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IT is interesting to follow the progress of French jurisprudence in regard to labor unions, which have had a career closely resembling that of similar organizations in this country, beginning as associations for charitable purposes; adding gradually to their aims that of monopolizing employment for their members; then falling into the hands of schemers, who have used them for political purposes, and for the oppression of innocent people, until it has become necessary for the public authority to interfere, to reduce their activity to its legitimate sphere. Until 1884, the most important law relating to the subject of labor organizations was to be found in the Code Pénal. Articles 414 and 415 of this provided that any infringement of the freedom of labor, on the part of either masters or men, by violence, threats or fraud, should be punished as a misdemeanor; and Article 416 added that similar penalties should attach to such infringement "through fines, prohibitions, proscriptions, or interdictions pronounced in pursuance of a concerted plan." It is evident that a law of this kind applies directly to the sort of discipline maintained by labor unions, which, by means of fines, prohibitions and interdictions, certainly interfere with the freedom of industry; and, in March, 1884, a law was passed, abrogating entirely Article 416 of the Code Pénal, and providing a set of rules for the establishment and regulation of industrial associations, both of masters and men. Under these rules, it is permissible for organizations, either of masters or men, to concert strikes or lockouts, and to discipline their members by fines or interdicts, so long as they employ peaceful means, Articles 414 and 415 of the Code Pénal, which are directed against disorder, violence and fraud, remaining in full force. Although strikes or lockouts undoubtedly interfere with the freedom of industry, the present view of the law is that they are normal phenomena of industrial economics, not involving either criminal or civil liability. In a case decided in 1885, by the Civil Tribunal of Lyons, it was shown that an association of manufacturers had expelled a member, and had made public announcement of the fact by advertisements in the newspapers, and by posting hand-bills in the town. The expelled manufacturer sued the association for damages, but was defeated; the Court holding that the law of 1884 gave to such associations the right, not only to use means of discipline, but to make publication of its judgments; and that, whatever might be the consequence to individuals of the exercise of this right, the persons exercising it could not be held liable for damages, unless violence, threats or fraud, such as would bring the case under Articles 414 or 415 of the Code Pénal, had been employed.

WHERE, however, an industrial association undertakes to apply discipline to persons not subject to its rules, the case is quite different. Article 7 of the law of 1884 provides that "Any member of a professional syndicate may withdraw at any moment from the association, notwithstanding any contrary clause" in the rules of the association; and the attempt to coerce any person into joining such an association is a plain violation of one of the most important clauses in the statute through which such organizations hold their legal rights. In January, 1888, a workman, named Joost, became a member of a calico-printers' union at Bourgoin. A year later, he stopped paying his monthly dues, and considered himself as having resigned. The union warned him, but he refused to resume his membership. A few months later, a formal report was made to the union that Joost had refused to "submit," and it was voted to expel him, the members voting at the same time not to work in the same shop with him. Notice of this vote was given to his employer, M. Brunet-Lecomte, and, rather than risk a strike, the latter discharged Joost, expressing to him his regret at being compelled to do so. Joost then made application to several other houses, but notice had been circulated that his name was on the black-list of the union, and all refused to employ him. He then applied to the Courts for relief, and, after two decisions against him, the highest Court of appeal decided in his favor, awarding him damages against the union, to the amount of ten thousand francs. In its decision, the Court pointed out that the law of 1884 gave every member of a union the absolute right to withdraw from it whenever he pleased; and said that, while concerted threats of a strike were permitted by the statute when they were intended to defend the professional interests of the union, they were not authorized as a means of compelling a master to discharge a workman because of his withdrawal from the union, or refusal to enter it. "In this case," said the Court, "there is an infringement of the rights of others which, if the threats are effectual, renders the union liable in damages to the discharged workman." Another appealed case of a similar sort has been decided in the same way, so that it is now settled law in France that unions cannot compel the discharge of non-union workmen, by threats of a strike, without rendering themselves liable in damages to the man discharged.

THE Government of Roumania has recently undertaken some important archæological investigations, under the care of Professor Tocilescu, of the University of Bucharest, Chief Director of the National Museum, who has already obtained valuable results. The great plain of the Dobrudsha, at the mouth of the Danube, was, during the Imperial period of Rome, and even earlier, the scene of constant struggles between Romans, Greeks and barbarians, and, by the more energetic of the Emperors of the West, was fortified and colonized as a permanent outpost. The chief garrison of the triple line of fortifications which extended across the plain was, after the fall of the Claudian Emperors, the town of Tropæum Trajani, which rose to the rank of a Roman municipium, and was adorned by Trajan with a splendid monument, erected in honor of his victory over the Dacians, from the designs of Apollodorus of Damascus. Long afterwards, the city was destroyed by the Goths, but was rebuilt by Constantine after he had driven the barbarians from the province. At present, the ancient city of Tropæum Trajani is represented by a mound of débris, some ten miles south of Rasova, which is known locally under the name of Adamklissi. On this spot Professor Tocilescu, after careful examination of the topography of the country, and of the existing remains of the triple line of fortification, decided to begin his researches; and he was rewarded by the discovery of one of the most complete Roman towns known. The little city covers an area of about twenty-six acres, and is surrounded by walls, which are strengthened by thirty-six towers, of which twelve have already been uncovered. The two main gates of the city are at the east and west, and between them runs the principal street, which is paved with stone slabs, and furnished with channels through the middle, after the manner of some of the Swiss towns, for conveying water. On this street are the remains of a Roman basilica, or court-house, and of a Byzantine church, with a mosaic floor. The monument erected by Trajan is still in place, as is also a mausoleum, built by Trajan in memory

of the soldiers who fell in the great battle fought near the place, and covered with inscriptions. What will be found in the humbler buildings of the town it is impossible to say, but Professor Tocilescu thinks that it bids fair to turn out almost a second Pompeii in interest.

It is curious that some of the most important discoveries of Roman antiquities have been made far from Rome. During the Imperial period, particularly the latter part of it, the inhabitants of the great provincial cities vied in luxury with those of the capital itself, and, although they were earlier exposed to the attacks of barbarians, they were not, as a rule, so systematically and continually plundered as Rome, which, it must be remembered, was at one period left without a single living inhabitant. The consequence is that, although Rome still furnishes traces of its imperial magnificence and wealth, the barbarians have taken good care to leave none of the manifestations of that wealth which they found portable enough to carry away. In the provinces, the case is different. It is well known that the Roman generals took with them on their marches, an immense array of furniture, silverware and so on, so that they might feel at home wherever they went. Even Julius Cæsar, who was as eager a campaigner as any of them, and noted for the rapidity of his marches, is said to have had a mosaic pavement carried about with him, and laid in his tent at every halt; and such an event as the defeat of a legion, or the capture of a Roman general, usually involved the distribution of a large amount of personal property among the victors. It will be remembered that an immense deposit of antique silverware was dug up several years ago in Germany, which was supposed to have been the camp outfit of a Roman officer, buried in order to keep it from the hands of the enemy on the occasion of a hasty march; and some of the barbarian generals brought vast spoils, collected from the plundered Italian cities, through Mœsia and Dacia on their way to their homes. To this day the peasants of the Danube provinces retain a memory of Attila, who, according to the legend, ordered that the enormous treasures which he had brought with him from Italy should be buried with him, by the hands of slaves, in some spot to be selected by them, and revealed to no one else, and that the slaves, on their return from their mission, should be put to death, so that the place of his sepulture should never be known. Many attempts have been made to find the treasure of Attila, but without success, except that some gold and silver cups found a few years ago in a lonely spot were conjectured to have formed a part of it; and it is quite possible that the Roumanian mounds may prove mines of archaeological wealth.

As every one knows, American students in search of instruction more specialized than is afforded in this country, almost always go to the German universities for it. Occasionally, an American is found who has taken a degree at Oxford or Cambridge, or has followed courses at a French university, but these are rare exceptions, while hundreds of our educated men hold degrees from German universities. The reason of this is not to be looked for, perhaps, in the superiority of the German universities, so much as in the restrictions which have hitherto been imposed upon foreign students in France. To many Americans, the French methods of teaching are more congenial than those of Germany, while many more speak French easily, but not German. For these reasons, a strong effort has recently been made by friends of education in this country to have admission to the French universities made easier for Americans, and the French authorities have responded to the appeal with great courtesy, and have already made some important concessions. The authority granted by the universities to practise a profession in France is still, as it has been for many years, reserved to French citizens, but degrees are now open to Americans, and the opportunities for study are the same for all students.

It is said that a steel tower, eleven hundred and fifty feet high, is already in process of construction in Chicago. The plan of the structure, which is intended as a speculation, and is to be occupied by restaurants, barbers' shops, dance-halls, a bicycle-rink, a theatre, and so on, closely resembles that of the Eiffel Tower in Paris. The base occupies an area about three hundred and twenty-five feet square, with four arches two hundred feet in span, and two hundred feet high. Above the arches is a platform, with an open floor area of ninety thousand square feet, which will accommodate an as-

semblage of twenty-two thousand persons. The next landing is four hundred and fifty feet above the ground, and is one hundred and fifty feet square. Above this is a succession of landings, of course diminishing in size to the top platform, which is twenty-five feet square. Thirty-four elevators are to convey passengers to various parts of the building, while stairs are provided for those who prefer to use their own muscles to transport them. Steel construction is very cheap now, and it is expected that the tower can be completed for about eight hundred thousand dollars, while the Eiffel Tower, which is not so high, cost twelve hundred thousand. According to the New York papers, the structure has already been leased for ten years to a syndicate of New York and Chicago capitalists, and is to be ready for use by next summer.

SOME interesting archaeological discoveries have been reported this week. At Mycenæ, a vaulted chamber, similar to the so-called Treasury of Atreus, the Treasury of Orchomenos, and other structures, which are now known to be tombs. The wonderful discoveries which Schliemann made in these tombs, in which, as he thought, he found the remains of Agamemnon, will be remembered; and the present one has the advantage over nearly all the others known of being practically intact, the fall of a huge mass of earth, in early times, having protected it from spoliation. The removal of the earth will be difficult, but the labor will, apparently, be well repaid. At Babylon, Professor Hilprecht, who is in charge of the explorations being made for the University of Pennsylvania, has discovered objects of far greater antiquity than any yet found in the Euphrates valley. Until within a few years, the cones of baked clay, with inscriptions in cuneiform writing marked spirally around them, which have been found in great numbers in certain underground chambers in Mesopotamia, and some of which are proved to have been made four or five thousand years before the Christian era, have been regarded as the oldest known works of human hands. Recently, however, inscriptions have been found, at least twenty-five hundred years older; and Professor Hilprecht has now added to these some antiquities which cannot be of more recent date than 9,000 B. C. It is found that the site of Babylon, like that of Troy, presents a series of superposed strata of remains and debris, differing in character from one another, as the place was occupied by successive races of conquerors or colonists. Even now, the excavations have not reached the virgin soil, and Professor Hilprecht is confident that objects will be found which can be assigned at least to the one-hundredth century B. C. It is with difficulty that we can conceive such antiquity. The interval between the year 10,000 B. C., remains of which Professor Hilprecht thinks he is bringing to light, and the Trojan War, is very nearly three times as great as the interval between the date of the Trojan War and our own time. To put it in another way, the entire history of the Roman commonwealth, from the turning of the first sod by Romulus on the Capitoline Hill to the surrender of the last of the Roman Emperors to the barbarians, might be ten times repeated in the interval between that remote age and our own day. It is impossible not to wonder what manner of people they were who bought and sold, and made records of their contracts, in the valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates twelve thousand years ago. We know something of the Egyptians of the age anterior to the building of the Pyramids. We know that they disliked to think of wars and conquests; that they decorated the walls of their buildings with pictures of innocent festivity; and that the beautiful statues which they made represented their subjects with a placid smile; but whether the Mesopotamians whose work Professor Hilprecht is examining, and whose age was more remote from that of the Egyptian tomb-builders than ours is, were of like peaceful mind, or not, no one can yet say.

MAYOR WARWICK, of Philadelphia, is evidently a believer in the divine right of municipalities to get their supplies, cheap if not good, from the lowest bidder. He recently declined to approve the contract for shelving in the law library of the City-hall, on the ground that the device called for by the architect—who had, in fulfilment of his duty to provide a suitable fixture, examined libraries in Boston, Washington and Harrisburg—was protected by patent! Seemingly, the mayor feels that an architect's specification should always include a clause declaring that "any old thing will do."

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL.¹—VI.

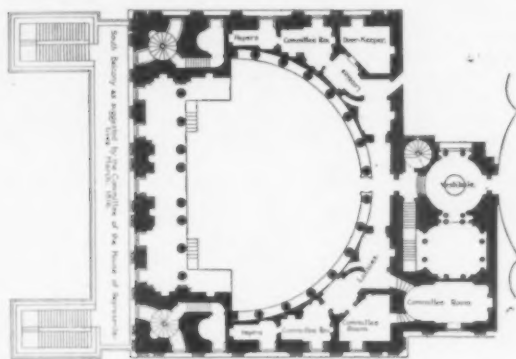


Fig. 33. Latrobe's Plan of House of Representatives after the Fire.

AFTER the fire it was doubtful for some time whether the Federal buildings would be repaired or removed to some other site or city. Many Congressmen thought this a favorable time to remove the seat of Government to some city in which they and their constituents were personally interested. Others proposed a change of site in Washington for both the Capitol and the President's House. A committee was appointed by Congress to consider these questions and on November 21, 1814, this committee reported in favor of repairing the old buildings, because it would be cheaper, while to remove them would be an injustice to the property-owners who had bought lots in the vicinity of these buildings with the idea of their being permanently located.

February 15, 1815, Congress authorized the President (Madison) to borrow five hundred thousand dollars to rebuild the public buildings. On the same date Madison appointed three Commissioners, John P. Van Ness, T. Ringgold and Richard Bland Lee, at a salary of \$1,600 each, to superintend their restoration.

March 14, 1815, B. H. Latrobe was requested to call on the new Commissioners in reference to retaining the place as principal

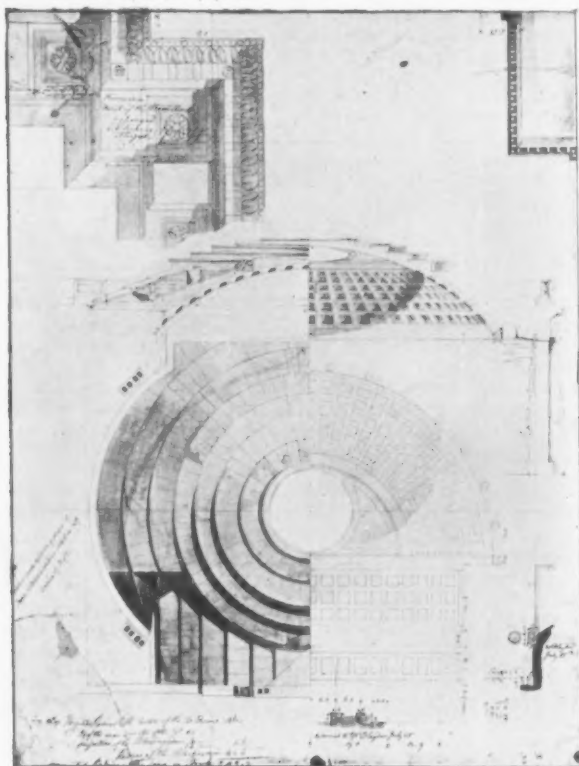


Fig. 34. Latrobe's Drawing for Masonry Vault over House of Representatives (not executed).

architectural adviser, which he held when the work stopped in 1811.

When the work ceased on the Capitol Latrobe went to Pittsburgh, where he was engaged in introducing steamboats on western

¹ All rights reserved. Continued from No. 1074, page 30.

ivers, and it is a little strange that Thornton had entered into the same enterprise as early as 1789, when steamboats were not in a sufficiently advanced state for him to make it successful.

Latrobe's private enterprises, however, prevented his going to Washington to answer the summons of the Commissioners as quickly

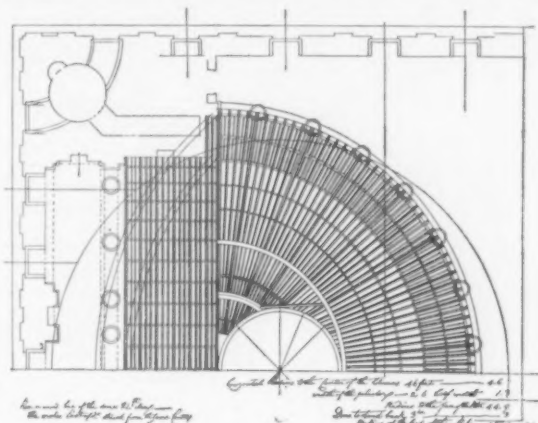


Fig. 35. Framing-plan as executed.

as they thought he should, and on March 31st they wrote a strong protest against further delay.

Latrobe arrived in Washington April 20, 1815, and was appointed to undertake the repairs of the Capitol.

On May 16th, the Commissioners wrote to President Madison: "We have employed Mr. Latrobe as architect or surveyor of the Capitol." In the same letter they state that Latrobe had made a preliminary report on the Capitol and thought the south wing could be completed before 1816. This letter contains the first suggestion for changing the form of the House of Representatives. A semicircular room with a segment slightly greater than a semicircle, with committee rooms beneath the galleries, was recommended by the Commissioners, and plans on that form were submitted to President Madison for his approval. (Figs. 33 to 37.)

After a preliminary investigation Latrobe returned to Pittsburgh



Fig. 36. Latrobe's Elevation of House of Representatives.

for six weeks, so as to settle his private enterprises and to bring his family to Washington.

June 29, 1815, Latrobe was requested by the Committee in charge to furnish Congress with an accurate statement concerning the labor and materials needed to finish the House of Representatives by December, 1816. This and other Committees were doomed to much

On investigation, shortly after the fire, I found that the granite sills which from their situation were exposed to the minimum amount of heat, were spalled and broken into many pieces; that the window trimmings of sandstone were very badly injured and that even the brickwork in many places adjacent to the windows had scaled off, whereas the window caps of Portland cement concrete, although necessarily exposed, on account of their position, to a yet fiercer fire, were but very slightly injured.

Again, I manufacture a brick the binding ingredient of which is like that of Portland cement, namely, a hydrated crystallized silicate of lime. This brick, therefore, if Mr. Dobie's deduction is correct, should withstand fire badly, but on the contrary, it resists fire admirably. It has been repeatedly built up in the form of a dry arch with the ordinary brick of various quantities and, in company with them and some fire-brick, been heated red-hot and then cooled as quickly as possible by throwing large quantities of water upon the arch and fire. Under this test the burnt-clay bricks of all kinds, including the fire-brick, have invariably gone to pieces—some only spalling slightly, others breaking up altogether. Yet, strange to say, this Portland-cement brick has never been known to break or suffer, except that its surface softens a little, but subsequently becomes hard again.

Again, a month or two ago, Messrs. A. Monsted & Company, of Milwaukee, made some composite beams of twisted iron and concrete, the iron being made from a bar one inch square, whilst the concrete was only three inches thick. Thus on three sides the iron was only protected by about one inch of concrete, yet notwithstanding the large proportion of iron, these beams which were heated red-hot and then plunged into cold water did not in any case separate from the iron or crack. They softened somewhat, but after exposure to the atmosphere in an ordinary chamber, became hard again.

Mr. Dobie's experiments are undoubtedly valuable, but it is very unwise to condemn Portland-cement concrete on such grounds. Let him first learn from the trade how to make a fire-resisting concrete and then test concrete, not cement, or cement and sand, and his deductions will have more weight.

Yours truly,

ERNEST L. RANSOME.

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS

EXCAVATIONS AT JERUSALEM.—At the general meeting of the Palestine Exploration Fund this year, Lieutenant-Colonel Watson read the annual report, which stated that the excavations at Jerusalem, for which a firman was granted by the Porte, have been carried on by Dr. Bliss with success. An interesting rockscarp has been traced for some distance along the side of an old wall of the city, south of the present wall, and followed for over 1,000 feet. In this line of wall the remains of several ancient towers and a gateway were discovered, and no less than four sills of the ancient gateway belonging to four different periods, were found *in situ*, one above the other. Dr. Bliss wrote, saying that he knew of no more interesting example of a place where four distinct periods might be studied in the short perpendicular space of four feet. Subsequently, on following the wall toward Siloam, there was found, near the bottom of the hill, another gateway, also representing four distinct periods. A retaining-wall across the mouth of the Tyropean Valley was examined. It was still too early to know the full significance of these discoveries. Dr. Bliss, in a summary of the results of the excavations, stated that near Siloam, outside the city wall, interesting Roman baths were discovered. Their work, he added, had gone very smoothly. A buried wall was no respecter of persons, and ran through the lands of a Greek Patriarch, a Moslem Pasha, a Latin father, or a Siloam fellah, with all of whom the excavators must come to some understanding, financial or otherwise. But he was glad to say that this understanding had always been friendly. Unfortunately, most of their work had been covered up; a barley field had revealed its secrets, and once again was in superficial appearance a mere barley field. The excavations were not the only work which have been carried on at Jerusalem under the auspices of the Fund. The veteran explorer, Herr von Schick, has pursued investigations of a very interesting character within the city. His examination of mediæval churches and convents in Jerusalem, and of the quarter known as Bab Hytta, threw a flood of light on the condition of the Holy City during the period covered by the Crusaders' occupation of it. — *London Standard*.

THE SCHOOLS OF ATHENS.—Mr. Morley, in an interesting and suggestive speech at the recent meeting of subscribers to the British School at Athens, described himself as neither a scholar nor an archaeologist. An archaeologist he certainly is not, says the *London News*. But he is one of those who maintain the standard of classical knowledge in public life, and exemplify in their style the permanent influence of Greek literature upon the world. The schools at Athens are intended to supply the archaeological evidence which has already produced so many fruitful discoveries, and added so much to our knowledge of ancient life. The contribution of the British Government to this object is not liberal. It is £400 a year, as compared with £3,000 from France and £2,000 from the United States. But we are not altogether disposed to blame the Government. The objects of the British School at Athens are excellent, and knowledge is valuable to the whole community, not merely to a few persons of superior culture. At the same time, the bearing of Hellenic studies upon the ordinary business of mankind does not impress itself, and cannot easily be impressed, upon tax-payers who have been debarred by circumstances from the pursuit of learning.

On the other hand, there are rich people who thoroughly understand the nature of the work done at Athens, and who could keep the School out of difficulties with no inconvenience to themselves. To them, or to some of them, Mr. Morley's speech should appeal. The lamented death of Professor Curtius gave Mr. Morley an opportunity of comparing him with the great English historians of Greece. There can be no higher praise, even for Curtius, than the acknowledgment that he ranks with Thirlwall and Grote. But it is true, as Mr. Morley says, that Curtius had a peculiar power of making antiquities vivid, and imaginative conceptions real. He was a great man, and he belonged to a nation where the government undertakes research. Here we rely chiefly upon private munificence, and we seldom rely upon it in vain.

FIRST BUILDER OF THE VATICAN.—The present existence of this palace is principally due to Nicholas V, the builder pope, whose gigantic scheme would startle a modern architect. His plan was to build the church of St. Peter's as a starting-point, and then to construct one vast central "habitat" for the papal administration, covering the whole of what is called the Borgo, from the Castle of Sant' Angelo to the Cathedral. In ancient times a portico, or covered way supported on columns, led from the bridge to the church, and it was probably from this real structure that Nicholas began his imaginary one, only a small part of which was ever completed. That small portion alone comprises the basilica and the Vatican Palace, which together form by far the greatest continuous mass of buildings in the world. The Colosseum is 195 yards long by 156 broad, including the thickness of the walls. St. Peter's Church alone is 205 yards long and 156 broad, so that the whole Colosseum would easily stand upon the ground-plan of the church, while the Vatican Palace is more than half as large again. Nicholas V died in 1455, and the oldest parts of the present Vatican Palace are not older than his reign. They are generally known as the Torre Borgia, from having been inhabited by Alexander VI, who died of poison in the third of the rooms now occupied by the library, counting from the library side. The windows of these rooms look upon the large square court of the Belvedere, and that part of the palace is not visible from without. Portions of the substructure of the earlier building were no doubt utilized by Nicholas, and the secret gallery which connects the Vatican with the Mausoleum of Hadrian is generally attributed to Pope John XXIII, who died in 1417; but, on the whole, it may be said that the Vatican Palace is originally a building of the period of the Renaissance, to which all successive popes have made additions. — *F. Marion Crawford, in the August Century*.

PAINTING BRONZE STATUES.—An interesting experiment is now being tried on the statue of James II which is the ornament of Whitehall Gardens. Workmen, having carefully cleaned the bronze, which was in a very filthy condition, are now apparently varnishing it, but are in reality painting it with a very thin solution of a certain chemical product, the use of which in such a connection is the invention of Prof. A. H. Church, F. R. S. We believe that one of the latest acts of Lord Leighton was recommending the Office of Works to apply to Professor Church for advice in this matter. The eminent chemist has for years past been experimenting on this mode of preserving the patina of bronze, but has never before had the opportunity of trying it on a public work. It is understood that, when perfectly dry, this delicate coating will take a high and durable polish; and, if so, the question of enabling bronze to endure the London smuts and dirt will perhaps be solved. The examination of the statue, a masterpiece from the hand of Grinling Gibbons, and certainly one of the most precious works of public art in England, led to the discovery of a large hole in the shoulder, in which rain-water was settling, and which was disintegrating the mass. This will be stopped up, and the roll in the monarch's hand, which was found to be merely painted wood, will be replaced by a rolled scroll of bronze. Unfortunately, when the work was cleaned last, some years ago, too great violence was employed, and the surface imperatively calls for treatment. If Professor Church's experiment is successful, it is to be hoped that the process will be applied to other statues in our streets. Much of the sculpture in London has far more artistic merit than its present dilapidated condition leads the hasty passer-by to suppose. — *Pall Mall Gazette*.

LIGHTNING AND DEFORESTATION.—"As a rule," says the *Lancet*, "lightning-stroke is most common in the open air, generally under the tree to which the victim has resorted for shelter, and this circumstance, even where only severe injury has been sustained, makes death more likely, as the measures for relieving shock and restoring the vital energies cannot be put in practice till too late. But this year the majority of fatalities from lightning have occurred in dwelling-houses. There is no doubt that for this greater frequency of thunder storms, as for the more prolonged drought and such like meteorological visitations of latter years, the steady tree-felling, unbalanced by tree-planting, is directly responsible." This account is fully borne out by the reports which have from week to week appeared in *L'Elettricità*, that journal regularly giving a certain amount of space to the subject.

TROLLEY-WIRE SUPPORTS IN CHEMNITZ.—Chemnitz, Saxony, has a trolley line without poles, the owners of houses on the streets through which the line was to pass without exception allowing the use of their houses free, rather than have the poles set in the walk. The trolley-wires are supported by cross wires held by projecting hooks firmly fastened into the houses on each side of the street, an ornamental rosette surrounding each hook so that the hooks are by no means unsightly. — *Providence Journal*.

THE PRINCE OF ORANGE'S EMPTY TOMB AT PADUA.—Italians generally accomplish what they set about. When Prince Philibert of Orange's grave was found to be empty at Padua recently, they began to hunt for him, and have now presented to the Dutch authorities a small casket containing the Prince's ashes. It seems that his body was cremated in 1530, after the siege of Florence. — *The Collector*.

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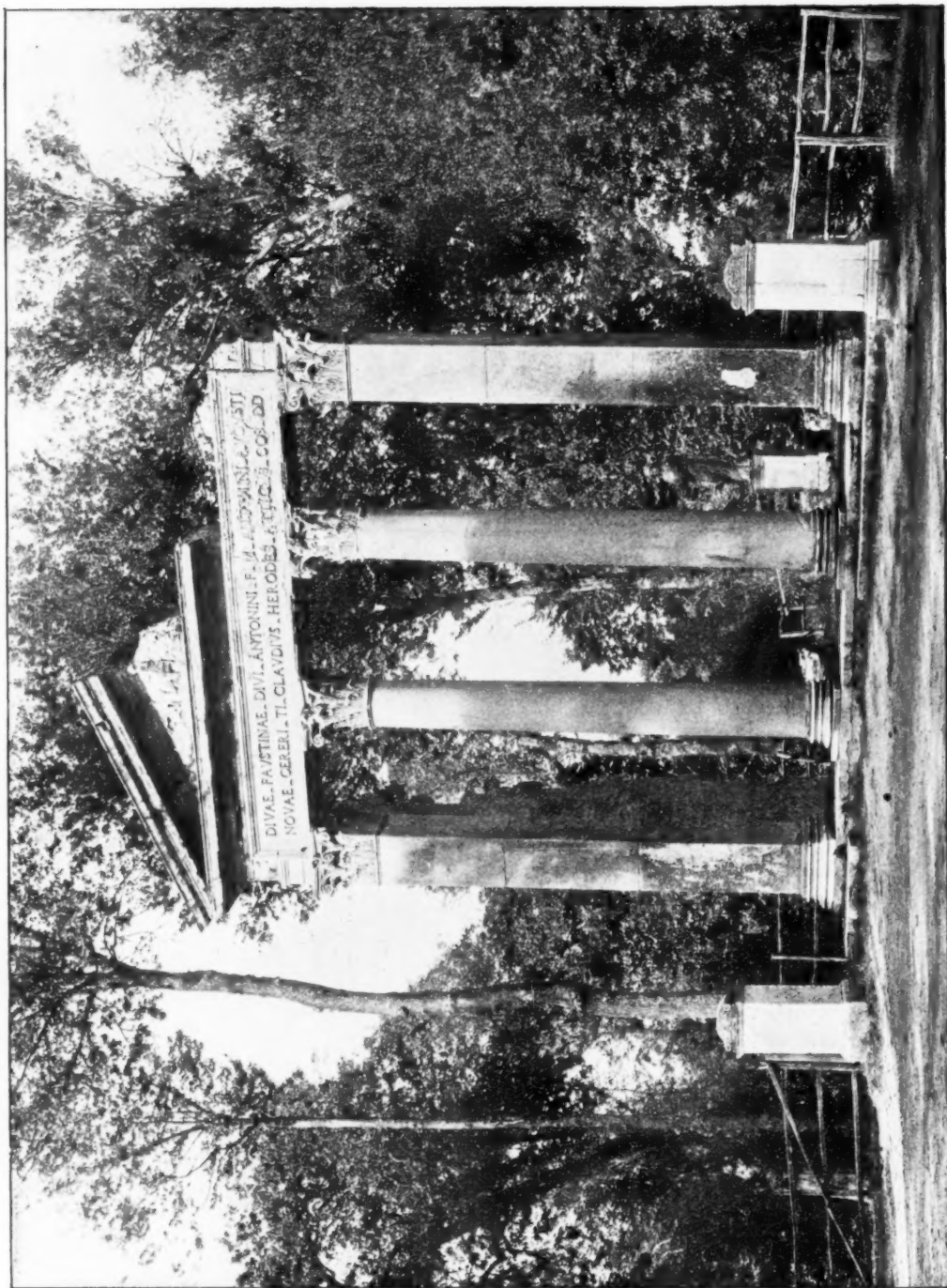
152-154 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

Local Offices:

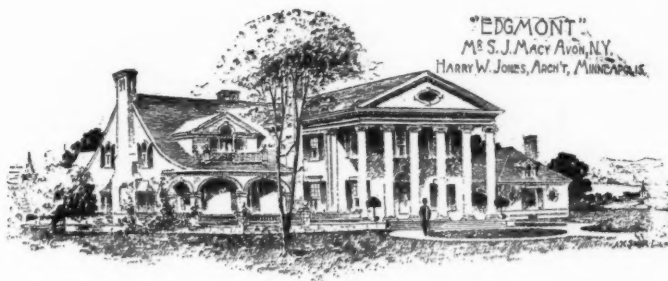
Philadelphia, Boston, Buffalo and San Francisco.

Works: Stamford, Conn., Branford, Conn.

ACCESSORIES OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE. No. XXVII.



TEMPLE OF FAUSTINA AND ANTONINUS, IN THE GARDENS OF THE VILLA BORGHESI, ROME.



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CABOT'S CREOSOTE SHINGLE STAIN.

A Soft, rock-gray with a delicate greenish cast which gives admirably the color effect of a lichen-grown boulder.

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II.

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Was from the sweet brides dame,
A most imposing lady,
With a most imposing name.
She had given strict directions,
As to what the house should be,
From the bottom of the trenches,
To the copping-out roof-tree;
The house should be exactly,
What the family needs required,
Not large, but simply cosy,
Was the thing that she desired;
The cooing doves should have a room,
Of chaste and pure design,
All pink and white and daisy,
That should speak of love divine;
There should be a room for old mama,
For of course she'd not be spared,
But would watch with tender interest,
The joys the dovelets shared;
One room should be provided,
For any transient guests,
Who should happen in upon them,
In need of quiet and rest.

Anglesquare the Architect,
Was seated on his stool,
Perched high above the table,
Like a naughty boy at school.
His legs were dangling downward,
With a most dejected air,
And his locks were much dishevelled,
The picture of despair,
For he had a new commission,
'Twas from a lady fair,
To build a little dove-cote,
For a hymeneal pair,
Who had just been joined in wedlock,
And were still like cooing doves,
That were seeking for a shelter,
For their new conjugal loves.

III.

Beyond these few requirements,
And the usual rooms below,
And she knew her mind exactly,
She did not care to go;
But Anglesquare suggested,
With practical foresight,
That if things went on as usual,
In time, he thought, there might
Be need of larger quarters,
For this loving, cooing pair;
But mama was quite impatient,
And said with haughty air,
"I've made my calculations,
And we'll have room to spare."

IV.

So Anglesquare the Architect,
Was perched upon his stool,
With his legs dangling downward,
Like a naughty boy at school.
And his locks, so much dishevelled,
Had a most dejected air,
And he pondered on the problem,
The picture of despair;
For he was conscientious,
And from sad experience knew,
That from one pair of dovelets,
Of times a family grew;
Yet instructions so explicit,
Must be at once obeyed,
And he started on his drawings,
Although at first dismayed,
And saw the little dove-cote,
Was on his sheets displayed;
It met the approbation,
Of mama and dovelets, too,
And soon was in construction,
And to completion grew.



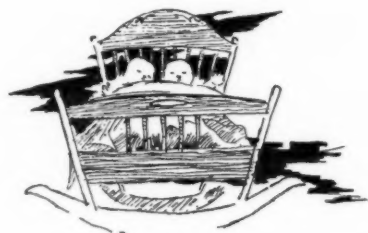
V.

They moved in bag and baggage,
And 'twas a pretty sight,
To see the gentle dovelets,
A-nestling for the night;
The happy days sped on, and on,
The dovelets billed and cooed,
But Anglesquare the Architect,
Still felt in gloomy mood,
His fears, they still persisted,
He knew the time would come,
When the dovelets in confusion,
Would regret what they had done.

VI.

Alas! the fatal time arrived,
Much sooner than expected,
The dove-cote, now not large enough,
Must be at once rejected,
And thus it's shown in human life,
That prudent foresight wins,
The dovelets found to their dismay,
That their very first, were twins.
The moral of this tale is told,
In few words, and concise,
When building houses, always take
Your Architect's advice.

H. T. E. WENDELL.



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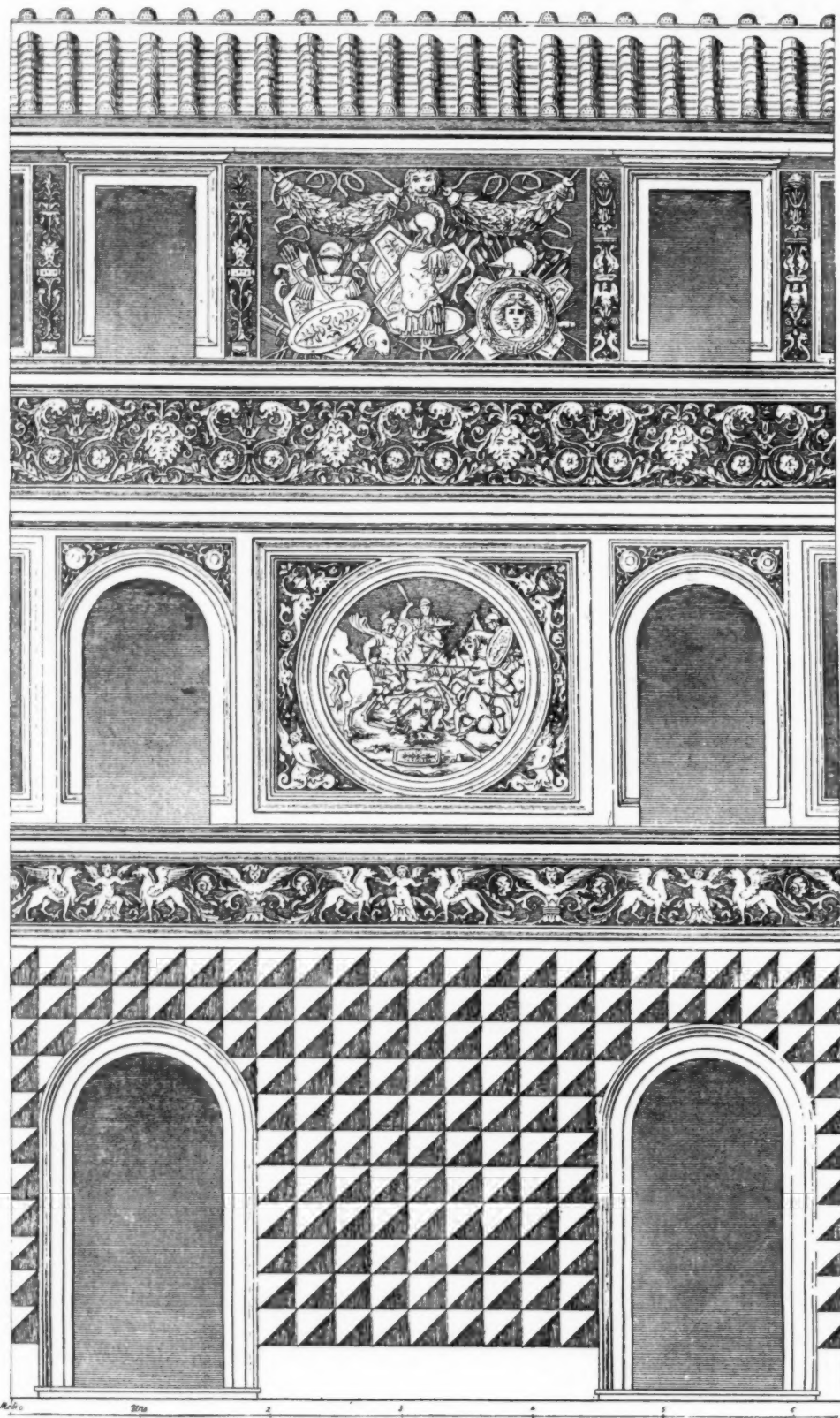
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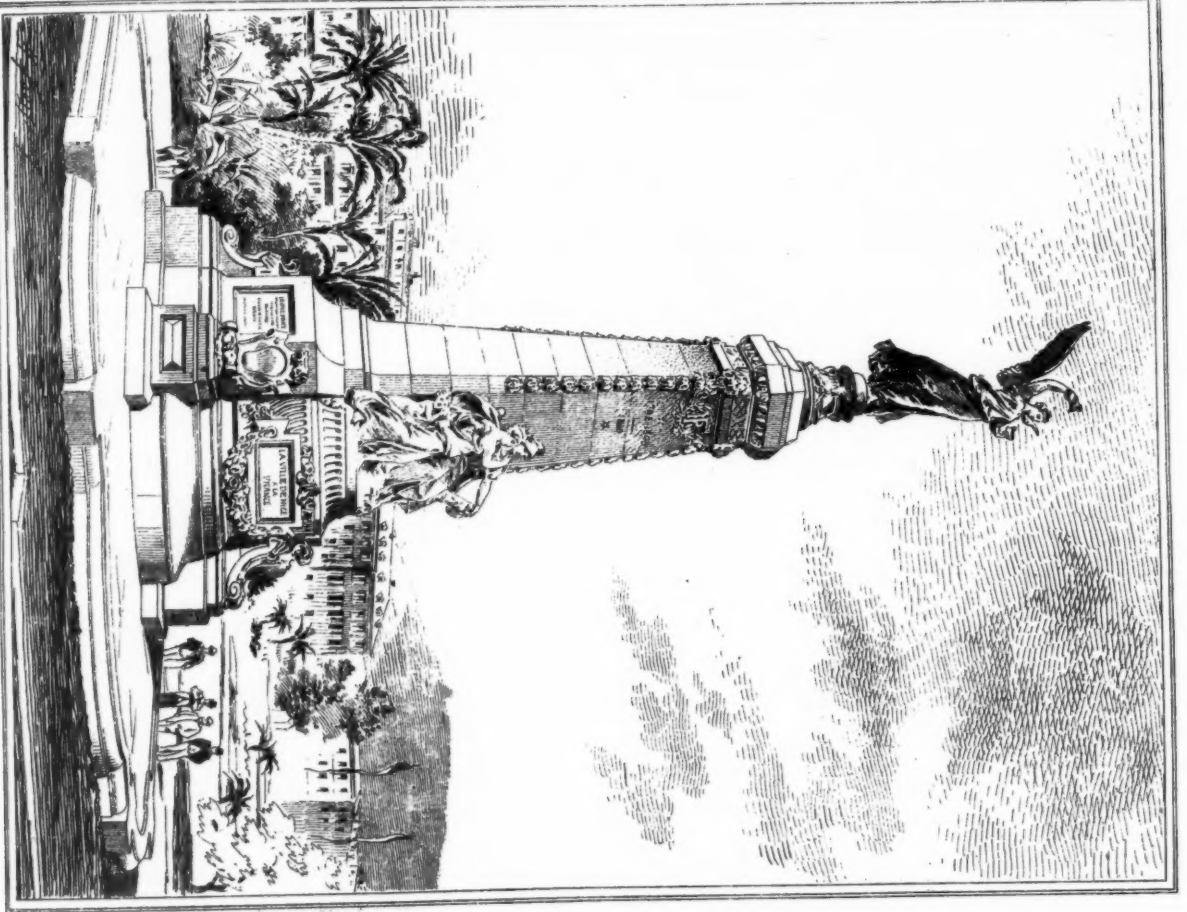
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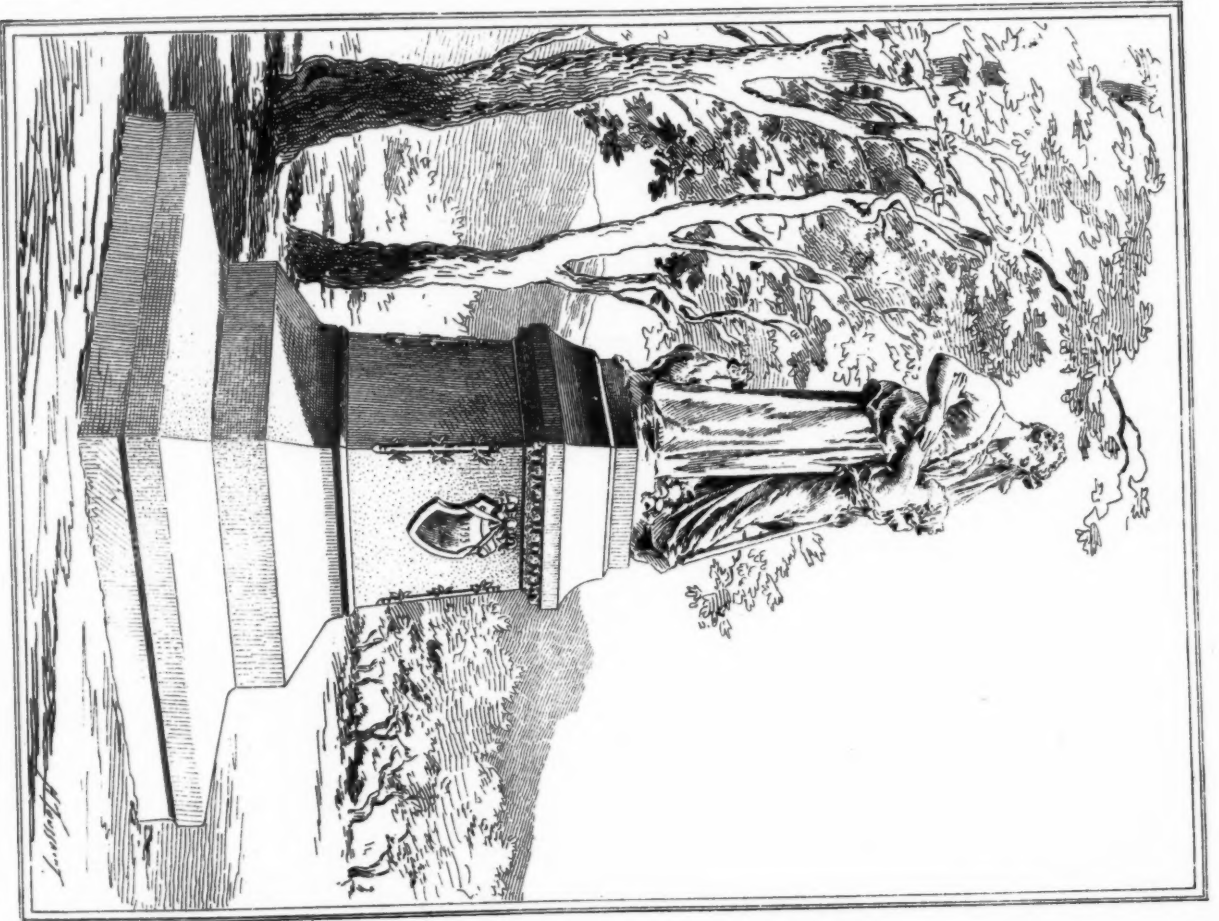
SCRAFFITO DECORATION IN THE VICOLO CELLINI, ROME.
ASCRIBED TO BENVENUTO CELLINI.

From La Construction Moderne



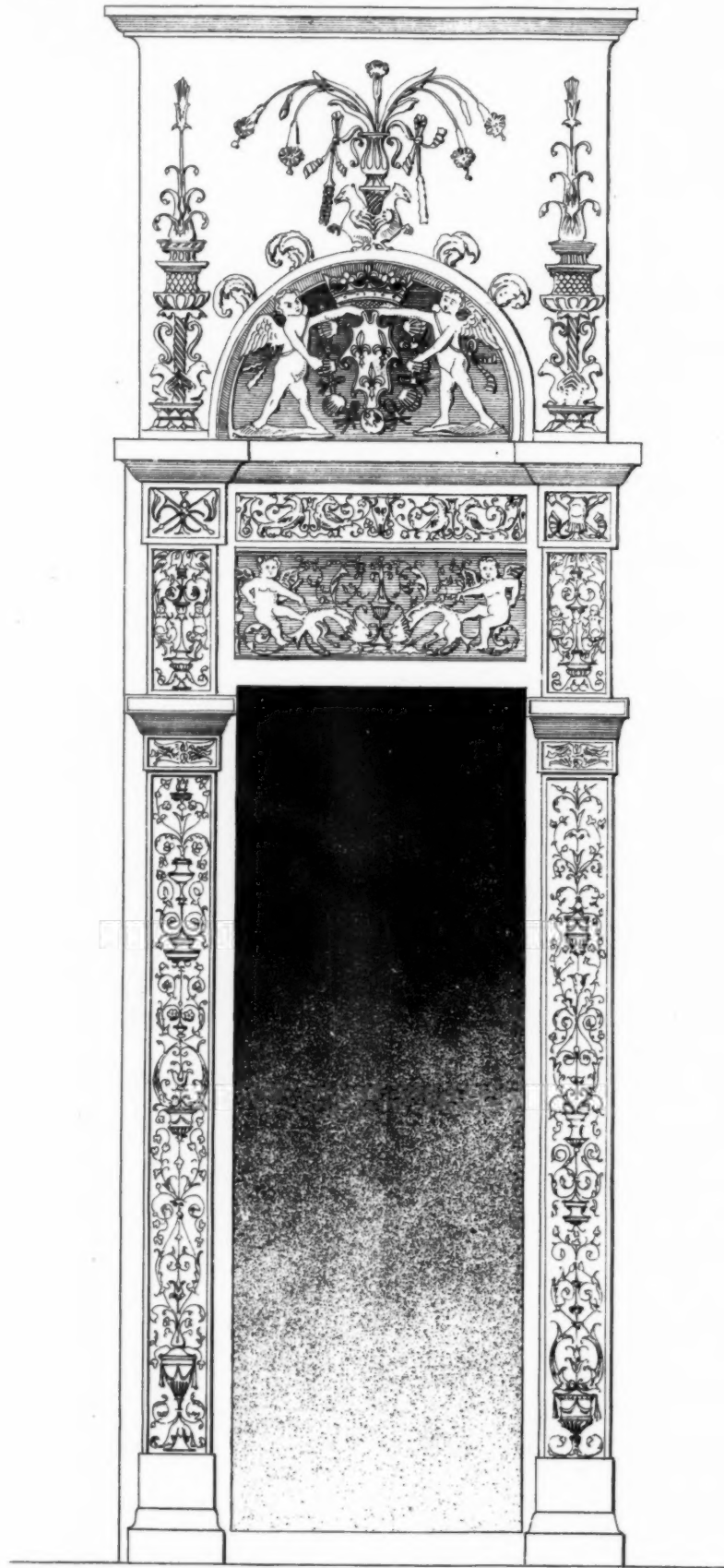
MONUMENT COMMÉMORATIF DE NICE
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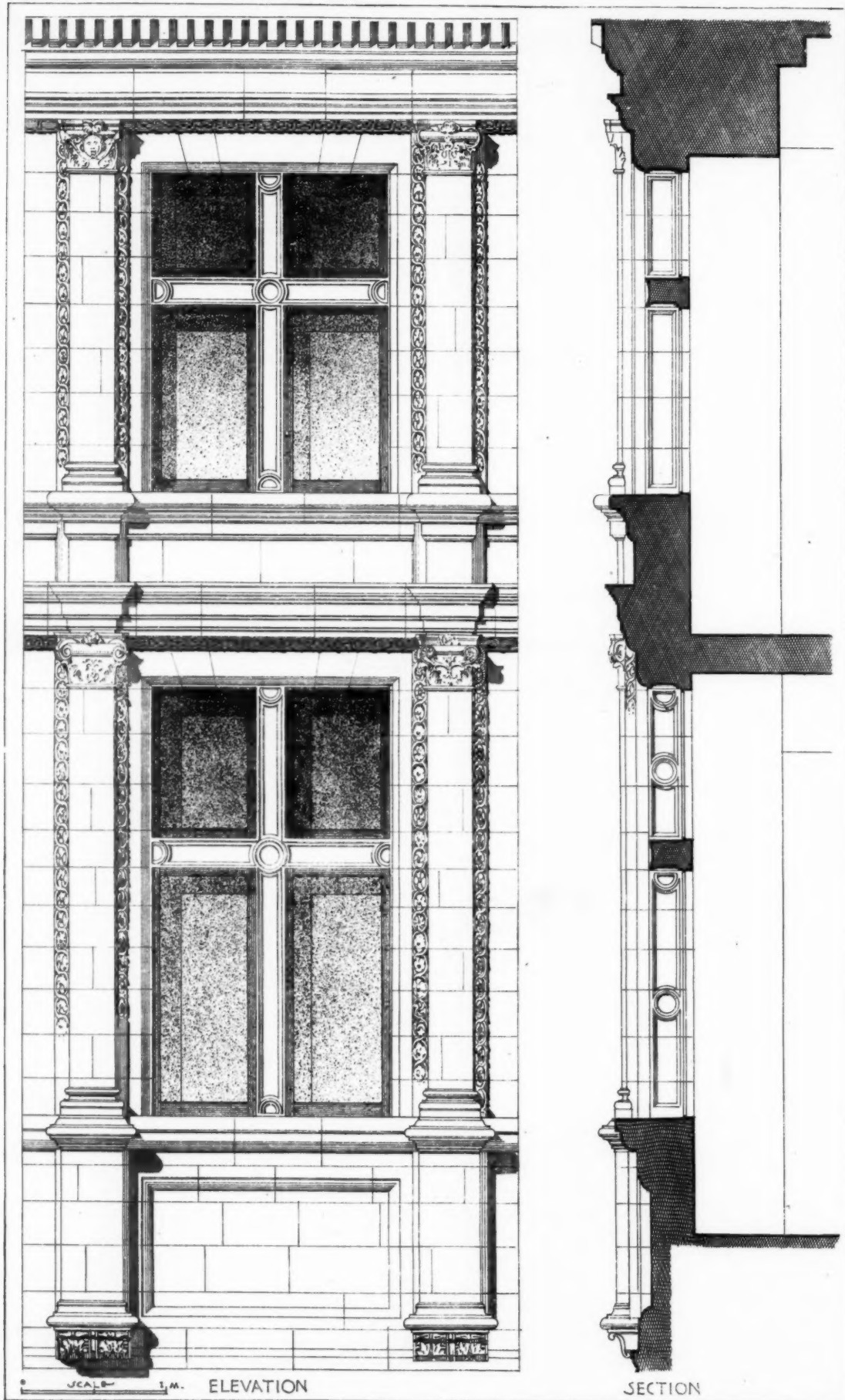


1 METRE

DOOR IN "SALLE DES GARDES"

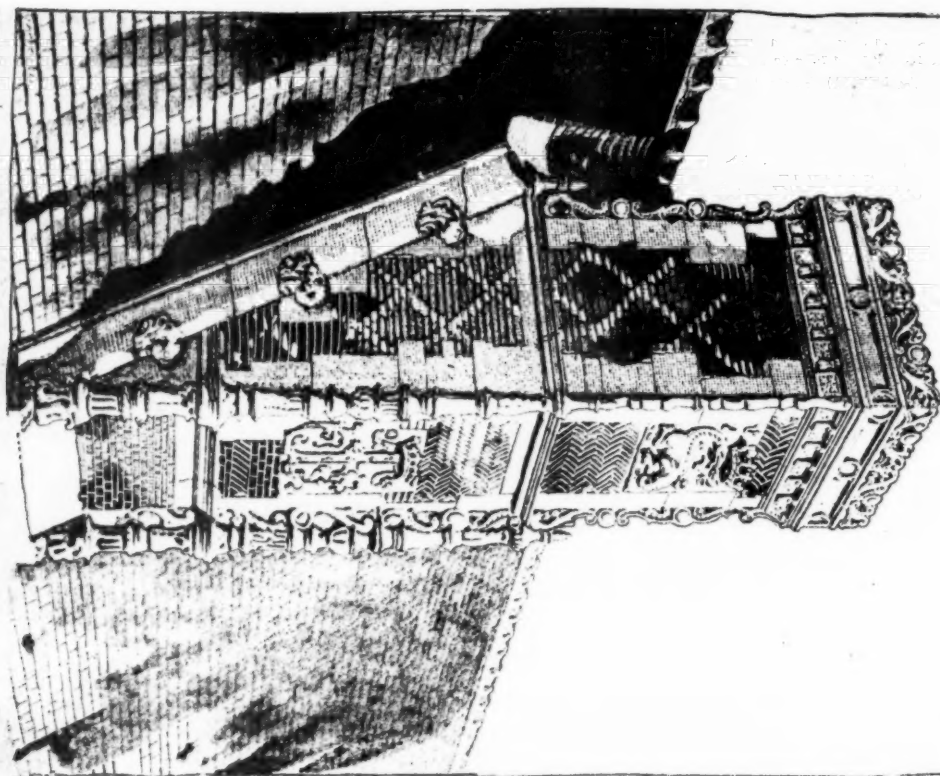
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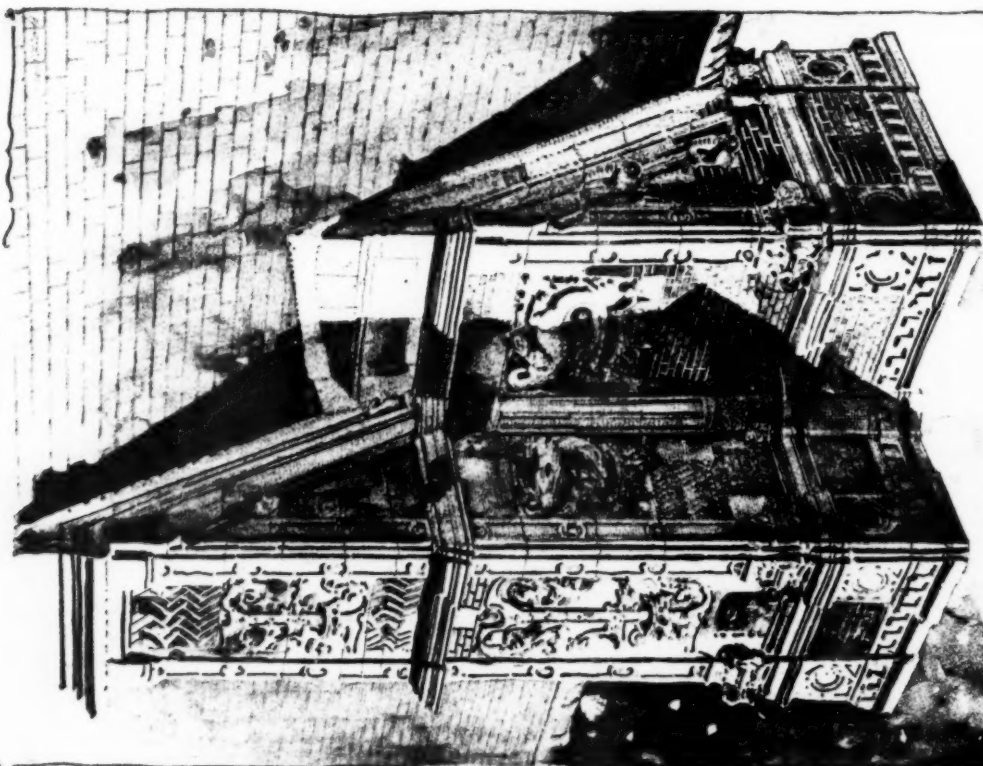


• DETAIL OF COURT FACADE ADJOINING GRAND STAIRCASE •

After "Dance" from "The House of the Dead"

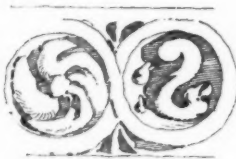
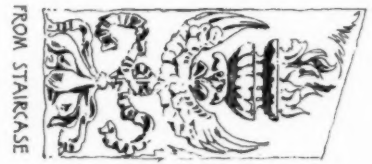
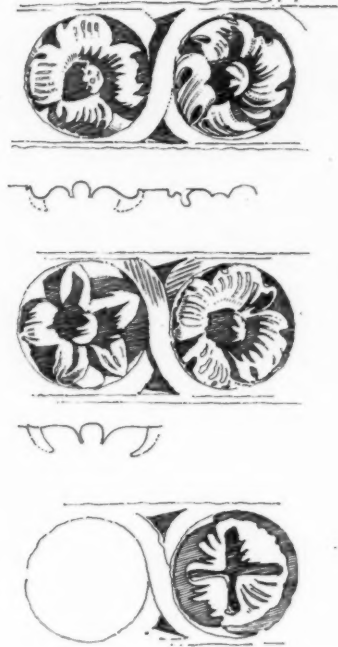


CHIMNEY & RIGHT OF STAIRCASE.



CHIMNEY & LEFT OF STAIRCASE.

CHATEAU DE BLOIS



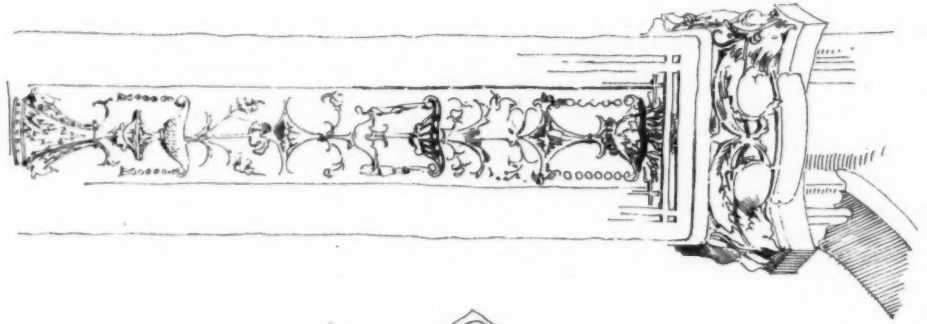
DETAILS FROM MOULDINGS ADJOINING
PILASTERS



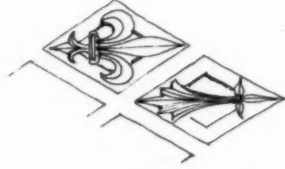
DETAIL FROM STAIRCASE TREADS



FROM STAIRCASE

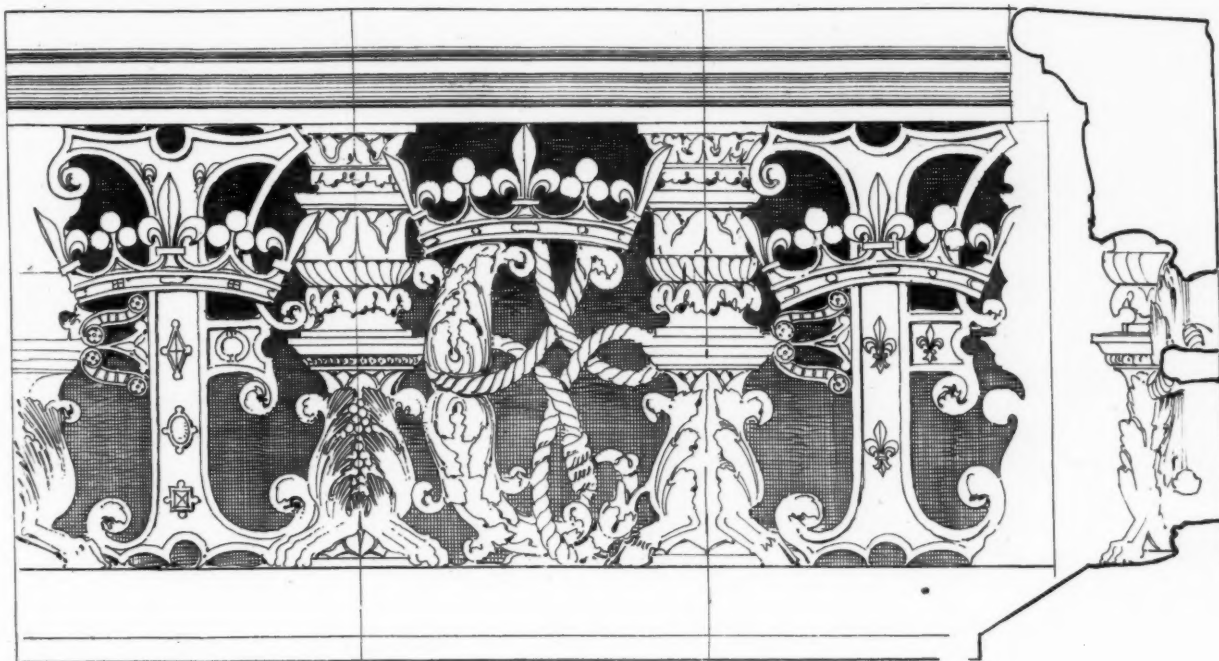


FROM FACADE OF LOUIS XII



DETAILS - COURT FACADE -

CHATEAU DE BLOIS

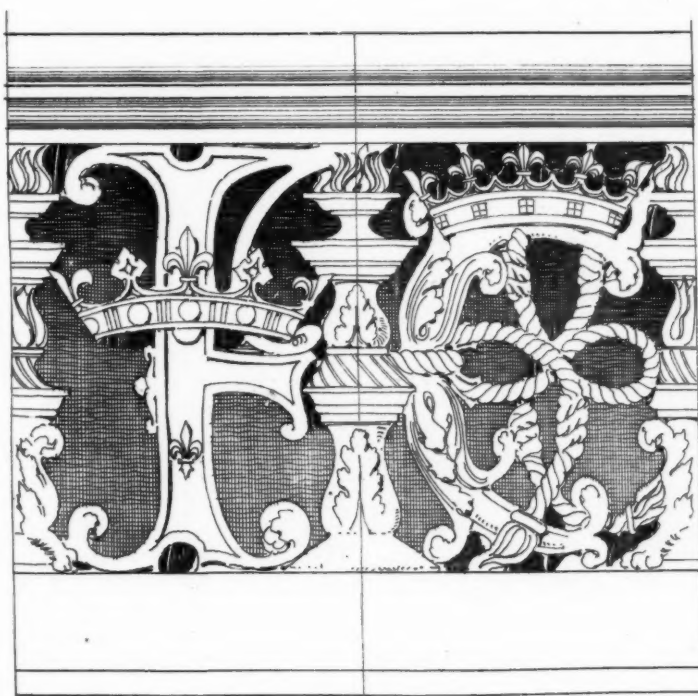


BALUSTRADE AS RESTORED

DRAWN FROM THE CAST

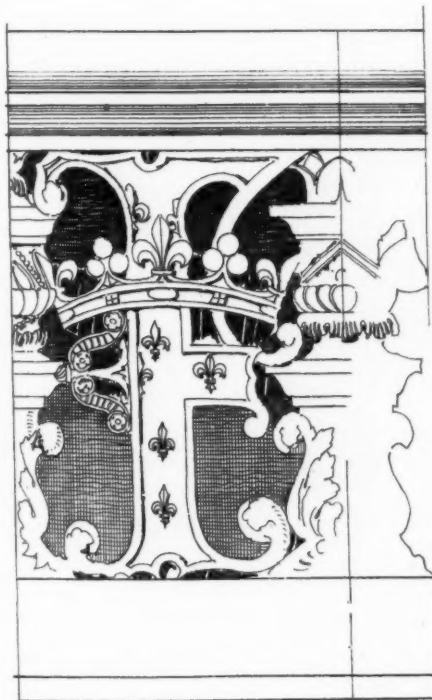
SCALE 1" = 1' 0" DM

COURT FACADE FRANCIS I -



1 ORIGINAL DESIGN

RESTORED FROM EXISTING FRAGMENTS



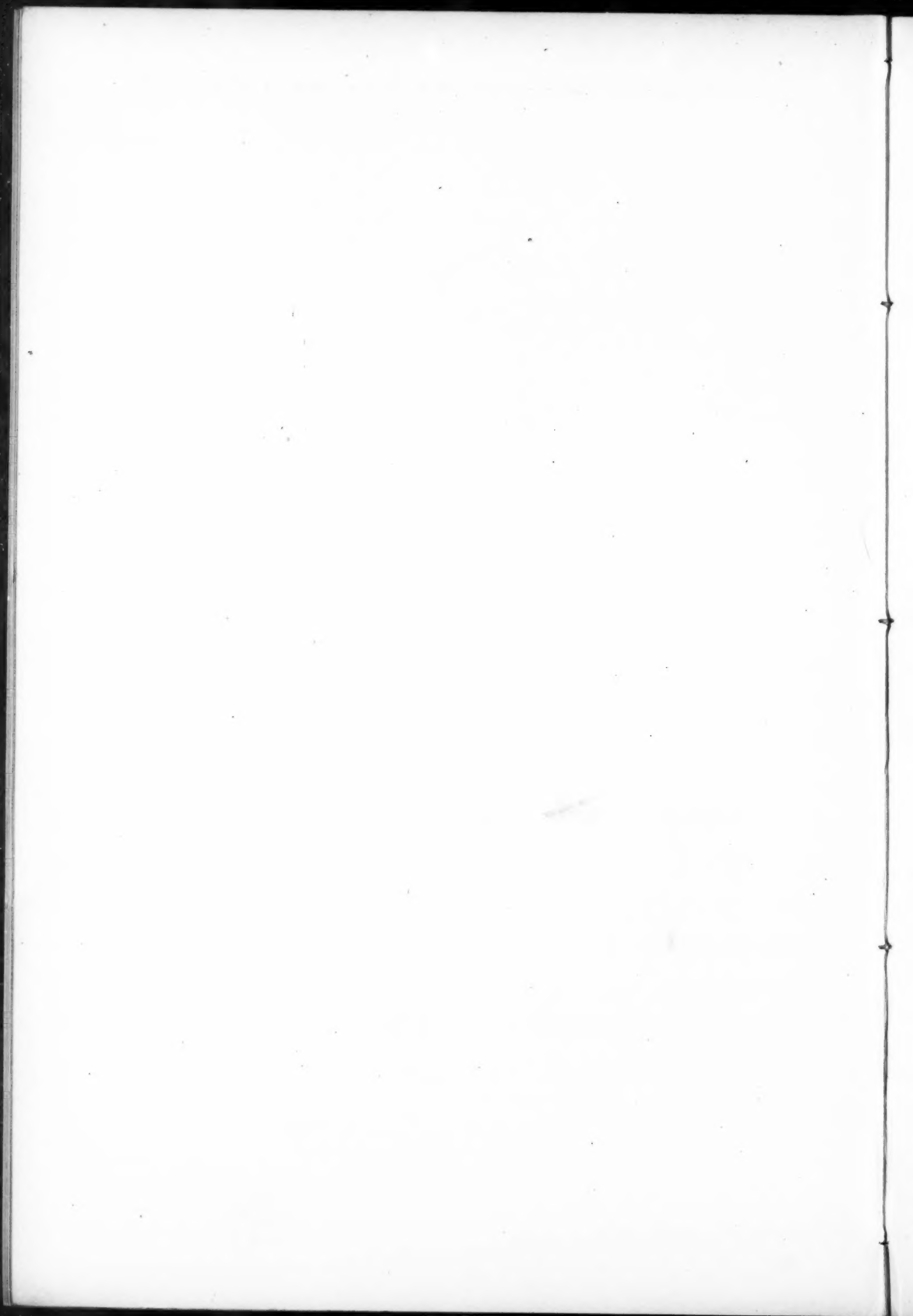
2 ORIGINAL DESIGN

COURT FACADE
DETAIL OF BALUSTRADE



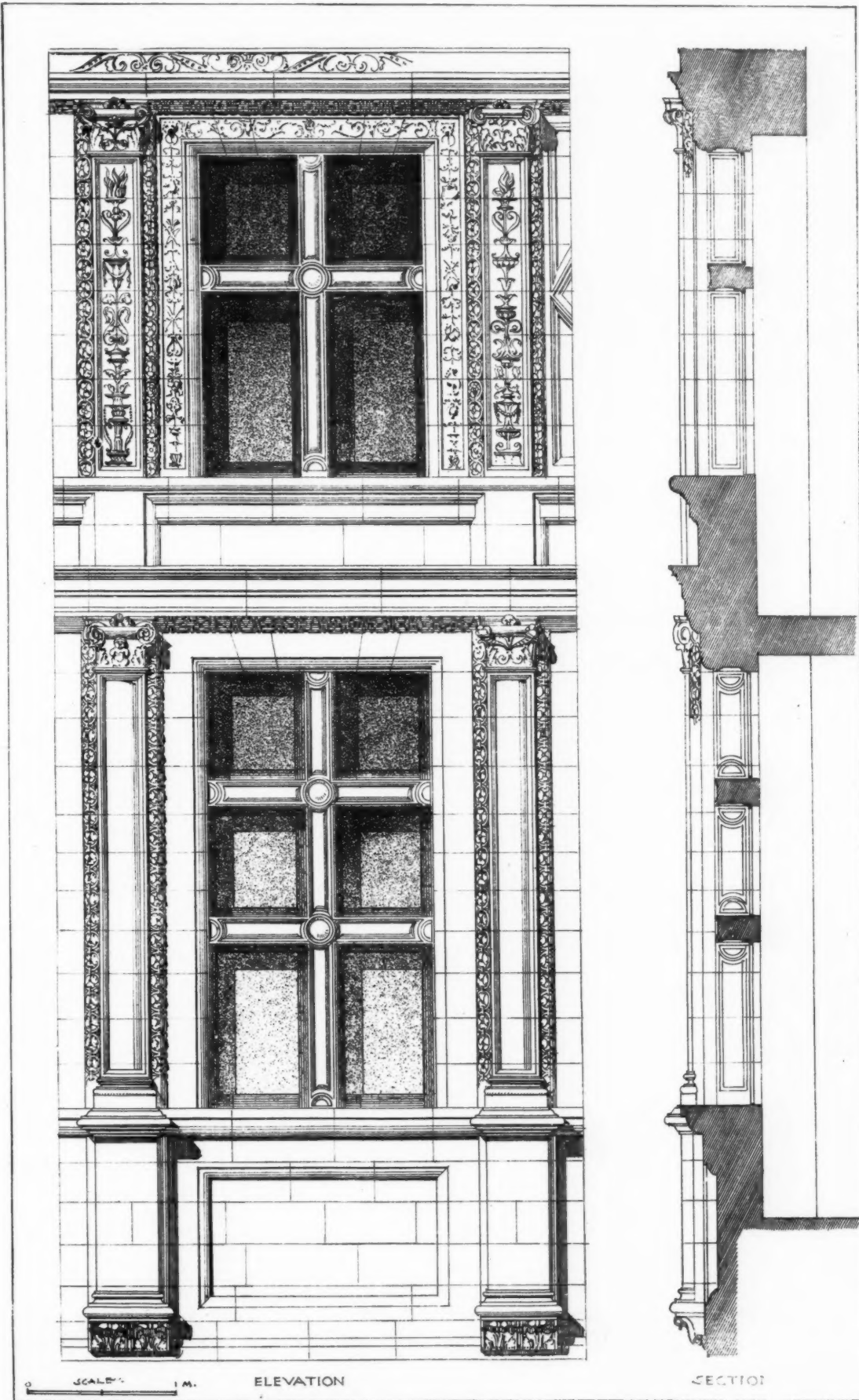
CHATEAU DE BLOIS: MANTEL IN THE SALLE DES GARDES.

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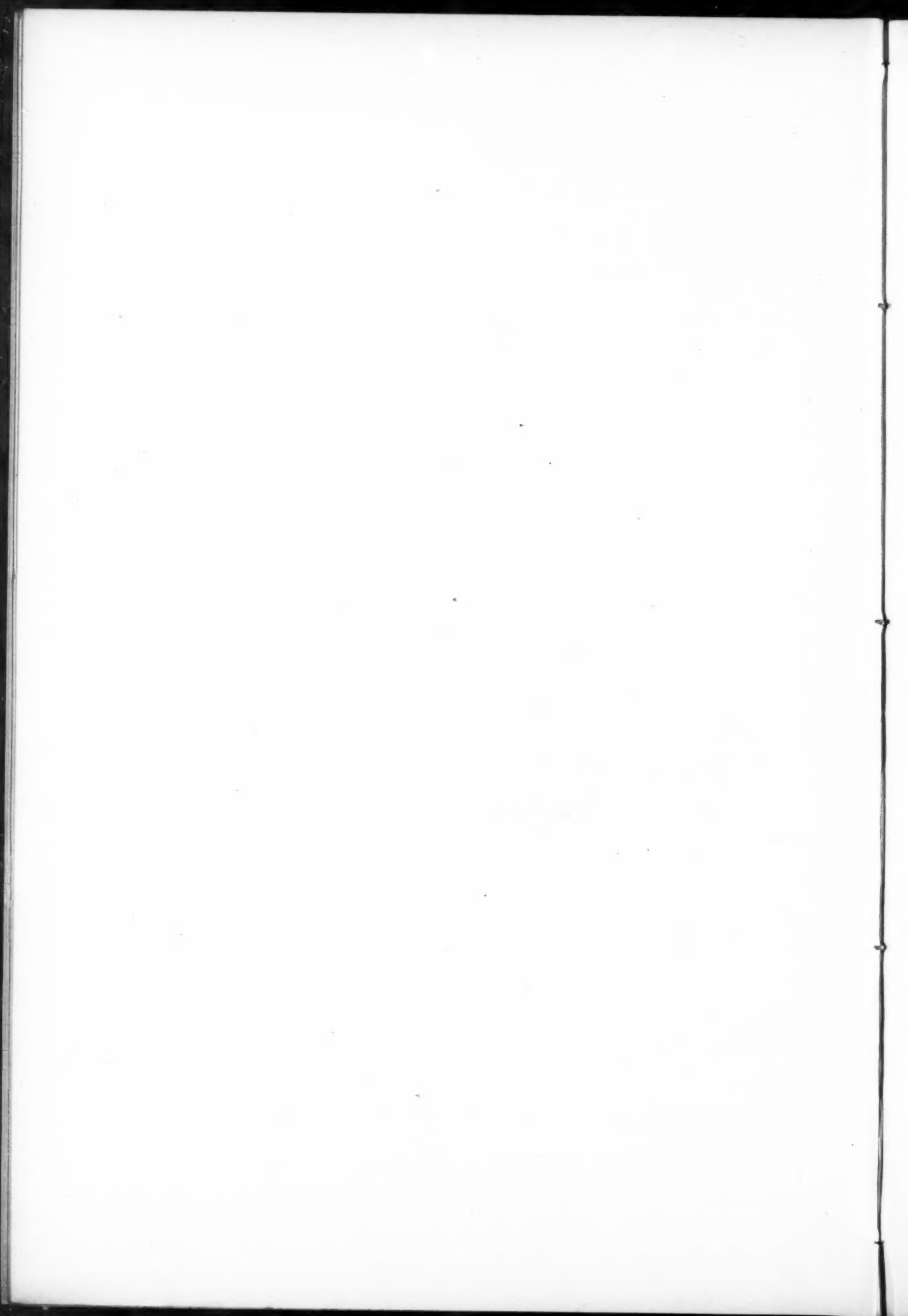


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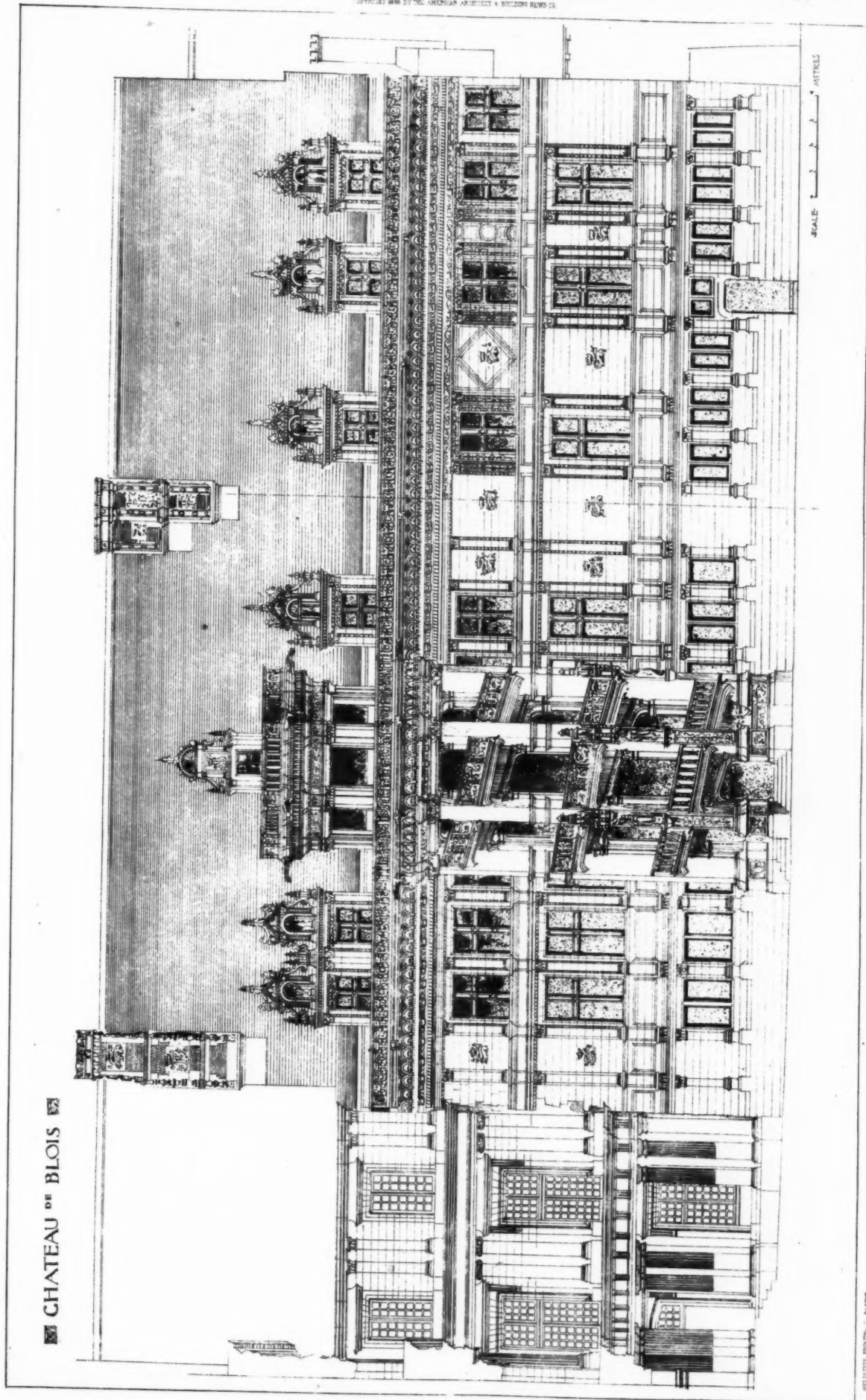
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• DETAIL OF COURT FACADE TO THE RIGHT OF GRAND STAIRCASE •

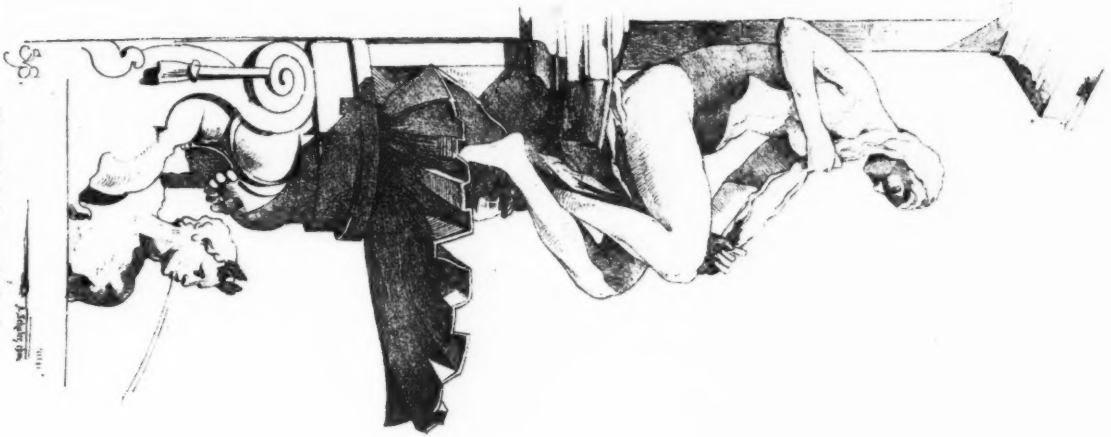


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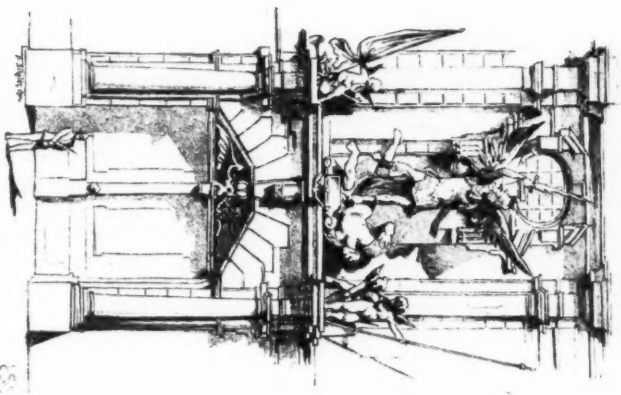


COURT FACADE - WING OF FRANCIS I.
FROM THE DRAWINGS FOR THE PRESENT RESTORATION BY DUBAN.

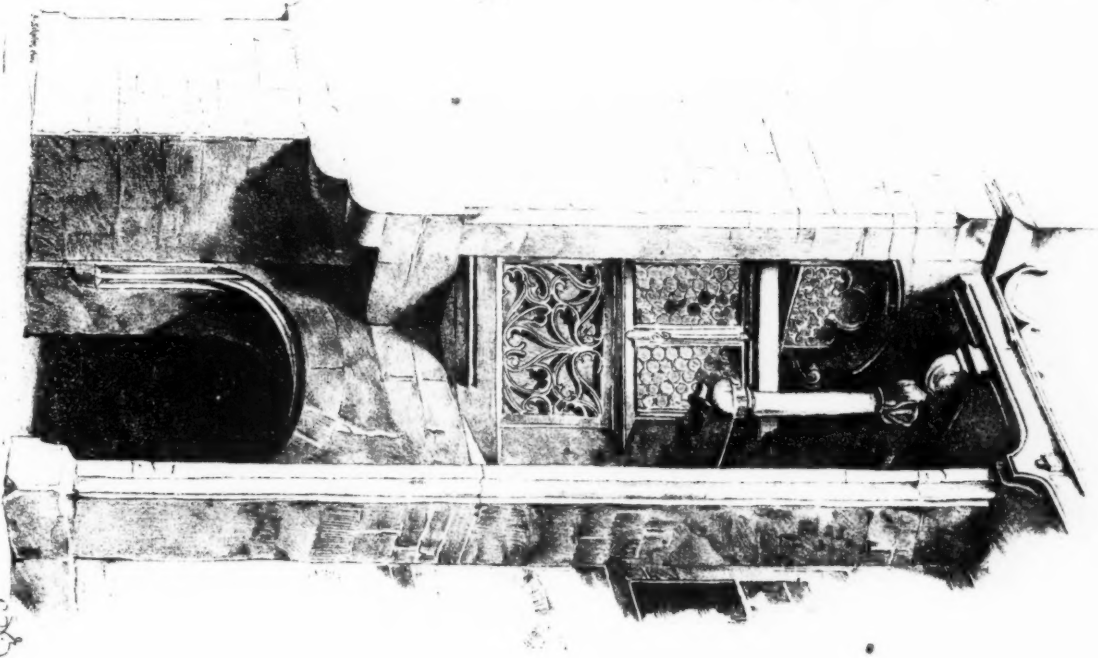
RELIQUARY PHOTO. 1896



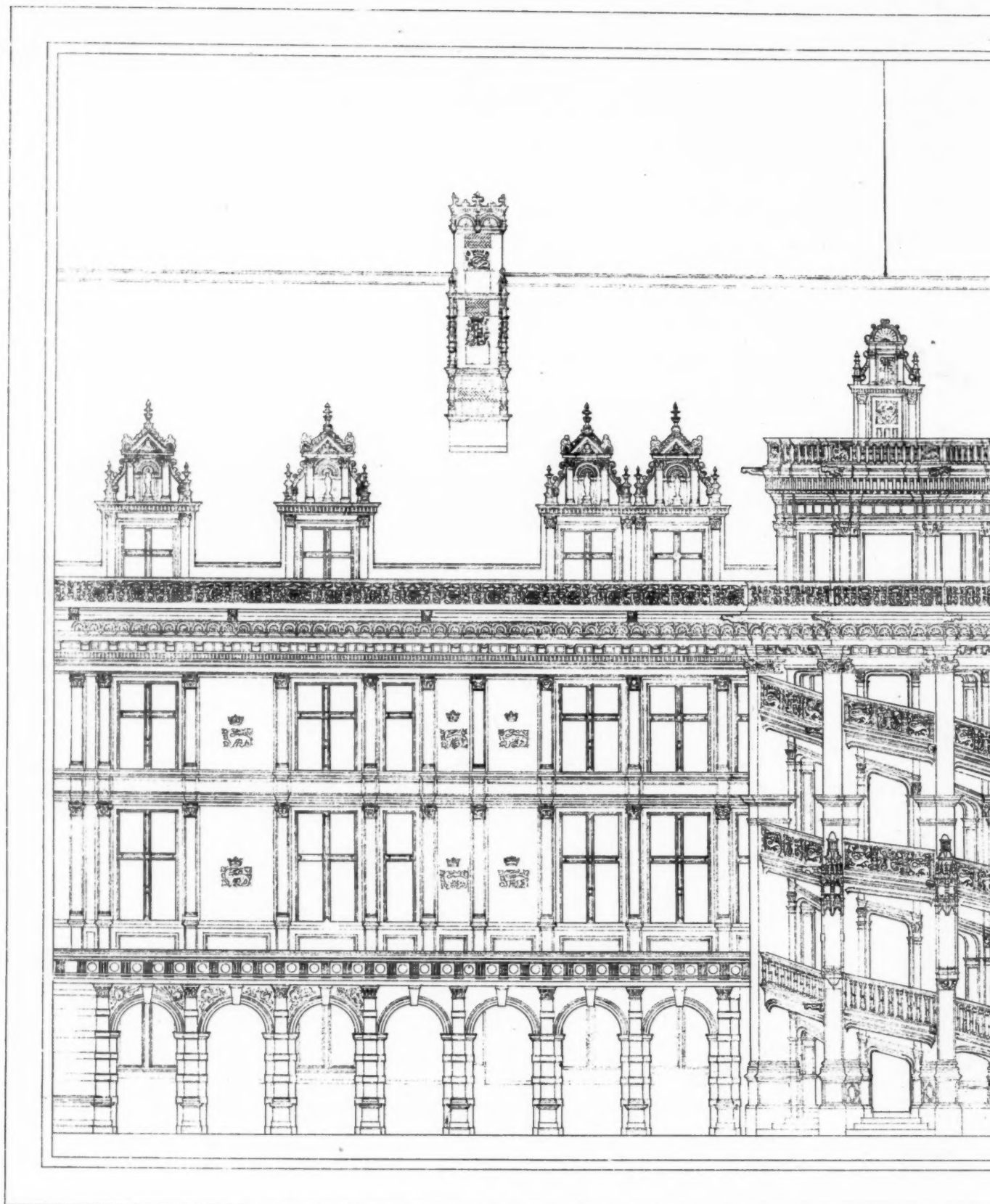
Vom Herkulesbrunnen in Augsburg.



Vom Zeughaus in Augsburg.
Erbauer E. H. H.

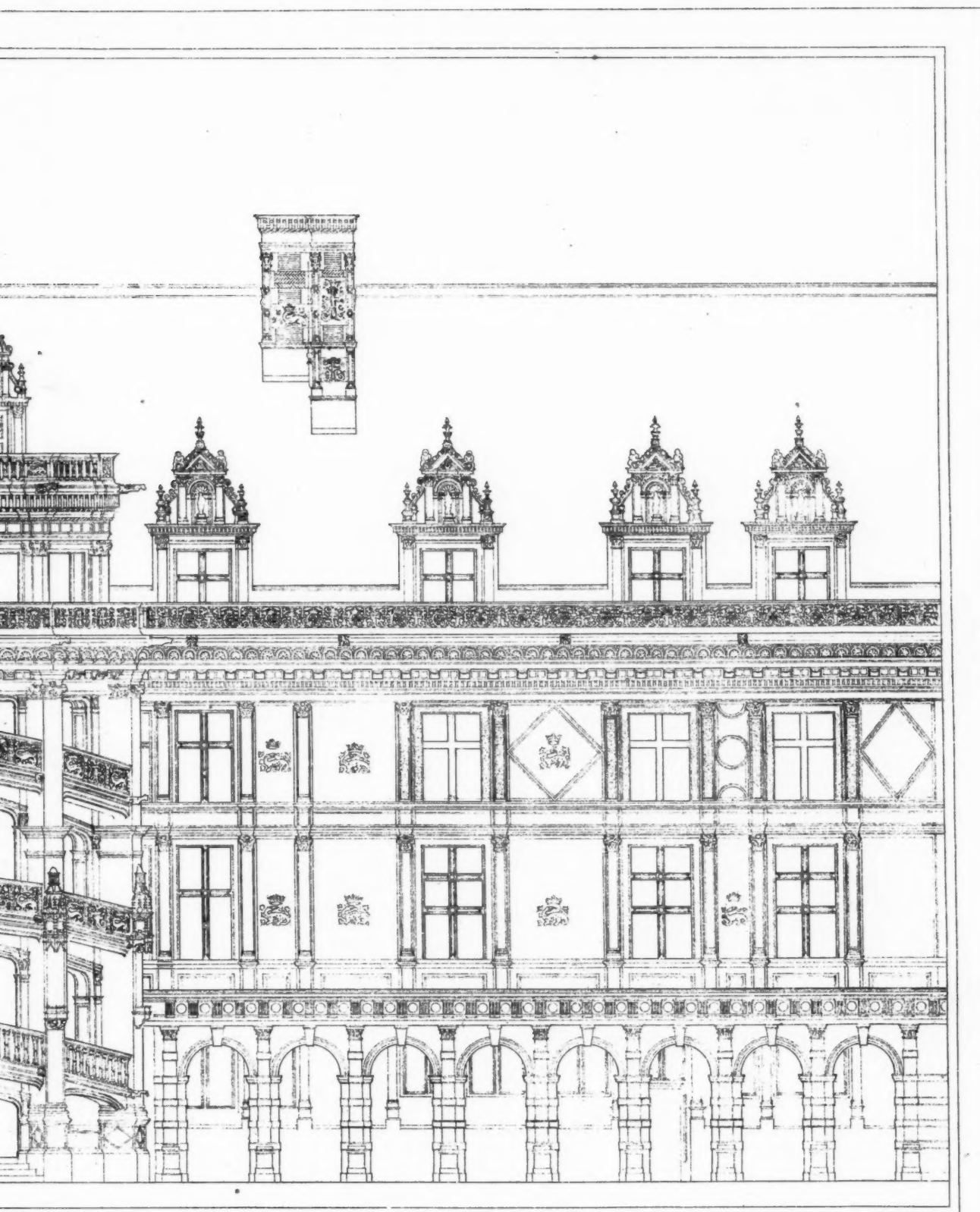


Vom Rathaus in Nürnberg.



CHATEAU DE BLOIS RESTORED COURT-YARD FACADE

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Restoration of Façade of François I. Blois
Measured and Drawn by W. J. Partridge 1890-92.

Scale 1/100

Helotype Printing Co. Boston

COURT-YARD FAÇADE OF THE WING OF FRANÇOIS I.

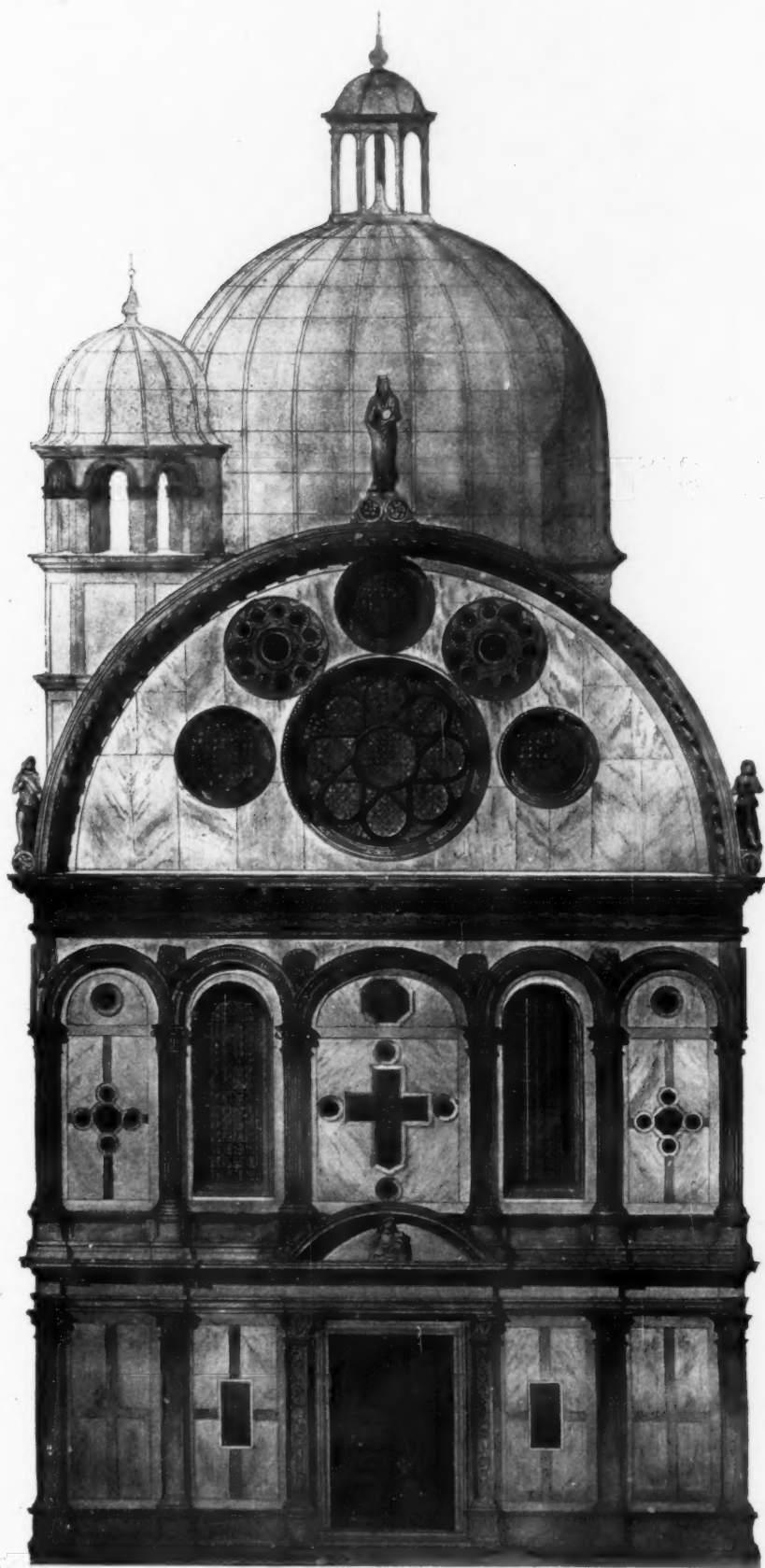
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ÉGLISE S^{te} MARIA DEI MIRACOLI

Venise

Relevé de M. G. O. Totten, architecte.



SEPTEMBER 5, 1896.



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NO. 1080



ARCHITECTURE



ENGINEERING



DECORATION

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CONSTRUCTION

BOSTON, MASS.

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SEPTEMBER 5, 1896.



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IT is interesting to follow the progress of French jurisprudence in regard to labor unions, which have had a career closely-resembling that of similar organizations in this country, beginning as associations for charitable purposes; adding gradually to their aims that of monopolizing employment for their members; then falling into the hands of schemers, who have used them for political purposes, and for the oppression of innocent people, until it has become necessary for the public authority to interfere, to reduce their activity to its legitimate sphere. Until 1884, the most important law relating to the subject of labor organizations was to be found in the Code Pénal. Articles 414 and 415 of this provided that any infringement of the freedom of labor, on the part of either masters or men, by violence, threats or fraud, should be punished as a misdemeanor; and Article 416 added that similar penalties should attach to such infringement "through fines, prohibitions, proscriptions, or interdictions pronounced in pursuance of a concerted plan." It is evident that a law of this kind applies directly to the sort of discipline maintained by labor unions, which, by means of fines, prohibitions and interdictions, certainly interfere with the freedom of industry; and, in March, 1884, a law was passed, abrogating entirely Article 416 of the Code Pénal, and providing a set of rules for the establishment and regulation of industrial associations, both of masters and men. Under these rules, it is permissible for organizations, either of masters or men, to concert strikes or lockouts, and to discipline their members by fines or interdicts, so long as they employ peaceful means, Articles 414 and 415 of the Code Pénal, which are directed against disorder, violence and fraud, remaining in full force. Although strikes or lockouts undoubtedly interfere with the freedom of industry, the present view of the law is that they are normal phenomena of industrial economics, not involving either criminal or civil liability. In a case decided in 1885, by the Civil Tribunal of Lyons, it was shown that an association of manufacturers had expelled a member, and had made public announcement of the fact by advertisements in the newspapers, and by posting hand-bills in the town. The expelled manufacturer sued the association for damages, but was defeated; the Court holding that the law of 1884 gave to such associations the right, not only to use means of discipline, but to make publication of its judgments; and that, whatever might be the consequence to individuals of the exercise of this right, the persons exercising it could not be held liable for damages, unless violence, threats or fraud, such as would bring the case under Articles 414 or 415 of the Code Pénal, had been employed.

WHERE, however, an industrial association undertakes to apply discipline to persons not subject to its rules, the case is quite different. Article 7 of the law of 1884 provides that "Any member of a professional syndicate may withdraw at any moment from the association, notwithstanding any contrary clause" in the rules of the association; and the attempt to coerce any person into joining such an association is a plain violation of one of the most important clauses in the statute through which such organizations hold their legal rights. In January, 1888, a workman, named Joost, became a member of a calico-printers' union at Bourgoins. A year later, he stopped paying his monthly dues, and considered himself as having resigned. The union warned him, but he refused to resume his membership. A few months later, a formal report was made to the union that Joost had refused to "submit," and it was voted to expel him, the members voting at the same time not to work in the same shop with him. Notice of this vote was given to his employer, M. Brunet-Lecomte, and, rather than risk a strike, the latter discharged Joost, expressing to him his regret at being compelled to do so. Joost then made application to several other houses, but notice had been circulated that his name was on the black-list of the union, and all refused to employ him. He then applied to the Courts for relief, and, after two decisions against him, the highest Court of appeal decided in his favor, awarding him damages against the union, to the amount of ten thousand francs. In its decision, the Court pointed out that the law of 1884 gave every member of a union the absolute right to withdraw from it whenever he pleased; and said that, while concerted threats of a strike were permitted by the statute when they were intended to defend the professional interests of the union, they were not authorized as a means of compelling a master to discharge a workman because of his withdrawal from the union, or refusal to enter it. "In this case," said the Court, "there is an infringement of the rights of others which, if the threats are effectual, renders the union liable in damages to the discharged workman." Another appealed case of a similar sort has been decided in the same way, so that it is now settled law in France that unions cannot compel the discharge of non-union workmen, by threats of a strike, without rendering themselves liable in damages to the man discharged.

THE Government of Roumania has recently undertaken some important archæological investigations, under the care of Professor Tocilescu, of the University of Bucharest, Chief Director of the National Museum, who has already obtained valuable results. The great plain of the Dobrudsha, at the mouth of the Danube, was, during the Imperial period of Rome, and even earlier, the scene of constant struggles between Romans, Greeks and barbarians, and, by the more energetic of the Emperors of the West, was fortified and colonized as a permanent outpost. The chief garrison of the triple line of fortifications which extended across the plain was, after the fall of the Claudian Emperors, the town of Tropæum Trajani, which rose to the rank of a Roman municipium, and was adorned by Trajan with a splendid monument, erected in honor of his victory over the Dacians, from the designs of Apollodorus of Damascus. Long afterwards, the city was destroyed by the Goths, but was rebuilt by Constantine after he had driven the barbarians from the province. At present, the ancient city of Tropæum Trajani is represented by a mound of débris, some ten miles south of Rasova, which is known locally under the name of Adamklissi. On this spot Professor Tocilescu, after careful examination of the topography of the country, and of the existing remains of the triple line of fortification, decided to begin his researches; and he was rewarded by the discovery of one of the most complete Roman towns known. The little city covers an area of about twenty-six acres, and is surrounded by walls, which are strengthened by thirty-six towers, of which twelve have already been uncovered. The two main gates of the city are at the east and west, and between them runs the principal street, which is paved with stone slabs, and furnished with channels through the middle, after the manner of some of the Swiss towns, for conveying water. On this street are the remains of a Roman basilica, or court-house, and of a Byzantine church, with a mosaic floor. The monument erected by Trajan is still in place, as is also a mausoleum, built by Trajan in memory

of the soldiers who fell in the great battle fought near the place, and covered with inscriptions. What will be found in the humbler buildings of the town it is impossible to say, but Professor Tocilescu thinks that it bids fair to turn out almost a second Pompeii in interest.

IT is curious that some of the most important discoveries of Roman antiquities have been made far from Rome. During the Imperial period, particularly the latter part of it, the inhabitants of the great provincial cities vied in luxury with those of the capital itself, and, although they were earlier exposed to the attacks of barbarians, they were not, as a rule, so systematically and continually plundered as Rome, which, it must be remembered, was at one period left without a single living inhabitant. The consequence is that, although Rome still furnishes traces of its imperial magnificence and wealth, the barbarians have taken good care to leave none of the manifestations of that wealth which they found portable enough to carry away. In the provinces, the case is different. It is well known that the Roman generals took with them on their marches, an immense array of furniture, silverware and so on, so that they might feel at home wherever they went. Even Julius Caesar, who was as eager a campaigner as any of them, and noted for the rapidity of his marches, is said to have had a mosaic pavement carried about with him, and laid in his tent at every halt; and such an event as the defeat of a legion, or the capture of a Roman general, usually involved the distribution of a large amount of personal property among the victors. It will be remembered that an immense deposit of antique silverware was dug up several years ago in Germany, which was supposed to have been the camp outfit of a Roman officer, buried in order to keep it from the hands of the enemy on the occasion of a hasty march; and some of the barbarian generals brought vast spoils, collected from the plundered Italian cities, through Moesia and Dacia on their way to their homes. To this day the peasants of the Danube provinces retain a memory of Attila, who, according to the legend, ordered that the enormous treasures which he had brought with him from Italy should be buried with him, by the hands of slaves, in some spot to be selected by them, and revealed to no one else, and that the slaves, on their return from their mission, should be put to death, so that the place of his sepulture should never be known. Many attempts have been made to find the treasure of Attila, but without success, except that some gold and silver cups found a few years ago in a lonely spot were conjectured to have formed a part of it; and it is quite possible that the Roumanian mounds may prove mines of archaeological wealth.

AS every one knows, American students in search of instruction more specialized than is afforded in this country, almost always go to the German universities for it. Occasionally, an American is found who has taken a degree at Oxford or Cambridge, or has followed courses at a French university, but these are rare exceptions, while hundreds of our educated men hold degrees from German universities. The reason of this is not to be looked for, perhaps, in the superiority of the German universities, so much as in the restrictions which have hitherto been imposed upon foreign students in France. To many Americans, the French methods of teaching are more congenial than those of Germany, while many more speak French easily, but not German. For these reasons, a strong effort has recently been made by friends of education in this country to have admission to the French universities made easier for Americans, and the French authorities have responded to the appeal with great courtesy, and have already made some important concessions. The authority granted by the universities to practise a profession in France is still, as it has been for many years, reserved to French citizens, but degrees are now open to Americans, and the opportunities for study are the same for all students.

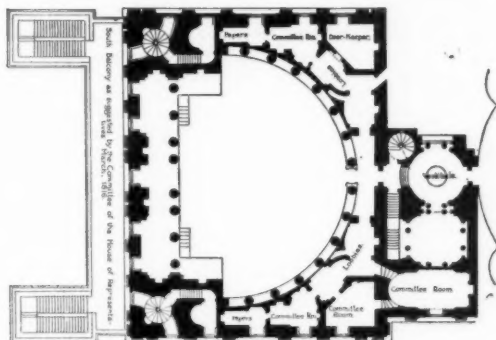
IT is said that a steel tower, eleven hundred and fifty feet high, is already in process of construction in Chicago. The plan of the structure, which is intended as a speculation, and is to be occupied by restaurants, barbers' shops, dance-halls, a bicycle-rink, a theatre, and so on, closely resembles that of the Eiffel Tower in Paris. The base occupies an area about three hundred and twenty-five feet square, with four arches two hundred feet in span, and two hundred feet high. Above the arches is a platform, with an open floor area of ninety thousand square feet, which will accommodate an as-

semblage of twenty-two thousand persons. The next landing is four hundred and fifty feet above the ground, and is one hundred and fifty feet square. Above this is a succession of landings, of course diminishing in size to the top platform, which is twenty-five feet square. Thirty-four elevators are to convey passengers to various parts of the building, while stairs are provided for those who prefer to use their own muscles to transport them. Steel construction is very cheap now, and it is expected that the tower can be completed for about eight hundred thousand dollars, while the Eiffel Tower, which is not so high, cost twelve hundred thousand. According to the New York papers, the structure has already been leased for ten years to a syndicate of New York and Chicago capitalists, and is to be ready for use by next summer.

SOME interesting archaeological discoveries have been reported this week. At Mycenæ, a vaulted chamber, similar to the so-called Treasury of Atreus, the Treasury of Orchomenos, and other structures, which are now known to be tombs. The wonderful discoveries which Schliemann made in these tombs, in which, as he thought, he found the remains of Agamemnon, will be remembered; and the present one has the advantage over nearly all the others known of being practically intact, the fall of a huge mass of earth, in early times, having protected it from spoliation. The removal of the earth will be difficult, but the labor will, apparently, be well repaid. At Babylon, Professor Hilprecht, who is in charge of the explorations being made for the University of Pennsylvania, has discovered objects of far greater antiquity than any yet found in the Euphrates valley. Until within a few years, the cones of baked clay, with inscriptions in cuneiform writing marked spirally around them, which have been found in great numbers in certain underground chambers in Mesopotamia, and some of which are proved to have been made four or five thousand years before the Christian era, have been regarded as the oldest known works of human hands. Recently, however, inscriptions have been found, at least twenty-five hundred years older; and Professor Hilprecht has now added to these some antiquities which cannot be of more recent date than 9,000 B. C. It is found that the site of Babylon, like that of Troy, presents a series of superposed strata of remains and debris, differing in character from one another, as the place was occupied by successive races of conquerors or colonists. Even now, the excavations have not reached the virgin soil, and Professor Hilprecht is confident that objects will be found which can be assigned at least to the one-hundredth century B. C. It is with difficulty that we can conceive such antiquity. The interval between the year 10,000 B. C., remains of which Professor Hilprecht thinks he is bringing to light, and the Trojan War, is very nearly three times as great as the interval between the date of the Trojan War and our own time. To put it in another way, the entire history of the Roman commonwealth, from the turning of the first sod by Romulus on the Capitoline Hill to the surrender of the last of the Roman Emperors to the barbarians, might be ten times repeated in the interval between that remote age and our own day. It is impossible not to wonder what manner of people they were who bought and sold, and made records of their contracts, in the valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates twelve thousand years ago. We know something of the Egyptians of the age anterior to the building of the Pyramids. We know that they disliked to think of wars and conquests; that they decorated the walls of their buildings with pictures of innocent festivity; and that the beautiful statues which they made represented their subjects with a placid smile; but whether the Mesopotamians whose work Professor Hilprecht is examining, and whose age was more remote from that of the Egyptian tomb-builders than ours is, were of like peaceful mind, or not, no one can yet say.

MAYOR WARWICK, of Philadelphia, is evidently a believer in the divine right of municipalities to get their supplies, cheap if not good, from the lowest bidder. He recently declined to approve the contract for shelving in the law library of the City-hall, on the ground that the device called for by the architect—who had, in fulfilment of his duty to provide a suitable fixture, examined libraries in Boston, Washington and Harrisburg—was protected by patent! Seemingly, the mayor feels that an architect's specification should always include a clause declaring that "any old thing will do."

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL.¹—VI.



Plan of the Principal Floor of the South Wing of the CAPITOL, as authorized to be built. 1800.
Fig. 33. Latrobe's Plan of House of Representatives after the Fire.

AFTER the fire it was doubtful for some time whether the Federal buildings would be repaired or removed to some other site or city. Many Congressmen thought this a favorable time to remove the seat of Government to some city in which they and their constituents were personally interested. Others proposed a change of site in Washington for both the Capitol and the President's House. A committee was appointed by Congress to consider these questions and on November 21, 1814, this committee reported in favor of repairing the old buildings, because it would be cheaper, while to remove them would be an injustice to the property-owners who had bought lots in the vicinity of these buildings with the idea of their being permanently located.

February 15, 1815, Congress authorized the President (Madison) to borrow five hundred thousand dollars to rebuild the public buildings. On the same date Madison appointed three Commissioners, John P. Van Ness, T. Ringgold and Richard B. Lee, at a salary of \$1,600 each, to superintend their restoration.

March 14, 1815, B. H. Latrobe was requested to call on the new Commissioners in reference to retaining the place as principal

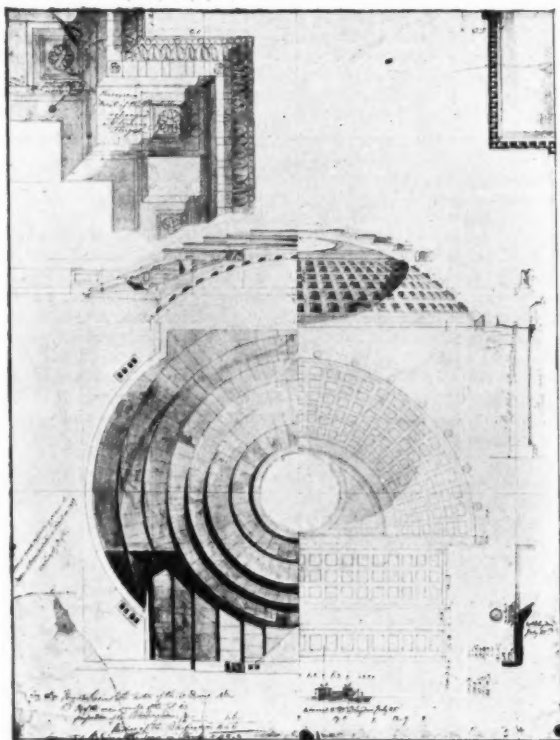


Fig. 34. Latrobe's Drawing for Masonry Vault over House of Representatives (not executed).

architectural adviser, which he held when the work stopped in 1811.

When the work ceased on the Capitol Latrobe went to Pittsburgh, where he was engaged in introducing steamboats on western

¹ All rights reserved. Continued from No. 1074, page 30.

rivers, and it is a little strange that Thornton had entered into the same enterprise as early as 1789, when steamboats were not in a sufficiently advanced state for him to make it successful.

Latrobe's private enterprises, however, prevented his going to Washington to answer the summons of the Commissioners as quickly

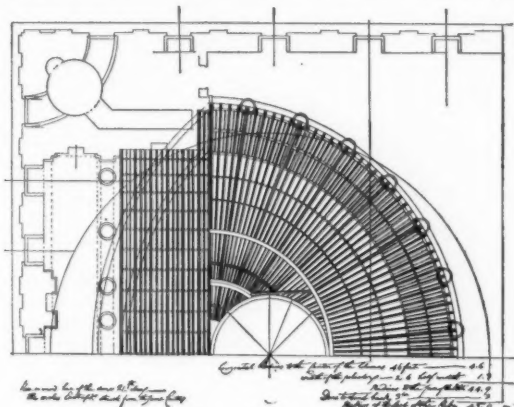


Fig. 35. Framing-plan as executed.

as they thought he should, and on March 31st they wrote a strong protest against further delay.

Latrobe arrived in Washington April 20, 1815, and was appointed to undertake the repairs of the Capitol.

On May 16th, the Commissioners wrote to President Madison: "We have employed Mr. Latrobe as architect or surveyor of the Capitol." In the same letter they state that Latrobe had made a preliminary report on the Capitol and thought the south wing could be completed before 1816. This letter contains the first suggestion for changing the form of the House of Representatives. A semicircular room with a segment slightly greater than a semicircle, with committee rooms beneath the galleries, was recommended by the Commissioners, and plans on that form were submitted to President Madison for his approval. (Figs. 33 to 37.)

After a preliminary investigation Latrobe returned to Pittsburgh



Fig. 36. Latrobe's Elevation of House of Representatives.

for six weeks, so as to settle his private enterprises and to bring his family to Washington.

June 29, 1815, Latrobe was requested by the Committee in charge to furnish Congress with an accurate statement concerning the labor and materials needed to finish the House of Representatives by December, 1816. This and other Committees were doomed to much

disappointment, as this portion of the building was not finished for many years.

August 8, 1815, Andrei was sent to Italy with orders to purchase twenty-four Corinthian capitals for the House of Representatives, and four Ionic capitals for columns, with two pilaster capitals for the Senate Chamber, for all of which Latrobe furnished the necessary drawings. These capitals were all to be of the best statuary marble. Andrei was promised an increase in his salary to \$1,500 per annum when he returned to the United States. He was also authorized to engage a sculptor who was proficient in making or modelling figures, and to make arrangements to bring over the sculptor's family. It was about this period (August 26, 1815), that the first mention is made of the columns used in the present Statuary Hall. It was suggested that variegated marble from Frederick County, Maryland, should be used.

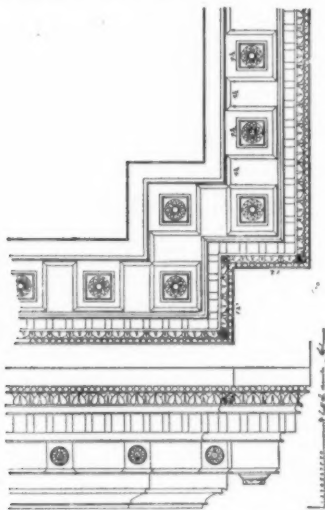


Fig. 37. Detail of Cornice.

December, 1815, Latrobe made a plat for the grounds surrounding the Capitol, introducing the landscape effects which he thought desirable in the grounds, and his disposition of the Tiber Creek and the Canal, both of which ran near the Capitol. (Fig. 45.)

In the latter part of December, 1815, Latrobe made a request for an architectural assistant to be paid by the Government. December 29th, the Commissioners replied: "It never having been mentioned or even alluded to in the interviews we have had with you, we fairly assumed that it was not anticipated," and consequently they declined to appoint an assistant but increased Latrobe's salary \$500, making it \$2,500 per annum.

From November, 1815, until Latrobe severed his connection with the Capitol the records show many protests from the Commissioners against the slow progress of the work and against his giving too much attention to private matters, for Latrobe had many private interests and enterprises which he was endeavoring to manage contemporaneously with his work on the Capitol. Both he and the Commissioners were fretting, he, because he felt under too much restraint, and they, because he gave, according to their ideas, too little time and attention to the public work.

One of the principal causes of delay was the difficulty in obtaining the marble columns from the Potomac, and Latrobe suggested that they should use sandstone in its place. In a letter of February 26, 1816, the Commissioners objected to this change.

Latrobe's plans for the reconstruction of the House wing made at this period are in the possession of the Congressional Library, a selection from which are shown in Figures 33 to 37. The drawings show a complete change in the interior of this wing of the Capitol. Figure 34 shows Latrobe's idea of a masonry vault, the erection of which Madison overruled. Figure 35 shows a framing-plan of the roof as it was finally constructed.

Judging from the plan, elevation (Fig. 36) and details (Fig. 37), this wing was completed strictly according to Latrobe's drawings.

PLAN of the PRINCIPAL STORY of the NORTH WING of the CAPITOL U. S. as authorized to be built. 1817

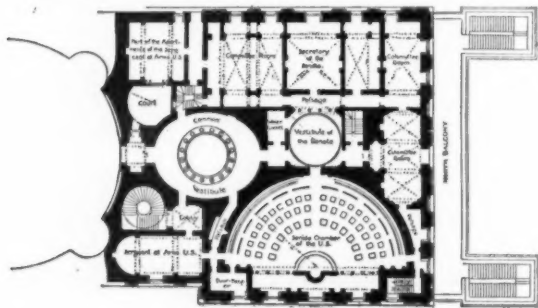


Fig. 38. Latrobe's Plan for Reconstruction of Senate Wing.

April 24, 1816, Congress abolished the commission of three who had been put in charge of Government buildings and authorized the appointment of a single commissioner at a salary of \$2,000 per annum, Samuel Lane, of Virginia, being appointed to fill this posi-

tion. Congress by the same act gave President Madison power to make any changes that he might think proper in the plans of the Government buildings.

At this period Hoban, in charge of the President's House, and Latrobe, in charge of the Capitol, were requested to give their opinion as to the best material for covering the public buildings. Latrobe named, placing them in the order he considered most meritorious, marble, freestone, zinc, iron, copper. Hoban placed copper first. Madison agreed with Hoban and copper was selected as the covering.

The north wing was more damaged by fire than the south, the

PLAN of the ATTIC STORY of the NORTH WING of the CAPITOL U. S. as authorized to be built. 1817

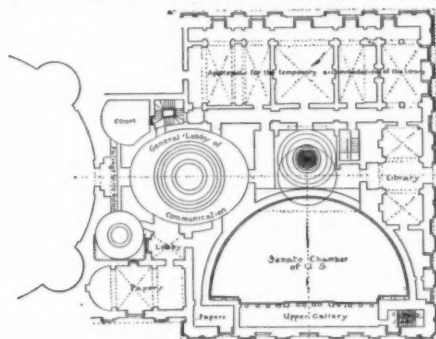


Fig. 39. Attic Story, Senate Wing.

whole interior of the west side of the north wing having been constructed of timber, and the old shingle roof remained over the greater part of the wing. The columns in the Senate Chamber were burned to lime and everything of freestone was cracked, but the brick dome of the Senate Chamber was entire.

Latrobe's report to Congress, November, 1816, gives a clear idea of the state of the building at this period. In the south wing no progress had been made on the interior, because of the difficulty in getting stone, but externally all damage done by the fire had been repaired.

Just before retiring, the three Commissioners adopted alterations suggested by Mr. Latrobe in the north wing. One of the alterations consisted in the enlargement of the Senate wing so it would encroach upon the central space. It will be remembered this was one of Latrobe's suggestions against which Thornton protested early in 1800. August 22, 1816, President James Madison recorded his objection to this part of the alteration.

The Senate and President finally agreed upon an enlargement of the Senate Chamber itself without enlarging the wing so as to interfere with the central space.

September 19, 1816, Samuel Lane, the Commissioner of Public Buildings, directed Latrobe to proceed with an enlargement of the Senate Chamber. It will be remembered that this was a point Thornton advocated with persistence at the beginning of the work.

Latrobe says in report, 1816: "In pursuance of the order, it was necessary to take down the vaults which had been constructed on the west of the house and raise them to the principal floor. . . . The ruinous state of the building further required that the dome of the centre vestibule, the colonnade and all the vaulting of the Courtroom, and the dome of the great stairs with all the walls as far as they were injured should be taken down. The enlargement of the Senate Chamber required the great dome of the apartment and its semicircular wall to be entirely removed, and the arches and walls of

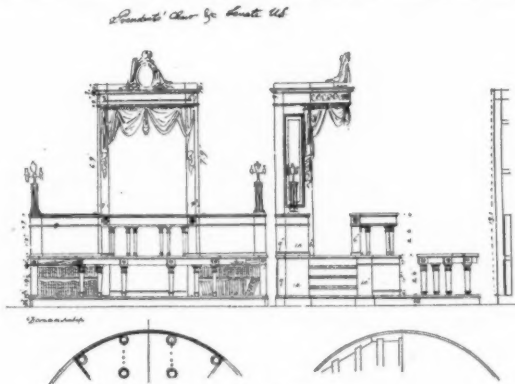


Fig. 40. President's Chair, Senate.

the two committee-rooms and the lobby adjoining the Chamber could also be demolished."

Madison took an active interest in the construction of the Capitol and did not hesitate to express his opinion on matters of design and

construction. August 29th he objected to Mr. Latrobe's idea of a brick dome over the Senate Chamber, because the former arch had pressed out the walls three and one-half inches. Madison was justified in such opposition by the trouble Latrobe had previously had with similar, but much smaller, arches. Mr. George Blagden also felt certain that the walls would not hold such an arch.

All interior work in Senate wing (except roof and ceiling of Senate Chamber) was replaced by solid masonry.

Latrobe's drawing for the north wing (Figs. 38 to 43) show that the interior of the wing of the building was reconstructed from them on the lines of Thornton's original plan. The plans (Figs. 38 and 39) show this portion of the building as it stands to-day with very slight alteration.

Figure 41 is an interesting drawing, illustrating Latrobe's method of carrying the chimneys to the highest point of the roof, at the same time concealing them from view in the cupola which he introduced at this time over each wing. It also shows the arch which gave way, and over which he and Bulfinch had a controversy at a later date.

Figure 42 is a section through light-shaft where Thornton intended to place the principal staircase in the hall of the Senate wing. It is in these columns that Latrobe introduced his tobacco-plant capitals (Fig. 43).

In a letter, February 16, 1817, explaining the reasons for delay on the work and the increased cost of the undertaking, Latrobe describes the following alterations: "Very extensive improvements of Senate Chamber were suggested by the Senate and ordered carried out by the President [Madison]."

"To carry out the order it was necessary to take down not only work which had been constructed the preceding season, but the enlargement of the Senate Chamber required that the great dome of that apartment and its semicircular wall should be taken down, and that the arches and walls of the committee-rooms and the lobby adjoining the Chamber should be entirely abolished and much additional strength and solidity given to the whole structure. This produced the loss of one season's work on the north wing and took another season in undoing what had already been done."

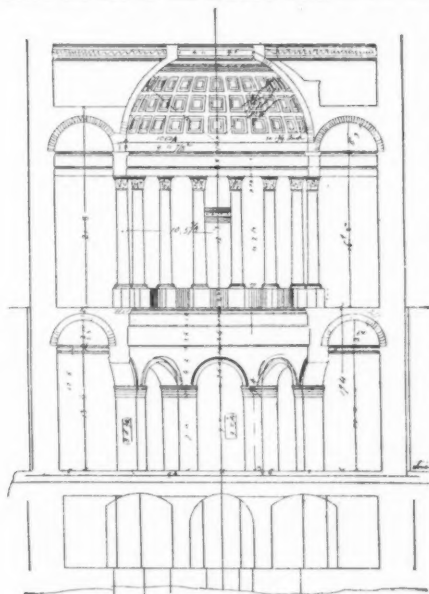


Fig. 42. Light-shaft in Senate-wing Hall.

that in this way the work would progress more rapidly.

During the spring and summer the work progressed slowly, according to the opinion of Congress and others interested. From early in April until the fall, Latrobe made a weekly report to President Madison,

showing the number of men at work at the end of each week. The number employed varied from ninety to a hundred.

The columns of Brescia in the House of Representatives, now Statuary Hall, seem to have given Latrobe considerable trouble, because of the difficulty he found in getting them quarried and cut.

September 24, 1817, the north wing was still without its roof-covering. The entablature was not complete for the House of Representatives, the columns in the Senate were not up and the doors and woodwork were still unordered.

Samuel Lane, on October 31, 1817, made Captain Peter Lenox Clerk-of-works at the Capitol. Lenox was transferred from a similar position at the President's House, and Charles Davis, who occupied the position at this time on the Capitol, was sent to the President's House.

Latrobe in a letter to Lenthall, 1806, stated that Thomas Jefferson favored Lenox's appointment to this position in 1803, but allowed Latrobe to make his own selection at that time.

Latrobe protested against removal of Davis, but Commissioner Lane insisted, as he thought for the sake of expediency and economy the change was necessary. He accuses Latrobe of often recommending men in every way unsuitable for the work and he transferred Captain Lenox "from a conviction of his abilities in every branch of the business which he would have to perform and the proof he has lately furnished of activity and success in the prosecution of the work at the President's House."

"My anxious desire is to accelerate, not retard the work at the Capitol; knowing my duties I shall scrupulously perform them. All I wish of you is attention to your own."

The appointment of Peter Lenox against the protest of Latrobe

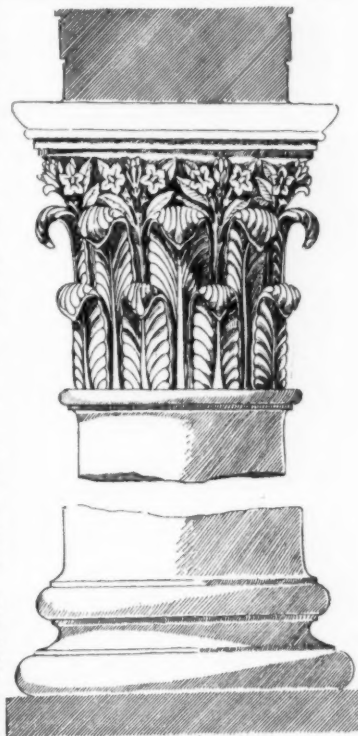


Fig. 43. Tobacco-plant Capital.

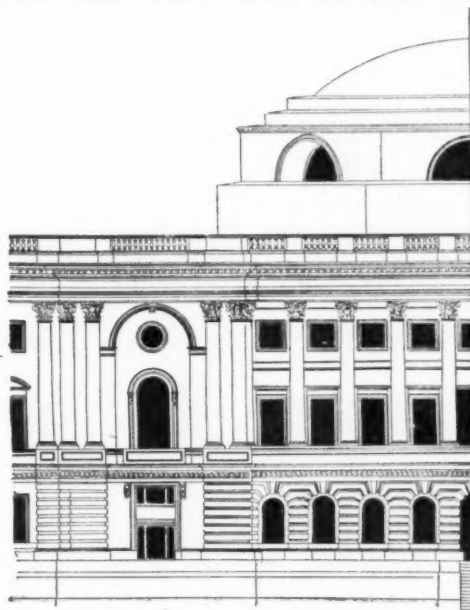


Fig. 44. Detail of West Front as proposed by Latrobe (not executed).

was the cause of Latrobe's sending in his resignation to President Madison, who does not seem to have raised any objection to this action, but referred it to the Commissioner through whom it should have come.

The Commissioner answered as follows:

B. H. LATROBE.

November 24, 1817.

Sir, — Having seen your letter to the President of the United States, resigning the appointment of architect of the Capitol, I have to inform you



Fig. 45. Map of Grounds and City Surrounding Capitol, made by Latrobe.

that your resignation is accepted and to request that you will deliver to Captain Lenox all the books, plans, instruments, etc., belonging to the public in your possession.

Yours, SAMUEL LANE,
Commissioner of Public Buildings.

Latrobe had nothing further to do with the supervision of the Capitol, although the larger portion of his designs in reference to interior work seems to have been carried out with little change.

Latrobe left his personal impress on the work as a designer as well as a superintendent. He made the original design for the reconstruction of the interior of the south wing or old Hall of Representatives. His modification of the north wing was so slight that Dr.



Fig. 46. Benjamin H. Latrobe.

Thornton's scheme, with the exception of details, remained as it was. He changed the western front of the central building (Fig. 44), and modified the portico on the east, as I have previously mentioned

(Fig. 29 a). He added the domical roof with cupolas over each wing.

A portrait¹ in the Capitol (Fig. 46) shows Latrobe as a man of striking personal appearance.

GLENN BROWN.

(To be continued.)

OLD LOMBARD AND VENETIAN VILLAS.²—II.

BERGAMO, September 28th. — We have been to-day to see the home of the other dead Bergamask worthy (it is curious that worthies should always be dead), Malpaga, the Castle of Bartolomeo Colleoni. We are all of us familiar with Colleoni's person; Verocchio represented him in that statue — equal almost to the antique Marcus Aurelius — which stands in Venice before the Church of SS. John and Paul. There he rides with eagle face beneath his helmet, making one mumble Dante's verse —

"Cesare armato dall'occhio grifagno,"

his iron-cased legs stiff-stretched, his gauntleted bridle-wrist bent, his corseleted strong body straight in the high pommels, the great charger stepping boldly out, riding with dauntless ease, it would seem, into eternity. As a matter of fact, however, he did the latter so very little that it is not easy to say, without consulting detailed histories of fifteenth-century warfare, where Colleoni *did* ride to. He seems never to have gained a famous battle or been engaged in an historic siege; he did not found dynasties or tyrannies like Francesco Sforza or Braccio; he never won the love of a queen-like Alen-dolo, nor was entrapped to death like Carmagnola. His fame is due, most likely, to great science in military things, and to the acquisition of great wealth. Besides, he was careful to erect monuments to his own glory; the elaborately carved chapel — a wonderful Renaissance toy — in Bergamo Cathedral, the frescos, now destroyed, in his former house in the upper town, are all self-glorification; I am not sure whether the statue at Venice was not erected with his own moneys. The political men of the fifteenth century were a terribly vulgar lot; their crimes, which English writers have tried to make romantic, ever since Tourneur, Massinger and Marston, were those of common felons and maniacs; their attitude towards the world, towards posterity, grotesque; lasting influence not one of them ever had over the institutions of his petty State. The true genius of those days was in the artists, who spoke for and through the people, and were not monsters of romance. And, but for the art, but for the sculptors of Rimini, but for the architects and painters of Urbino, the Bramantes and Luinis and Leonardos, what should we care now-adays for those despots, or would-be despots — Malatestas, Montefeltros, nay, even Sforzas? and, above all, of this glorious Colleoni, what would remain, save for that chapel of his, those frescos of Malpaga, that lovely tomb of his little daughter; above all, that statue in Venice?

I made these reflections, which any one may contradict or amplify, this afternoon before the frescos in the Castle of Malpaga. They represent the various glories of Colleoni's career. He enters Brescia surrounded by his captains; he presides over a splendid tournament; he sets out for the chase; he distributes splendid liveries to his followers; he receives kings and queens in his castle; he sits, finally, feasting at his own table, among gallant, bearded, Venetian nobles, and brocaded, splendid women, a sort of romance of chivalry, made some fifty years later out of the not over-chivalric details of a mercenary captain's life. But at Malpaga, the sword — that long sword stiff upon the condottiere's hip — has most emphatically been ground down to a sickle. The frescoed rooms are filled with frames, mats and all the apparatus for the rearing and despoiling of silkworms. The great hall is given over to the selecting and packing of the silkworm seed. Heaps of plucked maize ears litter the escutcheoned castle-yard, and the landings of the great staircase. Immense pumpkins — green, not yellow — lie between the pillars of the delicate belvedere loggias; the circle of long, low buildings, once the barracks of the condottiere's parti-colored troopers, are turned

¹ Benjamin Henry Latrobe: — Many of the facts of the following sketch are taken from a short Life of Latrobe by his son, J. H. B. Latrobe. John Henry Boneval de La Trobe, who was in the military service of the Prince of Orange, went with the Prince to England. Settled in Waterford. His son, Benjamin La Trobe, married Anna M. Ales, a Pennsylvanian Moravian, who was studying in England. Benjamin was one of three sons of this union. He was born May 1, 1763, in Yorkshire, England. Educated in England and the University of Leipzig, which he left in 1785. He studied architecture under Mr. Cockerill from 1786 to 1788, when he started in business for himself, becoming in 1789 "Surveyor of the Public Offices and Architect and Engineer of the City of London." 1790 he married Miss Lydia Sellon. 1793, on the death of his wife, he came to this country, influenced by a love of adventure and the democratic institutions of the country. He landed in Norfolk, Virginia, March 20, 1796.

From his arrival in this country until his death he was actively engaged in architectural and engineering work. Among other pieces he did may be mentioned the Penitentiary in Richmond, Va., the Centre House in Philadelphia, the Bank of Pennsylvania, St. John's Church, Washington, Catholic Cathedral, Baltimore. He was a linguist, speaking and writing several languages — a clear and forcible writer.

In 1800 he married the only daughter of Isaac Hazlehurst.

His long connection with the Capitol, eleven years, is described in the foregoing pages.

As engineer he constructed the original Chesapeake and Delaware Canal; helped to put steamboats on western rivers. He was engaged in erecting works for supplying the City of New Orleans with water when he died, September 3, 1820.

For further particulars in reference to Latrobe, see paper of J. H. B. Latrobe, American Institute of Architects; Convention 1880, Architectural Publication Societies' "Dictionary of Architecture." London. 1852-93, and the "Lives of Eminent Philadelphians." 1852, by Henry Simpson.

Wm. Strickland and Robert Mills worked on the Capitol as draughtsmen for Latrobe.

² An article by Vernon Lee in *Cosmopolis*. Continued from No. 1071, page 7.

into peasants' houses and barns and granaries. The moat, over which still creaks the wooden drawbridge, has become a vineyard and mulberry orchard; and great fig-trees strike root in the massive brick castle walls. The very towers, roofed and battlemented with a gallant swagger, are used for drying linen and parching maize; and our conductor looked out, over the red farm-roofs, the vine-trellises and mulberry tops, the green meadows dotted with cows, the squares of papery maize, up towards the amphitheatre of conical mountains, where Bergamo is piled majestically between her Alpine valleys, and down towards the immense Lombard plain, with its horizon marked by belfries and poplar clumps; looked round, very much as old Bartolomeo must have done when he suspected treason. But the invader, nowadays, was only a great storm of loose-meshed thunder-clouds, driving up from the distant, invisible Po. "It would be a pity if it rained hard just when they've begun picking the grapes," he remarked.

It did not; and, as we drove homeward in the pale, luminous sunset, the balls of the Sunday players at *tamburello* were flying high above the village plane trees, as high as the bronze saint who, in this former Venetian province, surmounts the extinguisher of the pointed belfries.

Asolo, Le Mura, Casa B., October 2d. — Here we are in the kingdom of Queen Catherine Cornaro, the mountain town — I had almost said village — which the Venetian Republic gave the widow of Lusignan in exchange for her realm of Cyprus. At the foot of the hills extends what was once her famous pleasure-garden: damp fields of parched maize, and brilliant green grass all dotted with lilac crocus. Among heaps of manure and rotting maize-husks stands her palace. The peasants who inhabit it are the most wretched I have ever seen in Italy, tattered, starved-looking. But the house which shelters their ragged selves and their fodder is still ornamented with frescos of faded but lovely color. Between the ghosts of escutcheon-bearing cupids, you can still trace Apollo pursuing Daphne, and a golden lady — Venice, or Queen Catherine herself (?) — riding a winged lion. Outside, the sickly little children slip and tumble about on the dung-heaps.

Our first morning at Asolo was market-day: the porticoed streets and little squares were crammed with men in blue homespun and odd Puritan hats, and women with kerchiefs folded turban-wise about their heads; also with flocks of sheep and droves of turkeys. It was only when the crowd had trickled down the hills, and the booths, the pottery, tinware, shawls, kerchiefs and beechwood pails and ladles were carted off, that one grew aware that the houses all round were palaces, and the village a little capital. For these windows with their broken pipkins of carnations, their petroleum boxes full of geranium and sweet basil, their lines of drying linen — these windows are of the delicate trefoiled *Ca'd'Oro* pattern, or the more majestic early Renaissance; and wherever the Asolans had been too poor to whitewash, there are frescos, streaks of lilac and orange, heads of heroes, coats-of-arms, or pomegranate patterns peeling away.

For, where the brokers drag contracting parties by the hand, and yell over the sale of sheep and turkeys, and the mercers bawl the praises of their coverlets and swaddling bands, four hundred and three years ago (October, 1489) the Queen of Cyprus made her triumphal entry under a canopy of cloth of gold, followed by the Rector of Venice (?), a Cypriot chaplain, and a secretary ("an excellent poet and no mean philosopher"); children bearing branches in front, and a dwarf carrying her train behind.

But to us English folk Asolo evokes romance deeper and more splendid than that of Catherine Cornaro; nay, if we think of her, is it not as "Kate the Queen" of the song? For down below are the mills where Pippa spun the silk, and up the hill a house, with long plant-houses, where Sebald and Ottima met, even as Romeo and Juliet did in that vault at Verona, and Shylock counted his money on the bridge at Venice. And at this moment, with the vines creaking in the wind, am I not writing on the lid of that spinet on which the poet fumbled for tunes for the theme, perhaps, of Galuppi's *toccata*?

Asolo, October 4th. — I seem to have got at last to the country I have so longed for and wondered about — the background country of Giorgione and his imitators, and of Titian, when under Giorgione's influence. This landscape (as was pointed out by Mr. Pater in his splendid essay) is so like certain English parkland in its foreground that one begins to doubt whether it exists in Italy at all, or ever did exist, save in the wishes of the painters. It is not the scenery which Titian uses in his later pictures, and Giorgione himself for his Moses and Solomon; there are neither mysterious lakes nor Alpine crags. It is, on the contrary, a landscape which seems made to restrain the fancy, to force the meditative mood back upon itself. Dells of soft grass closed-in by rounded knolls of autumnal trees, places shaped like a lute to catch and keep the music of calm afternoons and autumnal moods. No country could be made up principally of such landscapes; these are rare spots, answering to rare states of peace and meditative happiness, and it is the painter's selection which allows us to believe that they form a world apart. In reality, here, where one does meet them, they are surrounded by very different things: by mountain-sides with clinging villages; blue, wavy plain Venice-wards; valleys narrowing up to distant Alpine heights, or widening with great beds of shingle and shelves of rock, like that of the Piave, which Bellini must have thought of in his tragic moods, as backgrounds for desolate Gethsemanes beneath

rolling sunset clouds. The Giorgionesque spots are rare, and also very small. Only familiarity with the country, the habit, perhaps, of seeking shade and rest while rambling in these hills, the passing wish that friends and music and wine and beloved woman might be added to such cool and peaceful beauty, could have singled them out amongst the rest; and Giorgione, we know, was born but a few miles hence.

This country of Asolo is very grassy; even under the hillside vines grass grows instead of harvest stubble, and the grass sits short and soft, in deep folds and swellings, upon the uneven land. The hornbeam also grows freely, forming most of the hedges; and where the ground rises, chestnut-trees are grouped together, unclipped, and forming, like northern beeches, dome-like knolls. Where the little grove ends, at a dip, there will be a glimpse of distant blue hills; those of Vicenza, or the egg-shaped Euganeans, a ripple of ultramarine plain dotted with white houses catching the lower lights; perhaps, in a corner, a farmhouse or a pointed belfry of Venetian shape. The sheep, brown and white, nibble the juicy grass, and over the hedges comes the sound of invisible cow-bells. Autumn has begun turning the green trees to russet, evening to change the blue sky to green and opal. The naked nymph of the *fête champêtre* has gone to draw water at the well, cooling the glass jug first. Her sister and the two curly lads (one, surely, Giorgione himself) have stopped playing to watch the sheep coming home for the evening. In some hidden spot the young mother of the Giovannelli picture is suckling her baby in the shade, while the father, in crimson dress of man-at-arms, keeps watch yon side the brook. Farther off, who knows, Apollo may be pursuing Daphne close by the weir, and Cupid descending from sunset clouds above the white village church. These are the places. Rare spots, rarer moods, into which the painter has dreamily led us, following the embosoming, enveloping line of grass dells in the sunset, to the sounds of distant evening bells.

(To be continued.)

BOOKS AND PAPERS

IT would be curious to inquire into the probable development of American sculpture, as influenced by the resources for study, in the shape of collections of casts, which are already available in all our large cities, and are being rapidly accumulated in towns of the second class, and have found their way even into our public schools. It is from these collections that our future sculptors will inevitably derive their early inspirations, for the reason that they are, or will be, widely distributed and open to every one, and will form almost the only examples of figure-sculpture to be found in a country so poor as ours in works of art; and the wide selection of models which they present must favor a catholicity of taste which has not been hitherto a common feature of artistic education. We remember once visiting the Boston Museum of Fine-Arts with the sculptor Bartholdi. Passing through the archaic section of the sculpture galleries, his attention was arrested by the cast of the Gate of Lions at Mycenae. He had, apparently, never heard of this monument before, for he inquired what it was; but he was much impressed by the noble composition, and studied it long and carefully, expressing afterwards his admiration. It is needless to say that if Bartholdi, who is noted among French artists for the extensive range of his knowledge and accomplishments, had never heard of the Lion Gate, his fellow-craftsmen in Paris would not be likely to have a profound knowledge of archaic Greek sculpture; and, in point-of-fact, it is doubtful if many of them know anything at all about that subject, or if they know much about sculpture of any sort beyond the kind favored in the *atelier* in which they receive their training. St. Gaudens himself, an American by birth and early training and with all the American passion for gaining new ideas, completed his professional education in France without knowing anything of the French Romanesque sculpture, for which he afterwards, when his attention had been called to it by chance, conceived a great admiration. If the French, whose greatness in art is familiar to all the world, can train their faculties with so small a range of examples, what will be the effect, upon students of equal power of imagination, of a training of much wider scope. It will be said that the education of French artists is so thorough that they can appreciate good art in styles unfamiliar to them; and this is perfectly true; but it does not follow that the result is the same as if they were already familiar with a wide range of styles; and it is to the work of students who have sought the true principles of art in the work of all ages that we look, in this country, with anxious anticipation. That many of our artists will suffer from indigestion, through their incapacity for assimilating the mass of varied nutriment presented to their minds, is probable enough; but, for a strong digestion, a variety of nutriment is advantageous, and the great artist of the future will be one whose simplicity of style has been gained through a wide knowledge of all styles.

For the intelligent study of the great works of antique sculpture, something more is necessary than random inspection, even with the help of a bare list of names. Especially in archaic art, which, when properly understood, is perhaps more full of instruction than any other, is it desirable to lead the student carefully, giving him the information necessary to enable him to penetrate the unprepossessing

exterior, and discern the workings of the spirit of the artist, struggling to break the bonds of precedent and ignorance, to realize the vision by which it is possessed. In Mr. Robinson's book,¹ which, far from being a dry string of labels, is, practically, an interesting treatise on Greek and Roman sculpture, such information of this sort as is available is presented, in such a way as to make a four of the sculpture-rooms in the Boston Museum of Fine-Arts with its aid an excellent introduction to the study of sculpture from the artist's point-of-view, as well as from that of the archaeologist; and it is much to be hoped that students of art, among whom students of architecture are now, in this country, definitely ranked, will not fail to make trial of it. Although the numbering of the articles in the Catalogue of course follows that of the subjects in the Boston Museum, it will not be difficult to identify the same subjects in any large collection; so that the book will be just as valuable, if not, perhaps, quite so convenient, in New York, or Chicago, or Cincinnati, or Detroit, as in Boston.



[Contributors of drawings are requested to send also plans and a full and adequate description of the buildings, including a statement of cost.]

ENTRANCE PORTICO: TOWN-HALL, BILLERICA, MASS. MESSRS. H. LANGFORD WARREN AND LEWIS H. BACON, ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS, BOSTON, MASS.

[Gelatin Print, issued with the International and Imperial Editions only.]

ACCEPTED DESIGN FOR THE EAST ORANGE NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, EAST ORANGE, N. J. MESSRS. LUDLOW & VALENTINE, ARCHITECTS, NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE building is to be built of a light-buff brick, with stone trimmings throughout the first story and terra-cotta above. It is to have a granite base course, and exterior steps of the same material. The interior is to be trimmed with oak and ash throughout, with mosaic tile vestibule floors and Georgia pine elsewhere.

HOUSE FOR LOUIS CABOT, ESQ., BROOKLINE, MASS. MESSRS. STURGIS & CABOT, ARCHITECTS, BOSTON, MASS.

HOUSE FOR PROFESSOR SCHWAB, NEW HAVEN, CONN. MESSRS. STURGIS & CABOT, ARCHITECTS, BOSTON, MASS.

COMPETITIVE DESIGN FOR THE EAST ORANGE NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, EAST ORANGE, N. J. MR. R. K. MOSLEY, ARCHITECT, NEW YORK, N. Y.

[The following named illustrations may be found by reference to our advertising pages.]

PALAZZO FARNESE, CAPRAROLA, ITALY: PORTION OF PAINTED CEILING IN THE HALL OF COUNCIL.

GROUP OF WROUGHT-IRON GATES.

GROUP OF PULPITS, ETC.

GROUP OF URBAN CHURCHES.

[Additional Illustrations in the International Edition.]

TOWN-HALL, BILLERICA, MASS. MESSRS. H. LANGFORD WARREN AND LEWIS H. BACON, ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS, BOSTON, MASS.

[Gelatin Print.]

THE building is of common Eastern brick laid in Flemish bond throughout with white-mortar joints. The stone trimmings are of Bedford, Indiana, limestone. The building contains on the ground story: the town offices, a large banquet-hall with adjoining kitchen and a lock-up. The second story is occupied by the main hall with entrances, cloak-rooms, stage and dressing-rooms. The woodwork of the interior is selected cypress.

THE BRANDENBURG GATE, POTSDAM, PRUSSIA. GEORG CHRISTIAN UNGER, ARCHITECT.

[Gelatin Print.]

THIS gateway, built in 1770, and in its time held the finest piece of work in the town, is based on the triumphal arches at Rome. Like the Berlin Gate it originally formed part of the town wall. The structure measures twelve metres to the main cornice, while the attic adds three metres to the height. The central archway is five metres in width, and has a depth of nine metres. The figures in the spandrels are by the sculptor Gerrin and the coat-of-arms and supporters above were modelled by the sculptor Jenner.

ENTRANCE TO IMPERIAL STAIRCASE IN THE RÖMER [TOWN-HALL], FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, GERMANY.

[Gelatin Print.]

ALTHOUGH the curious large and interesting guild-hall known as

¹ "Catalogue of Casts, Part III, Greek and Roman Sculpture." Museum of Fine-Arts, Boston: By Edward Robinson, Curator of Classical Antiquities. Revised 1896. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

"der Römer" dates from 1602-7, the feature here shown is to be found in addition in the smaller court-yard, which was built about the middle of the eighteenth century.

DWELLING-HOUSE IN CHARLOTTENBURG, PRUSSIA. HERR F. GOTTLÖB, ARCHITECT.

THIS plate is copied from *Architektonische Rundschau*.

COMPETITIVE DESIGN FOR TECHNICAL INSTITUTE AND LIBRARY, WEST HAM, ENG. MR. J. M. BRYDON, ARCHITECT.

THIS plate is copied from the *Builder*.

CORNER OF BILLIARD-ROOM: WEST DEAN PARK, SINGLETON, NEAR CHESTER, ENG. MESSRS. ERNEST GEORGE & PETO, ARCHITECTS.



THE FRENCH NATIONAL LIBRARY. — The accommodation for readers in the Salles de Travail of the National Library at Paris, writes a *Pall Mall* correspondent, is becoming insufficient for the ever-increasing crowd of writers and artists who flock there from all parts of the world. In the main reading-room it has been impossible during the winter to find a seat after two o'clock. The increase in the number of students has been marked within the last year. In 1894 the readers numbered 135,170, and the works consulted 444,435; in 1895 these figures grew to 135,485 readers and 447,486 books. The public reading-room had during last year 59,963 readers, to whom 78,774 books were supplied. In the manuscript room, frequented by the erudite, 35,366 valuable original records were consulted. There has been a similar demand upon the print department. This constantly increasing pressure upon the accommodation has called the attention of the central administration to the necessity of extending the library buildings in the line of the Rues Colbert and Vivienne, and it is understood that the carrying-out of this undertaking will not be much longer delayed. The architect, M. Pascal, estimates the cost at \$280,000, the expense of which would be spread over five or six years. The scheme provides for the building in the Rue Vivienne of a vast oval reading-room, with shelf room for 15,000 volumes available always for public reference. This room is to stand in a building by itself, is to be lighted by electricity, and to be open in the evening. In addition to the 15,000 volumes to which the public will have unrestricted access, all the other works in the library will be supplied during the day on the customary application. This will be a boon that has long been desired. — *Pall Mall Gazette*.

WHY A PORTRAIT'S EYES FOLLOW YOU. — Wollaston's curious discovery was, that by adding to each pair of eyes a nose directed to the right or the left, the eyes lose their front direction and look to the right or left according to the direction of the nose. By means of a flap representing the lower features in a different position, as Dr. Wollaston remarks, "a lost look of devout abstraction in an uplifted countenance may be exchanged for an appearance of inquisitive archness in the leer of a younger face turned downward and obliquely toward the opposite side." As by changing the direction of the lower features we change the direction of the eyes, so by changing our position the eye of the portrait apparently follows us. If a vertical line be drawn through the tip of the nose and half way between the eyes, there will be the same breadth of head, of cheek, of chin and of neck on each side of this middle line, and each iris will be in the middle of the whole of the eye. If we now move to one side, the apparent horizontal breadth of every part of the head and face will be diminished, but the parts on each side of the middle line will be diminished equally, and at any position, however oblique, there will be the same breadth of face on each side of the middle line, and the iris will be in the centre of the whole of the eyeball, so that, being on a flat surface, the iris will be seen in front of the picture or obliquely. Brewster illustrates the subject in various ways and to him we refer, as well as to Wollaston's original memoir, in *Philosophical Transactions* for 1824. — *Notes and Queries*.

AN EARLY STATUE OF WASHINGTON. — The oldest statue of General Washington that exists is to-day used as a tobacco sign. It is the same memorial which stood in Battery Park for over a half century, was then moved to Washington Square, in 1843, where it remained until it was replaced by the beautiful white-marble arch — to-day the pride of New York City. It was during the Centennial in New York that the old wooden statue was removed to the court-yard on Chambers Street. Later it was sold at public auction for \$300 to an antique collector, named Jacques, who kept it in his collection until his death. It was again sold at auction to David L. Schiff for a much smaller sum, and it was used as an ornament in front of his cigar store. The statue stands ten feet high, and is cut out of one solid block of oak, and weighs 800 pounds. It presents Washington in continental dress, blue coat, brass buttons, buff breeches, riding-boots, yellow vest, and ruffled shirt-front. The left hand rests on the hip and holds an old-time cocked hat. Worn and weather-beaten as the statue is, yet it is a very remarkable piece of work. — *The Churchman*.

THE VALUE OF LORD LEIGHTON'S HOUSE. — After Lord Leighton's death, his executors were ready to accept £35,000 for his house at Kensington and its contents. If any one had purchased the property, he would have made a wonderfully good bargain, for the recent sale of the contents of the house realized more than £35,000, while the house itself is worth £15,000. — *N. Y. Evening Post*.

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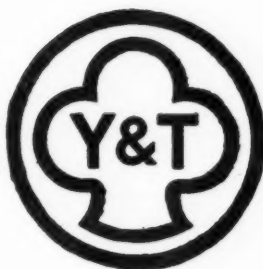


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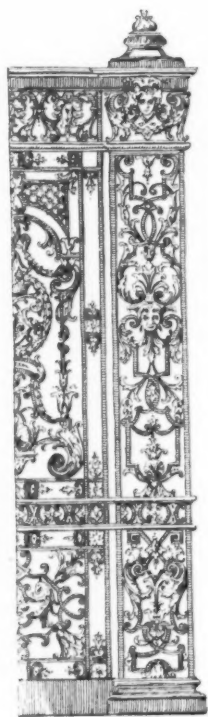
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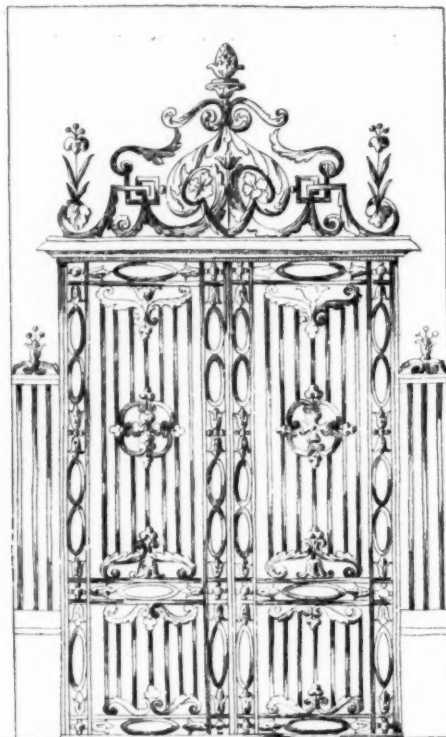
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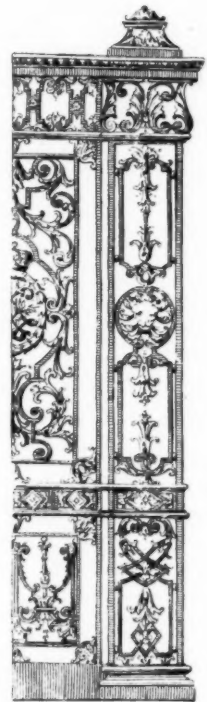
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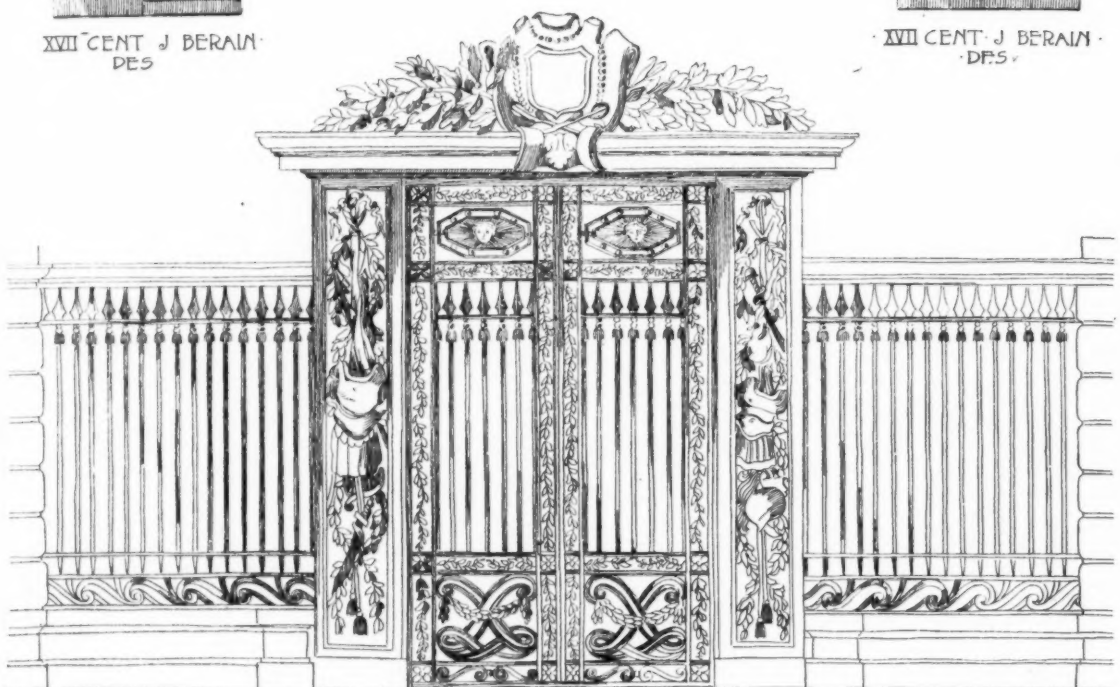
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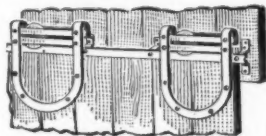
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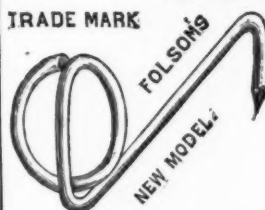
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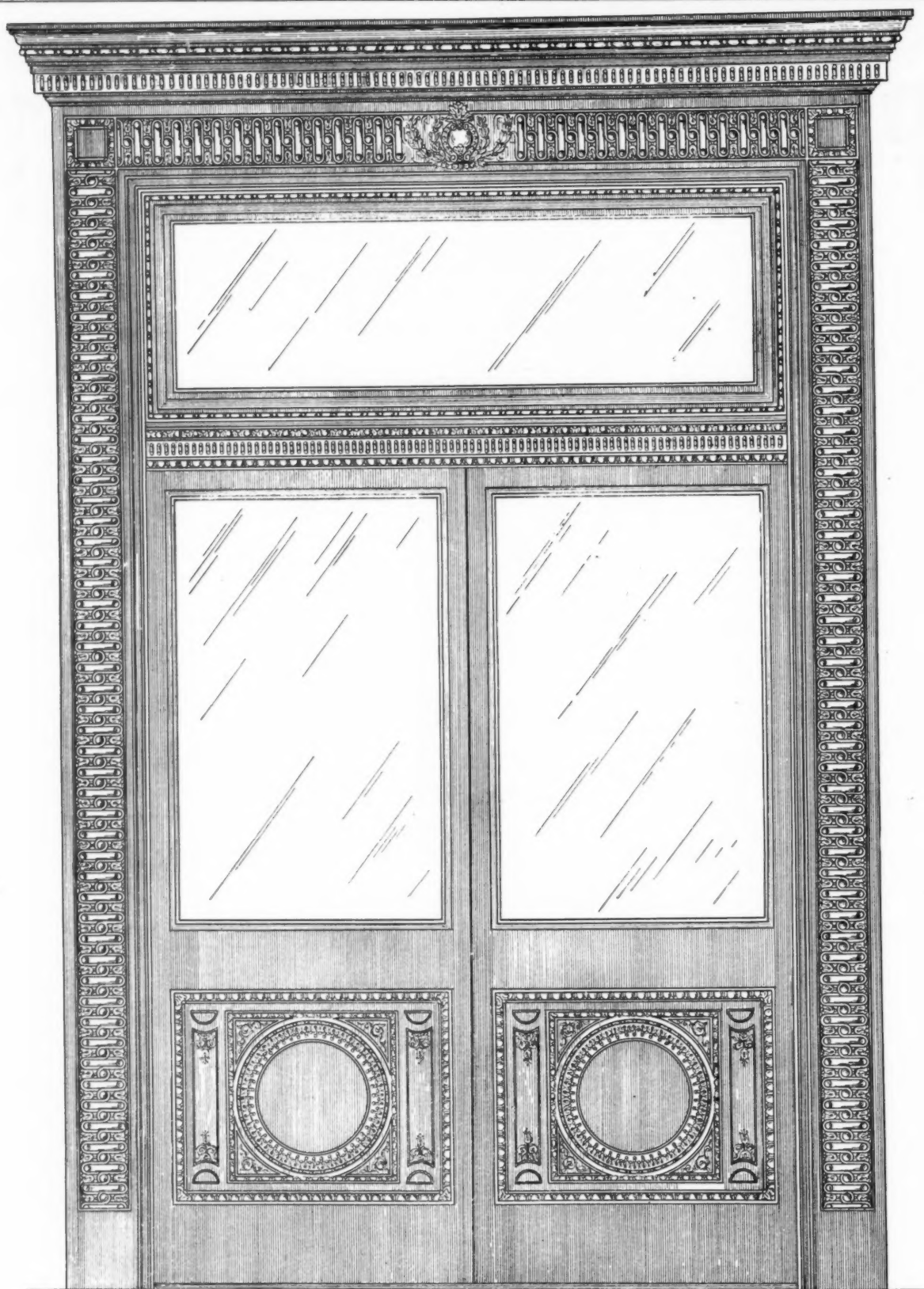
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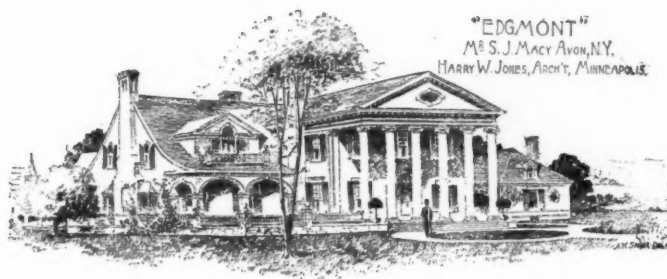
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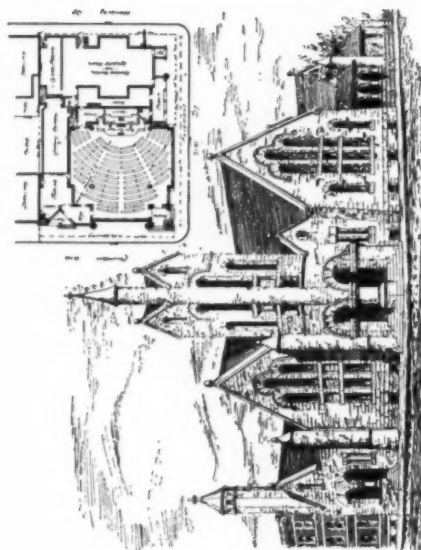
NO. 1174 SPECIAL.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

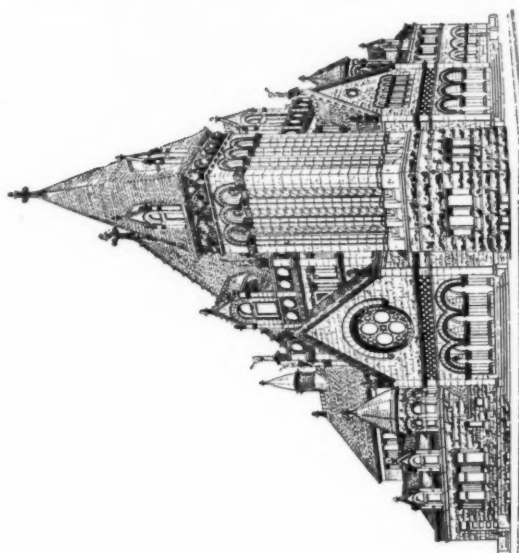
SAMUEL CABOT, Sole Manufacturer,

BOSTON, MASS.

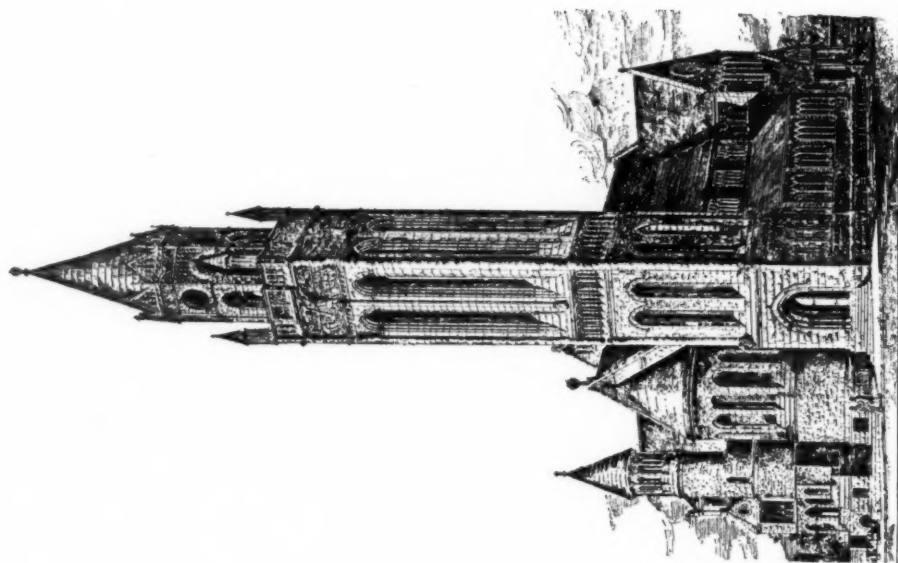
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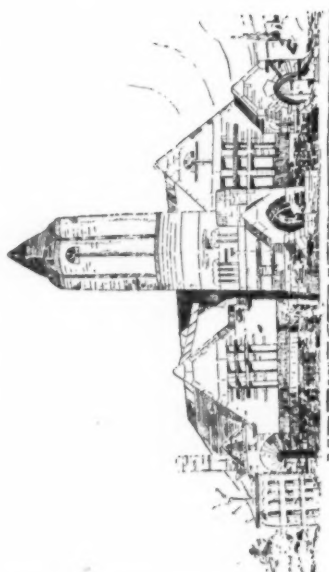
Columbia Avenue Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Pa.



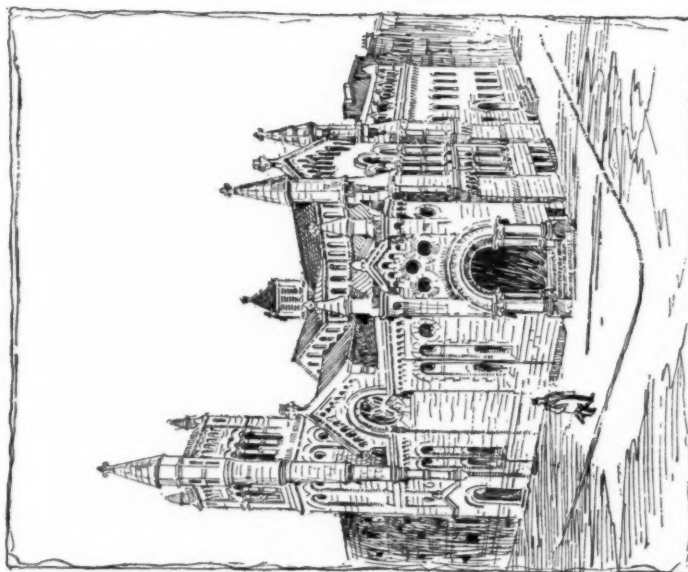
Design for First Baptist Church, New York, N. Y.



St. James Episcopal Church, New York, N. Y.



M. E. Church, Cedar Falls, Ia.



First M. E. Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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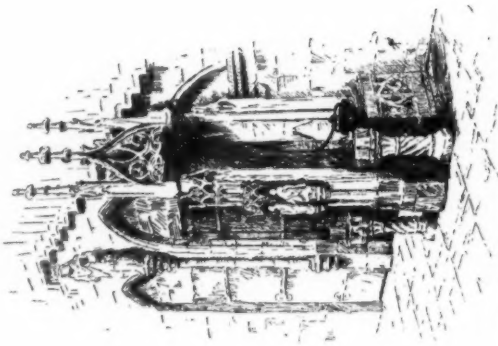
to sell POTSDAM RED SANDSTONE, and we are selling it. Its qualities and appearance are pretty well known to architects;—that it can be had at competitive prices is not so well known and this is what we are anxious to prove. Will you not give us the opportunity?

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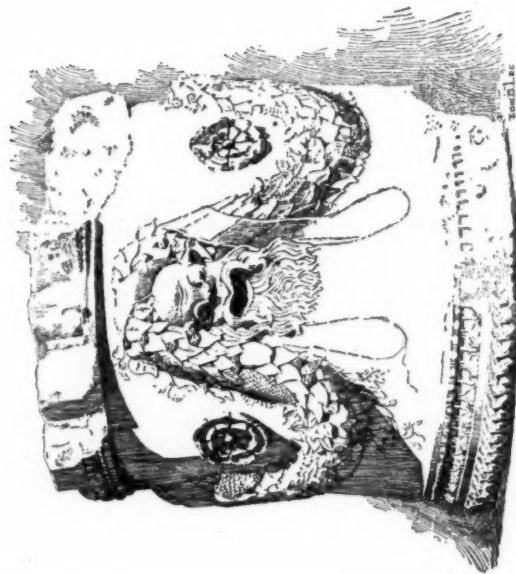
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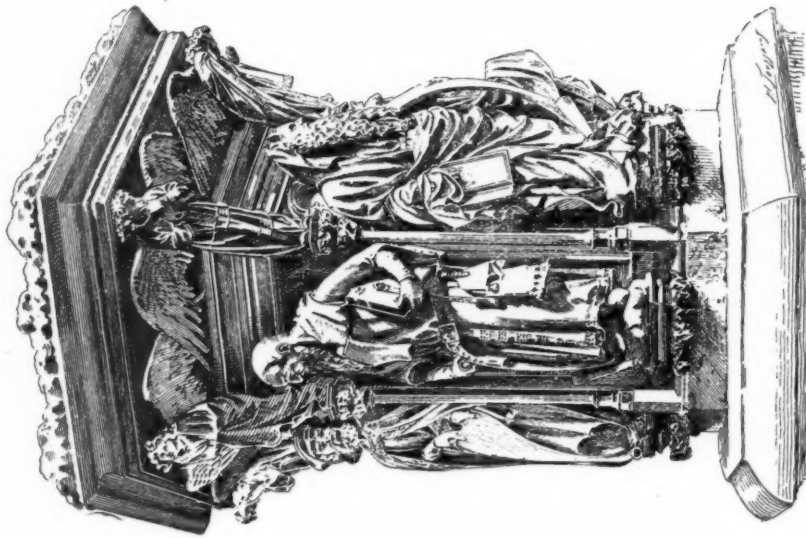
POTSDAM, N. Y.



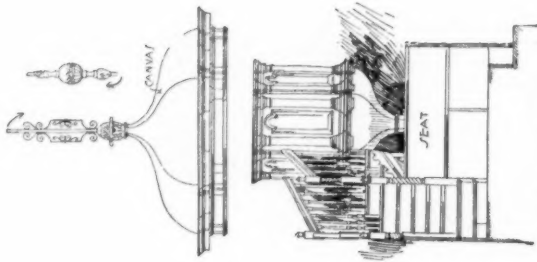
Draw-well, Cathedral of St. Peter, Regensburg, Germany.



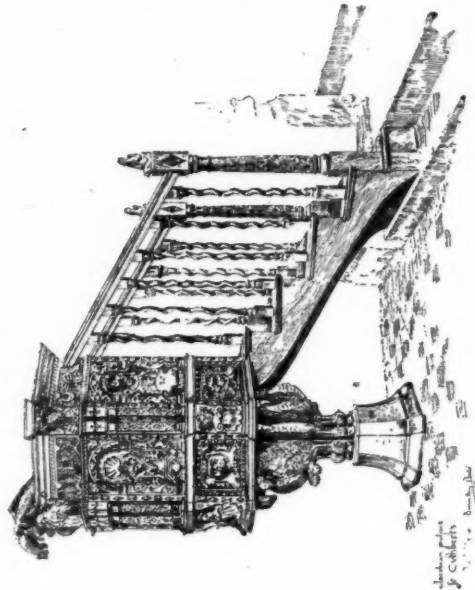
Greek Altar, Theatre of Dionysos, Athens.



The Well of Moses, Dijon, France.



In King's Chapel, Boston, Mass.



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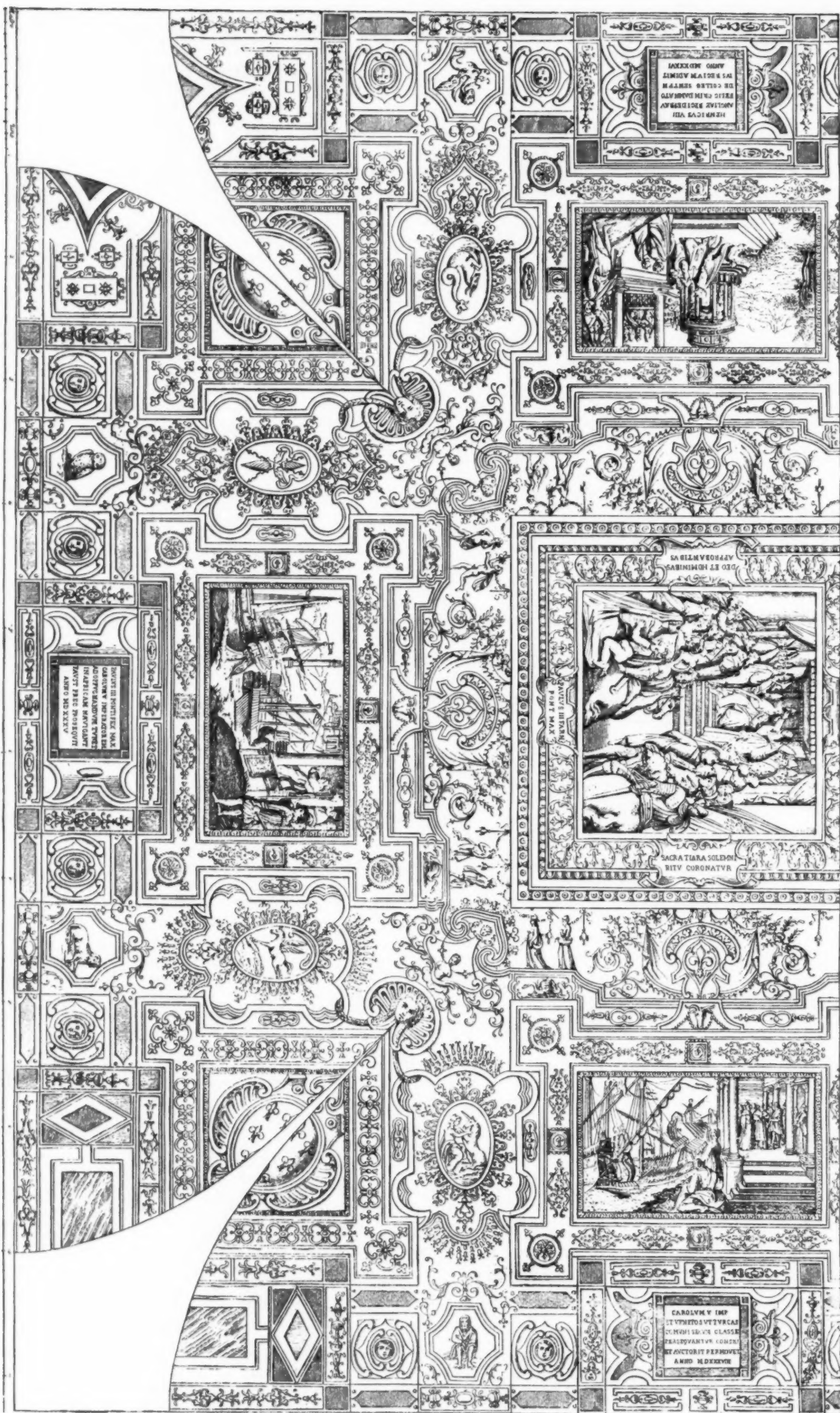


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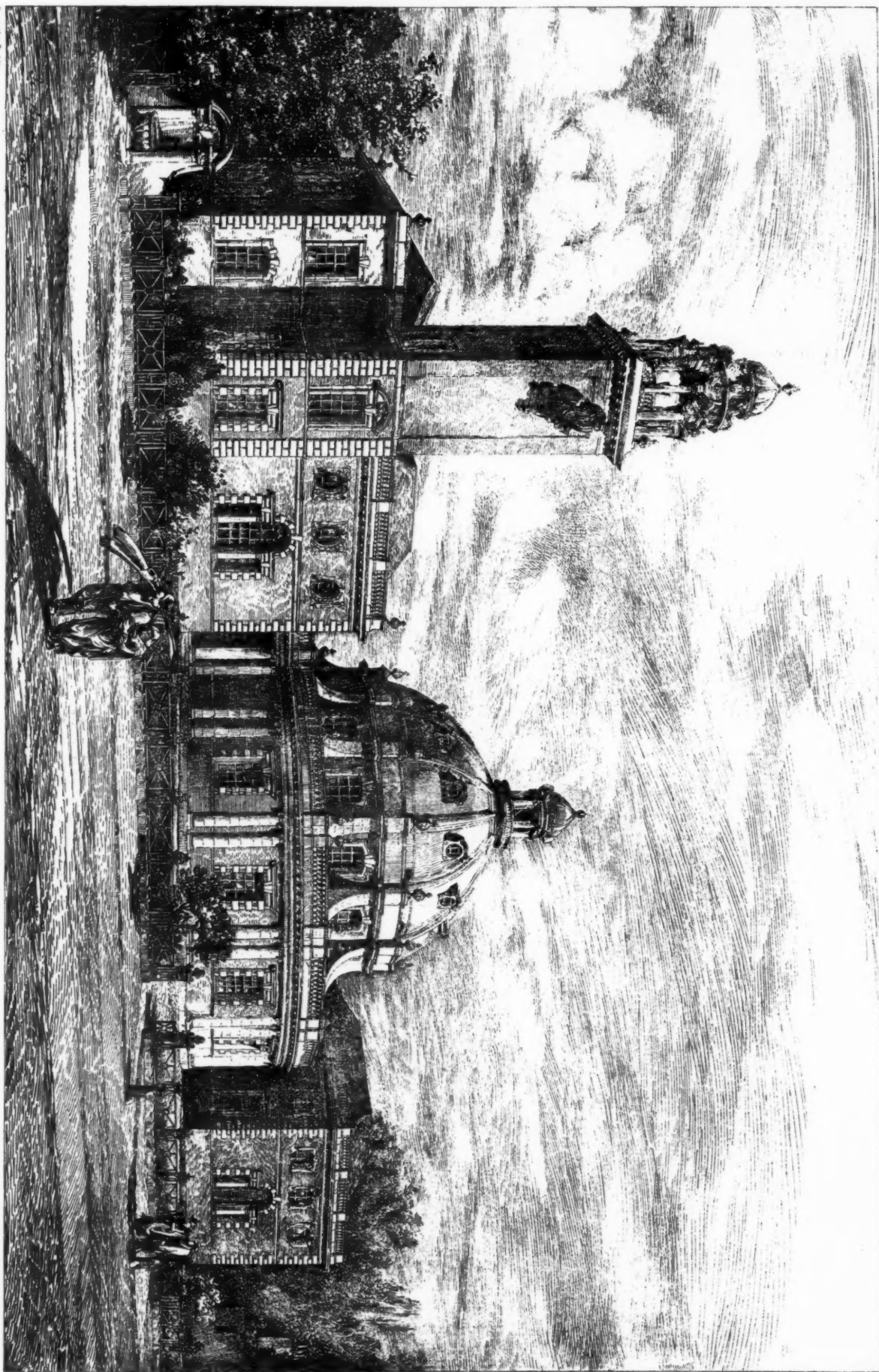
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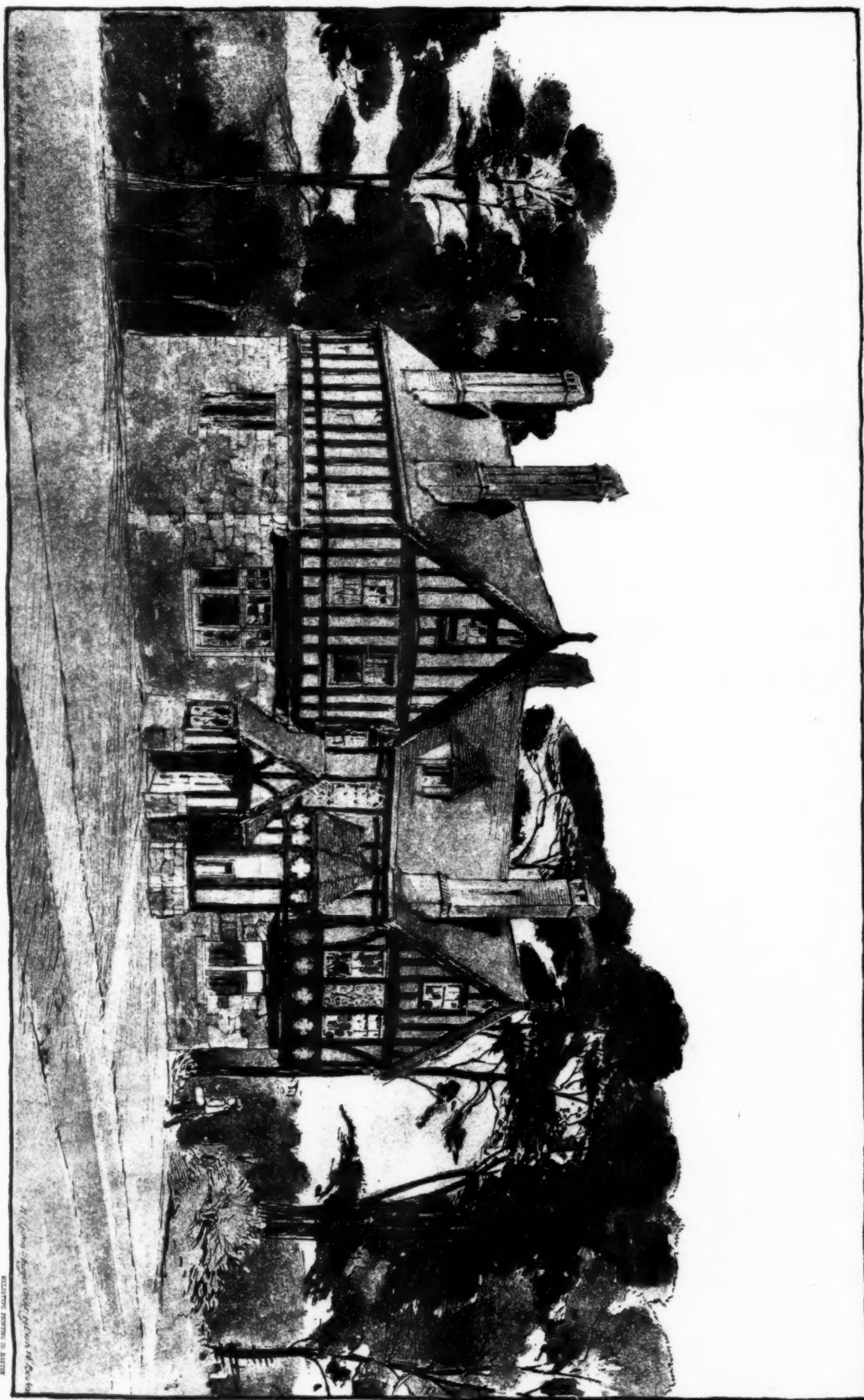
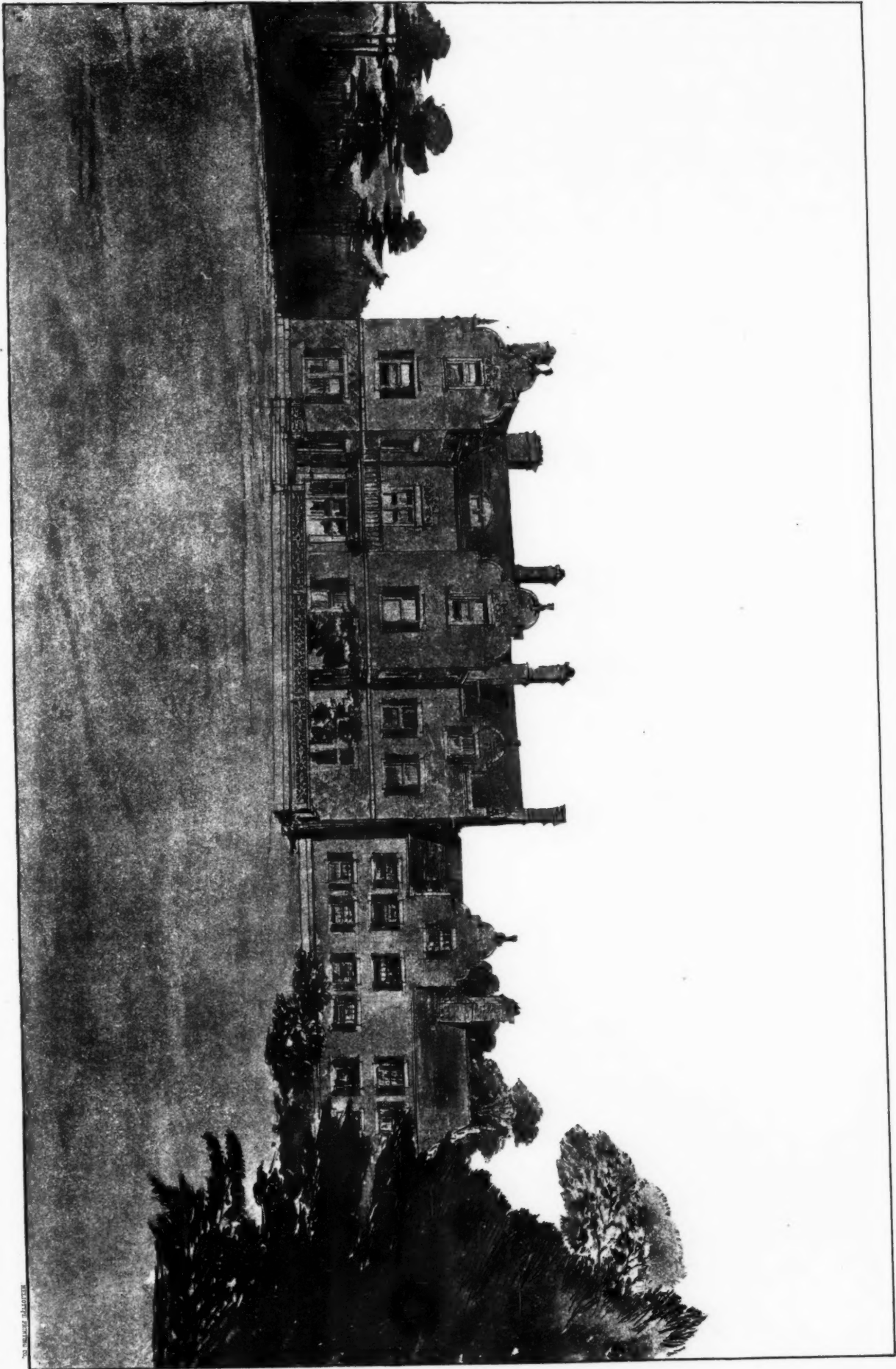


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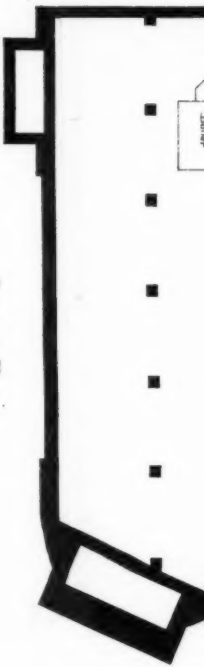
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WEST DEAN PARK, SINGLETON.
BILLIARD ROOM COSY
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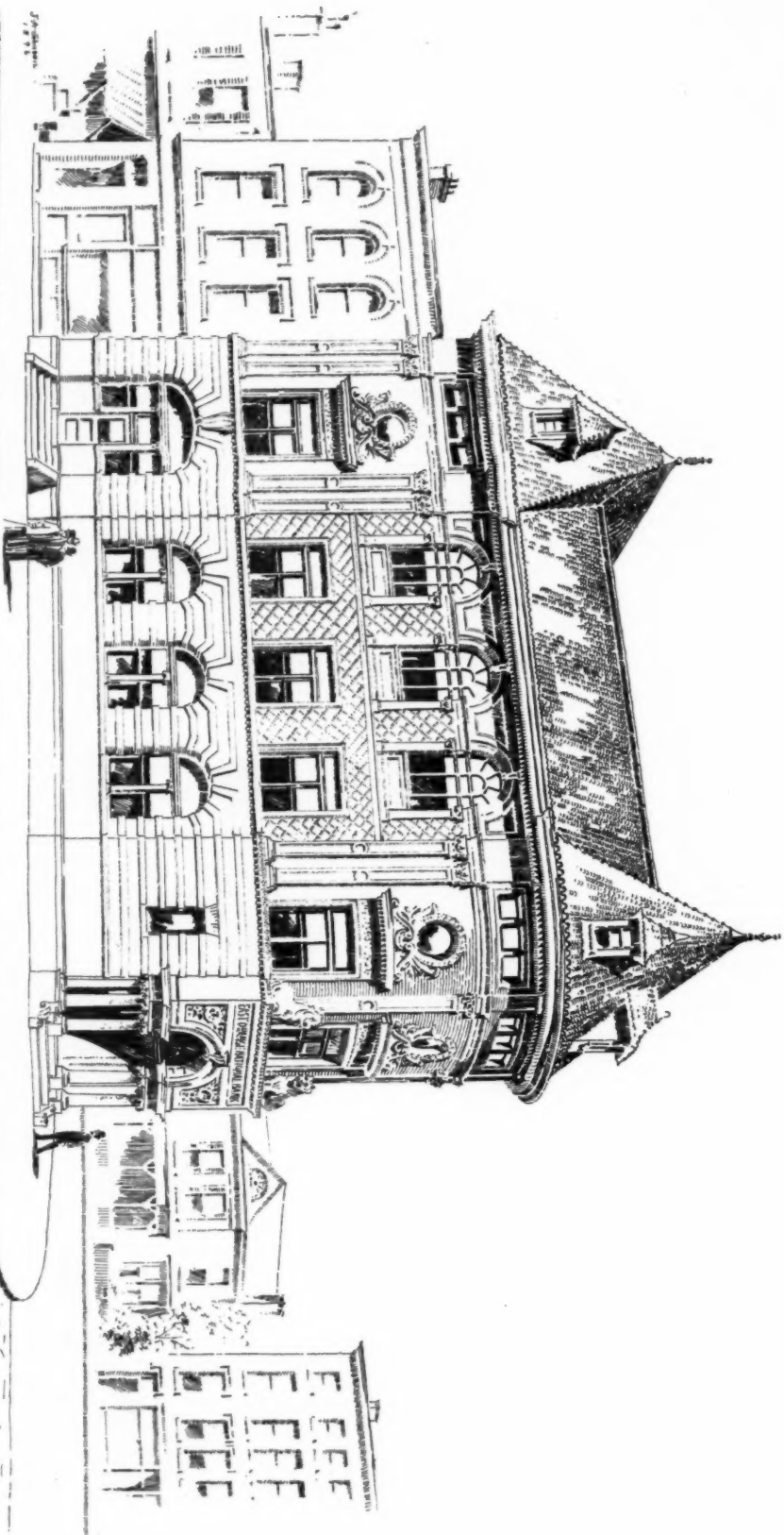
SINGLETON, NEAR CHICHESTER.
ROOM COSY CORNER.
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CELLAR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

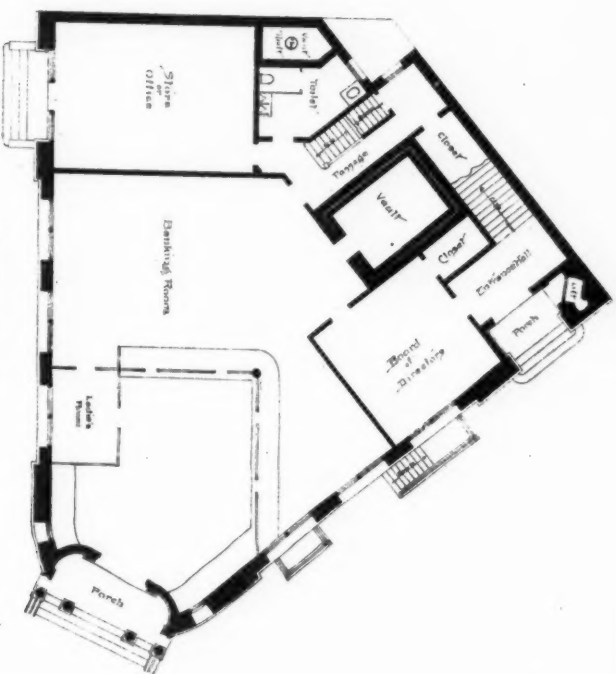


Richard H. Mealey
architect

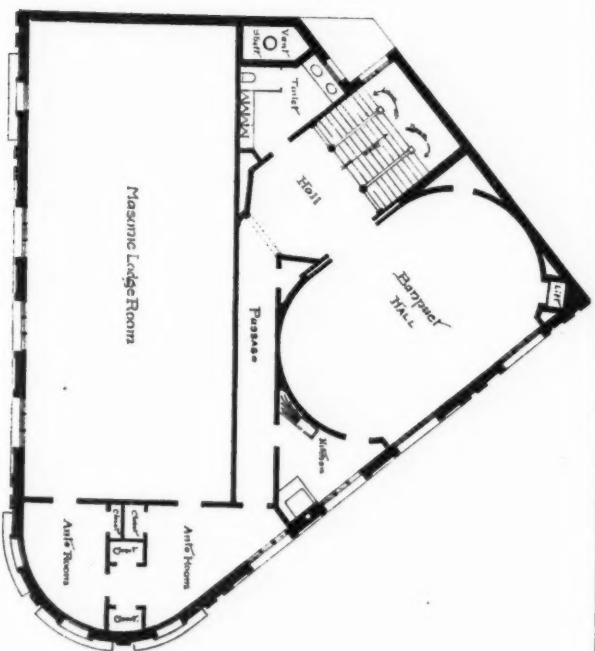
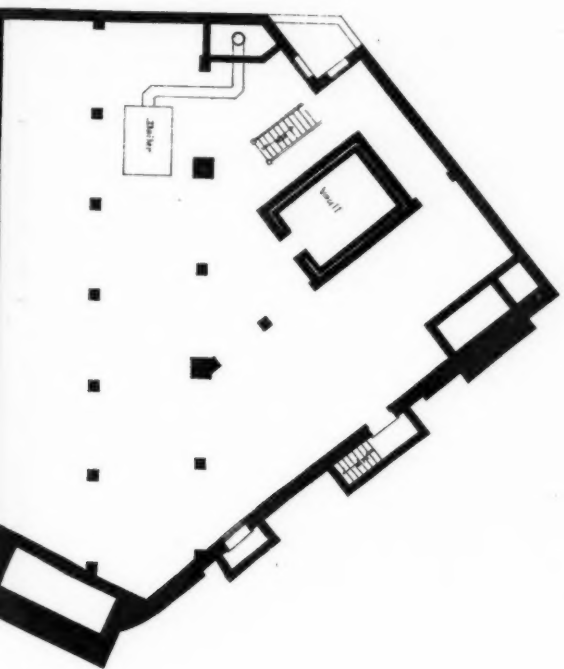
CONTRACTING OUT THE AMERICAN ECONOMY TO FOREIGN FIRMS FOR

Submitted by

Yours Truly
Richard H. Mayley
Architect.

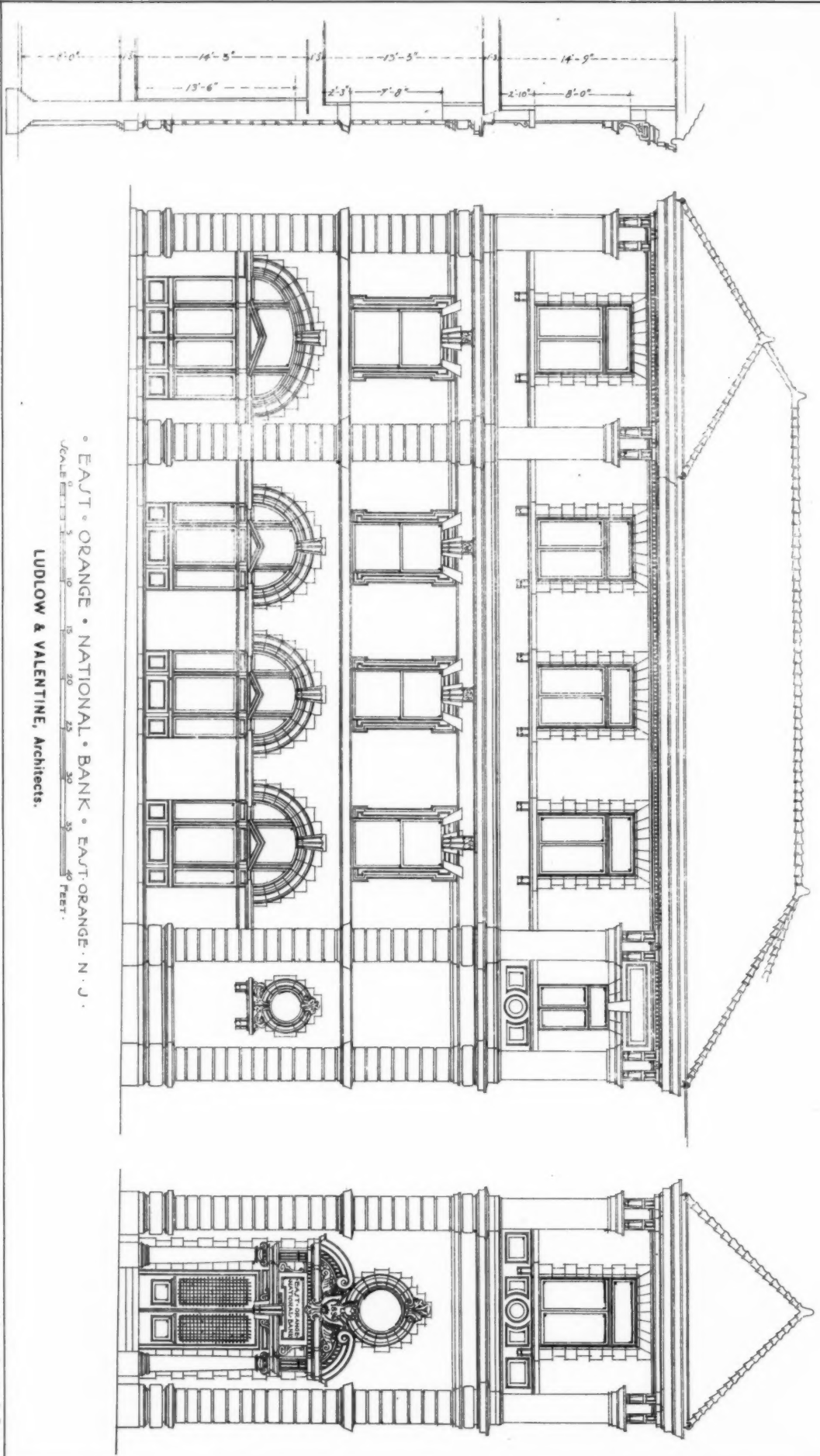
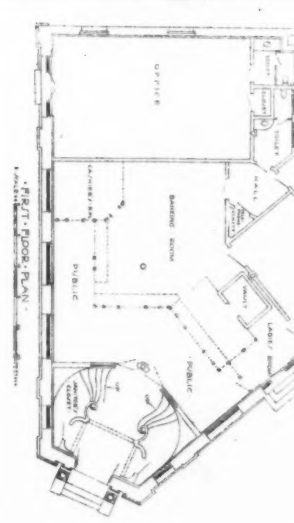


FIRST FLOOR PLAN



THIRD FLOOR PLAN

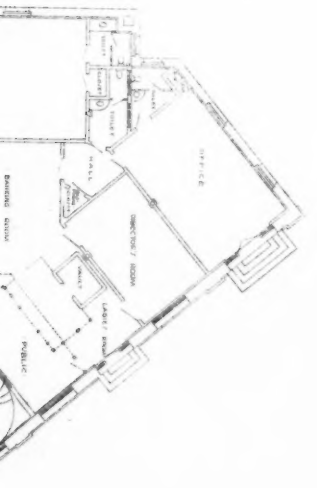
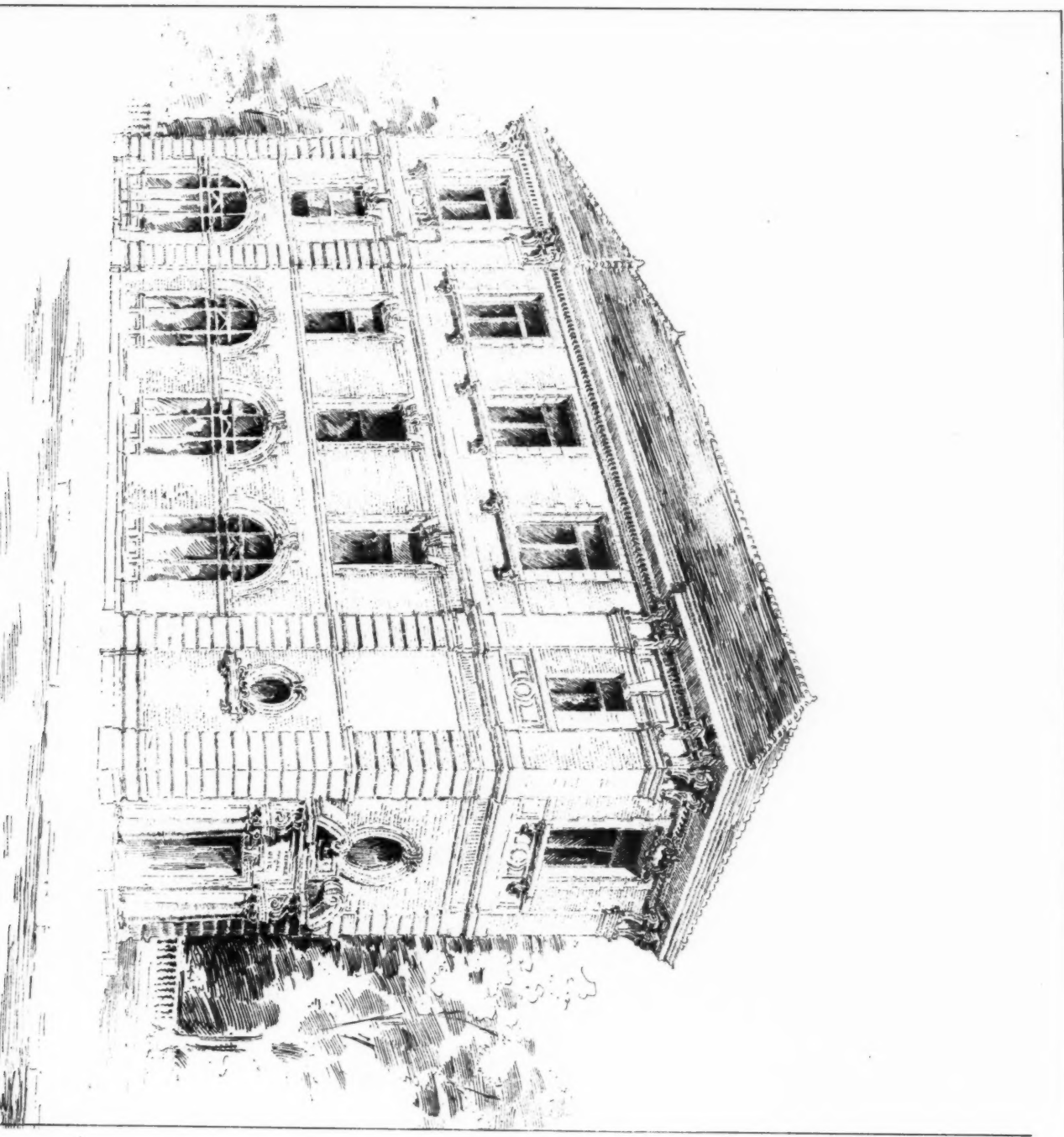




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AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, SEPT. 5 1896.

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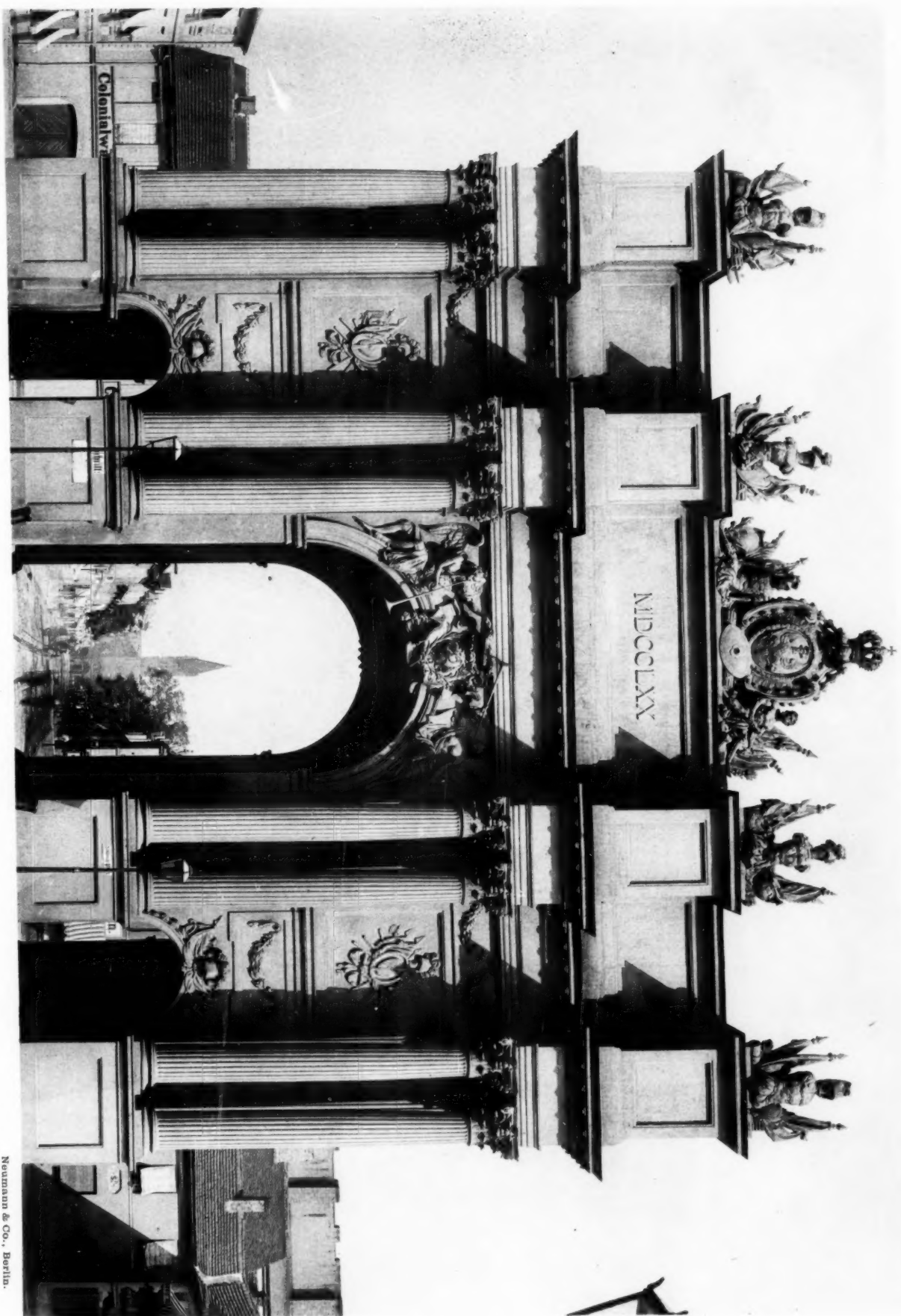


Blätter für Architektur.

Neumann & Co., Berlin.

SIDE ENTRANCE TO NEW MARKET-HOUSE, DRESDEN, SAXONY.

RETTIG & FISCHER, ARCHITECTS.



Blätter für Architektur.

THE BRANDENBERG GATE, POTSDAM, PRUSSIA.
GEORG CHRISTIAN UNGER, ARCHITECT.

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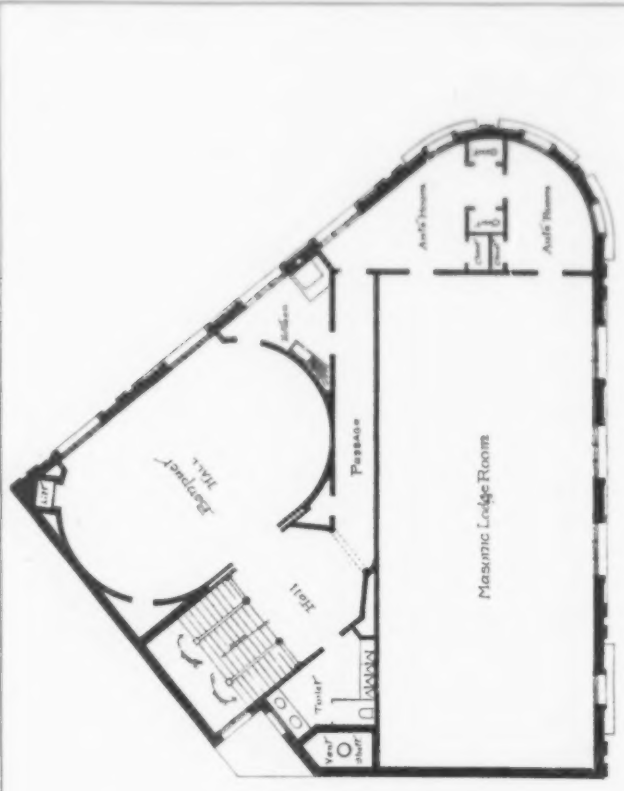
Neumann & Co., Berlin.

ENTRANCE TO IMPERIAL STAIRCASE IN THE "RÖMER" [TOWN-HALL],
FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, GERMANY.

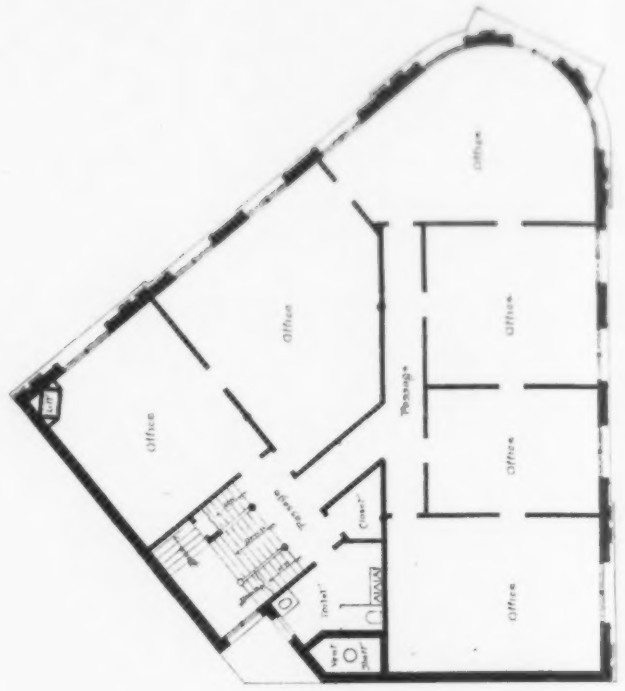
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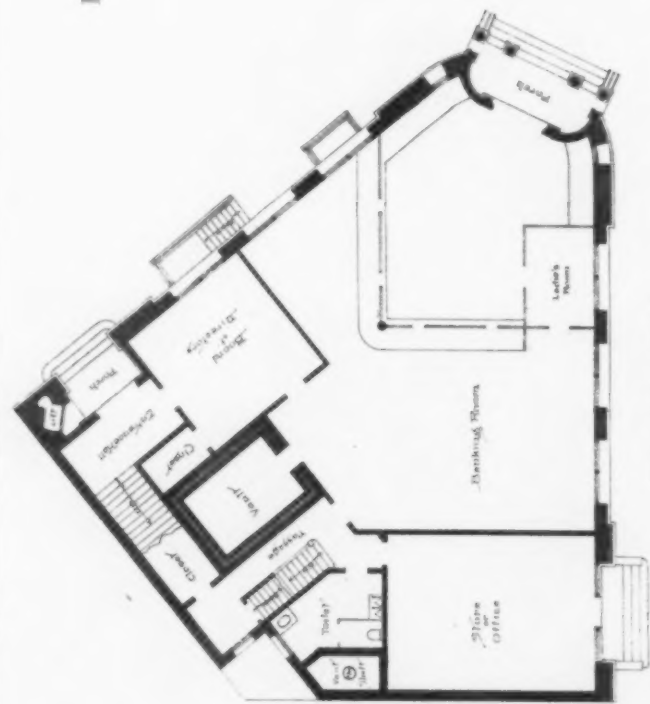
Submitted by
YOUNG & TRULY
Richard H. Mosley
Architect



THIRD FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



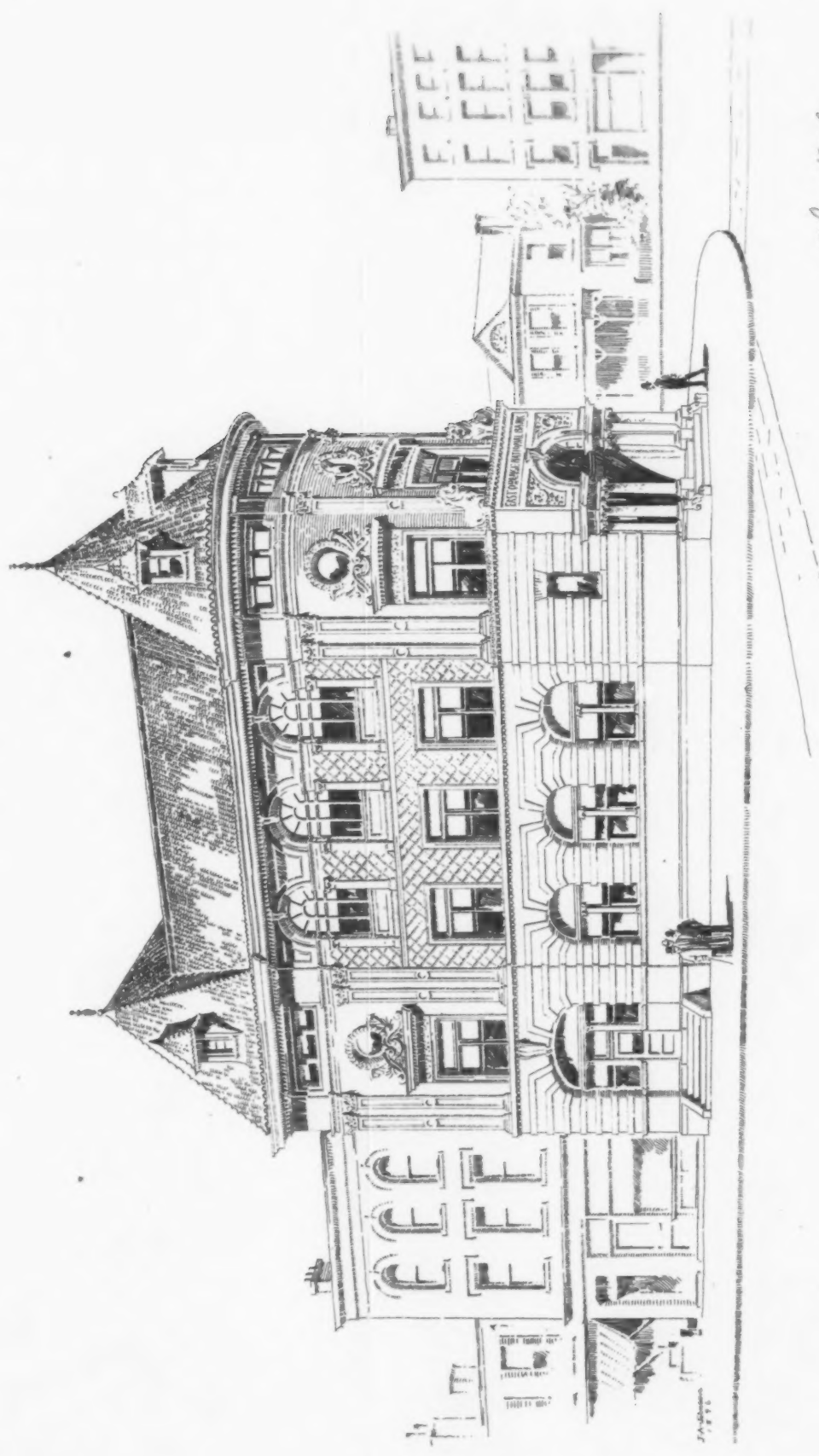
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



CELLAR PLAN

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

CELLAR PLAN



Richard H. Mesley
Architect



THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

AND BUILDING NEWS

ADVERTISERS' TRADE SUPPLEMENT.

No. 171.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1896.

VOLUME LIII.
No. 1080.

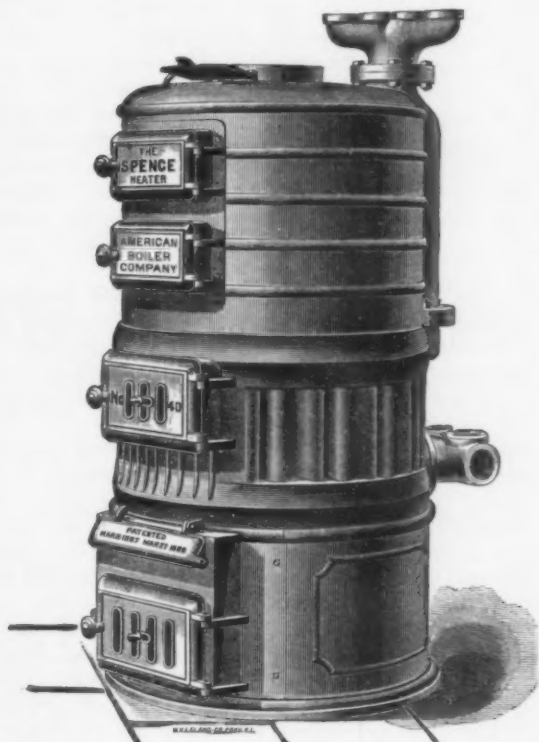
THE SPENCE HOT-WATER HEATER.

THE "Spence" Heater has been brought very prominently before the trade and general public and has, on account of the universal satisfaction which it has given, established for itself a very commendable

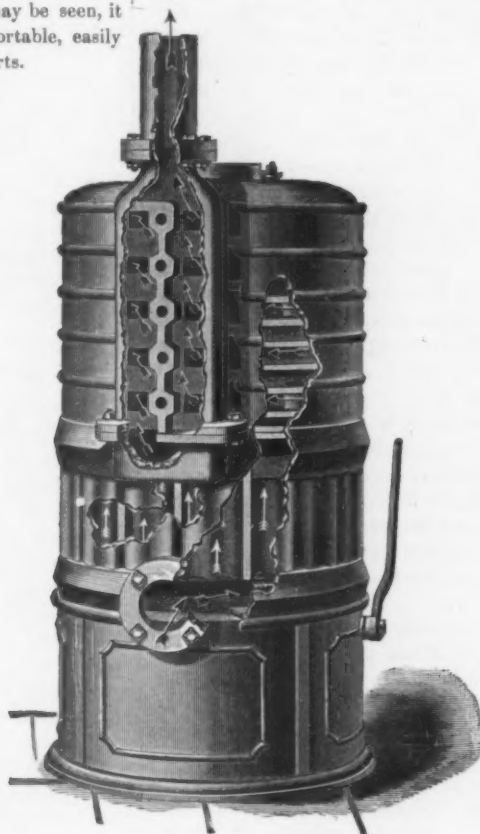
reputation. It is combined with simplicity and beauty of design.

A general idea of the construction of the "Spence" may be obtained by referring to the accompanying cuts. As may be seen, it is sectional in construction, portable, easily set up, and composed of few parts.

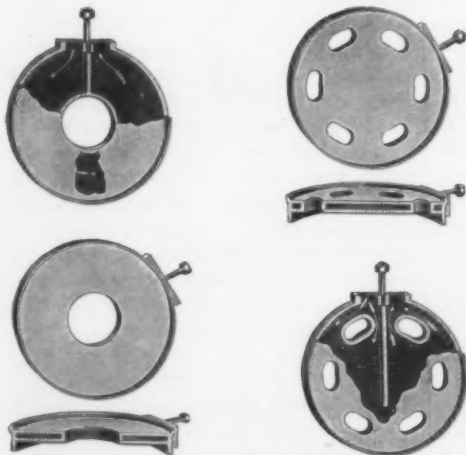
of these flues in each section is equal to the area of the opening for smoke pipe, hence the surface of each is in every part equally



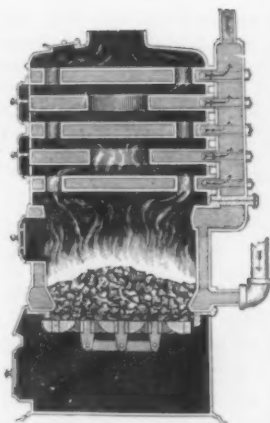
"Spence" Hot-water Heater.



View of Water Back Connections.



Showing Construction of Sections.



Showing action of Fire.

reputation. This heater represents the development of over thirty years of study and labor on the question as to how economy, durability and efficiency could best be com-

The sections are of two distinct patterns, one having a single smoke-flue in the centre and the other having six smoke-flues distributed in the form of a hexagon. The area

affected by the products of combustion in their passage through, and none go to waste into the chimney. Through the clean-out doors all parts of these sections requiring to be cleaned are easily accessible.

The firepot is of a form of construction which, after exhaustive experiments, has been found to be the best adapted to hot-water heating; no fire-brick, or other non-conductor being used, the heating-surface is most efficient. The feed door is fitted with a gas damper and is sufficiently large, even in the smallest sizes, to permit the admission of an ordinary coal-shovel. The grate, which combines the rocking and dumping principles, is so constructed as to allow for liberal air spaces, thus assuring perfect and complete combustion of the fuel. It works with very little effort and acts alike upon all portions of the fire, removing ashes as effectually near the edges of the firepot as in the centre.

From the cut of the water-post section it may be seen that the only joints are those

which connect each section with the water-post at the back; also that each section is an independent heater, the water passing through only one section and not having to traverse the successive sections above. This feature of construction permits the waterways to any section to be closed by a blank gasket and the balance of the system to be run without it. This is of incalculable value in case of accident to any section, as the remaining sections can be used until a new one is obtained to replace it, and this replacing may be done without disturbing the piping, as it is only necessary to remove the bolts which fasten the sections to the water-post.

"Spence" catalogue forwarded upon request.

AMERICAN BOILER COMPANY.

Main Offices: 94 Centre Street, New York; 84 Lake Street, Chicago. Branches in Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Syracuse, Denver, etc.

GROWTH OF ELECTRIC POWER.

THE growth in the use of electricity is none the less rapid because carried on quietly. To gauge the progress attention should not so much be directed to the fields of electric lighting and electric railways, as to that of electric power, a field which is now steadily repaying the arduous culture bestowed upon it during the past few years. Not a day now passes without the record of some extensive project for the transmission of power, or of the completion of some installation in which the current is used to supersede steam, or in new places where steam would otherwise have been selected. Mills, mines, factories, shops of all kinds all over the country are steadily coming to the use of electric power, and the first failure has yet to be recorded.

The economy and efficiency of electric power is perhaps most forcibly demonstrated by the extent of the orders placed for power apparatus, for it may be confidently asserted that greater engineering talent and closer examination is brought to bear upon electric-power apparatus than upon apparatus of any other order.

We have secured from the General Electric Company's Power and Mining Department some figures which illustrate not only the growth in the use of electric power, but also its economy and efficiency. These figures are represented in the unfluctuating horse-power instead of in dollars, which on account of the fluctuation in prices, offers a standard gauge. The figures taking cognizance of electric-power apparatus only.

	1892	1893	1894	1895
Horse-power...	13,719	18,762	42,379	46,727

In 1896 the missionary work of the past four years began to come to rapid fruition. From January 1st to July 1st, the total horse-power of the apparatus amounted to over 48,000 horse-power. During the same period in 1895 the aggregate orders amounted to 25,737 horse-power. From August 1st to August 18th, the total amount of power apparatus ordered during 1896 was increased to the respectable figure of 62,164 horse-power.

Such a showing in face of the universal dulness in business everywhere is remarkable, and perhaps emphasizes the fact that during the hard times the truest economy is the use of apparatus which costs least to operate. It may be said that in every manufacturing establishment using electricity as its motive power, the output has not only been increased but its quality improved.

RE BERLIN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

AMONG the large German firms in the building line showing important progress in building and exhibiting objects of special interest to architects, contractors and manufacturers of building-material, there is the Patent Plaster Board factory of A. & O. Mack, Ludwigsburg and Berlin.

With a complete house constructed from plaster material and called "The Workman's Dwelling of the Twentieth Century," Messrs. Mack give a speaking illustration of the manifold and most useful applications of their well-known and much-appreciated "Mack's Plaster Boards"; and of a newly invented manufacture called "Mackolith"; the latter is an absolutely weatherproof, fireproof and very well isolating building stuff especially for outside walls, cellars, bathrooms, kitchens, etc.

The use of Mackolith combined with that of Mack's Plaster Boards enables the erection of cottages for workmen and subalterns, country seats, factories of every kind, military-barracks and hospital-barracks, etc., within 6 to 8 weeks at any season in an absolutely dry condition and ready for use.

Another capital point of Mack's Plaster system is its enabling much cheaper construction than the usual ones and which are illustrated by plans in a small catalogue edited by A. & O. Mack for the use of everybody having an interest for progress in building.

As we hear, Messrs. Mack possess American Patents both for Plaster Boards and Mackolith and are willing to deal with American firms wanting to acquire the said Patent-Rights.

DIXON'S GRAPHITOLEO.

Dixon's Graphitoleo is a preparation of a very finely pulverized and very choice graphite and a pure petroleum warranted not to gum or become rancid.

The merit and wonderful lubricating power of Dixon's flake graphite are well known to almost every engineer and machinist throughout the world. It has been tested by professors at the leading mechanical institutes, and also by the mechanical experts of the great railroad companies throughout the country, and declared to be the finest and best natural lubricant known.

An article combining a perfect lubricant and rust preventive, put up in convenient form, is somewhat desired by every bicyclist, hunter and yachtsman, as well as by every office and household.

To all such and many others Dixon's Graphitoleo will be not only welcome, but indispensable. It is manufactured only by the

JOS. DIXON CRUCIBLE CO.,
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

GURNEY HEATER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE Gurney Heater Company, of Boston, have just issued an attractive little catalogue bound in paper covers bearing in gold and colors illuminated designs by L. S. Ipsen. As there is little danger in constant repetition of good advice or sound information, we extract from its pages the following statements apropos of hot-water heating:—

"Erroneous ideas exist in many persons' minds, through want of knowledge of the system of hot-water heating, in reference to the dangers of freezing, leaking, corroding and rusting of pipes, pressure, etc. To answer these points briefly, we would say that there is no danger with this system from

any of the above sources, as the apparatus is generally used in a building where the temperature is always above 32 degrees Fabr., consequently there is no danger of freezing; in other words, your house would have to cool from, say, 70 to 32 degrees Fabr. (or considerably below) before apparatus would freeze. When taking into consideration that hot-water pipes retain their temperature from six to eight hours after the fire is extinguished, the danger from freezing is not likely to occur; in fact, speaking from an experience of many years, we have never had a case brought to our notice. Thus, it will be seen, it is free from this danger. If, however, there are certain portions of a building that do not require continual heating, the pipes can be so arranged, by putting in valves and draw-off cocks, that the water may be emptied from the radiators at any time. This, perhaps, applies more particularly to public buildings, apartment-houses, etc., than private residences. In the latter the apparatus should be constructed as simply as possible, and the entire house evenly heated and the temperature regulated by the use of a hot-water thermometer placed on heater.

"Leaking of Pipes.—This is simply impossible, as, the apparatus being open to the atmosphere through the expansion-tank, there is absolutely no pressure whatever upon the system, only the weight of water in the pipes, which in any ordinary dwelling-house would rarely exceed 10 to 12 pounds pressure per square inch; and when taking into consideration that the material used in the construction of the apparatus is of the same strength as used for highest steam pressures, leaky joints are impossible.

"Rusting of Pipes.—This question is frequently asked, but when it is stated that the heater and pipes are kept full of water during the summer months, oxidation cannot occur, as the air is excluded and prevents the pipes from rusting.

"Water heating is capable of application in the same way as steam; namely, by direct, direct-indirect, and indirect radiation. By the first the heat is conveyed through pipes directly to the radiator in the room, this being the cheapest both as to first cost and for fuel. Direct-indirect is by the use of a radiator having a column of air brought from outside the house through the radiator. The difference in cost between this and direct radiation is not great, but still there is a difference. Indirect radiation is placed in the cellar above the level of the heater, and the whole heat is derived by convection currents of air carried over and into the rooms to be heated. This method, while it is frequently used, is much more expensive as to first cost, and is especially expensive in the use of fuel. A very good method, and one that we prefer to the adoption of any of these, is to depend mainly upon direct radiation for heat, and upon indirect radiation for ventilation, our preference being to deliver the air for ventilation into the halls, from whence it finds its way into different rooms, drawn by the evacuation currents through the fireplace flues."

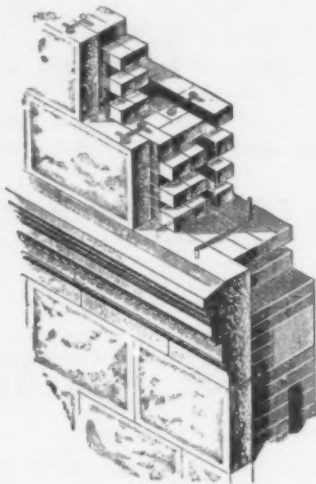
GURNEY HEATER MFG. CO.,
BOSTON, MASS.

MR. GEORGE FRINK SPENCER has just returned from an extended trip abroad, combining business with pleasure. Mr. Spencer is manager for the well-known firm of I. P. Frink, 551 Pearl Street, New York, maker of Reflectors for lighting churches, halls, public buildings, art-galleries, etc.

MORSE PATENT STEEL WALL-TIES.

Few deny the importance of keeping moisture out of walls and of the improved sanitary conditions resulting from dry interiors.

It is an undisputed fact that houses built with hollow walls, properly bonded, are warmer in winter and cooler in summer than houses built otherwise. The two or more inches of air space in the interior of the wall



act as a non-conductor of heat or cold, and the variations in the atmosphere are not felt to nearly so great a degree as when the walls are built solid.

A perfect bond for hollow walls is the Morse Steel Wall-Tie for various well-defined reasons, and the manufacturers solicit a rigid examination of its merits.

The Morse Ties are also largely used for pressed-brick bonding. As compared with the diagonal Flemish and other similar brick bonds, they represent an economical use of material, a great saving of labor. The connection formed between the facing and backing is rigid and secure.

The Morse system is well explained and illustrated in a new catalogue recently published by the manufacturers.

Among the many notable buildings at present using the ties is the new Union Passenger Station, Providence; Massachusetts Hospital for Epileptics, Palmer; State Normal School, Lowell, Mass.

J. B. PRESCOTT & SON,
NEW YORK, N. Y.

BANK RAILINGS.

We have made a specialty for many years of office and bank railings, having fitted up some of the largest banks in St. Louis as well as throughout the different States from Maine to California, and from the Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico.

We shall soon begin moving into our new quarters where our facilities will be such as to execute with promptness any orders we may receive, not only in this line but also in all work in wrought-iron, wire or brass.

We make a specialty also of elevator enclosures and cabs, and shall be pleased to hear from anybody in need of anything in the way of metal work, for which we are prepared to furnish special designs, should they be required.

LUDLOW-SAYLOR WIRE CO.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

NOTES.

We have this day removed from Nos. 119 & 121 Federal Street to Nos. 77 & 79 Pearl Street.

H. W. JOHNS MFG. CO.
EASTERN BRANCH.

Boston, Aug. 1, '96.

THE Pittsburgh Terra-Cotta Lumber Co., manufacturers of porous terra-cotta, dense tile, fireproofing, etc., has moved its Eastern office to the Metropolitan Building, New York, where all orders will receive the attention of Mr. Henry L. Hinton, manager.

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PAPER.	Number of subjects contributed.	Number of contributing architects.	Towns in which contributors were established.	States in which contributors were established.	Architects practising in the State of publication furnished.				
					Subjects.	Per cent of total number of subjects.	Different architects contributing.	Per cent of total number contributing architects.	Towns.
No. I. . . .	214	109	28	16	161	.752	75	.688	7
No. II. . . .	137	78	21	15	46	.335	24	.307	2
No. III. . . .	118	56	16	11	70	.593	22	.392	1
Am. Architect.	267	152	47	24	73	.273	39	.260	3

In the first column, "subjects," only actual domestic work is included (foreign work, imaginative designs and the work of sketch-clubs are excluded), and the figures there given indicate that this number of designs might have been prepared by the same number of architects practising in the same number of different towns. The remaining columns show how nearly this ideal distribution has been reached in each case.

From this table it appears that Massachusetts architects—.256 per cent of the total number of contributors—provided only .273 per cent of the total number of designs published, percentages which, in view of the fact that Massachusetts is one of the most populous States in the Union, prove that they have not been accorded an unreasonable amount of our limited space.

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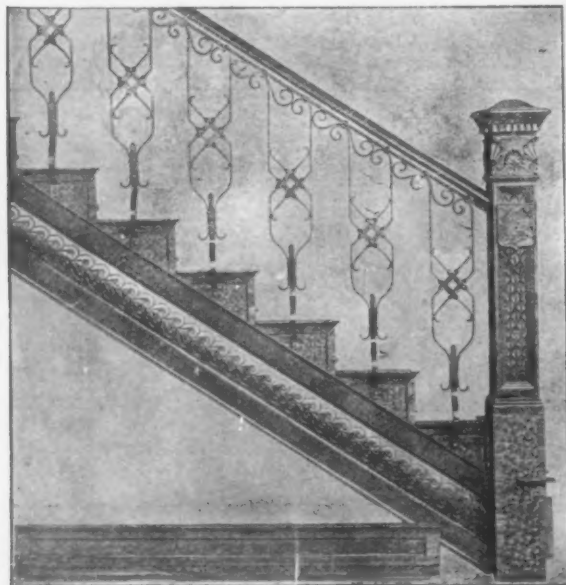
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