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NEW CENTRE COLLEGE BUILDING.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Are hereby solicited for stone and brick work on a new College Edifice, to be erected forthwith, on the grounds of Centre College, in Danville, Ky. Propositions will be opened and examined by the building Committee on the first day of August, 1869. The plans, specifications and details of the building can be seen at the office of the Financial Agent, in Danville. It is expected that the work will be begun and completed at the earliest practicable period. About 1,000,000 brick will be required. Propositions will also be received for the entire work, or for any part thereof. The Committee reserves the right of rejecting any or all propositions.

For further information address

REV. R. A. JOHNSTONE, Danville, Ky.

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SPECIFICATIONS.

EXCAVATIONS.

The entire space occupied by the building and also an additional length and width of two feet, in each direction must be dug four feet six inches deep below grade of lot.

The trenches for the foundation walls must be sunk one foot six inches deeper—and of a width equal to double the thickness of the wall to be built upon said foundation.

The bottom of the cellar and foundations must be level and straight.

If the depths above named do not give a suitable and proper base for the walls, the excavations must be continued until a firm and solid base is obtained.

After the walls are built above the surface of the ground, the cavity around them, must be filled in and rammed, and the surface of the lot nearest the house must be raised at least one foot higher than the surrounding surface of the lot, and so graded as to throw the water from the building in every direction.

All the earth and rubbish from these excavations not needed in filling in around the walls, or levelling off the lot must be removed from the premises.

RUEBLE MASONRY.

The footing course must be in large blocks running under the full thickness of the wall and a projection on each side of it, of twelve inches, in one piece, and not less than two feet, nor over three feet, measuring in the *length* of the wall. Each block must have an even bed, and be set in a thick layer of good mortar.

The walls must be built of the different thicknesses and heights shown on the drawings, in regularly ranged courses, with the joints in one course overlapping those of the course below—headers or through-stones to be not more than four feet apart in each course. Every stone must have a firm and solid base or bed, and all the interstices must be slushed full of good mortar.

The top course, which will be above ground, must be fifteen inches high, in blocks not less than five feet long and twelve inches thick, bush hammered on the face, with a margin two inches wide around each block, drowed. There must be on top edge a wash two inches wide, one inch deep, drowed.

The mortar must be made of clean sharp sand and fresh wood burned lime, in such proportion as will ensure the best cement.

The contractor must protect his work from injury and make good any damage it may sustain before its final completion and

acceptance, through his negligence must remove at close of job, all broken stone and rubbish accumulating during the progress of his work.

CUT STONE WORK.

STANCLIFF & YODER, ARCHITECTS, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Proposals must be made in nine parts as follows, and in the aggregate for each part, viz:

PART FIRST.

- For 410-0' lin., water table 12" high, 8" bed, wash 1" x 2"
- " 50-0' " do do 15" do 8" do do 1" x 2"
- " 95-0' " steps, straight 7½" do 14" do plain.
- " 50-0' " do circular 7½" do 14" do do
- " 83-0' sup. platform—not less than 6" thick.
- " 4 plinths 2-0' high 3-6' x 3-6'—plain.
- " 6 window sills 5" high, 9" bed, 3-9' long.
- " 20 do 5" do 9" do 4-0' do
- " 6 do 5" do 9" do 4-3' do
- " 2 platforms under columns 8-0' x 7-0' x 6"

PART SECOND.

For 288 quoins 13½" x 13½" x 26" (see the elevations, sheet 5.)

PART THIRD.

For 114 window sills, as per drawings, sheet 5.

PART FOURTH.

For 39 pannels for upper windows, (see drawings, sheet 5.)

PART FIFTH.

For 410-0' lin. belt course 6" thick 16" wide, (sheet 5.)

PART SIXTH.

For impost, arch and keystone for main entrance, as per drawings, sheet No. 5.

PART SEVENTH.

For 26 chimney caps 4" thick, 2-3" wide and from 2-3" long to 3-9" and 5-3" in length, with one, two and three holes 9" x 13" clear—sheet No. 5.

PART EIGHTH.

For 4 bases and 4 capitals for columns of the main entrance, see the drawings, (elevations.)

PART NINTH.

For 4 fluted columns (independent of cap and base) for main entrance.

All the above named work, or such parts of it as may be determined upon, must be executed in a neat and workmanlike manner, of stone equal in quality and formation to the samples furnished by the architects and the building committee, at their office. All the stone must be perfect—free from cracks, seams, fissures and stains, and as near one color or tint as can be obtained. Every bed and joint to be true and square, and every projection to have a drip ½" x ½" cut in under side, and a wash

on top. All the work must be set true and square, and wherever it may be necessary to use iron cramps or anchors, they must be inserted and loaded by the mason.

The contractor must cover his work with plank as fast as it is set, and use all due diligence in preserving it from injury, and must make good any damage it may sustain before its final completion and acceptance.

BRICK WORK.

The foundations and cellar walls must all be built of Hard Brick exclusively. Each wall must be started with a base, equal in width to double the thickness of the wall to be built upon it, said base to be raked off one-fourth of a brick on each side of each course, to the thickness marked upon the drawings.

Above the floor of first story the walls must all be built of good Merchantable Brick, faced with selected hard brick.—Throughout the entire building, every course must be slushed up full of mortar, and at least one course in every six must be laid all headers, and all the courses shall be carried up together. On the exterior of the building, the joints must be neatly struck and pointed; all jumbs and angles must be plumb and square; all the flues must be at least 9"x12" in the clear, of an even size throughout their entire length, well and thoroughly purged, and topped out as shown by the drawings.

The brick must all be laid wet.

The scaffolding must all be done on trusses independent of the walls, and no portion of the building to be carried up higher than two scaffolds until the whole is leveled up to the same height. The mortar must be made of good, sharp, clean sand, and fresh wood burned lime, in such proportions as will ensure the strongest cement. Flat arches must be turned over all inside doors. The contractor must protect his work from injury during its progress; he must cover the walls from the weather; he must protect the door and window frames from displacement, and make good at close of job any damage his work may have sustained. All flues must be cleaned out, padlock holes filled, all brick rubbish must be removed from the premises.

The Contractor must permit the Carpenter, and the Stone and Iron men, to come up on his scaffolds, if necessary, to set their work.

The cellar or basement story, must be paved with good hard brick, laid on a sand bed at least four inches deep, covered with a thick layer of clean sand, sufficient to fill all the interstices.

The contractor must set in their respective places, the flue caps, and build in the walls all anchors or cramps required by the architects.

The entire job must be finished in a complete workmanlike manner; every arch must be laid with a perfect bond, and after

the centres are removed, the underside of the arch must be neatly pointed.

WROUGHT IRON WORK.

The bolts and stirrups for the trussed rafters or "principals" of roof must be of best charcoal iron of the diameters shown on the drawings, with washers of wrought iron at both head and nut.

The lengths of these bolts must be given by the carpenter from actual measurement.

There must be	80	anchors	$\frac{1}{2}$ " x 2"	iron, (see drawings).
"	"	30	cramps	$\frac{1}{2}$ " x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " "
"	"	12	stirrups	$\frac{1}{2}$ " x 4" " "
"	"	24	"	$\frac{1}{2}$ " x 4" " "
"	"	350	wrought spikes	for above work 3" long.

These cramps, anchors and stirrups may be made of "stone-coal iron."

All the foregoing work must be executed in best workman-like manner, of good materials, and delivered to the contractors for the Carpenter's work.

CAST IRON WORK.

STANLEY & YODER, ARCHITECTS, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Proposals for the work must be made in nine parts as follows:

PART FIRST.

- For 42 Flue Caps—for 8" pipe.
- " 10 Air Grates 2-3" x 3-9"
- " 24 Revolving Ventilators 15" diameter.
- " 4 Spout Fenders 6" bore 6" high.
- " 3 Girders, see diagram.

PART SECOND.

For 288 Quoins, 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 28"—see the drawings sheet No. 5.

PART THIRD.

For 114 Window Sills, as per drawings sheet No. 2.

PART FOURTH.

For 39 Pannels for upper Windows, see drawings sheet No. 2.

PART FIFTH.

For 410 lin. Belt Course Cap or Plate, see drawings.

PART SIXTH.

For Impost Arch and Keystone for Main Entrance, see the drawings sheet No. 2.

PART SEVENTH.

For 26 Chimney Caps, see the drawings sheet No. 5.

PART EIGHT.

For 4 Bases and 4 Capitals for Columns of Main Entrance, see drawings.

PART NINTH.

For 4 Fluted Columns, (independent of Caps and Base) for Main Entrance, see the drawings.

All Iron Work must be cast true and smooth, free from sand holes and blotches—and put together in a neat, substantial and workmanlike manner.

Proposals must include all charges for heading, setting, tools, scaffolding, &c., &c.

CARPENTER'S WORK.

The joist of all the rooms of first, second and third stories must be 2½ by 14" placed 12" from centre to centre. The joist for all corridors and passages must be 2½ x 12", placed 16 in. from centres. All joist must be backed, cambered and placed level on the walls, and cross-bridged with 1½ by 2" stuff, two nails at each end of each piece; and all joist over 20 ft. in length to have two rows of bridging; ceiling joist to be 2" x 8" for the long joist and 2" x 6" for the short ones, placed 16 in. from centre to centre.

There must be trimmers 5" thick, and of an even depth with the joist framed around all double flues and the stairways. The head trimmers must be supported on the long trimmers by stirrups of wrought iron. The tail joist must be framed into the head trimmers with single tenoned mortices and tenons.

(For sizes and framing of roof timbers see the drawing; for style and construction of cornice and gutters, see the drawings, sheet No. 1.)

The sheeting must be 1 in. white pine, common stuff "thickness," and laid close for metal roof.

The floors of the corridors and passages must be 1" ash, seasoned, tongued and grooved, secret nailed at every joist; no board to be over 3½" wide, nett. All other floors to be laid with seasoned pine flooring, free from all knots, shakes, splits, &c., no board to be over 4 in. wide, all to be secret nailed at every joist, and all floors to be smoothed by hand after they are laid. The floors of first and second stories must be countereaced and deafened by laying a floor of rough plank between the joist on strips nailed on each side of joist 5 in. below the top edge.

The windows must all have box frames for double-hung sash; for construction of frame and size of sash, see detail drawing, sheet No. 2, Fig. A. For sizes of glass and number of lights to each window, see the plans and elevations. For style and construction of doors and their finish, see detail drawings, sheets Nos. 3, and 4, Figs. B and C. For number of doors and their sizes, see the plans. For style and construction of base or wash-board, see the detail drawings, sheet No. 3, Figs. D. The walls of the corridors, lecture and recitation rooms, must be wainscoted 3'6" high, with narrow tongued and grooved boards, beaded, secret nailed, and finished with a moulded cap; grounds 3" wide;

must be put up before plastering for all wash board or base; all door jambs must be put up before plastering and the walls plugged to nail the casings to. The stairs must have four carriages, 2½ by 16 for the long flights and 2½ x 14 for the basement. For the length, rise and tread (on carriage), and number of steps see the ground plans. Steps to be finished with ogee and scotia nosing and open scroll bracket, mitred to riser. The treads must be of ash, 2 in. thick; steps to be housed into skirting, which must be of same style as the wash board in the same part of house, and must be finished with the customary casings. The front strings must be rebated and beaded on the lower edge; cylinders to be staved up and veneered; steps to be glued and blocked together. The handrails must be of cherry, 2½ thick by 6 in. wide, moulded and finished in best style, with casings, wreath, &c. Newel posts to be of cherry, 8 in. square at bottom, octagonal above, with turned cap of same outline as the hand rail.

The bannisters must be of oak, turned ornamentally, square at bottom; bannisters to be 2½ in diameter, two to each tread, and same distance apart around the well holes, dovetailed into steps, and glued into both rail and steps. There must be on each flight three wrought iron bannisters of same shape and size as the others, with flanges at top and bottom, screwed to both rail and step.

There must be scuttle holes framed in ceiling of third story, one at each end of building, 2-0 wide by 3-6 long, closed with moulded panel, hung to casing between the joist; over each of these scuttles must be a trap door in roof, 2 ft. by 3 ft. 6 in., with casing between rafters extending 4 in. above the sheeting. Trap door to be tongued and grooved stuff, covered with tin, 3 ft. by 4 ft. 6 in., with a flange or rim 3 in. wide to fit outside of the casing extending above the sheeting.

For size, style and construction of pulpit, seats, &c., see the working drawings, sheet No. 6, Fig. E.

The whole job must be finished in best workmanlike manner, of sound, seasoned and suitable materials.

The sash must be hung with round, cast iron weights, sufficiently heavy to evenly balance the sash when glazed. Axle pulleys to be 2 in diameter, sash cord to be the best hard twisted hemp. The windows of the first story must have good iron sash locks. The doors must be hung with 4½ x 4½ butts, with large screws; the tall doors must have three hinges each. All the locks for inside doors must be best home-made 5 in upright mortice locks, wrought iron box or case, brass works, keys and knobs. The locks for folding or double doors must have rebated fronts. These doors must have long flush bolts (brass fronts) at top and bottom, with plate on head of frame and on door.

In each of the school rooms must be 6- headed strips on walls, averaging 30 ft. each, with 20 double pronged clothes hooks on each.

The outside doors must have best quality 7- store door locks of similar materials and work to those before described.

The hand rails of the stairs must be put together with best 8- double-nut hand rail screws, $\frac{3}{4}$ diameter.

There must be rough arched lintles of seasoned stuff over all the openings in the brick work. The carpenter must make, set and remove at close of job the centres on which the arches over third story windows are turned; also for the arches over principal entrance. The ribs for these centres may be made of 1 in. rough stuff and the sheeting or covering formed with narrow strips of 1- stuff. These centres must not rest on the brick ante or pilasters, but must be made the nett size of the opening between the pilasters, and must be supported by braces from the window sills.

TIN WORK.

The entire roof must be covered with best quality of I. C. roofing tin, Charcoal brand; "Ponty Meister" or an equivalent brand, put on with double seamed standing joints, each sheet must be trimmed square and must be fastened to the sheeting by at least two, doubled cleits, with 4d nails. All hips and vallies must be carefully turned, vallies to be lined with X tin and soldered.

The gutters and down spouts must be of Galvanized Iron, No. 26, gutters to be 20- girt, properly locked, &c. Down spouts to be 6 inches in diameter, riveted together and properly secured to the walls and gutters, and to have goose neck elbows. There will be four of these spouts extending from gutter to iron spout fender.

None but the best materials must be used in any part of the work, and the whole job must be finished in a complete and workmanlike manner.

PLASTERING.

All the walls and ceilings of first, second, and third stories, must have three coats of plaster made of good sharp, clean sand, and fresh wood burned lime, in such proportions as will ensure the best body—with sufficient cattle's hair in the rough coats to make it compact.

The ceilings must be finished white, the last coat being gauged up hard with Plaster Paris.

The walls must be finished hard—with white sand and well and thoroughly isolated and troweled down with water.

All surfaces must be true and smooth, all the internal angles sharp and square, all arrises plumb and rounded, all window jambs to be rounded $\frac{1}{4}$ - radius, run with a mould.

The straight edges used in straightening the work must be at least ten feet long.

The lath must be at least $\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ nailed at least $\frac{1}{2}$ apart, and nailed to every joist or stud.

The cornices must be run with Plaster of Paris on rough brackets.

PAINING AND GLAZING.

All the Woodwork of the exterior of the building from ground line to roof, also, all the Cast and Wrot-Iron Work, must have three coats of of the best quality of American White Lead and linseed oil, thoroughly ground together, with the usual dryers, all in plain colors, the sash and window and door frames, white, Cornices and all iron work tinted to correspond with the stone used in the construction of the building.

All the Wood and Iron Work on the inside of the building except the floors and treads, rail and bannisters of the stairs, must have three coats of same quality of paint as that described above, the last two being tinted for oak ground, and then grained in oil, in imitation of oak, shaded, and have two coats of best quality Copal varnish. The hand-rails, newels and bannisters of stairs, and any hard wood caps to wainscoting and pews, must be rubbed down and have two coats of best "body-varnish." The outside of front doors must be grained in oak. Throughout the entire job the knots and pitch marks must be "killed" with shellac; all nail and screw holes, and similar imperfections must be neatly puttied, and each coat rubbed down with sandpaper before applying the succeeding coat. The tin roof, gutters and spouts must have three coats of Venetian red and boiled oil, completely covering every portion of the roof. No materials except the best of their respective kinds can be used in any part of the work, and the whole job must be finished in the best workman-like manner.

The glass must all be first quality single thick French window glass, properly tinned or bradded into the sash, and back puttied; putty to be black, sash traced with white.