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NOTES AND CLIPPINGS. 55

IT is doubtful whether mere notoriety ever so successfully usurped the place of deservedly won reputation as it certainly did in the case of Jean Louis Charles Garnier, who died last week in Paris, very nearly at the close of his seventy-third year. Ask any English or American architect to name half a dozen of the leading French architects of the day and it is morally certain that to each one would spontaneously occur the name of Charles Garnier, but in many cases, doubtless, after the short list had been written down the blue-pencil would have been used on Garnier's name. It is very common when a man has been made by a fluke that he should take himself seriously, and after the completion of his *magnum opus*, the *Nouvel Opéra* of Paris, Garnier took himself very seriously indeed, and the curious thing is that his contemporaries made so little objection to his remaining perched on his pedestal. It is only fair to say that in later life his attitude towards his art and his fellow practitioners underwent a considerable amelioration and he was twice elected President of the *Société Centrale des Architectes Français*. A man who has acquired the name that Garnier possessed is usually found to have accomplished during an active career of more than thirty years more than a single piece of work which is worthy of the name which the public accords him, but Garnier appears to us to have been merely a single-time performer, one who, in the language of the theatre, could "do his turn" to the satisfaction of those who appreciated his specialty but who could not play any rôle but that. The work that Garnier did at Monte Carlo is but a repetition of the same meretricious work that he did in his famous building at Paris, and it shows no improvement over it in breadth of conception or refinement of execution. Besides these two buildings, what is there known to the world that Garnier has done which merits great applause or is even worthy of his reputation? Such private work of his as we have seen has been merely insignificant. There remains one piece of work — or rather there does not remain, since it was intentionally made ephemeral — which was so admirably conceived and carried out that its execution would add merit to any reputation howsoever great. If Garnier himself conceived, studied and executed the series of *Habitations humaines* that lent so vivid an architectural interest to the Paris Exposition of 1889, he gave unquestionable evidence of a ripe scholarship and intelligent observation which any man might be proud of.

BORN November 6, 1825, at Paris, Garnier entered the *École des Beaux-Arts* as a pupil of Lebas and, after the usual minor successes, carried off the *premier Grand Prix de Rome* in 1848. During that portion of his time spent in

Greece he devoted himself largely to a study of the Temple of Jupiter at *Ægina*. The drawings which exhibited his restorations being sent home as *envois* and exhibited at the *Salon* in 1853, and later at the International Exposition of 1855, they attracted so much attention that it was found worth while to publish them in 1884 as thirteen of the plates in "*Restaurations des Monuments antiques*," while an elaborate memoir on the building was published in 1856 in the *Revue Archéologique*. After his return to France he, of course, in right of being a Grand Prix man, secured a government position and was engaged at one time on the restoration of the Tour St. Jacques. In 1861 he carried off the prize in the great public competition for the *Nouvel Opéra*, which Napoleon thought fit to undertake at that time for the sake of amusing the ever-volatile and untrustworthy populace of Paris, and was occupied during the next ten years in inventing extravagances for this which is probably the best known of modern buildings. Whether Garnier did military service during the Franco-Prussian war or not, we do not know, but if he did he met no mishap, for he was on hand to go on with the interrupted work when the Republic found in its completion the best evidence it could spread before the world that the nation was not impoverished in spite of the extorted war indemnity. The building, of which the corner-stone was laid in 1862, was finished and opened at last in 1875, and in the year following Garnier published his elaborately illustrated historical description of the fabric, which is none the less interesting and amusing because of its intense egoism. In addition to this, his chief literary performance, he not infrequently contributed papers on art and architecture to sundry journals and reviews, while his other essay in bookmaking resulted in 1871 in the publication of "*Le Théâtre*." Naturally his work on the opera-house brought him a decoration from the Legion of Honor and later promotion in its grades: in 1877 he was made *Inspecteur général des Constructions Civiles*; in 1875 he became *Membre de l'Institut de France* and in 1886 was awarded the Gold Medal of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

A MAN who lightens his more serious labors by writing delightful fairy stories and equally vivid biographies and novels must have one of the most charming and attractive of personalities, and such a man, we fancy, was Georg Moritz Ebers, known to the studious world as one of the leading Egyptologists of the day, and, to the omnivorous reader, as the author of a series of very interesting historical romances dealing some with the *vie intime* of the ancient Egyptians and others with the Middle Ages. So, through his death, at the Villa Ebers, near Munich, this week, archaeology and literature are losers. Born at Berlin in 1837 and influenced in his boyhood by the brothers Grimm, whose fantastic folk-tales are known to all childhood, he pursued a university career and then tried to study law, but his leaning for Egyptology seems to have been innate and he early gave up everything else to devote himself to that study, to investigations conducted in Egypt itself, and the embodiment later in romance of some of the deductions which resulted from his observations. His first work, "*An Egyptian Princess*," published in 1864, was an historical romance, while his next one, "*Ägypten und die Bücher Moses*," published in 1868, was in another vein; and so he went on, lightening his serious labors throughout life in a most ingenious manner. During much of his life he was Professor of Egyptology at Leipsic and during certain excavations at Thebes, in 1872, he discovered and deciphered the papyrus that is commonly known by his name.

THE announcement that the American School of Classical Studies in Rome is to award, next year, three scholarships of substantial value, as such things go, calls attention once more to the good work that this foundation is doing for the promotion of interest in classical scholarship in the growing generation of American men of liberal education. It happens to do more than this in the present case, as it gives rise to a suggestion which may be of some practical value. It is known that it is the common practice that the directors of the several schools that have been established in Italy and Greece by Germany, England and the United States shall be furnished in a species of annual rotation by the several home institutions of learning which are interested in the maintenance of these outlying schools of research and original investigation; and that

the heads of departments in different schools and universities arrange with one another so that their several "Sabbatarian years"—the twelve months' holiday that it is now a growing practice to grant to members of a university's teaching force—may fall in rotation and so enable the man on holiday to act for the nonce as director of the school. This method is not only an agreeable one for the holiday-taking professors, and a presumably economical device for the Classical Schools, but it ought to be an admirably advantageous one for the pupils in attendance, since it throws them into contact with and under the guidance of a greater number of noted and able men than they would naturally be in the way of meeting. In this way new points-of-view are suggested, and a wider range of possible deductions are brought up for discussion and consideration; and so, by this change of teachers, is accomplished much the same liberalizing and broadening result that the German University student at home secures by wandering from one university town to another according as he hears that here or there some lecturer is holding forth whom he would be glad to listen to. It seems to us that the method has advantages and that they can easily be availed of in this country in the field of architectural instruction.

WHERE are now in this country we do not know just how many institutions which give regular instruction in architecture, but there are at least half a dozen which maintain departments fully equipped with a more or less numerous corps of capable instructors. Some of these departments, perhaps all, maintain a species of post-graduate course which, in the nature of things, is not likely to be largely attended and yet whose mere maintenance must make demands upon the time and energies of the instructors wholly incommensurate with the returns to the exchequer of the institution or the real benefit to the post-graduate pupils. Our suggestion is merely that these half-dozen leading schools might secure a more valuable result and at vastly less expenditure of effort if they would pool their issues in so far as the post-graduate course is concerned, and arrange that post-graduate instruction should be given in annual rotation at only one of the institutions in the combination. If this could be arranged, we fancy that the instructor for that year would find it vastly more refreshing and interesting to himself to be director of the studies of a score of post-graduate students than it is now to find himself spending his time and thought only to the advantage of three or four. The advantage to the student in being brought in contact with a new set of men would be relatively as great in this country as it is in the case of the expatriated classical schools abroad, while the indirect benefit that one always acquires through seeing how other fellows study the same problem would increase, of course, directly as the opportunity for investigation and comparison enlarges. In this way these several departments would become members of an unincorporated larger university which might develop into a great national school of architecture.

THE competitions for the Shattuck Prizes for designs for artisans' homes promise to be very interesting, and the results may prove to be extraordinarily valuable, if the competitors really undertake to solve the problems presented to them in the same spirit that would possess them were the same problem brought to them by an actual investor. The fifteen competitors invited to take part in the limited competition have been selected from the architects of Boston, New York, Baltimore, Chicago, Detroit, Toronto, Providence, Cincinnati and some other places, and these fifteen invited competitors have just elected, through the agency of a letter-ballot, the jury which is to award the prizes, not only in the limited competition but in the open one. The jurors thus elected are Prof. F. W. Chandler, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Prof. H. L. Warren, of the Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard University, and Mr. J. M. Carrère. The selection is an excellent one, and as two of the members are resident in this neighborhood they can more easily give their time to considering the merits of the very varied solutions that are sure to be presented than if all the members had been drawn from out of town, and could only spare from their private occupations a limited amount of time. It will be interesting to note what common factors in the many dissimilar solutions presented to their attention it will be possible for the jury to select as affording a fair basis of comparison, the conditions of the problem being so broadly stated and the possible proper

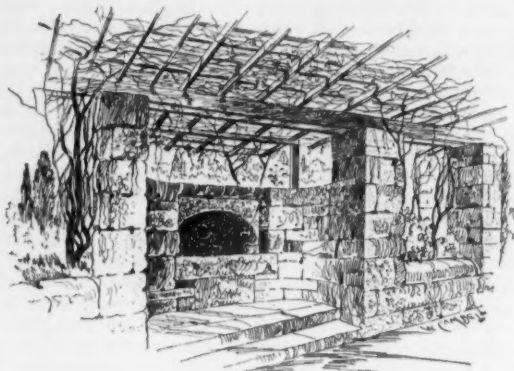
answers to it being so innumerable and differing so with other admissible solutions.

A LARGE number of accidents, easily preventable accidents, which occur in this country with lamentable frequency, could to a great degree be prevented by proper legislation and effective supervision. The accidents we refer to arise from the improper way in which apparatus of one kind or another which has outlived its usefulness is only partly dismantled and removed. Perhaps the most typical instance that can be cited of unused but still installed apparatus is the dead wire which still hangs on the poles or more frequently on the house-roof standards; and who does not know the kind of accident caused by this selfishly economical way of dismantling? Besides this there are dangers caused by changes in sanitary work—pipes are cut and then capped and closed or not closed as the case may be, in place of being removed entirely, old drains are left in place instead of being dug up and dead ends are left in supply-pipes; and in factories and machine-shops there is many a shaft needlessly revolving and compelling the engine to carry an unproductive load. A little thinking will enable every one to remember other cases which ought not to be tolerated of foolish, or criminal, or laughable negligence; for who has not climbed a spiral or other stair only to find it floored over at the top? One of the most curious cases, and yet it is a very typical one, one that is possibly at this very time being essentially duplicated in many towns, came to light a short time ago in a certain city through the efforts of the health-officer to discover why typhoid fever became almost epidemic there each winter. Naturally the water-supply was suspected and the water was subjected to a series of analyses, with this curious result: at times the analysis showed the water to be identical with the pure lake water which the citizens were supposed to be getting, while at other times it was found to be indescribably foul, though the foulness was of course much attenuated. No discoverable cause for these variations could be discovered, until one day the health-officer chanced to mention his anxiety to discover the cause of the just then apparent foulness in the hearing of one of the employés at the pumping-station, who exclaimed: "Why, the island inlet is open now!" This at once solved the mystery and led to the cure of the evil. It appears that whenever ice clogged the lake intake, or whenever the fire-department called for more pressure in the mains, it had been the custom of the water-department to open an old and supposedly disused inlet which had its entrance in the inner harbor, which received not only gutter drainage and street wash and the usual marine miscellanies of a busy port but where some of the sewer outfalls were established. The use of such a water-supply was of course criminal, but the criminality lay more with the men who left still installed and capable of service a discredited and condemned system than it did with the men who actually opened the valves, for it is supposable that in time the men who knew how things really were had died or gone elsewhere, and that their successors simply knew that in time of shortage further supplies could be had by opening certain little-used valves.

WHAT we said a few weeks ago as to the difficulty of ensuring the proper laying of a proper kind of concrete under such supervision as architects and engineers are ordinarily called on to give their work is borne out by an incident which has come to light during a squabble between the contractor, an inspector and the Superintendent of School Buildings in New York. Amongst other things, it appears that the Superintendent had reason to suspect that the concreting of a school cellar floor was not properly made as to both quality and thickness. Consequently, he sent an examiner, who required the contractor to open up the finished floor so that the matter might be decided, but he, to his surprise, found that the contractor, who had the reputation of being a difficult customer to handle, made no objection but at once had the floor broken open in several places, the examination apparently proving that the concrete was well and properly made and laid. It is now alleged that the contractor, foreseeing that some workman might give him away, had prepared several patches of properly-laid flooring, just as barren ground is salted by the vender of bogus gold mines, and it was one of the easiest things in the world to "suggest" to the examiner, when he actually came along, that as good places as any for his tests were those very patches expressly prepared for the purpose.

ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES OF THE BOSTON PARKS.—II.¹

ENTRANCES AND GATES, TERRACES, STAIRWAYS, LANDINGS, FOUNTAINS, STATUES AND MONUMENTS.



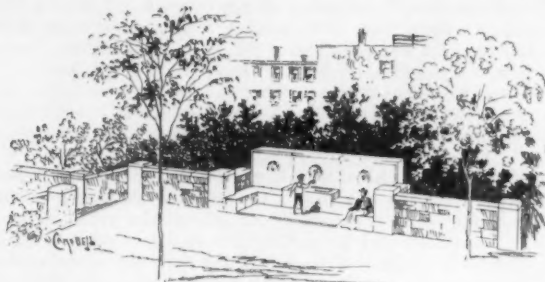
Drinking Fountain, Schoolmaster's Hill: Franklin Park.

THE character of the entrance to a public park should be very largely governed by the character of the immediate environment. It may safely be laid down as a rule that, while such an entrance should possess a dignity commensurate with the civic importance of a great public work, it should never be made ostentatious or showy. The scale and elaboration of the work, however, should be controlled by the character of the neighborhood. It is evident that a great pleasure-ground, like Central Park in New York, should have entrances of a very different character from that of those designed for a great rural park with distinctively rural approaches, like Middlesex Fells and Blue Hills in Greater Boston. It is evident, also, that the character of the entrance should differ according to the architectural development of the neighborhood, as in the case of Central Park, with its towering buildings surrounding it on nearly all sides, and, on the other hand, a park with humble surroundings, as a tenement-house district, for instance. In the former instance the formal plazas, with provisions for monumental adornment, are in keeping; in the latter the same manner of approaches and entrances would call attention in a painful manner to the squalid aspect of the neighborhood. It may be added, however, that it should be borne in mind that the squalid character of such surroundings would not be likely to be lasting; the very influence of the park itself would encourage their rapid improvement, and sufficient dignity should be imparted to the entrance to impress upon the attention the fact that the park is of a higher character than its environment. Even in the case of Central Park, whose architectural environment is upon an imposing scale, an over-elaborate, or showy, entrance would be out of keeping with the tranquil character of the scenes within. While the entrance itself might properly, to a certain extent, possess a monumental character, this character should bear a stamp having due reference to the park itself as a naturalistic work; the emphasis of elaboration should be laid upon the formal approaches, as in the monuments and fountains in the space just outside the entrance. For this reason the Memorial Arch at the very entrance of Prospect Park in Brooklyn is out of keeping.

It is fitting that the entrance to a great park should be marked by architectural work of a certain impressiveness, as has been done at the main entrance to Franklin Park, previously alluded to under the topic of bridges. Here we have a magnificent parkway arriving at the city's great central pleasure-ground—a fact that deserves emphasis in some shape. A simple formality of design, with a quiet dignity, such as appears in this work, provides an appropriate transition between the rural character of the park and a grand approach

by certain "lovers of nature" who have blamed the park authorities for the method of treatment adopted here, and who would apparently have been better pleased with a rail fence and bars, after the rustic-pasture manner.

A notable entrance is that to the Arnold Arboretum from South Street. South Street has a purely rural character, but even were there a more urban environment a formal or at all elaborate entrance would be out of place, in view of the impressive nature of the scene—the celebrated Hemlock Hill, with its extraordinarily beautiful



Drinking Fountain: Charlestown Heights.

hanging wood—a fragment of primeval forest, and the corresponding sylvan character of the opposite slope. In view of this wild landscape, anything beyond a mere marking of the entrance sufficiently to denote it as such would be an impertinence. This marking therefore takes the very simple form of a gateway with two strong and beautifully proportioned piers, designed by the late H. H. Richardson.

The Valley Gate in Franklin Park, designed by Mr. C. Howard Walker, is an interesting instance of a park gateway. Franklin Park is divided into two main sections,—the principal portion called the Country Park, and the "ante-park" sections designed for playground and other recreative purposes, beside the pure enjoyment of natural scenery. A traffic road called Glen Lane separates the two, and as the Country Park is closed to the public at night, gates are essential to seclude it from the other portions. The Valley Gate, near the Playstead, is the main entrance to the Country Park. This gate is therefore distinguished by handsome stone posts, and the adjacent wall on either side has a roofing of red tiles, to furnish a housing for the handsome iron gates, these being pushed back on rollers. A mass of blossoming shrubbery within, on either side, gives emphasis to the gateway. The gateway for the Blue Hill Avenue entrance is of a like design.

An interesting form of construction in Franklin Park is that of the great terrace called the Overlook, adjoining the Playstead. The Playstead is a beautiful meadow-like expanse designed for boys' games and as a scene for events, like school parades, that at times demand a provision for a large number of spectators. A terrace therefore forms a most desirable construction for this purpose. The Overlook terrace was formed by piling the boulders removed from the Playstead upon a bare ledge, forming a wall 800 feet long, the front being an irregular curving line. This terrace, being purely for convenience and not for show, is made an inconspicuous feature in the landscape by masking the rough boulders of its face with a mantle of vegetation, a variety of plants growing from pockets of loam provided in the wall. In this way the terrace is united with the bank of trees behind in a way so natural in appearance that, looking from the other side of the Playstead, its existence is scarcely perceptible. The stonework of the terrace parapet has a rough face without but is dressed within.

There is some interesting terrace construction, also, in the small pleasure-ground called Charlestown Heights. As this pleasure-ground occupies the steep northerly face of Bunker Hill, and was designed chiefly with reference to its use as a breathing place and for the ex-



Valley Gates: Franklin Park.

that, in itself, blends the formal and the picturesque. The crossing of a great thoroughfare at this point, demanding, as it does, the necessary connection in the way of stairways, etc., also calls for treatment of this kind. These conditions have not been appreciated

tensive view which it commands, that portion of the ground below a lawn space at the summit is laid out in terraces of irregular fashion, with slopes of earth planted with shrubbery and connected by picturesque flights of stone steps.

The Copp's Hill Terraces, at the North End, are the most elaborate example of terrace construction to be found in the Boston park work.

¹ Continued from No. 1177, page 20.

When the creation of a small waterside pleasure-ground at the North End was determined upon, it was found desirable to unite the ancient Copp's Hill Burying-ground with the shore near by. The burying-ground has been used as a playground, to a certain extent, for many years by the children of the neighborhood, and eventually it will probably be converted entirely to such uses, like many of the old cemeteries of London. The intervening space was therefore laid out in the form of terraces, with broad platforms where hundreds may sit and enjoy the extensive view over a portion of the harbor, with its confluence of the Charles and Mystic Rivers. The terraces have high and massive retaining-walls of dressed granite, and stairs and parapets of the same stone. The slopes are clothed with turf and shrubbery. The architectural effect, with the massive and handsome terraces rising as a background to the unique little pleasure-ground of the North End Beach and crowned by the bank of full-grown old trees in the burying-ground, is strikingly good.

Another important bit of terrace work is that carried out in the improvement of Revere Beach as a Metropolitan Park reservation for Greater Boston. Here, on the water side of the grand drive and promenades constructed along the crest of the beach, two terraces have been built. One of these is opposite the great bath-house, and the other is near the terminus of the principal street-car lines. The former has in its face the terminus of the two subways for the two sexes, respectively, connecting the bath-house with the beach. Both terraces are built of artificial stone—a combination of marble chips and cement that closely resembles granite. The drinking-fountains and other ornamental work are moulded from the same material. Each terrace has seats where people may rest and enjoy the view over the sea and the spectacle of bathing, with sports on the beach. Portions of their areas are covered with shelters supported on graceful ironwork. In the centre of the southerly terrace is a band-stand. These terraces, with their substantial, enduring construction, their handsome shape, and their stone steps connecting with the beach, give a character of civic importance to the scene unusual at a shore resort in this country.

The stairways are notable features in the park architecture. Those that form elements in the designs of bridges and terraces have already been considered. In Franklin Park the footways have flights of stone steps at points where the slope is too steep for gravel. These, with the adjacent vegetation, form picturesque bits in the scenery. Most important of these stairways is the long flight to the outlook on Hagborne Hill, from the walk adjoining the Circuit drive.

There are also some picturesque stairway effects at the Overlook. Other noteworthy steps are those in the footway entering Jamaica Park at Perkins Street near Chestnut. The two boat-landings at Charlesbank, with steps in the handsome river-wall, are likewise attractive features.

One of the greatest menaces to the beauty of public parks is the tendency towards "adorning" them with statues, monuments, fountains, etc., indiscriminately placed. In New York, Central Park has suffered particularly in this regard, for whoever has had a statue or monument of any kind to erect has sought some conspicuous locality in that park, having had thought only as to the prominence of the work; utterly disregarding either the effect which it might have upon the park scenery, or the effect of the park environment upon it. The incongruous location of the Egyptian obelisk—which demands a formal environment, as at Paris and Rome—is one of the most glaring, if not offensive, instances.

The Boston parks have been fortunately protected in a double way. First, in the practice of the Park Commissioners to refer all questions as to the location of monuments to the landscape architect; and second, in the existence of the Art Commission, whose approval is necessary for all sites and designs for proposed public monuments.

The drinking-fountains in a park rank with the utilitarian equipment of the place, but, like other features of that equipment, an artistic character is demanded. Interesting examples are the rustic drinking-fountains in Franklin Park, particularly on the Overlook Terrace, formed of rough stonework and adorned with climbing plants. Another type of fountain is that at Charlestown Heights, designed by Mr. C. Howard Walker—a simple and handsome architectural work, consisting of a high tablet in connection with an exedra.

One of the most charming of park adornments is the graceful little fountain by Miss Anne Whitney on the Pine Bank Terrace at Jamaica Park. It is specially appropriate to its tranquil, garden-like surroundings, recalling the adornment of the grounds of some typical Italian villa.

Miss Whitney has not been so fortunate in the placing of her other contribution to the adornment of the Boston parks—the statue of Leif Ericsson¹, the Norse discoverer of the Western world, near the crossing of Charlesgate by Commonwealth Avenue. It is an important site and demands a monument of a large and imposing character. The broad space does injustice to Miss Whitney's work, dwarfing it and reducing its outlines to awkward and meagre proportions. Those who, in the sculptor's studio, admired its graceful shape, its expression of robust youth, and all the allegorical significance of the pose would hardly recognize the work in its present position. It is to be hoped that it may eventually be removed to

a more appropriate site. With a bank of foliage for a near background its effect would probably be immensely improved. The base of this statue, a conventionalized representation of a Norse ship, designed by Mr. Henry Van Brunt, is excellent in character.

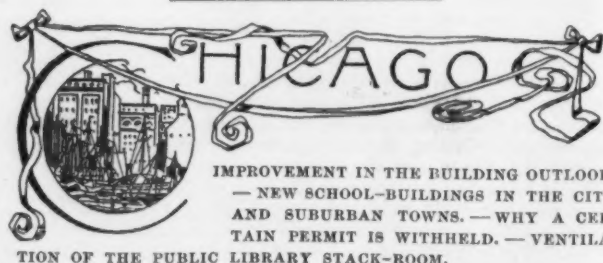
Mr. Henry Hudson Kitson's Farragut statue at Marine Park is fortunate in an admirable site, both for the display of the work and in its facing the historic harbor, as the statue of a naval hero may well be placed, contemplating the waters where the British fleet left these shores forever to American dominion, and where the "Constitution" sailed away upon her victorious cruises.

The most important monumental work yet placed in the Boston parks is the memorial to John Boyle O'Reilly²; the sculpture by Mr. Daniel Chester French and the architectural part by Mr. C. Howard Walker. The site and the character of the monument were determined after careful consideration in conferences of the sculptor and the architect with the landscape architects of the parks. The result is one of the most impressively located and beautiful examples of monumental sculpture in this country. The object of commemoration, as represented by the portrait bust of O'Reilly, shows at a glance the purpose of the work to those that approach the entrance to the Fens on Boylston Street, while the commemorative sentiment of the monument finds expression in the three allegorical figures of Erin, Patriotism and Poetry, on the reverse side, where the beholder contemplates them at leisure from the seat of an exedra. Mr. Walker also designed the Emerson commemorative tablet, in bronze, at Schoolmaster Hill, Franklin Park.

Foreseeing the demand for the placing of monuments, etc., in the parks, Mr. Olmsted, in designing Franklin Park, specially designated the formal section of the park, called "The Greeting"—not yet constructed—as the proper location for such works. With the long, straight *allées* for driving, riding and promenading, works like statues, monuments, fountains, etc., placed at regular intervals, would be admirably in keeping with the character of the scene, whereas they would be obtrusions in the naturalistic landscape of a park. Other sites suitable to the location of such work are to be found at the entrances, as in case of the O'Reilly memorial, and in formal portions of the parkways.

SYLVESTER BAXTER.

[To be concluded.]



ALTHOUGH the papers for the last year have taken a decidedly optimistic view of the building situation, and have talked of improvements in the existing circumstances, it is not until the last month or two that matters have really decidedly brightened. A good deal of actual work is now found in architects' offices, and though this is of a somewhat small and simple character, it is certainly an improvement on having nothing at all to do. The new work is chiefly confined to dwelling-houses, educational institutions, etc., a class of buildings not of a speculative nature, but which spring from actual needs when persons have any money at all to put into building operations. Another encouraging feature is that larger and more extensive building schemes are being talked of, which would indicate that we are passing out of the region of financial depression and gloom of the past few years, and that some persons had weathered the storms and calms with something yet remaining in their strong-boxes.

Apartment-houses, which always seem to appear on the boards first when any kind of speculative building is being indulged in, are conspicuous among this summer's work. Resident property which has lost its first freshness, or has become undesirable through its locality, is, a great deal of it, being converted into the smaller class of apartment-houses.

Aside from the made-over flats the list of new ones is quite imposing as seen from the building-permits. Two Michigan Avenue ones at a cost of \$60,000 and \$75,000 each, while a half-dozen more, none of them less than \$15,000 and most ranging as high as \$25,000 or \$30,000, complete the list and have brought some work to a limited number of architects at least.

One of the largest building ventures of the year, if reports be true, will be the large apartment-hotel, on the north side, where Rush, Bellevue and State Streets intersect. It will have a ground-area of 200' x 270' and will be twelve stories high, while the cost is estimated at about \$1,500,000. It is planned to have the building entirely free from heavy machinery, with its accompanying inconvenience, and to have it all located in an adjacent lot which has been secured for the purpose. It is hoped, by means of suitable apartments, to make it rather a headquarters for bachelors and clubmen, and besides these suites of rooms, a special feature will be a natatorium and a very beautiful ball-room, which will have for its

¹ See *American Architect* for January 7, 1888.

² See *American Architect* for November 14, 1896.

model of elegance that of the Waldorf-Astoria. Mr. R. T. Newbury has charge of the work.

In the down-town districts a large addition is being made to the New York Life Building, nearly equal in size to the original structure and in all respects similar to it.

Montgomery Ward has taken out a permit for an addition adjoining the firm's present building. It will be twelve stories high and will cost in the neighborhood of \$200,000. The Rialto Company has also taken out a permit for two additional stories on its structure on Van Buren Street at a cost of \$150,000.

One class of work which has emerged with the greatest energy from last year's gloom is that dedicated to educational purposes. According to an old belief, children always increase in an inverse ratio to the number of dollars a man may acquire. How true this may be, generally speaking, it necessarily does not come within the range of architectural knowledge to prove, but certain it is that to many persons within the last few years the dollars have rolled in with amazing slowness, while there is not a school district in this county or the ones immediately joining Cook (Chicago's district) which is not full to overflowing. The result has been that with the first gleam of prosperity school-building has been the matter to receive the first attention of architects and builders. And no longer are they erected without thought, — an ignorant school board working with the cheapest architect they can find to put up a senseless monstrosity, boasting perhaps of a monumental central entrance and a tower, but incapable of proper heating and ventilating and unworthy in every way to be the home of advanced thought and education. Fortunately those days are in a measure a thing of the past in this part of the country, and educational circles are too alive to the best interests and largest demands of the growing and rising generation to tolerate the worst instead of the best in school architecture. Chicago is constantly putting up good school-houses, and with a good man like Mr. Normand S. Patton in charge of the work there is no reason why its school-buildings should not be equal to any. One notable example which has been finished this year is the school known as the "Kosciusko School" — a model school in more senses than one. The suburbs have been especially active in this branch of work.

Dankmar Adler has done good work in the group of school-buildings at Morgan Park, the nucleus of which was once used as a sort of military school, but which has recently been converted into a preparatory school for the Chicago University. Mr. Adler in 1896 planned and built the dormitory building known as "East Hall," and the school is still growing, so that a new dormitory building, "Haskell Hall," is being erected. Mr. Adler is keeping his building very simple on the exterior, with unbroken roof and an elevation generally rectangular in form. The hall is practically two separate and distinct dormitories, having one common entrance. The entire building will be about 50' x 150' and will cost in the neighborhood of \$40,000. The material will be brick and brownstone, with tile roof, brick partitions and wire-lath being used in the interior. The interior finish will be oak. A dining-room, accommodating one hundred and fifty students, will be in the basement, as well as servants' quarters, bicycle and boiler rooms.

Riverside, one of Chicago's most attractive suburbs on the west, has this year completed a school-house at the cost of \$40,000 or \$50,000. This building is rather elaborate as to exterior form, tending to the Romanesque in character. By those whose daily work lies within it, it is said the interior arrangements are not all that could be desired, picturesqueness, which is certainly not the first element to be considered in a school-building, having taken too prominent a place in the mind of its designer. Evanston, one of the north-shore suburbs, which is the seat of the Northwestern University, can boast more and better school-buildings than almost any town of its size in the State. Starting with one of the oldest if not the original building, the Northwestern gives us a pleasing specimen of the once favorite Gothic, in the white limestone building at the southern part of the campus. Farthest north is the observatory, not architecturally beautiful, as such buildings seldom are, except in its fitness. Then comes Memorial Hall, the Theological Seminary, before spoken of in these letters at the time of its erection, next the fine Lunt Library, while another new building is being erected, for the preparatory department, known as the "Academy." The School of Oratory has a pleasing building on the campus and the School of Music has, outside of the campus, a portion of a building which, while making no architectural pretensions, is admirably suited to its needs. While several of the buildings are very satisfactory in themselves, as an architectural whole they are as entirely lacking in unity as it is possible to imagine, representing, as they do, samples of design from six different offices, with absolutely no cooperation in the matter of producing a harmonious whole. There has been no study of the problem as a whole, showing in this respect a marked difference from the general plan of the Chicago University. In order to still further accentuate this *ragout* effect a seventh architect is now furnishing a sample of his ideas, quite oblivious of what any other man has done before him.

The buildings of the public schools are nearly all excellent in Evanston, one being erected now by Burnham & Co. it is said will be especially attractive. It will follow the lines of the Renaissance style and will be of dark pressed-brick, laid with broad white joints, while the trimmings will be white terra-cotta. The interior plan will doubtless follow out the idea laid down by the most advanced educational authorities, though one of the latest theories, if

one can judge from the grouping of the windows, it has been decided not to follow: this is the idea of seating the children in comparatively long narrow rooms with the light entering from one side, which is practically all windows. The scholars are so seated as to bring the light over the left shoulder, and the teacher is thus relieved from the very disastrous effect on her eyes of sitting day after day looking directly at a large window. In a great many excellent school-buildings this plan has not yet been carried out, but it is undoubtedly the very best scheme, being recommended by the highest German authorities on school architecture, as well as by thoughtful men in our own country. Mr. Orville T. Bright, our county superintendent of schools, a man of wide experience and good judgment, says experiments have shown it is unquestionably the best method of lighting.

The smaller towns along the north shore are all falling into line so far as school-houses are concerned. South of Evanston, Rogers Park is to have a \$40,000 structure. South Evanston has within the last few years completed two fine school-houses. Still farther north, up the road, Wilmette is to put up a comparatively inexpensive one. Winnetka is to have an excellent school-building, while Glencoe, its neighbor on the north, is to erect a building similar in value.

These school-buildings are nearly all of them well suited for their intended use; nearly all of them have some exterior claim to beauty, and in towns where Public School Art Leagues are in existence, the interiors, with a background of generous corridors, well-proportioned rooms and agreeable tinting of walls, soon become things of considerable beauty, with their collections of casts, photographs and effective pottery.

A good deal of amusement is being caused by an altercation between Commissioner McAndrews and the owners of the Ayers Building, which, perhaps it may be remembered, was burned last winter, with such terrible loss of life, presumably because of faulty construction. It seems that owing to the many bodies that were in the *débris* the ruins were cleared away as quickly as possible, and to expedite matters the city took the contract for doing it, the owner, however, it was understood being financially responsible. The expense of clearing away the sad remainder of the tragedy amounted to \$1,115, and this bill Mr. McAndrews unfortunately still holds, rather than the Ayers people, with a valuable autograph affixed to it. Just here is where the laugh comes in. The owners of the burned building want to reconstruct it, and have their plans all completed for the proposed building, but here Mr. McAndrews steps to the front and says "No, no permit without first settling your past account," and so the matter at present rests, the owners having gone as far as to offer to pay half of it, which proposition was not accepted.

The building adjoining the Ayers Building, known as the Holbrook Building, suffered at the time of the fire considerable damage, and shortly after was condemned. An attempt was made after the fire to add another story to this building but was not successful, as the work was stopped, no permit having been taken out. Certain conditions were imposed on this building which the owners, not wishing to live up to, have allowed to stand unoccupied and idle. The roof, which was destroyed by the fire, has not been replaced, and the front and south walls, which were judged unsafe, are still standing. So long as the owners see fit to leave the building unfinished and unoccupied, the walls are not considered a menace, but no additional weight will be allowed to be put on them.

A short item in a local paper gives food for meditation, possibly both for man and angel. The item is as follows: "Because of the heat in the building, due to poor ventilation, visitors at the Public Library are few these days, and many complaints are made to Librarian Hild. The Library Board is trying to devise means to ventilate the building." This is exactly what the late Mr. Poole, the eminent librarian, predicted for a large library building carrying out the stack system. The Library Board at the time of the planning of this building did not feel it would be wise to avail itself of the result of Mr. Poole's years of study, and the Board prided itself on having chiefly planned the library-building itself, leaving to the architects the task of building an outside around their plan. One can imagine Mr. Poole looking down from heaven's mild heights and clapping his wings with a certain mundane sense of triumph, as he sees the mercury in the stack-room rising higher and higher, while the spirits of the attendants sink proportionately lower.

THE "NATIONS" OF ANTWERP.¹



HEN Flanders came into the possession of Charles V it monopolized the attention of his subjects even in other lands, and in a short time the merchants of the Mediterranean were making Antwerp their port and located within its walls their enormous warehouses. It was evidently this congregation of peoples of different nationalities, with the clanish instincts that hold related people together and unite them in their competition against others, that suggested to Jan III the advisability of organizing the merchants of Antwerp and Brussels into *natie* or nations. At first this racial division coincided quite closely with a classification by trades or by line of commerce pursued, but the former breaking-down by intermarriage and other causes before the

¹ A paper by J. Howard Gore, Ph. D., Columbian University, published in the Bulletin of the United States Department of Labor.

latter was subjected to much change the word "nation" became applied to persons engaged in handling like articles of trade.

Under the favorable conditions already referred to the merchants outgrew a single line of trade and a classification upon such a basis was no longer possible. But while pursuing restricted channels of commerce their workmen had acquired a particular aptitude in handling the goods in which their employers dealt, and as they could not pass over to new lines of activity as rapidly as the merchants could they took up the discarded cognomen of "nations" and differentiated labor found its beginning. That this is a correct hypothesis can be seen in the fact that in a few years the nations at Brussels died out altogether, although the number of merchants continually increased in number there, but there was not a corresponding addition to the number of workmen, as was the case in Antwerp, where large quantities of merchandise passed in transit.

From this time on the nations were regarded as a sort of guild, with this important difference: The guilds sought by a variety of means to improve their methods, having in view the turning-out of better products. Their membership was made up of craftsmen. On the other hand, the nations were mere laborers united for self-protection rather than to stimulate one another in increasing their effectiveness, and the membership was made up of the non-technical class. They were in no sense dealers, and it was not until 1787 that it was deemed necessary to stipulate that such a lax organization might be regarded as collective owners of property, either personal or real. This stipulation came as an imperial edict, and lent emphasis to the societies then in existence. Just how many there were at this time is not known. The first statement of a statistical character is that of 1829, when it is mentioned incidentally that there were thirty-odd nations in Antwerp; but there is a record in the city's archives that in 1668 rules for the guidance of the nations were drawn up, and again in 1802 they appear to have been amended. In 1820 the city, in recognition of their importance, granted them certain privileges and facilities for carrying on their work. As there is no mention of any subsequent modification of their plan of organization, it is likely that they are now observing rules which were then in force.

The nations as we now find them are the results of unrestricted growth—that is, uninfluenced by governmental interference or legislation; hence they may be regarded as the normal outcome of the efforts of groups of laborers seeking to protect themselves without endangering others, and to enjoy privileges that do not transgress the rights of fellow-men, and at the same time to reap the benefits of their own strength and intelligence.

A nation may now be defined as an organization of workmen forming a limited society in which every member is a shareholder. The word "limited" does not signify a limitation as to the responsibility of each member, but a restriction as to the function and number of members. While each share represents a member, and *vice versa*, still it is possible to increase both at will. When a new member is taken in, if the capital does not need replenishing, the money he pays for his share is divided *pro rata* among the members already forming the society, the amount paid being determined by dividing the estimated capital, counting good-will as an asset, by the number of members. From this it will be seen that no one would seek membership in a nation whose treasury is so low as to be in need of a member's share, and likewise it will be apparent that a member of a nation which is known to be paying poorly would find it difficult to dispose of his share. Such a member is obliged to retain his holding, hoping for a fortunate turn in the affairs of his nation.

The restricted function referred to is a survival of the circumstances which surrounded the formation of the nations—that is, each nation occupies itself with the handling of a certain line of merchandise, either in loading it upon vessels, unloading it, or transporting it from boat to warehouse or to the cars. In later days the restriction goes still further—that is, the particular merchandise must come from a certain country. Thus several nations will unload wool, but one will discharge a cargo of wool from Buenos Ayres, while another would have to be called upon if the wool came from Australia. This differentiation has resulted from the fact that in the early days the nations were the official, or at least the recognized, measurers, weighers, or inspectors, and hence the men who were competent to serve in such capacities upon the products of one country might not be able to act when similar articles came from another land. Then, again, the nation would become familiar with the methods of stowing employed at a certain port, and thus be able to discharge a vessel from that port more quickly than could be done by any other nation.

In time the nation would become possessed with the implements needed for the ready handling of such articles as came within its line of work, so that a newly organized nation would find it difficult to displace one already established, and consequently would be obliged to select some unoccupied field. This field would naturally be limited and the character of work correspondingly specialized. From this it can be seen that the elaborate differentiation of labor here in force is the natural outcome of the way in which the nations came into existence, and it is evident that its continuance is assured, because a society with restricted lines of work can become proficient in those lines, can acquire the best implements and appliances for their performance, and thus give to their employers the best possible service while securing for its members the greatest remuneration. This naturally suggests a train of monopolies with the attendant opportunities for extortionate charges, since there is no limitation as

to the prices that may be demanded. But on the other hand there is no statutory limit as to the number of nations that may be formed. Any overprosperity on the part of one would soon call competing societies into existence or cause a shipper to appeal to a nation whose line of work was so closely related to his that it could, profitably to both, undertake the contract in question. There is, therefore, this possibility of calling upon competitors that keeps the prices normal. It may be suggested that the same would be true of individualized labor. Then wherein do the nations possess merits that have secured for them their uninterrupted existence during so many generations? The answer can be seen in their organization and methods.

The nations as we find them are joint-stock companies, in which each member is the holder of one share and contributes his services as well as the use of his money to the welfare of the society. The number of members varies in the different nations and is not stable even in any one, changing with the varying fortunes or commercial activity of Antwerp. The average membership of a nation is between twenty and thirty, although some of the more important, as the Wyngaardnatie and the Noordnatie, have from fifty to sixty members. The members elect their own officers—the dean, assistant deans, and in some cases a secretary. In the larger nations each subdean has some special function; thus one looks after the horses, their purchase and care, another is the supervisor of work on the docks, and another is charged with the task of clearing the cargo of its custom-house regulations. These officers serve without extra compensation, except in some cases an allowance is made for carfare, and, in addition to the duties that would naturally fall to them, they constitute the council which adjusts all matters in controversy and considers all new questions that may arise. The authority of the dean is supreme in everything that pertains to the routine work of the nation. He makes all assignments of tasks, receives the reports of all the parties that work, makes contracts, and deposits in bank the money received for each job.

The outward workings of a nation resemble somewhat a patriarchal form of government. On every week-day morning, and, in busy seasons, on Sundays as well, all the members who are able and who are not already engaged upon some contract assemble at headquarters half an hour before it is time to begin work, and receive assignments for the day. This allotment of tasks by the dean is not subject to open criticism or refusal, but he is doubtless guided in making the assignments by a knowledge of each man's special fitness or influenced by his recent labors. Those for whom there is no work have the day free without suffering any diminution in their share of the society's profits; but they are not allowed to hire themselves to others, since such labor would, by unfitting them for the duties of the morrow, detract from their earning capacity when working in the interests of the society. In the evening those who were occupied during the day report to the dean, and a record is made of the place and character of the work upon which each man was engaged. This record is rather a check upon the work than upon the workmen, and at the present time, when the members are overseers and not workmen merely, these reports are made up only upon the completion of the work. When the task is finished the dean collects the entire amount due the society and places it in bank as a part of the general fund. At the end of the month, or more frequently in the case of the weaker nations, a balance is struck and the net receipts are divided equally among the members, regardless of the number of idle days of each. Usually there is a maximum limit to the sum paid to each member as his share of the month's profits. In case the earnings during any month should justify a dividend in excess of this limit, the surplus is reserved to help out those months when work is slack or to contribute to the sinking-fund, out of which to meet any emergency that may arise. As might be expected, these emergencies are of frequent occurrence and come in the shape of damaged machinery, broken wagons, or the need for more horses. Likewise those who are unable to work because of sickness or injury received in the discharge of duty fare equally with the others. However, this benefit is restricted to a definite number of months, never exceeding four. If the member should be incapacitated for work for a period in excess of the limit granted in his nation he may be carried as a non-contributing member and receive a sum equivalent to the amount paid each active member diminished by a fair estimate of a month's wages—that is, he receives a dividend upon his share of the nation's earning assets. Or if the member has a son old enough to take his place, the son, if acceptable to the other members, can become a member by having his father's share transferred to himself. Then he assumes the support of the family.

When a member dies his share may pass by inheritance to a son or it may be sold at auction for the benefit of his heirs, but in any event the new member must be acceptable to the others. In the more prosperous nations shares command a premium, varying with the condition of the society. Since no member can own more than one share, there is no temptation for one to belittle the financial condition of his nation in the hope that he may secure a proffered share at a depreciated value. But, on the other hand, the profits of a nation are not matters of record, nor are its affairs open to official inspection, so nothing more authentic than impression or hearsay can suggest the value of a share. The profitable purchase of a share is, therefore, to a certain extent, purely a matter of chance, unless some friend of a member has received trustworthy hints.

The nations have their own rules or by-laws, but, being secret societies, it is practically impossible to find out just what they are. But it is known that the spirit of the "golden rule" pervades them, and that they are, in general, restricted to regulating the duties and obligations of the members toward one another. Fines are imposed for certain offences; for instance, if a member fails to report each morning, unless sick or known to be engaged upon an assigned task, he pays a fine, and if the absence occurs twice within a month the fine is quadrupled, while a third offence would result in dismissal. Perhaps the most unique rule is one that exists in several of the nations, which prescribes that if one member summons another against his will as a witness he must pay a honorarium for every day thus detained; and if one member causes the arrest of a colleague he must pay the wages during the period of arrest, but if the culprit is found guilty no compensation can be demanded.

The secret of the success which has during so many years attended the nations lies in the fact that each member in looking after his own interest by assiduous and well-directed labor contributes to the welfare of all.

The nearest approach to an authentic financial statement as to their condition is obtained from the decennial report which each nation submits to the local authorities showing its nominal assets and liabilities. From the accounts rendered in 1890, it is seen that the richest nation had a capital of \$180,000, divided into shares of \$5,000 each, and the next one in wealth had a capital of \$168,000, divided into shares of \$4,000. Of the actual assets the world at large knows but little beyond the fact that they consist of a number of magnificent draught-horses, — perhaps the finest in the world, — wagons, stables, and such implements and appliances as are needed in the work. One of the most important items in the list of assets is "good will," which comes from the reputation of the nation.

The reputation for honesty and celerity means much to a nation. Since the Belgian laws do not recognize cooperative bodies, the nations cannot be compelled by any legal procedure to observe a stipulated contract, and still each one must enter into contracts daily. The other party to the agreement may be forced into compliance, for he is a merchant or shipper, an individual or recognized firm. As such he would not treat with a nation unless fully persuaded that the conditions of the compact are sure of being observed in every particular. It also happens that goods may be taken to the docks too late to be placed on board. The shipper does not concern himself about that, for he knows that the nation will protect them, not because it is legally bound to do so but because it is to the interest of the nation to establish or maintain its reputation for looking after the interests of its employers. Any dereliction of duty or violation of an implied trust would seriously affect a nation, perhaps beyond reparation.

In the summer of 1897 there came to the writer's attention an instance of a nation's determination to make amends for the mistakes of some of its members. One of the nations had discharged a vessel of its cargo of lumber, but in piling up the timber the men had put some of it nearer the boiler of a neighboring sawmill than the rules of the dock permitted. The owner of the lumber was notified that it must be moved, and as soon as the measurement of the distance was verified and it was found that one pile was a few metres nearer than was permissible the owner simply notified the dean of the nation whose members had made the mistake and he had the lumber moved without delay and without any cost to the owner. If any fine had been imposed, the nation would have paid it. Then again, just a short while before this, a nation had agreed to remove a boiler from a steamer as she lay at the dock and to lower another into place. The first part of the undertaking was completed, but just as the new boiler was hoisted and swung clear of the dock the chain broke and the great mass fell upon the side of the vessel and dropped overboard into the water. The vessel was damaged, the hoisting machinery broken, the boiler had to be overhauled, and a penalty paid because the steamer had remained overtime at the dock. All of these charges the nation met and every effort was made to hasten the work to its completion.

Of course, cases may be cited in which a nation has violated its contract, but it is apparent that by so doing it jeopardizes its good name, and without the reputation for honesty a nation would soon be without patrons. With their large capital and numerous members it is important that patronage be gained and not lost.

As has been said, the nation can not as a corporate body be sued, and thus forced to observe contracts or make restitution for losses which they may occasion, but by common consent their differences, like those between individual laborers and their employers, may be adjusted by the *Conseil des Prud'hommes*. But this council is so notoriously in sympathy with the laboring classes that to carry a case to it is practically to acknowledge that the employer is in the wrong and merely wishes to know how easily he "may get off." The nations know this to be true and avoid just as far as possible forcing their clients to entrust their differences to this body for adjudication. The more responsible ones, at least, prefer to be temporary losers than suffer a permanent injury.

The other efficient cause mentioned as promoting the success of the nations is celerity.

[To be continued.]



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

VESTIBULE IN THE HOUSE OF F. B. PRATT, ESQ., BROOKLYN, N. Y. MESSRS. BABB, COOK & WILLARD, ARCHITECTS, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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

PAVILION OF THE DORMITORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA, PA. MESSRS. COPE & STEWARDSON, ARCHITECTS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

This sketch was made as a bit of class-work exercise by Mr. F. F. Lincoln, a student in the Architectural Department of the University.

TERRACE WORK IN THE BOSTON PARKS.

SEE article elsewhere in this issue.

HOUSE (AND STAIRCASE-HALL) OF C. H. HOPKINS, ESQ., SANTA BARBARA, CAL. MR. FRANCIS W. WILSON, ARCHITECT, SANTA BARBARA, CAL.

PLANS AND ELEVATION OF THE SAME.

RANDALL DINING-HALL, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. MESSRS. WHEELWRIGHT & HAVEN, ARCHITECTS, BOSTON, MASS.

THE Randall dining-hall is built with funds bequeathed the college by J. W. and Belinda L. Randall.

It will stand on the corner of Kirkland Street and Divinity Avenue, not far from Memorial Hall, and is to be equipped more completely than is Memorial Hall, everything being done which may best serve to increase the economy of administration. The building is designed for, and not merely adapted to, its purpose. The ventilation system is to be designed in accordance with the most advanced principles. It is to be equipped with modern laundry and refrigerating appliances.

The dining-hall is 91 feet long by 66 feet, and there will be 44 tables, each seating 12; that is, 528 persons at one time. The number that may be accommodated at each meal will be much larger.

On the first floor, immediately adjoining the dining-hall, is the serving-room, the scullery being immediately north of the serving-room. Adjoining the vestibule of the main entrance is the auditor's room on the right, and dressing-room for student waiters on the left. A staircase on the right leads to the toilet-room for women summer students, which is in the basement. A staircase on the left serves the students' toilet-rooms, which are also in the basement, and another staircase serves the musicians' gallery, which overlooks the dining-hall. Bedrooms and a bath-room for two custodians are provided on the first floor, immediately back of the student-waiters' room.

The kitchen, with its necessary adjuncts, is in the basement. Here also are the boiler-room, fan-room, room for refrigerating-plant, laundry, etc. The building is ventilated by a brick aspirating shaft 80 feet high.

The structure is of eastern water-struck brick, laid in white mortar, and the trimmings are of Indiana limestone. The design is in the Georgian Renaissance, and certain features from Holden Chapel have evidently given suggestion for this building.

CHURCH OF ST. NIZIER, LYONS, FRANCE.

This view is mainly interesting as showing the curious porch applied to the west front by Philibert Delorme.

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

MORTUARY CHAPEL, INZERSDORF, NEAR VIENNA. A. VON WIELEMANS, ARCHITECT.

This plate is copied from *Architektonische Rundschau*.

MONUMENTAL CHIMNEYPIECE EXHIBITED AT THE Salon, 1898. JEAN BAFFIER, SCULPTOR.

This plate is copied from *L'Architecture*.

[Additional Illustrations in the International Edition.]

DINING-ROOM IN THE HOUSE OF F. B. PRATT, ESQ., BROOKLYN,
N. Y. MESSRS. BABE, COOK & WILLARD, ARCHITECTS, NEW
YORK, N. Y.

[Gelatine Print.]

PROPOSED FAA-DI-BRUNO SCHOOLS, ST. MARY OF THE SEA,
HASTINGS, ENG. MR. J. H. EASTWOOD, ARCHITECT.

PROPOSED NEW ROOF AND DECORATION TO THE GUARDIAN
ANGELS' CHURCH, MILE END, LONDON, ENG. MR. J. H. EAST-
WOOD, ARCHITECT.

THE MAIN FRONT: INGLIS MEMORIAL HALL, EDZELL, SCOTLAND.
MESSRS. G. & L. OWER, ARCHITECTS.

VIEW OF THE SAME FROM THE SOUTHEAST.

PLAN OF THE SAME.

VIEW OF EDZELL VILLAGE, SCOTLAND.



THE LION OF CHERONEA. — Greece is about to set up again the Lion of Charonea, erected as a monument to the Thebans who fell in the fight against King Philip of Macedon. The lion had been kept intact in place till the war of liberation against the Turks in this century, when it was broken into pieces by the Greeks. The pedestal containing the bones of the fallen heroes was discovered again twenty years ago. Now the pieces of the lion will be put together by the Archaeological Society, and set up once more on the pedestal. — *Boston Transcript*.

STATUE OF DR. PEPPER. — "The Department of Archaeology and Paleontology of the University of Pennsylvania," says the *Philadelphia Press*, "will erect a statue to Dr. Pepper on a commanding site in the new grounds of the Philadelphia Commercial Museums. Before Dr. Pepper's death this department had already decided to honor its founder and patron in this impressive manner. Now the statue will become a memorial, instead of a testimonial. The promoters of the memorial are giving study to a suitably dignified pedestal upon which to erect the statue, and the project is taking definite form already. The testimonial that will now become a memorial is the handsome bronze heroic figure of Dr. Pepper by Karl Bitter, of New York, which was exhibited at the Academy last year.

THE GREAT SIMPLON TUNNEL. — The journals of Geneva, Switzerland, of recent date contain interesting information concerning the new Simplon Tunnel. The works will consist of a tunnel of a single course about 19,730 meters (about 64,730 feet), and eventually a second tunnel, seventeen meters distant from the first, parallel with it, and connected with it by transverse galleries. It is calculated that the first tunnel and the second as far as the first gallery will be completed and placed in operation five years and a half after the beginning of the work. A premium of 5,000f. a day is to be awarded in case the work is finished before the termination of the contracted time, but the same amount must be paid by the contractors for every day they are behind time. The total cost of the tunnel, with its auxiliary gallery, will be 58,820,000f. The cost of piercing the second tunnel will be 15,000,000f., to which the company will add 1,220,000f. for masonry and general expenses. Work will be begun simultaneously at each extremity of the tunnel. It is said that the rock-cutting machines are made on a new model, with hydraulic motive-power, and that they will be able to penetrate at the rate of five metres every twenty-four hours. — *N. Y. Times*.

ARCHITECTURAL CASTS AT THE TURIN EXHIBITION. — American architects and others in Italy, writes a correspondent from that country, will be interested in knowing that in the exhibition now open at Turin there is a large and splendid collection of architectural casts — capitals, doorways, bas-reliefs, etc., mostly mediæval — from the province of Bari, revealing such a richness and beauty in the ancient art of Apulia as must astonish nearly all who see the exhibit. The casts were made at a cost of 100,000 lire, and, as the moulds were not preserved, this collection must remain absolutely unique. It is to be hoped that it will be permanently housed at Turin. The exhibition has other claims to attention, especially from artists and archaeologists. A large division appropriated to sacred art has a retrospective show of paintings, sculptures, and objects of ecclesiastical art of all sorts, gathered from churches, sacristies, and private collections. Among these treasures is a superb crucifix, the Christ in ivory and the cross in silver, a *chef-d'œuvre* of Renaissance art, once presented by a Pope to a member of his own family, and preserved by his descendants to this day. The present representative would be glad to sell it, and it were much to be desired that so splendid a work should be acquired for America. There is also in this division a collection of photographs of mediæval churches in Piedmont, general views and details, complete beyond anything to be seen elsewhere. The study of these is but a temporary privilege, as they are the work of a distinguished amateur, and not for sale nor even often to be seen. Some of the exhibition buildings, in the rococo style peculiar to Turin, are well worth attention. The entrance-pavilion, with its fountain, its setting of park, and its background of richly wooded hills beyond the Po, forms a picture of rare beauty. — *N. Y. Evening Post*.

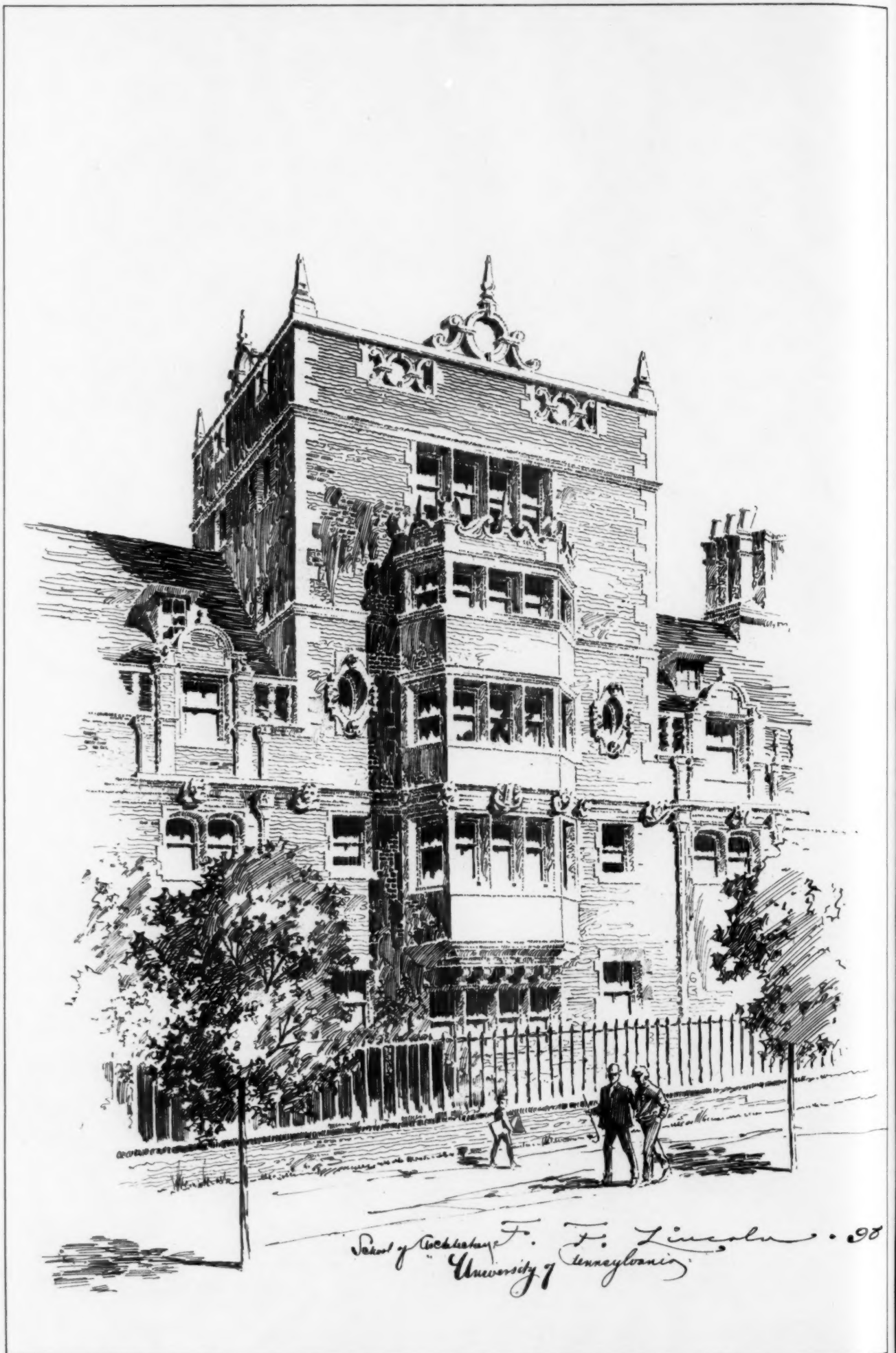
PRECISION IN BRIDGE-BUILDING. — The accuracy of the shop-work habitually turned out by some of the better bridge shops of this country is sometimes, it seems to us, not so fully appreciated by engineers as it might be. As an instance of such careful workmanship we may call attention to the three-span steel arch bridge across the Schuylkill River, in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. The fact that in a structure of this magnitude, where each arch differed in all its members, and without any previous assembling of the different parts, every joint and detail was found to fit perfectly upon erection, speaks marvels for the perfectness of the shop management and machine-work of the modern bridge shop, and it should not fail to receive full recognition. This is, however, by no means an isolated example. Among several which we now call to mind may be mentioned the new 840-foot steel arch which is being built at Niagara Falls, N. Y., to replace the old foot-way suspension-bridge just below the cataract. The closure of this arch, which took place on April 17th, was a notable illustration of careful planning and shop-work on the part of the builder, as well as the engineer. The two halves of the Niagara arch were erected simultaneously from the opposite shores, each half-arch being held back to its adjacent shore by a system of temporary anchor-rods attached to alternate panel points of the arch rib until the final connection at the centre insured the stability of the structure by itself. The top anchor-rods — that is, those reaching to the panel points nearest the centre or crown of the arch — were made strong enough to hold the entire weight of the bridge with the other anchor-rods removed, and it was calculated in designing the centre connection of the arch ribs that, with the weight carried by these top anchor-rods alone, there would be an opening at the centre between the ends of opposite ribs of two and one-half inches at normal temperature. As a matter of fact, the amount of this opening proved to be two and three-quarters inches with a temperature of sixty degrees Fahrenheit, when the closure was made. — *Engineering News*.

THE BULLIER CALCIUM-CARBIDE PATENT CANCELLED. — The Berlin Patent Amt has nullified Bullier's calcium-carbide patent, and in view of the constantly growing importance of acetylene it is worth while to review the facts of the case. Bullier was Moissan's special demonstrator, and the patent was granted in 1894 for the only practical process of producing calcium carbide in the electric furnace. This German patent of the French chemist becomes the property of the Neuhäuser Aluminium Company, and as they made difficulties over granting licenses it was a stumbling-block in the way of the development of the acetylene industry in Germany. Hence, now that it is swept out of the way, carbide will quickly become cheap in the Fatherland. As a matter of fact, it is astonishing that the German patent was ever granted or that the Frenchman Bullier should have claimed the invention. Wilson, an American, obtained English and American patents in 1893 for the production of calcium carbide exactly in the same manner, and even his patents were not unassailable, seeing that a German chemist, Professor Borchers, had made the first communication of the method of producing calcium carbide ten years before. The German Patent Amt accorded the patent to Bullier for crystallized carbide, but Lord Kelvin affirms that the calcium carbide sent to him by Wilson in 1892 was in perfect crystals. — *Invention*.

THE SPIRE OF SALISBURY CATHEDRAL. — The restoration of the tower and spire of Salisbury Cathedral having been completed, at a cost of about 14,000*l.*, under the direction of Sir A. W. Blomfield, a thanksgiving service was held Monday, July 11th. The Archbishop of Canterbury preached, and spoke of the privilege of being able to symbolize the glory of Christian worship, although fervent prayer might be offered in a building that resembled a barn. The spire is of a later date than the body of the Cathedral, and it showed great daring on the part of the architect, or more skill in estimating the strength of masonry walls than is commonly understood, to raise such a mass on another architect's work. The older masonry had to be strengthened in various ways. According to Price, one hundred and twelve additional supports, exclusive of iron bands, were introduced. Windows were filled up, and three hundred and eighty-seven superficial feet of new foundation was constructed. It is amazing that so compound a structure should have endured for so long a time, and we hope that after Sir A. W. Blomfield's restoration it will endure for as many more centuries. The height of the spire has been calculated at different figures, but apparently four hundred and four feet is correct. — *The Architect*.

STATUE OF ALEXANDER II, MOSCOW. — "On August 1st," says the *London Chronicle*, "the great statue of the Czar Alexander II, which has for many years past been in course of erection within the walls of the Kremlin, will be unveiled, probably by the Czar. It was designed by Joukovsky, an able Russian painter, and is some 16 feet in height. More interesting perhaps than the statue itself is the huge dome-shaped building in which it is placed. This rises to an elevation of over 100 feet from a sort of bastion that stands at the same height above the river. The material used is red Finland granite, the roof being of gilt bronze with alternate plates of black enamel, while the columns are richly decorated with gilt and oxidized metalwork. Inside, the structure is lined with Venetian mosaics, and around the courtyard from which it rises run arched colonnades, the walls and roof of which are adorned with mosaic portraits of all the sovereigns from St. Vladimir to Nicholas I. Altogether, says report, very gorgeous and very Russian."

THE ROYAL PALACES OF ITALY. — King Humbert and Queen Marguerite, although they own more palaces and castles than any other sovereigns in Christendom, all the residences of the former petty rulers of the peninsula having passed into their possession, are in a quandary as to where to spend their holidays. — *Exchange*.

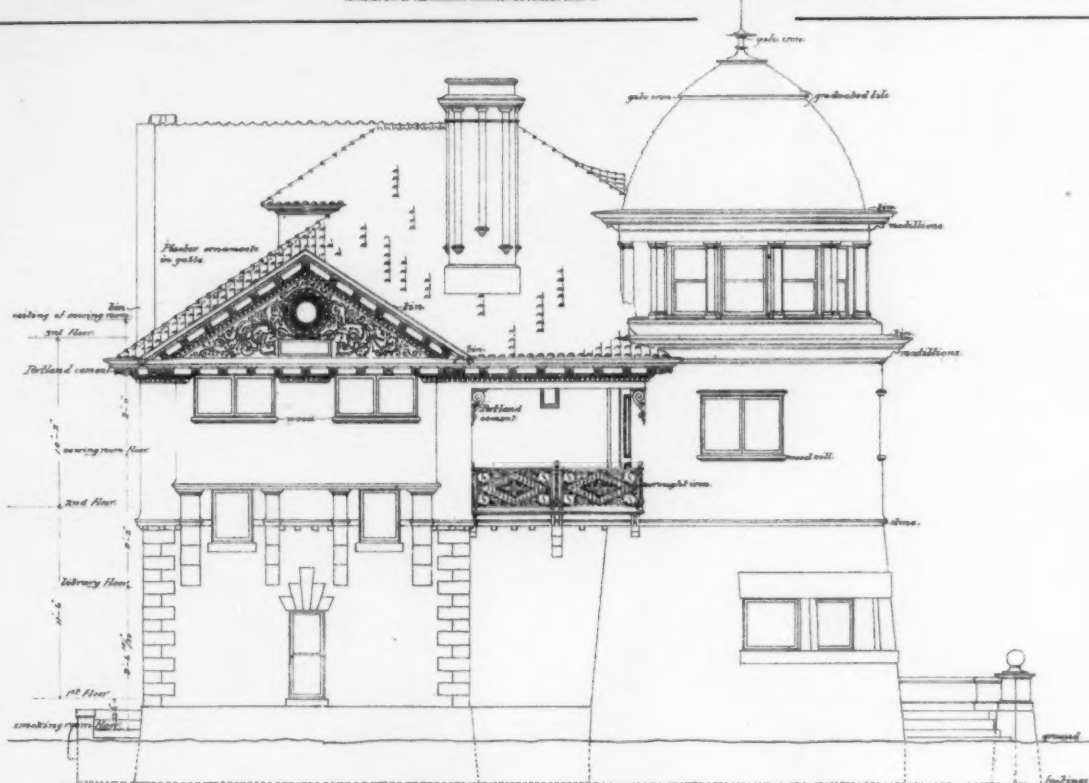


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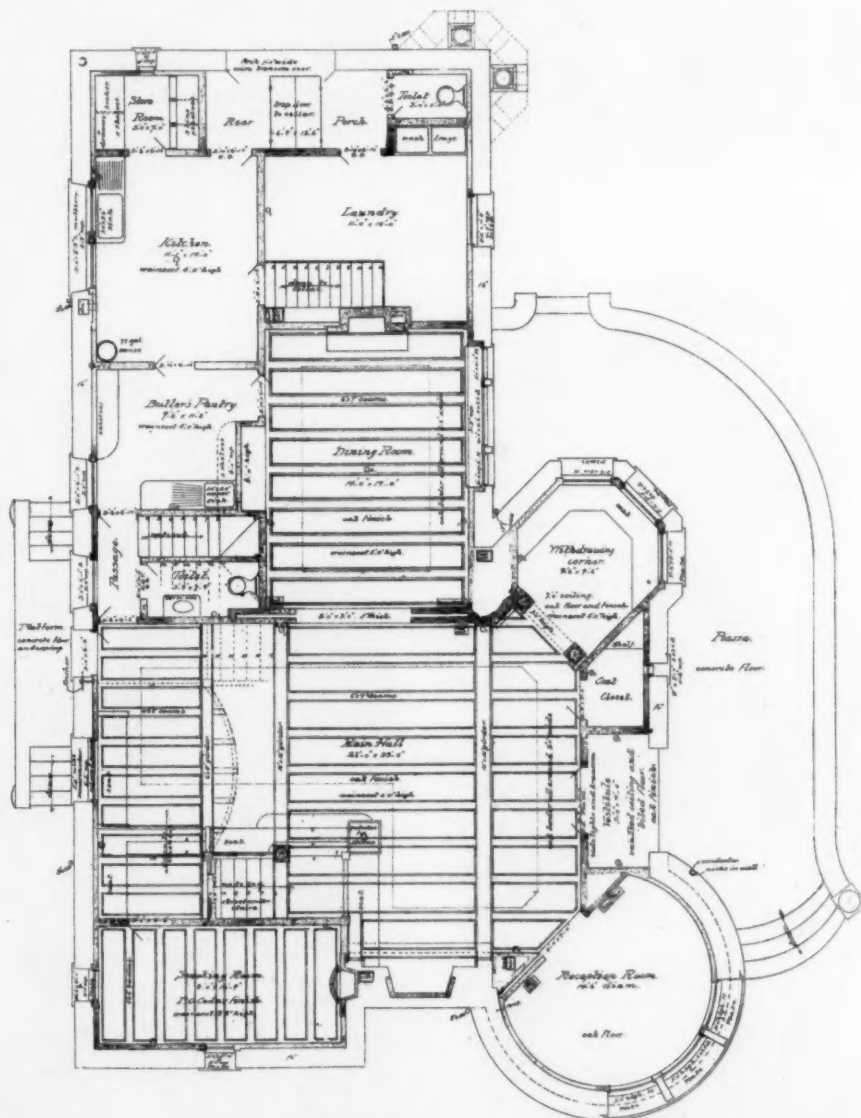
A PORTION OF THE DORMITORY: UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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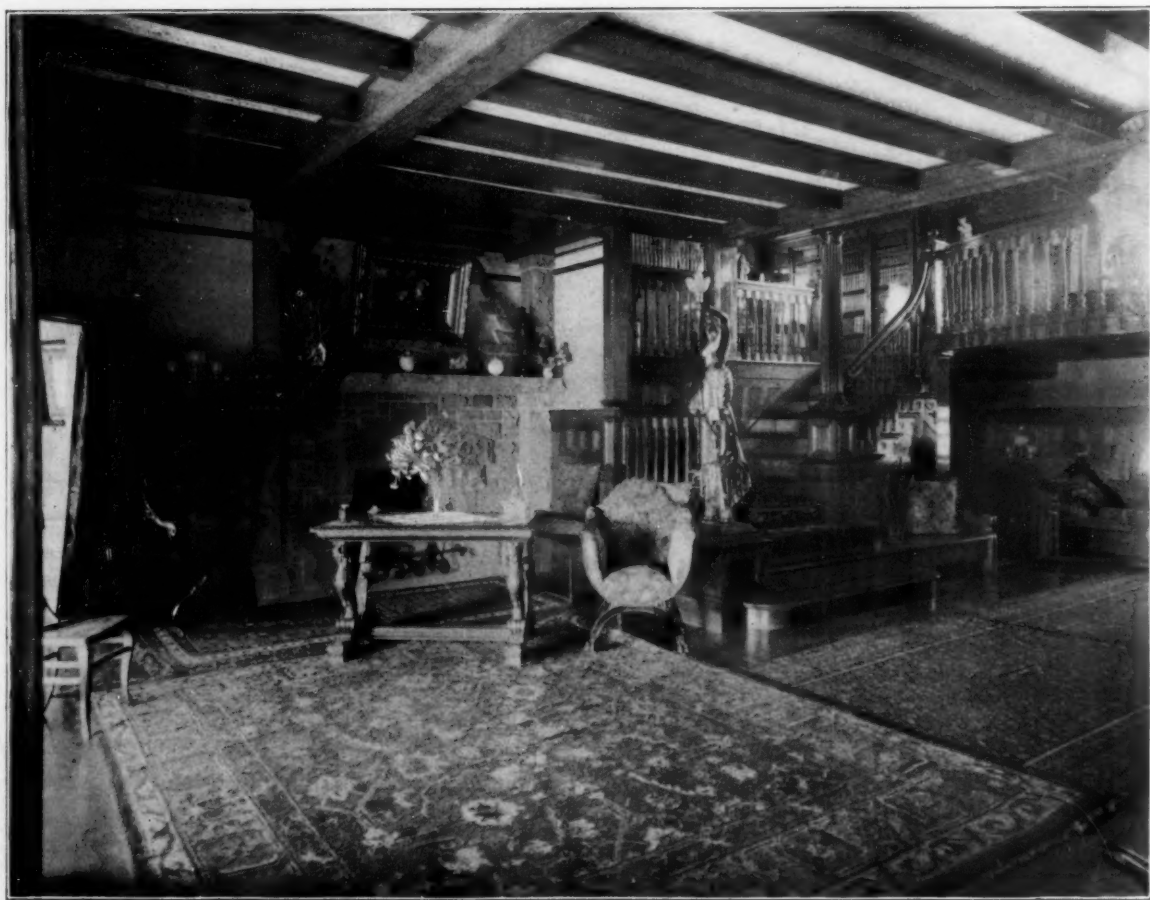
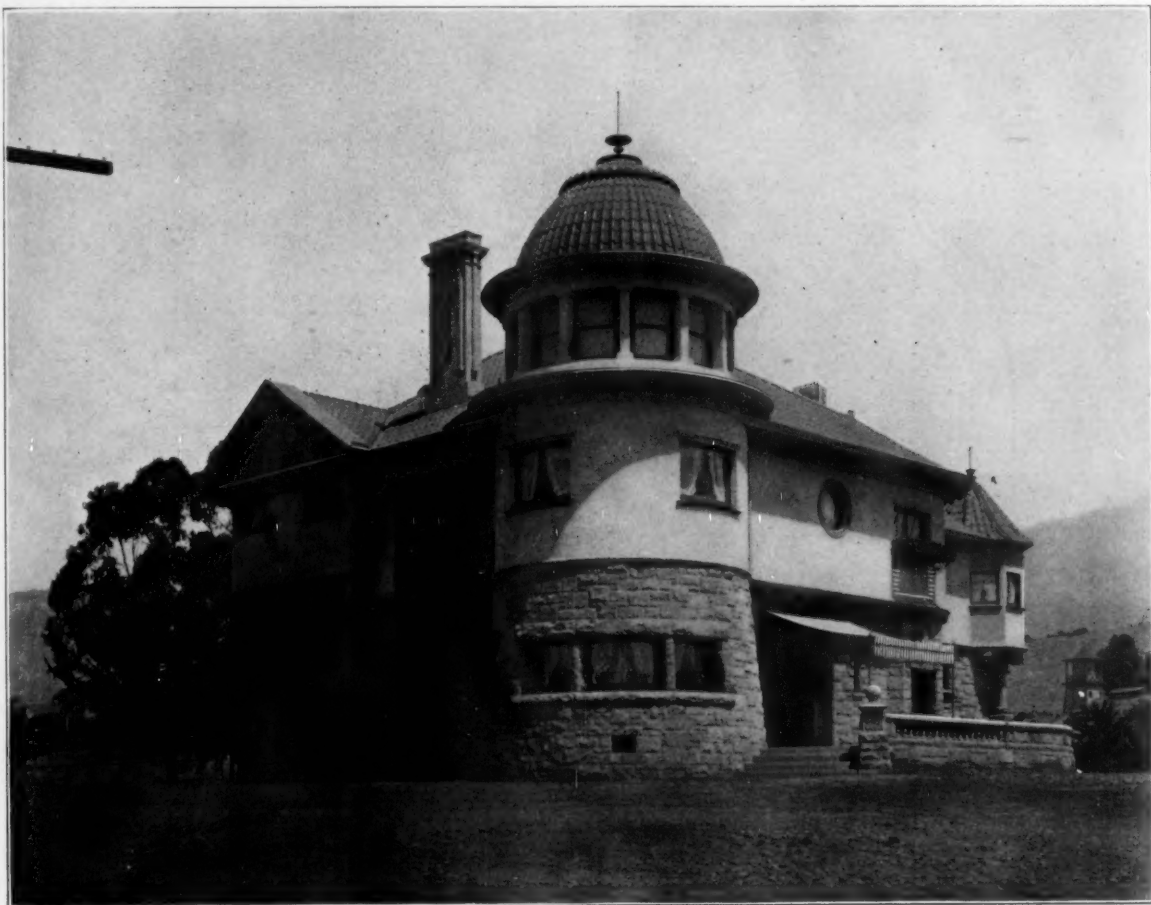
Elevation on Garden St.



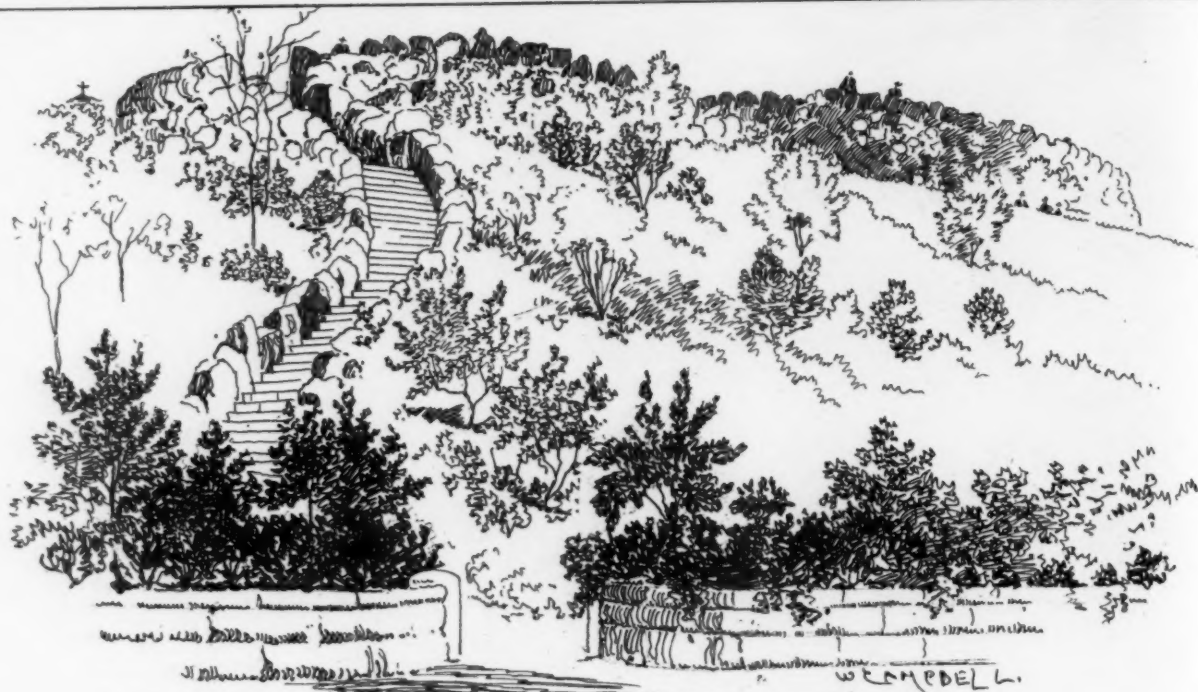
First Floor Plan.

Residence for Mr. C. H. Hopkins, to be erected on the North Cor. of Garden and Rodriguez Sts. at Santa Barbara, Cal.
Francis W. Wilson, Architect, Santa Barbara, California.





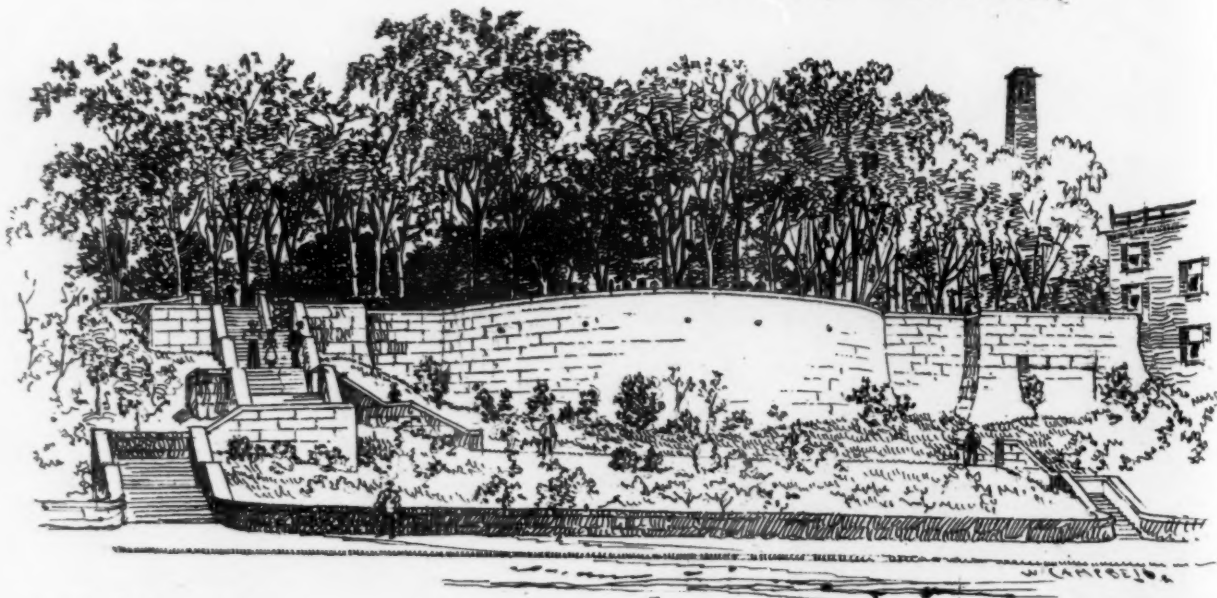
HOUSE OF C. H. HOPKINS, ESQ., SANTA BARBARA, CAL.
FRANCIS W. WILSON, ARCHITECT.



TERRACE-WORK, CHARLESTOWN HEIGHTS.



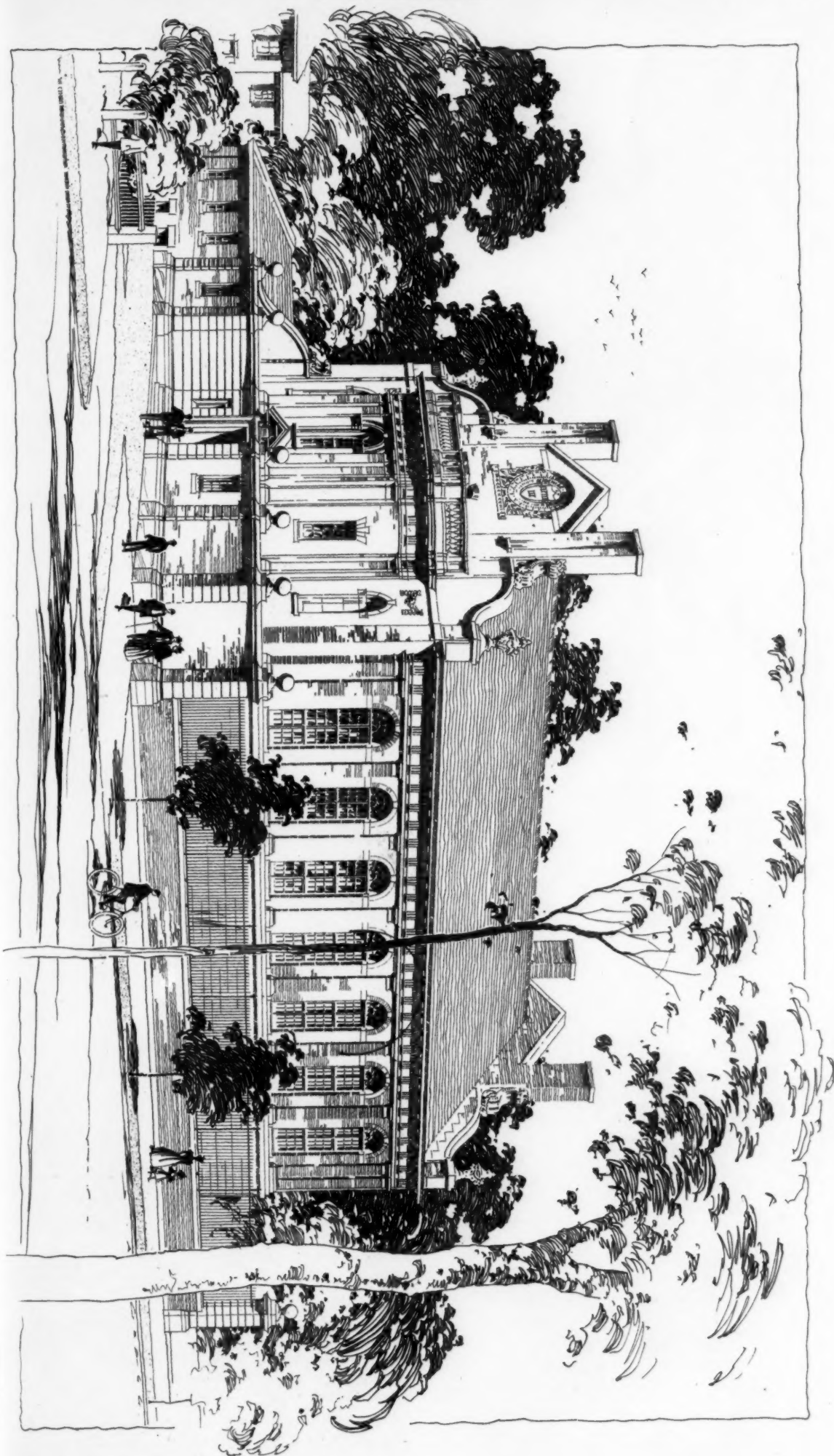
ARBORWAY: ENTRANCE TO FRANKLIN PARK.



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