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SUMMARY:—

The Government Title to a Camden, N. J., Sidewalk.—A Foreign Syndicate to build Tenement-houses in New York.—Chicago to attempt to Control Street Noises.—The Barbarism of Street Noises.—The Juries for the American Art Exhibit at Paris in 1900.—Pierre Lescot.—The last Grand Prix de Rome Designs.—The North River Tunnel.—Swiss Competitions in Remodelling Existing Buildings.	105
A FORGOTTEN DUCHY AND ITS CAPITAL.	107
LETTER FROM CHICAGO.	108
THE PITTSBURGH JURY.	109
THE WIENFLUSS BOULEVARD.	110
BOOKS AND PAPERS.	110
SOCIETIES.	111

ILLUSTRATIONS:—

Doorway to Building on Portland St., Boston, Mass.—Second Prize Design for the Rotch Travelling-Scholarship.—Statue of Chester A. Arthur, Ex-President of the United States, Madison Sq., New York, N. Y.—Old Ladies' Home, Fitchburg, Mass.—Study for a Monument Commemorative of the Civil War.	111
The Chapel Gable of the Archbishop's Palace, Canterbury, Eng.	112
Additional: The South Terminal Station, Boston, Mass.—Building of Messrs. Heywood Bros. and Wakefield Co., Portland St., Boston, Mass.—The State Dining-room: The Hague, Holland.—Design for Sir George Newnes's Free Library, Putney, Eng.—St. Mary's Recreation Rooms, Putney, Eng.	112

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS.

AN interesting question of jurisdiction has come up in Camden, New Jersey. An electric-light pole stood at the corner of two streets, adjoining the new United States Post-office. The Government architect in charge of the work requested the removal of the pole, which injured the appearance of the new building. No attention was paid to his request, and he then had a circular corner made in the curbing, which left the pole in the street. Soon after, he was notified that men were at work resetting the pole inside the new sidewalk line. Hastening to the scene, he arrived in time to jump into the hole which had been excavated for the pole. The men went on as if there were no obstruction, and lowered the pole until it touched him; but, as he did not stir, they abandoned the attempt for a time. They had, however, a permit from the city authorities to set the pole in the new place, and, in pursuance of this, they sent for policemen, who removed the architect by force. A telegram was sent to Washington, relating the occurrence, and the reply ordered that all attempts to set the pole should be resisted, as the ground belonged to the General Government, and no permit could be issued by the city authorities for a trespass on ground belonging to the United States. The excavation was then filled-in by Government men, and a guard set, to prevent further action. Meanwhile, the case seems to offer material for several interesting lawsuits. Assuming the United States to be the owner of the ground on which the Post-office stands, it by no means follows that it owns in fee-simple the adjoining sidewalk. In many cities, the fee for the sidewalks is vested in the municipality, adjoining owners having only the use of them, and, if this is the case in Camden, it is difficult to see how the United States could interfere with the setting of poles wherever the city authorities might permit; while, even if the General Government owns the fee of the sidewalk, it might at least be argued that it does so only on the same footing as other owners, who are obliged to submit to the decision of the city authorities in regard to the setting of poles on their property. No doubt, the United States would be glad to have the land under and around its post-offices as inviolate as that on which its fortifications stand; but it may be presumed to have bought its Camden tract of a private owner, whose title was certainly subject to the same regulations in regard to poles that his fellow-citizens had to submit to; and as he could not convey to the United States any rights over the land that he did not himself possess, and as it does not appear that the city of Camden ever released any of its authority over the sidewalk, it may be difficult to show, in the absence of any special statute on the subject, that the city was not acting within its rights.

A SYNDICATE of foreign capitalists is said to be about to invest a large sum of money in building apartment and tenement houses in New York. According to the newspaper stories, the operations of the syndicate will be on a large scale, the buildings being of such a size that interior courts, one hundred feet square, can be provided for every house. The first house to be built is for wealthy tenants, and is to occupy a whole block, between Fifth and Madison Avenues. If this proves successful, one of similar dimensions, but in a less fashionable location, will follow; and, last of all, tenement-houses, for working people, are to be erected. It is said that unlimited capital is at the disposal of the syndicate, and it is to be hoped that a scheme which will improve so radically the practice of apartment-house planning in New York may be successfully carried out. We believe that, on the whole, tenement-house property in New York is the safest investment that can be chosen for money, and, if the houses are well planned, and well built, and in a suitable location, few safe investments are so profitable. In the present case, architects in Paris and New York are said to be at work perfecting the plans of the new buildings, and the extraordinary skill in such matters of the Parisian architects, joined with the experience in details of construction of the Americans; ought to produce works not only satisfactory to their owners, but professionally interesting.

CHICAGO has followed the lead of New York in a movement which should become general throughout the United States. Some time ago, the people of New York, realizing that their nerves were unnecessarily tortured by all sorts of street noises for which there was no excuse, secured the adoption of ordinances to prevent useless racket, and the result has been so satisfactory that Chicago has determined upon a similar course, and Boston, which is the noisiest of all our large cities, should not be long in following suit. We are so accustomed to the deafening noise which accompanies traffic and industry here that we can hardly realize how much has been done to reduce the nuisance abroad. Here, the traveller, drawn by a locomotive which runs almost constantly under forced draught, the discharges of steam into the funnel sounding like the report of a cannon, and rendering houses within a quarter of a mile of the line nearly uninhabitable, arrives at a great terminal station, where he finds six or seven enormous bells ringing at once, to signalize the movement of trains, further emphasized by the deafening reports of the steam-blast in the smoke-stacks. The arrival of his train is accompanied by a burst of steam from the safety-valve, at a pressure of more than a hundred pounds to the square inch, which drowns all other sounds in the neighborhood. Emerging from this uproar, he finds himself in a street badly paved with stone blocks, over which rattle and thump scores of monstrous wagons, filled with goods which no one pretends to secure in place, so that the sound of their collision is added to the other noises. From time to time a thundering roar overpowers the minor rackets, as a wagon loaded with iron bars jolts down the street; and the whole is enlivened by the sharp clang of the bells of electric-cars, which keep up a continual fusillade.

WHERE is a current superstition that country people enjoy all this turmoil, as a part of the general urban impression, but city people do not, and medical testimony is unanimous to the effect that it is very injurious to the nerves of those exposed to it. That it is entirely unnecessary is certain. The foreign railway-trains slide along with hardly a trace of the uproar incident to the operation of American roads. Their locomotives are provided with forced draught, but it is so arranged as to be almost inaudible, and there is nothing of the thumping of bells and screeching of safety-valves which make a pandemonium of our stations. With a single short whistle, and that not a loud one, a train starts on its way, and it arrives at a station even more quietly than it leaves it. In the streets, a wood or asphalt pavement, in most cases, so completely suppresses the sound of wheels that only the click of hoofs gives warning of the approach of a wagon; and the police see that goods are so packed as not to rattle in transit. In Paris, a substantial penalty is provided for the misdemeanor of carting iron bars through the streets without tying them together so as to prevent noise; and a hundred omnibuses can run through the most crowded streets of Paris or London with less noise

than would be made by a single American electric-car. That this indifference to racket is characteristic of a young and vigorous civilization we are quite willing to admit, but one does not need to be a sybarite to find it disagreeable, and even dangerous, to have one's nerves constantly excited by such noises; and any measure for suppressing them will find warm support in our cities.

EVIDENTLY, the display of the American exhibit of the Fine-Arts in Paris — now that Dreyfus is pardoned — cannot fail of being satisfactorily representative through the failure to take any judicious step on the part of Mr. Cauldwell, the Director of the American Department. In nothing has he shown his fitness for his place in a more marked manner than in forming his National Advisory Board, appointing to it such men as Thomas Allen, painter, and J. Templeman Coolidge, of Boston; J. W. Beatty, Director of the Carnegie Art Gallery at Pittsburgh; D. H. Burnham, architect, and C. L. Hutchinson, President of the Art Institute of Chicago; Halsey C. Ives, Director of the Museum of Fine-Arts of St. Louis; Walter Cook, architect, Howard Russel Butler, President of the American Fine-Arts Society, and Thomas B. Clarke, of New York; J. H. Gest, of the Cincinnati Museum of Fine-Arts; Samuel A. Kauffman, President of the Corcoran Art Gallery of Washington, and Harrison S. Morris, Director of the Academy of Fine-Arts of Philadelphia. The names of the gentlemen invited to act on the juries of selection for the several classes have been chosen with equal care, that for the architectural department consisting of Messrs. J. M. Carrère, Frank Miles Day, Cass Gilbert, W. R. Mead and R. S. Peabody, and these juries will form working bodies whose decisions may safely be accepted as sane, and conclusively proving the real worth of the accepted exhibit.

EVERY one knows that the most beautiful portion of the old Louvre, that enclosing the western and southern sides of the Court of the Louvre, is the work of Pierre Lescot, but every one does not know the interesting facts about that great architect which M. Charles Lucas mentions in *La Construction Moderne*. It appears that Lescot was by birth a person of distinction. He was seigneur of Clagny, a manor situated near Versailles, and was addressed by the King himself as "dear and well-beloved." In his early years he devoted himself to painting. One of his pictures adorned the galleries of the royal castle of Fontainebleau, and was extravagantly praised by the critics of the Court, some of whom compared it to the works of Apelles, and spoke of its author in connection with Michael Angelo and "Raphael Durbin," who, it must be remembered, were nearly contemporary with "Monsieur de Clagny." Lescot's picture seems to have been lost, and his fame as a painter was soon eclipsed by his achievements as an architect. In 1546, the King, Francis I, wrote to him, informing him that he had determined to place in his hands "the total charge, conduct and superintendence" of the work of rebuilding in modern style the old fortress of Philip Augustus. It seems that Lescot had already made designs for the new buildings, and that the letter of the King was only the final authority for carrying them into execution. Although Francis I died soon after, his successor, Henry II, continued the work, on which Lescot was engaged for more than thirty years, until his death in 1578. He had been at that time for many years a canon of Notre Dame, and died in a house in the cloister of the cathedral which he possessed in virtue of his ecclesiastical office. He is known to have been buried in the chapel of Saint-Ferreol, the second from the Porte Rouge, and to have bequeathed a sum of money in trust for the decoration of this chapel; and M. Lucas asks, with much reason, why it would not be an excellent thing for the Cardinal-Archbishop and Chapter of Notre Dame to place on the spot a tablet to recall the memory of one of the greatest of French artists.

THE designs for the Prize of Rome, recently awarded to M. Tony Garnier, which are published in the foreign journals, are of peculiar interest. The plan of the successful design is unquestionably a fine piece of work, showing in an admirable manner the comprehensive grasp of such a problem that the French School develops in its best pupils; but the design of the front is, to our mind, far inferior to the work of Grand Prize men generally for the past twenty or thirty years, and inferior to much of the work which is annually shown at the exhibitions of our own architectural schools. M. Garnier places at the front angles of his plan

the two "hôtels" for the Governor and Vice Governor of the State Bank which is the subject of the group. This disposition works out very well in plan, and might be made very satisfactory in elevation; but some notion of marking the entrance colonnade by flanking towers has led the author to place at the front inner angle of each hôtel a huge square tower, very much out of scale with the rest of the house, adorned with a pediment about five times as wide as the widest one in the other part of the house, and crowned with a dome. The result is to make the lateral motives in themselves painful objects, while the towers to which they have been sacrificed, instead of flanking a rich central motive, of which they might so far have formed a part as to detach them in effect from the hôtels to which they belong in plan, terminate nothing but a long row of rectangular holes, with piers between, and a cornice on top, exactly like the rear elevation of a chocolate factory, except that a gateway, of which the less said the better, is inserted in the middle. Far back in the distance is to be seen the main body of the building, the design of which is unobjectionable enough, although the detail is decidedly out of scale with that of the hôtels which form the most prominent portions of the building. The design of M. Sirot, who gained the second prize, is far more interesting artistically, although the plan is inferior.

IT is surprising that so little interest is taken in the North River Tunnel, which was sold under foreclosure a few weeks ago. The people of New York, apparently, fail to realize that one tunnel of the two which the scheme includes is very nearly completed, and that the expenditure of a few thousand dollars more would enable trains from the Pennsylvania Railroad, or the Erie or Baltimore & Ohio systems, to run directly into New York, saving all the delay, expense and annoyance incident to the transfer of passengers and freight by ferry across the river. For several years the New York newspapers have entertained their readers with accounts of the East River tunnel, which was to bring into the heart of New York the vast commerce of potatoes and beans from Islip and Patchogue, while they have said nothing about the North River tunnel, which is built and finished nearly to the New York shore, and at the end of which the traffic of a continent is waiting. Although the completion of this tunnel will spare the people of Jersey City, Newark and Orange the occasional necessity for spending snowy or foggy nights in their offices in New York, instead of in bed at home, the saving of annoyance in this way is nothing to the advantage of direct freight communication. Nothing, to the amateur of the science of traffic, is more absurd than the spectacle of the car-ferry transfer-boats in New York harbor, painfully conveying freight-cars at the rate of two miles an hour or so. When a train from Philadelphia or St. Louis, for example, bound for Boston, Providence or Worcester, arrives at Jersey City, it must be broken up, by much switching, into sections small enough to be taken on a ferry-boat. These sections are then shipped on vessels built for anything but speed, to be transported to Mott Haven. The voyage takes about four hours, and, by the time a freight train has been broken up, put piecemeal on boats, taken to Mott Haven and put together again, a train running directly through a tunnel would nearly have reached Boston. It is said that the North River Tunnel has been sold to a committee of the bond-holders, who will try to raise enough additional money to carry the scheme to completion; and if they will pursue this object in an honest and straightforward manner, instead of attempting to make the enterprise the basis of an enormous issue of worthless securities, to be used for enriching themselves at the expense of the public, they will probably succeed.

THE *Schweizerische Bauzeitung* gives some interesting illustrations of the competitions instituted by the Bernese Society of Architects and Engineers, for designs for the alteration of the fronts of existing buildings. Photographs of the buildings are given, with reproductions of the prize designs for alteration. The competitors, who are all practising architects, and members of the Society, show great ingenuity, and no small artistic skill, in making an interesting composition out of a commonplace front, without changing it too radically, and the idea, which is, however, we believe, not quite new here, may be commended to societies of architects and draughtsmen generally, who will find the study of detail and proportion, independent of other considerations, which it involves, extremely useful.

A FORGOTTEN DUCHY AND ITS CAPITAL.



THE town of Sabbionetta lies eighteen miles southwest from Mantua; its name cannot be found in Bædeker, Murray or even in the official Italian Railway Guide, although both places are connected by a steam-tramway.

When the visitor steps off the latter at Sabbionetta, he sees, on his left, an uninhabited plain, where fields of maize are hedged by mulberry-trees and climbing grape-vines; on his right, the town, enclosed by its red brick fortified walls, along whose base runs a stagnant moat; a bridge, with marble fender-posts, on which a ducal crown and the letters V. G. C. — standing for Vespasiano Gonzaga Colonna — are carved, crosses the ditch and leads to one of the two entrances to the city; a monumental marble portal, surmounted by a sculptured coat-of-arms, and bearing this legend:

VESPASIANUS SABLOM MARCHIO ET CONDITOR PORTAM
HANC BENE AUGURATUS VICTORIAM DIXIT

A straight street, the Via Giulia, connects this with the only other opening in the town-walls, called the "Imperial Gate."

These gates, walls and the whole town were built by one man, Vespasian Gonzaga Colonna, Duke of Sabbionetta, Marquis of Ostiano, Count of Rodigo and Fondi, Viceroy of Navarre, a noble of Venice, and related by blood and marriage to several of his royal contemporaries. He was born at Fondi, in the Neapolitan, in 1531; his mother was a Colonna; his father, Louis Gonzaga, surnamed Rodomont, was a great fighter and taker of towns and cities, who had helped the Constable of Bourbon to storm Rome. Gonzaga's share of the sack was certain ancient statues and sculptured stones which afterward formed part of the ducal collection at Sabbionetta. At that time Sabbionetta was only a large village, protected by a castle, and the property of the father of Rodomont, a descendant of Louis III, Duke of Gonzaga. The house of Gonzaga had then for centuries been related to the Hohenzollerns and some of the mightiest families of Europe.

After the death of Vespasian's father and grandfather, his mother remarried, and her young son was given into the care of his lovely aunt, Giulia Colonna, whose beauty was so far-famed that the great Algerian corsair and admiral, Barbarossa, headed a landing-party upon the coast of Naples to carry off the Italian paragon. She barely "escaped at dead of night in her shift."

La Bella Giulia educated her nephew at Naples, and so wisely that when only a youth he was remarkable for skill in arms, eloquence and knowledge of mathematics and languages; the grateful nephew afterward named the principal street of his capital city "Via Giulia" in her honor.

Vespasian entered the service of Spain as page to Phillip II then Prince of the Asturias, and, on the latter's accession to the throne, was made a grandee of Spain. Every new reign added to his honors and titles; the Emperor Maximilian II granted that the marquisate of Sabbionetta should be held as a fief of the Holy Roman Empire, and permitted its lord to bear the imperial eagle as his arms, with the motto: *Libertas*. Rudolph II made Sabbionetta a duchy and conferred the Golden Fleece upon its owner.

Gonzaga served Spain's and the imperial cause in many wars. In the intervals between his campaigns he cultivated literature and the arts, accumulated books, and edited Vitruvius, who was to teach him how to plan and build his own ducal town, a favorite project which he always had in mind. In 1559 his purpose to transform his hereditary village into a miniature city took shape, and in the fall of 1562 it had materialized in brick and marble.

Vespasian was so fortunate as to begin and finish the task himself. In 1562 his capital was ready to be peopled, and he issued a proclamation bidding all his subjects who were fit for citizenship, all artists, burghers, artisans and civil functionaries to leave the open country and settle in the new city. This document is dated September 27,

and gave his people until October 8 following to occupy their new homes. Those who disobeyed were to suffer a fine of 100 scudi or "a whipping of three strokes." The town was soon peopled, for Gonzaga's device, *Libertas*, meant that he was free to work his own will.

On October 6 he issued a decree, this time in Latin, founding "an academy for the humanities and liberal arts, without which it is impossible for men to live as they should," where Greek, Latin, and the humanities — *omnem humanitatem* — were to be taught without money and without price to all Sabbionettans and strangers — *alieni*. He chose Maria Nizolio, one of the protagonists of the Renaissance, to preside over it.

Sabbionetta's streets are long and straight, crossing each other at right angles, and prove the unity of the conception and execution of its plan. It possessed two palaces: the Ducal, and that of the Giardino, or Casino; two churches, a library, mint, theatre and printing-house. Its principal edifices are grouped around the palaces. The Ducal palace occupies one side of the great piazzon, or square, the others being arcaded in red brick, after the fashion of that part of Lombardy; its front has suffered from the effects of time and the hand of man; its loggia, once supported on bronze columns, is gone, and the frescos which covered its front are hidden by whitewash. The name and titles of Vespasian still remain carved in the lintels of each window of its front. The interior is now used as a school and town-hall. A vast staircase gives access to its first floor, on whose landing the visitor is confronted by four great equestrian statues, in the armor or rich costumes of their day; all are of sculptured wood, colored to represent nature, but sadly dimmed and darkened by time. That of Vespasian stands fronting the staircase a little to the left, opposite the window; its translated inscription reads: *Vespasian, Marquis of Gonzaga, Duke of Sabbionetta and Trajeto, Prince of the Holy Roman Empire*.

The apartments on this floor, consisting of many rooms of different dimensions, have sculptured wooden ceilings, very richly carved and supported by heavy cornices treated in the same manner; the scheme of their decoration consists of armorial bearings, festoons of flowers, angels, and other figures some of the size of life, all executed in high-relief and colored or gilded, but all greatly faded, and darkened by time; yet all hitherto spared by the vandal hand of the restorer, as indeed all the works of art in the town have fortunately been. The bare walls were once covered, according to the fashion of their day, with tapestries, and some rooms have still preserved their splendid pink-marble mantelpieces with sculptured armorial bearings. One room on the ground-floor still retains this decoration, the gilding of its ceiling is still bright, and it is now used as a school-room. Besides the series of twelve equestrian statues of his ancestors, beginning with Louis Gonzaga, Captain of Mantua, and Vicar of the Empire 1328, a series of life-size medallions, in stucco, of all Vespasian's family, princesses and princes, which are the most valuable series of their kind in Italy for details of contemporary costume, ornament the walls of the chambers of this palace.

Continuing along the Via Giulia, the visitor soon reaches the other city plaza, on which the Casino or summer-palace stands. Its upper part is unoccupied; the two lower floors are used as an asylum, and by sundry peasants, who cook their food in the fireplace of a magnificent pink-marble mantelpiece, in a room the sculptured marble niches of whose walls, which once held marble-busts, are now filled with pumpkins drying.

The gardens, where fountains once rose and fell in marble basins, while cavaliers and ladies were wont to group themselves around them to the melody of musicians, are now planted with vegetables; three grottos, lined with stalactites, are still intact, but the basin of one of the fountains has been removed to the Church of the Assumption, and is now used as a holy-water vase.

The wide marble staircase of the Casino carries the visitor to its first floor, containing many large and small rooms, whose walls are



covered with frescos, and whose ceilings are of moulded stucco, painted and gilded, or of carved wood, profusely ornamented. The influence of the style of the Roman Renaissance is very marked in this building. The first room entered is decorated with full-length

paintings of Roman emperors; on two sides of the next is the perspective of a circus; an emperor, seated in his place of state, watches a chariot-race circling around a spina, on which stand columns, altars, and golden statues; a Victory on a column; a woman seated on a lion; an Ariadne couchant on her tiger. The ceiling represents the history of Jupiter. The walls of the next room are covered with emblems and mottoes, one of which reads: "*Vrai amour ne se change.*" On the ceiling, Phaeton drives the chariot of the sun. In the corner of another large room, whose walls are resplendent with the metamorphoses of Saturn, the scythe of Time lies, dropped unnoticed, near a sleeping Cupid.

The visitor passes thence from room to room, where fresco follows fresco in uninterrupted succession; here the story of Orpheus is painted, there that of Troy and the Trojan horse; one great room, still called the "Room of the Mirrors," although the latter are gone, has a splendid wooden ceiling whose caissons are beautifully sculptured; its walls depict various Roman legends—that of Regulus, Mutius Scaevola and others. Then follows a small room with a vaulted ceiling covered with beautiful arabesques in stucco relief and fresco. The series of apartments ends in a long gallery which formerly housed Vespasian's collection of ancient busts, statues, and sarcophagi; it is now empty, and the decorations of its walls and ceiling have suffered dreadfully from exposure to the weather, the glazing of its windows having perished many years ago.

In 1578 Vespasian took up his permanent residence in his capital, and devoted the rest of his life to its completion and embellishment. He summoned thither painters, sculptors and workers in stucco, of whom the most celebrated was Leone Leoni, famed for his genius and his evil temper, but whose firmest friend was fiery Michael Angelo! The statue of its duke, perhaps the finest work of art in Sabbionetta, is Leoni's masterpiece; it is realistic, for the artist reproduced his model with loving touch. The bronze originally stood fronting the Ducal palace, in the main square of the city; it is now placed on the tomb of many-colored marbles which Vespasian, in his will, directed his daughter to raise to his memory in the Church of Santa Maria Incoronata.

Vespasian had in his pay Bernardino Campi, a pupil of Giulio Romano; Ballino, one of Titian's pupils; Alberti, and Jean de Ville, a Fleming. To these Sabbionetta owes what beauty it possesses. Its master of the mint was Andrea Cavalli, celebrated as a caster of statues and artillery; the bronze capital and base of the Column of Pallas in the main piazza are inscribed: *Andreas Cabullus fecit* 1584. The *Cabinet des Médailles* at Paris contains a series of his Sabbionettan coinage.

The theatre was designed by Scamozzi, who was inspired by Vitruvius, one of Gonzaga's favorite authors. The architect came to Sabbionetta and in seven days completed the plans and elevations—now in the museum at Vicenza—for which he received thirty golden doubloons, equivalent to \$1,500 of our money. The building still stands, corresponding exactly with the original designs, save that the stage has been altered; the proscenium retains its classical characteristics: semicircular tiers of seats, a state-box, with half-columns, and a semicircular colonnade, decorated with twelve statues of gods and goddesses, the latter clad in their splendid nudity. The wall behind the colonnade is painted *en grisaille*, and pictures classical heroes.

The little city also boasts of several fine mansions, with deep wooden cornices elaborately sculptured.

Gonzaga died in 1591. His first wife bore no children; his second spouse, Anne of Aragon, of the royal house of Spain, left three, all girls, of whom only one reached maturity. After Vespasian's death his duchy fell into abeyance; the population of his town dwindled, and the duke's public foundations perished, one after another. The Sacred College of the Index suppressed his printing-house, the coinage of his mint ceased, his art collections were scattered, his artillery was taken from the walls, and his academy died of inanition.

Sabbionetta's walls and moat remain because its municipality is not rich enough to take them down. Having only two gates, they perhaps prevent free access to the surrounding country, but they do not cramp the growth of the town, for the space which they enclose is not half occupied.

C. BUCKINGHAM.



THE FALL OF THE COLISEUM ARCHES.—THE LABOR TROUBLE OVER THE POST-OFFICE CORNER-STONE.—THE AMUSING PROGRAMME FOR THIS CORNER-STONE CEREMONIAL.—THE DAY'S WORK OF THE HAPPY CHICAGO PLUMBER AND GAS-FITTER.—THE PALACE FOR THE JAPANESE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

AGAIN Chicago has been shocked by another Coliseum tragedy. Again a mighty row of iron arches has toppled down like a house of cards, leaving death and misery in its path. Certainly a Coliseum in Chicago seems as destined to be stained with innocent blood as did that mighty structure of old in the city of the seven hills.

Those living outside our town may have forgotten how, almost exactly four years ago, another great structure bearing the same name, being built on the South Side of the city, in the World's Fair neighborhood, collapsed and fell when only partially completed. The accident was similar in character to the one which has just occurred, but happening as it did in the night, there was no loss of life. The cause of the accident, though in a measure decided upon by a committee of investigation, was never very satisfactorily explained to the general public.

This summer a second Coliseum was being erected on the site of the old Libby Prison Museum on Wabash Avenue. The outer, or rather enclosing, walls of the museum were to have been incorporated into this building and the whole structure was to have covered an area of about three hundred by one hundred and seventy-five feet. The building, to judge from the drawings, was to have been rather picturesque in design and of a festal character. The auditorium was to have been covered by a roof carried on twelve three-hinged steel arches, having a span of 150 feet, and reaching a height in the centre of 66 feet. E. C. and R. M. Shankland, of Chicago, designed the steel-construction and the Pittsburgh Bridge Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa., was the contractor for the steel-construction. At the close of the month of August the erection of the steel arches was nearing completion. The last one was in place on Saturday, the 26th of August, and on Monday, the 28th, the traveller under the extreme northern arch was being taken down and workmen were putting in the necessary bracings, men were at work on the spans putting in bolts and rivets in the braces, thirty-five all told were in the building, and when the crash came over a third of these were either killed or hurt. There was only a quick cry of warning, the north arch toppled over against the second, and so on through the entire twelve, till they lay in a heaped-up mass at the end of the building.

At the first sitting of the Board of Inquiry, the witnesses seemed to bear out the theory that the accident was due to ropes and donkey-engine, with which timber was being lowered from the northern arch or the one next to it. The foreman testified that the engine being in the centre of the building, and the ropes running from it to the arch in question being at right angles to it, whatever strain there was was not evenly distributed, the ropes on the east side not being used at the time. He reported that at the time of the accident steam was up in the south engine, and it was his thought that the catastrophe was caused by the bent of the traveller suddenly falling, adding to the weight on the ropes leading to the second arch and over a pulley to the engine in the centre of the building. This additional weight he considered sufficient to cause the arches to buckle, unseating the pin at the centre. He said that had there been a block on the ground under the arch, so as to make the pull directly down instead of nearly at right angles the arches would not have collapsed. Consequently, the verdict was decided in such a way that it practically amounted to—cause of accident: criminal carelessness on the part of contractors in not properly protecting the arches at the time of removal of staging, scaffolding, etc. This is only the result of the coroner's inquest, and further investigation will be carried on before the grand jury.

The corner-stone of our new Federal Building has arrived, but the peaceful block of granite is the only calm object connected with the occasion, and in the midst of the wrangle and turmoil its few cubic feet of solidity and stolidity are almost maddening. First "we" had a fight over the official invitations, and before they were received the committee was tearing its hair over the design, or more especially over the too frequent introduction of the name or initials of the architect. If the committee had risen in its wrath over the actual design, one would not have blamed it very much: nothing could be uglier in color or conception. As the invitations are now public property, one need not describe them, but what could be more incongruous than that Celtic border encircling the classic proportions of the structure, of which Mr. Henry Ives Cobb is architect, as we are told by a neatly-printed legend in the lower right-hand corner. The pink and gold and white of the Celtic dragons is relieved in the upper corners by two blue shields, the left-hand one bearing the monogram U. S., while the right-hand one is filled with the more complicated combination H. I. C. It was at this point that the committee went into violent convulsions, metaphorically speaking, and rumor has it, would have voted to throw aside the form of invitation, spread eagle, blue shield, pink dragons, H. I. C. monogram and all, if 13,000 of them had not actually been mailed. And now come the trade-unions making themselves agreeable to the committee on arrangements. The placid block of granite before mentioned is, it is maintained by the unions, the result of non-union Italian labor at Waldo, Me. If those in charge insist on putting this special block in place, a call-off has been threatened of all trades on the building. The union men maintain it is the climax of the fight against the use in the building of stone supplied by non-union stone-cutters. At the time of writing, everything is in a state of chaos. The air is thick with accusations of bribery, and opprobrious epithets and dire threats are made on the side of the unions. It now looks as if for the present, a strike on the building had been averted, for the question of stone has been temporarily laid on the table. Mr. Truax and various union leaders were too wise not to see that if a stand were made now on the matter of a stone a long fight was sure to come which would certainly interfere with the entire festival proceedings, which would as certainly turn public sympathy and sentiment against the unions. The leaders have contented themselves so

far with dictating that all labor connected with the peace festival must be of the unions, — electricians, carpenters, decorators, all the trades which are needed to turn our city topsy-turvy and build up monstrosities in the name of art, for which good money is spent. Incidentally one shudders to think of the "things" which will be put up in less than a month. Electric-lights cover a multitude of sins and look pretty smart about it too, so our city in the evening will doubtless present a fine appearance, but the bad painting on the arches by the "light of garish day," the poor drapery, the diabolical shields and mottoes will convince one once again that as yet we are a nation of not strong enough artistic instinct to create something beautiful when each man is left to his own devices and no master-mind directs it all, as at the Columbian Exposition of blessed memory.

It was a wise tack for the union leaders to put off the evil day when the question of stone should have been decided, and many who realize what tyrants the unions have become regret that a battle could not have taken place now, when public sympathy, the matter on which the unions most do thrive, would have been denied them.

The air is full of strikes and the rumors of strikes, and never have the unions been more exacting or dictatorial in our city than at present. "Hard times" are trying to draw in their ugly, many-sided visages, but by their side, ready to take their place, stands the Medusa-like head of the trades-unions, ready, like the enchantress of old, to stifle all activity. From what direction will our Perseus come? About the most exacting trade seems to be that of the gas-fitters and plumbers, while the masons, stone-cutters and encaustic-tile men seem to take a close second place. The plumbers are only allowed to set one fixture a day, and the gas-fitters to run 70 feet of pipe, and the mosaic and tile men to finish but one job a day irrespective of size. So it goes, till it hardly seems worth while for people to try to build at all. Possibly because the plumbers are called-in for more emergency work than the other trades, but certainly to them seems due the palm for absolute tyranny and despotic high-handedness. It makes one think of the old woman who exclaimed, "these modern conveniences are terrible inconvenient things" and long for the day when our only plumbing was a well-sweep or chain pump. There is a good deal of agitation relative to the plumbers' demands, and it remains to be seen whether we shall yet throw off the yoke of oppression.

Times have certainly improved in building matters and this last six months there has been a decided advance over the preceding six months. And now comes Mr. Takuma Katayama, imperial architect of Tokio, to get plans and specifications of Edward and Ralph Shankland for a structural-steel construction which shall be calculated to withstand any shaking-up which the earthquakes of Japan may give it. Some three thousand tons of steel are required, at an approximate cost of \$175,000; and Mr. C. N. Wilkie, of the firm of D. H. Burnham & Company, has also designed a ventilating-plant for the palace, which will cost from \$50,000 to \$60,000. The palace will be built of Japanese granite, but within each pier raised to support walls and roof will be concealed a steel core. The steel of the wall will be knit together by the floors of the stories and will be joined at the top into one solid figure, so that a vibration at the base will also be a vibration of the whole, and separate wrenching will be impossible. It would be sad to have a lively earthquake throw down the little palace, and it might injure the little Crown Prince and his consort, but to the Occidental there would be palliating circumstances. It looks now as if the Imperial heir of Japan might be reared in something akin to the modern sky-scraper — and then, what would be the use of any of us going to Japan, when charming bamboo and matting houses were a thing of the past, and if they tried to lacquer anything it would have to be a granite wall or a Romanesque pepper-box.

We are told that the palace is to be true Renaissance in style, with Romanesque windows! Alas, the Japanese always do things so thoroughly, and when they undertake an architectural hash — ye gods, what a ragout it will be! For fear an earthquake or two will shake off a cornice if made of stone, that delightful substitute galvanized-iron is to be used, and in the interior, around the grand staircase, which is richly ornamented with statuary and marble, "manufactured marble, called scagliola, together with ornamental plaster, will be used." Oh, ye shades of historic palaces, with your perfect taste and eternal fitness, what can the civilized world do to prevent your having such successors? Think of the glimpses of those dainty creations which were accorded to us who had not seen the real thing, those reproductions of historical palaces on the Wooded Island at the World's Fair — and then think of this thing which may greet the eyes of him who is fortunate enough to reach Japan. Cannot the Czar, or the President of the United States, or the jury of the Dreyfus case, do something about it? It makes one ill to think of it. It's the derby hat creeping into the national architecture as it has into the national dress.

So, in spite of Chicago getting a job, we cannot be exultant. To be sure, a job where there will be no "union forever" about it is something that every contractor is looking for. Certainly, if the unions continue in their demands and the price of building-material keeps on increasing, the mild touch of prosperity which seemed about to come to the members of the architectural profession will be promptly nipped in the bud. The *Construction News* for the present month gives a record of building in twenty cities, showing an increase of over ten per cent over the transactions carried on in 1898, but the general average is lowered by the poor showing made by Chicago, Brooklyn, Detroit, Milwaukee and Louisville.

THE PITTSBURGH JURY.

BECAUSE the following list which is sent us has a certain biographical value we give it space. It gives the names of painters elected to serve on the International Jury for the Carnegie Institute's Annual Exhibition of 1899, a Jury which is elected under a plan adopted by the Institute three years ago. The ballots are sent by eminent painters residing in America, England, Scotland, France, Germany, Holland, Switzerland and Italy, without regard to membership of those voting in any organization whatever. The only conditions imposed are: first, that not more than three persons residing in any one city in America be voted for, and second, that not more than two persons residing in Europe be voted for. This broad and democratic plan has met with universal favor throughout the art world, and the honors thus awarded have come to be regarded as having peculiar significance and value.

The artists thus chosen are invited to come to Pittsburgh as the guests of the Carnegie Institute, to accept pictures for the Exhibition, award medals, prizes and other honors.

RAFFAELLI, JEAN FRANCOIS, Paris; born in Paris. Gold Medal, Universal Exposition, 1889; Medal, or Diploma of Honor, at Antwerp; Medal of the Second Class, Carnegie Institute, 1896. Chevalier of the Legion of Honor; Chevalier of the Order of Leopold, Belgium; Member of the Société Nationale des Beaux-Arts, Paris; Vienna. Represented in the following Museums: Luxembourg at Paris, Fontainebleau, Brussels, Lyons, Bordeaux, Beziers, Nantes, Nancy, Philadelphia, Stockholm, Dresden, Christiania, Rome.

Raffaelli is to day one of the best-known painters in the world. He is almost as well and favorably known in America as in Europe. Several years since he visited this country and is, therefore, not unfamiliar with our people and customs. His pictures of Notre Dame and the streets of Paris are known wherever paintings are shown and admired. Recently, he has been making etchings of a unique and artistic character. These have attracted wide attention and are known as colored etchings, the proof being printed in two or three harmonious colors from as many plates.

BRANGWYN, FRANK, London; born in Bruges, France. Gold Medal, Paris Salon; Gold Medal, Munich, 1897; Medal, Chicago. Member Société Nationale des Beaux-Arts, Paris; Secession, Munich; Société Internationale de Peinture et de Sculpture, Paris. Represented in the Luxembourg, Paris; Pinakothek, Munich, and Stuttgart Museum.

Brangwyn has risen to a very high rank as a painter, his pictures being notable because of their wonderfully rich and harmonious colors. His works are being sought after by Art Institutes the world over, and a great annual exhibition is not considered complete without at least one of them. In 1897 he was represented in the Carnegie Institute Annual Exhibition by a picture entitled, "The Sweetmeat Seller," a work of unusually rich color. He has a beautiful home and studio in London, in the Hammersmith district, and is one of the most genial and sunny characters in the world of art.

Raffaelli is a warm admirer of Brangwyn's work, having expressed the highest opinion of his exhibits at the Salon. The Association, therefore, of these two eminent painters as members of the International Jury at Pittsburgh will be interesting from every point-of-view.

BLASHFIELD, EDWIN HOWLAND, New York; born in New York. Studied in Paris, under Bonnat and Gérôme. Member of the National Academy; Society of American Artists. Medal at Paris, 1889. A list of his principal pictures, including "The Roman Ladies' Fencing Lesson," "Inspiration," "The Siege" and "All Souls' Day" shows his versatility. He was one of the mural decorators at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893. His "Christmas Bells," painted in Paris, was exhibited there at the Salon in 1892 and at the Columbian Exposition, 1893. The studies for the bells were made at the old Church of St. Nicholas at Blois, and at Giotto's Tower in Florence.

There is an important work of Blashfield's in the Bank of Pittsburgh, Fourth Avenue, representing the industries of Pittsburgh. He is widely known not only as a painter of easel pictures, but of important decorations.

CHASE, WILLIAM MERRITT, New York; born in Franklin, Ind. Pupil of the National Academy and J. O. Eaton, New York, and of the Munich Academy, under Piloty. Medal, Munich, 1883; Honorable Mention, Salon, Paris, 1881; Silver Medal, Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1889; First Prize, Cleveland Art Association, 1894; Shaw Prize (of \$1,500) Society of American Artists, 1895. Member of the International Jury of Award, World's Columbian Exposition, 1893; Member of the National Academy, and Society of American Artists, New York, and "The Secession," Munich. Represented in the permanent collection of paintings of the Carnegie Institute.

Mr. Chase has served on the Pittsburgh Jury twice, having been elected in 1897 and 1898. Last year one of his important pictures, entitled "Did You Speak to Me?" was purchased by the Fine-Arts Committee for the permanent collection. Mr. Chase is widely known as one of the ablest American figure and landscape painters and has, for years, been a power in the national art movement. His judgment has been ripened by study in almost every land and under all influences.

LOCKWOOD, WILTON, Boston. Pupil of John LaFarge. Medal, Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine-Arts, Philadelphia, 1898. Member of Society of American Artists. Mr. Lockwood was a member of the International Jury last year. His picture entitled "The Violinist" was awarded Honorable Mention by the Jury of 1897. It will be recalled as a picture of remarkably fine tone qualities. After receiving the award at Pittsburgh, it was exhibited in Philadelphia, where it was awarded a new honor.

ENNEKING, JOHN J., Boston; born in Minster, Ohio. Pupil of Bonnat and Daubigny, Paris, and Lear, Munich. Four Gold and Silver Medals

at Charitable Mechanics' Exhibition, Boston. Member of the Boston Art Club and the Paint and Clay Club, Boston.

Mr. Enneking was represented at the 1897 Annual Exhibition of the Carnegie Institute by a picture entitled "Sunset," a characteristic work, representative of his manner of painting. He is one of the strong landscape men of Boston.

EAKINS, THOMAS, Philadelphia; born in Covington, Ky. Pupil of Ecole des Beaux-Arts, and of Gérôme, Bonnat and Dumont. Medal, World's Fair, Chicago, 1893. Instructor in Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts ten years. Mr. Eakins is one of the older and one of the ablest painters in Philadelphia. His great canvas representing the "Surgical Clinic by Professor Gross in Jefferson College" is in the Jefferson Collection. He has also painted Dr. Agnew, the celebrated Philadelphia surgeon, and is himself a skilled anatomist, having charge of the School of Practical Anatomy, of Philadelphia.

VONNOH, ROBERT W., Rockland Lake, Rockland Co., N. Y.; born in Hartford, Conn. Pupil of Boulanger and Lefebvre, Paris. Honorable Mention, Paris Salon, 1889; Medals, Paris Exhibition, 1889 (bronze); World's Fair, Chicago, 1893. Instructor at Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, 1883-1887. Represented in Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. One of the strong pictures shown at the Philadelphia Academy last year was a portrait by Mr. Vonnoh entitled "Little Louise."

DAVIS, CHARLES H., Mystic, Conn.; born in Amesbury, Mass. Hors Concours, Paris Salon; Medal Universal Exposition, Paris, 1889; Grand Prize, American Art Association, New York; Gold Medal of Honor in same; Potter Palmer Prize, Chicago; World's Fair Medal, Chicago; Gold Medal, Atlanta; Medals, Mechanical Fair, Boston. Member of the Society of American Artists. Represented in Metropolitan Museum, New York; Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Philadelphia; Art Institute, Chicago.

Mr. Davis is one of the able American landscape painters. His picture entitled "Flying Clouds" was one of the strongest works exhibited in the early part of 1898 at Philadelphia and later at the Annual Exhibition in Pittsburgh.

FREER, FREDERICK W., Dolton, Cook Co., Ill.; born in Chicago. Medal, World's Fair, 1893. Associate of the National Academy; Member of the American Water-color Society. Represented in Boston Art Club; Detroit Art Club. Member of Jury of Award at Carnegie Institute, 1898.

Frederick W. Freer is a Western man, his home being near Chicago. He was represented by a picture entitled "Life's Golden Morning," which hung in the West Gallery at the Annual Exhibition of 1897.

THE WIENFLUSS BOULEVARD.

THE River Wien, an affluent of the Donau Canal, crosses the City of Vienna, its course for several miles lying within the city boundaries. Generally the flow is but small, but after heavy rains, the water-level rises enormously, and the floods which then occur have been a constant menace to the city. When the construction of the Vienna Metropolitan Railway was decided on, the projected line lying close to and at the same level as the river, it was thought advisable to embank the latter, and at the same time completely cover it in. It was considered that in this way not only would damage from future floods be prevented, but space would be available for the construction of perhaps the finest boulevard (Wienfluss boulevard) in the world. Lack of funds has, however, necessitated the work being accomplished in sections, and thus while the embankment and the abutments for the arching over the river have been constructed for the full length projected, it has not been possible at the outset to complete the vaulting. The longest section attempted was 2 kilometres in length, though shorter sections of from 40 to 100 metres have been constructed in many places, where bridges were needed for the different streets, provision at the same time being made for the completion of the work at some future time. The principal contract, that for the length of 2 kilometres, was let to an Italian firm, who adopted centres of pitch-pine timber, very heavy beams being used. Messrs. C. Schlump and E. Skaril, the contractors for some of the shorter sections, however, determined to try iron centres, and invited plans for these from the ironworks of Mr. R. P. Wagner, Vienna. Mr. Leopold Mensch, engineer to this latter firm, accordingly prepared several alternative projects. The first was a metal two-hinged arch, very similar to that used as centring for the tunnels of the Paris, Lyons and Midi Railway along the River Seine in Paris, as described in the *Génie Civil* of March, 1899. The second scheme involved the use of a Polonceau truss, but both this and the previous one worked out from 40 to 60 per cent dearer than timber centring, though they had the advantage of being more easily erected and handled.

The matter was therefore further considered, and the design finally adopted is that of a three-hinged arch of 52 feet 6 inches span in the clear. The central hinge made the centring extremely easy to transfer and erect, and the weights were, further, very low, a complete arch with bracings and cast-iron bearing plates not exceeding 29 cwt. The load for which the centring was designed consisted of a layer of concrete 65 centimetres thick at the crown and 11 metre thick at the haunches. The span of this arch between abutments was 16.50 metres, and the rise 4.400 metres. The planking with which the centring was covered being 80 millimetres thick, the metal arches were spanned at 1.600-metre centres, there being 16 in all, the centre bay being braced between the lower chords by flat bars, 50 and 10 millimetres, to take accidental racking strains.

It was decided to start laying the concrete of the arch at the middle of the span, and work thence outwards towards the abutments. The ironwork was therefore designed to meet three standard conditions of loading: (1) When the middle fifth of the span was alone covered; (2) when the middle third of the span was alone covered; and finally, (3) when the whole span was covered. The central deflections under these conditions are 3.1 millimetres under condition 1, and 1.5 millimetres under condition 3. Compressive stresses were caused by the first loading in the lower chords of the arch members, and these were therefore constructed out of two angles, 55 by 55 by 6 millimetres, separated by distance-pieces and riveted back to back. The upper chord was built up of two channels bent to the required arc, and bolted up to a timber beam to which the planking is nailed. The web bars were made much stronger than theory indicated, in order to make allowance for possible rough usage. The centre and abutment-joints are made with cast-iron plates and pins 50 millimetres in diameter.

The centring was supported on timber barks, the upper one of which was notched at intervals of 1.6 metres to take the shoes, these shoes having projections overlapping the beam; the abutment-pins could be adjusted to their true positions by means of wedges. To lower the centring sand-boxes were used, a method which gives great control over the work.

The centring described was erected in position by means of a light traveller of 20-metre span, the posts of which were of wood and the cross-beams rolled joists, as no heavy loads had to be handled. The shoes of the abutment-pins were first set, the arches then erected, and the planking nailed on. To shift the centring to a new section, it was first lowered by letting the sand escape from the sand-boxes, placed beneath the top barks supporting the shoes. The side thrust was then taken up by means of the tie-rods with turn-buckles which stretched across the opening, and connected the uppermost barks on each side. This done the whole centring, with the barks immediately supporting it, could be slid forward into position for the erection of another length of vaulting. This done, the tension-gear could be removed and the centring brought to line and level by means of wedges. — *Engineering*.

BOOKS AND PAPERS

THIS history of St. Martin's Canterbury¹ is one of Messrs. Bell's useful little handbooks. The date of the church has always been, and is still, a disputed point, and the various theories may be summed up as follow:

1. A Roman date for the chancel, and a later Roman date for the nave.
2. A Roman date for the nave, and a later Roman date for the chancel.
3. A Roman date for the chancel, and a Saxon date for the nave.
4. An early Saxon date for the chancel, and a later Saxon date for the nave.

"As to its history, it is distinctly mentioned by Bede that there was (in 597) a church dedicated to St. Martin," built while the Romans occupied Britain. As this authority (the Venerable Bede) was born sixty-nine years after the death of St. Augustine, it is probable that he might have had authentic facts given to him for his "*Ecclesiastical History*." He obtained his information from Albinus, Abbot of St. Augustine's, who is said to have had documents in his keeping; and he also sent Nothelm, a priest of London, to search through the archives of Rome. On the other hand, it is asserted that the church was actually founded by Queen Bertha and St. Augustine. But if there had been an Early Christian church at Canterbury, it would, undoubtedly, have been used, and possibly added to, by Ethelbert's queen.

The walls of the nave are certainly constructed in the material which is said to have been used by the British Romans—stone and flint, embedded in mortar, with regular courses of flat bricks or tiles. As to the chancel, it is built of bricks evenly laid one upon another, as was common in Roman masonry, and may still be seen in England in the villas at Wingham and Sarenth, and in the Silchester city-wall. Possibly the church may have been built later on, with any old stuff which came to hand. But against this argument Canon Routledge suggests that when the Britons were routed by the Jutish invasion, *Durovernum* (Canterbury) was abandoned, and the churches and other buildings naturally falling into decay, St. Martin's was restored by Queen Bertha first, and subsequently by Saxons and Normans, old material being used by the builders. Canon Routledge admits many difficulties on all sides, but he is an enthusiastic adherent of the Roman-origin theory, and very possibly the matter may be settled in the future by some fresh discoveries. At Glastonbury, the legend that St. Joseph of Arimathea founded the original chapel has frequently been scoffed at, but recent discoveries of burnt clay, showing the impress of wattlework, seem to suggest that the tradition may be a fact.

The first historical post-Augustinian record in connection with the church is the charter of 867 (Cottonian MSS., August II, 95), granted when the Kentish Wittenagemot was held at Canterbury by King Ethelred: "Grant of a *sedes* in the place which is called St.

¹ "The Church of St. Martin Canterbury," an illustrated account of its history and fabric, by the Rev. C. F. Routledge, M. A., F. S. A., Hon. Canon of Canterbury. London: G. Bell & Sons. 1898. 1s. 6d.

Martin's Church," etc. The word *sedes* has much puzzled the archaeologists and antiquaries. It may mean a bishop, an official post, a shop, or a market-stall. But, whatever the interpretation, the attestors were the archbishop, abbot, two archdeacons and several priests.

At page 46, Canon Routledge gives a discursive account of the masonry of the church, and of the Roman manner of building in general. A doorway in the chancel seems to be undoubtedly Saxon, and is somewhat similar to that at Britford, Wilts, but not nearly so rich in detail.

The font is another vexed question, and the form of it certainly suggests that it may have been simply a well-head. This idea the author scouts as "irreverent." But in claiming Saxon or Early Norman origin for the font, it must be borne in mind that baptism by immersion was the custom in the early centuries, and thus fonts were large and generally octagonal structures; but this of St. Martin's is round, upon a circular plinth. It measures 2 feet, 5 inches in height, excluding the base; 2 feet, 6½ inches in diameter (outside), and 8 feet, 2 inches in circumference. It is ornamented with intersecting round-headed arches and scroll-work patterns—but the ornamentation is considered to be of later day, "not being carved, but worked by a small chisel, and by no able hand." It has a leaden lining of 14 inches in depth, the space below being filled up with rough blocks of Caen stone and rubbish. This is quite unusual in Early Norman fonts, which are mostly "scooped out of a single stone, as at Lincoln Cathedral, Sapcote, Green's Norton, Belton, Aswarly, Darenth and other places. Moreover, if St. Martin's is of Caen stone, which the Normans possessed abundantly, and which is easily worked, it appears improbable that they would have built it up in such a rude manner of twenty-two separate stones." Nevertheless, although there is no earlier record of a baptistery than that erected by Cuthbert, Archbishop of Canterbury, in, or about, 750, there seems to be no reason for doubting that King Ethelbert was baptized at St. Martin's in some manner, either by immersion or by affusion. The church possesses one very curious relic, a *chrismatory*, which dates back to the fourteenth century. "It is a brass box, 6 inches long, 2 inches broad, and 2 inches high. It has a high-pitched roof with slanting gable-ends, after the manner of many reliquaries. At the top is a ledge pierced with quatrefoils. The lid is attached by two hinges." It is rivetted throughout. On opening the lid, three oil-pots are seen, the lids having been destroyed. These were used for Holy Chrism, oil for the sick, and oil for catechumens; it being forbidden by Archbishop Ælfric to put the three oils together, "because each of them is hallowed apart for a particular service." The oils were contained in tow, or cotton-wool, on a metal prong, and so moistened the thumb of the priest, or the person of the sick.

There are three bells; one has no inscription, one is dated 1641, and the third has the legend: *Sancta Caterina, ora pro nobis*.



THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

THE Thirty-third Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects will be held at Pittsburgh, Pa., November 14, 15 and 16, 1899.

A complete programme will be given in a future circular, of which the following features may be announced:—

Tuesday, November 14, Address of the President and Reports of Committees in the forenoon. Paper on Electricity, and excursion by special train to the Westinghouse Electric and Machine Company's Works, which will be thrown open for inspection on this occasion, in the afternoon.

At the evening session papers will be read on the "Influence of the French School upon Architecture in this Country," by H. L. Warren, of Boston; A. L. Brockway, of New York, and R. A. Cram, of Boston. The following architects have expressed an intention of discussing this subject: Cass Gilbert, of St. Paul; F. M. Day, of Philadelphia; R. D. Andrews, of Boston; T. C. Young, of St. Louis.

Wednesday morning a special train will take the Institute members who attend the Convention to the Pittsburgh Plate-glass Works (a paper on the subject having been read at the previous evening session), where the visitors will have the opportunity of seeing these works in operation. At the afternoon session papers will be read on the "Legitimate Design of the Architectural Casing for Skeleton Steel Structures," by C. H. Blackall, of Boston, and H. R. Marshall, of New York. The following architects have expressed their intention to participate in a discussion on this subject: R. W. Gibson, of New York; J. M. Donaldson, of Detroit; Thos. H. Morgan, of Atlanta; R. H. Robertson, of New York. During the evening session papers will be read on "Mural Painting," by E. E. Garnsey, of New York; "Sculpture in its Relations to Architecture," by William Ordway Partridge, of New York; "Architecture and Sister Arts," by Levi T. Scofield, of Cleveland, O.

Thursday, November 16, the morning will be occupied by the election of officers, and papers are expected from Prof. Wm. R. Ware,

of New York, on "Competitions," and "The Influence of Jews upon Architecture," by J. W. Yost, of Columbus, O.

In the afternoon a paper will be read by F. H. Kindl, Chief Engineer of the Carnegie Steel Works, and the Institute members will be taken by a special train to the mills to view the rolling of structural steel.

On Thursday evening a visit will be made to the Carnegie Art Institute.

The local committee have arranged for headquarters at the Monongahela House, where board may be had at from \$2.50 to \$4.50 per day, according to accommodations.

Committee, A. I. A.: Glenn Brown, T. D. Evans and Geo. Beaumont; Committee, Pittsburgh Chapter: Thos. Boyd, H. D. Gilchrist and Edward Stotz. GLENN BROWN, Secretary, A. I. A.

THE BROOKLYN CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

THE Brooklyn Chapter of the American Institute of Architects held their annual meeting in the Borough of Brooklyn, Saturday evening, the 23d inst. Following the reading of reports of the various committees and routine work, the following officers were elected:—

President, Isaac E. Ditmars; Vice-President, J. M. Hewlett; Secretary, A. G. Thomson; Treasurer, H. P. Fowler; Board of Directors, Messrs. Dickson, Berg, Quinby, Daus, Porter, Glover, Hull and Deuell; Exhibition Committee, Messrs. Fowler, Hewlett and Griffith; Current Work Committee, Messrs. Quinby, Dickson and Porter; Membership Committee, Messrs. Daus, Griffith and Weeks; Professional Practice Committee, Messrs. Berg, Quinby and Hewlett; Social Intercourse Committee, Messrs. Mott, Hull and John; Delegates to the National Convention of Architects to be held at Pittsburgh, Messrs. Porter and Berg.

A. G. THOMSON, Secretary.



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

DOORWAY TO BUILDING ON PORTLAND ST., BOSTON, MASS. MR. STEPHEN CODMAN, ARCHITECT, BOSTON, MASS.

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DESIGN FOR A HORTICULTURAL BUILDING. SUBMITTED IN THE ROTCH SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION BY MR. WM. L. WELTON, LYNN, MASS.

THIS design may be considered as the second of the short series of student drawings which we intend to publish before the annual meeting of the American Institute of Architects. In addition to the fact that it was a close second to the design which won the scholarship for its author, this design is interesting because of being the work of a young man who has not had the advantage of training in any architectural school whatsoever.

STATUE OF CHESTER A. ARTHUR, EX-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, MADISON SQ., NEW YORK, N. Y. MR. GEORGE E. BISKELL, SCULPTOR, NEW YORK, N. Y.

OLD LADIES' HOME, FITCHBURG, MASS. MR. H. M. FRANCIS, ARCHITECT, FITCHBURG, MASS.

THIS building was originally planned to be two stories in height, with pitch roof, as shown in the perspective, but to better provide for future demands, the change was made to three stories and flat roof. The building is now being erected by W. C. Carter, of Fitchburg, at the corner of Cedar and Orange Streets. It is 42' x 88', of local brick, terra-cotta trimmings, granite underpinning. Cost about twenty thousand dollars, exclusive of heating and plumbing.

STUDY FOR MONUMENT COMMEMORATIVE OF THE CIVIL WAR. MR. BRUCE PRICE, ARCHITECT, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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

THE CHAPEL GABLE OF THE ARCHBISHOP'S PALACE, CANTERBURY, ENG. MR. W. D. CAROË, ARCHITECT.

THIS plate is copied from the *British Architect*.

[Additional Illustrations in the International Edition.]

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THE STATE DINING-ROOM: THE HAGUE, HOLLAND.

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PERKS, ARCHITECT.



VITULANO MARBLES.—At the close of the last century the Bourbon King Charles III built the noble palace of Caserta, about eighteen miles from Naples, and it was then that a French geologist discovered the marble quarries of Vitulano. These produced various marbles of beautiful colors with which His Majesty decorated his magnificent staircase and his gorgeous chapel. Subsequently these quarries were closed, as the king insisted that no one but himself should work them. The marble region extends over some twenty square miles, Vitulano, in the Province of Benevento, being the centre of the industry. The structure of the marble is what is known as "*Saccaroida brecciosa*." It is of various colors and beautifully veined, and some of it is rich in shells, such as snails and other crustacea. The variety of colors includes reddish-gray, dark-brown, violet, purple and lilac. In all the varieties silica preponderates over the calcareous matter, so that it is capable of a very high polish, becoming almost transparent and resembling jasper. The marble can be used for any kind of work. It can be readily put on a lathe, and turns into beautiful pillars for columns, balustrades and similar uses. Sawn into slabs it becomes suitable for pavements, dados, stairways and furniture, while under the chisel of the artist it forms noble architectural ornamentation such as friezes, bosses, capitals of columns, architraves and the like. It is also largely used for veneering. The export to England has greatly increased of late years, and certainly the beauty of the material has only to be more widely known to make its export fourfold its present amount. The present proprietors have done a great deal by quarry-making and other works to develop the property and make the quarrying of the marble a simpler operation; they have also applied water-power for sawing the blocks, and generally have applied modern scientific methods to the development of the industry. They are at present handling six qualities of marble, namely: 1. Pearl-gray, slightly veined with white or yellow and spotted pink of sedimentary structure. 2. Reddish-gray breccia, of saccharoid structure. 3. Pinkish-red, of saccharoid structure. 4. Light-colored breccia, of saccharoid structure. 5. Dark-colored breccia, of saccharoid structure. 6. Red uria, of sedimentary structure. The last three are the finest quality of marble, the first three being of second quality. Upwards of three hundred blocks of various dimensions are now for sale at the works, which are actively carried on summer and winter. The largest blocks are of 3 cubic metres. These marbles stand heat remarkably well, and are consequently eminently suitable for fireplaces. — *The Architect*.

TESTS FOR HEATED STEEL.—Captain Thompson, of the armory, has been conducting a series of tests at the Watertown shops during the last few days which have been of unusual interest to those interested in the handling of steel. For some time past there has been trouble in finding when the steel had reached the right temperature for it to be rolled and finished. A new instrument has been bought by the Government which will assist in doing this accurately. This is a pyrometer, invented by Le Chatelier, a noted French electrician, and is a very delicate instrument. There are only two ways for measuring high temperature, one with pure platinum and the other by a "thermo-element" made of platinum alloyed with platinum-rhodium. This latter method has been used by Le Chatelier. The reliability of the platinum-rhodium method has been proved by the air-thermometer, which has reduced the "thermo-elements" to absolute temperature and results have deviated only about five degrees on the average. The temperature of the heated steel is measured by means of electricity. Two small wires, one of platinum and the other of platinum-rhodium, are incased in a thin porcelain tube. The wires are kept apart and at the end are wound into a small ball in which the current is generated when the wires come in contact with the heated steel. These wires are connected with a galvanometer which registers temperature up to 2,920 degrees, Fahr. By means of the new pyrometer, all steel of which it is necessary to determine the best temperature for finishing will be tested, and thus give an accuracy which has been impossible formerly to secure, when the only method of telling the temperature was by the color of the heated steel. Another new machine has also been ordered for the shops from the Riehle Machine Company, of Philadelphia. This is to be used in testing the elasticity of steel and has a capacity of 50,000 pounds. It will save the time formerly lost by sending steel to the Watertown arsenal, where the only testing-machine that belongs to the Government is situated. — *Springfield Republican*.

THE EXPIRATION OF THE EADS JETTY CONTRACT.—The Eads Jetty contract, which was entered into by the United States with Capt. James B. Eads, in 1874, to keep a channel of at least 26 feet at the mouth of the Mississippi River, expired July 8. The Eads estate will be compelled, however, to keep the channel open for 535 days, in order to make good the number of days in which the water of the channel was under 26 feet. On the day of the expiration of the contract a ship drawing 26 feet 10 inches went through the jetties without touching bottom. — *Scientific American*.

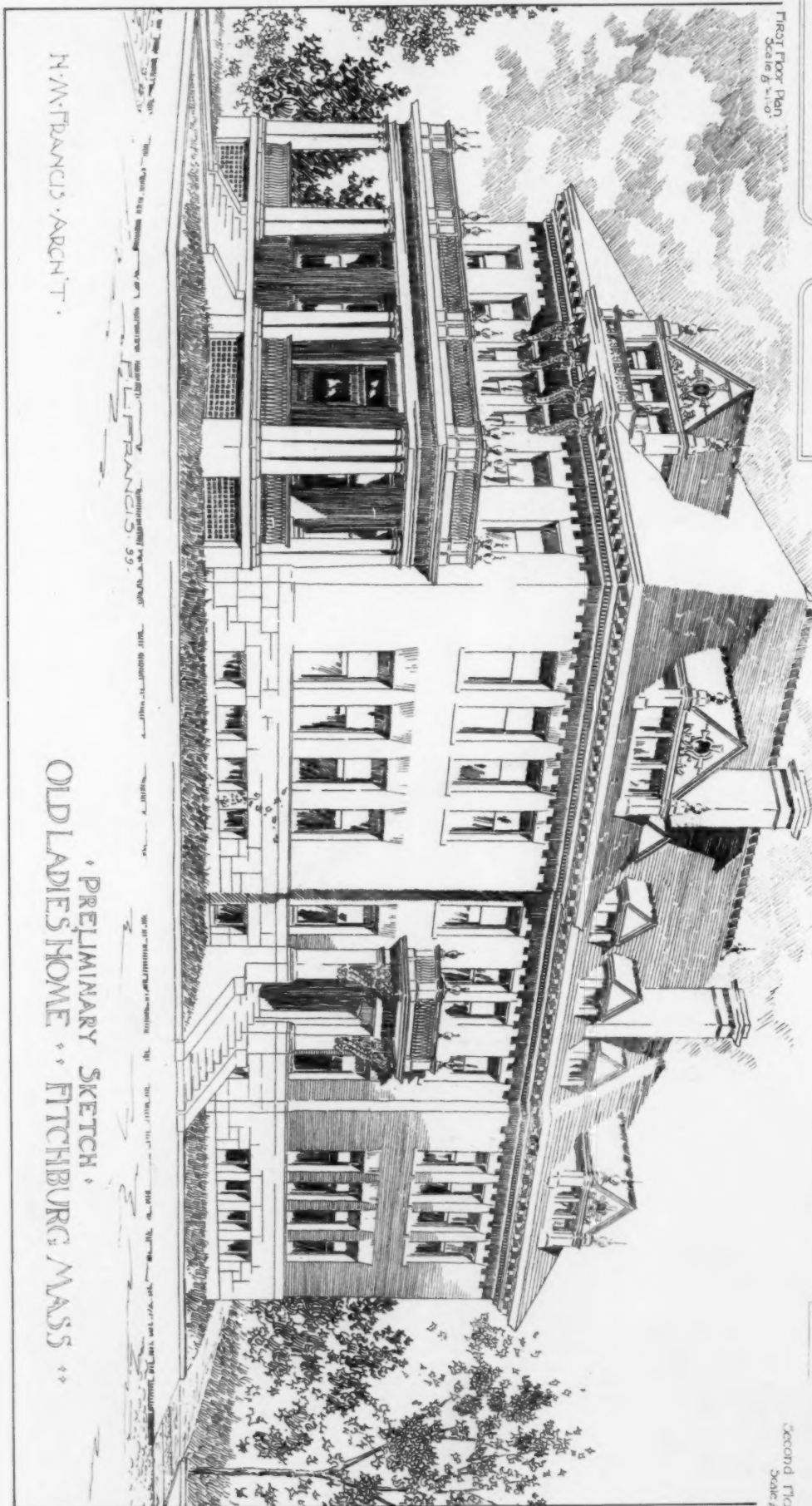
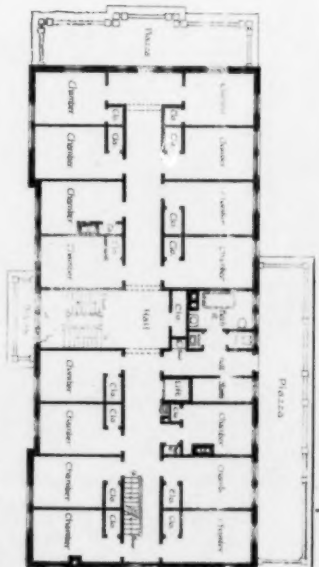
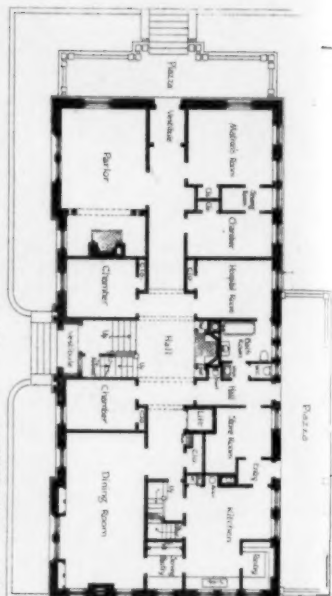
THE INDIANA NATURAL GAS-SUPPLY.—State Geologist Blatchley, in his annual report, says of the natural gas-supply: "During the last five years all pipe-lines have been extending toward the centre or heart of the field, until now the centre is reduced to less than 150 square miles. All the porous Trenton or gas-producing rock in the Indiana field is more or less intimately connected, and whatever tends to reduce the supply in one part of the field has the same effect on all parts. This is shown by reduction of pressure in the practically undeveloped centre. Wells therein drilled for local use showed in November, 1898, a pressure of only 181 pounds, as against 264 in 1896. The average rock-pressure of the entire field in November, 1897, was 191 pounds; in November, 1898, 173 pounds. The average pressure at which salt-water overcomes gas and necessitates the abandonment of the well is probably between 130 and 150 pounds; in the western portion of the field already abandoned it was 250 pounds. Petroleum or crude oil will probably replace the gas in the greater portion of the rock, and while it lasts will be used as fuel, but the supply, like that of gas, is limited. Neither gas nor oil is at present being formed in any appreciable quantities in the Trenton limestone." — *Exchange*.

ROME ANTEDATES ROMULUS.—It is all very well to demolish William Tell, Shakespeare, and Beatrice Cenci, but when it comes to denying the existence of Romulus and Remus, it is another question altogether—for the Romans. Although opinions have always differed about the exact date of the foundation of Rome, the calculations of the historian Varrone have been considered the most reliable, who put it at the eighth century B. C. The people, however, who desire a definite date have ever declared that the Eternal City was founded by Romulus 753 B. C., and that the audacious shepherd laid the first stone on the Palatine on April 21 exactly, so that the city is now 2,652 years old. Now, to the general indignation, the archaeologist O. Montelius comes forward with documents to prove that the ancient mistress of the world arose much earlier than eight centuries B. C., there being remains of the ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth centuries before the Christian era. The conclusion to be drawn is that Rome has at least the respectable age of 3,100 years, that Romulus and his brother have never existed, and that the wolf kept in the cage on the top of the Capitoline Hill, as confirmation of the legend, is nothing but an impostor. — *Pall Mall Gazette*.

THE ROMAN ROAD.—Many years ago Bergier made an examination of certain Roman roads still in use in France. One road was examined at a point where it had been raised 20 feet above the level of the surrounding country, and a vertical section revealed a structure of five layers. First came the great fill of 16 1/2 feet; on the top of this fill came, first, a foot layer of flattish stones mixed with cement, then a foot layer of flattish stones without cement, then a foot layer of firmly packed dirt, then a half-foot layer of small metal in hard cement, and lastly, a half-foot layer of large metal and cement. Other roads investigated by Bergier, while differing in treatment, were just as substantial roads. Paved roads were rare, but the Via Appia offers a remarkable instance of a paved road. The stone used in its pavement is of the kind of which millstones are made, and they are so carefully dressed and adjusted that the road often seems to be solid rock, and has proved so indestructible that, after 2,000 years of continuous use, it is still a superb road. In the countless inscriptions which state that such and such a governor under such and such an emperor repaired the roads and bridges in his province, reference is made to the top-dressing of metal and cement. The military road of the provinces was usually 60 feet wide, and was divided into three tracks, each tract being 20 feet wide. — *J. R. S. Sterrell in N. Y. Evening Post*.

SERMONS IN STONE.—"A sermon that is heard from the pulpit may be soon forgotten, but that which is imparted to the mind through the eye is with difficulty effaced, and I think it can be truly said that, having once seen any of the texts to be referred to in this article, it would be a difficult matter, indeed, to forget them. Some of them are veritable sermons in stone; others are imprinted on wood. One of the most remarkable instances I know of is to be found at Castle Ashby, the magnificent mansion of the Marquis of Northampton. This home of the Comptons, Earls of Northampton, is delightfully situated on a broad gravel terrace overlooking the valley of the Nene, in Northamptonshire. It was commenced in 1584, and completed in 1624 by the famous architect Inigo Jones. This princely mansion might have been designed for a dignitary of the Church. Everywhere there is evidence that its builder was of a deeply reverent character. Around the coping of the mansion are a number of Latin inscriptions, the translation of which is as follows: 'Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it; except the Lord keep the city, the watchmen waketh but in vain.' That on the north front and partly on the west side was added much later—in the year 1827—and it reads thus: 'Blessed are all they who fear the Lord and walk in His ways.' Over the façade of the entrance is, 'The Lord guard thy entering in.' Then around the wall dividing the gardens from the park are texts in English, constructed in the masonry. These are, 'The grass withereth, the flower fadeth, but the word of God standeth forever,' and the oft-quoted text, 'Consider the lilies of the field,' etc. Visitors, who are admitted on certain days of the week, cannot but be impressed by these 'sermons in stone.' They have been gazed upon by many thousands; such inscriptions once seen must linger long in the mind." — *The Quiver*.

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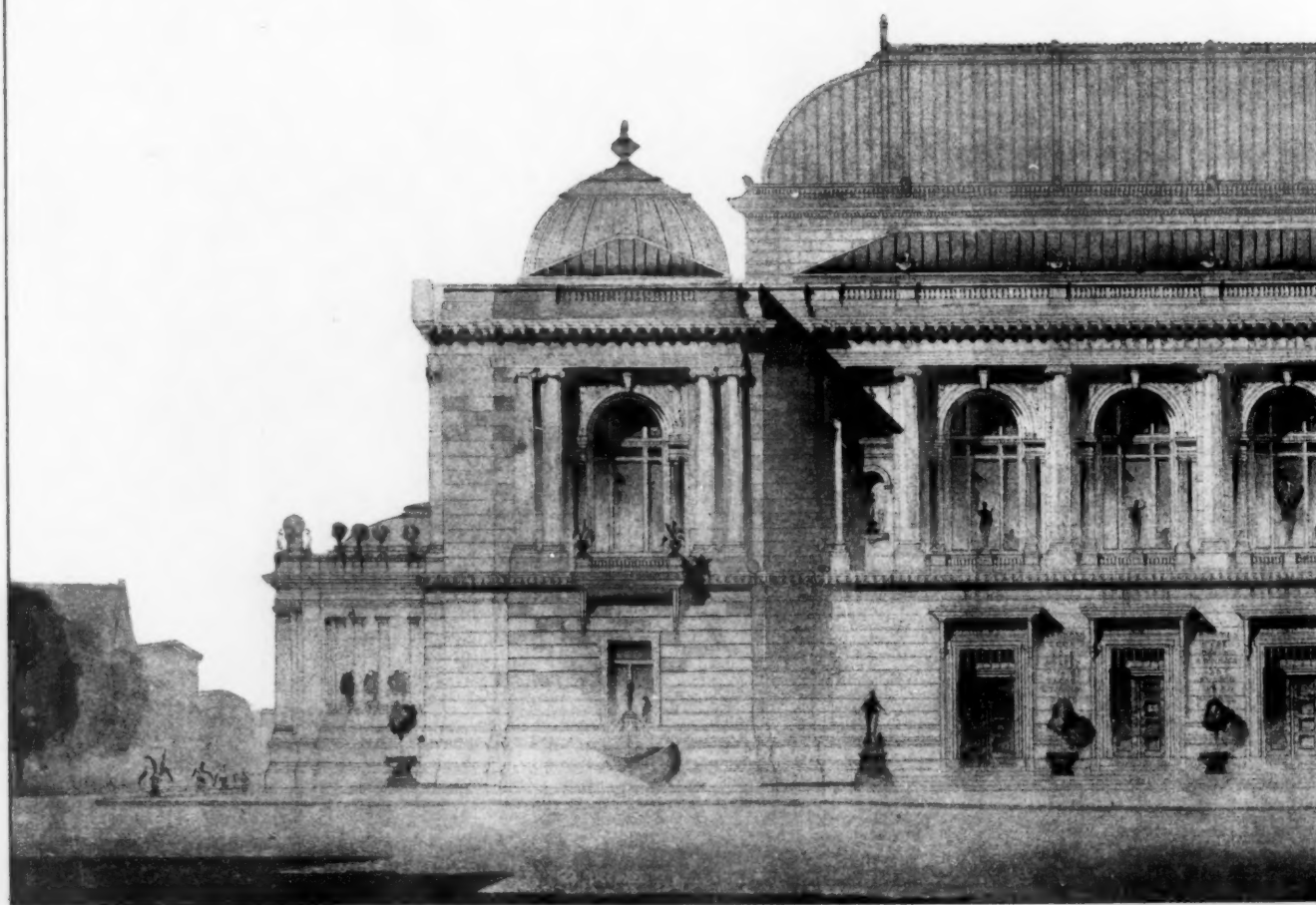
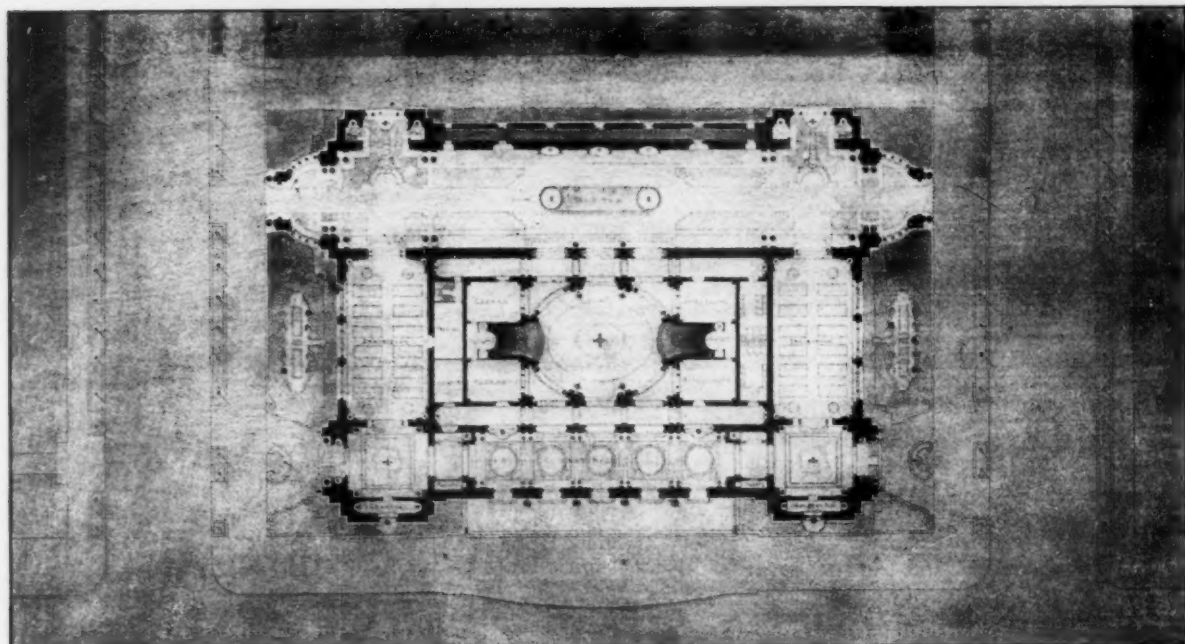


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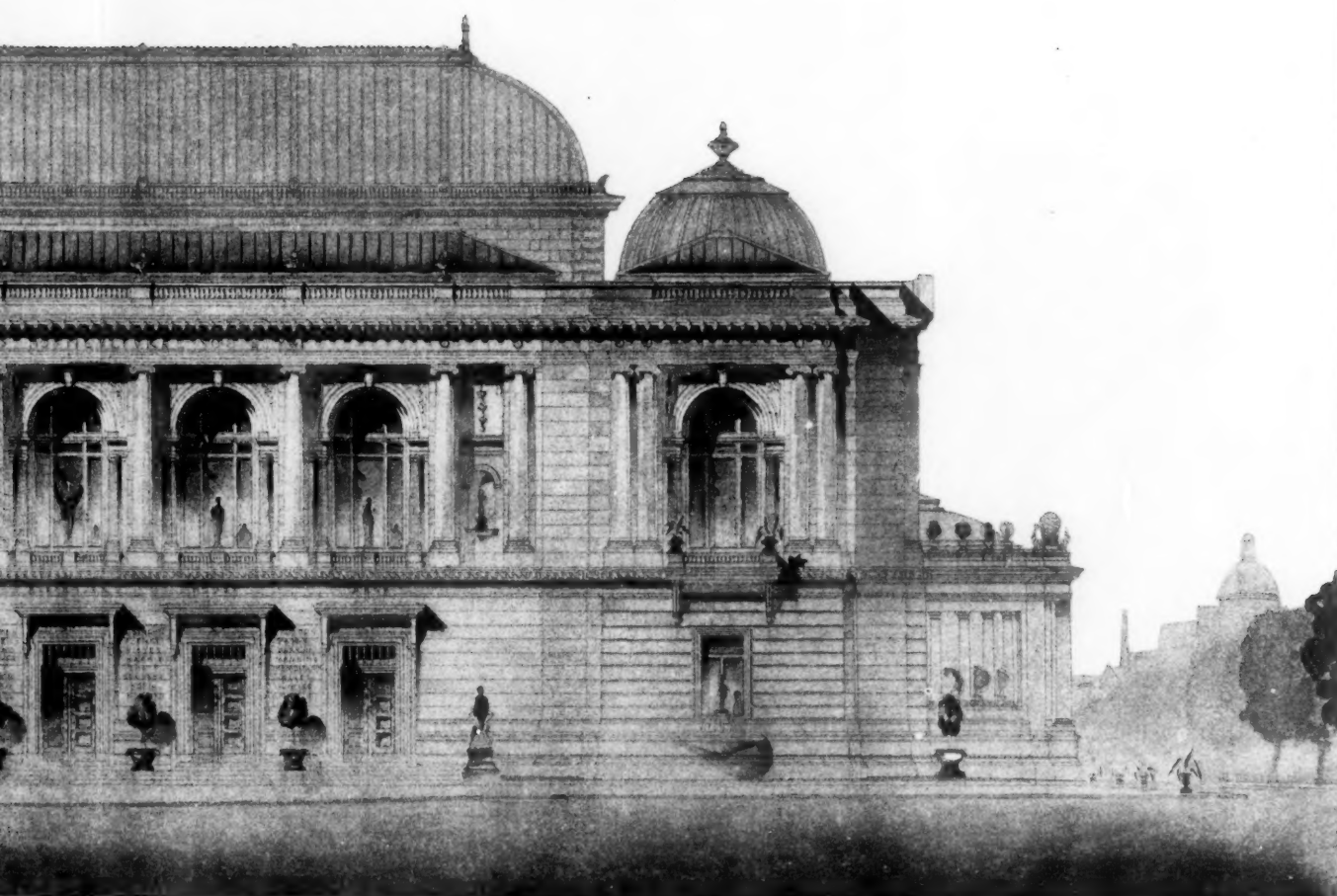
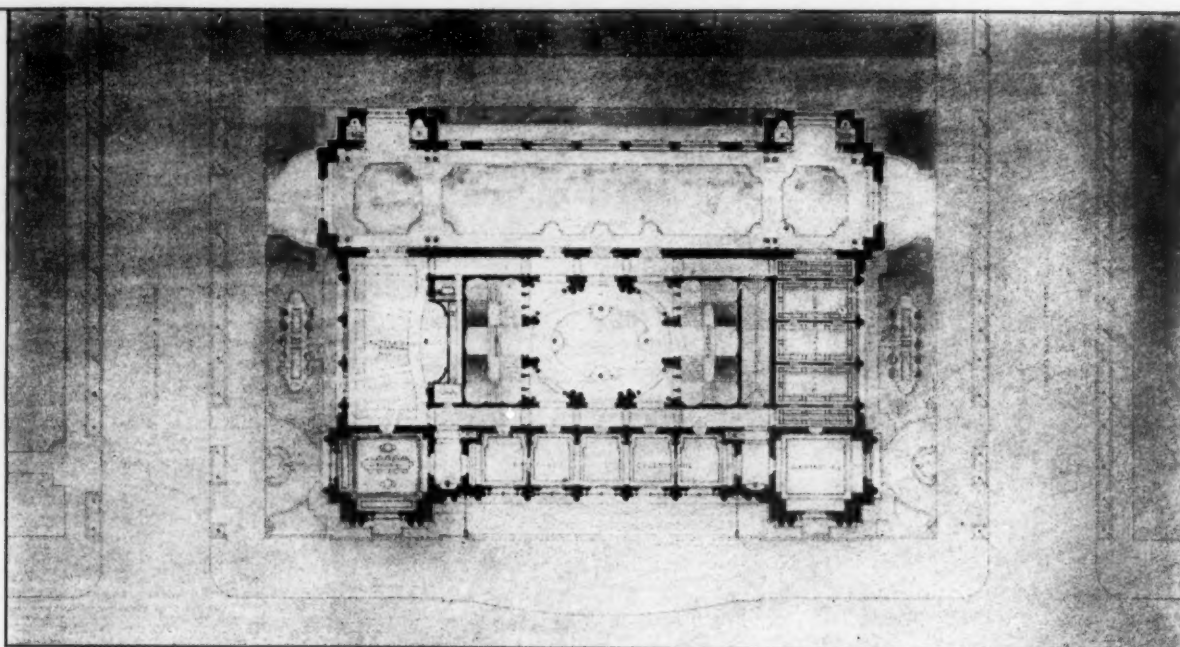


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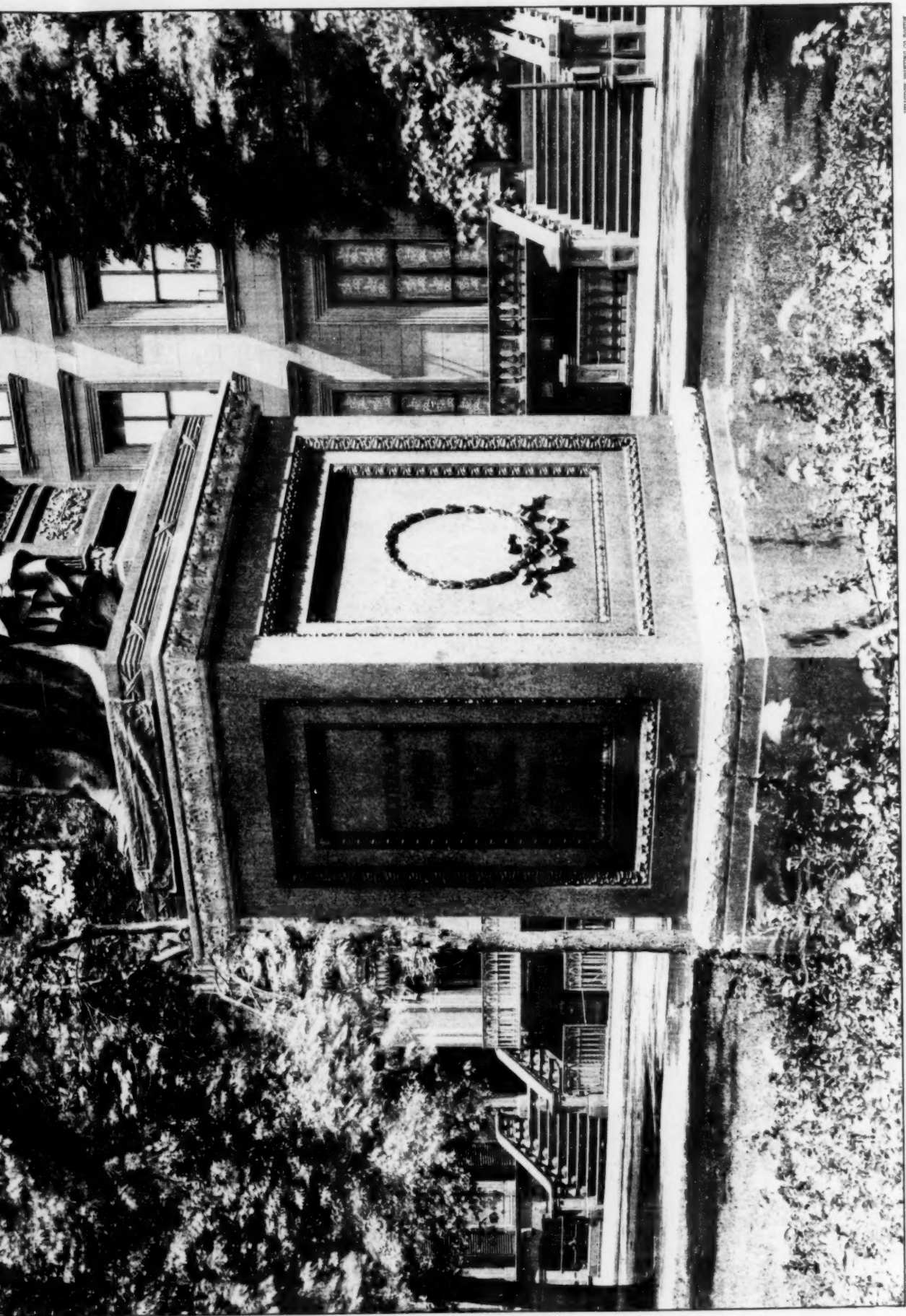
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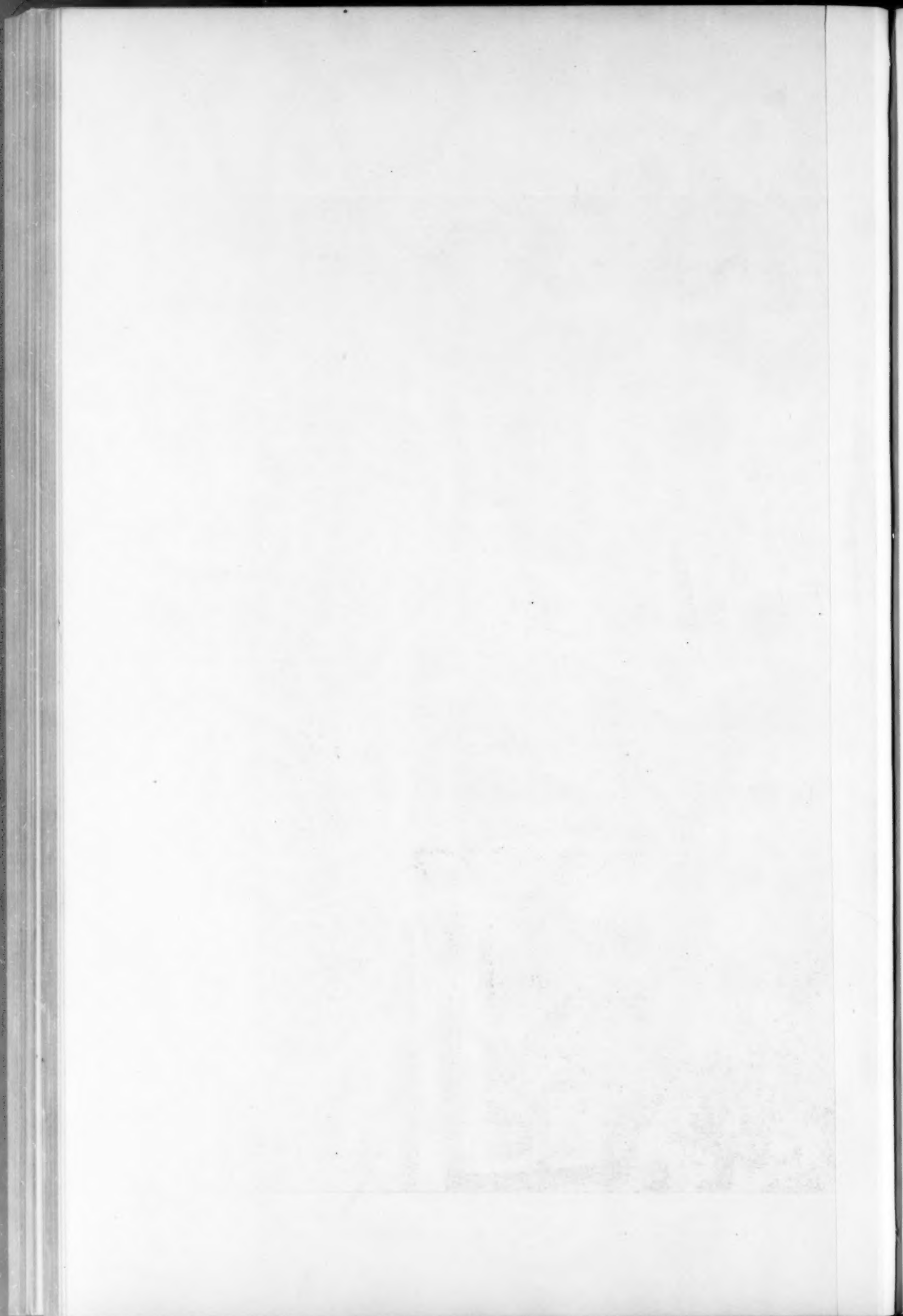
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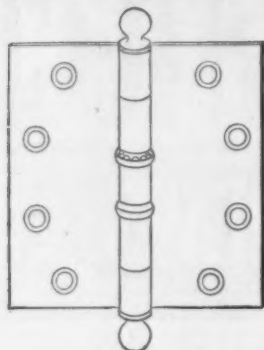
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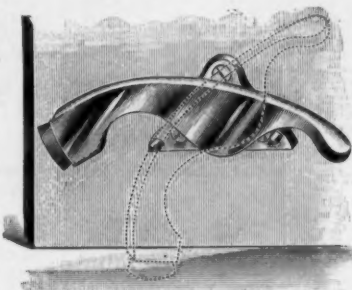
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Foundation:			
Dimension.....	5 00	5 00	5 00
Block.....	4 60	4 60	4 60
Rubble.....	1 25	1 25	1 45
Sandstone:			
Longmeadow.....	80	80	95
Kibbe.....	90	90	1 05
Brown (Connecticut).....	1 00	1 00	1 05
Amherst Ohio.....	90	90	85
Berea ".....	75	85	55
Berlin ".....	75	80	85
Belleville.....	80	25	1 00
New Brunswick (Dorchester).....	1 00	75	1 05
Potsdam Red.....	1 20	1 40	1 40
Ocean.....	1 05	2 00	1 25
Carlisle, English.....	1 05	1 05	95
Corse Hill (Scotch).....	1 05	1 05	95
Granite: (Maine)			
Limestone:			
Bedford.....	45	85	75
Joliet.....	1 00	1 00	86
Lemont.....			Richmond
Serpentine.....			75
Bluestone: (Per sq. ft.)			Perch 4 50
Sidewalk.....	30	40	1 in. th. 10
Planned.....	50	60	37
Marble: (Per cu. ft.)			
Lee, Mass.....	1 25	1 75	2 00
Rutland, white and blue.....			2 00
Sutherland Falls.....			1 70
Glens Falls, black.....			4 00
Italian, blue-veined.....			3 50
" Sienna.....			4 00
Tennessee, red.....			3 00
" Knoxville.....			4 00
Pennsylvania, blue.....			2 00
Vermont, white.....			2 25
Slate: Roofing (Per square)			
Green.....	5 00	4 75	2 90
" unfading.....	5 00	5 50	4 25
Purple.....	5 00	5 50	4 50
Red.....	10 00	10 00	4 50
Black, Lehigh.....	4 25	4 75	11 50
" Chapmans.....			4 00
Genuine Bangor.....	4 35	4 75	4 50
Unfading black.....	6 00	6 00	4 35
".....	5 50	5 50	6 50
Tiles, Am.....			6 50
N. Peach Bottom, war. unfading			5 75
Fire Clay Roof Tile on cars at fac.	8 00	8 00	8 00
LUMBER.—P. M.			
Boards: (Ordinary dimensions.)			
Pine, 1st quality, clear.....	65 00	55 00	47 50
" 2d quality.....	55 00	45 00	38 00
" 3d quality.....	18 00	14 00	27 50
Spruce.....	20 00	14 00	15 00
Hemlock.....	22 00	13 50	11 50
Yellow pine.....	20 00	22 00	14 00
Cypress.....	28 00	28 00	30 00
Clapboards:			
Pine.....	35 00	35 00	14 00
Spruce.....	24 00	24 00	Not sold.
Framing Timber:			
Pine.....	14 00	17 00	25 00
Spruce.....	12 00	14 50	15 00
Hemlock.....	18 00	25 00	14 00
Yellow pine.....			22 50
Laths:			
Pine.....	2 75	2 00	2 75
Spruce.....	3 00	2 25	2 30
Shingles:			
Pine, shaved.....	5 00		
Pine, sawed.....	4 00	4 50	
Spruce, sawed.....	1 50	1 50	
Redwood.....	1 40	3 25	
Cedar split.....		6 00	
Cedar sawed.....		2 75	
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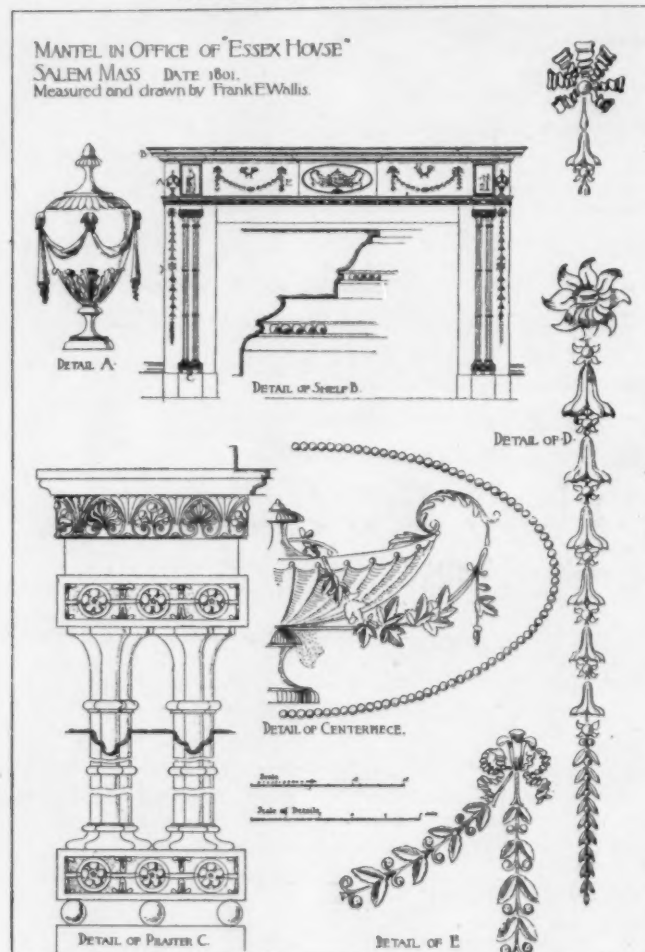
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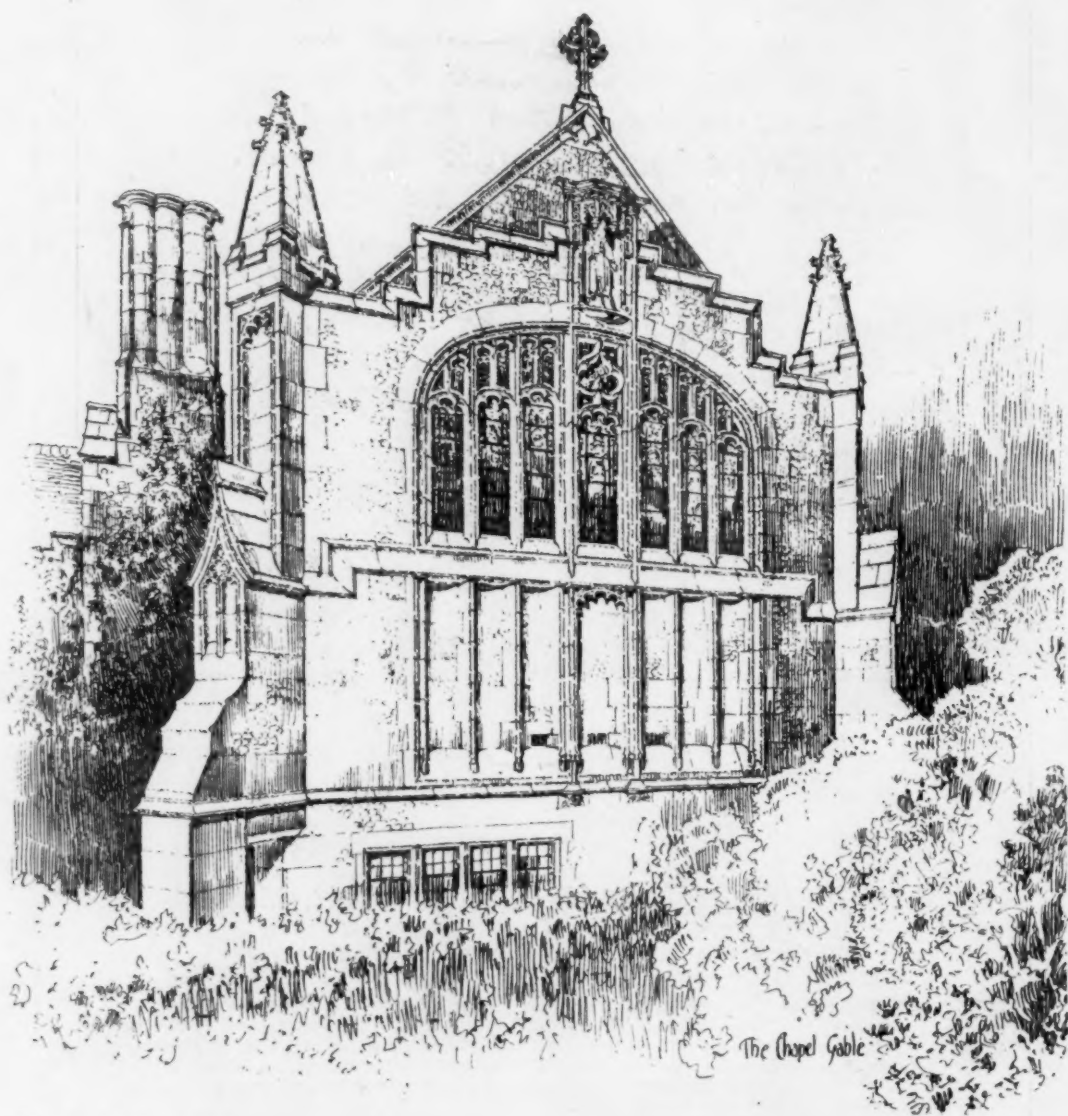
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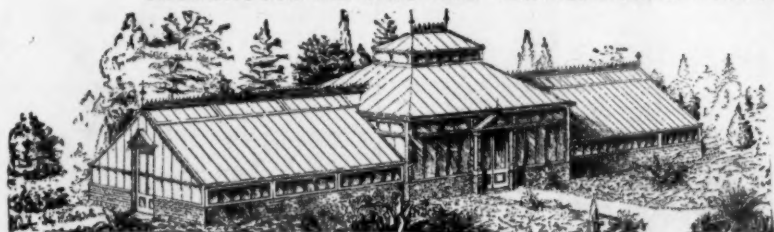
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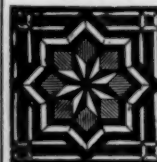
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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

Mass., is organizing a company of Chattanooga and Atlanta shoemen to build a shoe-factory at Sherman Heights. The capital stock of the company is \$100,000.

Chicago, Ill.—Plans have been drawn by H. M. Garden, 1013 Teutonic Building, for the Third Church of Christ, Scientist, to be erected on Washington Boulevard and Leavitt St.; cost, \$60,000.

Columbus, Ind.—Architect C. F. Sparrell has prepared plans for a \$15,000 stone church for the Christian Society.

Craigsville, Va.—A. F. Withrow & Co., of Charleston, W. Va., was awarded the contract for the erection of a large cement plant for the Marren-Burnham Co., of Philadelphia, Pa. The plant when completed will cost \$200,000.

Decatur, Ill.—There is a movement on foot to form a syndicate to erect a Board of Trade and office-building, costing \$50,000.

Des Moines, Ia.—It is reported that James McGaughan will erect a five-story brick and stone building at W. 4th St. and Grand Ave., and also a three-story brick livery barn in place of the Monarch barns. The two buildings will cost \$50,000.

Detroit, Mich.—The Michigan Carbon Works have had drawings prepared for a new glue-factory, to cost about \$20,000. C. E. Lyon, Supt.

Donaldson & Meier have prepared plans for a sub-station for the Michigan Telephone Co.; cost, \$15,000; also plans for a brick church for the St. Bernard R. C. congregation.

Dixon, Ill.—The Supervisors have decided to erect a court-house; cost, \$100,000.

East Toledo, O.—Plans for a \$16,000 business block to be built on Main St., are being prepared for M. Hoffinger.

Erie, Pa.—Plans have been prepared for a \$50,000 edifice for the West Park Presbyterian Church.

Fitchburg, Mass.—The contract for erecting the training school on the Normal School lot has been let to Chas. Greene, of Leominster. Plumbing and heating not included in the above. The appropriation was \$40,000.

Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.—The corner-stone of the new St. Patrick's Church which is being erected by the Catholics of this place was laid September 24th with appropriate ceremonies by Bishop McDonnell. It will cost, with the rectory, which is being erected alongside, and is to harmonize with the church, about \$60,000.

Houghton, Mich.—The contract is let for the erection of a three-story and basement building for the post office, to cost \$35,000.

Hyde Park, O.—The plans of Samuel Hannaford & Sons, Hulbert Block, Cincinnati, have been accepted for the new \$15,000 town-hall to be built here.

Iowa City, Ia.—The Pioneer Knitting Co. are to build a new factory costing \$25,000.

Joliet, Ill.—Architect Allen has prepared plans for a \$100,000 high school.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Herriek Refrigerator Co., whose plant was recently destroyed by fire, has made arrangements for rebuilding its plant.

Lakota, N. D.—Jas. Dinnie, of Grand Forks, holds the contract to erect the \$20,000 A. O. U. W. hall. It will be two-story, 54' x 110'. J. W. Ross, of Grand Forks, architect.

Leavenworth, Kan.—W. S. Eames, architect, St. Louis, Mo., has completed plans for the government prison to be built in this city.

Little Rock, Ark.—E. J. Fisher, 617 Chester St., holds the contract for the St. Vincent's Infirmary; cost, \$40,000.

Madison, Wis.—The First Baptist Church has had plans prepared by H. A. Botts, of Milwaukee, for a brick and stone edifice; cost, \$12,000.

Meriden, Conn.—A movement is now on foot to procure an old church for use as a library structure. Two citizens have offered to give a thousand dollars toward a building fund, and it is suggested that a one-half-mill tax be levied by the town to further the enterprise.

Meridian, Miss.—J. R. Royals is chairman of a committee appointed to have charge of building a \$25,000 county jail.

Milwaukee, Wis.—John Schramka has begun work on the foundation of the new St. Kasimir Polish Catholic Church at Bremen and Clark Sts. E. Brielmaler & Son, architects; cost complete, \$65,000.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Omeyer & Thori, 509 Chamber of Commerce Building, St. Paul, have prepared plans for the Augsburg Seminary. It will be of Roman pressed brick, terra-cotta and stone, with tile roof, size 44' x 108', two stories and basement, with bath and toilet rooms, gymnasium, reading, class and school-rooms, and chapel for seating 100; cost, \$30,000.

Ernest Kennedy, 606 Boston Block, has prepared plans for a \$15,000 residence to be erected on 6th St. and 10th Ave., S. E. It will be 44' x 65', two and a half stories and basement, pressed brick and cut stone, with slate roof.

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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

Nebraska City, Neb.—Report states that the contract for building the gymnasium at the Institute for the Blind has been awarded to J. B. Mason, of this city; estimated cost, \$45,000.

Newark, N. J.—The Board of Governors of the Newark Athletic Club has adopted the plans of Boring & Tilton, of New York, for a \$50,000 clubhouse.

New York, N. Y.—On September 15th the Board of Estimate and Apportionment authorized an issue of \$475,000 bonds for police-stations in the various boroughs, and \$300,000 for an addition to the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

North Adams, Mass.—The contract for building a school in Ward 3 has been awarded to Rob't Wilson, of Pawtucket, R. I., for \$51,000.

Omaha, Neb.—The Metz Brewing Co. is to erect at once the main building of its new plant. It will be located on Leavenworth St., near 6th St., will be of brick, 143' x 152', six stories, and will cost \$75,000.

Ottawa, Can.—The Berlin Iron Bridge Co., of East Berlin, Conn., have the contract for furnishing the structural steel work for three buildings for the Ottawa Carbide Co. The buildings are from three to five stories high, and consist of a furnace building 80' wide and 286' long, a grinding-room 38' wide and 80' long, and a breaking room 35' wide and 80' long, and two stories high. The floors are carried on steel beams and columns, and the flooring is steel plate. The trusses have a clear span, and the

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

roofing is corrugated iron. The bins for the storage of material are all of plate iron. No woodwork is used anywhere in the construction of the building.

Ottumwa, Ia.—The corner-stone for the East End Presbyterian Church has been laid; cost, \$22,000.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Catholic Philopatrian Institute has purchased Nos. 1411-13 Arch St., formerly known as the Hotel Whildin, for \$85,000, and expects to make this their permanent club-house. The building is a fine brownstone residence, and after extensive renovations and refurnishing will be equipped to meet the demands of the Institute. The lot is about 45' x 118', and it is thought that the property will be refitted to allow of its occupancy by January, 1900. It is probable that a fine auditorium or assembly-room will be added in the rear and a gymnasium constructed in the rear future. This question will be given early attention by the Building Committee, which is composed of Andrew H. Walsh, James A. O'Brien, Charles Sweeney, John Doyle and John Riordan.

It is stated that Contractors M. P. Wells & Co. have received a permit to erect a seven-story store-building, 21' x 90', at 1228 Market St., for W. R. Warner & Co.; cost, \$30,000.

Richmond, Va.—It is stated that F. W. Scarborough, Engr. of Bridges and Signals of the Chesapeake & Ohio R. R., has received plans for a union depot to be built by the Chesapeake & Ohio and Richmond, Petersburg & Carolina Railroads; cost, \$150,000.

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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

San Francisco, Cal.—It is said that F. H. Woods is about to erect a \$65,000 brick and stone building on Geary St. W. Kearny, Percy & Hamilton, 532 Market St., architects.

Seattle, Wash.—The Moore Investment Co. is erecting a three-story building, 120' x 120', with flats on the two upper floors and a store below; cost, \$50,000.

Tarasus, N. D.—J. W. Ross, Grand Forks, has completed plans for a \$15,000 church for the Catholic Society. It will be built of boulders and will have all modern conveniences.

Toledo, O.—The Toledo Lodge of Elks is to erect a \$60,000 building.

Toronto, O.—McIlvaine, Unkefer Co., Second National Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., have been awarded the contract at \$16,932, for erecting a ten-room school-building. Guy Johnson, Clerk Board of Education.

Urbana, Ill.—The Champaign County Board has appropriated \$50,000 to remodel the court house.

Whitewater, Wis.—The citizens have voted to issue \$12,000 bonds for a city-hall.

Worcester, Mass.—Norcross Bros. have been awarded contracts on a number of manufacturing buildings for the American Steel & Wire Co., at the Quinsigamond Works. It is reported that the improvements will cost over \$500,000. The consulting engineer on this work is J. R. Worcester, of Boston.

Yonkers, N. Y.—The Otis Elevator Co., of this city, which several months ago became a part of the Elevator Trust, has filed plans with Building Inspector Klipp for a brick and iron storehouse. The building will be on the west side of Atherton St., opposite the company's works. The cost of construction will be in the neighborhood of \$75,000.

Youngstown, O.—Press reports state that the Republic Iron & Steel Co., 108 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., will soon break ground for the erection of a large steel plant here. The plant is estimated to cost \$1,000,000.

ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Six-st'y bk. & iron addition to laboratory, 53' x 60'; \$40,000; o., Hance Bros.; b., R. C. Ballinger & Co.; a., Frank Miles Day & Bro.

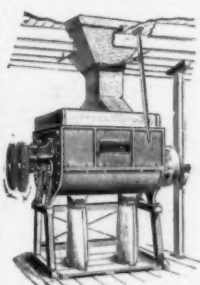
APARTMENT-HOUSES.

Chicago, Ill.—Grand Boulevard, Nos. 5045-47, 2 four-st'y bk. flats, 52' x 57'; \$30,000; o., H. P. Cummings; a., Henry L. Newhouse.

Monroe Ave., nr. Midway, three-st'y & base, st. apart., 40' x 83', comp. roof, steam; \$22,000; a., S. M. Seator, 34 Clark St.

New York, N. Y.—Thirteenth St., Nos. 606-608, 2 six-st'y bk. flats, 25' x 88' 6"; \$50,000; o., W. Mayer, 36 E. 75th St.; a., Schneider & Hertor, 46 Bible House.

Eagle Ave., nr. John St., 2 three-st'y fr. flats, 21



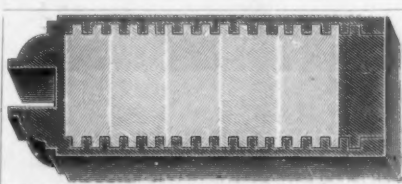
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For HARD PLASTER, LIME, CEMENT, ETC.

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Manufacturers of

**Veneered Hardwood Doors,
Stiles and Rails.**

FINE INTERIOR FINISH.

Office and Factory - - - ST. JOSEPH, MICH.

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Apartment-houses Continued.)

x 63'; \$65,000; o., P. & W. Ebeling Brew Co., 156th St. & St. Ann's Ave.; a., M. J. Garvin, 3307 Third Ave.

Thirteenth St., Nos. 243-247, 2 six-st'y & base, bk., st. & terra-cotta flats, 30' x 93' & 37' 6" x 92'; \$76,000; o., Abraham Silberman, 238 E. 61st St.; a., Schneider & Hertor, Bible House.

Tenth St., Nos. 284-390, 4 six-st'y bk. flats, 25' x 76' 7"; \$100,000; o., J. & W. Bachrach, 60 Liberty St.; a., M. Bernstein, 245 Broadway.

Eighth Ave., cor. 111th St., seven-st'y bk. & st. flat & stores, 56' x 95' 11"; \$125,000; o., James Cassidy, 1879 Second Ave.; a., L. F. J. Weiher, Jr., 81 E. 125th St.

Wendover Ave., nr. Webster Ave., 2 four-st'y bk. & st. flats, 37' 6" x 83'; \$50,000; o., Emile Meyer, 171st St. & 3d Ave.; a., Neville & Bagge, 217 W. 125th St.

Brook Ave., cor. 149th St., six-st'y bk. flat, 50' x 80'; \$35,000; o. & a., S. B. Ogden, 954 Lexington Ave.

One Hundred and Fifteenth St., nr. Morningside Ave., six-st'y bk. & st. flat, 50' x 90'; \$75,000; o., A. W. Mott, 309 W. 117th St.; a., W. O. Tait, 1238 Madison Ave.

CHURCHES.

Madison, Wis.—Bk. & st. church, 89' x 92', shingle roof, steam; \$12,000; o., First Baptist Society; a., H. A. Bates, Milwaukee.

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Churches Continued.)

New York, N. Y.—W. Central Park, cor. 96th St., st. church, 98' x 140'; \$25,000; o., First Church of Christ, Scientist; b., Chas. T. Wills, 156 Fifth Ave.

EDUCATIONAL.

Austin, Tex.—Four st'y bk., fr. & steel high school building, 80' x 160', slate roof, steam; \$45,000; o., Board of Education; a., J. Riely Gordon and Burt McDonald.

Boston, Mass.—Dighton Pl., off Washington St., Ward 25, four-st'y bk. school, 82' x 133', pitch roof, steam; \$60,000; o., City of Boston; b., Cutting & Bardwell.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Eighth and Fitzwater Sts., five-st'y bk. school, 95' x 110'; \$98,000; o., Board of Education; c., William R. Dougherty.

FACTORIES.

Detroit, Mich.—Boulevard, No. 491, two-st'y bk. manufactory; \$10,000; o. & b., Goodenow & Ginn.

Russell St., Nos. 1450-52, two-st'y bk. manufactory; \$18,000; a., A. C. Varney & Co.

Norwood, O.—Three-st'y st. & bk. building, 225' x 240', asphalt roof, steam; \$125,000; o., Globe Wernicke Co., Cincinnati; a., Harry Hake & Co., Cincinnati.

One & two-st'y steel fr. & bk. foundry & machine-shop, 120' x 200', slate & comp. roof, steam; \$50,

Iron-Work.

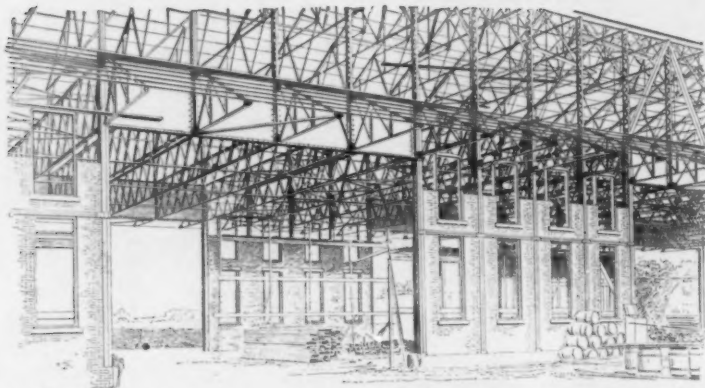
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We carry constantly in stock 8,000 to
10,000 tons of Beams, Channels, Gird-
ers and Angles, and can supply this
material promptly.

DESIGN AND BUILD ALL CLASSES OF

STEEL STRUCTURES



The above illustration is taken direct from a photograph made during the construction, and shows the details of an iron building designed and built by us for the Newport News Ship Building & Dry Dock Co., at Newport News, Va. The building is 60 feet in width by 320 feet in length, and is two stories high—the lower floor being used as a Ship Shed for punching, bending, riveting, etc.—the upper floor being used as a Mold Loft. Outside of the building, extending entirely around it on all four sides, is an overhang 12 feet wide, this affording additional shop room outside of the building, where raw material may be stored and still be protected from the weather. Wide openings are placed every 40 feet, so that raw material may be taken in, and finished product moved out, cheaply and quickly. The supporting frame is all iron throughout, and between the iron posts on the sides is a light brick wall.

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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Factories Continued.)

000; o. & a., The Lane & Bodley Co., Water St., Cincinnati.
Worcester, Mass.—Two-st'y bk. & st. machine-shop, 81' x 195'; \$30,000; o., Woodward & Powell Planer Co.; b., E. J. Cross; a., Chapin & Parker.
Jacques St., two-st'y bk. mill, 63' x 202', with eil, 49' x 53', & boiler-house, 43' x 64'; \$30,000; o., Spencer Wire Co.; b., E. J. Cross; a., Chapin & Parker.
Two-st'y bk. mill, 62' x 162'; \$8,000; o., Spencer Wire Co.; b., E. J. Cross; a., Chapin & Parker.

HOSPITALS.

Chicago, Ill.—Schubert Ave., Nos. 1314-16, three-st'y Polish Orphan Asylum; \$9,000; o., Catholic Bishop of Chicago; b., John G. Kilroy.

HOUSES.

Boston, Mass.—Darling St., nr. Calumet St., Ward 19, 2½-st'y fr. dwell., 23' x 25' x 52', pitch roof, stoves; \$5,000; o., Miel' McLaughlin; a., S. Rantin & Son, 117 Columbus Ave.
W. Second St., Nos. 293-295, Ward 13, 2 two-st'y fr. dwells., 22' x 36', flat roofs, stoves; \$6,000; o., Jas. F. Hopkins; b., Thos. Flanagan.
Salcombe St., nr. Stoughton St., Ward 20, 2½-st'y fr. dwell., 30' x 38' x 46', pitch roof, hot water; \$4,500; o., Adriane L. Chase, 31 Gainsboro St.; b., G. P. Hutchinson.
Carson St., Nos. 40-42, Ward 16, 2 two-st'y fr. dwells., 24' x 45', flat roofs, stoves; \$7,000; o., a. & b., W. H. & R. G. Crosby, 186 L St.
Walder St., nr. Park St., Ward 20, 2½-st'y fr. dwell., 33' x 40', pitch roof, furnace; \$5,500; o., J. E. Stanley; b., S. W. Bears, 13 School St.
Bellflower St., No. 1, Ward 16, two-st'y fr. dwell., 27' x 52', flat roof, furnace; \$5,500; o., John P. Lynch; b., E. B. Moxon, 46 Warner Ave.
Highland St., Nos. 64-68, Ward 21, 3 two-st'y bk. dwells., 22' x 60' x 13' x 21' x 50', flat roofs, stoves; \$25,000; o., Mary Hurvitz & Co.; b., Ragoon & Hurvitz; a., F. A. Norcross, 110 Tremont St.
Highland St., Nos. 58-62, Ward 21, 3 two-st'y bk. dwells., 23' x 63', flat roofs, furnace; \$25,000; o. & b., Morris Greenstein, 26 Poplar St.
Elbert St., Nos. 1-7, Ward 21, 4 two-st'y bk. dwells., 23' x 52', flat roofs, hot water; \$35,000 o. & b., O. E. Furber.
Millmont St., No. 5, Ward 21, 3 two-st'y bk. dwells., 23' x 47', flat roofs, stoves; \$30,000; o. & b., Louis Ziemer and M. Siegel, 40 Barton St.
Glenway St., Nos. 43-55, Ward 20, 2 three-st'y bk. dwells., 23' x 50', flat roofs, furnaces; \$12,000; o. & b., Geo. M. Fernald, Hyde Park.

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Houses Continued.)

Commonwealth Ave., No. 1283, Ward 25, two-st'y bk. dwell., 26' x 75', flat roof, steam; \$10,000; o. & b., John W. Bowers; a., Jas. Murray, 120 Tremont St.
Brookline, Mass.—Warren St., 2½-st'y fr. dwell.; \$6,000; o., Francis E. White; b., P. J. Cantwell.
Washington St., cor. Dudley St., 2½-st'y fr. dwell.; \$12,000; o., Geo. Lee; b., Wm. H. Benjamin.
Hawes St., cor. Chatham St., three-st'y bk. & st. dwell.; \$15,000; o., Wm. L. Phinney; b., H. E. Goodwin.
Brooklyn, N. Y.—Second St., nr. 7th Ave., 3 three-st'y & base. bk. dwells., 26' x 48', gravel or tin roof, steam heat; \$25,000; o. & b., W. U. Donnellon, 116 Pacific St.; a., R. Dixon, 213 Montague St.
Avenue L, cor. E 19th St., two-st'y & attic fr. dwell., 17' x 37', shingle roof, hot air; \$4,000; o., Cyrus A. Dunham, 921 Park Row Building, New York; a., B. Driesler, 1432 Flatbush Ave.; b., J. W. Robinson, Ocean Ave. & Avenue L.
New York Ave., nr. Sterling Pl., two-st'y & attic bk. dwell., 22' x 75'; \$12,000; o., W. R. Pierce, Grant & Jamaica Aves.; a., D'Oench & Simon, 289 Fourth Ave., New York.
Tompkins Ave., cor. Lexington Ave., three-st'y bk. dwell., 28' x 40'; \$6,000; o., P. N. Wohlers, 332 Ross St.; a., T. Englehardt, 905 Broadway; b., J. Friese, 18 Harman St.
Ninth Ave., cor. 5th St., 5 four-st'y & base. bk. dwells., 20' x 62' 6", steam; \$80,000; o., Chas. Hart, 4th Ave. & Degraw St.; b., Thos. G. O'Connor, 4th Ave. & Degraw St.
Fourth St., nr. 7th Ave., 3 three-st'y bk. dwells., 20' x 48'; \$25,500; o., Thos. Brown, 667 Tenth St.; a., F. Tyrell, 90 Sands St.
Chicago, Ill.—Dearborn St., nr. 60th St., three-st'y fr. dwell., 28' x 100', comp. roof; \$8,500; o., Wilmore Alloway, 1551 Marquette Building.
W. Adams St., No. 1595, two-st'y bk. dwell., 25' x 63'; \$8,000; o., Thomas Sulton; b., C. Chapman, 1324 Lexington Ave.
Circleville, O.—2½-st'y bk. dwell., 38' x 48', slate roof, furnace; \$5,000; o., I. N. Abernathy; a., C. A. Stribling, Columbus.
Columbus, O.—Bryden Road, three-st'y bk. dwell., 45' x 54', tile roof, furnace; \$12,000; o., George S. Peters; a., Richards, McCarty & Bulford.
Two-st'y bk. dwell., 38' x 46', slate roof, furnace; \$5,000; a., J. A. Jones.
Detroit, Mich.—Palmer Ave., Nos. 200-206, 3 bk. dwells.; \$12,000; o. & b., Wm. Mitchell.

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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Houses Continued.)

Brush St., Nos. 515-517, bk. double dwell.; \$9,000; o., W. H. Traves.
W. Warren Ave., 2½-st'y bk. & st. dwell., 34' x 52', slate roof, hot water; \$10,000; o., James M. Munro, 277 W. Warren Ave.; a. F. G. Baxter, 307 W. Warren Ave.
Flint, Mich.—Two-st'y bk. dwell., slate roof, hot water heat; \$7,000; o., Frank M. Howard; a., Haug & Scheurmann, West Saginaw.
Far Rockaway, L. I., N. Y.—2½-st'y fr. dwell., 40' x 50'; \$20,000; o., L. A. Salomon; a., Fred'k Jacobson, 54 W. 18th St., New York City.
Flushing, L. I., N. Y.—2½-st'y fr. dwell.; \$7,000; o., Mrs. Elizabeth Owen; a., Benj. Diedler, 1432 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.
Malden, Mass.—Maple St., three-st'y fr. dwell.; \$8,000; o., Mary Perry; a. & b., W. B. Connell.
Muncie, Ind.—2½-st'y bk. dwell., slate roof; \$8,000; o., W. C. Ball; a., Wing & Mahurin, Fort Wayne.
Newport, R. I.—Bellevue Ave. and Dixon St., three-st'y granite & limestone dwell., 75' x 154'; o., E. J. Berwind; c., Stacy, Reeves & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.; a., Horace Trumbauer, Philadelphia, Pa.
Newton, Mass.—Braemore Road, Ward 7, two-st'y bk. dwell., 26' x 37', furnace; \$4,000; o., H. E. Bothfeld; b., C. F. Jones.
New York, N. Y.—Walton Ave., nr. 165th St., three-st'y fr. dwell., 21' x 46'; \$6,000; o., Chas. L. Doran, Astoria; a., Edwin K. Will, 1362 Fulton Ave.
Oyster Bay, L. I., N. Y.—2½-st'y fr. dwell.; \$6,000; o., D. C. Mills, Bridgeport, Conn.; a., R. W. Gibson, 54 Broad St., New York City.
Peoria, Ill.—Two-st'y fr. dwell., 35' x 40', slate roof, hot water; \$5,000; o., Gerald B. Franks; a., R. H. Salter, 406 Woolner Building.
Philadelphia, Pa.—Sixteenth St., nr. Venango St., 5 three-st'y bk. dwells., 15' 5" x 57', flat roofs, stoves; \$17,500; o. & b., J. M. Cassel & Son.
Overbrook Ave., nr. W. 18th St., three-st'y bk. & st. dwell., 45' x 48'; \$8,500; o., Wendell & Smith; a., D. K. Boyd; b., Milton W. Young.
Somerville, Mass.—Medford St., nr. Walnut St., two-st'y dwell., 31' x 41', flat roof, furnace; \$5,000; o., A. C. Hawley; b., John Butland, Medford.
St. Paul, Minn.—Albermarle St., two-st'y bk. dwell., 40' x 59'; \$5,000; o., Rev. Anthony Ogulin; a., Herman Kretz & Co.
Superior, Wis.—Two-st'y bk. dwell., 25' x 130', gravel roof, steam; \$5,000; o., Joseph Prince; a., R. J. Haxby, Hammond Building.
Worcester, Mass.—Institute Road, 2½-st'y fr. dwell.; \$5,000; o., Arthur W. Macomber; b., E. J. Cross; a., W. H. Harvey.
Highland St., 2½-st'y fr. dwell., 29' x 52'; \$6,000; o., A. A. Rheutan; b., Herman G. Hadley; a., Barker & Nourse.
Grand View Ave., two-st'y fr. dwell., 26' x 53'; \$4,500; o. & b., Geo. Burr.
Berwick Road, two-st'y fr. dwell., 36' x 36'; \$6,700; o., E. R. Davis; b., A. J. Vaughan; a., Frost, Briggs & Chamberlain.
MERCANTILE BUILDINGS.
Victor, Col.—Four-st'y bk. block, 50' x 75', tin roof, steam; \$25,000; o., The Woods Investment Co.; a., E. Berdick.
Worcester, Mass.—Main St., four-st'y bk. block, 60' x 138'; \$18,000; o., John E. Day; b., D. W. Ellenwood; a., Louis Plack, Jr.
OFFICE-BUILDINGS.
East Saginaw, Mich.—Three-st'y bk. office-building, 24' x 75', asphalt roof, steam; \$10,000; o., Saginaw Abstract Co., 116 S. Jefferson Ave.; a., Clarence L. Cowles.
Philadelphia, Pa.—Baltimore and Calvert Sts., twelve-st'y bk., granite & terra-cotta bank & office building, steel-fr. construction, 160' x 133'; o., Continental Trust Co., Baltimore, Md.; c., Chas. McCaul; a., D. H. Burnham & Co., Chicago, Ill.
STABLES.
Boston, Mass.—Rutherford Ave., nr. Cambridge St., Ward 4, two-st'y bk. stable, 50' x 120', flat roof, stoves; \$30,000; o., Whiting & Sons; a., S. D. Kelley, 209 Washington St.
Brookline, Mass.—Heath St., 1½-st'y stable; \$3,000; o., Edw. W. Atkinson; b., D. C. Long.
Chicago, Ill.—Greenwood Ave., No. 5007, two-st'y bk. barn, 30' x 39'; \$5,000; o., I. F. Bremner; b., S. J. Uhlen, 3623 Forest Ave.; a., Wilson & Marshall.
Far Rockaway, L. I., N. Y.—1½-st'y fr. stable, 75' x 100'; \$6,000; o., L. A. Salomon; a., Fred'k Jacobson, 54 W. 18th St., New York City.

THE KENNEY FLUSHOMETER



An ingenious device for flushing water-closets. Takes the place of noisy and dirty overhead flush-tanks. It has passed the experimental period; can be adapted to conform to almost every conceivable requirement, and the only system that will operate successfully at all times one or any number of closets under the varying conditions of water pressure. No Cup Leathers or Springs.

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NOTICE! We believe all forms of water heaters now manufactured, in which the flow of gas to the burner is controlled by variations of water pressure in the heater, are infringements on one or more of the following patents, which are owned by this company:

No. 584,326, Jun. 15, 1897
No. 563,275, May 25, 1897
No. 563,276, May 25, 1897
No. 561,586, Oct. 12, 1897

No. 620,888, Mar. 14, 1899
No. 601,426, Mar. 29, 1898
No. 608,540, Aug. 2, 1898
No. 608,972, Aug. 9, 1898

All manufacturers, sellers or users of such heaters are doing so contrary to law, and it is our intention to protect our rights under the patents by all legal means.

MONARCH WATER HEATER CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

"Monarch" Automatic, Instantaneous Water Heater,

306 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.



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88 Beckman St., NEW YORK, N. Y.

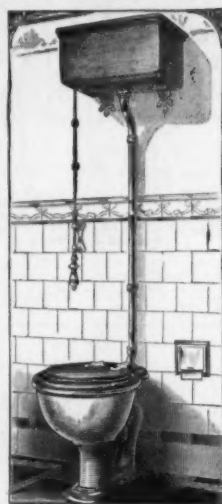
The Primo Improved Vitro-Adamant.

PLATE 495 R.

No. 33 Design I. Cistern with Nickel-plated Brass Brackets, Nickel-plated Brass Flush Pipe, Nickel-plated Chain, Hardwood Pull, and Brass Floor Flange.

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Drains Sanitary Fixtures in Basements of Buildings, Flat and Low Level Districts.

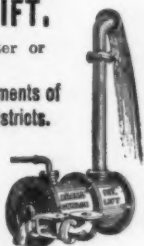
HIGHEST REFERENCES.

ADAMS SEWAGE LIFT CO.,

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Also of London, Glasgow, Dublin.



PROPOSALS.

Treasury Department, Office Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., September 18, 1899. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 25th day of October, 1899, and then opened, for the installation of a wiring system for the U. S. Post-office Building at Buffalo, N. Y., in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be obtained at this office or at the office of the Superintendent of Construction at Buffalo, N. Y., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1241

Treasury Department, Office Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., September 15, 1899. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 16th day of October, 1899, and then opened, for the erection and completion (except boilers and gas fixtures) of the boiler-house and stack for the U. S. Marine Hospital at Cleveland, Ohio, in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Custodian at Cleveland, Ohio. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1240

BUILDING.

[At Bridgeport, Conn.]

Bids are wanted October 7 for a new building for the Department of Police and Charities. CARROLL B. ADAMS, Clk. Com. on New City Bldgs. 1246

BUILDING MATERIALS.

[At Fort Totten, N. D.]

U. S. Indian School Service, Fort Totten, North Dakota. Sealed proposals will be received at this school until October 7, 1899, for furnishing and delivering at said school about 92,000 feet of lumber; 30,000 lath; 15,000 brick; 60 squares steel sheeting; doors, windows, pickets, posts and rails. WM. F. CANFIELD, superintendent. 1240

SCHOOL.

[At Morris, Minn.]

Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C. Sealed proposals will be received at the Indian Office until Tuesday, October 10, 1899, for furnishing the necessary materials and labor required to erect and complete a brick school-building at the Morris Indian School, Minn. W. A. JONES, commissioner. 1240

OFFICERS' QUARTERS.

[At Fort Schuyler, N. Y.]

Sealed proposals for construction of brick, double set non-commissioned officers' quarters, will be received here until October 16, 1899. H. D. TODD, JR., 1st Lieut., Q. M. 1240

BUILDING.

[At Bedloe's Island, New York Harbor.]

Quartermaster's Office, Governor's Island, N. Y. H. Sealed proposals will be received here until October 9, 1899, for constructing and plumbing two buildings on Bedloe's Island, N. Y. H. MAJOR J. W. SUMMERHAYES, Quartermaster U. S. Army. 1240

COURT-HOUSE.

[At Pipestone, Minn.]

The undersigned hereby gives notice that sealed proposals for the erection of a court-house building, including all labor and material, will be received by the Board of County Commissioners of Pipestone County until the 28th day of November, 1899. (Signed) WM. DOMS, Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners. 1240

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

STORES.

Boston, Mass. — Friend St., No. 252, Ward 6, one-st'y bk. store, 14' x 21', flat roof, stoves; \$1,000; o. Margaret Ryan; b. Jas. Fagan, 27 School St.

TENEMENT-HOUSES.

Milwaukee, Wis. — State St., bet. 8th & 9th Sts., two-st'y fr. tenement, 48' x 68', shingle roof, steam; \$9,000; o. Louis Becker; a. Buemling & Dick, Pabst Building.

TENEMENT-HOUSES.

Chicago, Ill. — N. California Ave., Nos. 1086-88, three-st'y bk. flat, 47' x 109'; \$10,000; o. Otto Kaiser; b. Chas. Kophamer, 305 W. Huron St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Boston, Mass. — Soldiers' Field, N. Harvard St., Ward 25, 14-st'y gate lodge, 35' x 55', pitch roof, furnace; \$8,000; o. Harvard College; b. Wilkinson, Ewell & Pratt, 178 Devonshire St.

Brooklyn, N. Y. — Prospect Park, opp. 8th & 9th Sts., one-st'y bk. plant house, 50' x 101', iron & glass roof, steam heat; \$17,600; o. City of New York; a. W. D. E. Wolf, Superintendent Prospect Park.

COMPETITIONS.

SCHOOL-HOUSE.

[At Montgomery, Ala.]

Competitive plans and specifications for the erection of an 8-room brick school-building, to cost about \$20,000, will be received by Joseph M. Kennedy, chairman committee. 1241

PROPOSALS.

HOME.

[At Greenville, O.]

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Darke County Commissioners until October 9 for erecting an addition to the Children's Home. GEO. W. SIGAFOOS, auditor. 1240

ENGINE-HOUSE.

[At Dayton, O.]

Sealed proposals will be received until October 9 by the Board of Fire Commissioners for the erection of a two-st'y brick engine-house at 3d and Euclid Sts., according to plans prepared by Peters, Burns & Pretzinger, 26 Kuhn Building, D. C. LARKIN, secretary. 1240

ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT.

[At Odessa, Mo.]

Sealed bids will be received by the City Treasurer,

PROPOSALS.

T. R. Taylor, of Odessa, Mo., up to the 9th day of October, 1899, for materials and the construction of an electric-light plant to be operated by steam power, and to furnish 25 street arc lights and about 800 incandescent lights. R. B. STICHER, Louisiana, Mo. 1240

PAVEMENT.

[At Chicago, Ill.]

Bids are wanted October 10 for about 3,105 square yards of asphalt pavement, and about 2,500 linear feet of granite curb, etc., for improving Campbell Park. F. M. BLOUNT, Pres. Bd. of Local Imps. of West Chicago Park Commrs. 1240

Treasury Department, Office Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., September 23, 1899. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 31st day of October, 1899, and then opened, for the low pressure steam heating and mechanical ventilating apparatus, etc., the cold and hot water supply systems, etc., for the U. S. Post-office Building at Buffalo, N. Y., in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Superintendent at Buffalo, N. Y., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1241

Treasury Department, Office Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., September 23, 1899. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 24th day of October, 1899, and then opened, for the construction (except heating apparatus) of the extension of and alterations in the U. S. Post-office Building at Springfield, Mass., in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Postmaster at Springfield, Mass., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1241

CONSTRUCTION, ETC.

[At Wilmington, Del.]

U. S. Engineer Office, Wilmington, Del. Sealed proposals will be received here until October 19, 1899, for dredging in Wilmington Harbor, for construction of jetties at mouths of Brandywine and Christiana Rivers, and for repair and extension of jetty and construction of crib at mouth of Christiana River on north side. WM. F. SMITH, U. S. agent. 1241

SCHOOL.

[At Bonair, Ia.]

It is stated that bids are wanted October 14 for a school. Address COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT, Cresco, Ia. 1241

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SECTION 1. No Member should enter into partnership, in any form or degree, with any builder, contractor, or manufacturer.

SECTION 2. A Member having any ownership in any building material, device or invention, proposed to be used on work for which he is architect, should inform his employer of the fact of such ownership.

SECTION 3. No Member should be a party to a building contract except as "owner."

SECTION 4. No Member should guarantee an estimate or contract by personal bond.

SECTION 5. It is unprofessional to offer drawings or other services "on approval" and without adequate pecuniary compensation

SECTION 6. It is unprofessional to advertise in any other way than by a notice giving name, address, profession, and office hours, and special branch (if such) of practice.

SECTION 7. It is unprofessional to make alterations of a building designed by another architect, within ten years of its completion, without ascertaining that the owner refuses to employ the original designer, or, in event of the property having changed hands, without due notice to the said designer.

SECTION 8. It is unprofessional to attempt to supplant an architect after definite steps have been taken toward his employment.

SECTION 9. It is unprofessional for a Member to criticise in the public prints the professional conduct or work of another architect except over his own name or under the authority of a professional journal.

SECTION 10. It is unprofessional to furnish designs in competition for private work or for public work, unless for proper compensation, and unless a competent professional adviser is employed to draw up the "conditions" and assist in the award.

SECTION 11. No Member should submit drawings except as an original contributor in any duly instituted competition, or attempt to secure any work for which such a competition remains undecided.

SECTION 12. The American Institute of Architects' "schedule of charges" represents minimum rates for full, faithful and competent service. It is the duty of every architect to charge higher rates whenever the demand for his services will justify the increase, rather than to accept work to which he cannot give proper personal attention.

SECTION 13. No Member shall compete in amount of commission, or offer to work for less than another, in order to secure the work.

SECTION 14. It is unprofessional to enter into competition with or to consult with an architect who has been dishonorably expelled from the "Institute" or "Society."

SECTION 15. The assumption of the title of "Architect" should be held to mean that the bearer has the professional knowledge and natural ability needed for the proper invention, illustration and supervision of all building operations which he may undertake.

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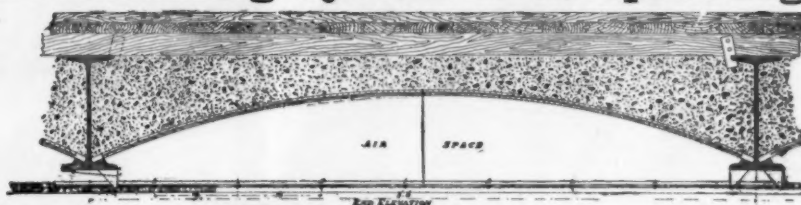
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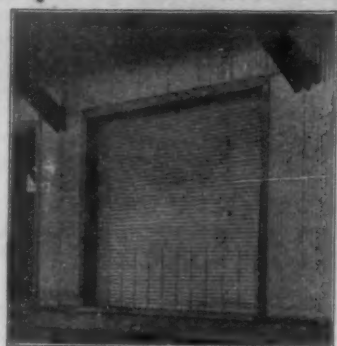
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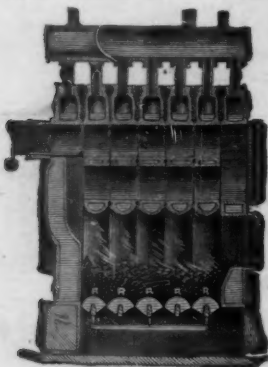
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