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THE President of the New York Fire Department has been collecting some statistics which show that the losses by fire have been rapidly diminishing in the city for the last ten years. In the first six months of 1888, there were 1,736 fires, with a total loss of \$3,751,519, or an average of \$2,155.25 for each fire. Since then, while the number of fires has increased, the average loss has decreased quite steadily, so that in 1896, it was \$928.28, and in the first six months of 1897, it was only \$575.50. In view of these facts, which he attributes to the improved efficiency of the fire-service, he thinks that the insurance companies ought to reduce the premiums on city risks. The officers of the insurance companies, however, while they acknowledge the improvement in the matter of losses, think that longer experience will be needed to determine whether a general reduction of rates is justifiable, and, while they concur in the opinion that the Fire Department has been kept in a high state of efficiency, they claim that a more important factor in the diminution of fire-losses has been the improvement in methods of construction which, as they say, has been brought about, in great measure, by the system of insurance schedules, which offer a reward for the adoption of safe arrangement and incombustible material, while they impose penalties upon careless and hazardous building. It is not many years since the underwriters regularly and publicly charged the responsibility for the fearful fire-waste of the country upon the architects, who, in their view, encouraged bad and reckless methods of building, and, in consequence, exposed the insurance companies to dreadful losses, which they were unable to diminish. We maintained then, confirming our position by many illustrations, that the control of building-methods was practically in the hands of the underwriters; that by adequate discrimination in rates they could secure the adoption of any safeguard that they desired; and that the architects, instead of being the cause of their woes, were really foremost in resisting, on the higher ground of regard for the general welfare, the cheap and dangerous ways of construction which the insurance companies virtually encouraged, by their unwillingness to reduce premium rates for better methods sufficiently to pay interest on their extra cost. Now, fortunately for the community, the aspect of affairs is changed, and, while no

underwriter of speech-making proclivities has, as yet, seen fit to give the architects credit for their public-spirited efforts in the past, we at least no longer hear them loaded with reproaches, and the insurance companies, instead of insisting upon their own inability to do anything to oppose the malevolent ingenuity of the architects in inventing new methods of combustible construction, now claim the credit for having exerted so great and beneficial an influence upon the art of building as to have reduced the average fire-loss by one-half in ten years.

THE perennial subject of the enlargement of the White House at Washington has come up in a new form. During President Harrison's administration, Mrs. Harrison suggested a plan for enlargement, by building a block on each side of the present house, connecting it with the present house by means of curved wings. This arrangement has been adopted in one or two of the great English mansions, and, if the curved connecting corridors are not made too important, it seems well suited to the architecture and the situation of the White House. Now, however, we are informed that a "set of plans" has been prepared for the enlargement, in which, instead of Mrs. Harrison's rectangular wings, connected by a comparatively unimportant curved corridor, the extension is to be made by throwing out at each end of the present building a "curved wing," in which the necessary rooms are to be accommodated. One of these new rooms is, we are told, to be a state dining-room, which is to be circular in shape, and sixty feet in diameter. Architects can judge for themselves of the waste of room, and the general crookedness, darkness and inconvenience involved in a *motif* of plan of this sort; and the awkwardness of these portentous additions will be increased tenfold by the violence of their curvature, it being intended, we are told, to make each wing form an arc of ninety degrees, so that the ends of the wings will lie in a plane parallel to that of the main front of the building, and will be decorated with porticos to match the central portico of the front. In no existing example of the kind, so far as we can remember, is anything like such sharp curvature attempted, and the effect, which would be something like that of a monstrous garden seat, must, as it seems to us, be most unfortunate. We are told that this eccentric plan has been devised by the Superintendent of Public Buildings in Washington, and that it is to be forwarded to Congress at the next session, with a recommendation that an appropriation be made to carry it out. Without wishing to detract in the least from the merit or ingenuity of the Superintendent, it is hardly to be supposed that his training would fit him to solve such a delicate artistic problem as that of making additions to the White House; and the description of his scheme certainly does not indicate that his attempts to do so have met with signal success.

THE New York *Tribune*, which is regarded as speaking, to a certain extent, with authority, when it describes the purposes of the Administration, says that the present Government of the United States is determined to protect and preserve the public forests, so far as is possible under existing laws. Mr. Hermann, the Commissioner of the Land Office, informs a *Tribune* correspondent that measures have been taken for putting a stop to the abuses by which rich corporations, taking advantage of the statutes permitting the cutting of timber on public lands for building mills, and for other uses in which it would be beneficial to the community, have denuded many thousands of acres of forest, belonging to the people, and have shipped the timber, at the rate of hundreds of carloads a month, to be sold in the cities in competition with lumber cut by private citizens on land purchased and paid for, and subject to taxation. Under the laws of the United States, it is now a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment, for a private citizen to cut so much as a single tree from the public domain, without a permit, licensing him to take a certain amount for firewood, or for building a cabin, and the wholesale spoliation of the public forests is carried on under statutes which were intended simply to facilitate the preliminary operations of mining companies. It is a satisfaction to learn that Commissioner Hermann intends to limit the privileges of these corporations to the strict intention of the law, and, hereafter, while the mining

companies may build their stamp-mills and prospectors' huts with public timber, they will not be allowed to send a surplus to market, to be sold for their own benefit, and, if Mr. Hermann's recommendations are followed, they will not be permitted, after their mines are developed, to timber them with wood taken from the public lands, unless they pay the market price for all the wood taken for such use.

FIRE AND WATER calls attention to two very recent cases of fires in mills fitted with automatic sprinklers, in both of which the sprinklers failed to act, and the buildings, with their contents were destroyed; and says that these instances, with others of less recent date, "have tended to strengthen the feeling against sprinklers that exists so commonly in the minds, not only of firemen, but even of fire-insurance men." Although the failures of sprinklers seem to be more common where they are exposed to corrosive vapors, as in glucose factories, sugar-refineries and paper-mills, they are not confined to these; and, while it would be very unfortunate to have a few instances of failure seized upon as evidence of the uselessness of sprinklers generally, there is no harm in having the owners of property protected by them reminded occasionally of the necessity for periodical inspection of these, as well as of all other so-called "automatic" appliances. So far as the general public is concerned, the matter is important mainly in its application to the protection of the huge "department-stores" which are multiplying so rapidly in our cities. Where these are under the control of an efficient inspector of buildings, they are almost always equipped with automatic sprinklers, and on the prompt response of these sprinklers, in case of an incipient fire, might depend a great number of lives. It would obviously be impracticable to test such sprinklers by turning on the water, without clearing away the goods and fixtures under them, and they are likely to be left to themselves for many years, without any attention whatever. It seems as if it might be possible for the manufacturers to contrive means for testing sprinklers satisfactorily without water, and if this could be done, the first place for applying the system should certainly be the department-stores.

AN interesting scheme is advertised in the foreign journals. The *Revue Générale des Sciences*, published in Paris, has conceived the excellent idea that a vacation journey might be made pleasant and instructive to those participating in it by having it carefully arranged beforehand, and, particularly, by putting it under the direction of men qualified to direct the attention of people of intelligence to the things most worthy of study. By this plan, which combines certain of the advantages of the summer excursions so popular in our universities with those of a "personally conducted" tour, it thinks that a company of intelligent persons could spend a month much more happily and comfortably than in the random wandering in which inexperienced travellers waste so much time. With this idea, it has planned its first tour, consisting in a voyage from Havre to Amsterdam, Copenhagen, Revel, St. Petersburg, Stockholm, Wisby, in the Island of Gothland, and Hamburg, returning thence to Havre, the whole trip occupying twenty-six days. Besides this, those members of the party who wish may spend six days in a journey from St. Petersburg to Moscow, or to Nijni-Novgorod, where the great annual fair will be in progress. The journey by sea is to be made in a steamer of the General Transatlantic Company, and the party will live on board the steamer, except for the Moscow and Nijni-Novgorod trips, so that the expense is very moderate, the cost of the round trip from Havre to St. Petersburg, by way of the Sound, and return to Havre through the new North German Canal, being from seven hundred and fifty to fifteen hundred francs, according to the state-room selected. There is only one class of passengers, and all have the same table, and equal access to the saloons and other portions of the ship ordinarily reserved for first-class passengers, the difference in price relating only to the variations in situation, furnishing and number of berths in the state-rooms. The trips to Moscow and Nijni-Novgorod are optional, the former costing about two hundred francs, and the latter three hundred francs, for railway and hotel expenses. Mr. Louis Leger, Professor in the College of France, and an authority in matters of Russian history and literature, and M. Henri de Varigny, an attaché of the Museum of Natural History, are to take charge of the intel-

lectual interests of the travellers. Departure is to be made from Havre August 15. We hardly imagine that any of our readers will take the trip, but the idea is certainly a good one, and some future excursion of the same sort may offer to American tourists a welcome opportunity for travelling cheaply and profitably, in pleasant company.

WE are rejoiced to learn that a tourist has been arrested in Arizona, where he was caught in the act of demolishing an ancient Aztec cave-dwelling, and, after a severe reprimand from the Court, and the summary confiscation of the relics that he had been collecting, dismissed, with a warning that he, or any other person meddling with the ancient ruins so numerous in the State, will hereafter be severely dealt with. A statute, providing heavy penalties for mischief of this sort, has just been passed in Arizona, and, although in the present case, which was the first to be brought into the courts under the new law, the judge was willing to show clemency, future offenders need expect no mercy.

A NEW theory of molecular physics has been propounded by Professor J. J. Thomson, the successor of the famous Clerk Maxwell; or, to speak more correctly, an ancient speculation has been brought out, and applied to certain phenomena, which it seems, so far, to explain successfully. This ancient hypothesis is that atoms, as we understand them, may be further divisible, so that an atom of hydrogen, or of sulphur, or any other element, may, under certain circumstances, be still further split up, into particles of whose nature and action we, as yet, know nothing. The suggestion has been made that these fractions of elementary atoms may be the same for all substances, and that, in consequence, the transmutation of elements may take place by their separation and recombination; but neither of these ideas follows necessarily from the original hypothesis. What really does seem to be, however, a necessary conclusion from it is that the motion of these fractional particles must be much more rapid than those of the atoms formed by their combination. Taking those vibrations of atoms which produce violet light as the most rapid that our eyes can perceive, it is reasonable to suppose that the motions of the finer particles can only be made visible through the medium of fluorescence. Vibrations of such rapidity as to require translation by fluorescence to make them visible are characteristic of the so-called Röntgen rays, and Professor Elihu Thomson, who adopts the new theory, suggests that, as the molecules of gas projected from the cathode in the Crookes tube convey, with a small mass, a large amount of energy in a short time, their velocity must be very great, so that the layer of gas next to the cathode is not only intensely heated, but, may be, have its atoms actually split into smaller ones, whose vibrations set up waves in the ether which may produce the phenomena of the Röntgen rays. That the spectra, even of elementary gases, are complex, may also indicate the composite nature of the atom; and Professor Thomson points out that the theory of the splitting-up of elementary atoms may explain the dark spots on the sun's photosphere, and their known influence on terrestrial phenomena, particularly on those connected with magnetism.

A VERY important step has been taken in the commencement of the work of laying a system of pneumatic tubes for conveying letters to nearly all parts of the new city of New York. For many years a small pneumatic service has been maintained between the Post-office and the upper part of the city; but the new system, which includes three lines southward from Forty-second Street, and two lines thence northward to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, will, it is said, provide for the transmission of at least seventy per cent of the mail-matter which is now conveyed about the city in mail-wagons. As the cylinders carrying letters will pass from station to station in about three minutes and a half, in place of the thirty or forty minutes consumed by the wagons, a great saving of time in delivery can be effected, and the Post-office authorities believe that the mails will be used to a great extent in place of the telegraph and the various messenger services. If this anticipation is verified, similar pneumatic tubes will probably be laid in the other large cities, and we may hope, in course of time, to enjoy much the same postal facilities as are common in Europe.

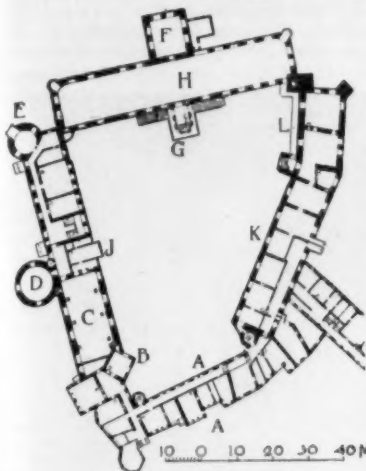
GERMAN CASTLES.¹—X.

Fig. 75. Schloss Hartenfels.

cal towers of Liebenzell and Besigheim, and the three-storied, double-room tower of Trifels, in the Palatinate.

During the Middle Ages, contracts were often made between parties assuring mutual shelter in times of distress (a primitive sort of mutual insurance), and in these contracts, not the palace, but the keep was stipulated as the place in which this shelter should be granted, and guests of honor as well as guests of contract were frequently housed in these quarters. They composed an adjunct to the dwelling of the lord throughout the Middle Ages, and seem in later times to have furnished him chambers for the inconvenient or unruly females of the family. Countless, almost, are the tales that one reads or hears of high-born women residing in castle towers, either as widows and dowagers,² whom the male heirs of the estate are bound to provide for, or as the involuntary prisoners of such heirs. Markgräfin Kunigunde, who lived in two rooms in Liebenzell tower, unprovided with chimneys, was such a dowager; Countess Cosel, who lived forty-nine years (from 1716-65) in the tower of Castle Stolpen, near Pirna, was such a prisoner. She refused to give up a written promise of marriage which the Elector of Saxony had given to her, and for this obstinacy was punished with confinement in "the worst of his ruined keeps"; the better ones, probably, being wanted for the use of other ladies less stubborn.

The stories sound so much like romances, they escape close scrutiny. But when standing on the actual spot, an architect used to taking the wants and habits of practical life into consideration, is electrified at the problems which they present. Where was "the cooking, the baking, and the candle-making" done? There are no chimneys, no sewers, no kitchens, no anything, but two barren rooms, with walls of stone. The lowliest tenant of modern city slums lives in quarters hardly less restricted; and ladies of delicate nature have dwelt for years within them!

It is all very well to read in poetry of their "leaning out of their lofty casements," but what if these casements be sweating with moisture, as must be the case, in summer, or are icy, from frozen damp, in winter; and with openings not larger than chair-bottoms? We hear, too, of "tapestry around the walls"; but how about the bacillus-breeding ooze out of the masonry behind that tapestry? The lady friends who accompanied me to Stolpen declared that with all their practice of ingenuity in such matters, in New York flats, they would not know where to place a bedstead in that tower so as to preserve it from catching the mould from the walls and floor. How did the fair countess manage this particular and other homely details of life, during her half-century long abode in the keep? The wainscoting that lines the walls of some of the tower-chambers which one sees in show castles, removes the problem of comfort and health as respects this one item of chilliness. But the main point of extreme limitation still remains.

The modern substitute for tower-chambers, therefore, as residences for dowagers and chance guests, are separate dwelling-houses. Not all, nor even the majority of castles possess them; the greater number of castles are of a size large enough to contain extra guest-chambers under the palace roof. Still, they are not infrequent, and where they exist, they go by the name of "Dowager's Seat," or "Guest's House," in the case that the older term of "Knight's House" has not clung to them. In the Wartburg Castle, near Eisenach, this otherwise unhistorical part of a castle-complex happens to be the most visited part, one of the rooms in the building (the Knight's House) having been assigned to the use of Friar Martin Luther, by the owner of the burg.

But as a rule, architectural interest and romance are both absent from these auxiliary interiors. They are generally barren and plain; or, where they are elaborate, it is an elaborateness of a cheap kind, and is apt, moreover, to be of a single date and style.

IN the nine previous chapters, the exterior portions of castles have been described. We come now to the interior parts. Of these, those of the *palast*, or palace, will occupy us most; chiefly because of their superior interest, but partly, also, because the interior structure of other members have been mentioned incidentally in connection with their ground-plans. The last was the case, for instance, with Burgfrieds, or the keep towers, whose internal constructions were illustrated in the *American Architect* for February 13, 1892, by drawings being given of the four-storied, single-room typi-

This is a curious fact, this restriction in style of ex-domiciliary furnishing, and the reason for it dawns upon the mind only after a long experience of German social life. Then, however, it transpires that two very good reasons exist for it: either the castle is visited by a royal prince with so large a retinue that high personages have to be housed under the roof of the out-palast, when the latter is hastily improved for the occasion; or, the master of the castle is luxurious, and being obliged, by the same kind of royal invitation, to vacate his usual quarters, has the rooms in the guest-castle fitted up for himself half-way, at any rate, to his taste. There may be other accidents which lead to the transformation of neglected, plain, out-castles into rich abodes. The widow of the late President of Breslau, Baron von Goetz, I remember, told me that they had once indiscreetly resorted to the garret, during a visit of Crown Prince Frederick William to their house; and what should happen, but that one day after dinner His Highness should give her his arm, saying, "Madam, I will conduct you to your chambers." She hid her fright by dropping her head in a low courtesy of thanks, and got out of the predicament by then leading the Prince to the door of his own bed-chamber. Fortunately, he did not recognize it. So this time they escaped mortification.

But rather than run such a risk again, the Baron opened his purse-string and built a Guest's House, once and for all.

In his case, however, a second royal visit was precluded by his losing his position soon after, and I fancy the fact why elaborate guests' chambers in country castles seldom display more than a single date in the style of furnishing, is owing to the fact that the favor of royalty and the flourishing period of families is generally confined thus to a short period of time. The favorites of one prince are seldom the favorites of his successors. Hence, the architectural consequence is, that the pomp of country palaces is sporadic, if I may so express myself, and not generic; a fact especially true of guests' palaces. The long succession of centuries leave few marks upon the interior of these. The student must resort, therefore, to numerous scattered examples for filling out his inventories of periods of time and style in respect of decoration, and I repeat, while guests' or knight's houses afford undeniably some items of interest to his inventory, by far the most can be gathered from the palaces proper or *Herrn Häuser* (lord's house), as the term goes in mediæval burghs.

Now, if one thing is apt to strike a stranger in these palaces more than another, it is the entrance to them. The surprise is at the threshold, and the reason for it is the old-fashionedness of the vestibules, stairs and corridors. Castles built way along in the centuries of the Renaissance still have mediæval stair-towers; and others, of modern date, otherwise up to the time, have staircases of Renaissance barrenness and chilliness. It is the greatest exception when you find an entrance, in *palaces of the first order*, that is richly ornamented and furnished. The most splendid examples depend for their effect upon architectural details alone: such as sculptured balustrades, as in the palace in Berlin; sparse gilding against white walls, as in the Royal Castle in Dresden; and sculptured columns, as in the Hofburg, Vienna. The palaces of rich citizens display often very pompous vestibules and staircases. But princes of ancient houses are generally firm on the point of rejecting any show of elaborateness at this initial point of the palace: they are rigid conservatives in maintaining the old idea that splendor must increase on the view as the throne-room is approached, beginning, therefore, only in the scantiest measure at the outside door. So, for the usual thing, naked floors and walls greet the eyes at the entrance of a German princely abode; and only on festive occasions, such as court-balls and receptions, are these walls hung (still sparsely) with tapestry, and the naked steps laid with carpets, and ornamented with living figures in bright-colored liveries, holding tapers and salvers with the dance-cards or menus of the *fête*.

And the aristocracy support the princes in this obstinate holding on to the old ideas. However, there are exceptions to all rules, and so there are exceptions to this, and, fortunately, have been in past times; so that there exist some vestibules and stair-halls in Germany which are notably fine.

The early stairway was simply the hollow interior of a square, round or octagonal stair-tower; and this sort is frequent in old palaces still, although commonly another entrance has been built of a less narrow, restricted and irksome kind, either after the Italian Renaissance, Rococo or French pseudo-Classic fashion. Indeed, most royal palaces have a third manner of stairs in addition to the tower-stair and grand staircase, one, namely, with flattened inclines. These ramps, however, are generally outside the palace in genuine old buildings, and not within, as occurs in the Berlin Schloss.

The regular development of stairways in German buildings seems to have been historically the *staup* (See Fig. 42, The Kaiserhaus, Goslar³) first, or a mere landing-place outside a building reached by steps. Secondly, the stair-tower, a *staup* in two stories or more and enclosed within walls. The exits from the top landing, like that on the ground-floor was direct into a room, as is shown by the ground-plans of Castle Hartenfels, Fig. 75; then, at a later date, into an external gallery, (*vid. A*, in the same illustration). Thirdly, this stair-tower, broadened and was brought within doors.

The dates of the consummation of the elder styles and of the birth of the last-named innovation fall together in Germany. It is the middle of the sixteenth century. The old and the new fashions in stairs then keep on side by side for a century. Before 1559 there

¹ Continued from No. 1091, page 61.

² A dowager in the strict parlance of aristocracy is a widow who has given birth to an heir.

³ *American Architect* for February 8, 1896, page 59.

was no corridor built *inside* a palace; the first example of such a gallery under one and the same roof as the great hall, occurs in Castle Horst, in Westphalia. The first example of a corridor extending through the middle of a palace, with rooms on both sides, occurs about the same time. Professor Lübke fails to mention the extraordinary fact of the innovation in his description of the Castle in Baden; but in his "*History of the Renaissance*," Dr. Robert Dohme calls attention to it. The corridor occurs in the palace-wing of the castle that was built by Kaspar Weinhart, is entered by a vaulted vestibule and staircase, which are placed nearly in the middle of the building, and is itself vaulted, receiving light from windows at both ends.

All further fashions in the way of staircases and corridors are variations of these styles. The example at Baden was long in finding imitators: and, as a matter of fact, the centrally-placed corridor is to this day a thing not in favor among princes. During the seventeenth century, and the supremacy of French taste, corridors appear sketched in ground-plans of palaces as regularly as other straight lines. But in reality the student comes upon them rarely in the palaces which he inspects. Corridors are relegated to the private apartments, or the apartments of officials of the palace, and not to the wing where the state-rooms of castles are found. These grand rooms occupy the *whole* width of a building-wing and have their inlet from a vestibule at one end, as a rule, or are connected with one another by means of a side corridor, won from an outside gallery.

This side corridor, if it is old, or is copied from old types, is low and narrow, with a roof of its own. In short, it is nothing but a roofed-in gallery. I saw such a one built under my eyes last fall, on the Dresden Castle, by the simple process of filling in the spaces between the columns of the loggia of the second story. But, for an example, I have chosen a corridor of Castle Hohenschwangau (See Illustration, Fig. 76), which is at once elaborate and pure in taste. This castle, as the reader will remember, is one of the model medieval burghs, which the mad Ludwig II of Bavaria caused to be built only a quarter of a century ago.

The top landing of one of the winding stairs, in the same castle, is represented in Figure 77, and may serve as a specimen of the richer sort of German staircases of its species.

The number of grand, square staircases is infinitely smaller than this first-named, spiral kind. Still, every palace now-a-days of distinction possesses one such entrance at the least; and those castles that belong to the seventeenth century and ambitious owners display considerable pomp at this point, although, as has been said, such pompous staircases are the exception. One reason why even those of the Rococo and Baroque periods are few in number, is that the materials then used were often shoddy, mere paste, wood and



Fig. 77. Modern Work, showing typical Sixteenth-century Saxon Flowering Plants, Schloss Hohenschwangau.

plaster, imitating marble, serpentine and porphyry, and have gone to pieces. The most splendid, perhaps, that has come down to our day in fair condition, is the imposing stairway of Castle Pommersfelden. A typical staircase in both construction and decoration is that in

Castle Brühl, (Fig. 78¹), in construction typical, because on both sides of the double flight of stairs the landing-place stretches like a gallery, fenced-in by wrought-iron railings, and from these galleries, rooms are entered direct, precisely as when the loggias were built outside



Fig. 80. Staircase Landing, Schloss Herrenchiemsee.

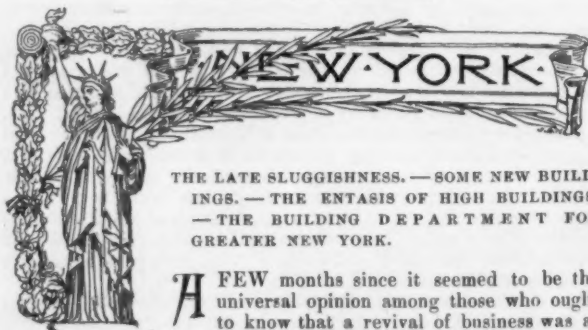
the house. In the top-story the gallery is given a circular opening, and its floor is supported by consoles. This arrangement does away with pillars such as intercept the view in the ground-floor, and allows of the landing of the *bel étage* being airy and light.

And their charm of light and well-proportioned space remains when all ornament has disappeared, oftener in palaces of the Rococo (Louis Quinze) period, than in those of a later time. The marble stairways of the Frenchified Renaissance and pseudo-Classical periods, such as seen in the pattern Castle of Chiemsee, are also less successful. And the modern contrivance of illuminating through a glass roof (See Illustration, Fig. 79) appears a mean substitute indeed for the Rococo insouciant and prodigal use of storied windows.

A tasteful corner of a back-stairs landing in the same Schloss Chiemsee is given in Figure 80. Such stairs are much oftener read about than seen.

L. V. KROCKOW.

[To be continued.]



THE LATE SLUGGISHNESS.—SOME NEW BUILDINGS.—THE ENTASIS OF HIGH BUILDINGS.—THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT FOR GREATER NEW YORK.

A FEW months since it seemed to be the universal opinion among those who ought to know that a revival of business was at hand. The status of the architectural world can be more accurately gauged by the activity of the building trades, or their corresponding dullness, than in any other way, and everybody was busy. The cause of this was the unusual amount of large work, in isolated cases, which was to be started before the first of May, the magnitude and importance of which required the expenditure of a great deal of time and labor in taking figures from all the leading houses in their respective lines. But submitting estimates is not making money, as many discovered after the wave subsided, and now that this work is most of it under way we are still obliged to report an existing condition of dullness, a few degrees brighter, however, than at this time last year and with prospects of a better state of affairs during the fall and winter.

A great many high buildings have been started down town, in spite of the war which has been waged against them in the technical

¹ See illustration in advertising pages.

journals and the daily press, with their fatherly warnings to the investors that it "will not pay." It seems that it must pay, or sane men would not risk so much in them. The buildings which have been a loss to their owners are usually those which have not been properly managed, and figuring the risk and profit in a modern office-building is a huge, unique problem, peculiar to the last decade and an interesting field for prophets and wise men for years to come.

These new buildings will materially change the appearance of lower New York. The historic old Arcade Building, which stood next to Trinity Church and in whose dingy offices Jay Gould and Russell Sage made millions, has been torn down and a twenty-story building by Messrs. Kimball & Thompson will take its place. The Singer Manufacturing Company will erect a ten-story building on the corner of Broadway and Liberty Street. This building is designed in the modern French style, with many of its eccentricities, and will be something of a novelty on Broadway. Its broken pediments and story piled on story after the building is logically finished would not be tolerated by such a conscientious critic as Ruskin, but we suppose that he is "old-fashioned." On the opposite corner, the Washington Life Insurance Company will erect an office-building which has been designed by Mr. Eidlitz. The Standard Oil Company have built an extension to their building and have added six stories with a tower, making it one of the most prominent buildings in the neighborhood, balancing the enormous Bowling Green Building opposite.

Notwithstanding the fact that other buildings have been built later, Mr. Price's American Surety Building still holds first place as the most artistically designed high building in New York, if not in the world. Fortunately, aided by the shape of the lot (which is nearly square), he gave an unusual amount of study to the evolution of a beautiful architectural structure out of a business building which must tower to an enormous height, a problem which would have made the Greeks curse. As usual, the simplest way is generally the best, and paradoxical as it may seem, the hardest to decide upon. In spite of the temptation, which a younger man could hardly have resisted, to put everything he knew on the building which was to be his master-piece, the architect followed the warning, "Take care of the sight-line and the sky-line, and let the rest of the building take care of itself," with a result which everybody admits is, at least, many steps in the right direction. His theory of obtaining an "entasis" by increasing the depth of reveals from bottom to top has unfortunately had almost the opposite effect. Looking up from a point near the building, one notices the increasing width of the soffits of the lintels more than the lighter line of the glass, and the building seems to lean outward. Still, it is the only building where there has been any attempt to make all sides at least inoffensive, for which thanks are due not only to the architect but to the owners for their unselfishness.

The coming election for the choice of the first mayor of Greater New York is creating quite a stir in political circles, with the resulting neglect of business which usually accompanies only a Presidential election, for this election is almost as important to New Yorkers. He will rule over a city containing 359.75 square miles and a population of 3,200,000. The Department of Buildings is to consist of three Commissioners, each one of whom has the power to appoint and remove subordinates. The superintendents of buildings shall each be a competent architect, engineer or builder, of at least ten years' practice. The inspectors shall be competent men, either architects, engineers, masons or carpenters, who shall have served five years as such, but it shall not be lawful for any employé of the Department to be engaged in carrying on any such business while holding office in the Department. The Commissioners shall have the power to pass upon all plans for buildings of any kind and such plans must conform to the rules and regulations established by the Board. An appeal from the decision of a Commissioner will be decided by the Board. The responsibility which will rest on the new Building Department will be appreciated when it is known that the new city will start with 167,000 buildings, 130,000 of which are residences.

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RESULTS OF LABOR INSURANCE IN GERMANY.

ONE of the works by which Emperor William I is likely to be longest remembered is that in which, by a system of insurance, he guaranteed the workingmen of the Empire against the horrors of the poorhouse. Details of the system have been reported so often that anything more than a passing reference to the methods by which the system is being successfully carried out is not needed. It consists of a sick (*kranken*), accident (*Unfall*), age (*Alters*), i. e., old age and invalid (*Invalidaets*) insurance. The success of the system's first ten or twelve years of existence is a much more magnificent monument to the dead Kaiser than many buildings of marble and bronze. In hours of sickness, suffering from accident, in old age, in years when, from physical weakness, the working man or woman can no longer toil, he or she has the consolation of knowing that he or she will be, if not comfortably, at least competently cared for out of funds to which he or she contributed when well, and to which, had they remained well, they would have contributed for others. The thing has revolutionized the situation of the working

classes. It has wrapped its protecting folds around them and their families. It has helped, or is helping, to change the Empire's entire industrial and social conditions. Its influence is being recognized as for the best interest of employers and employed. The whole Empire is delighted and surprised at its success; for it had its opponents and enemies among all classes, as have almost all new ideas or movements.

By law, the State, employer, and employed are ordered to contribute each one-third of the monthly or annual charge. As a rule, employers have paid two-thirds and the State one-third. The sums to be paid by the help have been paid thus far, as a rule, by the employers. One evil of the system is the huge running-expense account and the fact that it takes thousands from productive labor, increasing abnormally what the socialists look upon as the curse of the Empire — the official class. After careful examination of the whole system and some familiarity with its workings, I can not say it is to be commended to a country like ours. That it works well here is no good reason for recommending it to a people as independent as are the people of the United States.

In ten years, the sickness number of those insured went up from 3,700,000 to 7,200,000. The payments in 21,000,000 cases of sickness, estimated to cover 353,000,000 days, cost 757,000,000 marks (\$180,166,000). This huge sum was paid out for working people and their families. It includes none of the expenses of administration.

On October 1, 1895, ten years after organization, there were 426,000 concerns with 18,000,000 persons insured, against 269,000 concerns and 3,000,000 persons insured on October 1, 1885. In the ten years, 361,000 wounded persons were paid pensions of 193,000,000 marks (\$45,934,000). Of these, 45,600 were killed; the money was paid to their families. Here, too, costs of administration are not included. A most interesting and instructive argument in favor of accident insurance is the fact that the rate of deaths from accidents decreased in ten years from 25.7 to 9.1. This is due to the fact that almost, if not quite, every concern employing help has had its machines, etc., better arranged so as to guard against accidents.

January 1, 1897, the old-age and invalid insurance system was six years old. During this time, 101,544 pensions were granted to invalids and 241,700 to aged persons. The number of invalid pensioners paid was: In 1892, 17,000; in 1894, 47,000; thus leading the number paid pensions on account of old age (34,000) in 1896. The facts show how important a factor in the nation's life is insurance against incapacity to work, caused by invalidity resulting from other causes than accident. Hundreds have their pension rates long before the period put down for old-age pensions to begin arrives, viz, the seventieth year.

In ten years, 1,000,000,000 marks (\$238,000,000) have been paid out. Of this huge sum, the employers paid 47.5 per cent — nearly \$119,000,000. In other words, working men and women have received more money in this way, says a writer, than they would if all the money owned by German millionaires were to be divided as communists or socialists desire. Painting in language bright with hope the results of this wonderful experiment, writers picture the good fortune of German toilers and challenge the enemies of the present government system to show anything like it in any part of the world. Of course, it does not occur to these writers that the workmen have to earn this extra amount in order that the pensions may be paid.

A movement is on foot to compel manufacturers to pay the 33½ per cent now paid by the Government. The opposition urge that any such enactment will only embarrass the Empire's industrial elements and put them in a position where competition with other nations will not be as easy as now. Such a law is likely to get a great deal of popular support. J. C. MONAGHAN, U. S. Consul.

CHEMNITZ, April 10, 1897.



PREMIUMS for Designs by Architects. — The United States Circuit Court of Appeals holds that where, pursuant to authority given by an act of Legislature, a board of commissioners advertised for plans for a building to be erected in behalf of their city, and the advertisement stated that the plans offered would be submitted to a committee of architects, who would select the best six plans; that the designer of the one adjudged to be the best would be appointed architect of the building, and the designers of the other five would each receive a premium of \$2,000, and various plans having been submitted, the committee of architects reported; but before a decision was made by the Board of Commissioners, the act authorizing the building was repealed; none of those who submitted plans could recover against the city for services in preparing plans, as there was no evidence that any one had been selected, either as the first, or that he was among the next five best.

[Audsley vs. City of New York, 74 Federal Rep. 274.]

Contract of Service of Architectural Draughtsman. — A contract to give one's whole time as a draughtsman to the interest of his employer, an architect, is not broken by doing a little work for other

parties on holidays and at night, where such work does not result in damage to his employer.

[Herman vs. Littlefield (Supreme Ct. Cal.), 42 Pacific Rep. 443.]

Powers of County Commissioners.—It was proper for the County Commissioners to allow an architect who supervised the construction of a county building a greater commission than his contract specified.

[Butz vs. Fayette County Supreme Ct. Pa., 32 At. Rep. 28.]

Effect of Estimate by Architect.—Where the owner and a building contractor have agreed that payments shall be made as the work progresses on estimates to be made by the architect, such estimates have the force of findings between the parties, and are binding on them unless impeached for fraud.

[Kilgore vs. N. W. Tex. Bap. Ed. Soc. (Supreme Ct. Tex.), 35 S. W. Rep. 145.]

When Architect's Certificate must be produced.—Where a building contract provides that payment shall only be made on the architect's certificate, it is not a sufficient excuse for failure to procure such certificate that the contractor feared to apply for it because he believed the architect to be fraudulently prejudiced against him. The mere fact that an architect's decision is, in the opinion of others, erroneous, does not show that it is void as fraudulent.

[Gilmore vs. Courtney (Supreme Ct. Ill.), 41 N. E. Rep. 1023.]

Discrepancies in Plans and Specifications.—Where the plans and specifications of a building were accessible to the builder before he made the contract, and an examination of them would have shown that there were apparent discrepancies in them, he is bound by a provision of the contract that if any discrepancies are found to exist between the plans, working-drawings and specifications, the architects shall decide as to their true intent and meaning. And the fact that such architects drew the plans and specifications, and were to receive a compensation of 5 per cent of the total cost of the building, will not warrant an inference of fraud in their decision.

[Kelley vs. Muskegon (Supreme Ct. Mich.), 68 N. W. Rep. 282.]

Building Contract—Change of Plan.—Where, in an action to recover damages for prospective profits under a contract for driving piles, which provided that the architect might make deviations from or alterations in the plan of the work, it is shown that, owing to the formation of the ground, the architect determined not to have the piles driven, and there was evidence that, after the contracting company knew of this determination, it received a contract for the work substituted for the piles, it was proper to refuse its request to charge that, under the pleadings, the question of waiver could not be considered. In such a case it was proper to charge that, if the contracting company received from the owner reasonable notice of the change of plan, it could not recover for any piling omitted.

[St. Louis Bridge and Iron Co. vs. St. Louis Brewing Association (Supreme Ct. Missouri), 31 S. W. Rep. 765.]

Acceptance of Building.—Where an owner accepts a building the contractor is entitled to its value as constructed, though not in all respects as contracted for, and owner is entitled to the difference between the value of the house as built and as contracted for. To recover the purchase under a building contract, only a substantial, and not a literal compliance with the contract must be shown.

[Jennings vs. Willer (Ct. Civ. App. Tex.), 32 S. W. Rep. 24.]

Competency of Expert Witness.—The Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts hold that an expert carpenter who has seen the outside, but not the interior of a building, may testify as to the value of the building upon a description being given of the interior. How much weight should be given to such testimony is a question for the jury to determine.

[Pierce vs. City of Boston, 41 N. E. Rep. 227.]

BOOKS AND PAPERS

OUR readers may, perchance, remember that early in the eighties we published a series of sketches, of the historico-archæological order, which dealt in some detail with the perishing remains of the humbler examples of the baronial architecture of Scotland. The sketches had at that time their value and interest as a sort of *succedaneum* to the late Gothic revival. At that time it seemed to us, and it still seems so, that there was less attention given to Scottish architecture than its real merits and interest deserved, and that many of the precepts inculcated by Viollet-le-Duc could be found exemplification in Scotland, in places more accessible to the travelling-student than the remote towns of France off the line of direct travel. It is possible that the student might have quite as much trouble in understanding broad Scotch as in comprehending the *patois* of a French peasant, but even in the most bucolic Scotch village there is always some one who can talk English understandably, which cannot be said of corresponding places on the Continent. The author of the series of sketches to which we refer, Mr. J. W. Small, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries for Scotland, has since that time pursued his favorite recreation and has measured and drawn and issued in published

form many of the architectural remains of the sixteenth and seventeenth century work in Scotland. His latest publication¹ deals with the ancient Royal Burgh of Stirling, wherein, with great plenitude of large scale sections of mouldings, great scarcity of elevations and total absence of plans, he has recorded his observations on the Chapel Royal of the Castle, James V's Palace, Mars Wark, Parliament Hall, St. Andrew's Chapel, etc. Dealing with a transitional period, the illustrations are archæologically interesting, and here and there there are serviceable bits of detail dealing with woodwork, furniture and the like, but in its entirety it is much like the many publications of British measured drawings, which look as if they ought to be very useful to someone, but which we suspect are generally unconsulted cumberers of the purchaser's bookshelves.



AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

LETTERS addressed to the Secretaries of the various Chapters of the American Institute of Architects are being sent out in the following form:

"At the National Convention of the American Institute of Architects held last October, the following resolution was passed:

"Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the President to obtain expressions of opinions from the Chapters as to the advisability of the licensing of architects by State legislation and the relation which the examination for such license should sustain to that required for examination for admission to membership in the Institute, and, further, if they deem it expedient that the election of Fellows be made more dependent upon professional skill and practice than at present: this report to be made to the next convention.

"The committee are soliciting expressions of opinion and recommendation upon the points covered in the inquiry of the resolution, so that they may be able to make a thorough report to the next annual convention, which is to be held in Detroit in October next. If you can have resolutions drafted and passed by your Society which will express the sentiment of your Society or Chapter upon these points and forward the same to the Chairman of this Committee, you will be conferring a favor upon the Chairman as well as putting the American Institute of Architects in possession of valuable data for future action. If the time is not sufficient to get the expressions from your Society or Chapter upon these points before the first of October, will you please bring the matter before the managers, executive board or committees of your Chapters or Societies, and prominent members of the profession in the locality covered by your Society and forward to the Chairman of this Committee? All data and information and expressions of individual opinion that you may be able to secure, will be appreciated. Please send same before the first of October, so that the Committee may have time to formulate its report for the next convention.

"Please answer promptly as to whether you will or will not be able to take hold of this matter and secure and forward to this Committee the desired information. Respectfully yours,

"Committee, { FRANK MILES DAY,
J. A. FOX,
J. H. PIERCE, Chairman."



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

SECOND PRIZE DESIGN FOR THE PROVIDENCE, R. I., ARMORY.
MR. OLIN W. CUTTER, ARCHITECT, BOSTON, MASS.

[Issued with the International and Imperial Editions only.]

A COMPETITIVE DESIGN FOR THE PROVIDENCE, R. I., ARMORY.
[Issued with the International and Imperial Editions only.]

IT is not often that architects capable of producing as good a design as this prefer to leave its authorship unacknowledged and still veiled under their chosen competitive symbol, a battle-axe in a lozenge.

HOUSE FOR CHARLES H. STANLEY, ESQ., EAST CLEVELAND, O.
MESSRS. KNOX & ELLIOT, ARCHITECTS, CLEVELAND, O.

HOUSE AND STUDIO OF H. T. SCHLADERMUNDT, ESQ., LAWRENCE PARK, N. Y. MESSRS. WALKER & MORRIS, ARCHITECTS, NEW YORK, N. Y.

¹"Old Stirling," measured and drawn for the stone by John William Small, F. S. A. Scot. Architect, Stirling, Author of "Scottish Woodwork of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries"; "Leaves from my Sketch-Books," "Ancient and Modern Furniture." Stirling: R. S. Shearer & Son, 1897.

OFFICES OF THE AMERICAN PEGAMOID CO., BOWLING GREEN BUILDING, NEW YORK, N. Y. MESSRS. LUDLOW & VALENTINE, ARCHITECTS, NEW YORK, N. Y.

THESE views show two of the rooms of the suite of fifteen offices, the view of the reception-room giving a glimpse of the offices of the Company, which are located in the second-story front of the Bowling Green Building, No. 11 Broadway. It may be interesting to note that the furniture-upholstery and the wall-hangings are the product of this Company.

STAIRCASE IN THE SCHLOSS HERRENCHIESSEE: CORRIDOR IN THE SCHLOSS HOHENSCHWANGAU.

THESE illustrations form Figs. 76 and 79 of the article "German Castles" elsewhere in this issue.

ACCEPTED DESIGN FOR THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, PEPPERELL, MASS. MESSRS. GRAY & PROCTOR, ARCHITECTS, BOSTON, MASS.

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

ACCESSORIES OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE, NO. LX: THE TERRACE IN THE GARDEN OF THE ROYAL PALACE, CASERTA, ITALY. LUIGI VANVITELLI, ARCHITECT.

"GERMAN CASTLES," FIG. 78: STAIRCASE IN THE SCHLOSS AT BRÜHL, PRUSSIA.

A GROUP OF MISSION BUILDINGS, ETC.

[Additional Illustrations in the International Edition.]

"PAVILION OF THE SEALS," LOOKING WEST: LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, WASHINGTON, D. C. ARCHITECTS, MESSRS. SMITHMEYER & PELZ; P. J. PELZ; E. P. CASEY.

[Gelatin Print.]

THE decoration in the lunette over the doorway was painted by Mr. W. B. Van Ingen.

NEW PARLIAMENTARY BUILDINGS, SYDNEY, N. S. W. MR. W. L. VERNON, ARCHITECT.

FRONT ELEVATION OF THE SAME BUILDING.

INTERIOR OF LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER IN THE SAME BUILDING.

VIEW OF PUBLIC LOBBY IN THE SAME BUILDING.



STABILITY OF MASSACHUSETTS HOMES.—Some interesting statistics of residence are given in the State census report just issued by Chief Wadlin of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor. An extensive compilation of figures shows that thirty-one per cent of the total number of men in Massachusetts are heads of families, while a little less than eight per cent of the women in the State occupy a corresponding position in the family. Including both sexes nearly eighty-eight per cent of the population of Massachusetts live in homes; eight per cent of the people in the State are in hotels, boarding and lodging-houses; a little more than one per cent are in institutions, and a little less than three per cent live in families in which they sustain a relation growing out of domestic and personal service. A smaller percentage of the men in Massachusetts live in homes to-day than was the case ten years ago, the percentage declining from 88.18 in 1885, to 86.69 in 1895. On the other hand, the proportion of women living at home has been practically unchanged in the last decade. The men have gone into the hotels and boarding-houses, the percentage increasing in ten years from 9.92 to 11.18. The proportion of females living in this manner has declined, however, from 5.02 per cent in 1885, to 4.92 per cent in 1895. In these ten years, of the whole population, less than one person in a hundred represents the decline in the number of persons living at home, and the number of persons living in hotels and boarding-houses is represented by a smaller fractional increase. These figures are significant as showing the stability of the Massachusetts home. In the last ten years hotel life has been made vastly more attractive. Every means which ample capital could devise to attract people to life in apartment or family hotels has been employed, but in spite of the fact that the new hotels have been filled up, the desire to have a home has increased in nearly the same ratio; so that the home has held its own. As the statistics indicate, the men have taken advantage of the im-

provements in hotel and boarding-house life to a greater extent than have the women. The independence of Massachusetts women has not led them into independent modes of living, for more of them are in homes to-day than were in homes ten years ago. The conclusions to be drawn from Mr. Wadlin's figures are satisfactory as showing the stability of the Massachusetts home. — *Boston Transcript*.

THE OWL AND THE SEISMOGRAPH.—In one of the many glass cases in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington is a stuffed owl. This fact in itself is nothing remarkable, as there are numerous other owls of all varieties exhibited there. But this particular owl is the one, in the words of the late President Hayes, "that jarred the Washington monument," and therein lies the story. During the "centennial year" Congress resolved to provide the necessary funds for the completion of the monument, which, up to that time, had been worked at only while the several smaller appropriations lasted. It was discovered, however, that the original foundation was likely to prove incapable of sustaining the enormous weight of marble necessary for carrying the new shaft 550 feet above *terra firma*. A new foundation was therefore needed, and architects thought a solid concrete bed 100 feet square and nearly 14 feet in thickness would accomplish the strengthening desired. During the operation of replacing the old foundation it was considered expedient to provide means for noting carefully the slightest vibration of the walls, lest the monument might be in danger of collapsing. Accordingly a heavy weight was suspended by a stout thread from the apex to a pan of thick syrup located in the base, so that no chance draughts of air would be likely to sway the weight. An ingenious contrivance was so attached to the weight that the slightest vibration of the shaft would be faithfully recorded, and its insecurity would at once be an established fact. One morning a few months after these careful precautions had been taken there was a great commotion among the workmen. A complete record of numerous perturbations and tremblings had been written on the index, showing conclusively that the mammoth obelisk had jarred, swayed, and settled during the night. Scientific heads were dubiously shaken. After much persuasion, one of the men finally consented to go to the top and examine into the cause. The astonishing report came into the midst of the anxious throng below that an owl, in seeking shelter in the lofty tower, had somehow managed to catch its wings in the thread and was still hanging there, suspended in the interior of the monument, and the innumerable flappings and struggles of his owlishness had all been recorded by the index as testimony against the stability of plumb-laid marble blocks and solid concrete. — *Chicago Despatch*.

THE PETERHOFF PALACE.—It is at the Peterhoff, and not at the Winter Palace, that President Faure is to be quartered during his stay at St. Petersburg. It was built by Peter the Great on the plan of the Palace of Versailles, which it greatly resembles, the site, however, being infinitely more beautiful, the palace being perched on a cliff which descends straight into the sea. On the land side, terraces of incomparable beauty slope down to lovely gardens and a park worthy in every respect of the great landscape-gardener Lenotre. The features of the grounds are the exquisite fountains and cascades, which are infinitely more numerous than at Versailles. The principal palace is three stories in height, constructed of marble and of granite, the latter being of red, which contrasts with the whiteness of the former, while the roof and the domes are of iron, richly gilded. The basement of the palace was arranged by Empress Elizabeth as a sort of grotto of tinted shells, and is absolutely fairylike. One of the features of the palace is the great hall of portraits, which to the number of several hundred, represent types of beauty of every province and district of the immense Muscovite Empire. In fact, there are few royal or imperial palaces in the Old World that can compare in loveliness with the Russian Versailles, and under the circumstances President Faure may think himself lucky in being entertained there, rather than at the Winter Palace, which is renowned for its unhealthiness, and is nothing like so beautiful as the Peterhoff. — *Marquise de Fontenay in Philadelphia Press*.

SEPARATION OF THE SEXES IN A LONDON CHURCH.—It is suggestive of the archaic to be reminded that there exists in the metropolis in these days of toleration and enlightened thought a church at which the practice of separating the sexes is still pursued at divine service, and it is not surprising to hear that means are being devised to remove such an obsolete arrangement. Preliminary to the reform, however, the Rev. W. Allan Whitworth, the vicar of All Saints', Margaret Street, W., where the system prevails, has thought it necessary to institute a plebiscite among the congregation as to whether the old rule should be rescinded, and upon the decision of the majority he will act. It is explained that this magnificent church was one of the first in London to spring from the Oxford movement, its site being originally occupied by the stable and loft in which the mission was started under the personal influence of Dr. Pusey. The separation of the sexes had no ritual significance, though it occasioned many a vituperative Protestant tirade at the time, and was simply designed to protect ladies attending the church without male escort from insults, which in the days of the riots at St. George's-in-the-East were only too common. The plebiscite will be taken at once. — *London Telegraph*.

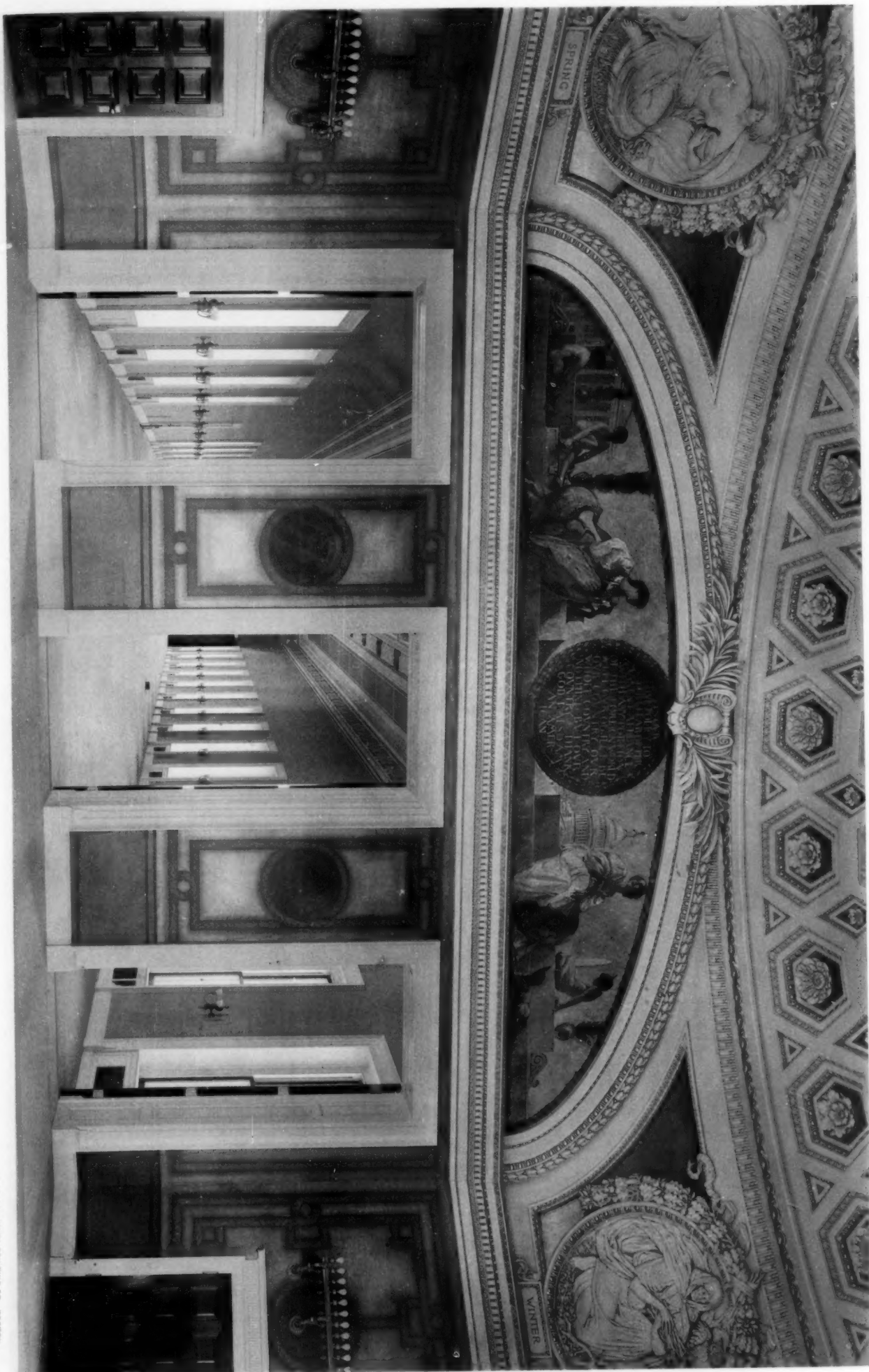
PRESERVATION OF BELGIAN "HISTORICAL MONUMENTS."—The destruction of architectural and historical monuments in Belgium having been almost as great as in France and England, and effected under the same plea, M. J. de Vriendt protested recently before the Chamber of Representatives against the continuance of such outrages upon art and antiquity. A committee of some of the leading artists of Ghent support M. J. Vriendt in this matter, especially as concerns the operations performed upon the famous Oudeburg in their city. — *N. Y. Evening Post*.

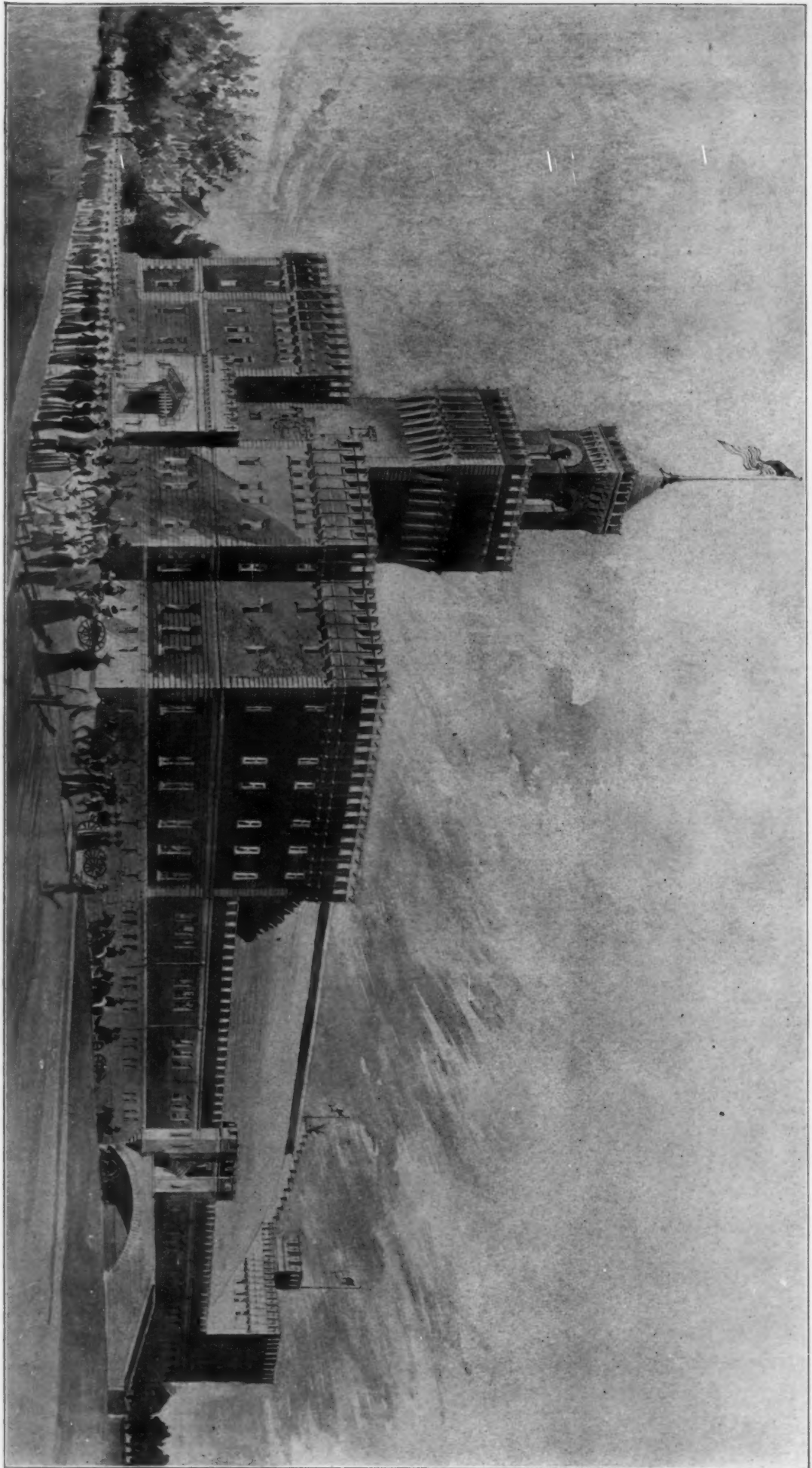
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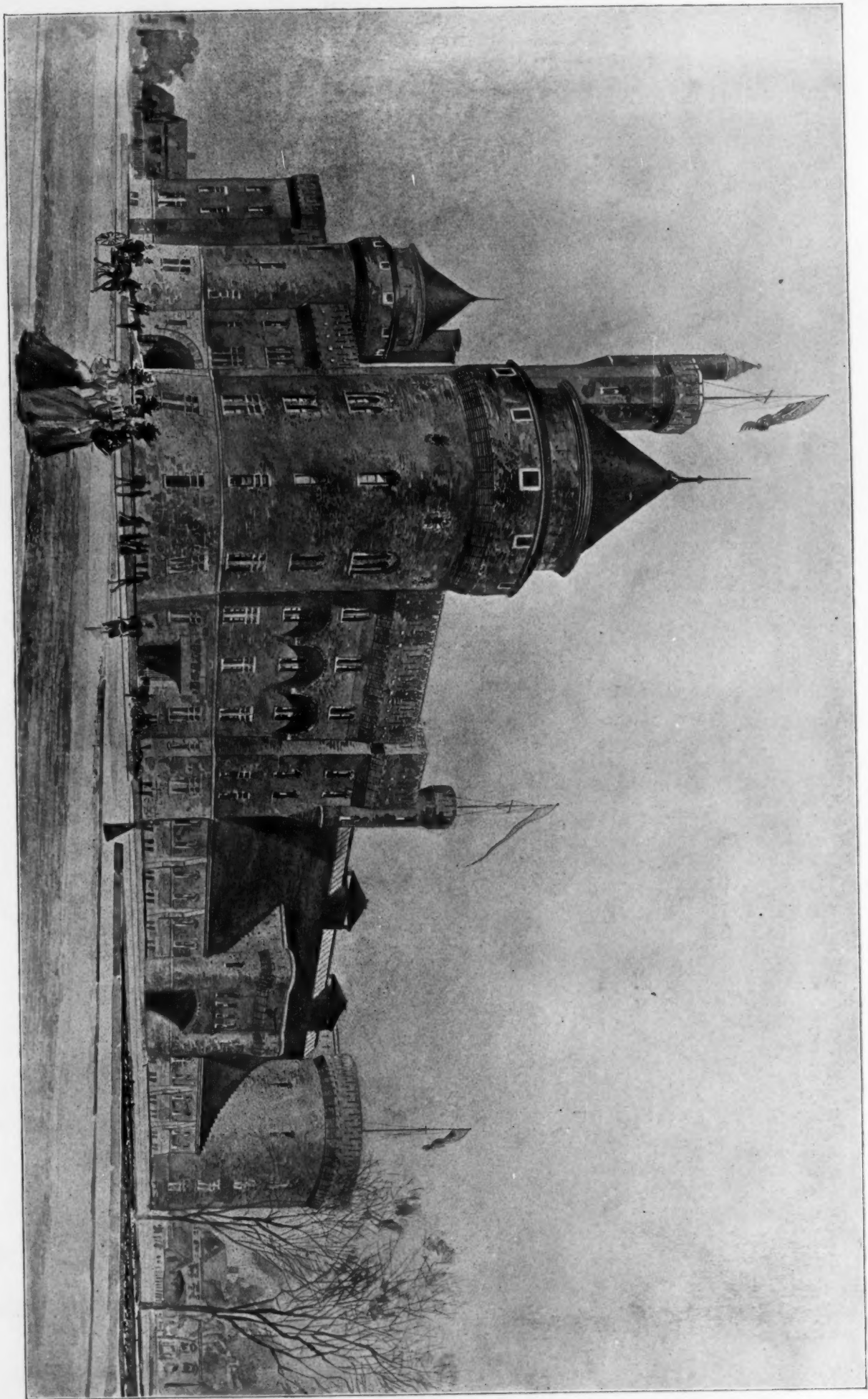
"PAVILION OF THE SEAS." LOOKING WEST: LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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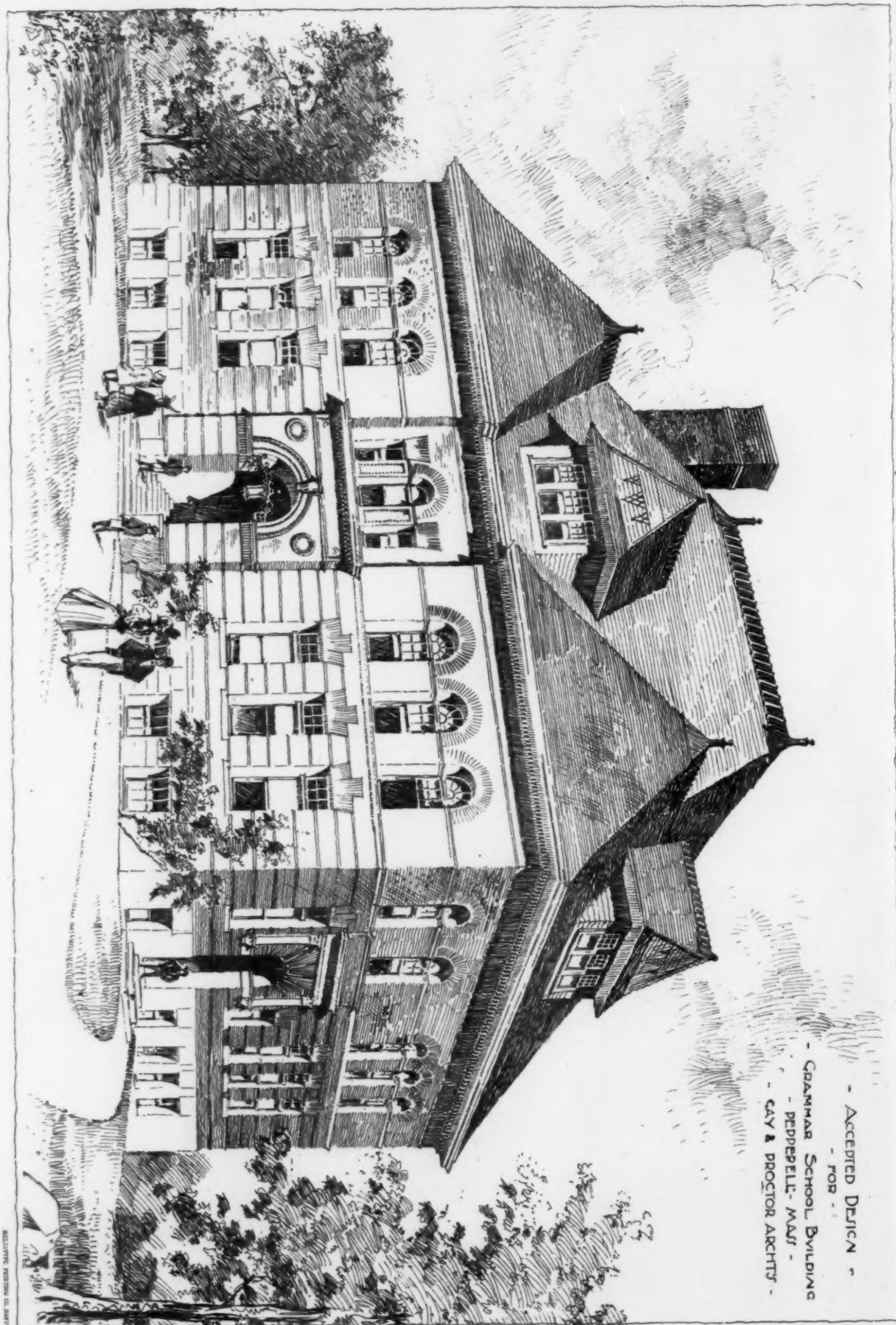


A COMPETITIVE DESIGN FOR THE PROVIDENCE, R. I., ARMORY.



SECOND PRIZE DESIGN FOR THE PROVIDENCE, R. I., ARMORY.
OLIN W. CUTLER, ARCHITECT.

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"GERMAN CASTLES": CORRIDOR IN SCHLOSS HOHENSCHWANGAU.



ELLIOTT & FRYSON CO., BOSTON

"GERMAN CASTLES": THE STAIRCASE IN SCHLOSS HERRENCHIEMSEE, BAVARIA.

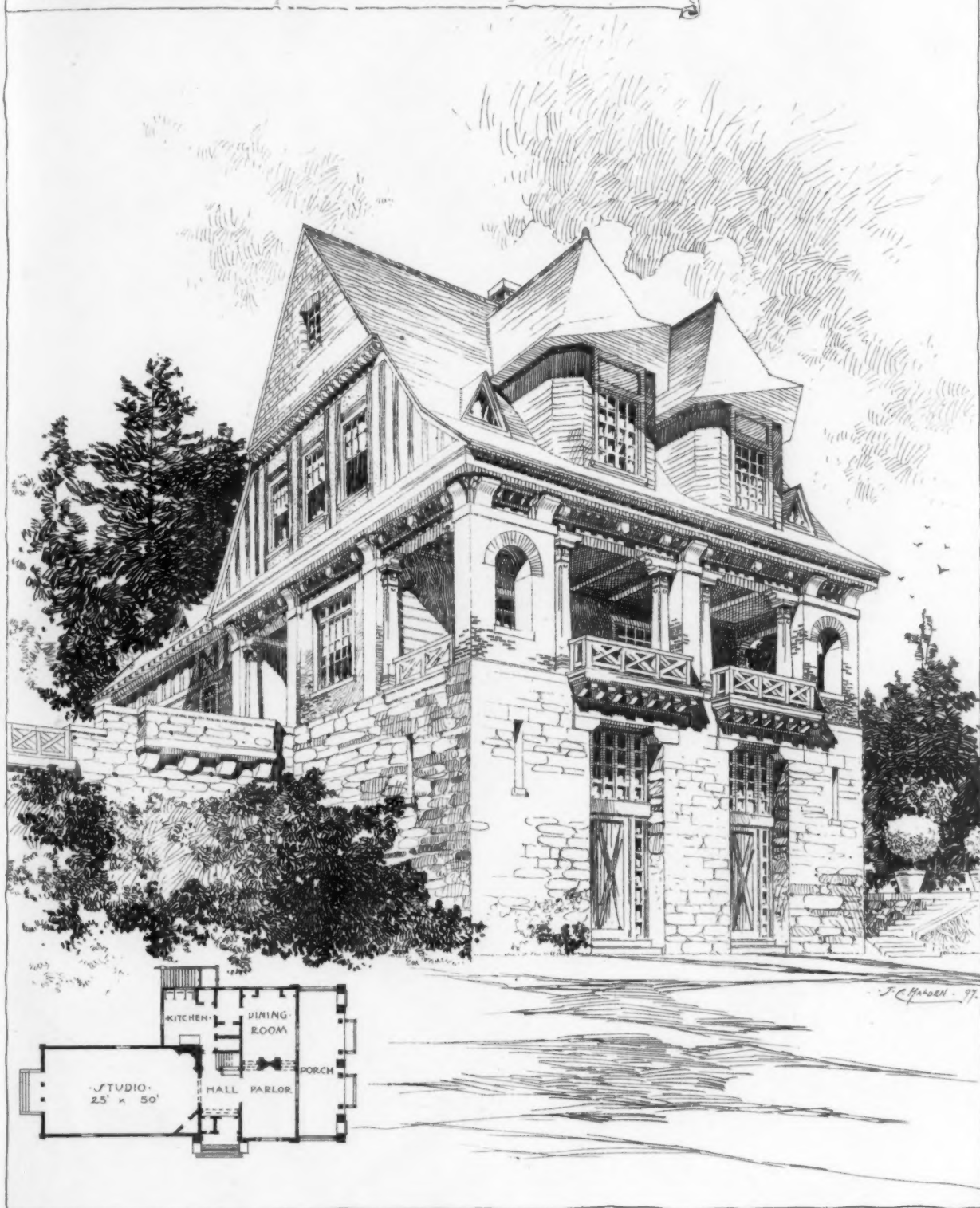
HOUSE FOR CHAS. H. STANLEY, ESQ., EAST CLEVELAND, O.

Max & Elliot, Architects.

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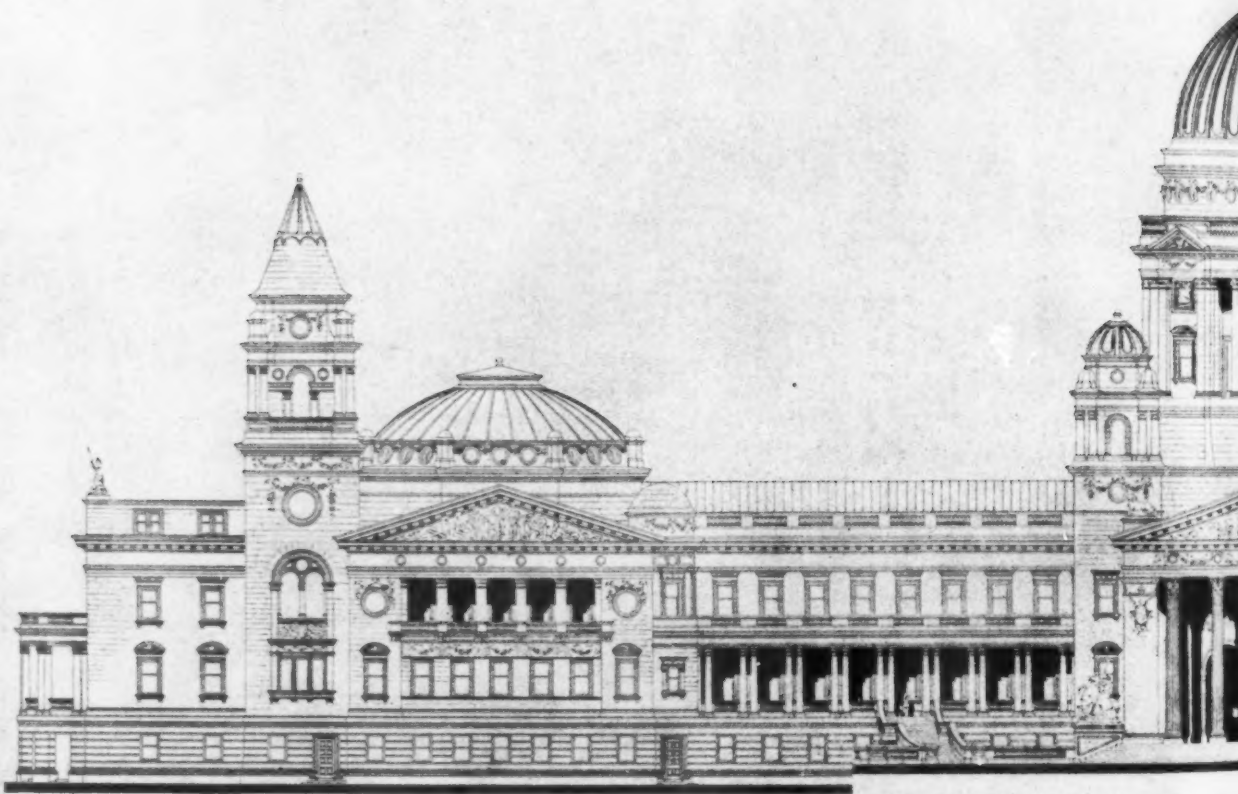
• HOUSE AND STUDIO • FOR • H. T. SCHLADERMUNDT • ESQ. •
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New Parliamentary Buildings
Sydney.

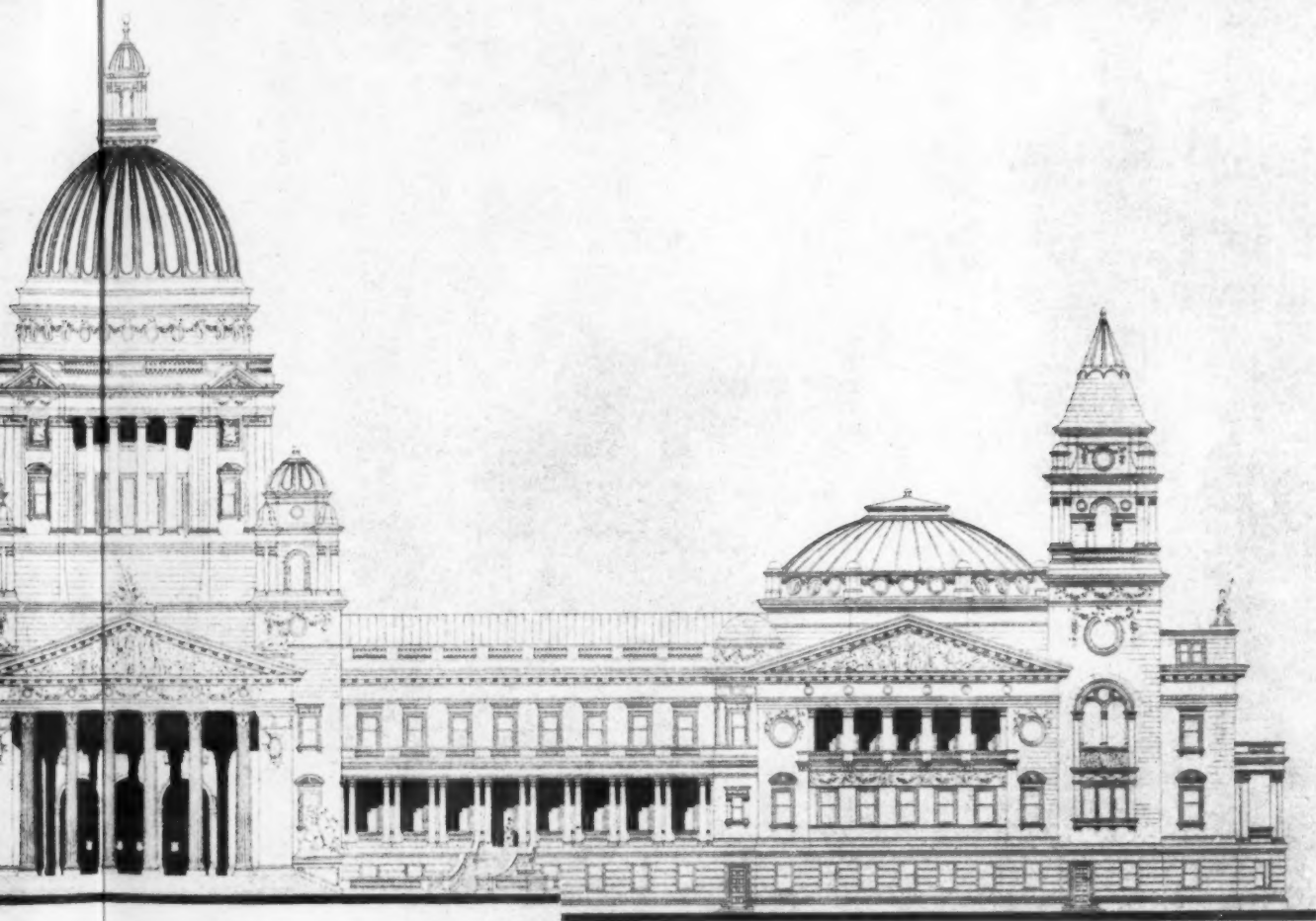
200 F^t Great Dome

131 F^t Towers



Front
to Macquarie

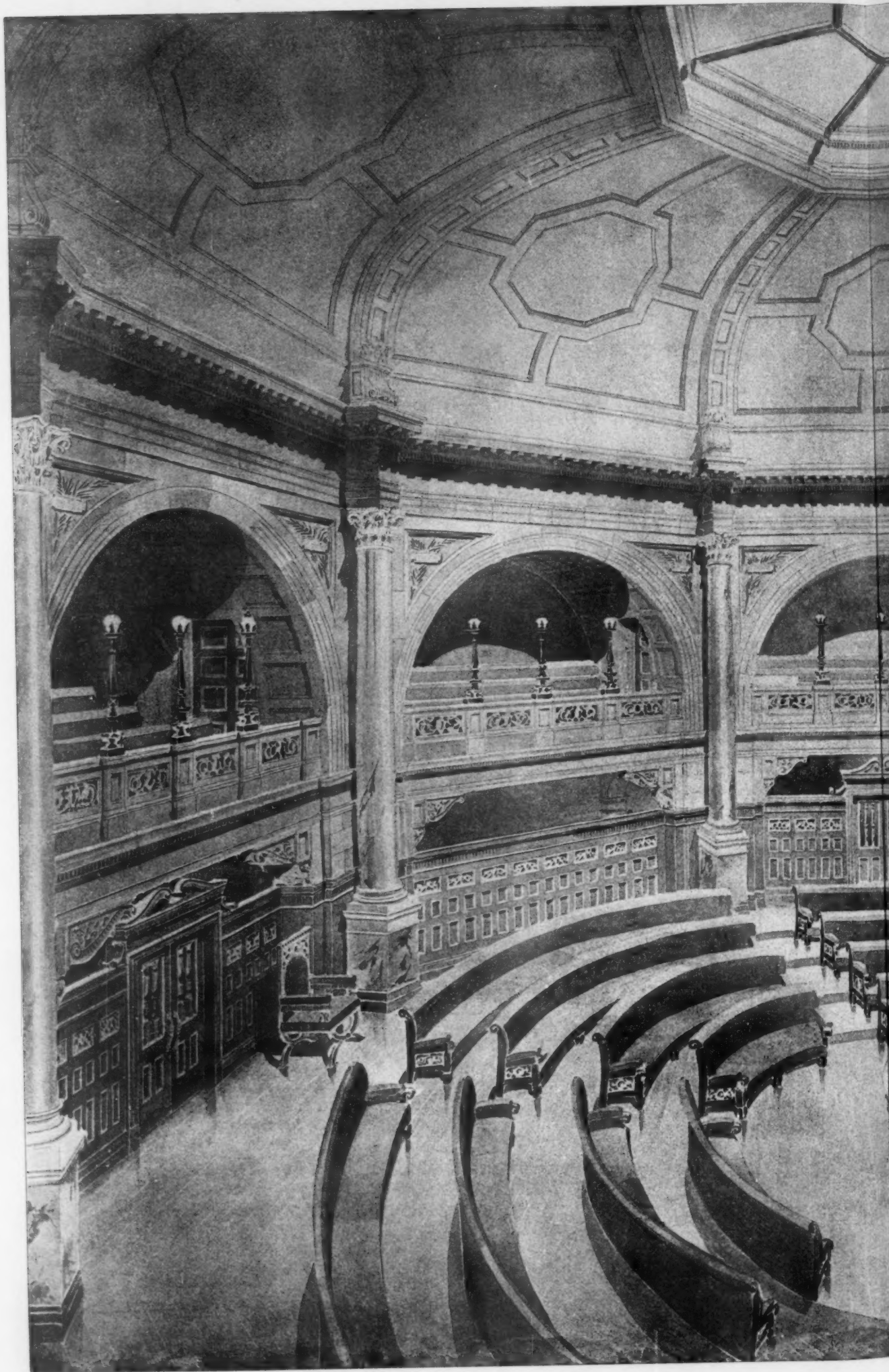
NEW PARLIAMENTARY BUILDINGS
FRONT ELEVATION TO
W. L. VERNON, F.



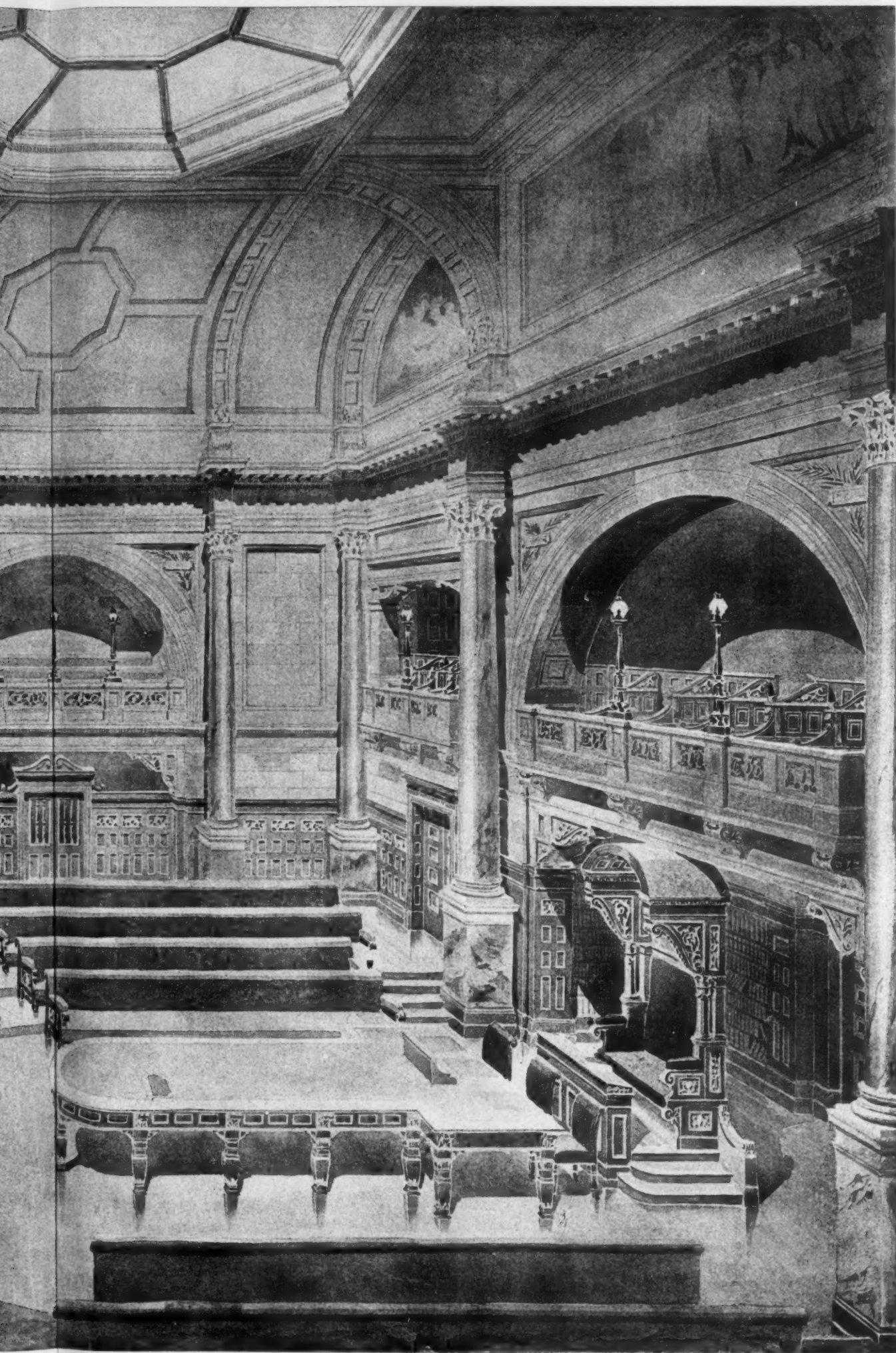
Front Elevation
Macquarie Street

INK PHOTO SPRAGUE & CO. 4 & 5 EAST HARDING STREET FETTER LANE, E.C.

BUILDINGS, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.
TION TO MACQUARIE STREET
VERNON, F.R.B.A., Architect.

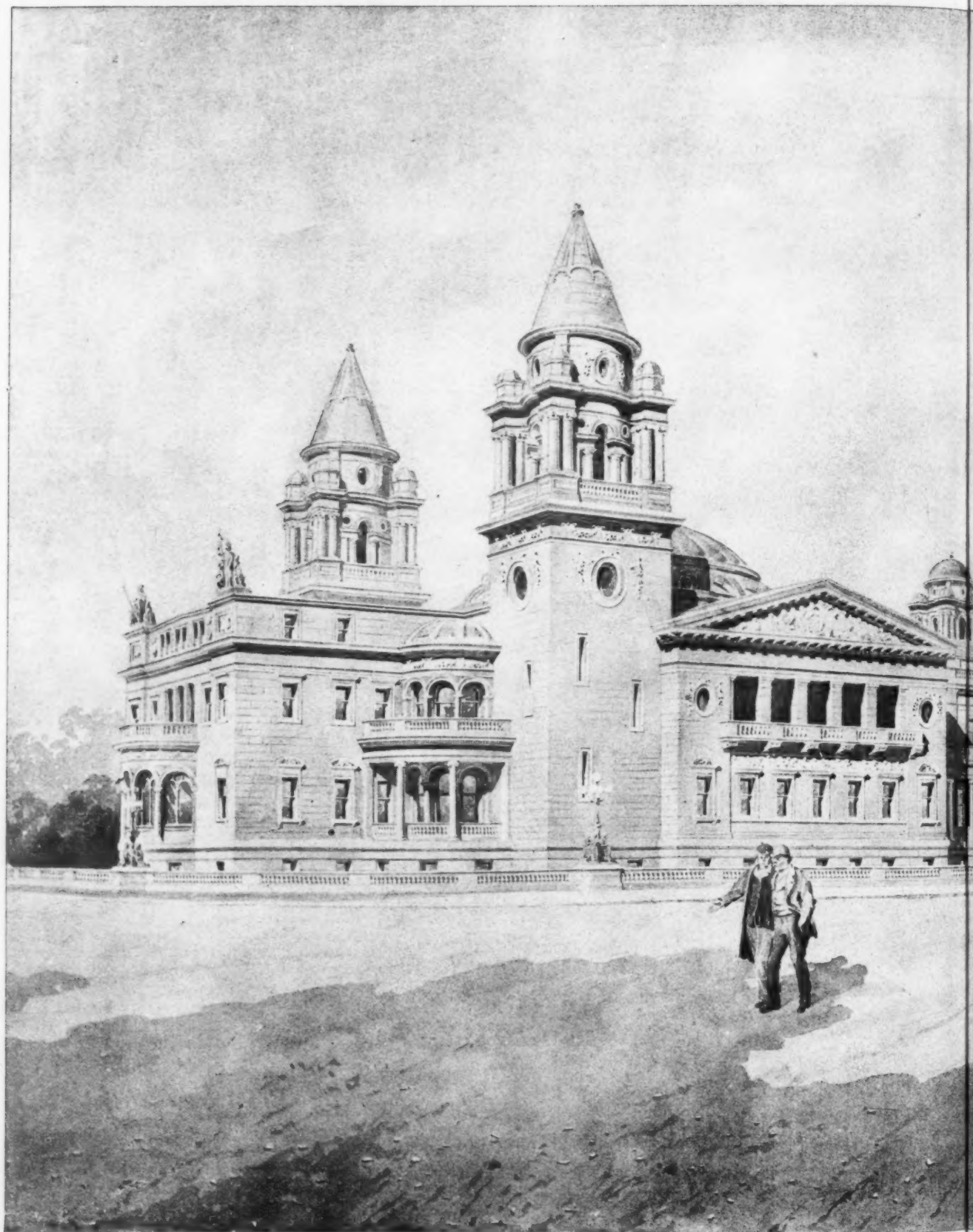


NEW PARLIAMENTARY BUILDINGS
INTERIOR OF LEGISLATIVE CHAMBER
W. L. VERNON, ARCHT.



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BUILDINGS, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER.
ERNON, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

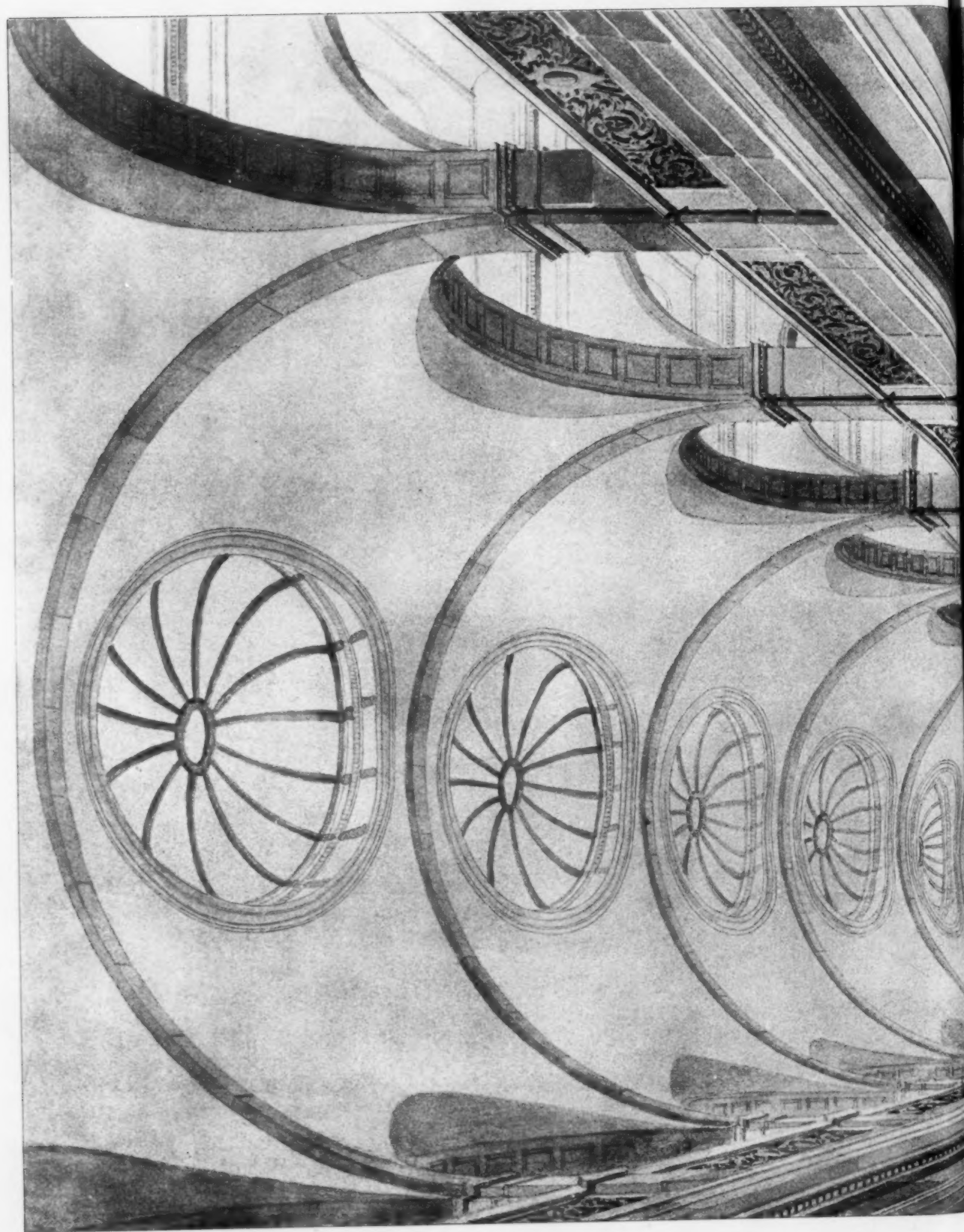


NEW PARLIAMENTARY BUILDINGS, SYDNEY
FRONT TO MACQUARIE STREET
W. L. VERNON, F.R.S.A.



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LDINGS, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.
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RNON, F.R.S.B.A., Architect.

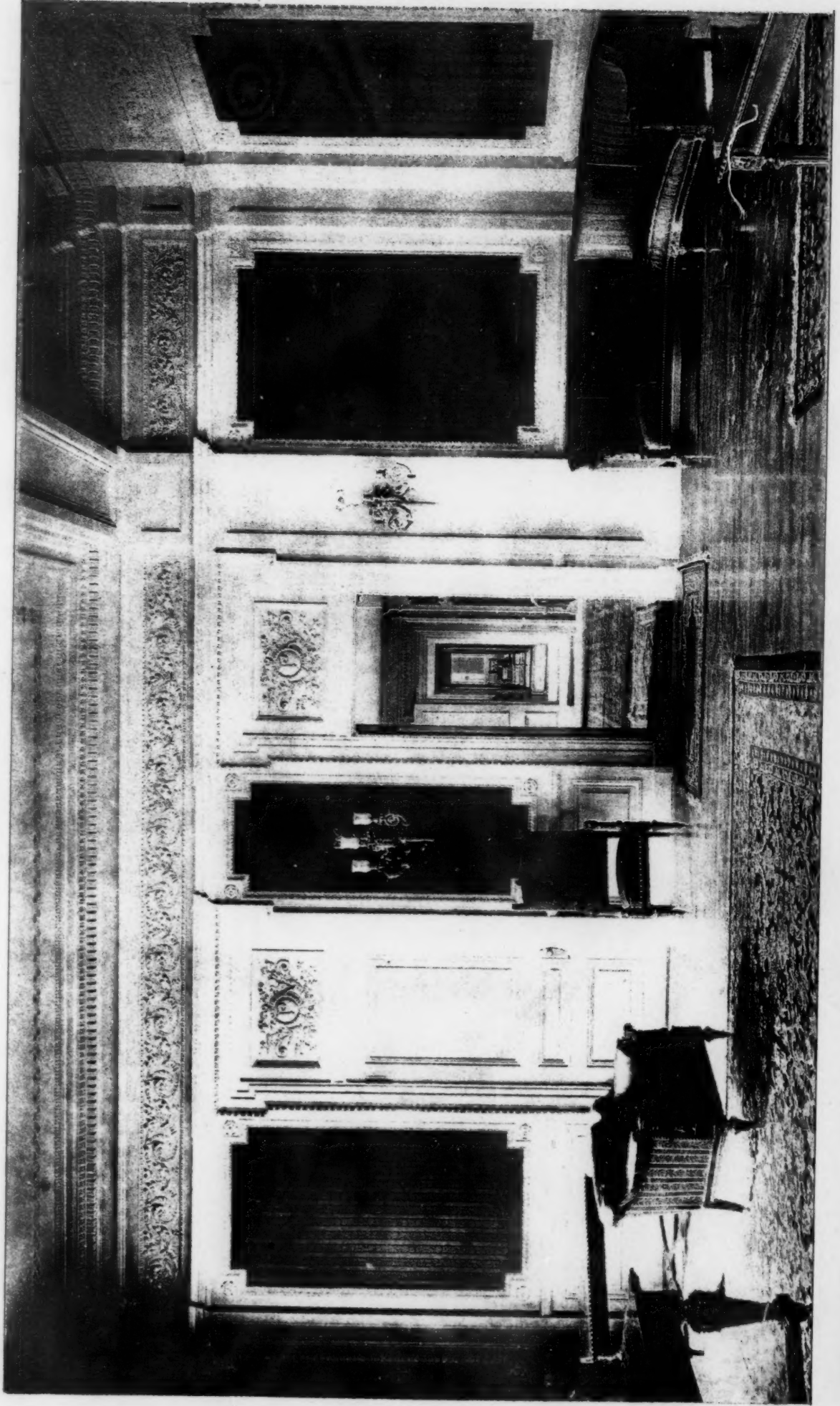




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NEW PARLIAMENTARY BUILDINGS, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.
VIEW OF PUBLIC LOBBY.
W. L. VERNON, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

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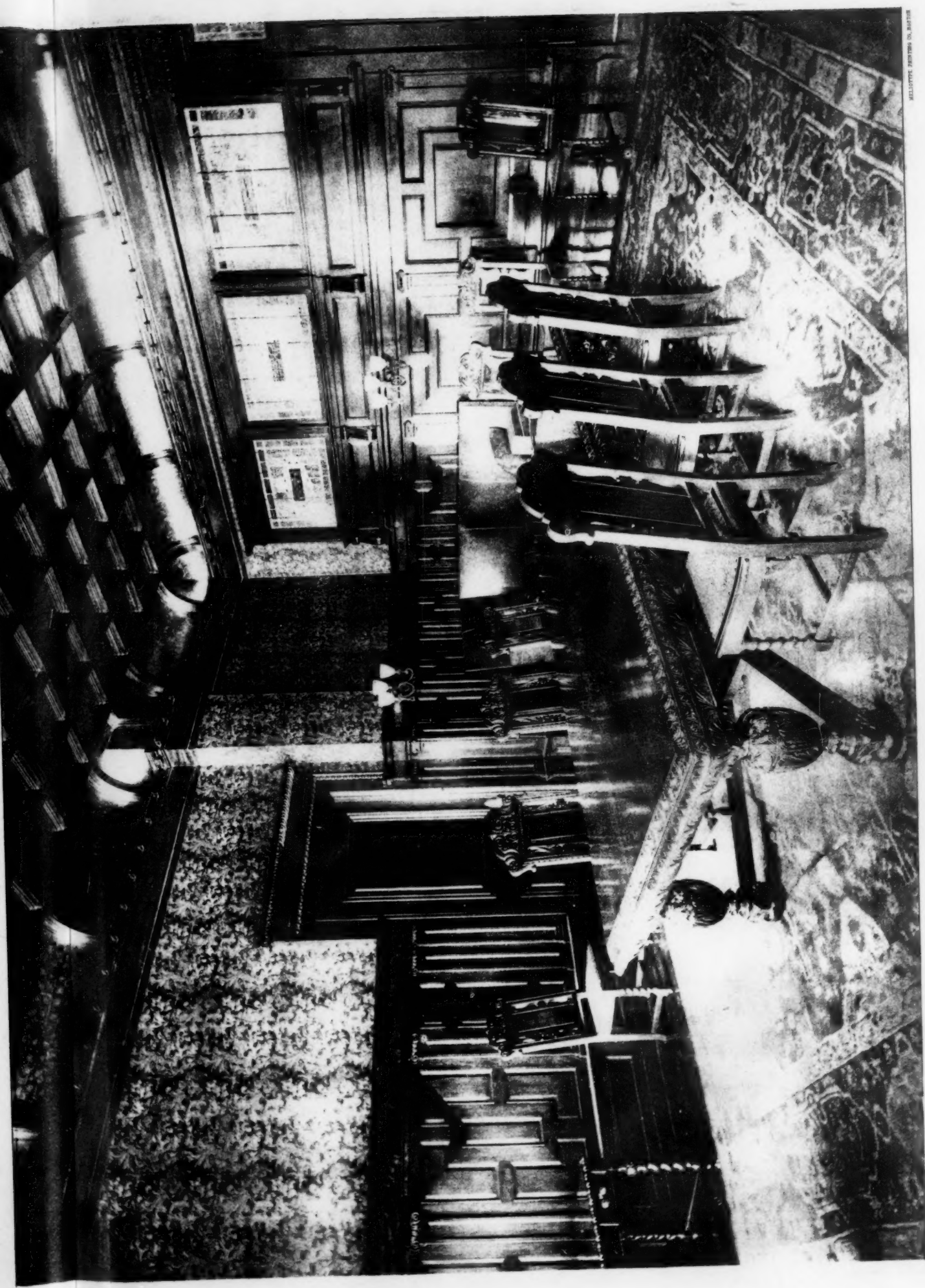


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