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The AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

Regular Edition

Vol. XCIV.

JULY 1, 1908

No. 1697.

NEW BUILDINGS FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, Md. By ERNEST FLAGG, Architect 1

OLDEST CHURCH ORGAN 7

EDITORIAL COMMENT 8

Lack of Definite Plans to Meet New Traffic Conditions in New York. Conditions Offer Opportunities for Civic Betterments. Ambitious Plans for Civic Improvements Proposed. Depleted City Treasury Renders Their Early Fulfillment Unlikely. Pittsburg High School Competition.

ILLUSTRATIONS:

New Buildings for the United States Naval Academy,
Annapolis, Md. Part I. (12 pages and text cuts.)

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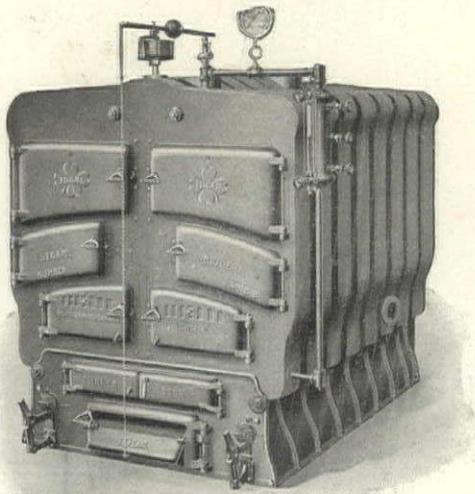
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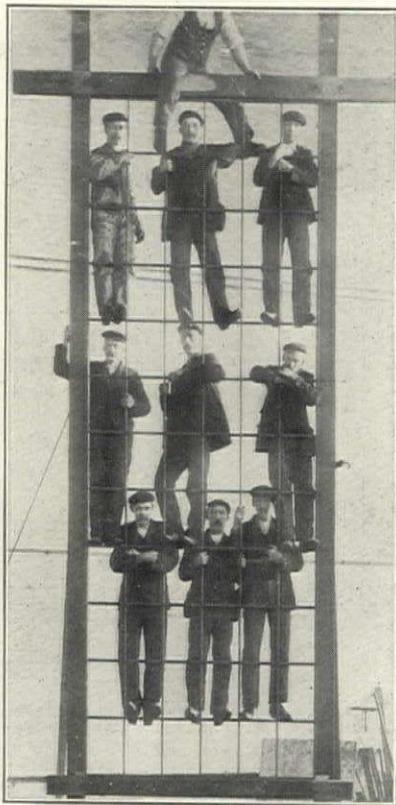
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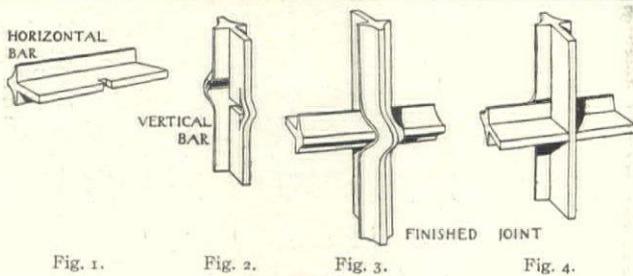
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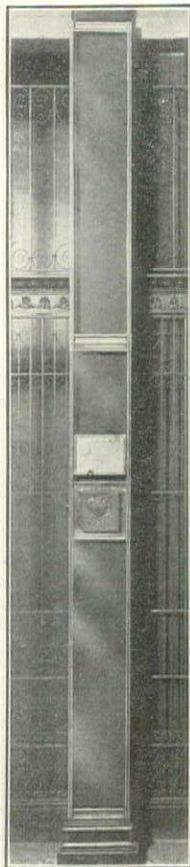
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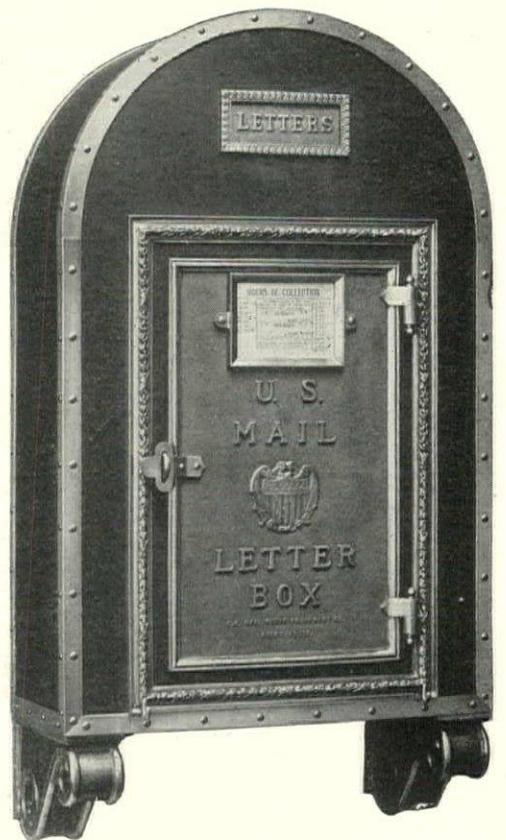
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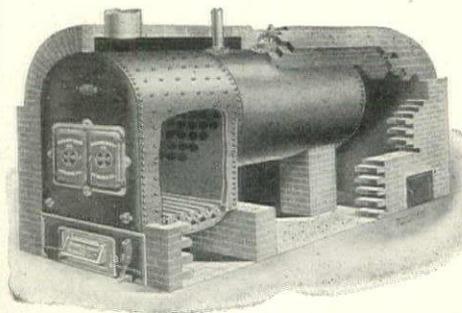
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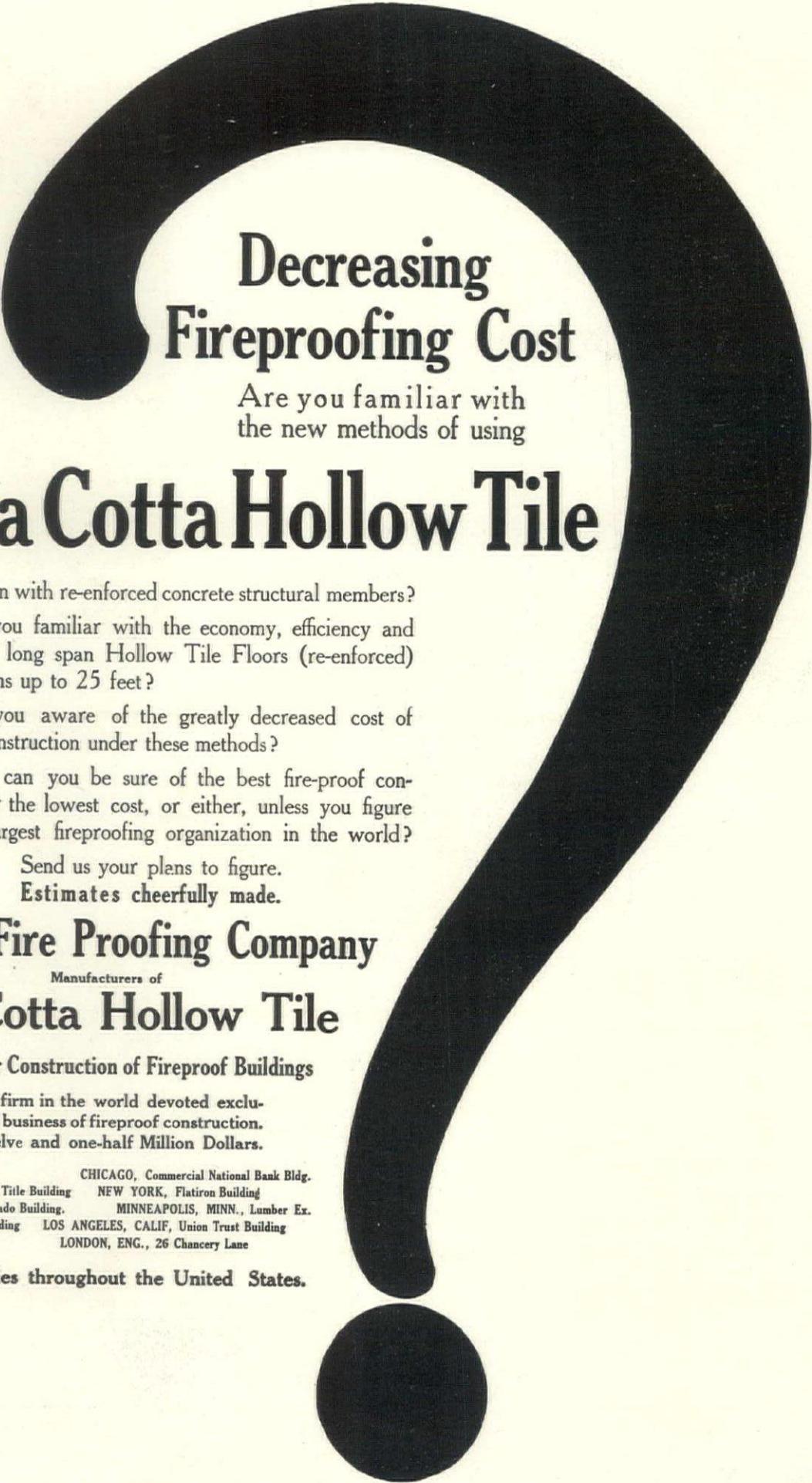
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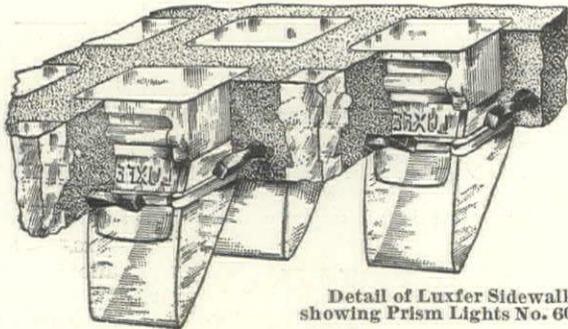
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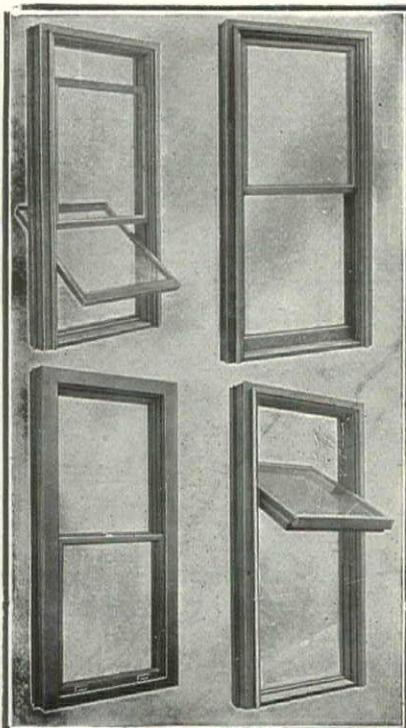
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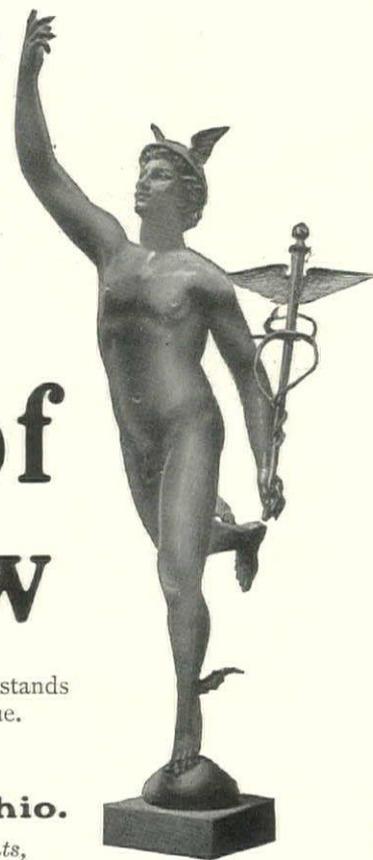
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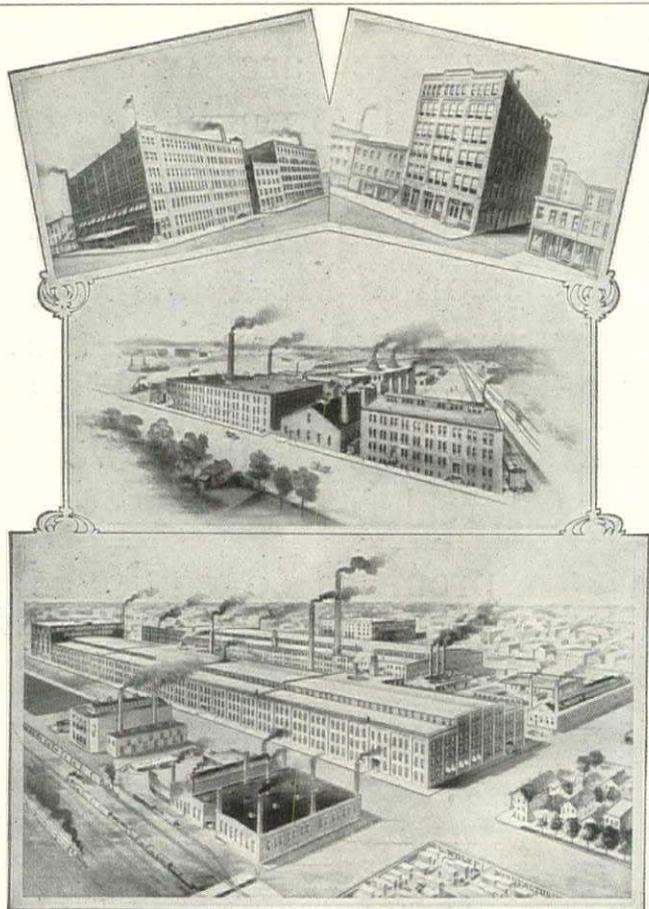


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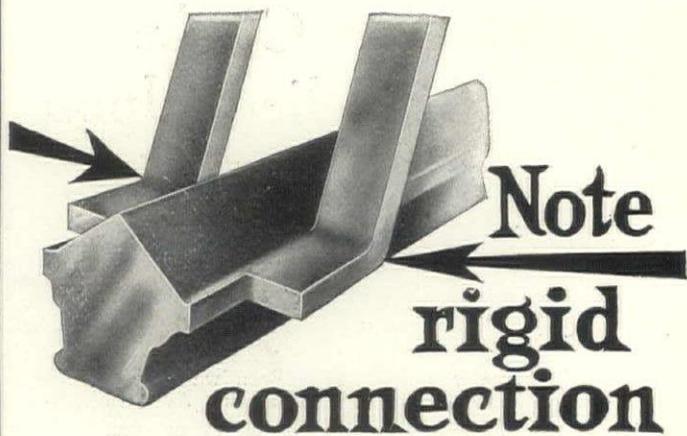
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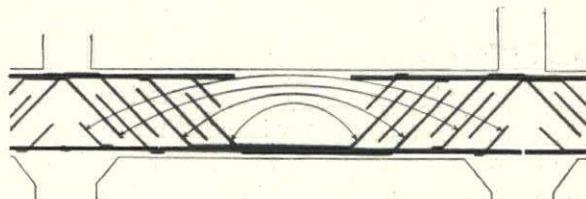
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- 2nd** It gives greater strength to the reinforced concrete beam. The diagonals being inclined at an angle of 45 degrees, project well into the mass of the concrete, and the stresses in these diagonals are transferred directly into the main reinforcing bar. Note the Truss action! (See Tests on this point made at the University of Wisconsin—Bulletin No. 197.)
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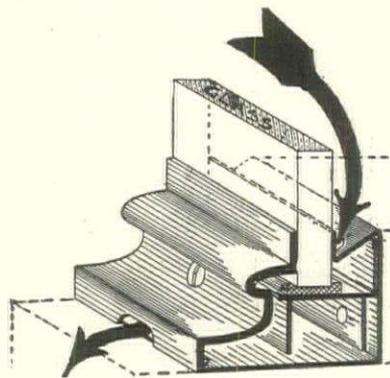
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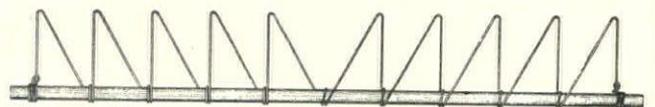
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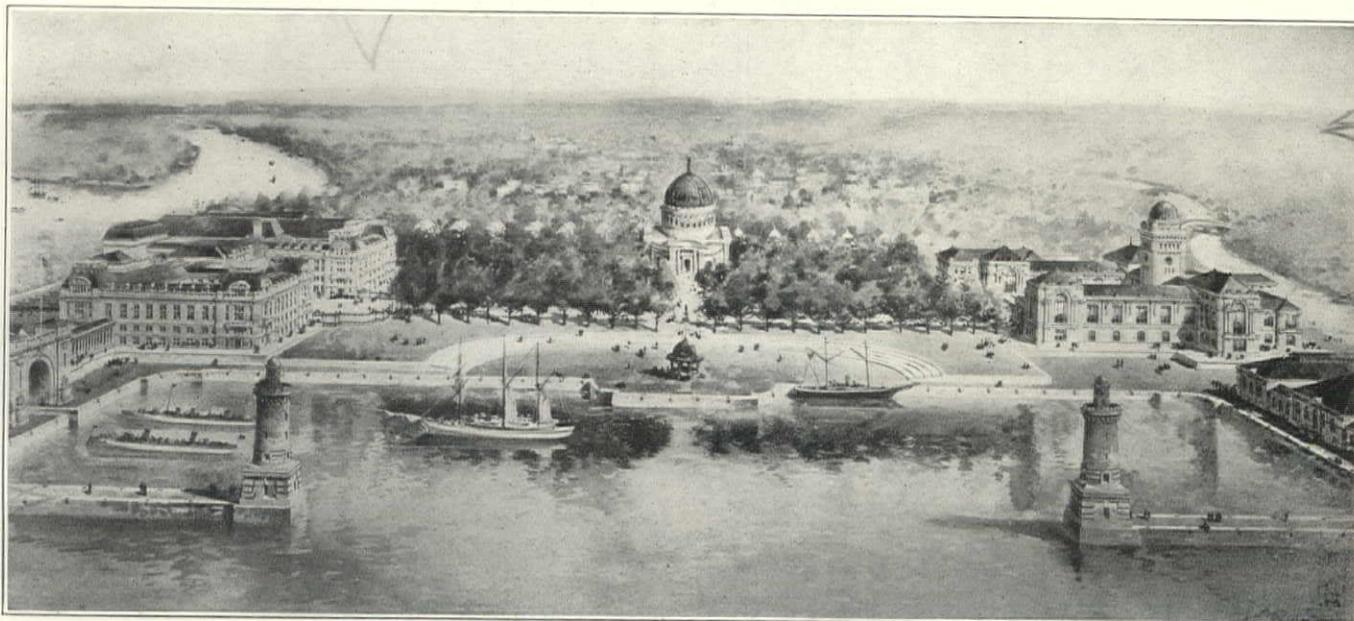


FIG. 1.—GENERAL VIEW FROM SEVERN RIVER (ORIGINAL DESIGN)

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

By ERNEST FLAGG, ARCHITECT

PART I

THE GENERAL PLAN

THE old City of Annapolis and the Naval Academy share between them, in about the proportion of three to two, a peninsula or tongue of land near the mouth of the Severn River. It would be hard to find a more agreeable location. In its way it is quite as beautiful as West Point is in its way, but the character of both land and water is entirely different in the two places.

One end of the Academy ground is open to the bay, and one side lies along the river, the opposite shore of which with its high banks of sienna and green, forms a charming point of view from under the old trees of the Campus. The other side of the Campus is bounded by the town. The yard forms an irregular quadrilateral about 2,000 feet wide by 4,000 feet long. Before the building operations were begun, the land was more in the shape of a triangle, but it has been squared up by reclaiming land on the river side (Fig. 2). In general the old buildings were arranged in rows parallel to the former outlines of the yard. Most of the officers' quarters formed a row along the town side. The Su-

perintendent's house, marine barracks and other quarters formed a row on the bay side, and the boathouse, shops, power house and other buildings an irregular row on the river side. The remaining end was occupied by the main quarters or new quarters, as it was called, and the Armory.

The Parade Ground was on made land towards the bay beyond the Superintendent's quarters, near old Fort Severn, the latter a small round structure which stood on the point when it was first built, but which is now well inland owing to the reclamation of land under water which has been going on for years. This old fort is the father of the Academy, so to speak; many of the old buildings belonged to it. In 1845, when the Academy was founded, it was located on this reservation and the old buildings of the fort were turned over to the navy department.

From what has been said, it will be seen that the old buildings were arranged roughly in the form of a quadrilateral. They were built from time to time as they were needed, wherever there was a vacant space, with the result that many of them were very inconveniently

placed. For instance, the Armory was at one end of the yard, and the Parade Ground at the other. So there was great loss of time in marching and dragging guns back and forth a half a mile by devious paths at every

cause of the selection of this spot for the Academy, was years ago converted into a gymnasium. It is proposed to restore it to its original condition, and preserve it as a relic of the past.

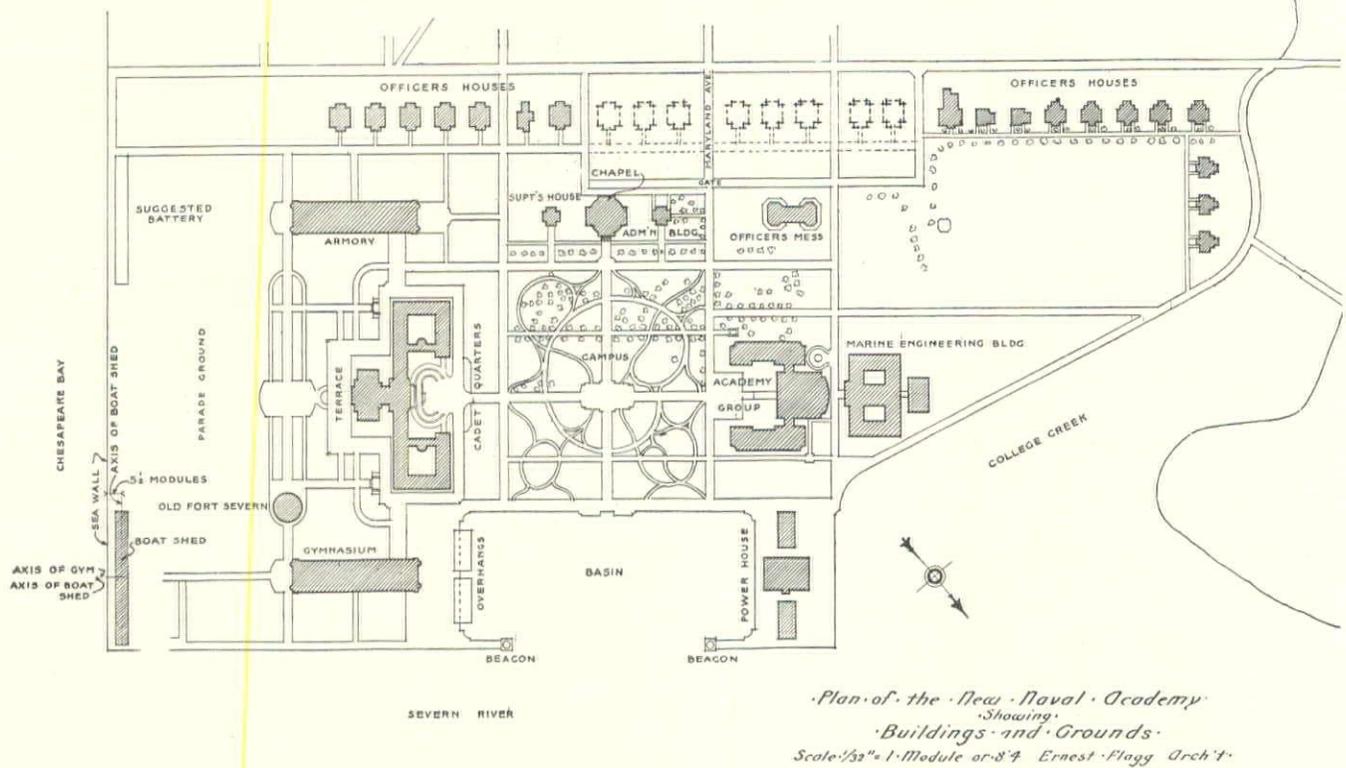


FIG. 2

drill. The midshipmen's quarters was also most inconveniently placed. It is necessary for the men to change their clothes several times every day for the different drills and exercises, each change necessitating a long walk to and from the quarters.

The old buildings were for the most part poorly built

In designing the new Academy, it seemed to me that the proper location for the different parts was self-evident, being fixed by the existing conditions and the uses to which the buildings were to be put.

The great central quadrangle with its old trees should certainly be preserved. The Parade Ground on the low

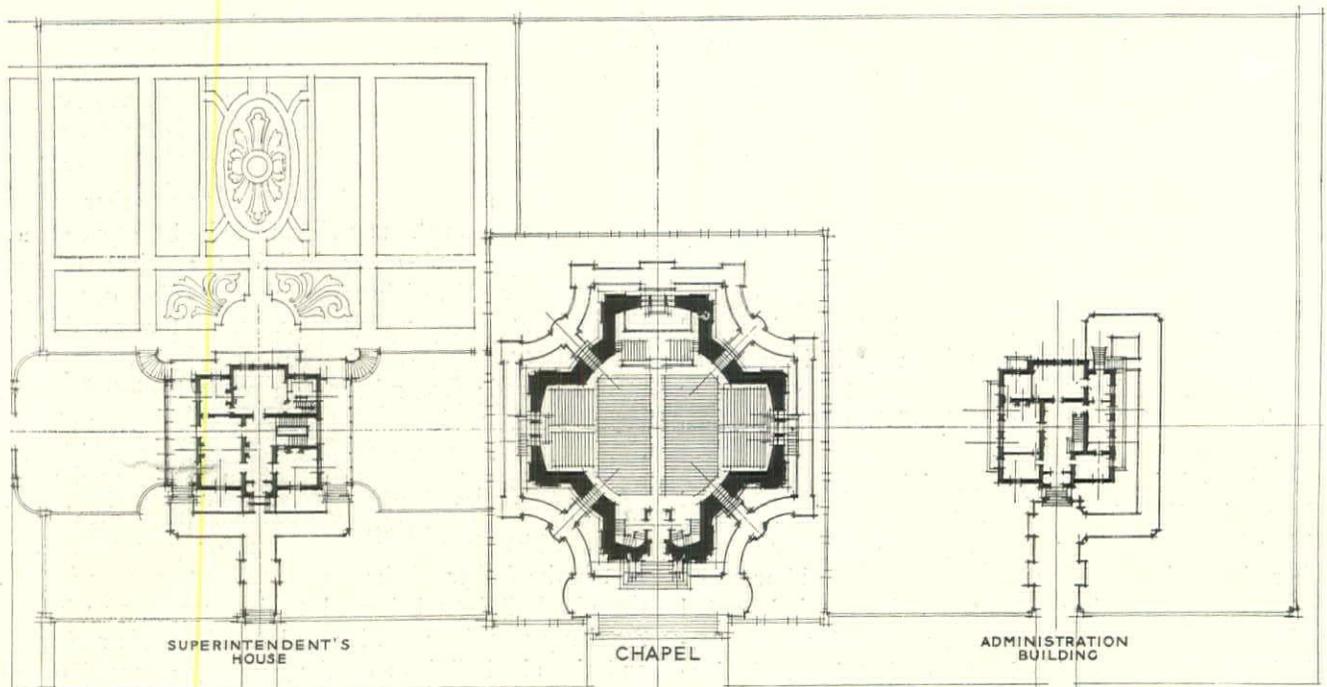


FIG. 3—THE CHAPEL GROUP.

and none had any artistic interest. The old library had formerly been a fine Colonial house, but it had been changed out of all semblance to its former self. Old Fort Severn, which is interesting as having been the

made land on the side towards the bay was admirably placed and could easily be enlarged by the reclaiming of more land. The officers' houses were well placed along the town side overlooking the green, and served as a

screen to the town. The boathouse was also well located on the river bank. Before I had been in the place a day, I sketched a plan for the general arrangement of the buildings which has been practically adhered to ever

of the campus. To the right of it was placed the Superintendent's quarters, and to the left the building containing his offices, called the Administration Building. Back of it, parallel with the wall on the town side, is the

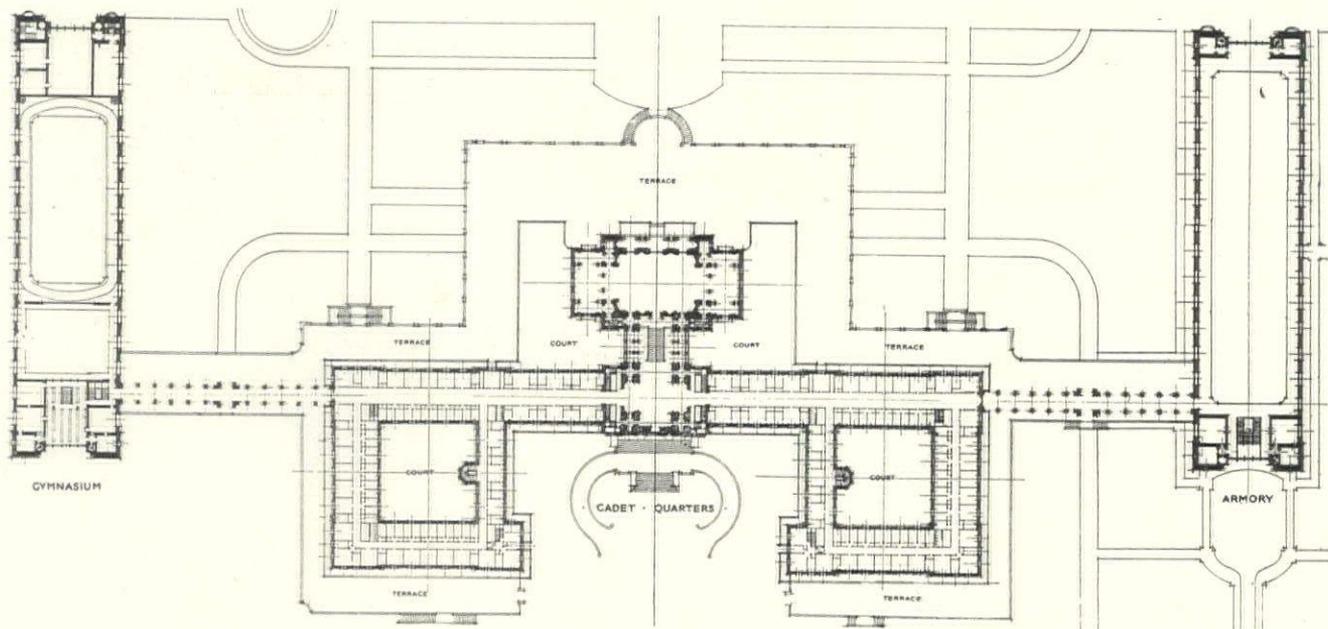


FIG. 4—BANCROFT HALL GROUP

since. This plan provided buildings on three sides of the old Campus, leaving the fourth side, towards the river, open.

Three gates, at the ends of abutting streets, give admission to the grounds from the town, the central one of which at the end of Maryland Avenue is the most important. As the land is highest on the town side, and slopes down to the water, one enters on a gentle incline. The highest point on the property, some thirty feet

long row of officers' houses extending from the bay on the one hand to the creek at the upper end, a distance of about three-quarters of a mile. Up to the present time the row is broken into two sections by two city blocks which project into the grounds (see Fig. 2), but in time these will doubtless be acquired by the Government, and the missing link supplied. When this is done, the row of officers' quarters will be one of the most effective features of the plan.



FIG. 5—OFFICERS' QUARTERS

above the water, is to the right of the Maryland Avenue gate, and here seemed the best place for the Chapel, which from its height would be the dominating feature of the design. In this position it would face the center

I have said that the Chapel facing the river on the town side of the Campus has on one side the Superintendent's house, and on the other side the Administration Building. These three buildings form one of the main

groups (see Fig. 3). At a considerable distance back of them, the long line of officers' houses, drawn up like a battalion on parade, will form the second main group. At right angles to these groups, with its center also



FIG. 6—CONCRETE SKELETON OF CHAPEL

facing the center of the Campus, stands the third great group, also consisting of three buildings; the central one of which, Bancroft Hall, or the midshipmen's quarters, is the largest of all the buildings. To its right is the Gymnasium, and to the left the Armory, and all three are connected by colonnades (see Fig. 4 and Plate 18). These buildings form a gigantic screen between the Campus and the Parade Ground, as shown in Fig. 2. The difference in grade between the higher land of the Campus and the reclaimed land which forms the Parade Ground on the bay side is compensated for by a terrace about eighteen feet high, which extends from the Armory to the Gymnasium, a distance of 1,054 feet. By this arrangement the quarters are brought into convenient proximity to both the Gymnasium and Armory, and the Armory is conveniently placed with respect to the Parade Ground upon which one end of it abuts. The Gymnasium building, which also contains the Department of Seamanship, corresponds to the Armory in size and appearance. Each are 500 feet long by something over 100 feet wide. They are symmetrically placed with respect to the midshipmen's quarters, or Bancroft Hall, as it is called, and as I have said, are connected with it by colonnades.

The third side of the Campus, the one opposite to the Chapel, is entirely open to the river.

On the fourth side stands what is called the Academic Group, but which is one building in three parts, built around three sides of a court (see Fig. 11). The central part at the back of the court, which latter is open on the side toward the Campus, contains the Library and Auditorium. The left wing houses the several academic

departments, and is entirely devoted to class rooms. The right wing contains the Department of Physics and Chemistry. Directly back of this building or group stands the Marine Engineering building with its annex. These two buildings are rectangular in plan, the larger being 267x175 and the smaller being 70 feet wide by 125 feet long. The Academic Group and the Marine Engineering building with its annex may be taken together as forming the fourth great group of buildings.

There remains only one other group. This stands on what is called the Power House pier. It consists of the power house and two shop and storage buildings.

A basin on the river side of the Campus is open on one side by the Power House pier. It is 1,000 feet long and 240 feet wide. At one end of the basin the Power House stands on its central longitudinal axis, and at the other end the Seamanship and Gymnasium building occupy a corresponding place. On the river side two short piers project from either end and partly enclose it. The original plan calls for stone lighthouses or beacons on the ends of these piers, as shown in Fig. 1, but up to the present time they have not been built. Neither has anything been done on the low amphitheatre shown in the picture. I hope that means will be provided to carry out these features, upon which so much of the beauty of the plan depends.

To my mind it is much to be regretted that, owing to what seem to me false notions of economy, the sea wall, which was to have been of granite, has been carried out in cement, except on the Power House pier, and the projecting piece of wall shown in the illustration at the centre of the basin on the Campus side has been omitted. A little money has been saved and perhaps a little convenience gained, but the beauty of the plan has been sacrificed. I hope that sometime, at least a granite coping may be substituted for the unsightly cement, and that a dignified and suitable landing stage may be placed so as to form a central feature on the land side of the basin.

Mention has been made of the Campus, with its old trees and shaded paths, surrounded on three sides by great groups of buildings, and on the remaining side open

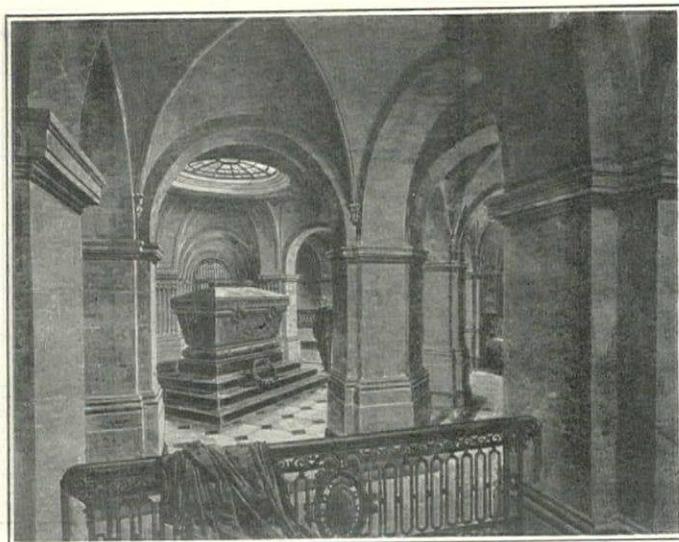


FIG. 7

to the water; also of the Parade Ground, screened from the Campus by Bancroft Hall and its flanking buildings, but there is still another field to mention of almost equal extent with the Campus and the Parade Ground. This

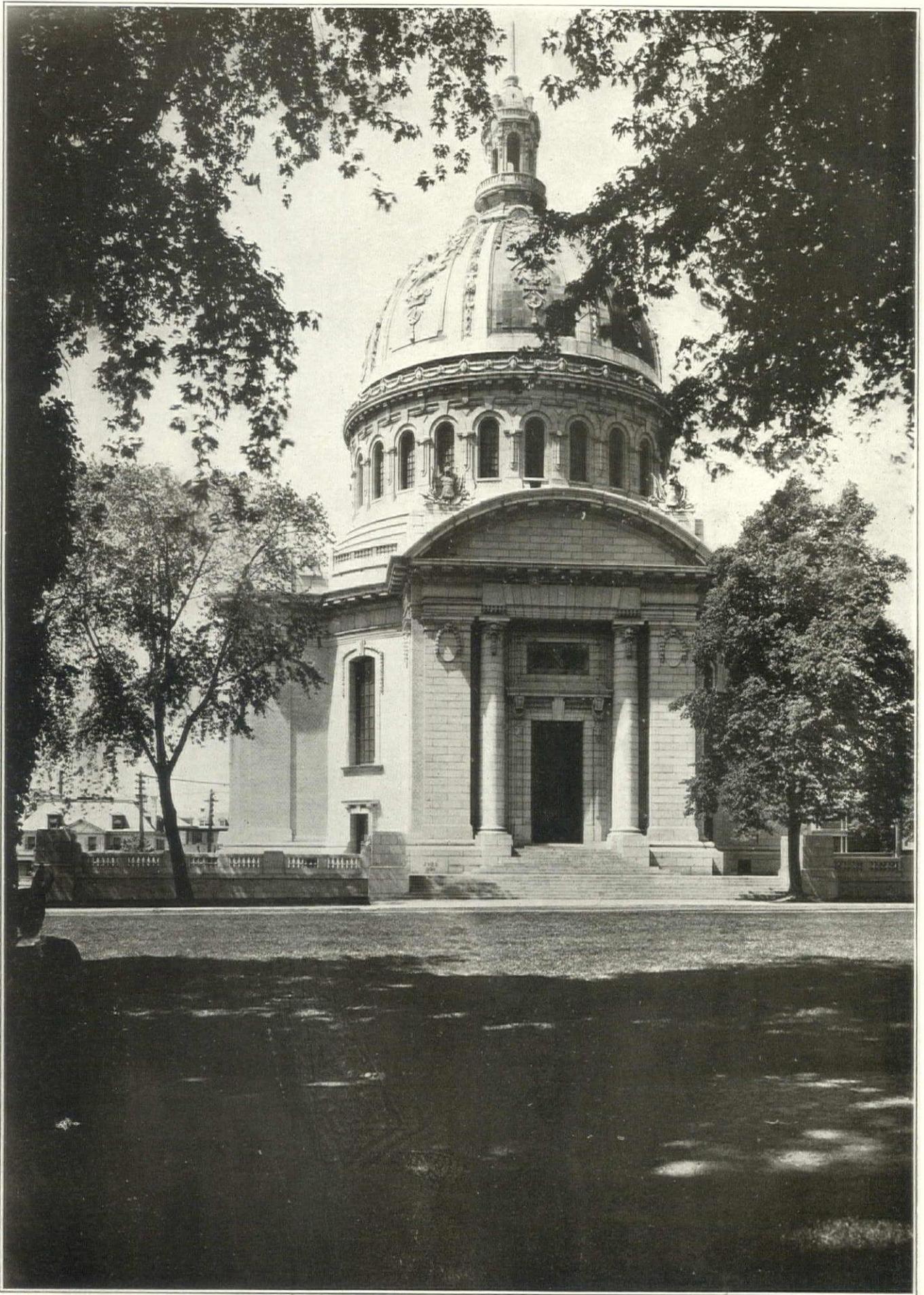


PLATE I—THE CHAPEL, FROM THE CAMPUS.

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

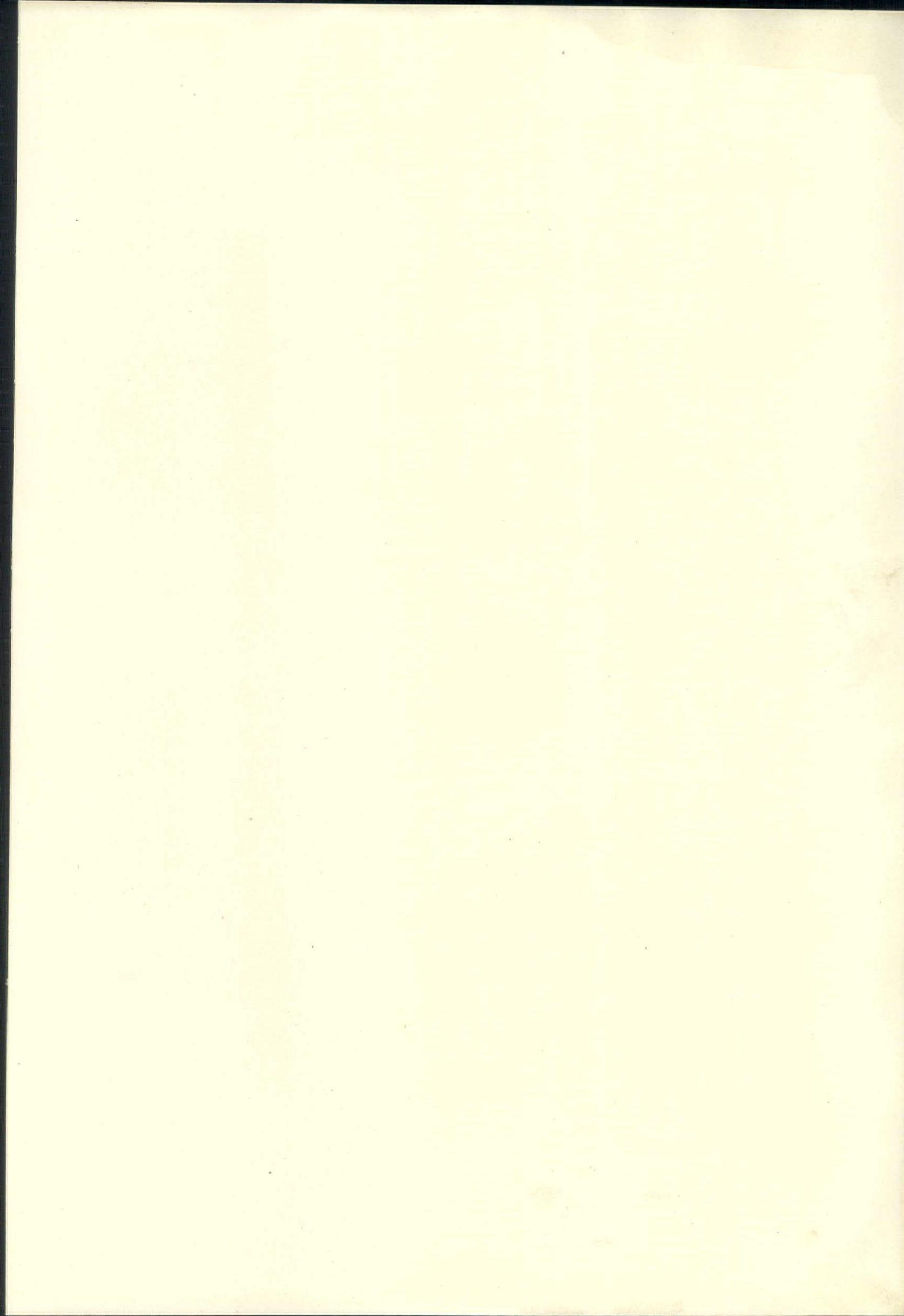
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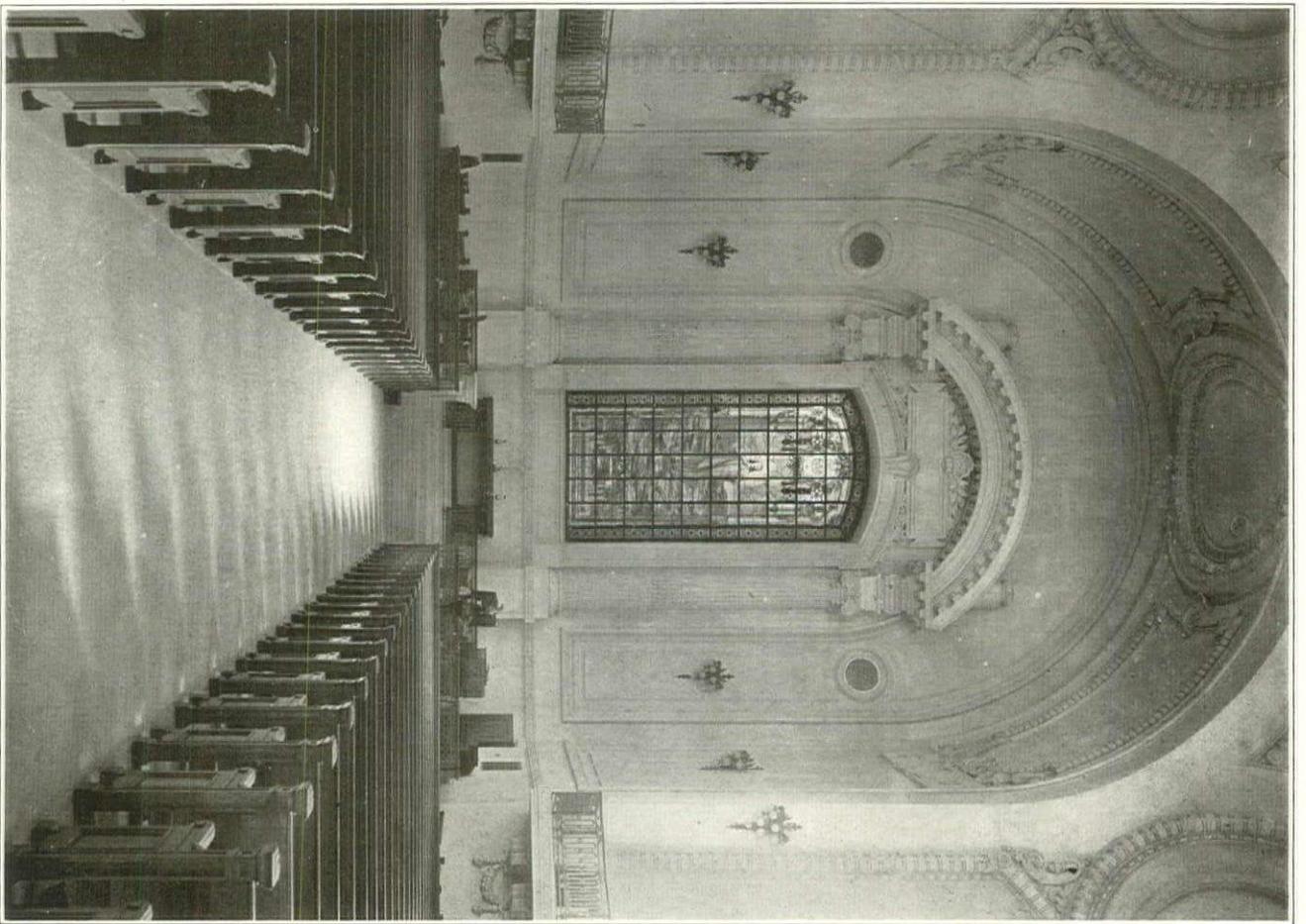


PLATE 2—THE CHANCEL.

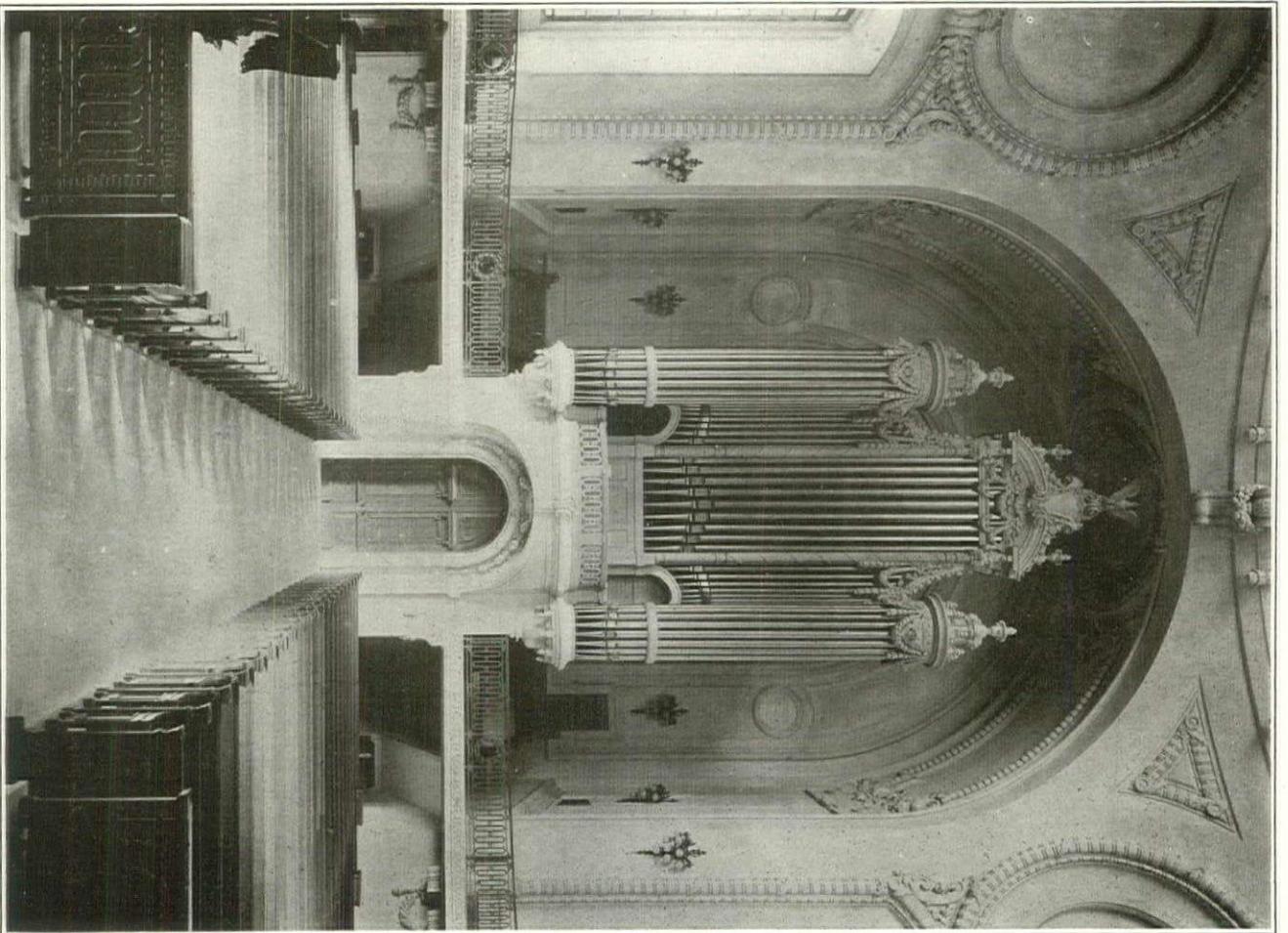


PLATE 3—ORGAN AND ENTRANCE.

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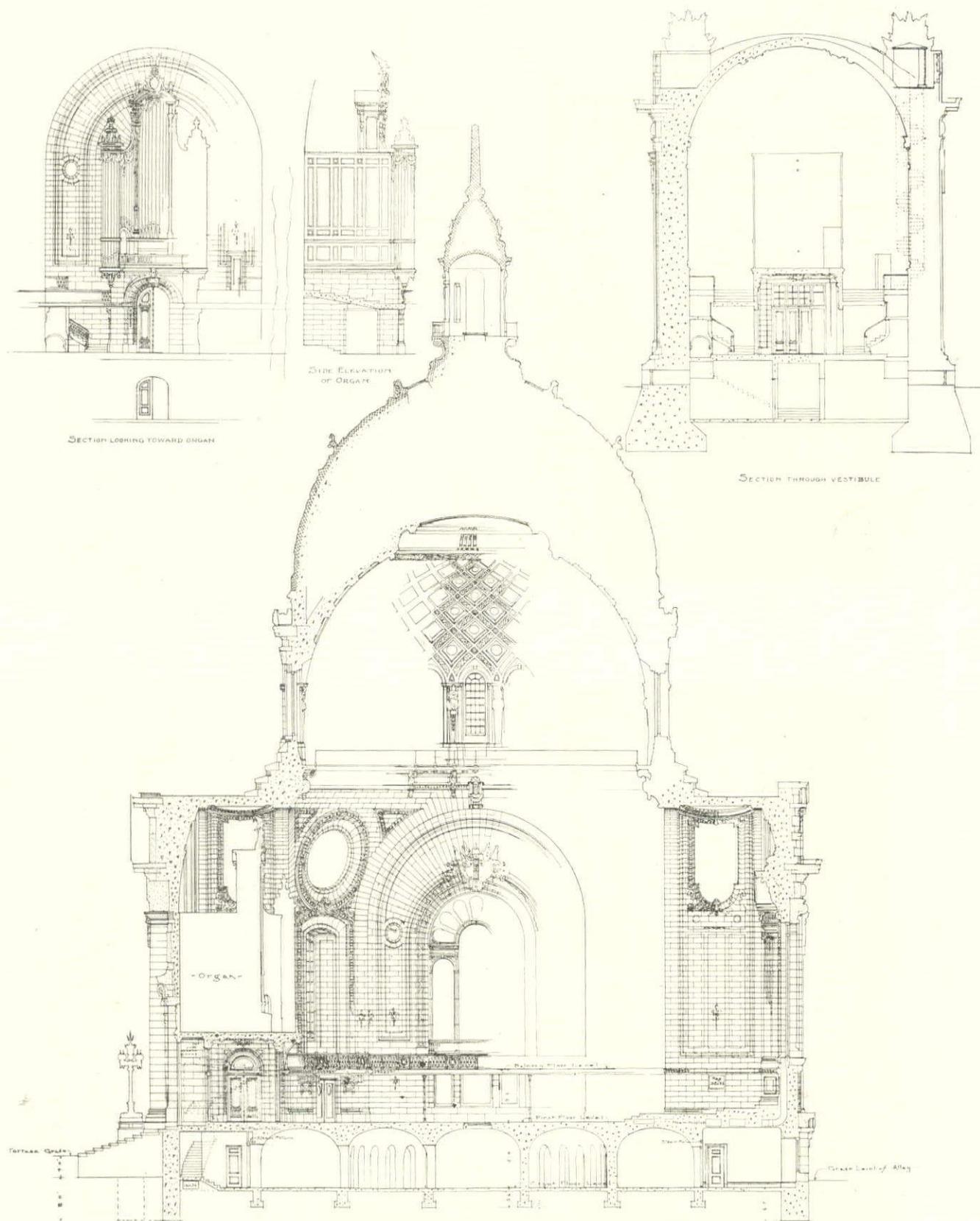
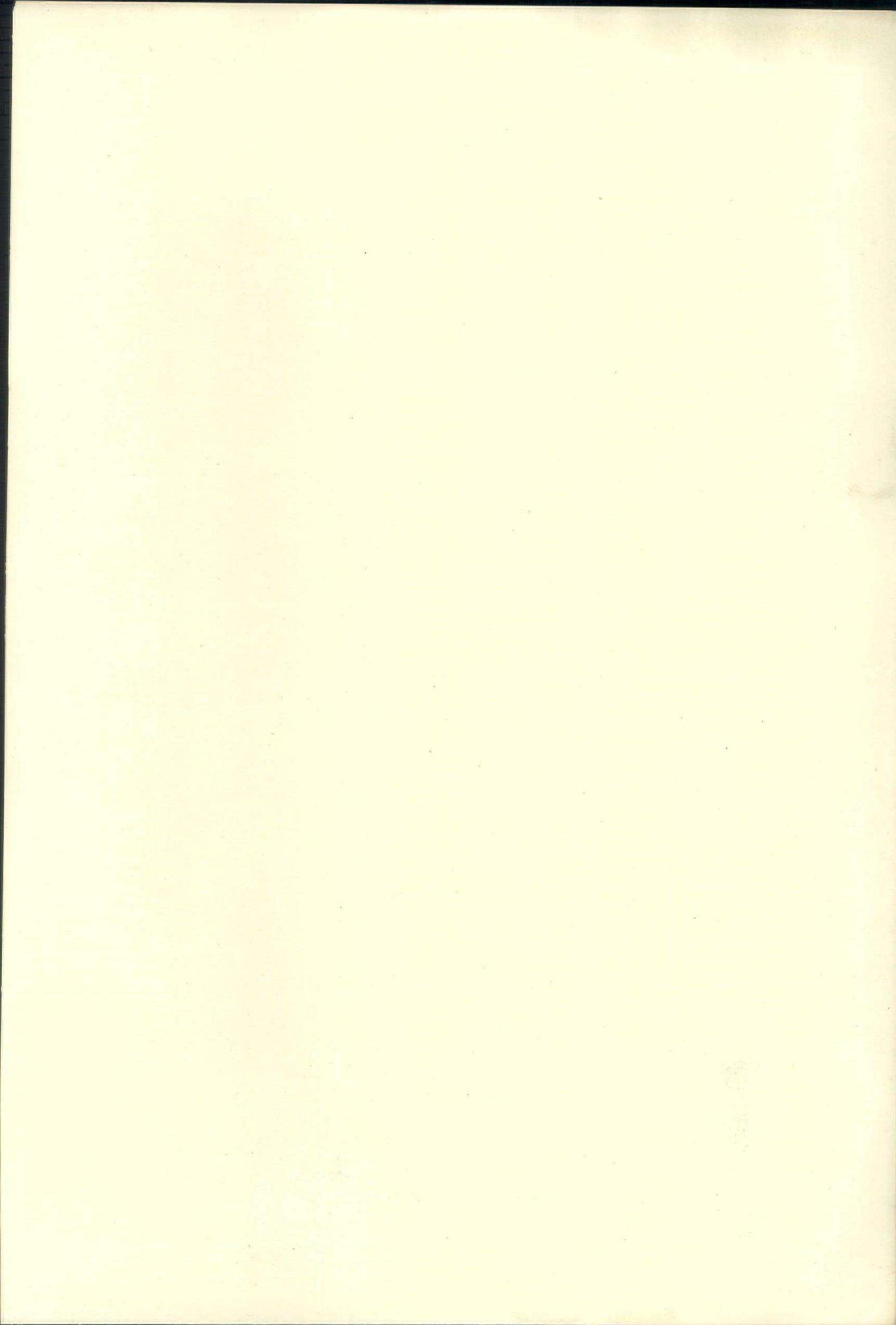


PLATE 4—SECTIONS OF CHAPEL.

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

Ernest Flagg, Architect





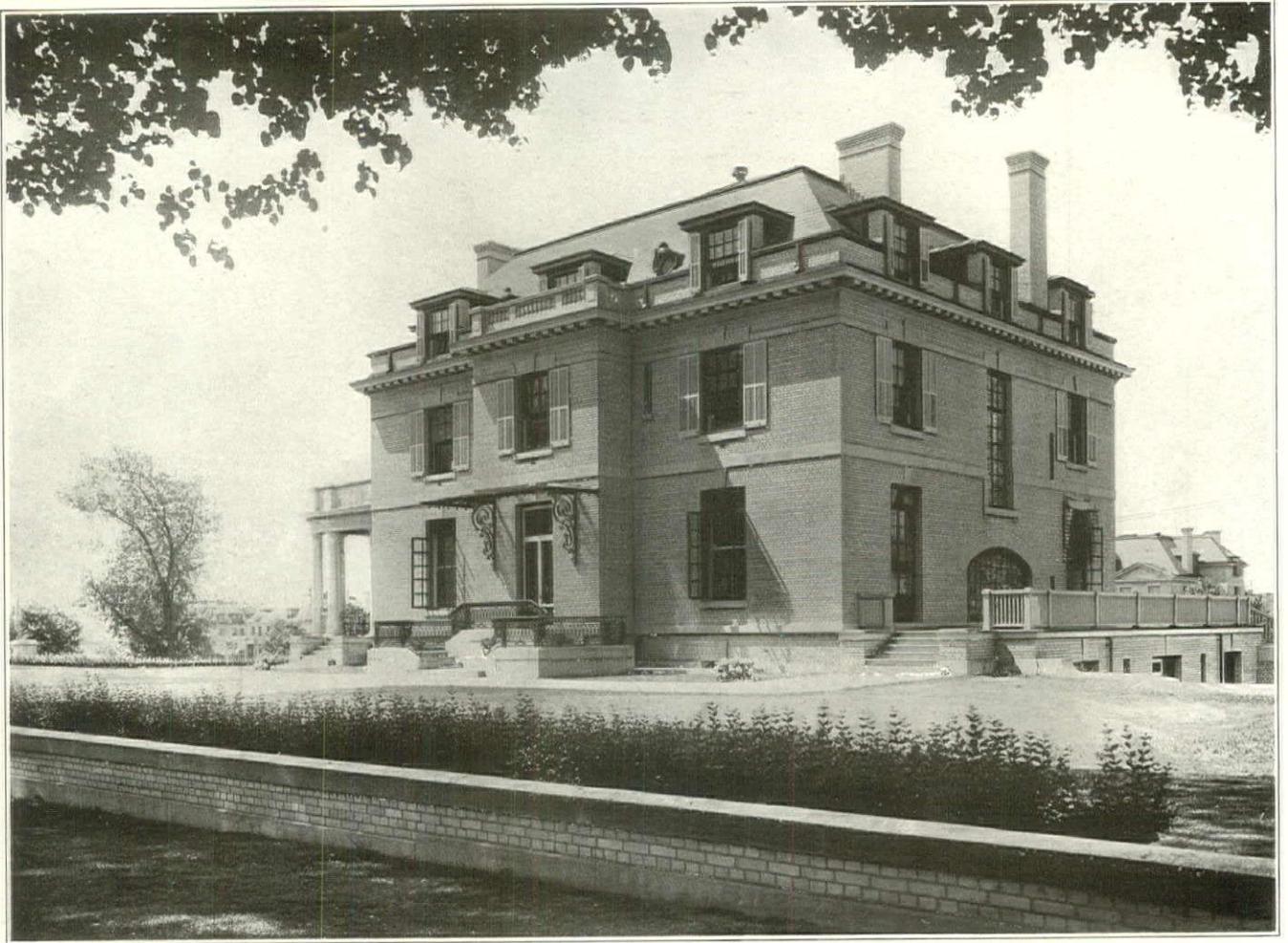


PLATE 5—SUPERINTENDENT'S QUARTERS.

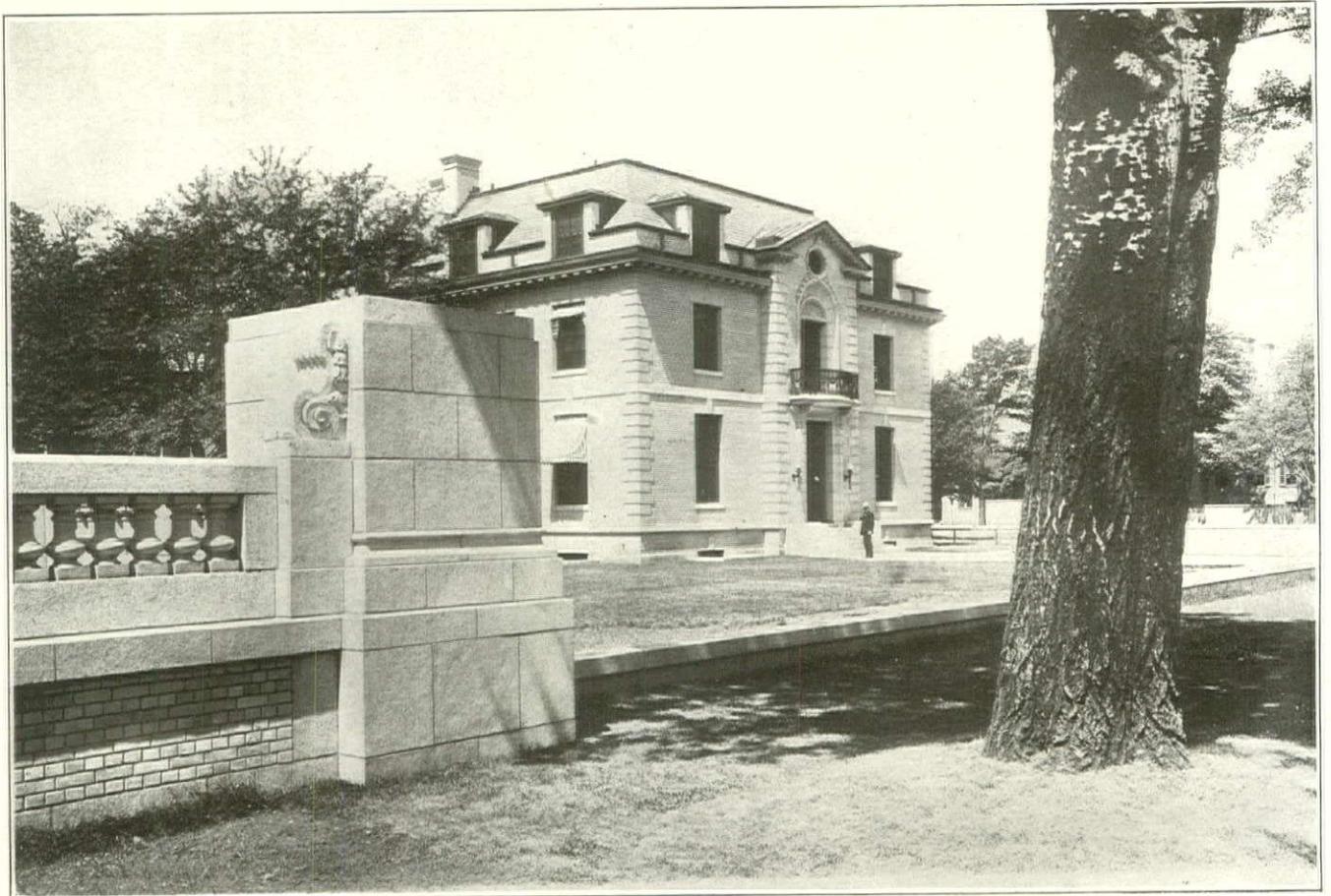


PLATE 6—ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

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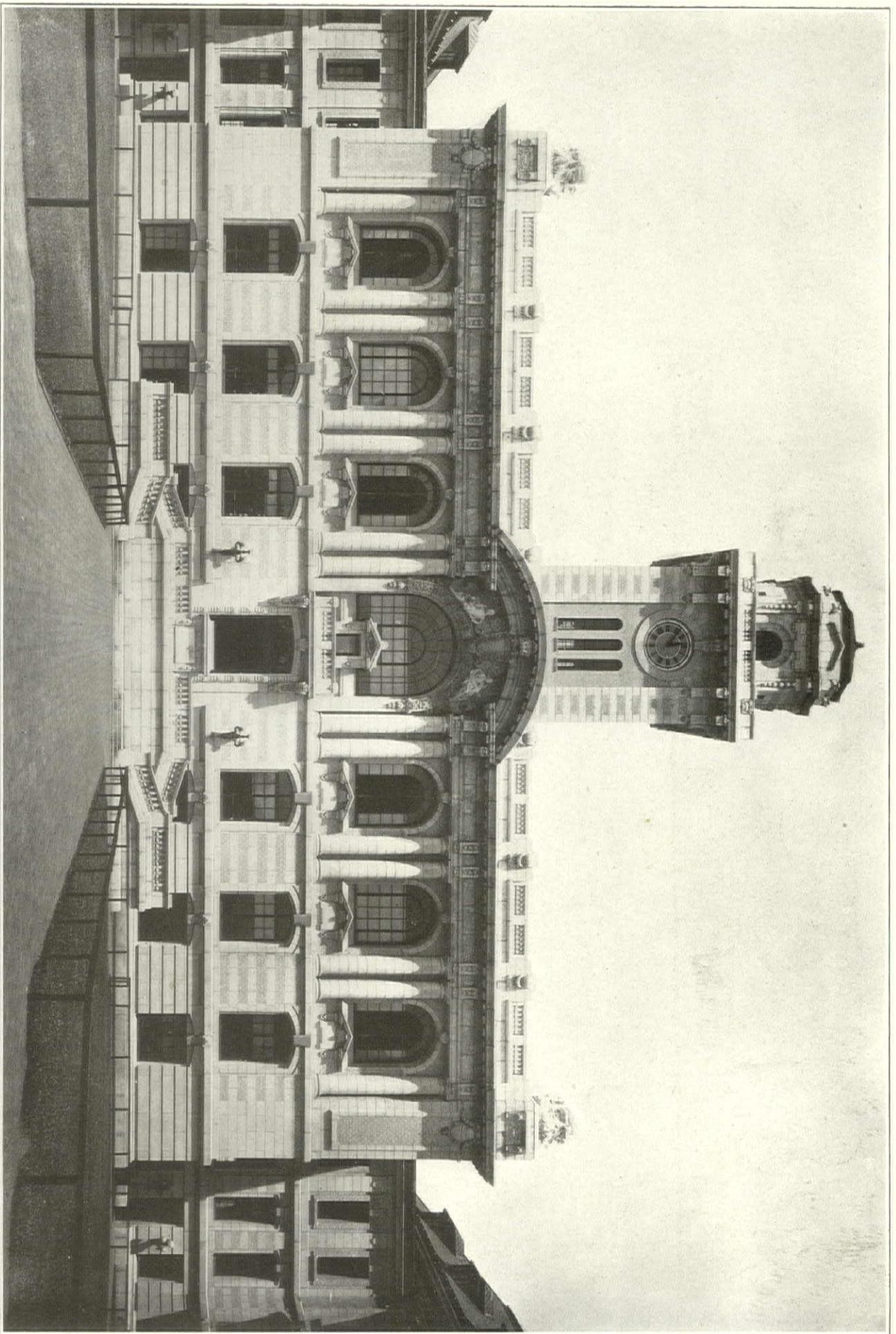


PLATE 7—THE LIBRARY.

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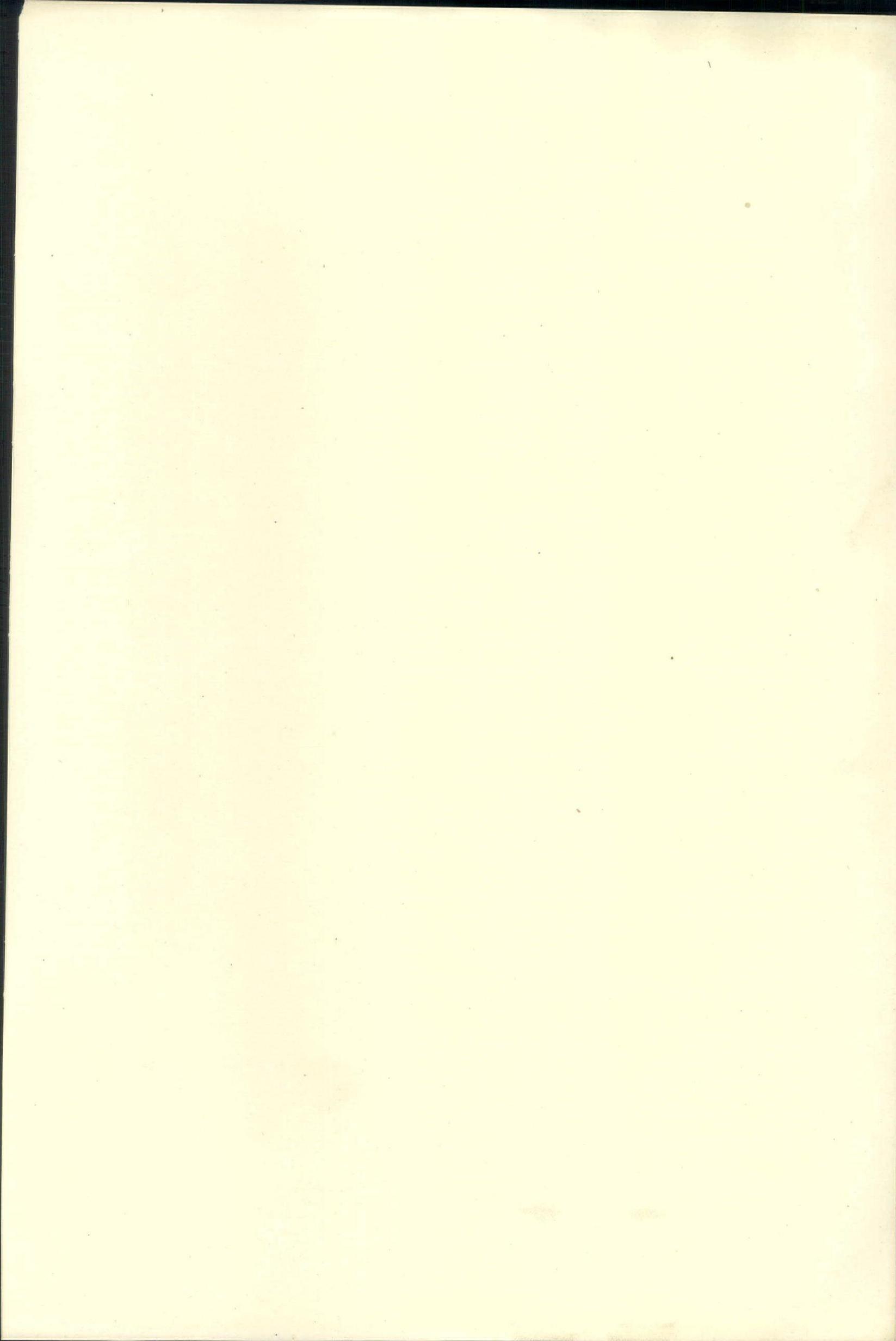




PLATE 8—STAIRWAY, LIBRARY BUILDING.

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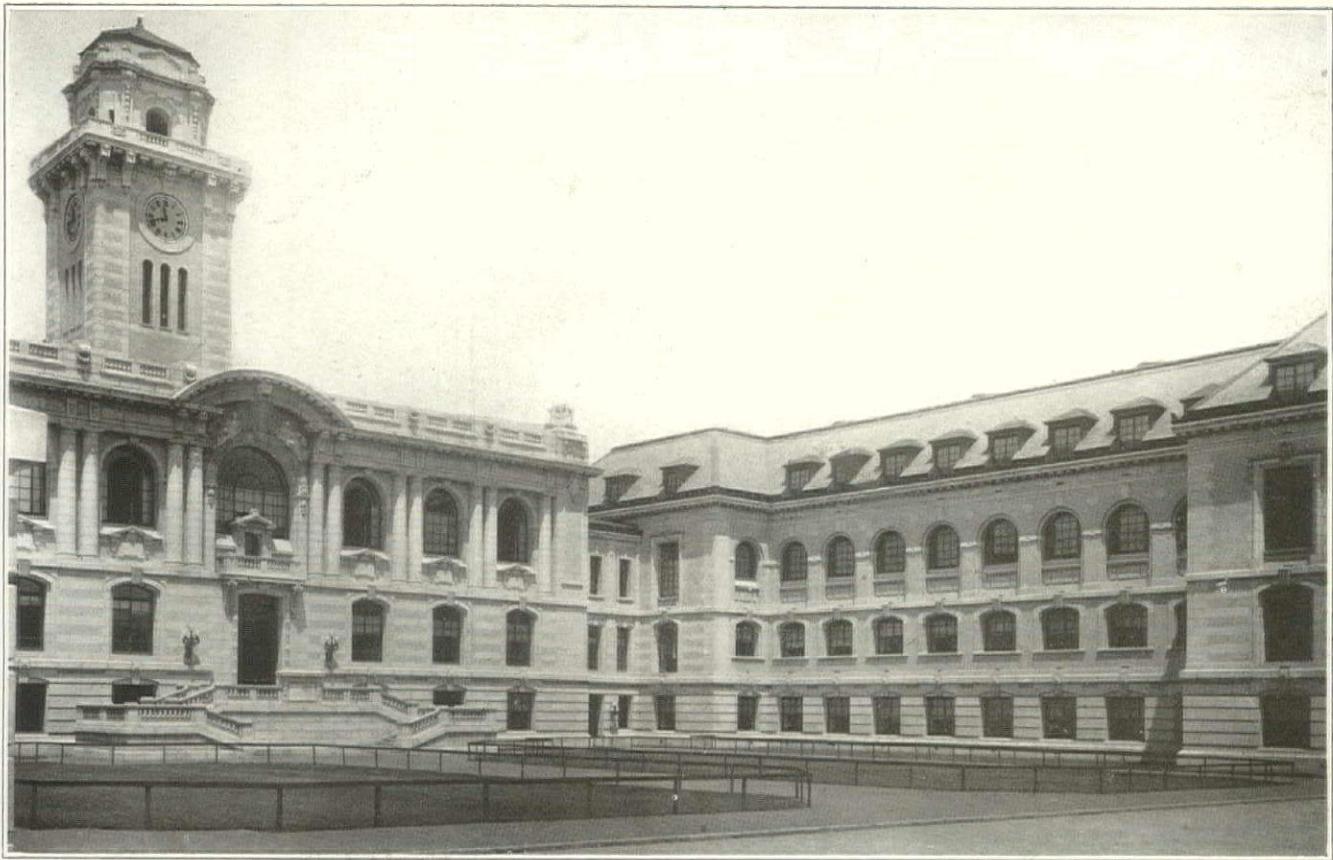


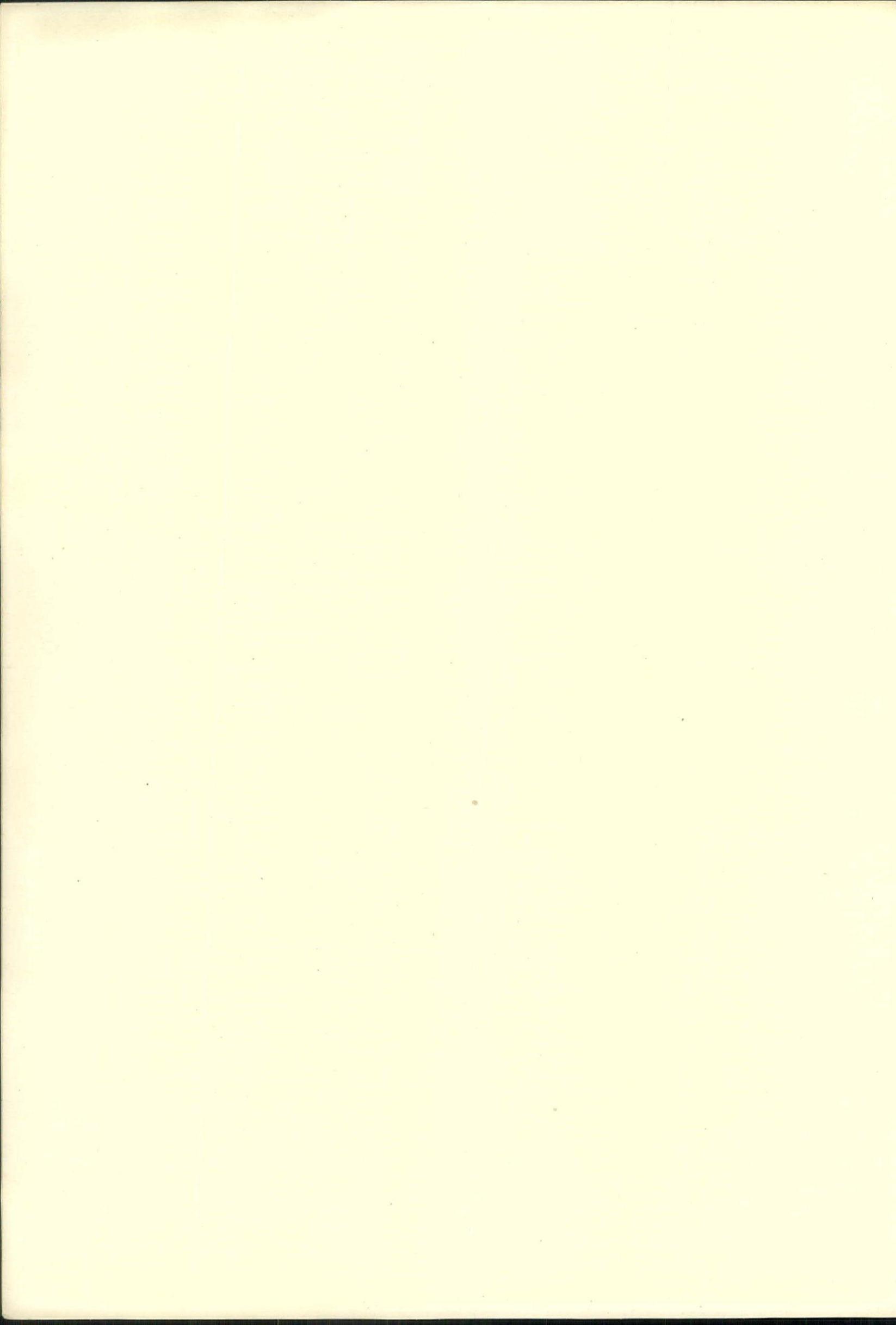
PLATE 9—LIBRARY AND ACADEMIC WING.



PLATE 10—VESTIBULE AND TROPHY HALL, LIBRARY BUILDING.

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

Ernest Flagg, Architect





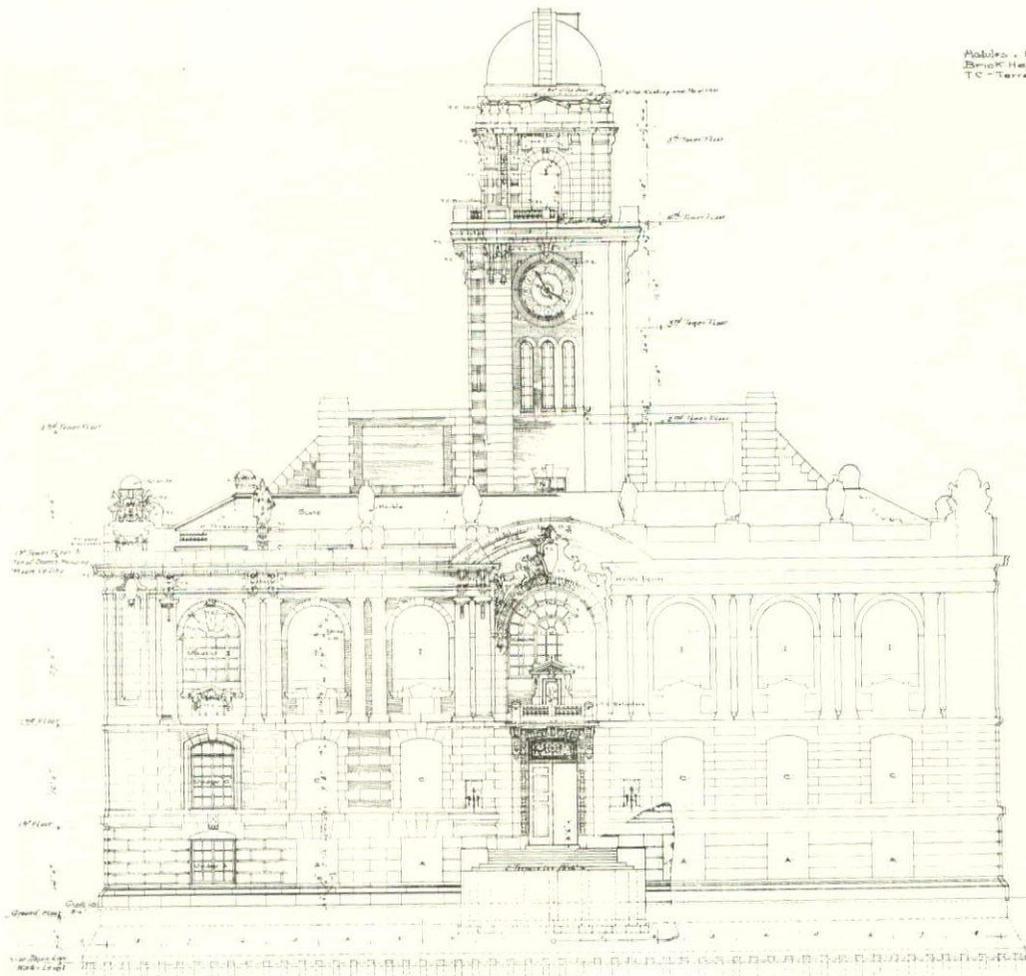
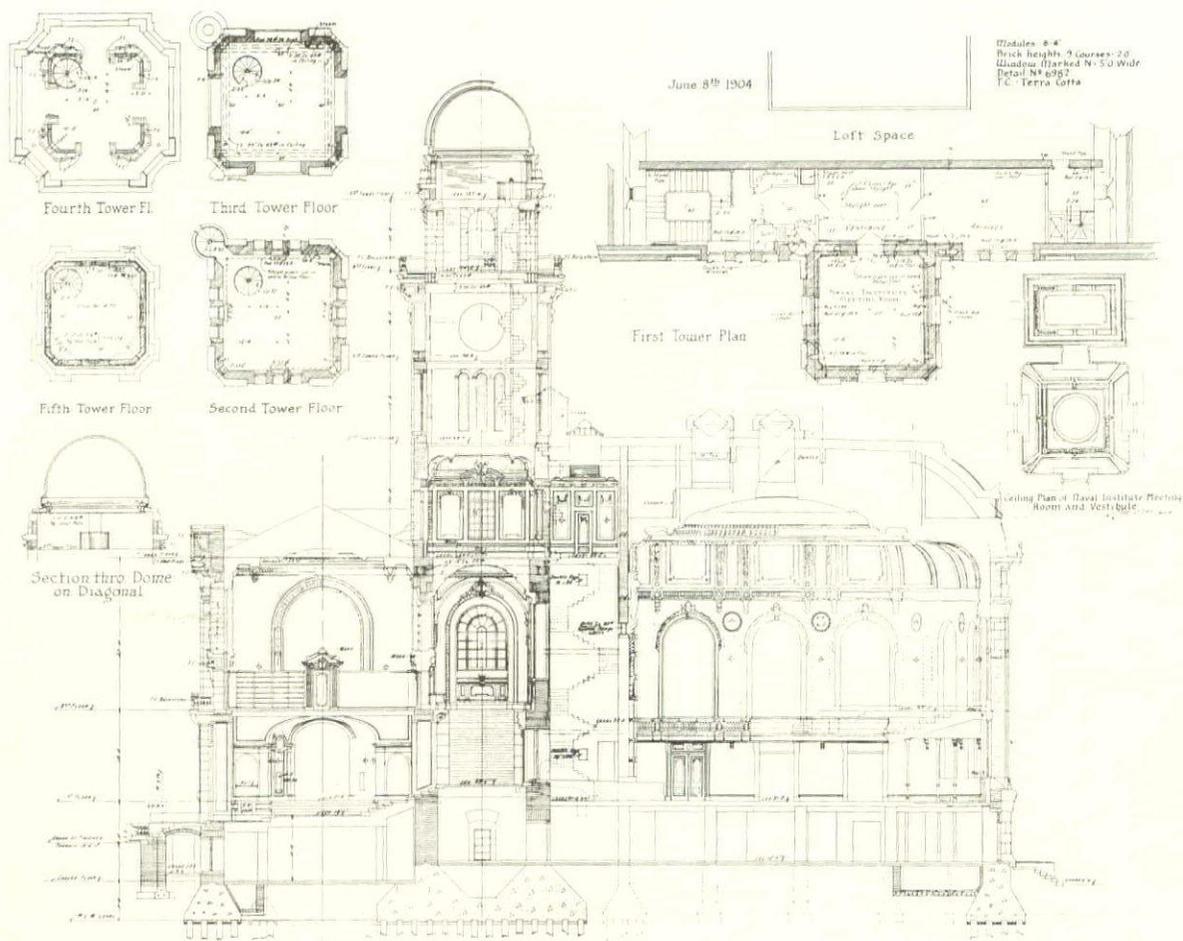


PLATE II—FRONT ELEVATION.



SECTION AND DETAILS.
PLATE 12—LIBRARY BUILDING.

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

Ernest Flagg, Architect

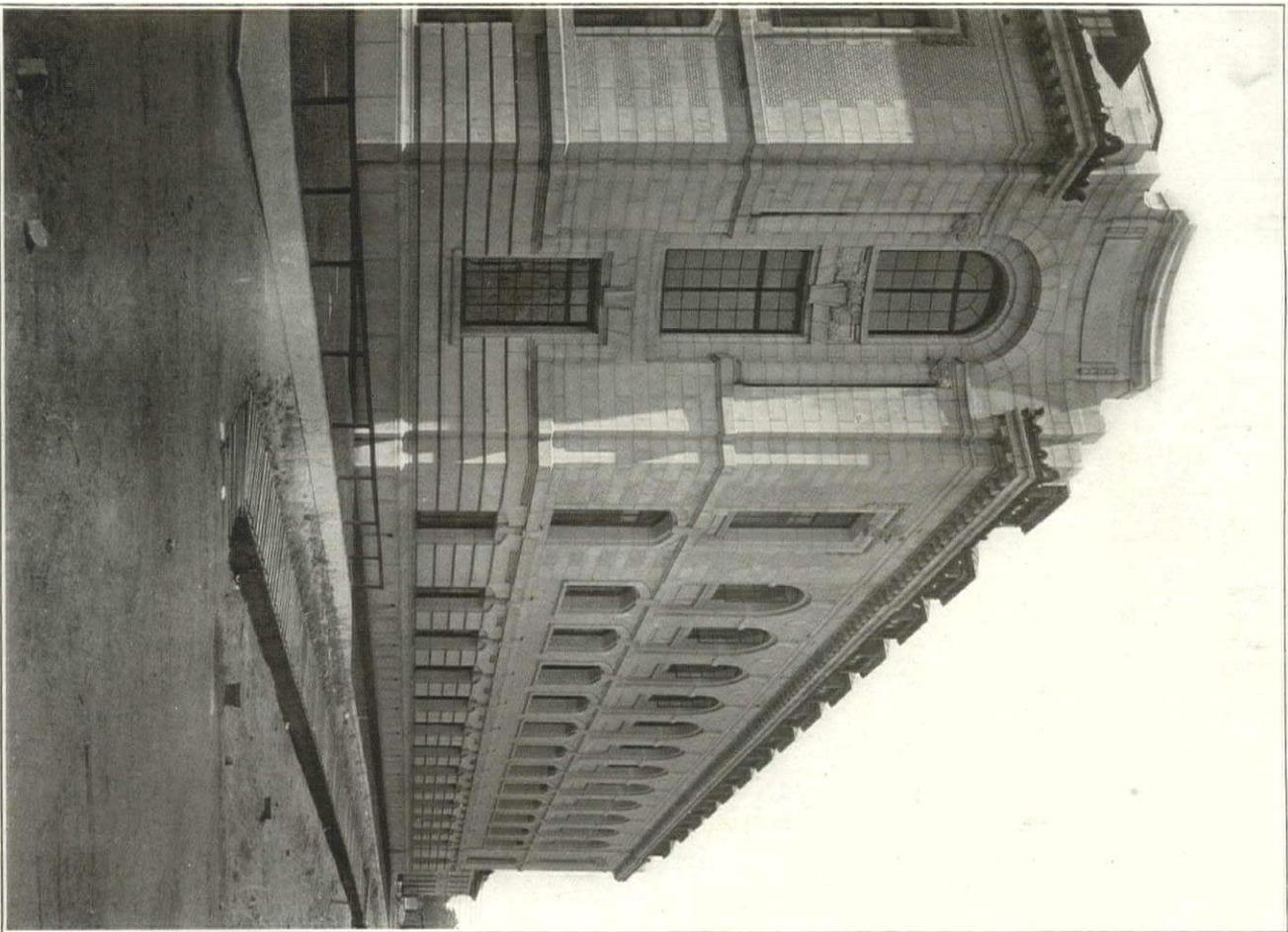


PLATE 13—RIVER FRONT, ACADEMIC WING.

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

Ernest Flagg, Architect

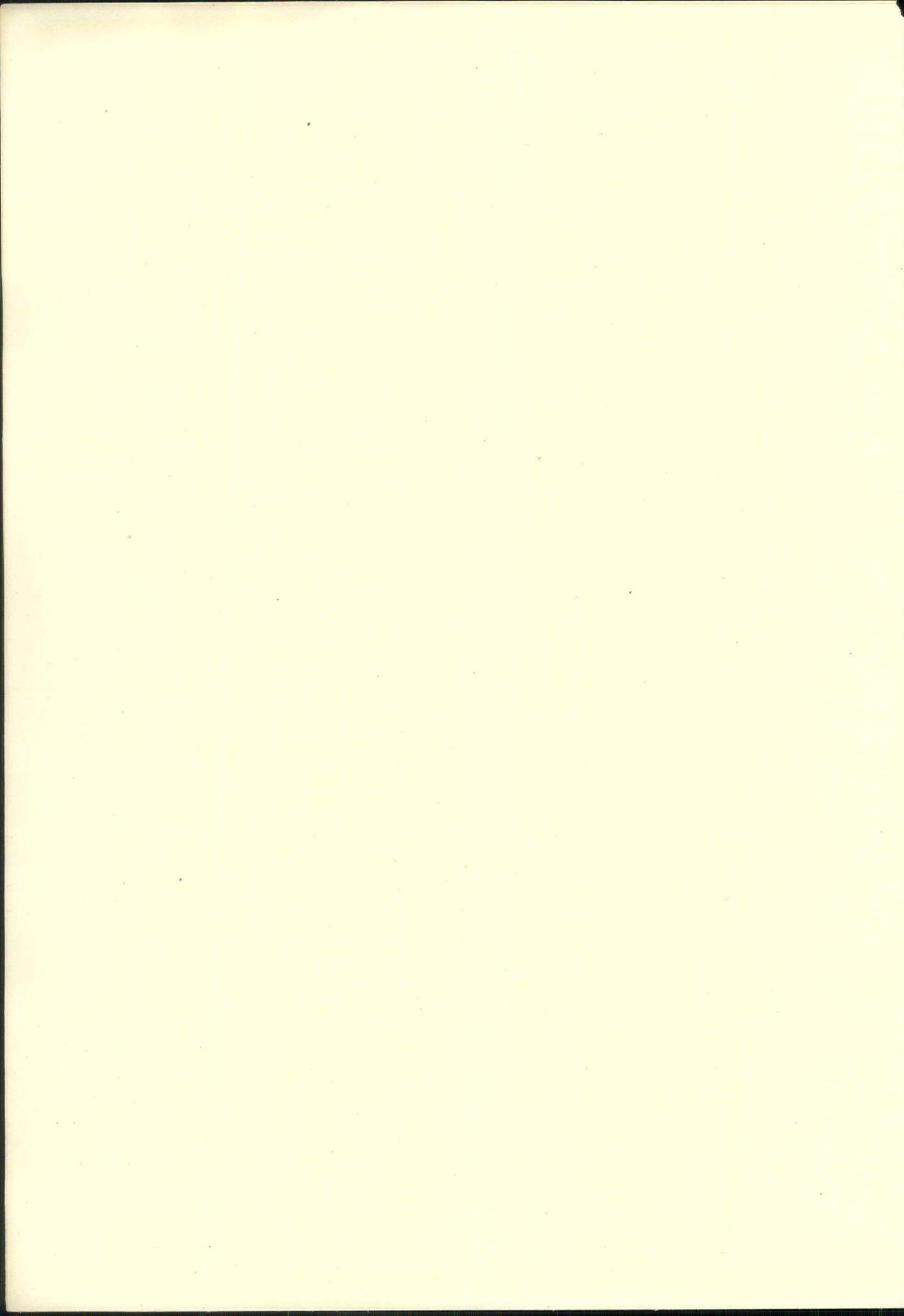
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PLATE 14—MARINE ENGINEERING BUILDING.

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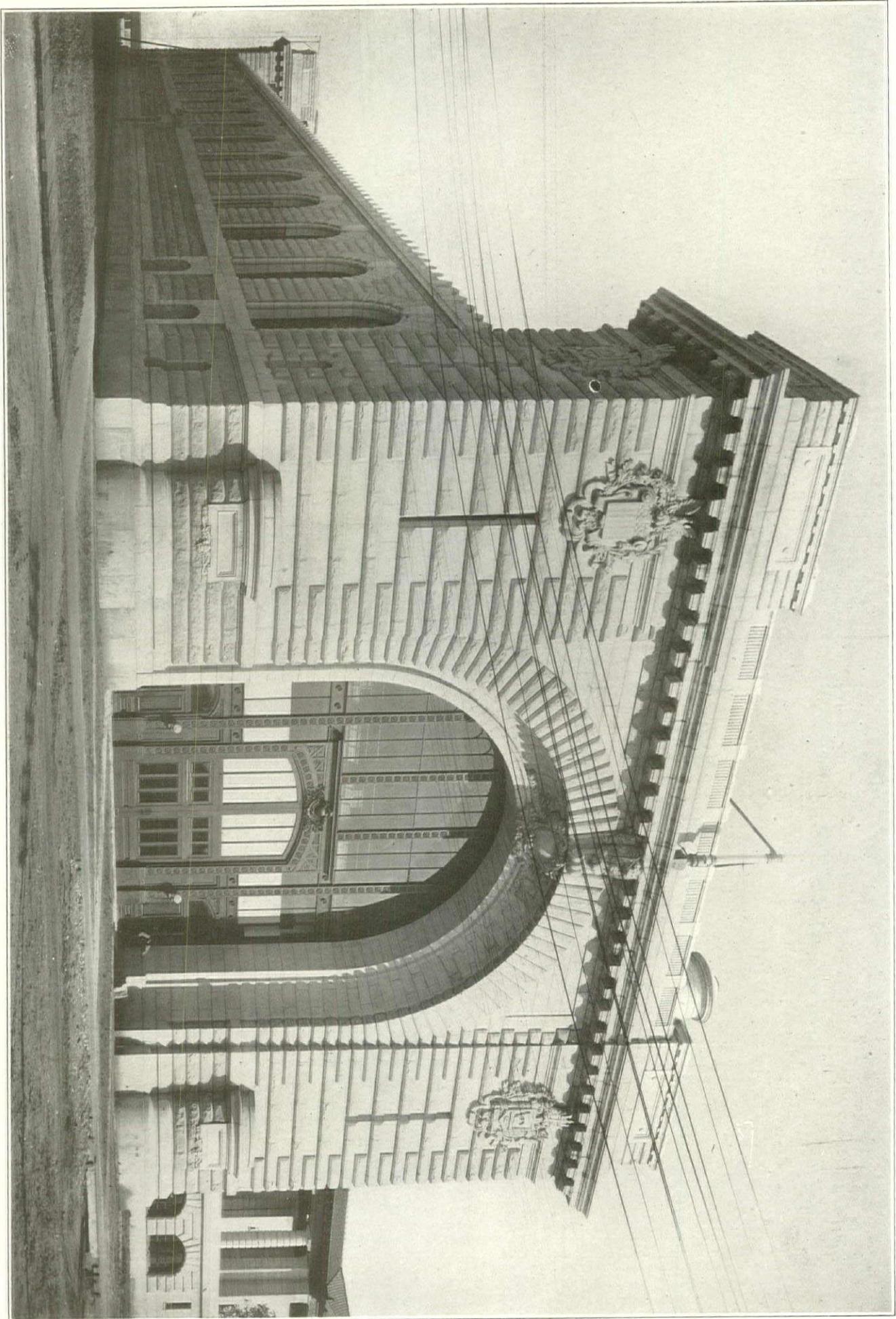


PLATE 15—BOAT-HOUSE AND GYMNASIUM.

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

Ernest Flagg, Architect

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PLATE 16—VIEW LOOKING TOWARD ARMORY, ALONG TERRACE ON PARADE GROUND FRONT, BANCROFT HALL.

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

Ernest Flagg, Architect





PLATE 17—CENTRAL PAVILION, BANCROFT HALL—PARADE GROUND FRONT.

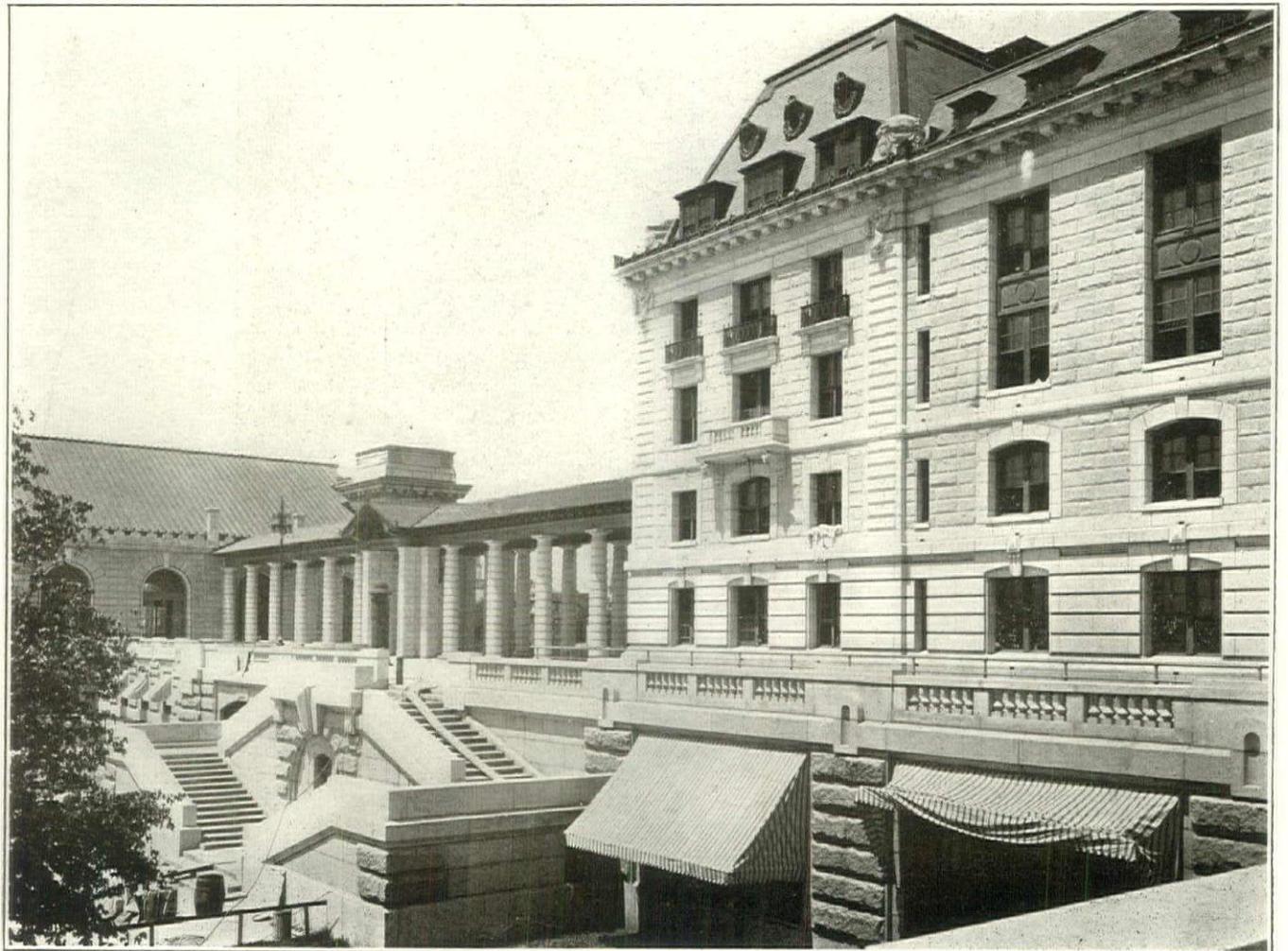


PLATE 18—COLONNADE CONNECTING BANCROFT HALL AND ARMORY FROM TERRACE.
NEW BUILDINGS FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS, MD.

Ernest Flagg, Architect

field or green, like the Campus, is surrounded on three sides by buildings, while the third side is open to the water. On one side stands the row of officers' quarters, which eventually is to extend from water to water. Another row of officers' quarters at right angles to this encloses the second side, while the third side is separated from the Campus by what I have designated as the fourth great group of buildings. For some years, while the work of rebuilding has been in progress, this green has done duty as the Parade Ground of the Academy, but this is probably the last year that will see it used for that purpose, and hereafter it will probably form the playground for the children whose parents occupy the officers' quarters, which enclose it on two sides.

Everything that has so far been said relates to the most important part of the Academy grounds, but this is by no means the largest part. The Government owns land both on the other side of the river and the other side of the creek, which bounds the part already described, on the northwest.

On high wooded land beyond the creek on the river side is the Cemetery. And beyond the Cemetery, the Hospital. Back from the river is the Marine Barracks, with its Parade Ground.

THE CHAPEL

The Chapel, a domical building, stands opposite the centre of the Cam-

pus on the side towards the town on the highest land within the enclosure, at an elevation of about thirty feet above the water. Its plan is in the form of a Greek cross. Its width and depth are equal, 116 feet inside and 128 feet outside. The rotunda measures 84 feet across. Like many other of the later buildings, its appearance has been very greatly hurt by what seems to me false economy, or the desire to reduce cost at the expense of the quality of the building material used. I have always advocated a reduction in quantity rather than in quality, but without success.

When the original designs for all the buildings were approved by the Secretary, \$400,000 was allotted to this building. Between that time and the date of its erec-

tion the cost of labor and material had advanced fully 30 per cent., and the size of the school had increased so greatly that it became necessary to increase the seating capacity by 25 per cent. Yet the amount allowed for its erection remained constant at \$400,000. It may be asked under these circumstances why the design was not recast in a lower key. Unfortunately this could not well be done. The Chapel was not only to be seen in connection with the earlier buildings, which had been built of granite with a certain degree of richness, but it was, from its location, to be the dominating feature of the whole group. To keep within the limits fixed

and at the same time comply with these requirements I was put to my wits' ends to reduce the cost. The massive walls of the original plan were abandoned for a skeleton framework of concrete with a veneer of masonry.* The granite of the original design gave place to brick, except for the moulded surfaces, and even here terra cotta was used wherever it could be used to save granite. Thus the bed mouldings and mutules of the main cornice are of terra cotta in clever imitation of granite. The gilt copper covering of the dome was also abandoned for terra cotta, while the interior, which I had hoped to have built of solid limestone like the great rooms in Bancroft Hall, was made of plaster. Even down

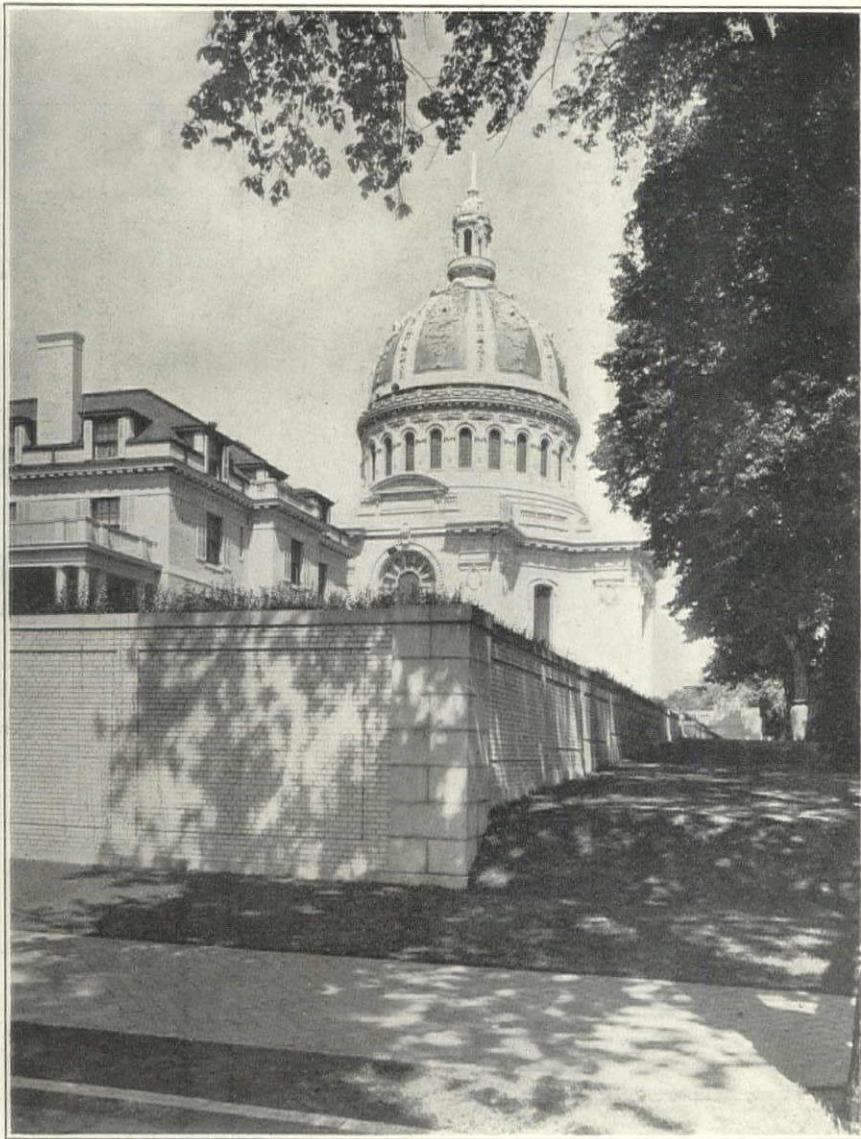


FIG. 8—THE CHAPEL, FROM GOVERNOR STREET

to the most minute details economy had to be practiced at the expense of the monumental character of the design. The organ case is of plaster; the lamps which were to have stood at either side of the main entrance were omitted, and so on. Some may think that the United States has saved one or two hundred thousand dollars by this parsimony, but I am not one of them. True, the money necessary to make the Chapel what it ought to have been has not been spent, but I don't think it has been saved, neither do I think that many people will greatly applaud the zeal of those who skimmed a work of this kind for the supposed benefit of a nation

*Fig. 6 shows this interesting construction. The beams and posts, which from their delicacy seem to be of wood, are in reality of reinforced concrete.

which is rich enough to have the best and quite willing to pay for it.

I have always been a great admirer of John Paul Jones, and when I made the first rough sketch for the rebuilding of the Academy in 1896, I had in mind that the Chapel should be his burial place, if his remains could be found. In 1900, when I met Mr. Long, then Secretary of the Navy, on the spot, I suggested to him the advisability of using the crypt under the Chapel, which I had provided in the plans for that purpose, and that a search be made in Paris for the body. He seemed to like the idea. At various times afterwards I wrote to the Department, urging that the search be made. To one of these letters I received a reply that General Porter was to institute such a search. When the body was finally found, it occurred to me that perhaps my importunities might have had something to do with the initiation of the work, and I wrote to the Secretary, asking if it was so, but he dashed my hopes of a share in the honor by saying that I was in no way responsible for the movement; be that as it may, it is of interest to note that the crypt of the Chapel was designed from the start with the idea that it might serve as the final resting place for the remains of the father of the American Navy. Congress has not yet appropriated the necessary money to finish the crypt for this purpose, but it will undoubtedly do so, and I hope to live to see its completion, as

shown in Fig. 7, with the sarcophagus in its midst inscribed with Jones' own words: "Men count for more than guns in the rating of ships."

Plate 1 is a view of the Chapel from the center of the Campus. The building stands on a low terrace. The granite pedestals at either side of the broad flight of steps which lead to it are to be surmounted by trophies consisting of beautiful bronze guns of seventeenth century French workmanship, and anchors with chain. The central frontispiece is composed of Doric columns and piers sixty feet high supporting an entablature and semi-circular pediment. The columns and piers are ornamented with dolphin heads and festoons. Below the main architrave is a large tablet of Levanto marble, which was intended to contain a suitable inscription.

The main doorway, which has richly moulded architrave and cornice, is twenty-three feet high and ten feet wide. This doorway is to contain a monumental pair of bronze doors, the gift of Col. R. M. Thompson, in memory of the Class of 1868. Miss Evelyn Longman was chosen to design the doors as the result of a competition in which thirty-three designs were submitted.

This prize winning model was shown in THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT for April 21, 1906, No. 1582, Miss Longman has received great praise for this work, and she is certainly richly entitled to all she has had. These doors will be one of the chief ornaments of the place. Above the pediment the frontispiece is crowned by trophies of arms and armor.

The transept ends are of the same size as the end of the nave, but their treatment is different, each one contains a large semi-circular headed window filled with delicate tracery in limestone.

The drum of the dome rests on a base of circular steps of granite. It contains a frieze of twenty-four round headed windows, separated by Doric piers. The entablature has a cresting ornamented with blocks and festoons of cable. The dome covering is of terra cotta divided into eight great panels with trophies in relief.

The lantern, also of terra cotta, is surmounted by an obelisk and has a balcony with a balustrade at its base.

The whole interior is finished in imitation Caen stone. The wall

surfaces and vaults are decorated with panels which were intended to receive decorations in fresco.

The monumental window of the chancel, shown in Plate 2, contains stained glass erected by the Class of 1869, as a memorial to Admiral Porter. The altar table is of richly sculptured cherry. The slab is supported by figures representing the four beasts of the Apocalypse.

A low gallery or balcony supported by rich corbels extends around the interior except at the chancel end; it has a handsome balustrade of wrought iron. The organ, Plate 3, stands on a base formed by the entrance vestibule.

The piers between the windows of the drum of the dome have figures built against them representing the different races of men. The great vault of the dome



FIG. 9—THE CHAPEL FRONTISPIECE

is richly ornamented with spiral caissons in the center of each of which is a light. This vault is at a considerable distance below the outer covering; both are built of concrete. The outer shell has a thickness of six inches at the base and four inches at the top which is only about half the thickness in proportion to its size that an egg shell is to the egg, but its strength is ample to carry the fifty-ton lantern at its apex.

OFFICERS' QUARTERS AND ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

The administration building and the Superintendent's quarters occupy buildings of similar size flanking the Chapel (see Fig. 3). They are each sixty-two feet wide and fifty-eight feet deep, and have three stories and a basement. The Administration Building shown in Plate 6 contains the Superintendent's office, the Academic board room and various other offices of the Administration.

The Superintendent's quarters has two principal en-

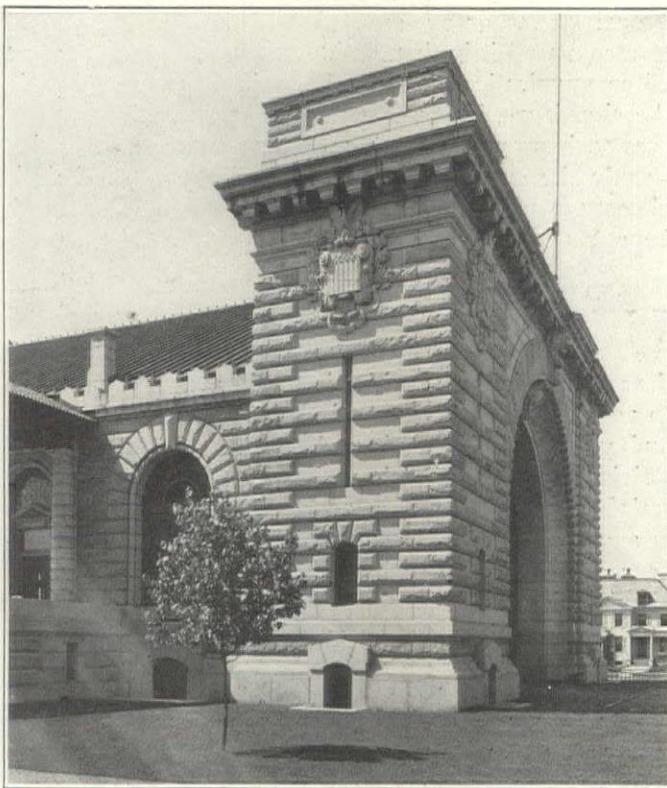


FIG. 9A.—NORTHEAST END OF THE ARMORY

trances, one for the ordinary use of the family giving upon the terrace (Plate 5), and another entrance, for use at receptions and other social functions, on a lower level preceded by a courtyard seventy feet wide and one hundred feet deep, entered from Governor Street. This court was intended to be furnished with a high wrought iron grille and gates, but these were omitted to reduce the cost.

THE ARMORY AND BOAT HOUSE

These are twin buildings, each 425 feet long and 110 feet wide. They flank Bancroft Hall (Fig. 4) and are connected with it by colonnades.

Plate 15 is a view of the Boat House taken from the north. The buildings are entirely of granite; the contracts for them were let soon after the estimates were made, and their cost was within the amount allowed; they are, however, the only buildings of the entire

group which were not pared down to meet the ad- in the cost of building, and to provide for the increa- requirements of the school, made necessary by the gre- increase in the number of midshipmen. The Armory contains class rooms and offices for the Department of Ordnance, and the Boat House similar accommodations for the Department of Seamanship. The drill hall in the Armory is 360 feet long by 100 feet wide; it has a balcony on all sides twelve feet wide, which is used as a sort of museum of ordnance. The interior walls of the building are faced with buff bricks. The interior of the Boat House has undergone an almost complete transformation since it was built; it having been converted into a Gymnasium. The Gymnasium as originally planned for 500 midshipmen was, of course, too small for 1,000. Rather than ask for sufficient money to make it large enough, the authorities decided to convert the greater part of the Boat House into a Gymnasium, and to place the boats in an inexpensive shed.

As originally designed, the Boat House on one side of the quarters, typifying the nautical side of the midshipmen's training, and the Armory on the other, typifying the military side of his training, seemed to me particularly appropriate, and I was sorry to see the building diverted from its original use, but it must be confessed that, transformed as it is, it makes a very fine and complete gymnasium. The principal hall is 100 feet wide by 200 feet long. The swimming pool is 76 feet long and 56 feet wide. The provision for lockers, team rooms, baths, etc., is most liberal, and the general equipment is in every respect what it ought to be.

The Department of Seamanship still occupies the end nearest the bay.

Mr. Flagg's article will be concluded in our next issue with the description and illustration of the Academic and Bancroft Hall groups.

Oldest Church Organ

FOUND ON ISLAND OF GOTHLAND, AND IN EXCELLENT STATE OF PRESERVATION

IN the Baltic Sea, forty miles from the mainland, lies the Swedish Island of Gothland, a mecca for students of early Gothic architecture. In Wisby alone, the chief town of the island, with its population of 8,000 souls, may be studied what remains of no less than ten churches, some of which date from the eleventh and twelfth centuries. The oldest of them is the Church of the Holy Ghost, completed about 1046.

Professor Hennerberg, director in a German Music School, and especially interested in the study of mediæval organs, visited fifty-nine churches in Gothland, and in a little village called Sundre came upon the remnant of what is unquestionably the oldest known organ in existence. The case alone has survived the fret of seven centuries, the holes for pedals and manuals are placed as in modern instruments, and inside one can see the chamber for the bellows and judge of their action; the exterior is adorned with paintings dating from about 1240.

When this ancient instrument could no longer serve its original purpose it was used as a sacristy, and for the safeguard of holy vessels and vestments was kept in careful repair, hence its excellent preservation to our day.—*Youth's Companion.*

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ILLUSTRATIONS:

New Buildings for the United States Naval Academy,
Annapolis, Md.—Part I. (12 pages and text cuts).

THE almost total lack of activity and the nearly equal lack of definite plan to meet the new traffic conditions which will inevitably develop in Manhattan when the new Brooklyn subways, the Hudson tunnels, the new East River bridges, the Belmont and Pennsylvania tunnels are completed and put in operation is quite incomprehensible. Of course the questions involved are intricate and important and require much thought and consideration, but they are not new, and the progress which has been made toward their solution, so far as the public is aware, is surprisingly small. A great deal has been suggested but very little actually accomplished toward making the streets and avenues conform to the new conditions which are almost upon us. The spectacle of bridges completed without approaches or any adequate means for utilization will hardly be creditable to the city, especially in view of the time that has elapsed since their construction was assured and their locations fixed.

IT would seem that the making over or adaptation, which must necessarily take place in many sections of the city in order to meet the new conditions, offers unusual opportunities for the development of much needed civic centers. If properly planned, civic centers located at points of congestion could not only be eventually beautified and made of great aesthetic value, but in the meantime would unquestionably add much to the comfort of the public. Their adoption would seem to go far toward precluding the possibility of such intolerable conditions of overcrowding as now exist in various sections where many lines of travel converge. The

desirability, almost necessity, of beautifying the city in every way possible consistent with the means at hand is generally conceded. Practically all the larger cities of this country and many of the smaller ones are giving much attention to aesthetic considerations, and unless we are content to occupy an unenviable place among them we would do well to make the most of our obvious opportunities.

THE means of communication between the various centers which will develop under the new conditions should in all probability be considered as properly a part of the problem of providing adequately for the crowds at the points of congestion. For unless quick and easy means of communication are afforded in the form of broad avenues, congestion will occur, be the scheme otherwise ever so well considered and advised. One of the boldest and perhaps nearest ideal plan is that which has been suggested in some quarters, of connecting the several points of congestion with broad diagonal streets or avenues. While this plan has much to recommend it in that, besides affording a direct means of communication between the main objective points in the city, it would increase materially the ratio of street area to improved or improvable property, thus reducing greatly the congestion on existing lines of travel, it is almost too ambitious and radical a scheme to allow much hope for its early realization.

UNDER present conditions with a depleted city treasury which cannot provide funds for even the most obvious necessities it would appear almost idle to advocate the very expensive plan of diagonal streets, and yet it has been often demonstrated that only by striving after the ideal has a moderately successful and satisfactory solution of a problem been achieved. But in any event it would appear high time that these problems which are of such great and lasting concern to New York should be given over into competent hands for consideration and comprehensive solution, even though it may require a decade or more for the final realization of an adequate plan, and that the Municipal Art Commission can render invaluable aid and should therefore be given broad power and authority in the matter is self evident.

THE truth of the old adage "History repeats itself" is well exemplified by the outcome of the recent Pittsburg High School competition, in which a number of prominent architects participated. Whether the plan devised and acted upon by the building committee and board of education, which resulted in the elimination of all architects who took part in the original competition, and the subsequent selection of a favored outside architect, will finally prove efficacious remains somewhat in doubt. There can be no doubt, however, as to the impression created upon the architectural profession and the public by the board's refusal to ratify the report and recommendation of its professional adviser, whose ability, judgment, probity and experience are beyond question. Whatever the outcome it may be said that the reputation of the board will scarcely be enhanced by its action in connection with this lamentable affair, nor can the popularity of competitions for public buildings be expected to increase greatly as a consequence of it.

Current News Section

LIME BÉTON.

Someone has said that the average American is a slave to fashion. While this, of course, is not true, there is a tendency in some quarters to overlook some mighty good things that other countries use with great success. A case in point is concrete. One hardly ever, nowadays, sees anything going into a batch of concrete, no matter for what use it is to be put, but Portland cement, broken stone or gravel, or both, and sand. We seem to have overlooked entirely the fact that, for some purposes, broken brick is an excellent substitute for broken stone or gravel, and good, well-burned lime for cement.

The writer was recently connected with the construction of foundations for a large monumental building, which was erected on a site previously occupied by a large power-house. In taking out the old foundations, the drawings and specifications for which had been destroyed by the fire that burned the power station, it was found that most of the footings and bearing walls up to the superstructure were of brick concrete. It proved to be a beautiful piece of work, and it seemed a pity to destroy it. This had to be done, however, but the task was by no means an easy one, the mass having become as hard as granite.

Lime concrete, or lime béton as the French call it, has been in longer and more general use than cement concretes. It was a first-class material when made with ordinary quicklime, and since hydraulic lime has been used it is better. It is a much cheaper composition than cement concrete, easier to work, and, if the initial load be not too great, it is for many uses just as good. A good lime béton can be obtained by mixing mortar, stones and gravel, or cinders, mortar and good-sized stones, which makes the best composition. Such a composition is very popular in France. Probably one-half of the houses in Marseilles have been built of this material, and thousands of the older buildings, many hundreds of years old, are held together with ordinary lime. Walls built of quicklime béton must be laid very slowly, but with hydraulic lime béton they can be erected as fast as the masons can work. The solidity of lime béton construction is shown by the seawalls and docks in Marseilles, where masonry of this kind can be seen both below and above sea water, the most difficult test to which a building material can be subjected.

The lime is weighed out to the cubic unit of sand, and the two dry-mixed until thoroughly incorporated. Water is added slowly with a sprinkler, and the plastic consistency tested by forming a ball with the hands, which should exude a slight moisture, and being laid aside should neither flatten nor crack open. Stones or other cheap material are mixed with the mortar, thus constituting the béton. Cinders, coke and furnace slag are often substituted for stones in ordinary house and wall work. If broken stone is used, it is broken to from $\frac{3}{4}$ inch to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. The proportions are usually two parts of stone to one part mortar for work under water; in air and above ground the proportion of stone may be increased.

The form, of course, is the same as for cement concrete, and the béton is usually placed in eight to twelve-inch layers and rammed. The surface is scratched and treated with a wash of thin mortar or grout before putting on the next layer.

In both France and Germany a light-weight béton is made of cinders. Buildings several stories high of this material are common, but when they exceed one story in height they are reinforced with the usual steel rods. Several very large factory buildings have been built at Lyons of this béton.

Striking economies are effected in France by the free use of cheap local material, whatever it might be, and by the equally free use of lime where cement would probably be used in the United States.—J. W. Moultrie in the *Scientific American*.

OLDEST STATUE IN THE WORLD

Proofs of the oldest civilization known to archæology have been discovered by Dr. Elgar J. Bans among the ruins of Bismya, in Mesopotamia, a week's journey to the south of Bagdad. The conclusions of the explorer are that the remains unearthed have an antiquity of not less than ten thousand years.

A white marble statue was unearthed at the base of the temple tower which has been identified as the effigy of the Sumerian King Daud or David, a pre-Semitic ruler who antedated his

Hebrew namesake by 3,500 years. This is the oldest statue in the world, being of the period of Babylonia's highest civilization (according to Dr. Banks), about 4500 B.C. The inscription on it gives the names of the buried city as Udnun, and of the temple, also the oldest yet discovered, as Emach.—*British Stone Trade Journal*.

COURT RULES THAT AN ARCHITECT MAY DUPLICATE HIS PLANS TO DIFFERENT CLIENTS

The St. Louis *Architect and Engineer* reports the following interesting case:

"Are the plans for a country house the sole property of the man who pays an architect to draft them? This is the question which was decided by the Marion County Court at the instigation of Frank D. Madison, a well-known attorney and clubman of San Francisco. The defendant in the case is Edgar Mathews, equally well known as an architect and clubman. The other defendants are Mr. and Mrs. De Courtieux of San Rafael and their contractor.

"About two years ago Madison decided to build and he engaged Mathews to draw the plans for a house, which was to be unique and totally unlike any of its neighbors. Later Madison's brother-in-law decided to build near by, and the attorney was surprised to learn that the plans for his long cherished residence had been duplicated by Mathews for his relative. Madison protested and Mathews consented to draw up some new plans. Later the brother-in-law died and his proposed residence was never built.

"When Madison's home was almost completed De Courtieux bought a lot two doors from him and sought and gained permission to inspect the unusual house of his neighbor. The result was the preparation by Mathews for De Courtieux of similar plans for a house on the lot which the new comer has just acquired. Through neighbors Madison's wife heard this and she at once informed her husband, who entered suit without delay to have the persons interested restrained from erecting such a house.

"In the suit Madison maintained that much of the value of the home is due to its unique architecture, and in support of this assertion he has the testimony of two real estate dealers, G. D. Shearer and L. A. Lansell, who maintain that the striking features of the house greatly increase its material value. These witnesses asserted that a similar structure near it would materially lessen its price in the real estate market.

"Madison has also procured an affidavit signed by Architects Clinton Day, William Noyes, W. D. Bliss and Fred H. Meyer, charging that Mathews has been guilty of a breach of professional ethics in supplying the same plans to two residents of the same city.

"According to the plans submitted to the court by Madison, the only difference in the two houses is in the size of a gable and a dormer window."

The court ruled that the architect may duplicate his designs. The court in its decision held that an architect has a certain personality which he expresses in the buildings erected by him. To restrain this personality would be to deprive the architect of his means of earning a living and retard the progress of his architectural and artistic advancement.

BALTIMORE'S BUILDING CODE.

The building code originally prepared by a commission of seven men, representing the main branches of Baltimore's building interests, has been passed by the City Council and gone before the Mayor for his signature.

Regulations for every branch of building construction in the city are provided in the code, which limits the height of non-fireproof buildings to 85 feet, and of fireproof structures to 175 feet. This limitation would preclude in the future the erection of buildings as high as the Baltimore and Ohio office building, which, by special ordinance, was allowed to go up to the height of 210 feet.

The code provides regulations for the building of amusement places, moving picture resorts, tenements, lodging-houses and electrical devices used in buildings. The ordinance establishing the code was first introduced last year, but died with the Council.

PROPER PRESERVATION OF ARCHITECTURAL RELICS.

The question of what to do with an old and monumental structure that has outlived its practical use, yet has an ever increasing architectural and ethnological value, is now being squarely met at Columbus, Ohio. The State-house, designed by Bulfinch, stands with the White House and the Octagon House at Washington as an expression of our earliest architecture. It is more valuable, as it is the oldest public building west of the Alleghenies that remains to us without alteration, that was designed by a trained architect and is expressive of his time. It may be a question whether it is worth while to preserve our relics, and if commercial and art advancement does not demand that we wipe the slate clear at every centennial, and only preserve that which will aid the advancement of each. But if, on the contrary, we wish to preserve the best that our forefathers left us, then the State-house at Columbus should remain upon its site, a carefully preserved memorial to that advancement from small beginnings. It is ridiculous to talk about remodeling or adding to this building. It cannot be brought up to modern ideas of utility without wholly destroying just those features which make it valuable as an architectural relic. But Ohio owes it to herself and the country that this building should be preserved and its environment not encroached upon. This is an old question in Europe, and it is solved by finding another site for the necessary building that enlarged business demands, and a State library or museum installed in the old and therefore sacred relic of a departed generation. Let this be done in Ohio. In matters such as these cost should cut little figure, but from a point of cost the cheapest thing is to either raze the old capitol and construct a modern office building in its place, or select a new and adequate site for the new State capitol.—*Western Architect.*

MODEL TENEMENT IS CONSTRUCTED IN PARIS.

Another model tenement has been opened by the Société Philanthropique, says a Paris dispatch. There has been a constant progression in tenement architecture in Paris; so the new building is far in advance of its predecessors, from both utilitarian and hygienic standpoints.

This house presents a novelty in the fact that it is specially designed for small artisans who work at home. There are forty-eight flats in all, each of which is supplied with a specially designed workroom, in which there are not only gas and running water, but motor power as well. The minimum rent is a hundred dollars a year, and the maximum a hundred and fifty dollars. On the ground floor is a large covered playground. On each floor are shower baths, which tenants may use free of charge. Floors and walls are tiled; the staircases are in cement. All the rooms are high, light, and well ventilated.

The whole top of the house is taken up with a flat terrace, something in the style affected by New York architects. A part of this is laid out as a roof garden and the rest as an open-air laundry.

Power and light in the house are supplied by electricity. Economical ranges are installed, so that gas can be used for the cooking as cheaply as coal or other fuel. There has already been such a rush of tenants eager to occupy this model building that similar houses will be erected with all possible speed.—*Exchange.*

TO DECORATE THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.

It is a pleasure to note that the National Sculpture Society, whose splendid exhibition at Baltimore was fully described in *THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT*, has been officially recognized by the United States Government, which has asked it to name ten of its members who would be in a position to undertake a group for the pediment of the north wing of the Capitol building in Washington. The pediment never has been ornamented, and the Library Committee of the House of Representatives, which has it in charge, is making every effort to see that the proposed group shall be one of highest artistic merit. The following sculptors were placed on the list: Paul W. Bartlett, H. A. MacNeil, A. A. Weinman, Richard E. Brooks, Isidore Konti, Charles H. Niehaus, Edward Adams, Albert Jaegers, Karl Bitter and Attilio Piccirilli.

Industrial

REFRIGERATORS.

A sanitary refrigerator, built on the most approved system of refrigerators, is claimed by the White Enamel Refrigerator Co.,

of St. Paul, Minn., with New York offices at 59 W. Forty-second Street.

Supporting these claims as well as others along the lines of best construction and artistic effect, this company issues an illustrated pamphlet of sixty pages, gotten out in colors, which may be had upon application.

RUBBER TILING

Andrew Dail and Son, of Cleveland, Ohio, recently placed an order with the New York Belting and Paking Co., Ltd., for the installation of Interlocking rubber tiling in the Cuyahoga County Court-house, Cleveland, Ohio, for which Lehman and Schmidt are the architects, amounting to \$125,000. This is believed to be the largest order for rubber tiling ever placed. It will be laid in the large court rooms, corridors, judges' chambers, ante-rooms, etc., in different designs, to conform with the color scheme of the various rooms.

COMPOUND DOORS.

The American Compound Door Company, of West Twenty-first and Morgan Streets, Chicago, Ill., offers a door differing radically in appearance from the usual paneled door.

In a large pamphlet of some thirty pages, illustrated in colors, these doors are presented in a manner to show the artistic and durable character of the product.

Door making, like other lines of manufacture, is an evolution. These doors present a flat, unbroken surface, showing all the delicate marking and tracery of the wood, and in some of the samples shown so carefully selected is the wood that it is with no great stretch of imagination that one can find the suggestion of a picture on the surface.

The New York office of the company is in charge of Mr. C. L. Burns, at 156 Fifth Avenue.

Catalogues Received

HOUSE HEATING BOILERS AND FITTINGS.

The Illinois Malleable Iron Co., of 517 Diversey Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., have issued a pamphlet of thirty-two pages illustrating and setting forth the merits claimed for their Imico Vertical Sectional House Heating Boilers for Steam or Water. There is also included a description of the Eureka Combination Circulation Fitting for one-pipe water work. This fitting is designed to take the place of the usual ells, tees and nipples commonly employed in taking branches from the main flow pipe of a single pipe hot water system. They claim that in addition to saving the labor expended in making up the fittings in the usual manner and the decreased liability of leaky joints, the friction is reduced to a minimum.

These pamphlets will be furnished on request.

MODERN LIGHTING METHODS.

The study of illumination can perhaps be said to have reached the highest stage in the product of I. P. Frink, of 551 Pearl Street, New York City. We have received from this firm a number of attractively printed and illustrated pamphlets, which taken together form a pocket library on the subject of lighting. They are:

Some Early American Churches,

Published in the interest of the Frink church light.

Profit Bringing Light.

Describing in text and pictures the best methods of securing light in stores and windows which will best attract attention.

Reflectors for Lighting Pictures.

Every visitor to a gallery or exhibition of pictures knows how necessary to the enjoyment of the pictures displayed is their proper lighting. This pamphlet convincingly tells how it is best accomplished.

Reflectors for Electric and Combination Fixtures.

In this pamphlet is summed up every form of lighting based on the many years of experience of this well-known house.

We are advised that this series of pamphlets may be had on application by architects and builders, and they are worth asking for.

Building News

NEW HAMPSHIRE

GORHAM.—Before the summer is over a new summit house is expected to take the place of the famous hostelry on top of Mt. Washington which was recently burned and which was one of the best known hotels in the country.

MANCHESTER.—A building committee has been appointed by the members of the Oak Hill Lodge of East Manchester, in charge of new lodge building which it is proposed to erect at Hall Street and Lake Avenue, to be four stories high and to cost about \$35,000.

WARNER.—At a meeting of the Simonds Free High School Association recently it was decided to make an effort to raise funds for the erection of a large new addition. Address Jesse B. Pattee of this place.

MASSACHUSETTS

BROOKLINE.—B. J. Connolly is reported to be contemplating the erection of an apartment block on his property at the corner of Winthrop Road and Beacon Street.

CAMBRIDGE.—We understand that the plans for the new edifice to be erected by the congregation of the Swedish Lutheran Evangelical Society are being revised and that bids will shortly be called for.

CHELSEA.—Architects Kilham & Hopkins, of Boston, have been appointed, it is currently reported in the local press, to prepare the plans for the new school house to be erected at this point.

LYNN.—We understand from the press that Architects Edwin Earp & Sons, of 333 Union Street, have been selected to prepare the plans for the new Police Court House to be erected at this point.

RANDOLPH.—The new high school to be erected from designs by Hurd & Gove, of Boston, will be built of brick and stone trimmings and will be 57 by 89 feet. The cost will be about \$21,000.

At a recent meeting of St. Mary's Church a committee was appointed to investigate the needs of a church, and it is reported that a new building is to be commenced. James A. Brennan is chairman of the committee and can be addressed for further information.

ROXBURY.—A six-family apartment house will be built at the corner of Worthington and Smith Streets for John Sullivan, it is said, to cost \$15,000.

SOUTH BOSTON.—Miss Mae Keeley is president of the Jacqueminot Club of this city, which is discussing a new Bachelor Girls' Clubhouse at Monponsett Beach. Miss Keeley can be addressed at her home, 21 Gates Street, South Boston.

SPRINGFIELD.—We wish to correct an error in reporting in our issue of the 24th inst. the name of the architect for the Emmanuel Church, Springfield, as B. Hammett instead of B. Hammett Seabury.

WINTHROP.—Samuel S. Close, of Revere, Mass., it is stated, has purchased property at 170 Circuit Road, Court Park, to be used for the erection of a modern new residence.

RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE.—It has been proposed to purchase the site at Laurel Hill Avenue and Cleveland Street for a new schoolhouse

to be erected for the Eighth Ward. Address School Board for further information.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT.—The congregation of the People's Presbyterian Church is reported to be discussing the erection of a new church edifice.

According to reports, plans drawn by Architect Ernest G. Southey are being figured for an apartment house on Lindley Street for the Silliman & Godfrey Co.

HARTFORD.—The joint committee on fire department of the Court of Common Council and the Board of Fire Commissioners of this city invite plans for new engine house to be erected in the vicinity of New Britain and Fairfield Avenues.

STONINGTON.—We understand that James Cooper is a member of the building committee here which has been authorized to purchase site and secure plans for a new school house, cost of which is not to exceed, \$50,000.

WATERBURY.—Plans have been completed by Architect Leonard Asheim, it is said, for a store and apartment block to be erected on West Main Street, near Willow Street, for Julius Chotzianoff. It will be five stories high.

NEW YORK

BUFFALO.—The question of establishing a new municipal hospital here is now being discussed. It is stated that present facilities for treating sick and injured in this city are very limited and improvements are needed at once.—Address Dr. Julius Ullman.

CORNING.—It is said that Architect Otis Dockstader, of Elmira, N. Y., has been appointed to prepare the plans for the new high school building to be erected at this place.

GENEVA.—At the meeting of the Board of Trustees of Hobart College this morning the question of erecting a dormitory for women in connection with the William Smith College for Girls was taken up. Plans for the new building, which, it is estimated, will cost in the neighborhood of \$35,000, were submitted to the board. The plans were drawn by Arthur C. Nash.

ITHACA.—According to a recent announcement, Ithaca will soon have a new \$200,000 hotel. The property was purchased at a receiver's sale this morning for \$15,200 by Albert H. Buchman, of New York City.

JAMESTOWN.—It is reported in the daily press that funds are now being raised for a large and modern new Y. M. C. A. building to be erected here.

NEW YORK.—Architect John H. Duncan, we are informed, has completed plans for a new building, to be erected for the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Realty Company at 209 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. Estimated cost, \$23,000.

Cramp & Co., builders, have invited estimates on the theatre for Maxine Elliott at 107 to 113 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York. Cost about \$250,000. Marshall & Fox, of Chicago, are the architects.

J. Woodward Haven, according to reports, has purchased property at Seventy-

ninth Street, west of Madison Avenue, for the erection of a large and handsome new residence, to cost about \$500,000. Address Mr. Haven, 24 East Thirty-ninth Street.

Frederick C. Zobel, architect, is preparing plans for a ten-story fireproof office building, which is to be erected at a cost of \$300,000 for the Brunswick Realty Company, upon the plot Nos. 121 and 123 East Twenty-seventh Street, running through the block to No. 118 East Twenty-eighth Street.

At a recent meeting of the Woodhaven Exempt Firemen's Association, held here, it was decided to accept gift of site on Broadway and Woodhaven Avenue, for the erection of a new building on the site. It is proposed to expend about \$10,000. Plans not yet drawn.

Alexander Grant has purchased, through Arnold, Byrne & Baumann, the property at the northwest corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, and it is currently reported that he will improve same with a high-class elevator apartment.

NORWICH.—The physicians of this town are interested in the establishment of a new hospital here. For further information address the Town Clerk regarding the matter.

PEEKSKILL.—Drum Hill high school has long felt the need of a new building, and the Board of Education is reported to be planning to call a special election for July to vote on raising \$125,000 for erecting and equipping a modern new structure.

RENSSLAER.—We understand that steps are being taken by the congregation of the Broadway Methodist Church for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of a new church edifice.

YONKERS.—Architect James A. Watson is preparing plans for an apartment house to be located on the corner of Cedar and Robbins Place for Charles Desgrey and Mary A. Whitehead.

The same architect is also preparing plans for a building to be erected at 7 Yonkers Avenue for Alexander Dawson, together with numerous other dwellings in various parts of the city.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY.—The erection of a new primary school at Ventner and Richmond Avenues, and a new grammar school on South Ohio Avenue, adjacent to site of the present high school, which is intended to relieve the congestion that exists in the grammar schools, will be taken up by the Atlantic City Board of Education at its next meeting.

CAMDEN.—We gather from the daily press that extensive alterations and improvements are to be made to the Manual Training and High School Building at this point.

HACKENSACK.—A Catholic church is to be erected here in the First Ward by the Polish speaking residents. It is stated that about \$30,000 will be spent on site and new structure.

HIGHTSTOWN.—According to reports, at the annual meeting of the Board of Corporators of Peddie Institute, the question of establishing a new boys' school was discussed.

HOBOKEN.—Architect Frederick Steigleiter is said to have prepared plans for a handsome residence to be built by Anthony J. Volk in Castle Point Terrace at a probable expenditure of \$30,000.

From the daily press we gather that Architect Max J. Berger is preparing plans for the new wing to be built to the County Hospital for the Insane at Snake Hill.

JERSEY CITY.—We understand that J. T. Rowland and Frank Eurick, Jr., architects, have completed the plans for the new school house, No. 32, to be located at Seventh and Coles Streets, and to cost approximately \$300,000.

PLAINFIELD.—From authoritative sources, we understand, it was learned, that a syndicate composed of New York and local capitalists has plans under consideration for the erection of a strictly first-class hotel in Plainfield.

THOROFARE.—The Methodists of this place are said to be endeavoring to raise funds for a new church here. Site will soon be selected for modern new edifice.

UNION.—James Tapper, Jr., has purchased property on North Twenty-seventh Street, near Saunders Street, it is reported, for the erection of a modern new residence.

WILLIAMSTOWN.—Henry L. Reinhold, Jr., architect, of Philadelphia, has been commissioned to prepare plans for school building No. 6 for the Williamstown Board of Education.

PENNSYLVANIA

BENTLEYVILLE.—Steps have been taken by the School Board of Bentleyville, according to current reports, for the establishment of a high school there.

BOSWELL.—Sealed bids will be received by the Secretary of the Council at Boswell until July 7 for the erection of a municipal building, to be erected at this place.

BUTLER.—Members of the Christian Church, which has been conducting its different services in the hall in the Reiber Building, have purchased property on West North Street, and will arrange for the building of a church structure.

CONNELLSVILLE.—It is stated in the daily press that the Conneltsville Construction Company has planned to erect several new residences in the Davidson-Newmyer addition.

GREENSBURG.—At a recent session of the Pittsburg Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, the question of raising funds for Thiel College was discussed. The Board of Trustees is to have charge of securing plans, etc. Board is composed of Dr. A. L. Yount of Greensburg, Rev. F. A. Bowers, of Rochester, and Rev. W. J. Miller, of Greensburg, and others.

HARRISBURG.—We understand that the Public Library Association has empowered a committee to proceed at once to select plans and let the contract for the erection of a handsome library building at Walnut and Front Streets, to cost about \$40,000. Haldeman J. O'Connor is president of the committee.

KINGSTON.—At a recent meeting of the congregation of St. Ignatius church here, the question of a new convent and parochial school was discussed. New buildings will be erected probably in the Fall on Wyoming Avenue and Pringle Street. Plans not yet prepared.

MIFFLIN.—The Mifflin Township School Directors recently held a meeting, when

plans were discussed for extensive improvements. An \$80,000 bond issue is proposed. Address the Board of Education.

MORTON.—Architect R. W. Boyle, of Philadelphia, Pa., is reported to have prepared plans for a new church edifice for the congregation of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, to be located at this place.

NEW FLORENCE.—The citizens of this town are reported to be in favor of raising funds to the amount of \$10,000 for the erection of a new brick school. Special election is soon to be held for the purpose of voting on the matter.

ORELAND.—According to reports, Architects Schermerhorn & Phillips, of Philadelphia, are preparing plans, it is said, for a one-and-a-half-story school at Oreland.

PHILADELPHIA.—The Charles Roesch & Sons Company has acquired property at the northeast corner of Front and Brown Streets, and it is currently reported that same will be improved with a large abattoir and packing house.

H. D. Dagit has been commissioned to plan a three-story granite parochial school, to be built at Eighth and York Streets, for St. Edward the Confessor's Roman Catholic Church, at a cost of about \$80,000.

A new home for the St. Regis Society in the heart of the downtown section, to be five stories in height, modern in every respect, and to cost approximately \$500,000, is being discussed by the members, it is reported.

Members of the Calvin Presbyterian Church, Sixtieth and Master Streets, are endeavoring to raise funds, it is said, as soon as possible for a new church edifice.

Thomas Churchman and Molitor, architects, have plans nearly finished, it is stated, for St. Nathaniel's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Allegheny Avenue and E Street, at a cost of about \$60,000.

PITTSBURG.—Several local architectural firms and individual architects have been asked to submit preliminary sketches of a banking house, the request having come from the Safe Deposit and Trust Company, now having offices in the Arrott Building and the building adjoining on Fourth Avenue.

SPRING CITY.—The trustees of the State Institution for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic at Spring City have invited bids until July 7 for the interior completion of the six buildings that have already been erected.

VILLANOVA.—According to reports, Architects Baily & Bassett, of Philadelphia, are designing four three-story suburban residences at Villanova for the Villanova Land Company. The cost will be \$15,000 each.

WARREN.—Plans, according to reports, have been completed for the new Federal Building, to be erected here and are now in the hands of Postmaster Campbell.

WASHINGTON.—It is reported that work will shortly be begun on the erection of a fine court building for the District Court of Appeals; \$200,000 has been appropriated for this purpose.

WILKES-BARRE.—The property committee of the Hazel Township School Board, after making careful inspection of the school buildings, has decided to recommend to the School Board, the erection of new modern school buildings.

OHIO

CLEVELAND.—A ten-story addition will be erected to the main building of the Bailey Company's office building on Ontario Street. The cost will be \$300,000.

COLUMBUS GROVE.—Architects Howard, Insko & Merman, of Columbus, have been retained by the Board of Education of Columbus Grove to prepare plans and specifications for a 14-room school building, to be built at Columbus Grove. The cost will be \$40,000.

DAYTON.—The Christian Church of Troy is directing in raising funds to go toward the erection of a new church here as a memorial to the late Rev. J. P. Watson, who died in Dayton, O., recently.

HAMILTON.—The Trustees of Miami University, at their annual meeting, decided to immediately commence the construction of a new \$80,000 Carnegie library and of a new \$50,000 normal college building, it is said.

LISBON.—Plans are being prepared by J. A. Smith, of this place, for remodeling and improving the county infirmary. Bids for construction are to be received until July 17.

TOLEDO.—We learn through the daily press that approximately \$100,000 is to be spent in the erection of a museum building at this point. The structure is to be located on Monroe Street.

Harry W. Wachter, of this city, with Green & Wicks, of Buffalo, as associate architects, have been selected to prepare the plans for the new Art Museum building, to be erected at this place.

WARRENSVILLE.—According to the local press, Architects J. Milton Dyer and F. C. Bates, of Cleveland, have completed the plans for the new work house to be erected here.

WYOMING.—Sealed proposals will be received by the village clerk until July 18 for the erecting of a fire department building, according to plans prepared by Garber & Woodward, architects, at 507 Neave Building, Cincinnati.

INDIANA

BROWNSBURG.—The question of school accommodations for this township and Lincoln Township, has been agitated, and the matter is now in the hands of the Board of Trustees, M. T. Hunter and others, of this town.

EVANSVILLE.—Architect Manson Gilbert of the Hartmetz Building, is reported to be preparing plans for a handsome colonial residence to be erected at this place.

Architect Frank J. Schlotter is reported to have completed plans for the addition and remodeling of No. 8 Hose House located on the corner of Columbia and Third Avenues.

FRANKFORT.—According to the press, D. Gilbert, the photographer, is reported to be considering the purchase of property on West Clinton and Columbia Street, for the erection of new building.

HUNTINGTON.—At a recent meeting of the Advisory Board of Rock Creek Township, the erection of a new school in that section was discussed. Present school is inadequate.

INDIANAPOLIS.—The question of erecting a new clubhouse near Emrichsville is being discussed by the members of Canoe Club, is reported in the daily press.

TERRE HAUTE.—John Lawrence Smith has purchased property in South Center Street, it is said, to be used for the erection of a large and handsome new residence.

WABASH.—Christian Scientists at this point, according to reports, have purchased property at Carroll and Maple Streets and will erect a new edifice on the site.

ILLINOIS

CHICAGO.—Herman Molner, of the Illinois Molding Company, has secured property at the southwest corner of Western Avenue and Twenty-third Street, and it is currently reported that he will improve same with a six-story building.

Architects Frost & Granger are said to have completed the plans for the Old Men's Home, to be erected by the trustees of the J. C. King Estate at Calumet Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street.

Dr. B. W. Sippy, of 100 State Road, has purchased property on Woodlawn Avenue, near Fifty-sixth Street, for a new residence. About \$20,000 will be expended in the erection of the new structure.

DECATUR.—It is stated that about \$20,000 has been raised for new Y. M. C. A. building, which it is proposed to erect here. Address the Town Clerk for information.

KANKAKEE.—The members of the Odd Fellows' Lodge contemplate the erection of a new Odd Fellows' building, and have secured an option on property at the corner of Court Street.

MICHIGAN

GRAND RAPIDS.—The question of replacing the North Ionia Street and Oakdale Avenue schools is now being discussed. The Board of Education has petitioned for \$100,000 for modern new buildings.

Meyer S. May has purchased property located at the corner of Madison Avenue and Logan Street and, according to reports, contemplates erecting a large and handsome residence thereon.

WISCONSIN

MILWAUKEE.—At the final session of the conference of the Wisconsin District of the German Evangelical Synod, a committee composed of Rev. F. Schaer, Wausau, Wis.; Rev. J. Mohne, Hickory Grove, and others, were appointed to make arrangements for a new Deaconess' Home in this city.

A new college is contemplated for Milwaukee-Downer College, it is currently stated in the local press, of which Ellen C. Sabin is president.

RACINE.—We learn from dispatches that the members of the Racine Council, No. 220, Royal Arcanum, intend to erect a new clubhouse and lodgeroom, to cost \$25,000.

SUPERIOR.—According to the local press, the Masons of this place have decided to spend \$40,000 in the erection of a new temple, to be located in a prominent part of the city.

MISSOURI

CARTHAGE.—It is said that the Knights of Pythias are discussing the erection of a new home, to cost in the neighborhood of \$100,000.

ST. LOUIS.—The Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Messiah of the Unaltered

Augsburg Confession has purchased property at the corner of Pestalozzi Street and Grand Avenue, for a handsome new edifice, it is said.

We understand that the St. Philomena's Female Orphan Asylum and Industrial School has petitioned for permission to sell property at Ewing and Clark Avenues, proceeds to go toward purchasing new site and erecting a home.

Nat. J. Moffit, of Hubbard-Moffit Co., 323 Pine Street, is reported to have purchased property on Kingsbury Boulevard, near Belt Avenue, for the erection of a modern new residence.

IOWA

DAVENPORT.—Architect Studahr, of this place, we understand from the local press, is preparing plans for a new City Hall building, to be erected at Rock Island.

DES MOINES.—F. C. Hubbell, 215 Youngerman Block, and others, are interested in the matter of organizing a non-partisan club by the citizens of this city and erecting a modern clubhouse, to cost approximately \$100,000.

Sisters of Charity in the Davenport diocese are planning to make St. Joseph's Academy, on West Grand Avenue, one of the largest schools of its kind, and it is reported that a large new building is under consideration.

The Board of Directors of the Grant Club are discussing a new building, to be erected at Seventh and High Streets. It is proposed to expend \$50,000 on the new structure.

IOWA CITY.—We understand that Governor Cummins is reported interested in the erection of a new college of law at the university.

MINNESOTA

AUGSBURG.—Plans are under way, it is currently reported, for raising \$100,000 for the Augsburg Seminary. Address H. N. Hendrickson, President, for further information.

AUSTIN.—Architect Harry W. Jones, of Minneapolis, is said to be preparing plans for an office building to be erected for the George A. Hormel Packing Company at this point.

DULUTH.—A. Terryberry, architect, it is reported, has plans out for a brick and stucco plaster residence, two stories high, for Charles H. Merritt, to be erected on Woodland Avenue, above Fifth Street.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Long & Long, architects, according to press reports, have completed plans for a new building to be erected by J. E. Andrus on Sixth Street, between Nicollet and Hennepin Streets. Estimated cost, \$200,000.

E. C. Haley & Company, architects, are reported to be preparing plans for the erection of a new apartment building to be located at the southwest corner of Twenty-fifth Street and First Avenue, for F. A. Gahring, of the New York Life Building.

The Ruthenian Roman Catholic Church of St. John Baptist has been incorporated and, according to the local press, is to build a new church here.

ST. PAUL.—F. C. Norlander has acquired property at the southwest corner of Ninth and Robert Streets, and it is currently reported that he will improve same.

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, will erect a new building at the corner of Summit and Portland Avenues, it is stated. Plans for new edifice not yet decided on.

KANSAS

EMPORIA.—The contract has not as yet been let, we understand, for the new gymnasium building to be erected here for the State Normal School, to cost in the neighborhood of \$75,000.

GYPSUM.—A committee has been appointed to secure site for the erection of a new auditorium to be located at Maple and Seventh Streets, it is reported.

JUNCTION CITY.—The Reverend Line, of the Universalist Church, is endeavoring to raise necessary funds for new church to be erected here, it is stated.

WICHITA.—The Wichita Gun Club has been organized, and it is stated that funds are to be raised as soon as possible for a new clubhouse, to be erected here. J. F. Duis is president of the organization.

COLORADO

COLORADO SPRINGS.—It is currently reported in the daily press that the question of a new high school here is now being discussed. Address Principal John E. Richards for further information.

DENVER.—It is currently reported in the local press that \$250,000 is to be spent in the erection of a new armory building on Nineteenth Avenue, between Pearl and Washington Streets. The Military Board of Denver can be addressed for further information.

WYOMING

SHERIDAN.—A new building is soon to be erected for the local German Lutheran congregation, it is reported.

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON.—According to reports, funds are being raised for the erection of a new building for the People's Settlement, and Charles Warner & Company is interested.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON.—Within a month construction work will begin on one of the finest court buildings in the country for the District Court of Appeals. An appropriation of \$200,000 made by Congress for this purpose will become available July 1. Chief Justice Shepard, Justice Robb and Van Oradel will confer this morning with the supervising architect of the Treasury and plans for the structure will be drafted at once.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE.—Plans are being prepared by J. Appleton Wilson, architect, for a large three-story apartment house at Edgecombe Park, to cost \$60,000.

We understand plans are in progress for the office building and warehouse of the Standard Oil Company on Pier I. It will be 100 feet square, of brick, concrete and steel, and will cost about \$100,000.

From the press we learn plans are in progress for the office building and pier shed at Pier No. 1, on Pratt Street, for the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Railway Company.

A handsome new Baptist Church is to be built at Orem Park Place and Pennsylvania Avenue, by the Baltimore Bap-

tist Church Extension Society. It has been designed by Architect Edward H. Glidden.

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK.—We are informed that Architects Neff & Thompson have prepared the plans for the new printing establishment to be erected in this city for Messrs. Burke & Gregory.

RICHMOND.—We understand that the Railroad Y. M. C. A. is endeavoring to raise a fund of \$40,000 for a new building which has been proposed.

WEST VIRGINIA

NEW MARTINSVILLE.—The question of erecting a new hospital building at this point is being discussed, it is said. Drs. E. L. Boone, J. D. Schmied, H. N. Browse and F. E. Martin are reported interested.

KENTUCKY

LEXINGTON.—According to reports, there are three new schoolhouses to be constructed with a total investment of \$75,000, and this work will commence just as soon as the plans can be drawn, contracts submitted and accepted.

LOUISVILLE.—The directors of the Standard Club, which recently sustained a large loss by destruction of its headquarters, are reported to be discussing the erection of a new home, which will be one of the most elaborate clubhouses in the city.—Address President Trest of the Standard Club.

At the national convention of the post office clerks, to be held in this city September 7, the question of a home is to be discussed; \$100,000 is to be raised for this purpose. For further information address Geo. F. Pfeiffer, 377 Albion Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

De Molay Commandery is discussing a new home. At a recent meeting held for the purpose it was decided to raise \$75,000 for this purpose as soon as possible.

TENNESSEE

CHATTANOOGA.—It is currently reported in the local press that A. A. Dragoo has decided to erect a modern apartment house at the corner of West Fifth and Cedar Streets, to cost approximately \$15,000.

MARTIN.—According to reports, Hall-Moody Institute, M. W. Robinson, business manager, wants plans and specifications for new dormitory of ordinary Streets, to cost approximately \$15,000.

MILLINGTON.—It is reported in the local press that a new public school building is to be erected here to cost in the neighborhood of \$14,000.

SOUTH CAROLINA

ANDERSON.—At a recent meeting of the Clemson College Alumni Association, a resolution was adopted providing for a new alumni hall, to cost about \$75,000. H. C. Tillman, F. H. Cunningham and R. E. Lee are among the members of the building committee.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA.—We learn from the daily press that the plans prepared by Architect A. Ten Eyck Brown for the enlargement of the St. Joseph's Infirmary have been accepted. Estimated outlay, \$50,000.

We understand that one three-story brick factory and six stores are to be built on the old Atlanta Mills property at a cost of \$100,000 by the Georgia Realty

and Investment Company, of which Asa G. Candler is president.

VALDOSTA.—One hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been appropriated, we understand, for a new Federal building, to be erected at the corner of Central Avenue and Lee Street. Bids will be received until July 15.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM.—A new Chamber of Commerce building is to be erected here. Site at Nineteenth Street and First Avenue has been purchased for the new building, to cost about \$120,000. Address President John L. Kaul of the association.

The Harbison-Walker Refractory Company, of which H. W. Croft, of Pittsburg, is president, will erect a plant in this district, to cost about \$250,000. The company is represented in Birmingham by Shook & Fletcher.

MOBILE.—At a special meeting of the building committee and members of the St. Francis Street Baptist Church, it was stated that funds have been secured for new building, to be erected as soon as possible.

MISSISSIPPI

CHARLESTON.—J. W. Saunders, Mayor, according to press reports, will receive competitive plans for a school building, to cost approximately \$20,000, until July 7.

MAGNOLIA.—A new agricultural high school is to be established here, it is reported. Address C. H. Otken, county superintendent, for further information.

OPELOUSAS.—According to reports, proposals are invited up to July 14 for the erection of St. Landry's Catholic Church, according to plans and specifications prepared by Dibel, Owen & Goldstein, Ltd., 702-704 Perrin Building, New Orleans, La.

OKLAHOMA

FAIRVIEW.—W. C. Edwards, of Wichita, Kan., is planning to erect, it is stated, a large business block soon at Fairview, that will be one of the best buildings at that place.

ARKANSAS

BATESVILLE.—We learn from press dispatches that the Catholics of this place have purchased property here for the erection of a new church here.

TEXAS

HOUSTON.—We understand that \$500,000 has been appropriated for the construction of a courthouse at this place. Architects Long & Witchell, of Dallas, have prepared the plans. Bids will be received until Aug. 1.

THORP SPRING.—A committee composed of Dr. Semmon, of Greenville; Dr. Ida V. Jarvis, of Sulphur Springs, and others, have been appointed to take charge of the matter of devising ways and means for the establishment of a nurses' school at some point in Central Texas.

UTAH

OGDEN.—Property at the corner of Twenty-fifth Street and Monroe Avenue has been secured, we understand, as a site for the proposed new high school building to be erected at this place.

SALT LAKE CITY.—Architects Ramn Hansen and A. P. Merrill are said to be preparing plans for a new building for the Young Men's Mutual Improvement So-

ciety, to be located at Temple and College Avenues, and to cost about \$300,000.

Architects Headlund & Wood are reported to have completed the plans for the new church edifice to be erected for the congregation of the First Baptist Church, at Second South and Fourth East Streets.

Colonel Enos A. Wall is reported to be contemplating the erection of a handsome residence on his property at Brigham and D Streets.

ARIZONA

PHOENIX.—One hundred and forty thousand dollars has been appropriated, it is said, for the purpose of erecting a Federal building at this place. A site near the Y. M. C. A. block is being considered.

CALIFORNIA

BRAWLEY.—A special election was held here recently, when it was decided to issue \$25,000 bonds for a new school to be erected here.

PASADENA.—We understand that N. W. Hamilton has purchased property on Allen Avenue and Villa Street for the erection of a large and handsome new residence.

RIVERSIDE.—Funds to the amount of \$65,000 are to be raised as soon as possible for a new clubhouse, which is to be erected on site purchased for the purpose at the corner of Eighth and Lemon Streets. Frank A. Miller can be addressed for further information.

SAN JOSE.—At a meeting of the Trustees of the State Normal School State Architect G. C. Sellen, of Sacramento, was appointed to prepare the plans for the new building to be erected, which is to cost in the neighborhood of \$250,000.

SANTA ANA.—Dr. J. C. Bailey will donate a site on Broadway for the new Y. M. C. A. building to be erected. It is proposed to erect a \$20,000 structure.

The Supervisors are now making investigations preparatory to the establishment of a new county hospital here. It is proposed to issue bonds in the Fall for this purpose.

SIERRA MADRE.—From press dispatches we learn that the Knights of King Arthur are raising funds for a new clubhouse to be erected here.

OREGON

ASTORIA.—The Chamber of Commerce is interested, according to exchanges, in the construction of a new hospital here as soon as possible.

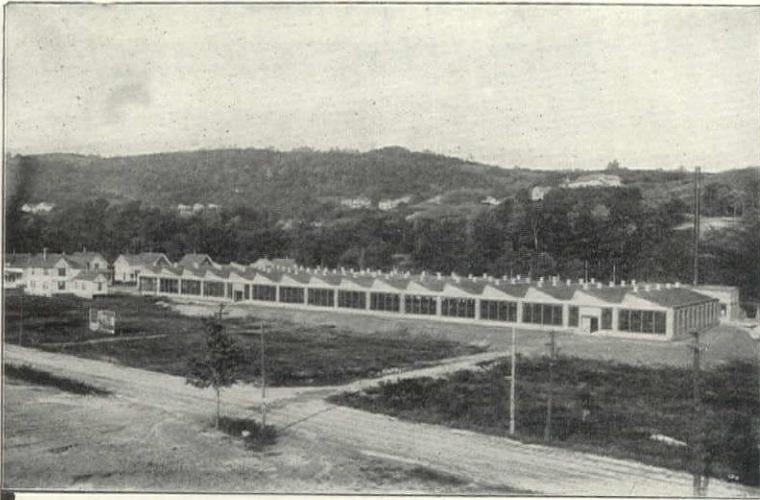
SALEM.—We understand that Architects Pugh & Legg are preparing plans for the new five-story steel-construction building to be located at the corner of State and Commercial Streets for the United States National Bank.

WASHINGTON

SEATTLE.—M. Donahoe is reported to be contemplating the erection of a new building at the corner of Third Avenue and Stewart Street, to cost approximately \$250,000.

J. H. Haight is also reported to be contemplating the expending of \$100,000 on a new structure to be located at Second Avenue and Pine Street.

We learn from the daily press that plans have just been completed by Architects Cutter & Malgrem, of Spokane, for the new Country Club building.



Jones & Lamson Machine Co., Springfield, Vt., using 80 20-inch Metal Top "Burt" Ventilators. Among other prominent machine shops using "Burt" Ventilators are: Nicholson File Co., Paterson, N. J., 11 16-inch (4th order); Dutches Tool Co., Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y., 13 30-inch (4th order); Utica Drop Forge & Tool Co., Utica, N. Y., 36 30-inch. We have also recently equipped 19 machine shops in addition to the above.

Burt Ventilators were chosen for this work because they were absolutely the best to be had, and strictly high grade in every respect. They are provided with patented sliding sleeve dampers which can be adjusted to any degree, and is held permanently without tying the rope to hook, nail or post, as in the case of the common damper. Where glass tops are ordered, ventilator is a combined sky-light and ventilator, and damper can be closed without interfering with the light.

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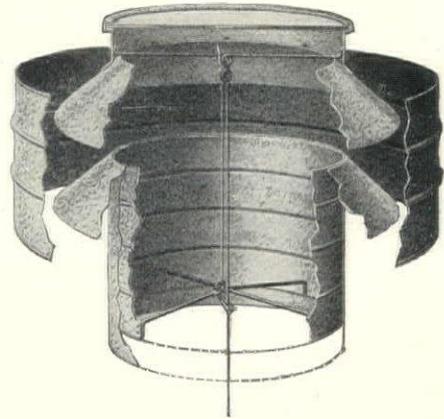
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POSITIONS WANTED

AN architectural draftsman desires a position in a good office. South or West preferred. Has had technical training in the East and five years' experience. Can make designs; take working drawings through from sketches, detail, make perspectives and do all kinds of renderings; especially good at pen and ink. Address 25-A, care American Architect. (1696-7)

DRAUGHTSMAN, Architectural, 25 years of age, desires position; six years' experience; can work on and complete working drawings from sketches; also full size and scale details and perspectives. Moderate salary. Address J. A. S., care American Architect. (1697)

PROPOSALS

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., June 19, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 30th day of July, 1908, and then opened, for the construction complete (except elevator) of

the United States Court House at Portland, Maine, in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office after June 27, or at the office of the Custodian of the Site at Portland, Maine, after June 30, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. 1696-7

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., June 22, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 6th day of July, 1908, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering post office lock boxes, etc., as they may be ordered for post offices in public buildings under control of the Treasury Department, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, in accordance with drawing and specification, copies of which may be had at the discretion of the Supervising Architect, by applying to this office.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1697-8)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., June 24, 1908.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 17th day of July, 1908, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering the drafting materials

required in accordance with the specification and schedule, copies of which may be had at this office.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1696-7)

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

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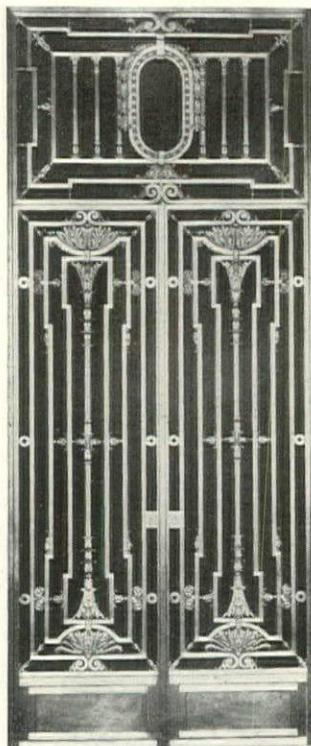
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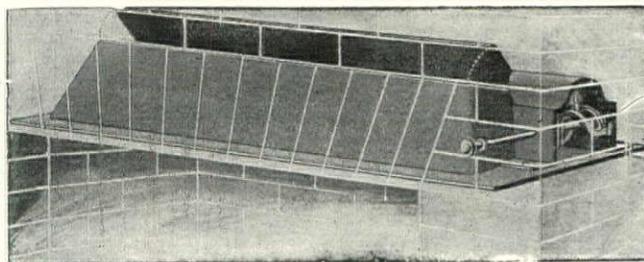
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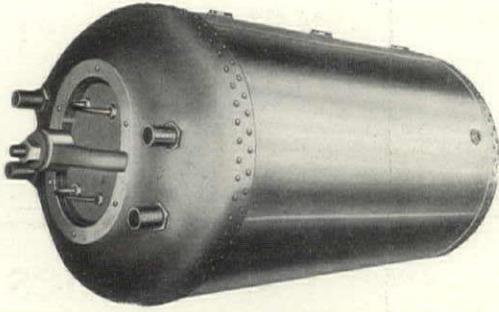


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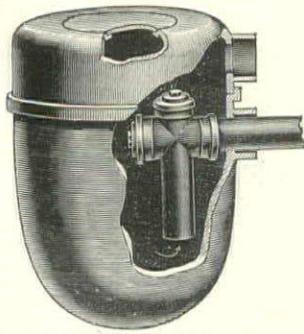
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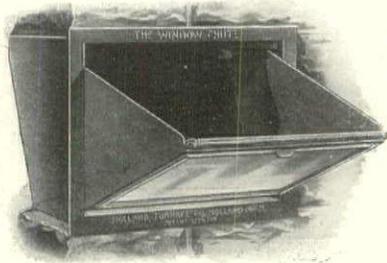
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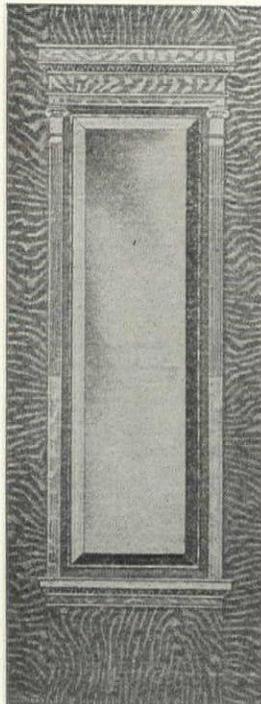
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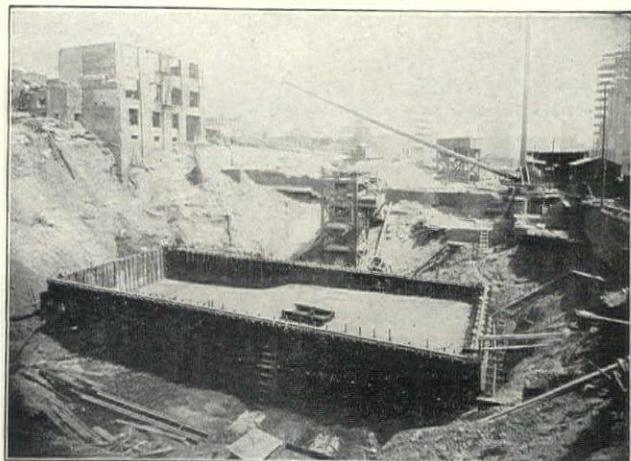
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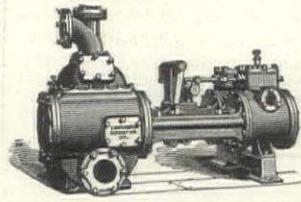
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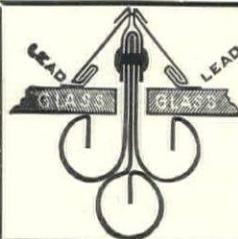
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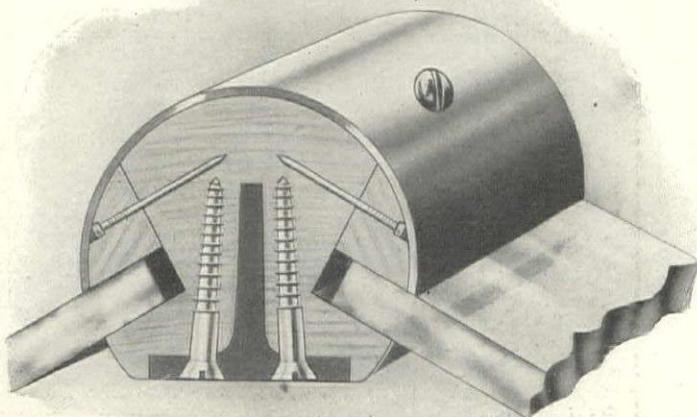
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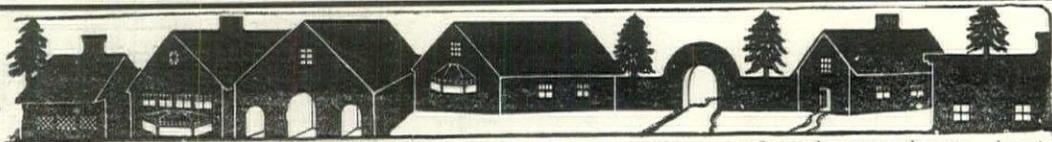
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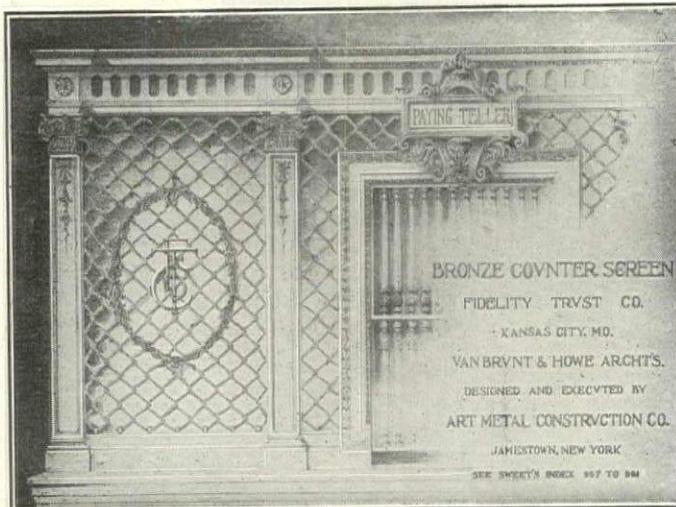
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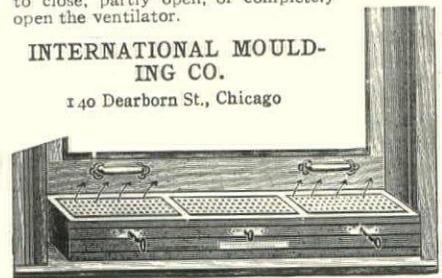
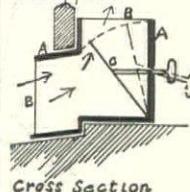
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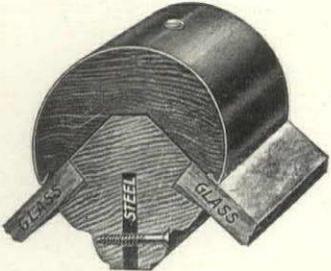


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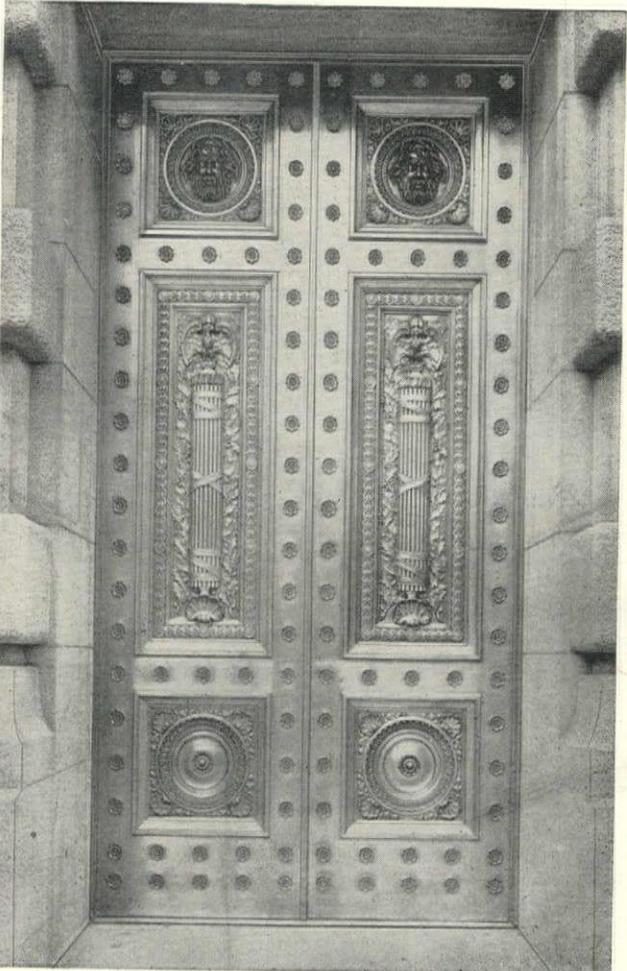
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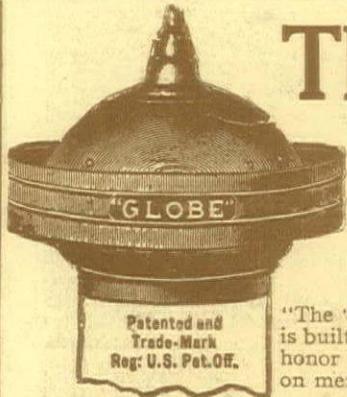
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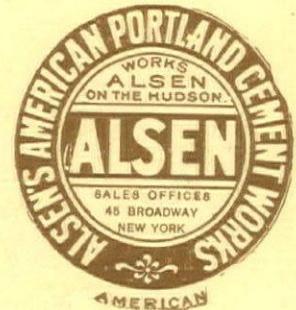
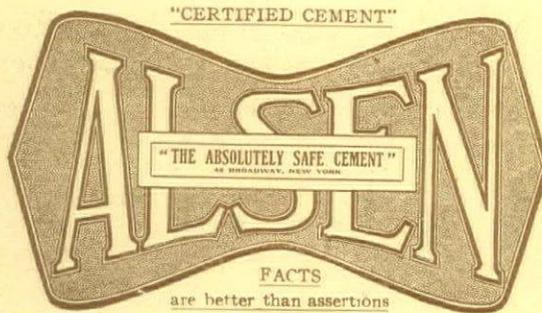
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