

# *The* AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

Regular Edition

Vol. XCIV.

JULY 29, 1908

No. 1701

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Interest manifested as to probable attitude of New York Building Code Revision Commission toward reinforced concrete construction.

Full information as to possibilities and use of material, and opinions of eminent engineers submitted.

Amount of construction work under way and contemplated in New York as evidenced by plans filed.

Large appropriations for Federal buildings draw attention to popularity of this form of Government expenditure.

ILLUSTRATIONS:

The New Baltimore Custom House (8 pages).

*Additional:*

Gay Street Entrance, New Baltimore Custom House.

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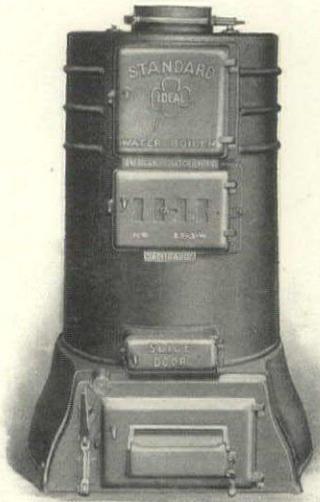


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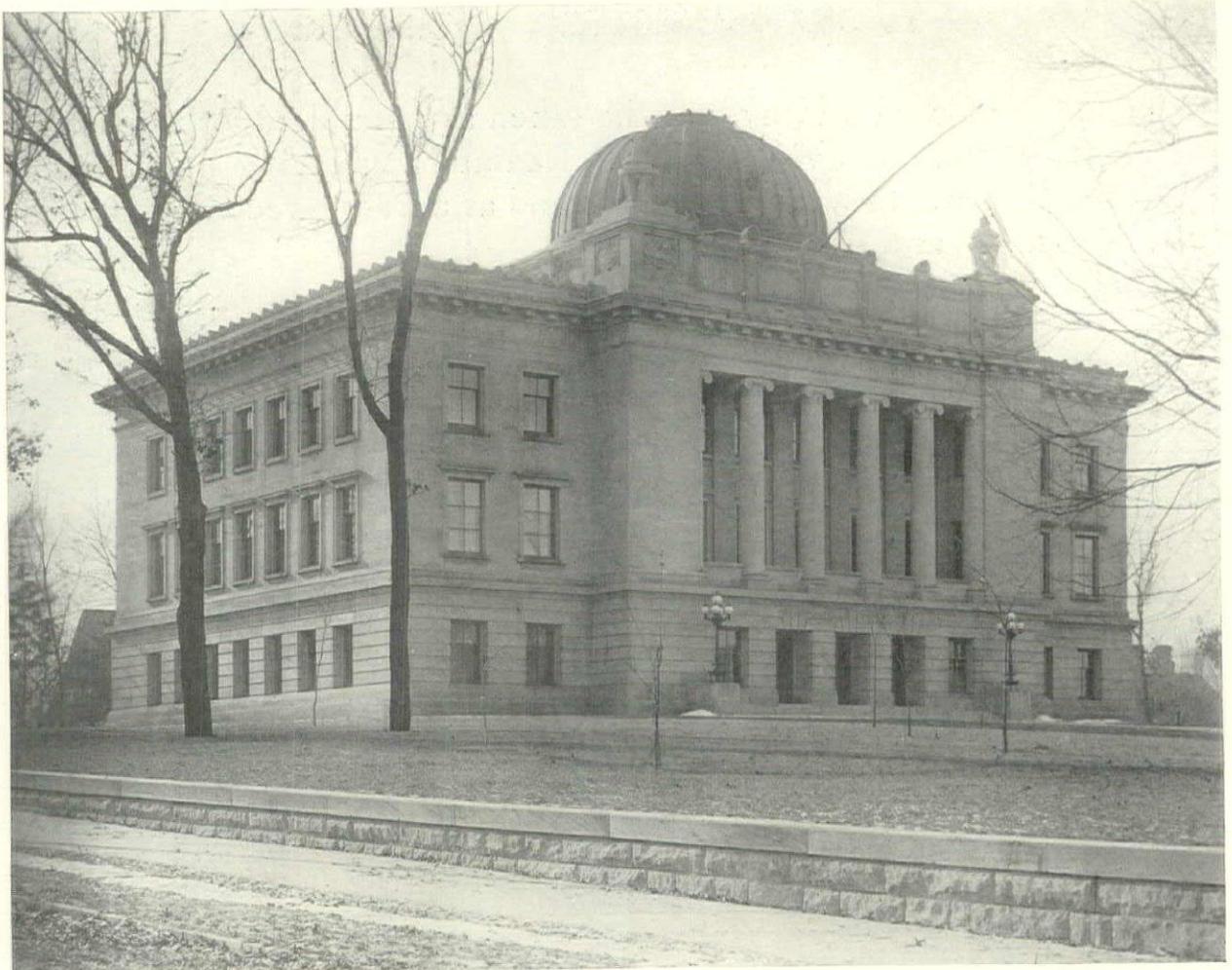


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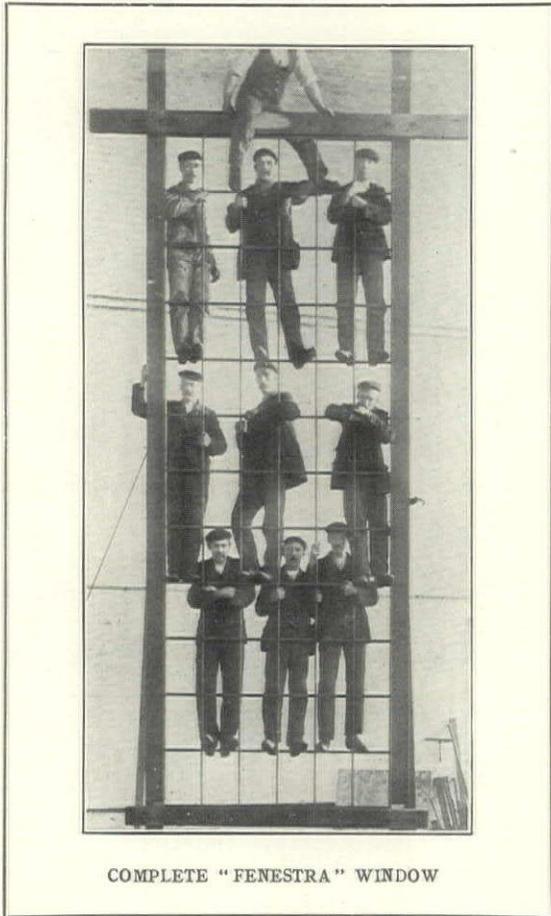
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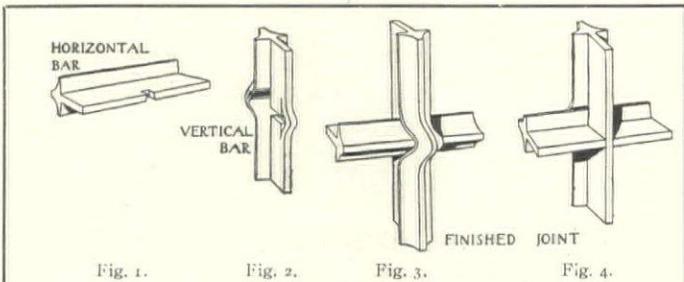
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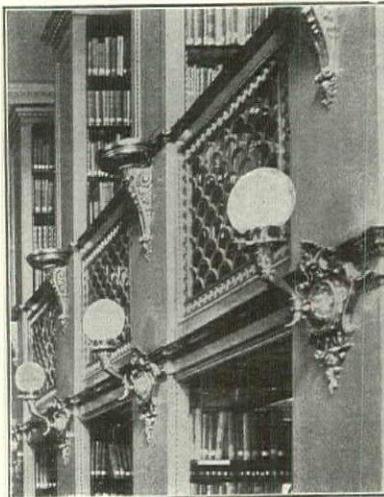
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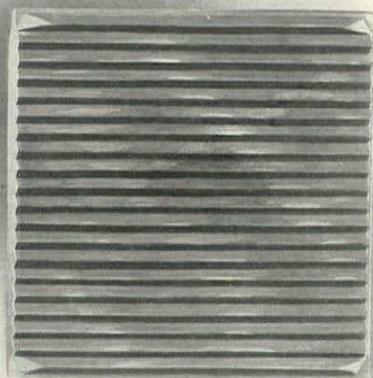
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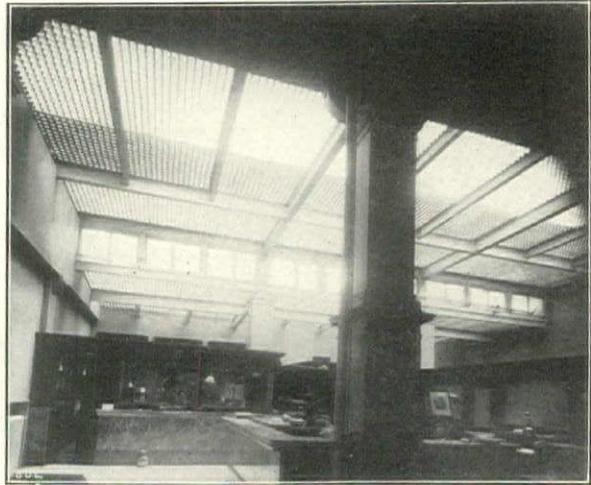
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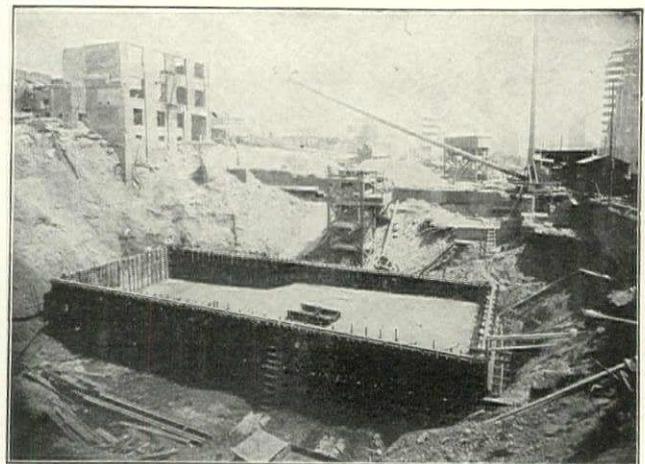
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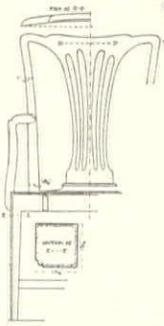
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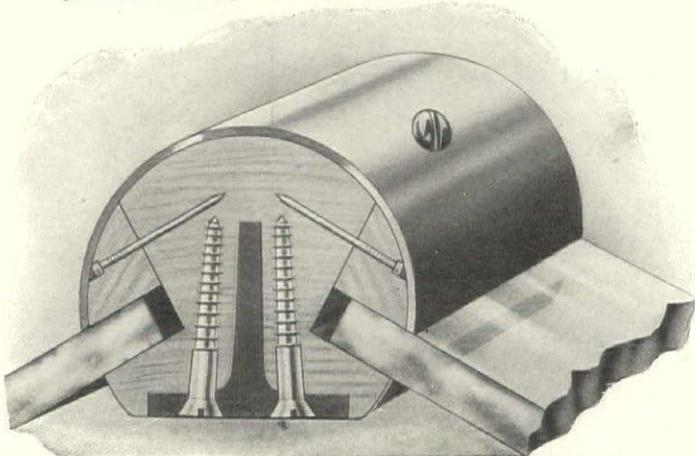
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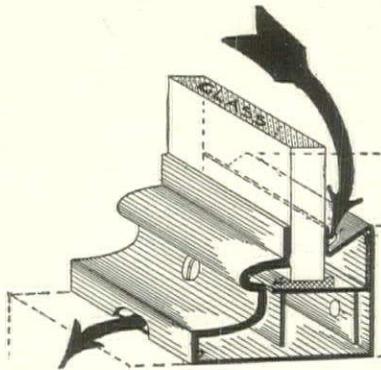
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## BUILDING NEWS

Vol. XCIV.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1908.

No. 1701.



LOOKING FROM WEST SIDE OF CUSTOM HOUSE AFTER THE FIRE.

### The New Baltimore Custom House

**T**HE United States Custom House at Baltimore, now completed, has, during its construction, witnessed one of the greatest conflagrations in the history of this country.

It had reached its third story in 1904, on the day that Baltimore was fire-swept, the columns being up to about half their height. Standing surrounded by ruins, it came well through the fire. Many stones, however, were split and spalled by the intense heat that assailed the building. These were removed and replaced; the northwest corner of the building being practically taken down and rebuilt, and some minor damage to the interior steel framing and other work repaired.

The cutting out of some of the great stones, defaced, was a difficult and expensive operation.

This building was the fifth awarded under the so-called "Tarsney Act," an Act of Congress, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to engage architects outside of the Government service to design large public buildings. Under this Act, the procedure of the Secretary of the

Treasury is to invite architects to submit drawings in competition, and from these drawings the award is made by a jury appointed from among the ranks of practising architects.

In the competition for the Baltimore Custom House drawings were submitted by eleven architects or firms.

By an agreement entered into by the competitors among themselves, and at the suggestion of the Treasury Department, it was agreed that the winner should pay the sum of \$500 to each of the other competitors. This was done, and in this case alone.

Messrs. Hornblower & Marshall, of Washington, were the successful competitors.

The cornerstone of this building was laid on June 13, 1903, and after almost five years spent in construction, was accepted and occupied by the Government this year.

The building was begun and completed under the administration of James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect of the Treasury, under Secretaries Gage, Shaw, and Cortelyou.

The appropriation for this building fixed a cost limit of \$1,500,000, and the building, including its decoration, has been completed within this limit, excepting only a special allowance by Congress to cover the contractors' losses by the fire of 1904.

The building is located on Gay Street, between Lombard and Water Streets. Its general plan is E-shaped, with a frontage of 252 feet on Gay Street, and about 140 feet on the side streets.

The central feature of the plan is the "Call Room" on the re-entering court, lighted on three sides.

The material is granite, and the motive of the design has been to attain a scale and simplicity of elevation suitable to that material. The exterior walls and main partitions are entirely of masonry. Steel columns and beams, with terra-cotta floors, make the rest of the interior construction.

The stone of the two-storied base was quarried near Laurel, in Maryland, and for the three stories comprised within the column-height of the Ionic order, granite from Mount Airy, in North Carolina, was substituted, while the entablature, in whose height is an attic story, lighted from the roof, is again of Maryland granite.

Of the interior, the first-floor piers, pilasters, dado and doorways are finished in marble from Hauteville, France. This marble has a yellow-gray tone, and has been rubbed to a flat—not polished—surface.

On the floors above the first floor the finish is of white Vermont marble. Throughout the building the stairways, the floors of the halls, and the corridors are of pink Tennessee marble, with a bordering of yellow Sienna, pink-and-umber veined on the first floor, and Verde roseate marble

on the second floor. The main stairway is paneled at the sides with "Roseal" Tennessee marble. The principal entrances have large panels, placed high in the walls, and these are finished in Italian Brescia violetta marble from near Carrara. Rubbed to a flat finish, it is

set in slabs, thus richly enhancing the almost pictorial illusion of the rich veining. In the Sub-Treasury, the marble is green-veined from the Massa-Carrara district in Italy.

Throughout the interior, the skillful selection of marbles, both in texture and in color, presents a beautiful effect, and shows rare artistic perception. The wood finish of the interior is in oak.

In the basement the walls are faced well up to the slight cove of the ceiling in white-glazed brick, on a base of brown-glazed brick. Secondary partitions on this floor are of iron and glass.

On the granite blocks flanking the Gay street entrance are placed bronzed standards, bearing lights in the form of old ship lamps.

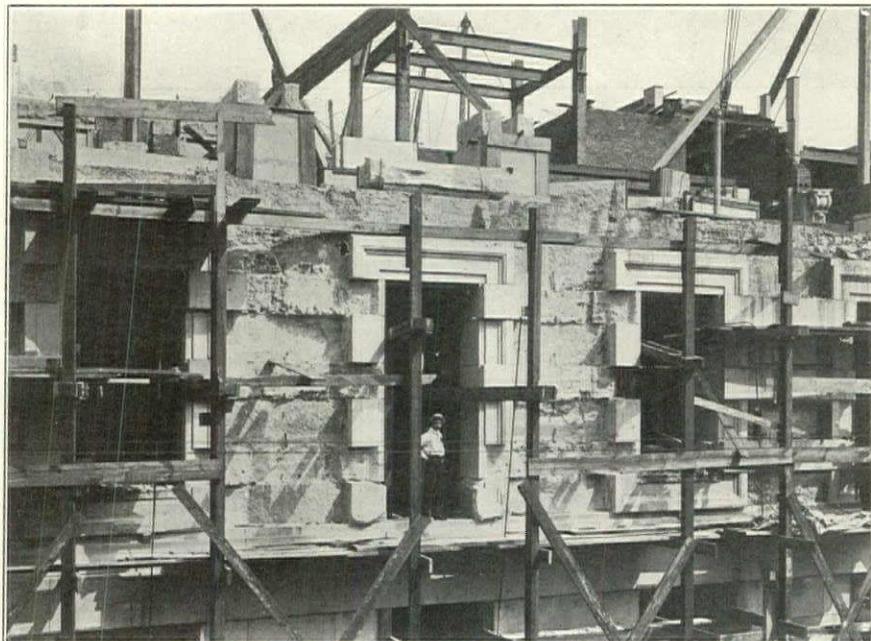
The dominant feature of the interior is the spacious "Call Room," which forms the center of business activity in the transaction of Custom House business. The plan is rectangular, of approximately 90 feet by 57 feet, and it is 34 feet in height. As will be seen, its proportions are admirable, and its lighting skilfully handled.

The architectural treatment is of coupled Ionic pilasters, standing

against the piers of a continuous wall arcade, and supporting a paneled and bracketed frieze, surmounted by a dentil and modillion cornice, above which a depressed cove merges into the strongly enframed single panel of the ceiling, executed in Caen stone cement.



GAY STREET FRONT AFTER THE FIRE.



SHOWING METHOD OF CUTTING OUT GRANITE SPALLED BY FIRE.

The lower part of the counter screen is in Italian marble, the face of Paonazzo from Pietra Santa, of rich color and veining, with a base of verde antico reboro from Campromorane, and a top of verde antico from Thessaly.

From this the eye rises to the enjoyment of the paintings in the lunettes of the arcade, and in the spandrels over their shoulders, up to the cameo-like panels, in white on delicate blue and green grounds, of antique forms of shipping, until it rests on the fair distance of the ceiling picture, with its procession of modern merchant sailing ships drifting out of the mists of the morning in Mr. F. D. Millet's apotheosis of the architecture of the sea.



LOOKING FROM GAY STREET FRONT AFTER THE FIRE.

This splendid decoration by Mr. Millet is one of the notable paintings that have been executed to embellish the busy marts of trade and commerce.

It was under the artist's direction that the painted decoration of the building throughout was executed.

The ensemble leaves nothing to be desired, and the result achieved by the intelligent cooperation of architect and artist stamps Baltimore's new Custom House as among the most successful public buildings erected in this country.

## Materials

THE *Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects*, a publication of greatest value to the profession all over the world, invariably contains material of much timely and general interest. The addresses of its members at stated meetings and the stenographic notes of the discussions which follow are valuable contributions to architectural literature.

At a recent meeting of the Leeds and Yorkshire Architectural Society, Mr. Paul Waterhouse, M.A., Oxon, read an essay on materials. The following extract from this essay is worthy of thoughtful perusal:

"Be it never so strange in its character, so new in its

needs, or so revolutionary in its appeal against traditional form, it is impossible to conceive of any building the designing of which is beneath the dignity of an accomplished architect's skill. It may present by its problem a material which is usually deaf; but the prince among architects is he who will call from that deafness an answer, not he who meets the deafness with dumbness.

"By this time I think I hear someone whose patience is nearly exhausted say, 'This view of yours about material, this grouping under the name of material, not only all the physical products with which building is effected, but also half at least of the operations in which the architect displays his talent, is a ridiculous whittling down of the sphere of the art itself. You have defined architecture by elimination, and have left but an invisible needle point as the residuum.'

"I think I will answer this first by an illustration. There is a story in the autobiography of Berlioz which relates that when he was wandering, apparently without purpose, on the shores of the Mediterranean he was arrested as a suspicious person and subjected to a Police Court trial. 'What was he doing?' said his tormentors. 'Composing,' said the composer. At that they laughed aloud, and, with an air of conviction, reminded him that musical composition was not to be accomplished without the aid of a grand piano.

"I was going to say that good planning, though an essential element in good architecture, was one of the things that have to be set down on the material side; the remembrance of this story assures me that I may almost go further still.

"All the outward and drawing-board manifestations of the design, as well as all the manifestation in wood and stone are *grand piano*—in other words, are material. The art, the architecture, is an inner thing which the architect may bear about with him on the sea shore, and run therewith the same risks as Berlioz. Happily a drawing-board as a badge of sanity is more easily carried than a piano-forte. Shall we, then, merely carry drawing-boards because there are fools about who may misunderstand our motives if we show no other evidence of occupation than a hand pressed to the heated brow? Heaven forbid! The drawing-board lies closer to the brain than that. In fact, you will spring out at me with the observation that the parallel to the drawing-board in the musician's realm is not the grand piano at all, but the sheet of ruled music paper. And you are quite right. The fact, of course, is that the parallel must not be pressed too far; its value really lies in this: that just as the musician can do the deepest and highest part of his work without making any such outward demonstration of it as is visible or audible to the police, so most architects will acknowledge that many of their toughest problems have found their solution, not through the point of a pencil, but in pure brain exercise, carried out in bed perhaps, or by the aid of a pipe at the fireside.

"This talk about music reminds me of another point which will help our argument. The mistake made by the *gendarmérie* in the case of Berlioz was not merely a misunderstanding of the method of musical composition, but a subtler and commoner mistake; the confusion of one art with another. There are in the kingdom of music two arts—perhaps more—the art of the composer and the art of the executant; and, if you come to think of it, these arts differ in the scope of their material, a reflection which at least suggests the possibility that the difference

between one art and another is largely the difference between their materials. At all events, we discover what Aristotle discovered long ago, that every art of any consequence has subsidiary arts attached to it. I am not sure whether we ought not rightly to reserve the term 'art' for the sovereign or primary arts, finding some other title for the less or ancillary crafts.

"The people who find art in a picture which is merely a realistic representation of a natural object, whether it be a slice of salmon or a race-horse, are making the mistake of the prosecutors of Berlioz, and similarly those who think a man a good architect merely because he is a good constructor make the very same mistake. And it is my belief that we can reduce these mistakes to misapprehension of material. I will not stay to discuss now why it is that the man who can imitate salmon-slices and

## Baroque Architecture

The term "baroque," when used with respect to architecture, is generally applied to a design, conceived in the Renaissance style of art, of which the ornamentation is more lavish and pronounced than scholarly and correct, and it is therefore synonymous with the word "rococo," which custom has sanctioned as conveying an equally expressive and comprehensive term of reproach. Baroque architecture appears to have come into vogue some forty or fifty years after the foundation of the religious movement which culminated in the formation of the Society of Jesus (by Ignatius Loyola in 1534), and its confirmation by the Pope a few years later. This particular type of Renaissance architecture is said to have been selected and popularized by the Jesuits of the seventeenth

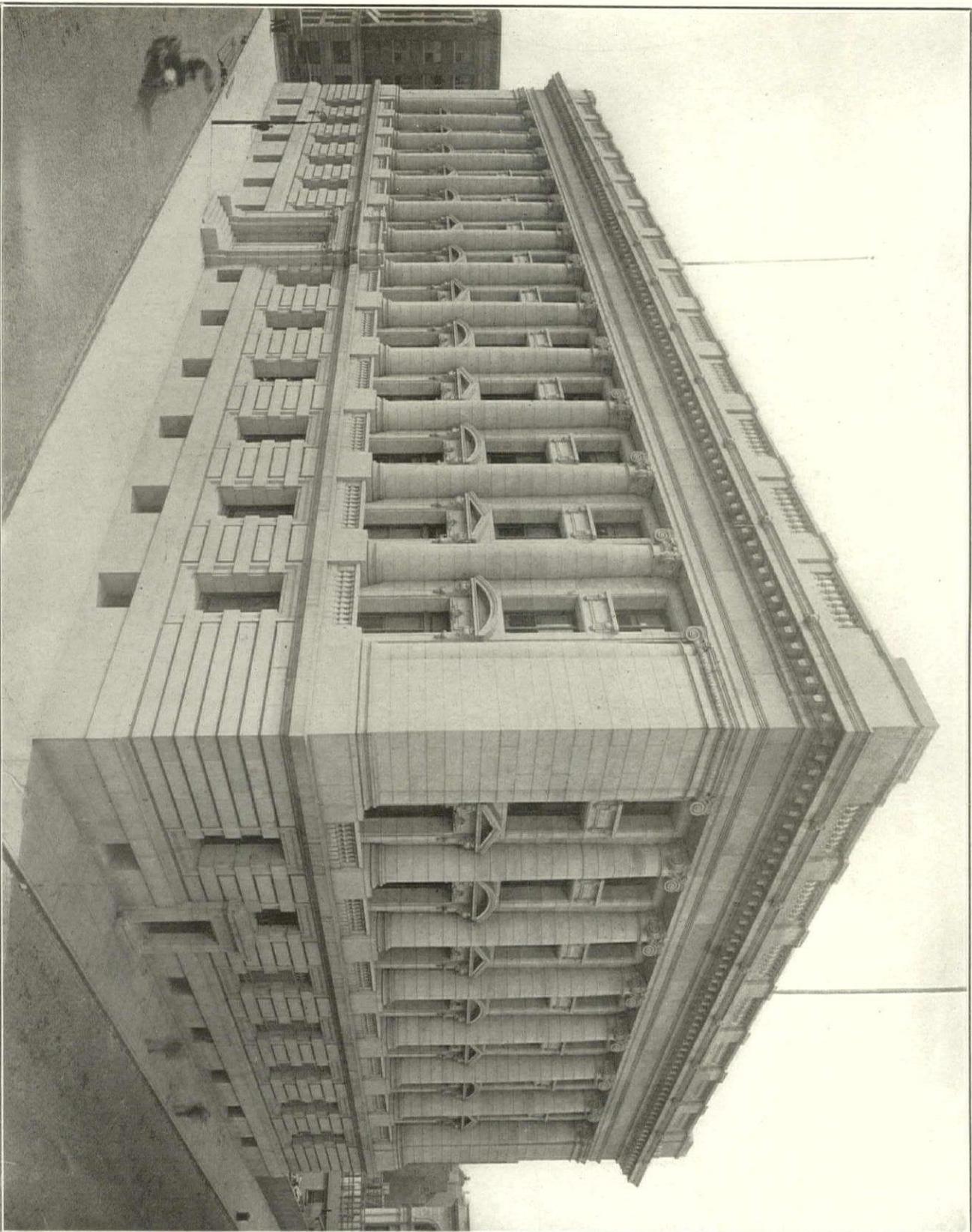


CALL ROOM ENTRANCE, NEW CUSTOM HOUSE, BALTIMORE, MD.

race-horses in paint is not thereby entitled to the name of artist, whereas the musical conductor, the singer and the violinist are, or may be; but it is clearly demonstrable that what is the goal of a subsidiary artist or craftsman becomes in turn material to his higher brother. In music, indeed, the interpretative craftsmen are themselves the material of the conductor, and he in turn is the material, or a part of the material, of the composer.

"In painting there is no such despotism of the master painter over craftsmen, but still that imitation of nature, which is to the salmon-and-race-horse man the acme of skill, becomes to the real artist material; and the architect, we see once more, vindicates his claim to kinship with the musician by having among his material, not merely the full craft of the constructor, but a whole army of constructive beings, general contractors, tradesmen, laborers, and even artists of sublimest art."

century, as being one that was well adapted to meet their special requirements, on account of the essentially modern characteristics it was considered to possess, but in all probability the change in architecture, as made in favor of the baroque or rococo phase of art, really denoted nothing more important than the inevitable reaction which was bound, sooner or later, to succeed the domination of the highly systematized classical style of the sixteenth century. The following are among the typical features of baroque architecture: An excess of curved lines which are often broken both in plan and elevation, the frequent use of sinuous frontages and wall surfaces, broken and quaintly carved and shaped pediments, huge scrolls and shell ornamentations, and twisted columns. The enrichment of the interiors of their churches was carried to such an inordinate extent by the Jesuits that suitability and good taste were too often



GAY AND WATER STREET FAÇADES.

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Messrs. Hornblower & Marshall, Architects.

Mr. James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect.

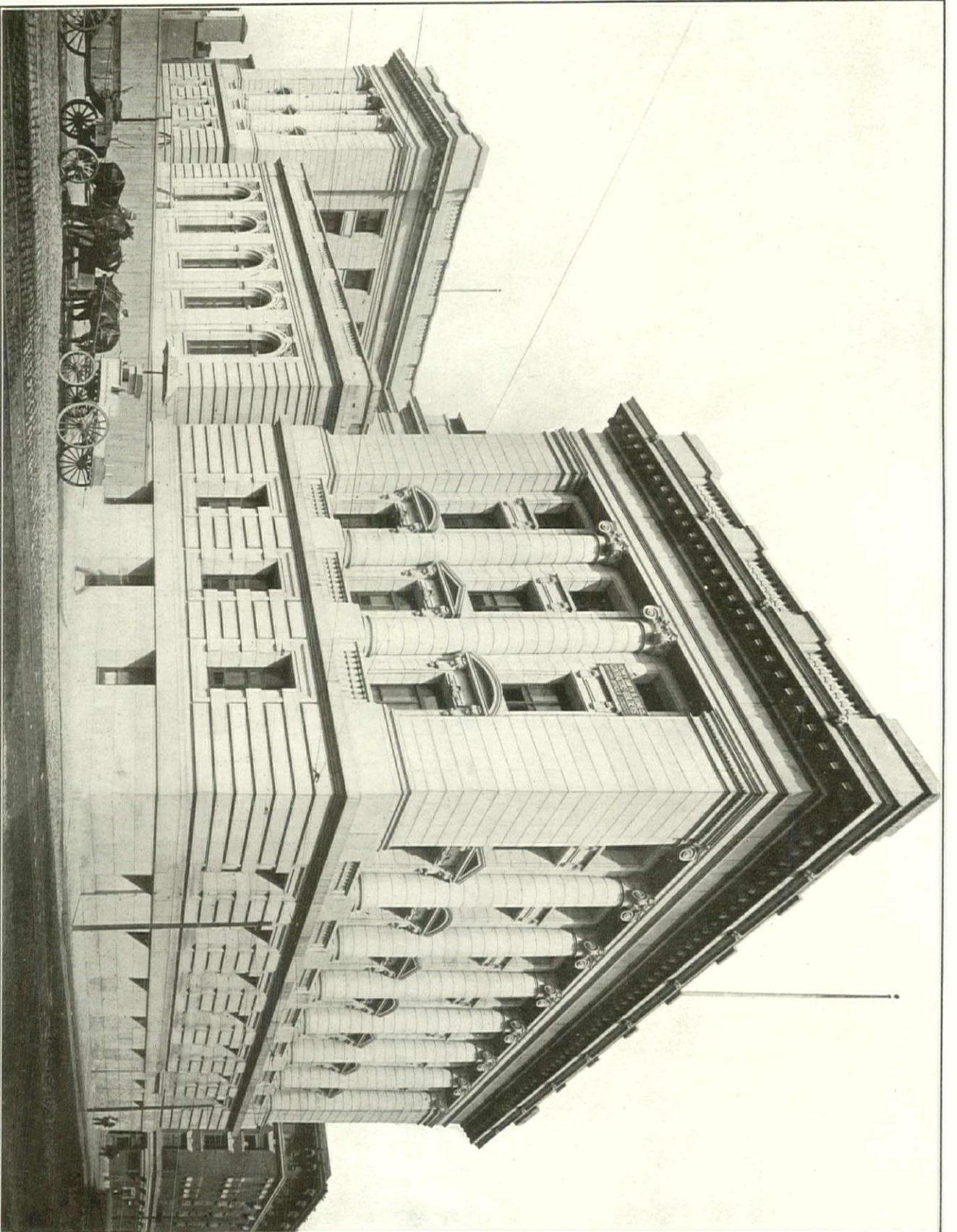
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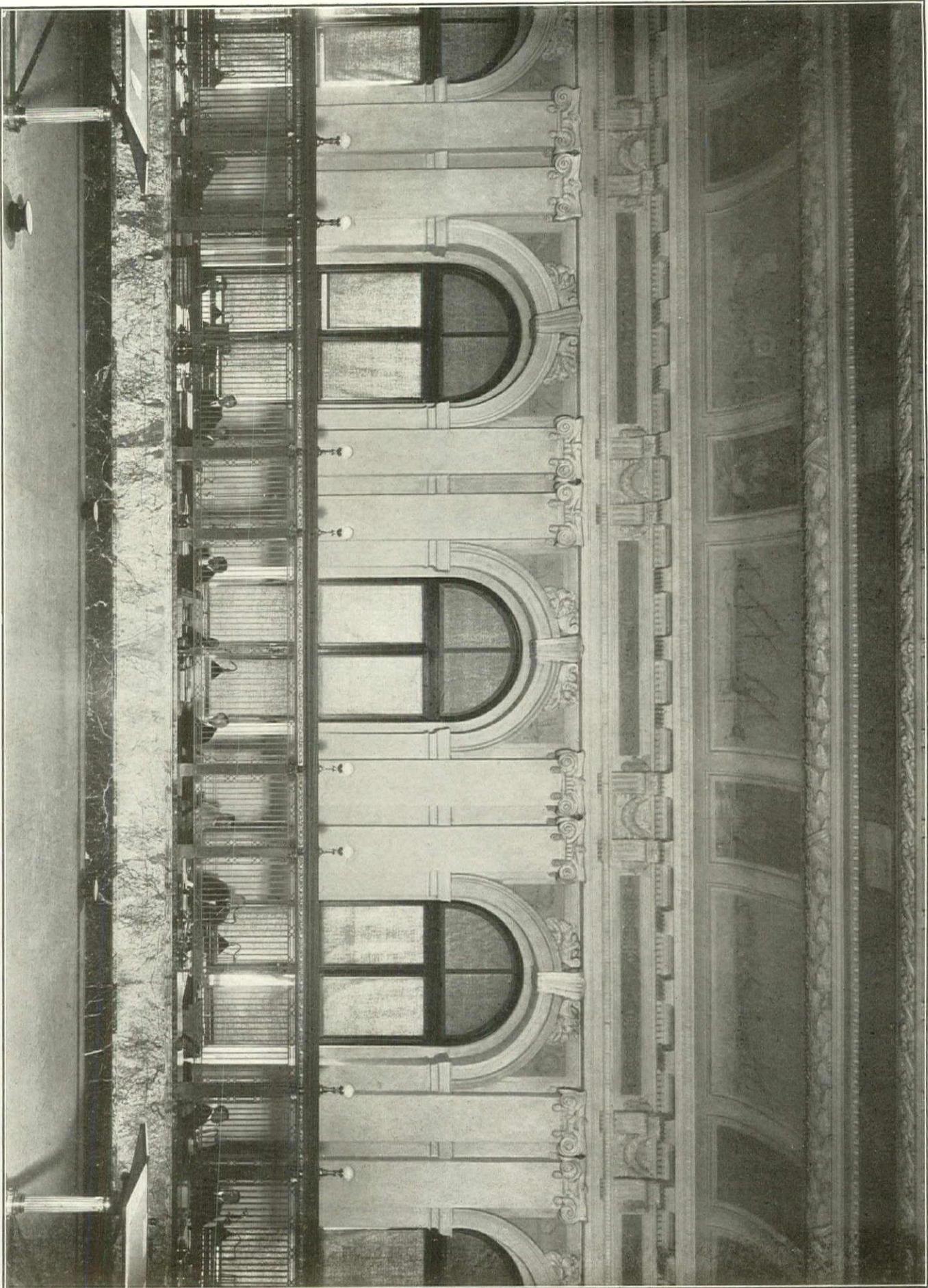
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CALL ROOM, LOOKING WEST.

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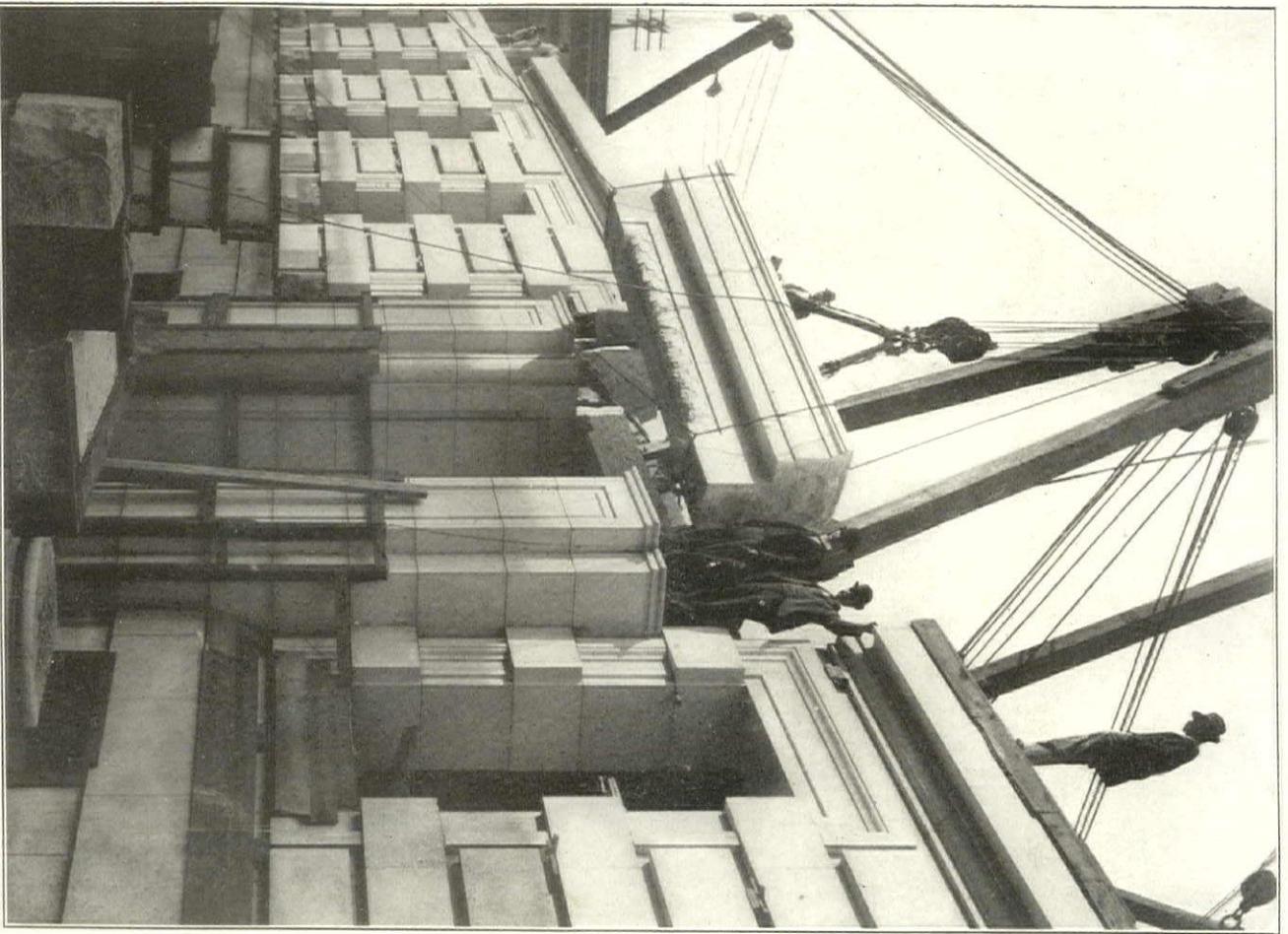
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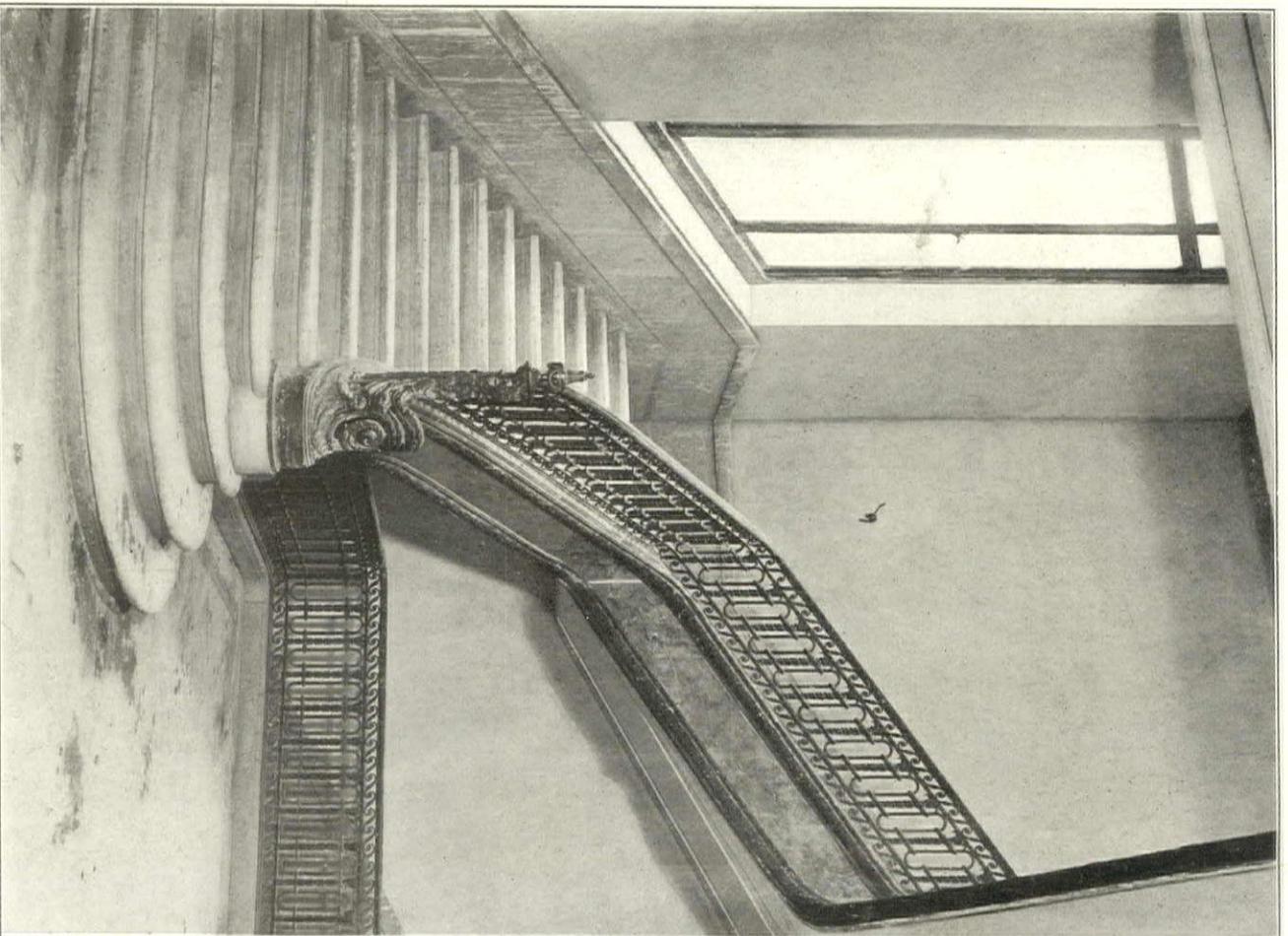
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LINTEL OVER GAY STREET ENTRANCE.

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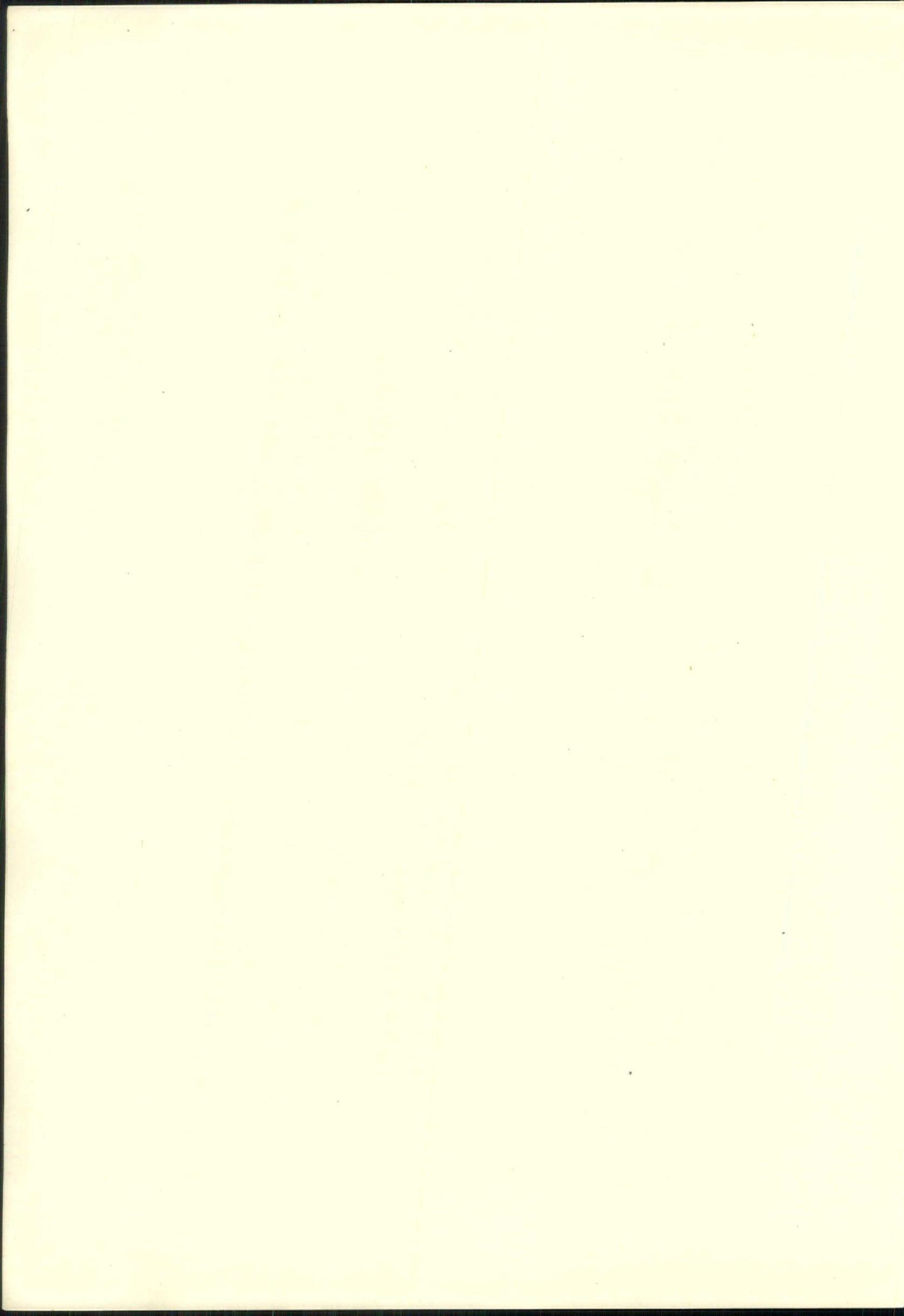


STAIRWAY, FIRST STORY.

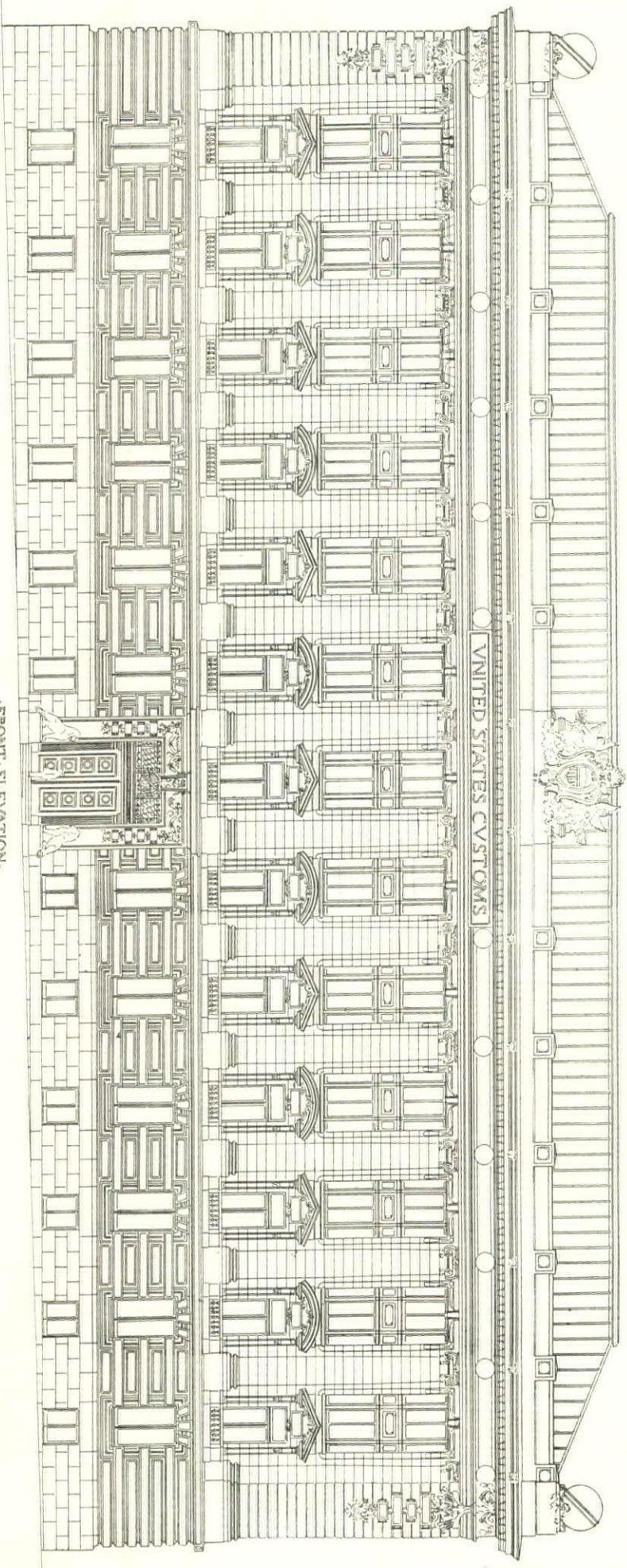
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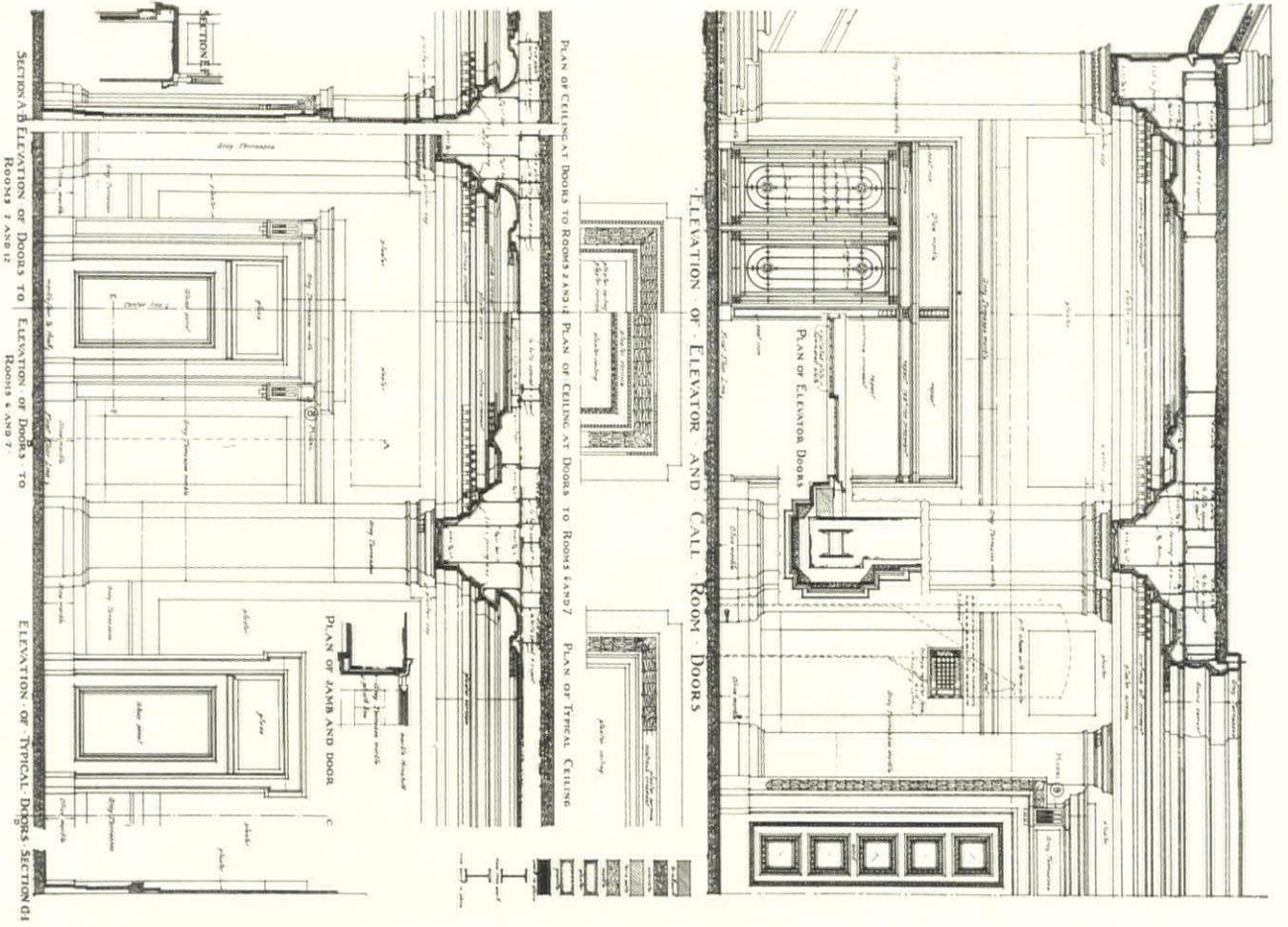
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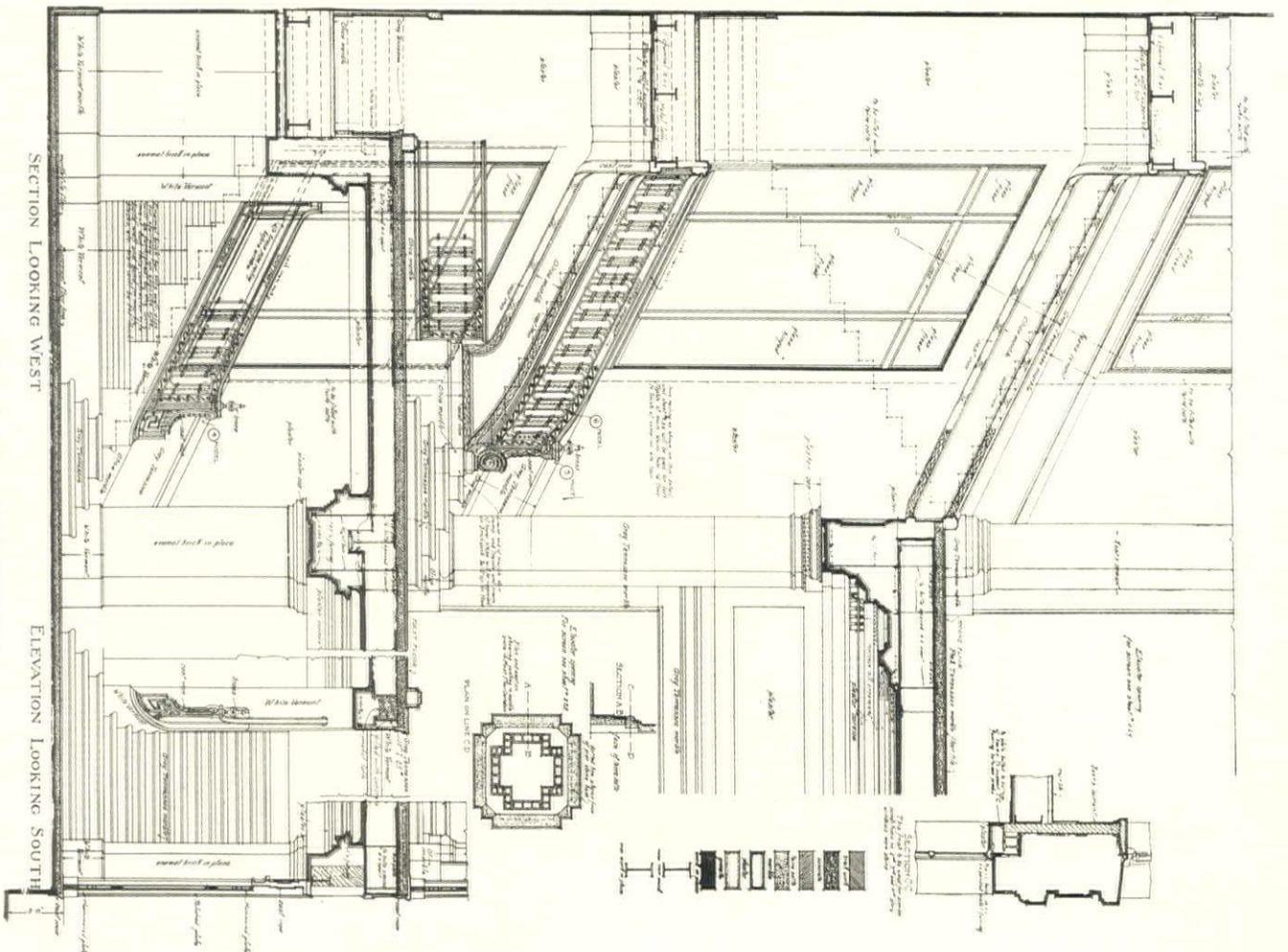
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TYPICAL DETAILS, GAY STREET CORRIDOR.

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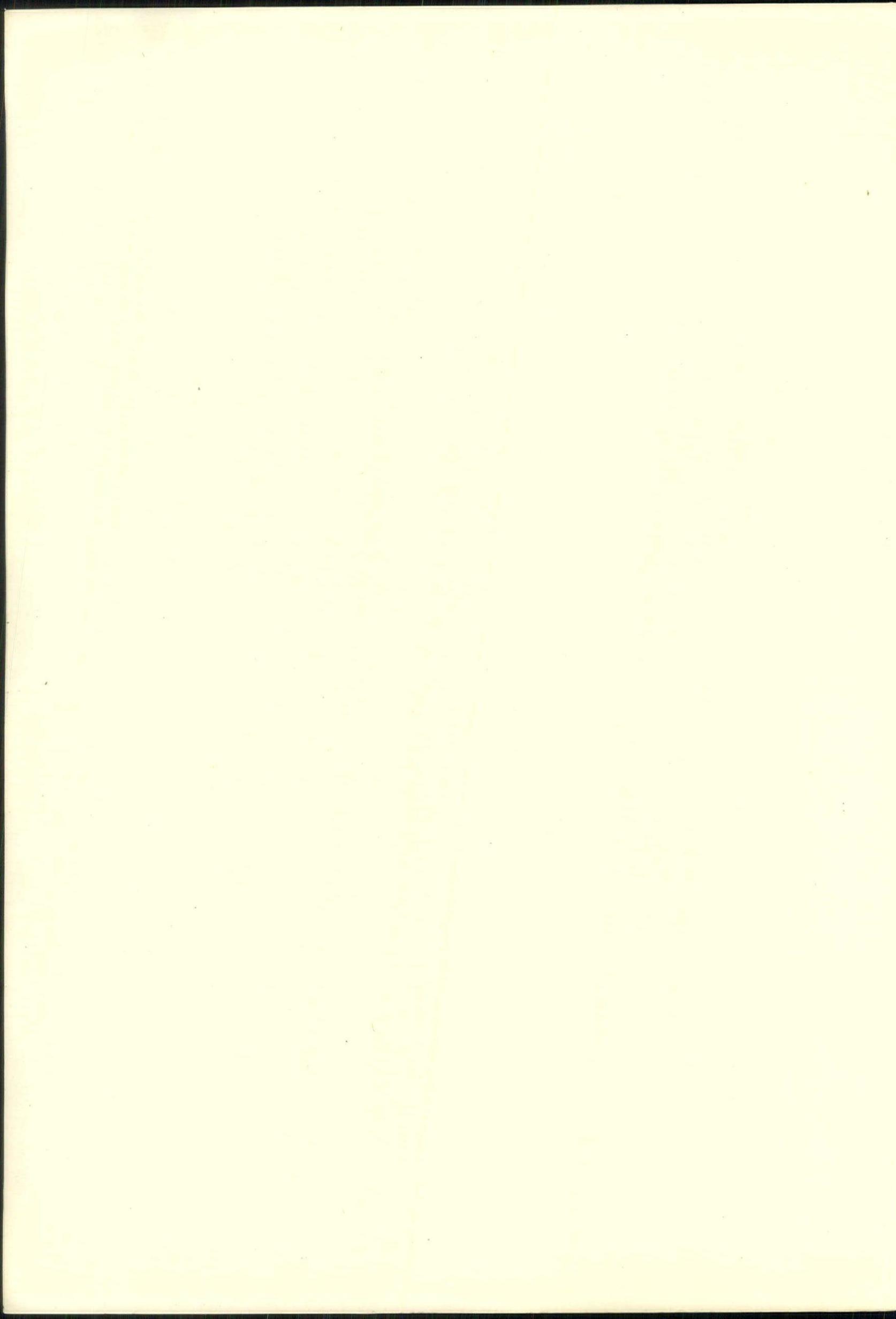


TYPICAL DETAILS, MAIN STAIRWAY.

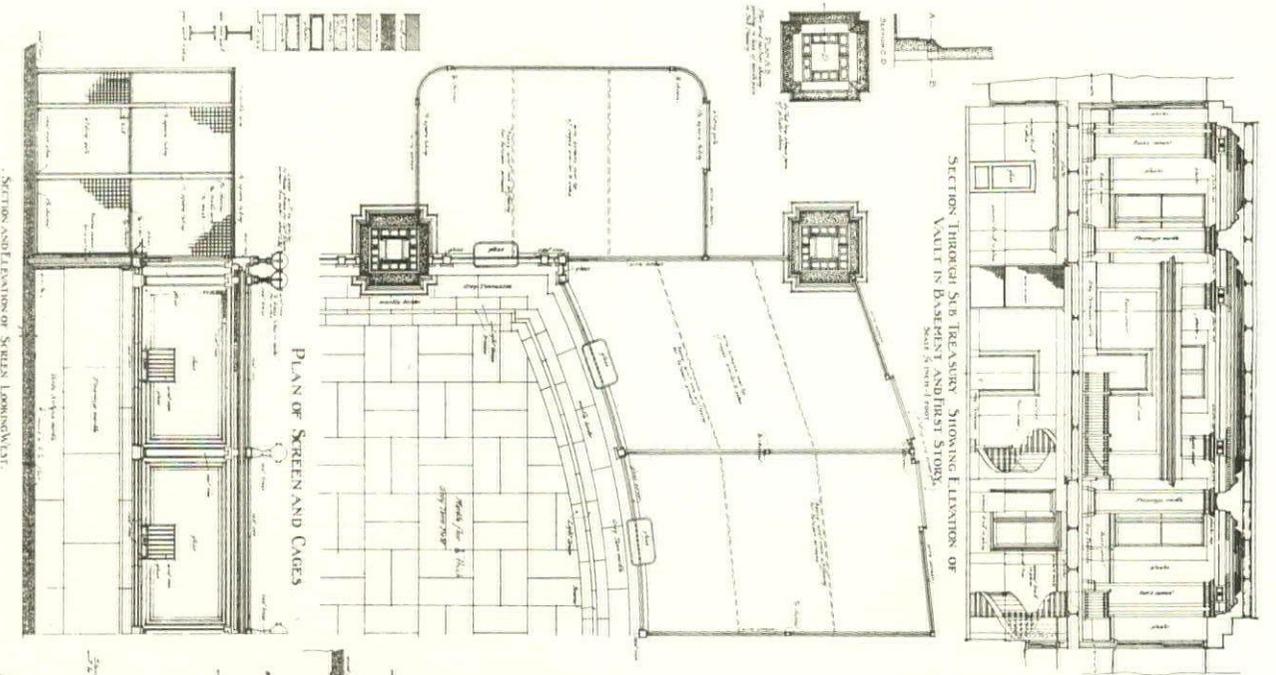
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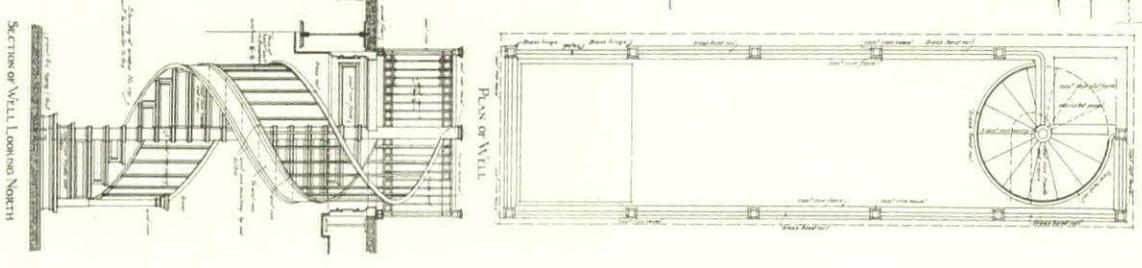




TYPICAL DETAILS, SUBTREASURY.

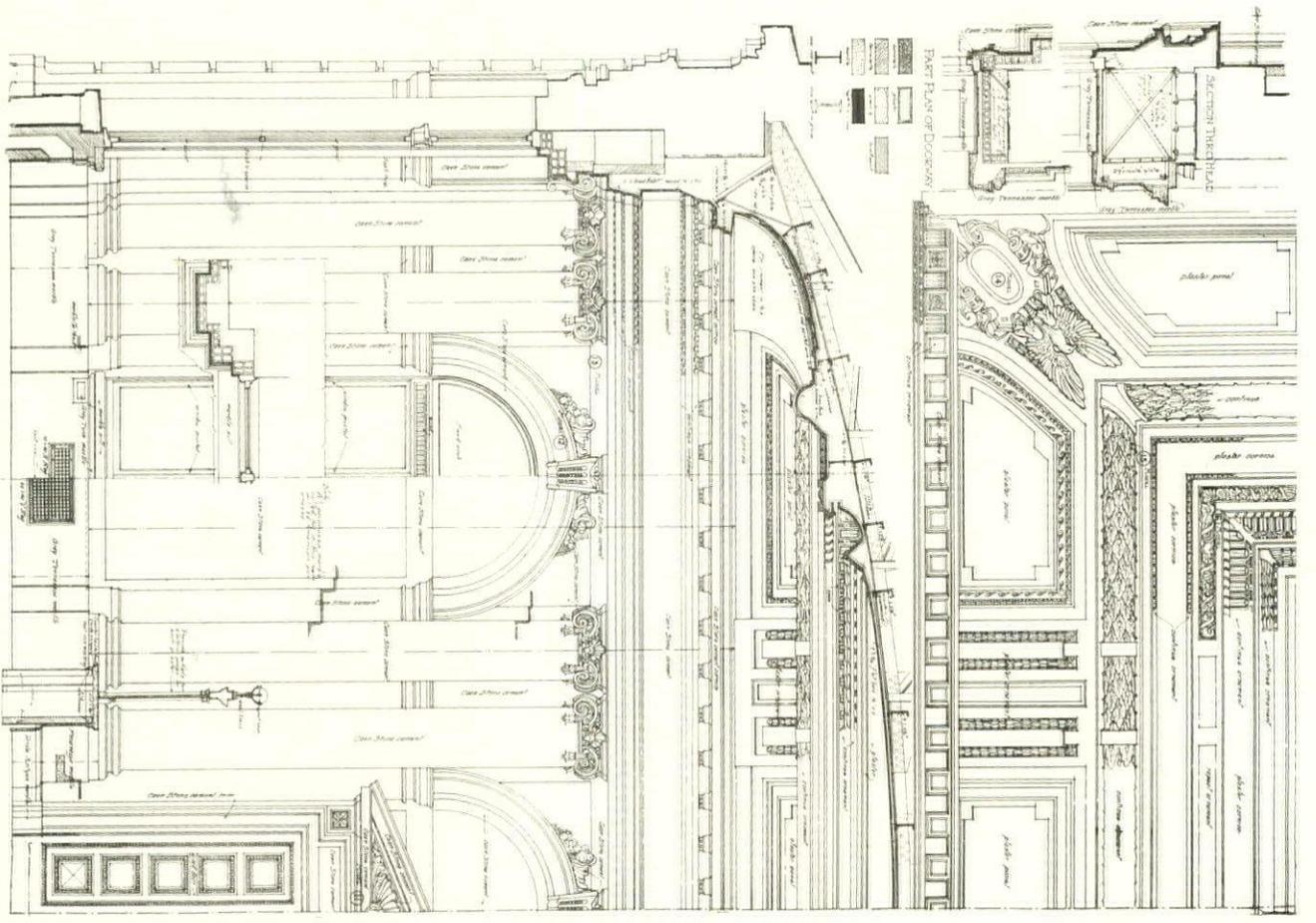
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TYPICAL DETAILS, CALL ROOM.

Mr. James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect.

Volume XCIV, Number 1701, July 29, 1908.

sacrificed to decorative profusion, and the frequent use of badly designed and weakly modelled figures and reliefs was generally unnecessarily emphasized by a mass of gilding. The salient characteristics of their architecture are to be found in many of the Jesuit churches of Italy and other parts of Europe, and these buildings may be regarded as memorials to the activity of a wonderfully well-organized and zealous brotherhood, and as evidences of the universality of its religious tenets. Of the later architects of the Italian Renaissance, most of whom worked in the style, Charles Maderne (1556-1629), Jean-Laurent Bernini (1589-1680), and François Borromini (1599-1667), are, perhaps, the best known, but it was due to the fostering care and ability of the two Viennese architects, Fischer von Erlach (1656-1723) and Lukas von Hildebrand (1666-1745), that baroque architecture

about, because, notwithstanding their originality, the architectural works of these masters of the baroque possess to a surprising extent that subtle quality of restraint which is only engendered by scholarship and tradition, and the absence of which causes architecture—in the highest sense of the word—to be non-existent. In no case, so far as we have yet been able to ascertain, has an attempt been made, in any of their buildings, to simulate originality by having recourse to the reprehensible device of distorting and misapplying the refined architectural embellishments which were bequeathed to mankind by the ancient artists of Greece and Rome. On the contrary, in the composition of the architectural designs of Erlach and Hildebrand, the importance of geometrical correctness in the "setting-out" is never forgotten, the main entablatures are left unbroken, the orthodox pro-



SECOND STORY STAIR HALL, NEW CUSTOM HOUSE, BALTIMORE, MD.

was brought to its highest stage of perfection. Indeed, it is perhaps no exaggeration to say that, under the conditions in which it was used by these two great artists, the baroque ceased to be merely a debased phase of an earlier, more refined and more scholarly art, but became a *style*. For, without any sacrifice of scholarship and tradition, Erlach and Hildebrand have enriched Vienna with some of the best and most notable examples of baroque work to be found in Europe. The buildings designed by these two architects are, in fact, of so high an order of artistic merit that they more than hold their own with any structures of a similar character erected during the later period of the Italian Renaissance. But it is difficult to say precisely how this result was brought

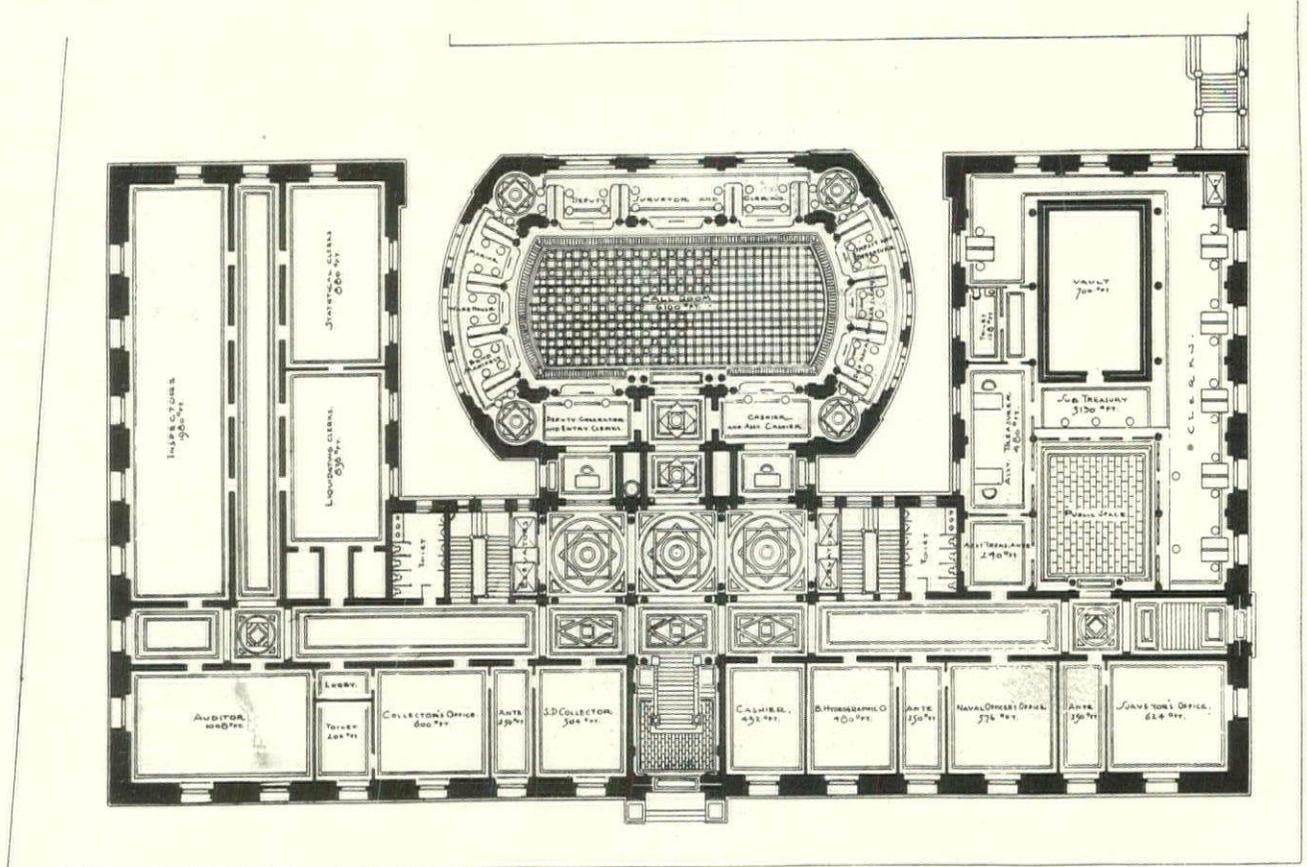
portions of the orders are not violated, the mouldings and enrichments are, in all essential respects, similar to those to be found in the buildings of the best period of the Italian Renaissance. And yet, mere architectural pedantry (or the scholarly application to new buildings of well-worn features of an older type of art), seems to have had but a small share in the production of designs which, paradoxical as it may sound, appear to be at once conventional in their inspiration, but untrammelled by a too close observance of tradition in their realization. To what cause are the undoubted artistic merits exemplified in the works of these two architects of the baroque to be attributed? We venture to think that their greatness as architectural designs proceeds from that rare combination

—scholarship and genius, without which no architect is able to produce buildings possessing, to use the expressive words of Wren, "the attribute of the eternal." For it is only by the laborious acquisition of scholarship that an architect is enabled to design with that full measure of strength born of the confidence he is able to feel in his own trained judgment, and it is the gift of genius alone which enables him to properly apply the knowledge he has gained, to the avoidance in his work of phases and features of art which are either well-worn and commonplace, or meretricious and ephemeral.—*Builders' Journal, London.*

### J. F. Millet's Method of Work

**H**IS method almost invariably was to indicate a composition lightly in charcoal, seldom, at least at that time, having recourse to nature, and never from

kind I ventured to make, asking how in the studio lighted by a single window he could study the model as the figure would be lit out-of-doors. For reply he showed me a drawing, a mere quick sketch, now, to my better understanding, appearing, as I remember it, to have the indication of all the essential construction of the figure that the master with his knowledge of form needed to work from. The answer to my question appeared to me, however, enigmatical, and Millet, speaking slowly and with much emphasis, explained that a figure arrested in movement and with muscles relaxed demanded at the best on the part of the artist a memory of the appearance of the figure in action; that for him the weary imitation of a posed model seemed less true, less like nature, than to follow a sketch retaining the action of life with added truths garnered from a long and close observation; aided by the memory of the relation between a figure and its background under certain



COMPETITIVE PLAN OF FIRST STORY, NEW CUSTOM HOUSE, BALTIMORE, MD.

a model posing; his work from life consisting generally in a strongly accented drawing almost in outline. When the composition was finally arranged to his satisfaction, he drew in the figures and its principal lines, using a thick quill pen, with ink. Upon this, with semi-transparent color, he would prepare the dominant tones of his picture. A canvas thus prepared he would set aside to dry, returning to it later with more direct painting in opaque tones; gradually refining its color and rendering its effect to the point of completion.

I remember questioning myself, although I warmly approved of the result, if the means employed by this great painter were those which were thought consistent with the best modern practice. Slavish adherence to nature was then and after the watchword of the school, and, as many do, I confounded the practice of the school with that of the mature artist. Some question of this

effects of light.—From "A Chronicle of Friendships," by Will H. Low, in the *July Scribner*.

### Scottish Antiques

**A** WARNING to American tourists against the purchase in Europe of so-called "antiques" was lately issued from the Washington Board of Manufactures, and it has been supplemented by the circulation of some advice forwarded by Mr. Maxwell Blake, the United States Consul at Dunfermline, Scotland.

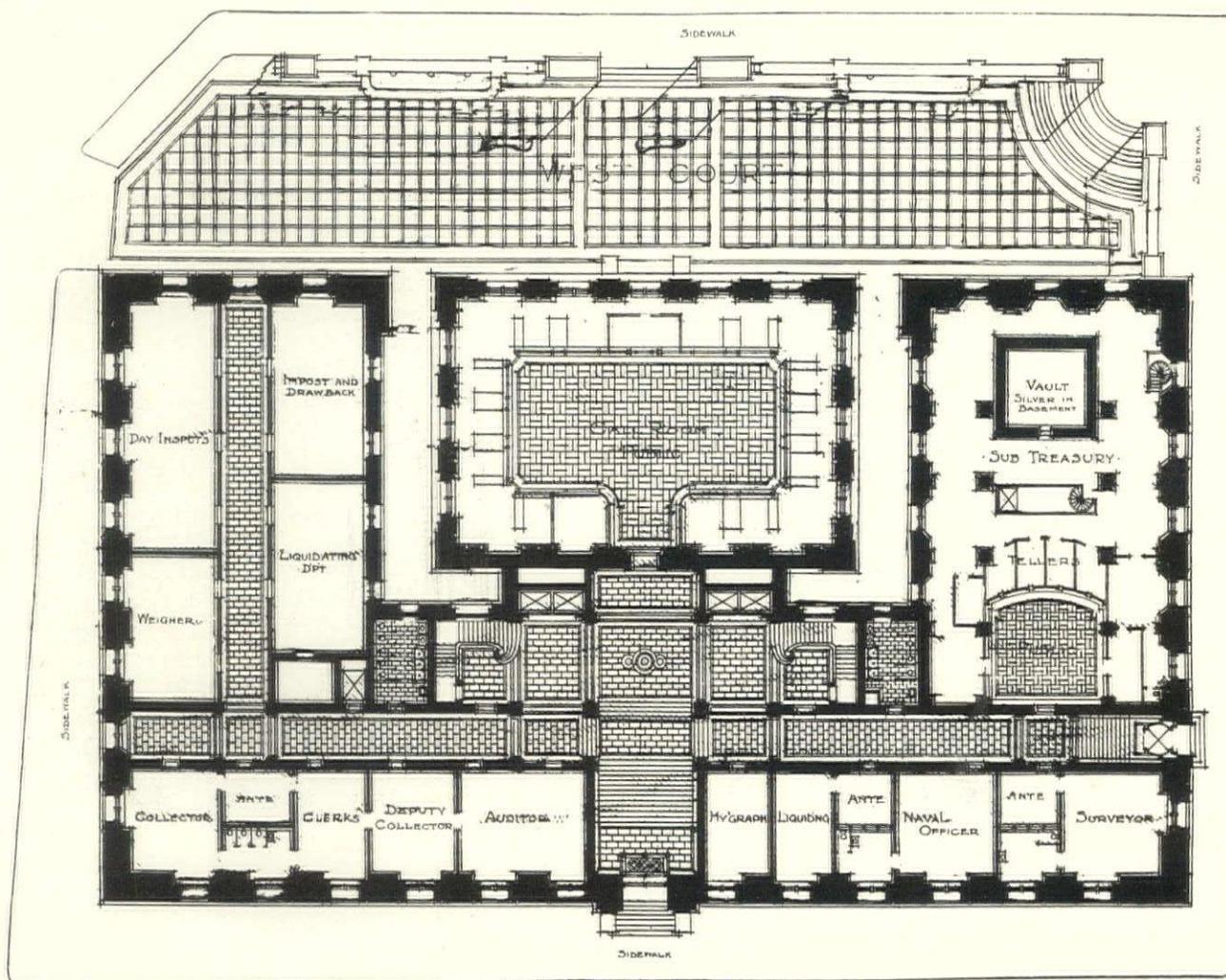
Mr. Blake says: As the summer season approaches, in anticipation of the usual annual influx of Americans, many of whom continue under the delusion that all things in this country are as old as its history, the growing legion of so-called "antique" dealers, from cities to remote vil-

lages and unfrequented farmhouses, are now occupying themselves in arranging for display their various stocks of made-to-order antiquities. It ought by this time to be known to even those of little experience that the genuine antique, providing it has originally possessed something more than age alone to consecrate it, has long ago passed out of the market as an article to be cheaply and haphazardly bartered for. This, on the contrary, seems to be a fact that is anything but generally known, especially to the average American abroad, in whose lack of knowledge of such things lies the security from punishment and the profits of the fraudulent miscellaneous antique dealer. Thus, largely as the result of American demand—a demand that has long outgrown the supply, and which has increased with the disappearance of the genuine antique—such irresistible opportunity and reward

of which are built upon the handle of an old spoon bearing genuine marks; “old” Bristol and Waterford hand-cut crystal, and that particular kind of china which is in most monetary demand—whether it be Oriental blue and white or Lowestoft—abound everywhere in such wholesale lots as one would think should alone serve to excite suspicions of any thoughtful person.

The British Isles have been searched up and down from door to door by experienced collectors for upward of fifty years, and, not being large geographically, the thoroughness of the search shows the remote likelihood of picking up something good for little money at this late day during a few weeks of a summer sojourn abroad.

Beware of buying Robert Burns chairs and Mary Queen of Scots tables, and all such things. It is safe to say that they are spurious. Beware especially of Sheffield



PLAN OF FIRST STORY AS EXECUTED, NEW CUSTOM HOUSE, BALTIMORE, MD.

has been offered the forger that now, thanks to his productive industry, there is both abundance and variety of supply again of “antiques” executed with all degrees of skill and varying from the crude products of amateurs to others of such pretentious workmanship as often to puzzle the connoisseur himself.

Rare old-period furniture, given the gloss and appearance of age by constant rubbing with bone and pumice stone; old hand-rolled copper-plate, which has not been made since 1840, a most favorite article of deception, over 1,000 pieces of which have been lately examined without finding half a dozen genuine specimens; Spanish ivories, skilfully “aged” brown by acids; first-state engravings and prints, Queen Anne silver, superstructures

plate; it is practically all modern, or old pieces plated over, which completely destroys its value as an antique. Buy the new as such at one-half the prices asked for it by the “antique” dealers. Beware also of engravings and prints. Many reproductions of old prints are made by artists of great ability, with no intention at deception. Some of these I have lately seen in antique shops, artfully “aged” and hung in frames, the unscrupulous dealer asking four or five times the price the prints can be purchased for of the publishers. Crystal and china are also made in the old shapes, and often in the actual moulds of a hundred years ago. These are legitimate reproductions. It is the so-called “antique” dealer who buys them up and offers them to the unsophisticated as genuine.

# THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

AND  
BUILDING NEWS

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G. E. SLY, *Advertising Manager*,  
M. C. ROBBINS, *Western Manager*, Monadnock Building, Chicago, Ill.

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Interest manifested as to probable attitude of New York Building Code Revision Commission toward reinforced concrete construction.

Full information as to possibilities and use of material, and opinions of eminent engineers submitted.

Amount of construction work under way and contemplated in New York as evidenced by plans filed.

Large appropriations for Federal buildings draw attention to popularity of this form of Government expenditure.

### ILLUSTRATIONS:

The New Baltimore Custom House (8 pages).

### Additional:

Gay Street Entrance, New Baltimore Custom House.

Water Street Entrance, New Baltimore Custom House.

MUCH interest, not entirely unmingled with anxiety, is being manifested concerning the manner in which the subject of reinforced concrete will be treated by the Commission now engaged in drafting a New Building Code for the city of New York. The chief cause for this feeling of uneasiness is undoubtedly the scant consideration, amounting practically to rejection, which this form of construction received at the hands of the former Commission on Code Revision. Various explanations of this apparent prejudice, which resulted in undeniable discrimination against reinforced concrete, have been suggested, among them ignorance and misinformation.

WHATEVER other factors may affect the results of the new Commission's deliberations, the activity of cement manufacturers and others has made certain that action will not be taken on the important subject of reinforced concrete construction without at least full knowledge of what might be termed its past achievements. Facts are stubborn things, and when a list of over sixty important reinforced concrete buildings, many of them more than eighty-five feet in height, erected in the metropolitan district within the past few years, is submitted, it would seem that a well-nigh incontrovertible argument in favor of the safety and practicability of the material had been presented. Moreover, expressions of opinion have been obtained from a number

of eminent engineers, and their unqualified endorsement of reinforced concrete construction cannot fail to have much weight with the Commission. In the judgment of these engineers, who have given the subject careful study, and have had wide experience, there is no more reason for restricting the use of reinforced concrete to buildings of certain height or character than there is for placing unheard of restrictions on the use of structural steel. Either can be misused, and the function of a Building Code may properly be considered to consist in providing safeguards against the ignorantly or dishonestly improper use of any structural material, without unjust and reasonless discrimination.

IF the filing of plans was conclusive evidence of the amount of construction work being done in Manhattan there could be derived much satisfaction and encouragement from the statistics furnished by the Building Department; but, unfortunately, under present circumstances, there is strong suspicion that more than a few plans are filed in anticipation of a new Building Code which may offer less advantageous regulations. However, there is every indication that capital is preparing to take advantage of the present unusually favorable conditions to erect many important structures, and gradually the improved situation is becoming more general and apparent. Nor is New York alone in this building revival. Reports from the larger cities throughout the country indicate that construction work for June nearly equaled that of the corresponding month last year. Unquestionably, the depression of a few months since has largely disappeared, and the outlook for the coming year can hardly be considered otherwise than promising.

IT is quite apparent that the construction of Federal buildings will form an item of no mean proportions in the building world during the next few years. Under the Omnibus Public Buildings Bill, which was passed by Congress at the close of its recent session, thirty-four millions of dollars were appropriated for the erection of new buildings. Probably there is no form of Government expenditure more popular than that in connection with the construction of public buildings. Especially is this true since the enactment of the present commendable law which enables the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, under whose direction all Federal buildings are erected, to secure plans for the greater number of the larger buildings from practicing architects, in restricted competition. The gratifying results that have attended the operation of this law have undoubtedly contributed much to the feeling, bordering on enthusiasm, with which the announcement of a new Federal building to be erected in any city is received. The average citizen and taxpayer has learned that under present conditions a Federal building will be of undoubted commercial and artistic value to the city in which it is located, and, moreover, that there will be no mystery or uncertainty as to expenditures and no disappointments as to the final cost. It is true that many alluring features, including the estimate of cost, which are prominent during the early stages of the average municipal building project, are absent, but so also are the later unspeakable concomitants. Few there are, indeed, not enjoying the income from a political appointment, or the favor of those in power, who would not unhesitatingly and vigorously support any measure which would seem to insure placing State and municipal construction work on the high plane that characterizes that of the Federal Government under the present efficient management.

## Current News Section

### A CORRECTION.

We are advised by Mr. Henry W. Tanner, Jr., author of the article on Domestic Work of the Renaissance in England, recently published in *THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT*, that the illustrations of Lees Woebley, page 208, and Butcher's Guildhall, Hereford, issue of June 24, 1908, No. 1696, are the copyright property of Mr. B. T. Batsford, No. 94 High Holborn, London, W. C.

These cuts form part of the illustrative material of "The Domestic Architecture of England During the Tudor Period," of which Mr. Batsford is the publisher.

Mr. Tanner desires us to state that when he furnished us with these photographs he was not aware of Mr. Batsford's copyright.

### A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF ARCHITECTURAL BOOKS.

The presentation of collections of books, art objects and other valuable material, to museums and libraries, while showing the thoughtful and generous disposition of the donor, often works hardships to the recipient on account of the cost necessary to its proper maintenance and exhibition.

It is with much satisfaction therefore that we note that the generous gift by the daughter of the late Edward I. Nickerson of his architectural library to the Providence Public Library, has been further supplemented by an equally generous and public-spirited gift by Miss Nickerson of \$10,000, as an endowment fund to maintain this splendid collection of books on architectural subjects. While the income from this fund will be used largely to further increase this collection, it must not be inferred that this is not an unusually well selected and valuable lot of books. Mr. William E. Foster writes as follows in the *Providence Journal*:

"Besides the well-known treatises, histories, dictionaries, hand-books, etc., covering the various periods of architecture, the separate periods are also well represented. Moreover, the separate localities which are here represented by separate treatises cover a wide field, including Portugal, Spain, Provence and the Riviera, Switzerland, Belgium, Berlin and Nuremberg, and other German cities, Hungary, Russia, Sicily, Turkey, Syria, Egypt, India, China and Japan. Nor are the separate phases of the general subject neglected. One will find here Isabelle's work (in French), on circular buildings; Sutter (in German) on towers, special treatises on theatres, on hospitals and on public markets; works on conservatories and on gardens; numerous works on furniture (including Lockwood's elaborate volume on 'The Pendleton Collection'); Willis on vaulted roofs; Brandon on open timber roofs; separate works on tapestry, on vases and on antique lamps; Hill on mediæval and Renaissance organs and organ cases; Niedling on funeral monuments, and Paley on fonts. Nor is the practical side of the subject neglected, with its treatises on building materials and on heating and ventilation.

"About one-half of the collection consists of folio volumes or large quartos (chiefly plates). Moreover, a large part of it has long been out of print and would be difficult or impossible to order outright. There are more than a dozen titles of works published before the year 1800, including a 1738 edition of Palladio's 'Architecture,' and a 1771 edition of Vitruvius; the original folio edition of Stuart and Revett's 'Antiquities of Athens' in five volumes, the publication of which was begun in 1762; Sir William Chambers's 'Designs of Chinese Buildings,' 1757; Wood's 'Palmyra' and also his 'Baalbec,' published respectively in 1753 and 1757; Inigo Jones's early work on 'Stonehenge,' 1655; several of the works of another English architect, John Soane, including his 'Plans, Elevations and Sections,' 1788; and also one by Wren's contemporary, James Gibbs, namely, his 'Book of Architecture,' published in 1728. An excellent copy of 'The Works of Sir Christopher Wren,' edited by Clayton, in two folio volumes, which is also included, is of great interest in this connection, though not published until many years later, in 1848-49. The lives of two distinguished American architects, J. W. Root and Henry Hobson Richardson (the latter work being the folio volume by Mrs. Van Rensselaer), are also included.

"Some other noteworthy works, not already mentioned, include Rohault de Fleury's work on 'Tuscany'; several of Ruskin's works, including his folio volume of 'Examples of the Architecture of Venice'; a fine copy of Letarouilly's rare work, 'Les edifices de Rome moderne,' in three great folio volumes; Bouchet's 'La Villa Pia,' at Rome; Salzenberg's great work on Santa Sophia at Constantinople; Ferguson's 'Mausoleum at Halicarnassus'; Viollet-le-Duc's 'Notre Dame de Paris'; Gailhabaud's 'Architecture,' in four volumes; King's 'Study Book of Mediæval Architecture,' in four volumes; Billings's 'Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Scotland,' in four volumes; Nash's 'Mansions of England in the Olden Time,' in the finest condition, in four folio volumes, 1839-1849; Owen Jones's 'Grammar of Ornament,' also in the original and best edition; Owen Jones's 'Alhambra,' in two volumes, 1842 and 1845; Petit's 'Chateaux de la Vallée de la Loire'; Robert Adams's folio volume on 'Diocletian's Palace at Spalatro,' 1764, and the 'Works in Architecture,' by Robert and James Adam, 1778; Racinet's 'Le costume historique' and his 'L'Ornement polychrome'; Vignola's 'Five Orders of Architecture,' edited by Leviel, and Britton's 'Cathedral Antiquities,' in six volumes, besides other valuable works on the English and French cathedrals, fully illustrated."

These noteworthy examples are easily available by the architectural student for purpose of study and reference, and not, as is so often the case in other collections of books on special subjects, held simply for the admiration and envy of the bibliophile.

### BUILDINGS IN EARTHQUAKE ZONES.

In a recent article in the *Geographical Journal* Professor Jacques W. Redway calculates that "San Francisco has paid more than a quarter of a billion of dollars to obtain the knowledge taught by the object lessons" of the earthquake of April 18, 1906. From the top of Nob Hill on Christmas Day of the same year he surveyed nearly nine square miles of ruins with only here and there a sign of rehabilitation. A year later he climbed Nob Hill again and a wonderful transformation had occurred: more than 5,000 buildings were going up and the hiss of escaping compressed air and "the rat-tat-tat of the machine riveter" were incessant.

What lessons had the architect and builder learned from their inspection of the ruins? Professor Redway discussed the subject with them, and having had a personal experience with one severe earthquake in San Francisco, that of October 21, 1868, his views of how the city should be rebuilt to escape disaster when the next earthquake comes are entitled to respectful hearing. That San Francisco will be shaken at intervals is to be presumed from the fact that the San Andreas fault underlies it; light shocks have been of frequent occurrence, and there have been two great earthquakes in less than forty years.

Professor Redway assumes it to be generally understood that the safest building in an earthquake is the steel cage construction, although it may run up to twelve stories and even higher; but as the cost of this design is too great to be used for dwelling houses, and even for most office and store buildings, he deals chiefly with the precautions to be taken to insure the safety of stone, brick and frame constructions. He lays down as the rule of first importance that to escape collapse "a building must vibrate as a whole"; if it vibrates "in segments" it will sustain serious damage in any vigorous shock. Therefore it is imperative that there should be these characters in the new buildings:

Foundations so strong and well bonded that they will act as a unit.

Well built interior transverse as well as longitudinal walls.

Mortar containing about 20 per cent. of cement.

Lateral walls tied by means of joists or by iron rods.

Trussed roofs with tie rods for the lower chords.

Professor Redway believes that those Stanford University buildings that were supposed to be earthquake proof, or at least were designed to withstand severe shocks, would have escaped dismantling and demolition if tying rods had been used liberally in their construction. The Palace Hotel, in which there were many cross walls and iron rod reinforcements, suffered comparatively little damage, although built of brick faced with stone. The common impression that wooden buildings should not be put up in an earthquake zone because they would be the first to

collapse, is rejected by Professor Redway, who maintains that if there is a solid foundation and the building is securely fastened to it, not divided into segments at the junction of stories, and the roof timbers are trussed or tied, it will be "almost the ideal for a dwelling" in an earthquake district. Concerning reinforced concrete, the earthquake taught no lesson, as the method is very modern, but that the San Francisco architects have great faith in it we judge from the number of concrete buildings now in course of construction.—*Exchange*.

#### NEW YORK CITY'S ART COMMISSION.

The Municipal Art Commission, of which Robert W. de Forest is president, in the last year passed upon 168 submissions of works of art and designs for public structures having an approximate value of more than \$34,000,000.

The charter makes the commission guardian of existing works of art and provides that no existing work in the possession of the city shall be removed, relocated or altered without the approval of the commission. The city owns about 350 objects classified by the charter as "works of art." These include 170 portraits, many mural decorations, monuments, busts, statues, fountains and tablets.

The city's collection of portraits dates from the establishment of the United States Government, but practically nothing was known about them. Under the direction of the commission, however, its executive officer and secretary, Dr. John Quincy Adams, has recently dug up facts in regard to nearly every portrait and other work of art—when and how acquired by the city; if bought, the amount paid, the name of the artist, and when it was executed.

All these facts, together with a brief description of the listed objects, have been put into a card catalogue, and this, together with photographs, is now on file in the office. On each card are the references for every fact stated, thus making the record complete and authentic.

To facilitate its own procedure and to assist city officials, contractors, artists and citizens interested in civic art, the commission is making a collection of books, pamphlets, periodicals, photographs and prints. This collection is being classified and indexed, and every facility is rendered for free consultation by all interested.

Dr. Adams has prepared for publication a report regarding noteworthy features of the work of the commission, which are not generally known to New Yorkers.—*New York Times*

#### A SCHOLARSHIP IN ARCHITECTURE.

Sydney Brooks Gifford, of Syracuse, N. Y., has founded at the University of Syracuse a scholarship in architecture, in memory of his father, the late Luther Gifford, who was an architect at Syracuse in the early days of the last century. The scholarship is perpetual. One full four years course is to be awarded by competitive examination, open only to graduates of the public high schools of Syracuse.

### Personal

H. G. Clymer and Francis Drischler, architects, of St. Louis, Mo., have formed a copartnership, under the firm name of Clymer & Drischler, and will have offices in the Wainwright Building.

William Carroll, Architect, of Salt Lake City, Utah, a resident of that city for many years, and who had achieved success in his profession, is dead.

Albert Parke Stephens, an architect, and a brother of Mr. Henry T. Stephens, architect, of Newark, N. J., lost his life by drowning in San Diego Bay, California, recently. Mr. Stephens was crossing the bay on a ferryboat, when an automobile, becoming unmanageable, plunged overboard with its passengers. In an endeavor at rescue, he was in the excitement crowded off the boat and was drowned before aid could reach him.

Harry Smith, an architect of Warren, Pa., lost his life when an automobile in which he was riding collided with a swiftly moving train at a railway crossing at Warren.

### Book Notes

"THE STUDIO" YEAR BOOK OF DECORATIVE ART FOR 1908. London, Paris and New York offices of "The Studio." Sixteen plates in color, and more than 100 illustrations in halftone. Price, \$3.25, express prepaid. M. A. Vinton, Agent, Caxton Building, Cleveland, O.

This attractive volume is of the usual interest, as it presents in a thorough way the best examples of decorative art produced during the past year. It covers Great Britain, France, Germany and Austria, each department presenting special articles of much interest, written in an attractive way. Under the head of "Some Recent British Designs for Country Houses" there are many interesting subjects. Each one is accompanied by floor plans, which are so necessary to a complete comprehension of the subject. Chapters on British furniture, firegrates and mantelpieces, wall and ceiling decoration, embroideries, stained glass, pottery and metal work add to the value and interest of the book.

Architecture and decoration in Germany, France and Austria, and the illustrations which accompany them, present an opportunity to study the trends in modern decorative art in the respective countries.

The whole book is worth while, and should be helpful, not only to the decorator, but to the architect as well.

#### INDUSTRIAL ART SCHOOL.

The circular of the School of Industrial Art of the Pennsylvania Museum for its thirty-second season (1908-9) is an illustrated pamphlet outlining the course of work for the ensuing art year.

It presents in a number of well-executed halftone examples of the work of graduate students, as well as those whose course of instruction has not been completed.

The student work shown in the School of Applied Art is of the practical kind that fits graduates to avail themselves, as a means of livelihood, of the knowledge gained at this well-known school of art, and the catalogue is worth a close study, as it shows the most complete and thorough course of instruction.

#### ART INSTITUTE.

The circular of instruction of the Art Institute of Chicago, by its title, would indicate a pamphlet of a few pages. It is a book of 130 pages, setting forth the history of the institute, and dwells in detail in description of the various courses of study.

The illustrations present a record of the best student work in painting, drawing and modeling, which give ample proof of the very thorough methods employed in the instruction in these branches.

The uninitiated are disposed to regard art as something that is undefinable, that cannot be acquired, but must be inborn. In a measure, this is true, but there is latent in many a keen appreciation and ability to portray ideas that only requires the judicious teaching and encouragement that is to be found in schools of this high character.

### Industrial Information

#### ASBESTOS SHINGLES.

The Keasbey & Mattison Co., of Ambler, Pa., has issued an interesting sixteen-page pamphlet, illustrating many buildings that have been roofed with their asbestos shingles, slates and sheathings.

When it comes to a question of "exposure" in a fire hazard, the nature of the roof covering has always largely figured in the fixing of the rate.

In addition to the fireproof qualities claimed by the manufacturers for this form of roofing, they direct special attention to its cheapness, its indestructible quality—it does not split, crack or decay—and also to the fact that it does not need painting.

It is stated by the manufacturers, in describing this form of roofing, that, when properly applied, it will outlast the building. The simple exposure to the elements causes the cement that has been deposited upon the asbestos fiber in the process of manufacture to crystallize.

The pamphlet referred to will be of much interest to architects and builders, and may be had on application.

# Building News

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

NASHUA.—An Auditorium Building Company has recently been formed for the purpose of purchasing property for the erection of a new Masonic building here. \$50,000 capital stock has been secured and site has been decided on Main Street for modern building. Address George A. Rollins, George W. Currier and Milton A. Taylor.

## VERMONT

RUTLAND.—The Church of the Holy Innocents is endeavoring to raise sufficient funds for the erection of a new church here. Address Pastor for further information on the matter.

## MASSACHUSETTS

AMHERST.—According to reports plans have been drawn by a Boston architect for the horticultural building to be erected for the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst. This structure will be two stories high and will cost upwards of \$30,000. It will be equipped with a steam-heating and ventilating system.

LYNN.—The Board of Trustees has been appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions to be used together with a bequest of \$27,000 for the erection of a new church building for the Second Congregational Church, Rev. Mr. Lazenby is pastor and can be addressed for further information regarding the matter.

MIDDLEBORO.—Funds are now being raised for the erection of a new building for the local Y. M. C. A. Address H. D. Smith of this place, who may be able to give further information.

NORTHAMPTON.—The members of the St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church have secured property at Elm and State streets and it is stated that two new buildings are proposed on the site to be used as a parochial school and a new business building.

ONSET.—We understand that a fine club house is to be built for the West Point Independent Yacht Club at Onset. It will be 60 x 45 feet in size and two stories high. A pier, one hundred feet long, also will be built.

SALEM.—Morris Newmark has bought the McKean estate in Norman Street, comprising about 9,800 square feet of land, for investment. A report is current that a hotel building may be erected on the site.

SOUTH BOSTON.—Plans are being prepared for a large manufacturing plant to be erected in East First Street, South Boston, between P and Q Streets, to include a group of twenty buildings, all to be constructed of reinforced concrete. Many of the buildings, it is understood, will be eight stories high. H. L. Gilman of Brookline is the architect and engineer.

## CONNECTICUT

BRISTOL.—We understand that Arthur D. Hawley, general manager of the Bristol Mfg. Co., has purchased property on Peacedale Street near Chippen's Hill, for the erection of a new summer home, to be modern construction.

HARTFORD.—Work on the new parish house of the First Church of Christ (Center Church) to be erected on the corner of Gold and Lewis Streets at an approximate cost of \$75,000, will soon begin, and it is expected the building will be completed, ready for occupancy, within a year. Plans for the structure have been prepared by Architect Charles O. Whitmore.

## NEW YORK

ALBANY.—The Board of Award, after having examined the thirty-four sets of plans submitted in the competition of architects for designs for the new State prison, made the following awards:

First choice, Plan No. 28, W. J. Beardsley, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Second choice, Plan No. 30, Warren & Wetmore, New York, N. Y.

Third choice, Plan No. 29, Hertis & Tallent, New York, N. Y.

The seven designs which the Board of Award deemed next most meritorious were plans Nos. 3, 5, 15, 22, 29, 32 and 33, severally presented by Stockton B. Colt, Thornton Chard and Walton Goodman Chard, New York, N. Y.; Oscar G. Vogt and Milton D. Morrill, Washington, D. C.; Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co., New York, N. Y.; Wood, Donn & Deming, Washington, D. C.; Arthur Durant Sneden & Adolfe Thiers, New York, N. Y.; Darrach & Beekman, New York, N. Y.; Kenneth M. Murchison. Associate architects: Lord & Hewlett, B. W. Morris, Ewing & Chappell, Edward F. Hinkle and Mills & Greenleaf, New York, N. Y.

AUBURN.—We learn from despatches that Architect Arland C. Johnson, of Toledo, Ohio, is at work on plans for a handsome new theater for Mose Reis to be located at Auburn.

BUFFALO.—The Sisters of Mercy, located at Abbott Road and South Park Avenue, are reported to be making arrangements for raising funds as soon as possible for a new home for the sisters to be erected at this place.

CORTLAND.—Cortland Hospital Association has purchased the Wiltsie corner at Homer and Fitz Avenues for the erection of a new hospital. It is stated that the location is ideal and a modern building is to be erected as soon as possible. G. H. Wiltsie, former owner of the site, is reported to be considering the erection of a new house, etc., on another site.

EAST SYRACUSE.—St. Matthew's Church is now endeavoring to raise sufficient funds for the erection of a new church. For further information address the pastor of the church regarding the matter.

ELMIRA.—Dr. E. E. Mills has purchased property at the corner of Foster Avenue and Water Street for the erection of a new residence. It is stated that work is to be commenced some time in the fall.

FAR ROCKAWAY.—The members of the First Congregational Church at this place are said to be discussing the erection of a new edifice.

FULTON.—The Fulton Hospital Association has secured sufficient funds to purchase

a site for a new hospital to be erected here on Worth, Schenck and West First Streets. Dr. Chas. R. Lee can be addressed for further information.

GLENS FALLS.—It is reported that the question of erecting a new Mormon church at this place is now being discussed.

GREENPORT.—Plans are under way for raising a fund of \$25,000 for the erection of a new school here. New structure is to be erected at the corner of Railroad Avenue and South Street, it is reported. Address School Board for information.

MOUNT VERNON.—It has been reported that a new Catholic church is discussed for the Chester Hill section here.

NEW YORK.—Mr. Paul Henkel, a member of the Friars, is said to be contemplating the erection of a hotel building to be twelve stories high.

McKim, Mead & White, architects, have drawn the plans for the two-story boiler house and coaling station for the new Bellevue Hospital, to be erected on the south side of Twenty-ninth Street, 427.3 feet east of First Avenue. The building will be of brick, two stories in height, and have two circular smokestacks 165 feet in height. The cost is estimated at \$400,000.

We understand that Architects Hiss & Weekes have been commissioned to prepare plans for an apartment house to be located on the blocked bounded by Broadway, Amsterdam Avenue, Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh Streets.

The Brooklyn Yacht Club has purchased property at Bay Parkway, Cropsey avenue and the water front. It was said that \$100,000 was required for the deal. According to reports the house is to be altered and changed into an up-to-date club house for the members of the club.

Plans have been prepared by S. Hedman, architect, for making a modern office building of fireproof construction of the old Harlem Hotel, at the southwest corner of Third Avenue and 130th Street. It will be altered from a five-story to a four-story building, the improvements costing \$65,000.

SCENECTADY.—It is reported in the local press that Peter Fuller & Sons, a firm conducting a flour mill at 47 Broadway, will erect a modernly equipped brick building to replace the present structure. The cost will approximate \$15,000.

SYRACUSE.—We understand from reports that Rev. E. S. Bailey is the new pastor of the A. M. E. Zion Church and that he has reorganized his congregation and decided to erect a new church.

Funds are now being raised, it is said, for the erection of a new Catholic orphanage for the House of Providence here. It has been proposed to raise about \$75,000 for this purpose.

## NEW JERSEY

HOBOKEN.—Plans for the new building of the Weehawken Trust Company, of Union Hill, have been accepted and work on the structure, which will be at the northeast corner of Bergenline Avenue and Fourth Street, will begin soon. It is said that the building will cost \$100,000.

Plans are being prepared by the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey for the erection of a \$500,000 passenger station adjoining the Lackawanna and McAdoo tunnel terminals at Hoboken. It will be a three-story fireproof building with direct communications with the railroad and tunnel terminals and the ferry.

**MONTCLAIR.**—William B. Dickson has purchased property at Bloomfield Avenue and Valley Road for the erection of a new town hall. Mr. Dickson will present property to the city to be used for this purpose.

Mr. Eli Benedict, architect, 1947 Broadway, New York, is preparing plans and specifications for a two-story and attic frame residence to be built on Park Street, Montclair, for Mr. Gilman B. Warne, of East Orange, N. J.

**PRINCETON.**—We understand that Frank Miles Day & Bro., architects, at Philadelphia, have been chosen to design the new dormitory building, money for which was donated by Mrs. Russell Sage. The cost will be \$250,000.

### PENNSYLVANIA

**DUNMORE.**—Eighty thousand dollars in bonds is to be issued at this point, we understand, for the erection of a new high school building.

**MONESSEN.**—A \$1,000,000 addition to the new plant of the Pittsburg Steel Co., at Monessen, is to be erected, it is reported, and the new plant is to be used for the manufacture of steel rods needed in the making of wire.

**NEW BRIGHTON.**—The W. G. Wilkins Company, Pittsburg architects, have completed plans, it is stated, for the two-story and basement armory, 50 x 115 feet, to be erected at New Brighton for use by Company B, Tenth Regiment, N. G. P.

**NEW CASTLE.**—We understand that all the bids submitted for the construction of the contemplated high school building at this point have been rejected and that new bids are to be called for. Estimated outlay, \$200,000.

**PHILADELPHIA.**—A big malt storage warehouse is to be erected by the Class & Nachod Brewing Company on the site of the coal yard at Nos. 1819-21 North Tenth Street. The storage house will be five stories high, of brick and concrete, and will cost about \$100,000.

**BALA.**—Oliver Randolph Parry, of Philadelphia, is finishing plans for a house to be built at Bala for R. J. MacBride. Bids will be invited shortly.

Henry L. Reinhold, Jr., and Edward B. Lewis, of this place, have been commissioned to plan a sixteen-room high school to be built at Keystone, Delaware County. It will measure 125 by 80 feet, will be constructed of stone and will contain a large assembly hall.

**PITTSBURG.**—According to reports a new citadel for the Salvation Army is to be erected in this city, money for the purpose having been bequeathed by D. H. Wallace.

The treasury department at Washington is calling for bids for the construction of the United States Marine Hospital at Pittsburg. The hospital must be completed July 31, 1909. The institution, which will be located on the old Arsenal grounds, Penn Avenue and Forty-first Street, will be

a three-story structure to cost \$104,000. All bids must be received at the treasury department by August 20, 1908. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Dr. A. C. Smith, United States marine surgeon, in the Ferguson block.

Architects MacClure & Spahr have started work on plans of a big addition to the store of the Joseph Horne Company. The addition will be on Fifth Street to Duquesne Way and will be fireproof.

Plans have been drawn by George Orth & Brothers, architects, for Hay Walker, of the Harbison-Walker Refractories Company, for the erection of a residence on Wilkins Avenue, in the Squire Hill section, at a cost of \$60,000.

Estimates are being received by Architect Joseph T. Eteen for the construction of a handsome brick residence on Linden Avenue, Squirrel Hill, for Mrs. D. W. Dunlevy.

**SCRANTON.**—Rev. W. B. Beach is pastor of the Church of the Good Shepherd, which is said to be contemplating the erection of a new church in this place. Plans not yet decided. Cost is estimated at anywhere from \$50,000 to \$75,000.

**UNIONTOWN.**—Architect J. C. Fulton is said to have prepared plans for a new church edifice for the congregation of the A. M. E. Zion Church to be erected at the corner of East Main Street and Smothers Avenue.

### OHIO

**ALLIANCE.**—The Baptist Church of this city has recently purchased a new site for a new building to be erected at a cost of about \$10,000.

**CAMBRIDGE.**—The board of education has just closed a deal for the purchase of the Brown property on East Steubenville Avenue. The site is to be used to accommodate the new \$50,000 high school building planned some time ago.

**CINCINNATI.**—Architect Anthony Kunz, Jr., of this place, according to reports, has prepared plans for a Town Hall, to be erected at St. Bernard. He has also prepared plans for an apartment house for John H. Broxterman.

George Gerke is reported to be contemplating the erection of a nine-story building at the south side of Sixth Street, west of Main Street, to be used for office purposes.

**LIVERPOOL.**—The congregation of the Second Presbyterian Church is endeavoring to raise funds for a new church edifice to be erected here.

**MIDDLETOWN.**—John Minger, according to reports, will erect a new structure to be located on site purchased on East Third Street near Clark Street to be used as modern dwelling.

**OSHERLIN.**—Maynard Metcalf is reported to be contemplating the erection of a large and handsome new residence on Morgan Street, to cost about \$20,000.

**WEST MILTON.**—It has been proposed by the School Board that property on North Street be secured for additions to be made to the school facilities here.

**YOUNGSTOWN.**—Wick Bros.' Trust Company has recently been formed, and it is stated that site at West Federal and Phelps Streets has been secured for the erection

of a new twelve-story business block and banking building.

### INDIANA

**ANDERSON.**—The Anderson Loan Company is reported to be discussing the erection of a large and modern new building here. Address the president of the concern for further information.

**FORT WAYNE.**—Tentative plans are being drawn for a seven-story office building which may possibly be erected shortly by the Shoaff estate on the site of the Aveline Hotel. The plans contemplate a particularly handsome structure, and the construction will be such that two or more stories may be added to the building at some future time.

**INDIANAPOLIS.**—The First Presbyterian Church of Beech Grove was organized at Mitchell's Fall, Beech Grove, recently, with Rev. Will O'Davis as pastor, and the members are now said to be contemplating the erection of a new edifice at Alton and Ninth Streets.

**MISHAWAKA.**—Catholics residing on the north side of the river are considering new Catholic church to be erected here. Address either D. M. McKinley or F. Bickel.

### ILLINOIS

**CHICAGO.**—The M. H. McGovern Company has bought property on the east side of Paulina Street, south of Blue Island Avenue, and it is currently reported that it will improve same with buildings costing approximately \$75,000.

The Continental National Bank has appointed a committee of which Bernard A. Eckhart is a member, to secure plans and make arrangements for a new and modern building on old site at 218 La Salle Street. Temporary quarters are to be established at 206 La Salle Street.

The Austin Christian Church is endeavoring to raise funds for the erection of a new church here to take the place of the one destroyed by fire recently.

A three-story apartment building is to be put up by K. S. Boreman at the southeast corner of Fullerton Boulevard and Cleveland Avenue. Paul Gerhardt is the architect. The building will contain twelve apartments and will cost \$75,000.

According to the daily press the Western Electric Company will add several buildings to its shops at Hawthorne, West Twenty-second Street and South Forty-eighth Avenue. The buildings will cost about \$600,000.

### MICHIGAN

**HOUGHTON.**—Architect F. W. Hessemueller is said to have commenced work on the plans for the new Calumet station of the South Shore Railroad and will have them completed and ready for the bidders shortly, it is expected. Only local contractors are to bid on the erection of the new station.

**JACKSON.**—The members of the Jackson Arbeiter Verein are reported to be discussing plans for raising funds for the erection of a new home of their own at their property in Cooper Street.

**KALAMAZOO.**—A meeting of the Methodists in the southern part of the city was held recently and the Stockbridge Methodist Episcopal Church was organized. It is

proposed to raise a \$10,000 building fund for a new church to be constructed within the next year.

### WISCONSIN

**BAY CITY.**—H. G. Wendland & Co. have concluded negotiations for a long term lease of the property adjoining the Crapo building on the north and facing Washington Avenue. They will build a three-story brick, stone and steel block upon the property and use it as an addition to their already big store. Pratt & Koeppe, architects, have been instructed to draw the plans for the building and work will begin as soon as plans can be gotten out and bids brought in.

**CASSVILLE.**—We understand that the question of a new school here is being discussed. G. A. Stevens, F. W. Klinkhamer and others are interested.

**CUDAHY.**—At the annual meeting of the school board, held recently, the erection of a new school was discussed. Present building is badly crowded. Dr. A. C. Sidler, president, and Chas. Kinnach, Clerk of the Board, can be addressed for further information.

### IOWA

**BOONE.**—Secretary Graves of the Commercial Association has announced that the erection of a large brick factory building to cost \$25,000 is assured by a New York wagon company soon to locate in Boone.

**CEDAR FALLS.**—The board of trustees of the Presbyterian church has announced that a new church building to cost \$40,000 will be erected on the recently purchased site on Main Street.

**COUNCIL BLUFFS.**—The board of trustees of the First Congregational Church has announced that a new church building will be erected this fall. The cost will be \$30,000.

**DES MOINES.**—Directors of the Des Moines National Bank are discussing plans for the erection of a handsome new building on the bank's property, southeast corner Sixth Avenue and Walnut Street.

Architects Proudfoot and Bird are at work on the detailed plans for the two wings of Nash Hall for the Des Moines Baptist College. The preliminary plans were accepted by the building committee July 21. The plans show a three-story white stone building to cost \$100,000.

**EAGLE GROVE.**—It is reported that the Des Moines firm of architects, Smith, Wetherell & Gage, has been employed to draft plans and specifications for the new armory opera house that will be built at Eagle Grove this summer.

We are informed that the Harrison County Supervisors will submit the question of a \$100,000 bond issue to build a new court house to the people at a special election.

**FT. DODGE.**—Plans for the new Christian church will be revised on lines laid down by church architect George Kramer of New York City. Rev. Kopp, in charge of the building plans, will ask a committee of Ft. Dodge architects to make the new plans.

**KEOKUK.**—Thirty-five thousand dollars in bonds have been authorized for new school house here. Address the Board of Education for further information.

**MARSHALLTOWN.**—Architect L. A. Davis, of South Omaha, Neb., has been ordered to draw plans for a three-story brick store

building to cost \$30,000, to be erected at Ninth and Main Streets for George Hotchkiss, of New York City.

The Elks Improvement Society has been organized with a capital of \$60,000 to erect a new clubhouse to cost \$40,000.

**MT. PLEASANT.**—The Board of Education has announced that it will erect a new school building to cost \$40,000. It will probably be of brick construction.

### MINNESOTA

**MINNEAPOLIS.**—According to reports the Lutheran Deaconess Hospital Association, Fifteenth Avenue S. and Twenty-fourth Street, expects to let the contract next month for the erection of the superstructure of their building from plans by Thori, Alban & Fisher, architects, of St. Paul.

The board of education has instructed E. S. Stebbins, architect, it is said, to prepare plans for a four-room brick addition to be made to the Lyndale school building.

### SOUTH DAKOTA

**WATERLOO.**—Sixty thousand dollars in bonds are to be issued for a new school to be erected here. Address the Mayor for further information.

### NEBRASKA

**OMAHA.**—The question of erecting a new poor working girls' home in this city is now being discussed. It is said that there is \$160,000 available for this purpose.

The question of erecting a wing to the high school at this point is to be discussed, we understand.

### KANSAS

**INDEPENDENCE.**—The question of expending \$35,000 for the erection of a new City Hall Building at this point is being discussed, we understand.

**WICHITA.**—We understand from the daily press that the Masons of this place are discussing the erection of a new temple.

### COLORADO

**COLORADO SPRINGS.**—E. T. F. Lovejoy, secretary of the Carnegie Steel Company, has purchased property here for the erection of a large new marble palace to cost about \$2,000,000.

### MARYLAND

**BALTIMORE.**—It is reported that Dr. H. P. Muse, of 1039 Edmondson Avenue, is at the head of a project to raise funds for the erection of a new tuberculosis hospital in this city.

The city has accepted plans by Theodore W. Pietsch, American Building, Baltimore, for school building at Mulberry and Payson Streets, to cost \$60,000, and those of Otto G. Simonson, American Building, Baltimore, for school building on Reisters-town Road, to cost \$44,000.

An important feature of building operations in this city will be the erection of a fine college building for the Baltimore University Medical College and Baltimore Law School on the site of Deichmann's School, on Howard Street, north of Madison, the building and lot to involve an expenditure of \$60,000. J. E. Laferty, architect, has prepared the plans, which will be given to the builders within a few days.

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

**WASHINGTON.**—According to the local press Frank W. Stein of this city has

purchased property at Carlton and South Dakota Avenues to be used for the erection of a handsome new suburban residence.

### VIRGINIA

**PARKERSBURG.**—At a recent meeting of the official board of the First M. E. Church it was decided to make arrangements to erect a modern new church as soon as possible at Juliana and Tenth Streets. Address Rev. Dr. M. F. Compton, pastor of the church.

### KENTUCKY

**LEXINGTON.**—It is stated that a new building is being discussed for the Knights of Pythias Home, near this city, on the Harrodsburg pike. It is proposed to expend about \$25,000 for this purpose.

**LOUISVILLE.**—E. S. Butterweck is reported to be considering the spending of \$20,000 in the erection of a modern apartment house to be located on Second and Hill Streets.

It is reported that the members of the Union Presbyterian Church have decided to build a larger and more modern structure than their present house of worship at Second and Avery Streets.

Mayor Jas. F. Grinstead is interested in the establishment of a new city hospital building here, it is said. It is proposed to issue \$1,000,000 in bonds for this purpose.

According to reports a department store to cost \$40,000 will be erected on Market Street, just below Fifth, to be controlled by Mr. S. B. Greenstein. Plans are being completed by D. X. Murphy & Bro., architects.

**MIDDLESBORO.**—Twenty thousand dollars has been donated by Andrew Carnegie for the erection of a library building at this point, it is reported.

### TENNESSEE

**CHATTANOOGA.**—We understand that the city has passed an ordinance providing for the erection of a \$90,000 building on McCallie Avenue. R. H. Hunt, architect, can give information.

**KNOXVILLE.**—The Masons of this place are discussing the erection of a new temple, we understand, and an association with a capital stock of \$150,000 has been formed.

### NORTH CAROLINA

**SILER CITY.**—Plans are under way for the purpose of raising funds for securing a normal and agricultural school here. Address Professor W. H. Tyler, of Goldston, for further information.

### SOUTH CAROLINA

**CHARLESTON.**—The United States Government, we understand, has commissioned Bruce, Price & De Sibour, of New York, to draw plans for an administration building to be erected at the Charleston Navy Yard to cost \$20,000.

**MANNING.**—Sealed bids will be received at the office of Jos. Sprott, Clerk, for the construction of a school building, to be erected at Manning, August 12, 1908. A. Levi, chairman; Jos. Sprott, clerk.

### GEORGIA

**ATLANTA.**—The Juvenile Protective Association, of Atlanta, Ga., is planning to erect by subscriptions a memorial home in honor of the late Joel Chandler Har- rise, better known as "Uncle Remus." The

home will have a school, gymnasium, mechanical workshop, etc., and will be devoted entirely to redeeming, training and educating children. Four hundred and twenty-six acres of land in Georgia have already been donated as a site for the home.

**FITZGERALD.**—It is currently reported in the local press that the city has voted to issue \$75,000 in bonds for the erection of a high school building at this point, it is said.

**MACON.**—The Board of Education has decided to recommend \$50,000 appropriation for the erection of a new boys' high school here. T. D. Timsley, A. L. Miller or Minor Lewis can be addressed for further information.

### FLORIDA

**PENSACOLA.**—A movement is under way for the establishment of a first-class hospital here, it is stated. Drs. D. W. McMillan and M. E. Quinn are interested in the project.

**YBOR CITY.**—Architects Bonfoey & Elliott, of Tampa, are preparing plans for a theater building to be located at Seventh Avenue and Sixteenth Street, this city. W. H. Kendrick is the owner. Cost, \$18,000.

### ALABAMA

**BIRMINGHAM.**—The Temple Emanuel Congregation has purchased property on Highland Avenue and Twenty-first Street for the erection of a new club building, it is stated, for the Phenix Club.

**TUSCUMBIA.**—An opera house will be erected here at a cost of \$15,000. A. H. Carmichael and A. B. Elliott are interested in the enterprise.

### MISSISSIPPI

**NATCHEZ.**—Architects Frank P. Milburn & Co., Washington, D. C., have been selected to prepare plans for the new passenger and freight terminals for the Mississippi Central and Natchez and Eastern Railroads.

### LOUISIANA

**NEW ORLEANS.**—It is reported that St. Henry's Church is endeavoring to raise funds as soon as possible for a new school to be erected to replace the one destroyed by recent fire.

The Italian Hall Executive Committee has recently been organized and chartered under the laws of the State of Louisiana and plans are under way for raising sufficient funds for the erection of a new hall here for the meetings of Italian societies and entertainments and balls. A. Paterno, president of the association.

### OKLAHOMA

**ENID.**—Dr. Frasier of this place is reported to be at the head of a scheme to erect a new sanitarium here. It is stated that sites are being investigated preparatory to erecting a building of considerable size.

**TULSA.**—The United Presbyterian Church has been formed here and funds are to be secured as soon as possible for a new church to be erected on site secured at North Cheyenne and Third Streets for the purpose.

### ARKANSAS

**ELDORADO.**—Architect J. M. Whitehead of Little Rock is now reported to be engaged in drawing plans for a splendid \$35,000

pressed brick hotel to be erected at Eldorado this summer.

**LITTLE ROCK.**—A. Stiewel, according to the local press, will erect a twelve-story office building here to cost approximately \$300,000.

A. U. C. T. building is proposed here. Little Rock Council, No. 167, United Commercial Travelers, is discussing the purchase of a site and erection of modern new structure.

### TEXAS

**AUSTIN.**—We understand from the local press that a new manual training high school building is to be erected at this point to cost between \$30,000 and \$35,000.

A new Swedish Methodist college is to be established here, it is said. Site has been secured and funds are now being subscribed. Rev. O. E. Olander, D.D., can be addressed.

**LEAGUE.**—R. W. Adams is pastor of the Methodist Church here, which is reported to be considering a new church to cost about \$10,000.

### UTAH

**SALT LAKE CITY.**—The Crane Manufacturing Company is said to be contemplating the erection of a new warehouse on the southwest corner of Second West and Second South Streets.

Seventy-five thousand dollars in bonds is to be issued, we understand, for the erection of a new high school building to be located here.

### ARIZONA

**TEMPE.**—We understand from the local press that Norman Marsh, Stimson Building, Los Angeles, Cal., has prepared the plans for the new high school building to be erected here at a probable expenditure of \$45,000.

### CALIFORNIA

**ALAMEDA.**—Architects Meyer & Ward, of San Francisco, have prepared plans for a colonial residence for F. F. Burrell, to cost \$10,000.

**CLAREMOUNT.**—We understand from the local press that Architects McCall & Wythe, of Oakland, are reported to be preparing plans for a handsome residence to be erected at this point.

**COVINA.**—A special election has been held, it is said, when it was voted to issue \$60,000 in bonds for the erection of a new high school at this point.

**LOS ANGELES.**—According to the local press Henderson Hayward is reported to be contemplating the spending of \$75,000 in the erection of a ten-story hotel building on Sixth near Spring Street.

For the benefit of the Japanese in this city, a new institutional church is to be erected by the Christian Denomination of Southern California, to cost about \$30,000.

**OAKLAND.**—Mr. C. S. Houghton is having plans drawn for an English half timbered residence, Van Buren Avenue, Oakland, to cost \$10,000. Meyer & Ward, Kohl Building, San Francisco, are the architects.

Architects Berg & Lampe, Metropolitan Bank Building, San Francisco, have drawn plans for a chapel and crematory, to cost \$50,000, which is to be located here.

Architect Fred. Soderberg, Union Savings Bank Building, Oakland, is drawing plans for three fire engine houses for city of Oakland, to be of reinforced concrete and cost \$25,000 each.

**SAN FRANCISCO.**—City Architect N. J. Tharp, Grant Building, San Francisco, is preparing plans for seven new fire department buildings; \$180,000 has been appropriated for their construction.

Preliminary plans are being prepared by Berg & Lampe, Metropolitan Bank Building, for a theater and office building, Market Street, San Francisco. The building will be fireproof and modern in every detail.

Architects Cunningham & Politeo, Chronicle Building, San Francisco, are preparing plans for a four-story hotel for A. Levy. The materials will be brick and terra cotta. Cost, \$90,000.

Plans and specifications are on file in the Post Office building with Superintendent of Construction Roberts for the permanent repair of the building, damaged by the earthquake. The work will cost several hundred thousand dollars.

Architect C. H. Barrett, 417 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, has drawn plans for a residence on Green Street for P. Marsicano, to cost \$15,000.

Architects McDonald & Applegarth, Call Building, San Francisco, are preparing plans for a six-story reinforced concrete building for A. Galleau. The exterior will be in Spanish style.

**STOCKTON.**—The plans for the \$75,000 building for which funds were raised by the Young Men's Christian Association workers have been completed and work is soon to be commenced on the structure, which will be one of the finest in the interior of the State. The building will cover a lot 75 x 100 feet and will be four stories high with a basement, the first story to be five feet above the ground.

### OREGON

**EUGENE.**—F. E. Dunn is reported to be considering the erection of a two-story concrete block on his property on West Eighth Street.

**PORTLAND.**—It is stated that a new hospital is needed here. Address City Attorney Kavanaugh for further information regarding the matter.

### WASHINGTON

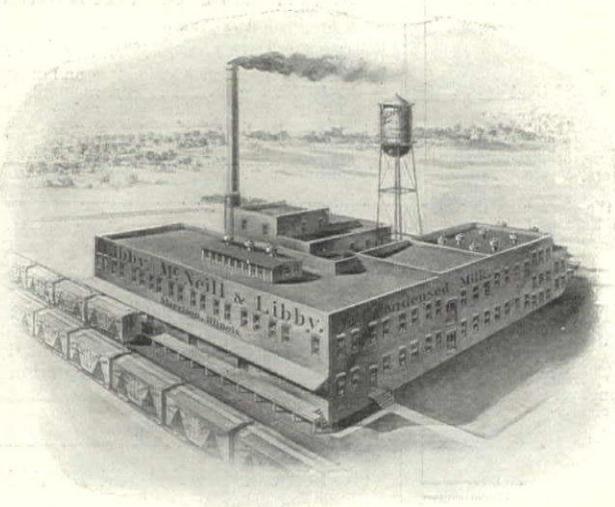
**NEWPORT.**—Catholics of this place have secured part of the necessary funds for the erection of a new church here.

**LIND.**—We understand from press dispatches that Architects Ellis & Sanders of Spokane are preparing plans for a \$35,000 school building, to be erected here.

**TACOMA.**—Savage, Schofield & Co. have announced, it is said, that they would shortly begin the construction of a three-story reinforced concrete hotel building at the southwest corner of South Eighth and A Streets. Plans are now being designed by Architects Heath & Twichell. The building will cost \$40,000.

The Weyerhaeuser Timber Company has purchased a 50-foot lot at the corner of Eleventh and A Streets for the erection of a \$40,000 building to be used for the general offices of the company.

**SEATTLE.**—It is currently reported that Sparkman & McLean are considering plans for a six-story hotel which they will build on the lot north of the Washington Securities Building, at Fifth Avenue and Union Street. The structure will cost about \$65,000.



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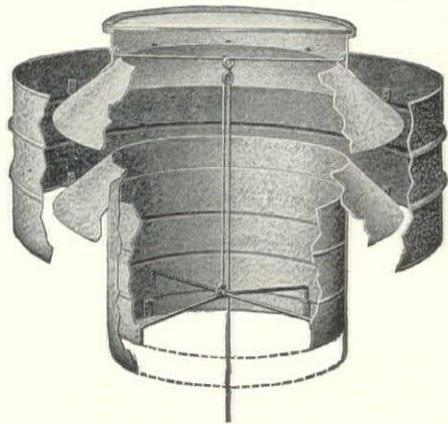
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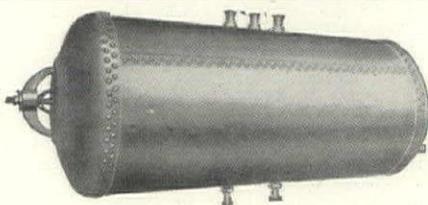
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Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., July 13, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m. on the 31st day of August, 1908, and then opened, for the construction of an extension (including plumbing, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring) of the U. S. Post Office and Court House at Little Rock, Arkansas, in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at the office of the Custodian at Little Rock, Arkansas, after July 24, or at this office after July 21, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1700-01)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., July 20, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P.M. on the 1st day of September, 1908, and then opened, for the construction (including plumbing, gas piping, heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring), of the U. S. Post Office at Greenville, Ohio, in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at the office of the Custodian of site at Greenville, Ohio, or at this office, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1701-1702)

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., July 20, 1908.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P.M. on the 18th day of August, 1908, and then opened, for the installation of a conduit and wiring system in the U. S. Post Office and Court House at Green Bay, Wisconsin, in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of German & Lignell, Architects, Duluth, Minnesota, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1701-1702)

### NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Construction, Heating, Plumbing and Electric Work of Industrial Building, Hospital Enlargement, and Addition to Boiler House," at the Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion, N. Y., will be received by Mrs. Jane L. Armstrong, President of the Board of Managers, Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion, N. Y., up to 2 o'clock p.m., on the 11th day of August, 1908, when they will be opened and read publicly.

Proposals shall be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of \$2,500.00, and the contractor to whom the award is made will be required to furnish surety company's bond in the sum of \$25,000.00. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

Drawings and specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposal obtained at the Western House of Refuge, Albion, N. Y., or at the office of the State Architect. Complete sets of plans and specifications will be furnished to prospective bidders, upon reasonable notice to and in the discretion of the State Architect, Franklin B. Ware, Albany, N. Y. (1701-1702)

### NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals endorsed "Proposal for Construction complete, including Heating, Plumbing and Electric Work for New Hospital Building," at the Woman's Relief Corps Home, Oxford, N. Y., will be received by Mrs. Georgiana Griffith, President of the Board of Managers, Woman's Relief Corps Home, Oxford, N. Y., up to 12 o'clock noon on the 6th day of August, 1908, when they will be opened and read publicly.

Proposals shall be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of \$1,200, and the contractor to whom the award is made will be required to furnish surety company's bond in the sum of \$12,000. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

Drawings and specifications may be consulted, and blank forms of proposal obtained at the Woman's Relief Corps Home, Oxford, N. Y., or at the office of the State Architect. Complete sets of plans and specifications will be furnished to prospective bidders, upon reasonable notice to and in the discretion of the State Architect, Franklin B. Ware, Albany, N. Y.

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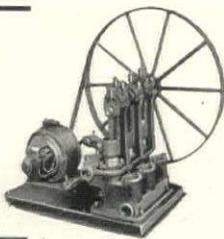
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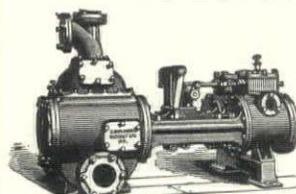


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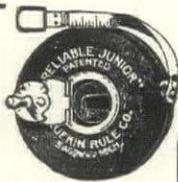
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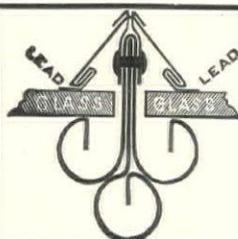
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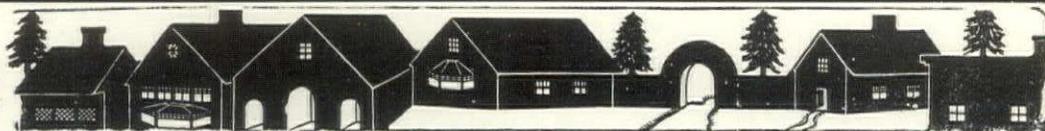
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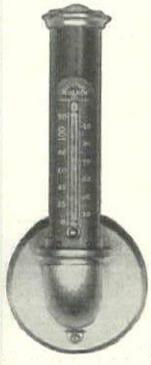
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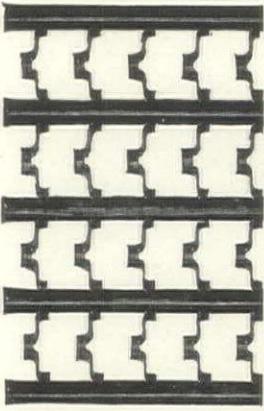
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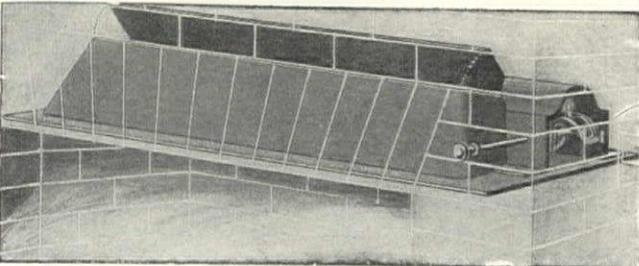
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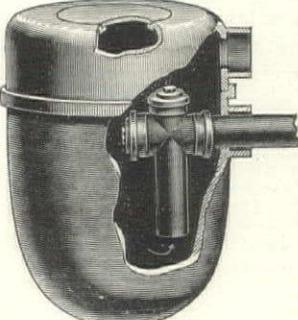
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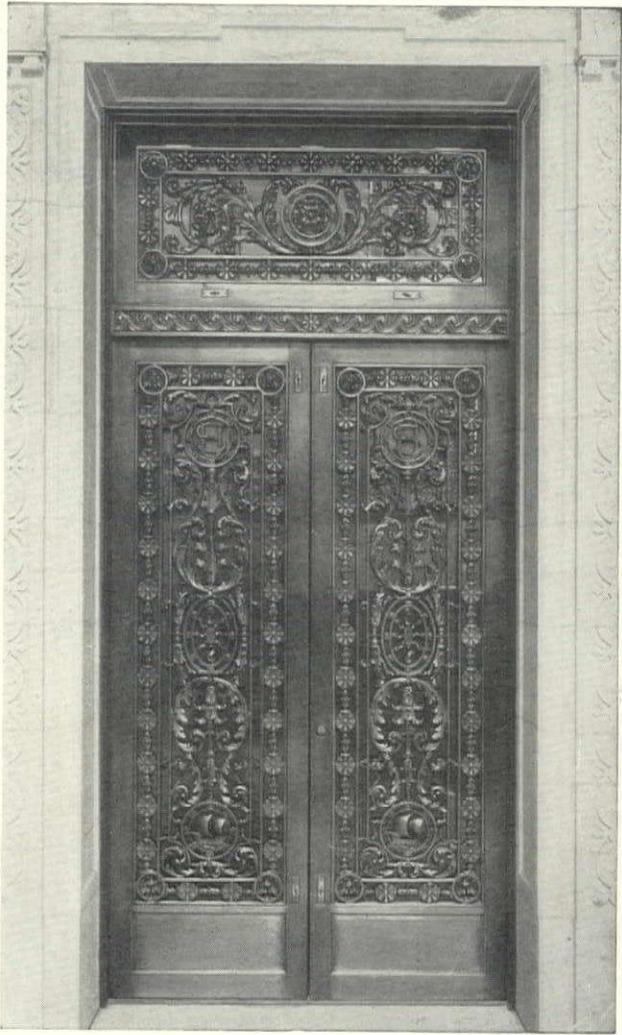


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