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A WEEK or two ago a great tea-merchant showed the world how gracefully an honorable man, even if absolutely self-made, may fill the rôle of the thorough gentleman in the face of severe disappointment and costly defeat. There can be no doubt that in future contests no competitor will be more welcome to the inaugurators of such contests than he who has showed a loyal willingness to abide uncomplainingly by the conditions. About the same time another contest took place, in which architects were more than ordinarily interested, and the decision was announced perhaps the same day; but, if rumor is to be believed, the vanquished have not all been prompt in showing to the victor the courtesy the occasion demanded, and in place of loyal acceptance of the decision some have showed such a disposition to object to it that it is not unlikely that those who initiated the contest may think twice before they embark on a second one. It would be a grave misfortune if the first really important competition under the Tarsney Act, that for the New York Custom-house, should eventuate in the same sort of fiasco that resulted from the Pennsylvania State-house competition, and it would be all the more serious because many of the competitors have been prominent in their endeavors to persuade the Secretary of the Treasury to give the law as it stands a fair trial. A fair trial—up to the time of the announcement of the decision—the law has had, and for any of the twenty competitors, who submitted their designs in acceptance of all the conditions of the contract, to protest against a decision made in full consonance with those conditions should place them, if not in the ranks of professional outlaws, at least on the black-list of the Treasury Department. To all, it should be most clearly obvious that any, even the most shadowy, disposition to question publicly the decision of the appointed committee would tend to put in jeopardy the good work which after long effort has been accomplished in bringing the Tarsney Act into actual operation. In all competitions under this Act the most scrupulous and exact adherence to conditions and the most absolute loyalty of one competitor to the others will never be too strong a safeguard against the attacks of the ever-wakeful politician, to whom the present system is not only mysterious but abhorrent.

THE fact that one of the Senators from New York has already attacked the award and succeeded in getting Mr. Cass Gilbert's appointment held up, pending the examination of the charges he brings, shows what political action in such cases is likely to be, and how gladly advantage will be taken of any disposition that competitors themselves may

show to question the award. Senator Platt's "charges" are flimsy to rotteness, but in politics that does not much matter. It is true that Mr. Gilbert is a non-resident of New York, but the Government's contract is as binding with those of the non-resident competitors as with those living in New York. It is true that the accepted design does not contain a dome, but a dome is a matter of architecture, not politics, and a trained architect's opinion of domes is more deserving of heed than is that of a self-made politician. It is true that the members of the jury of award are not usually named as leaders in the profession, but they are neither unknown nor untrained, and they are fully the peers of some of the competitors the Government was willing to invite to submit designs, and they were selected from a list of names suggested by the competitors themselves. More than this, they are known as honorable men, and it would nowadays be difficult to find a jury to sit on the work of twenty "leaders of the profession" who had not earlier had professional or business connection with those leaders. It is, since a political protest has been made, particularly fortunate that the jury insisted on a simple and full performance of the stated conditions, and did not allow, as some newspapers alleged that they did, a second competition. If Mr. Gilbert is deprived of his appointment solely by political manœuvring, that will be a matter to be regretted of course, but the disaster will be largely a personal one; while if he loses it because of any breach of loyalty and good faith on the part of his fellow competitors, such as occurred in the Pennsylvania case, the disaster will be woeful indeed, since it will tend to establish in the minds of the Government officials the belief that it is undesirable to do business with private practitioners and will surely bring about the repeal of the Tarsney Act. Mr. Gilbert himself and, presumptively, Mr. Gilbert's design stand in no sort of need of a word of endorsement from us.

THE new Building Code for the City of New York, which has been severely criticised by the profession, has been signed by the Mayor, and is now the law of New York. It would appear from the discussions that the provisions most criticised are those which allow the Building Commissioner to waive or modify almost any of the rules of the Code. Even in regard to the bearing-power of soils, after specifying the maximum load to be placed on sand, gravel, clay and other soils likely to be found in New York, the Code says that the Building Commissioner shall have power to vary these restrictions; and most of the limitations of this kind fixed by the Code may be nullified in the same way. There is, undoubtedly, much to be said in favor of giving a large discretion to Building Commissioners, to enable them to deal advantageously with the novel and unforeseen conditions which are continually occurring in building operations, but it is by no means advantageous for honest architects and builders and real-estate owners, who have carried out building operations strictly in accordance with the law, to find that their competitors have been able, by misrepresentation or otherwise, to influence the Building Commissioner to set aside the law for their benefit, so as to enable them to save a large portion of the cost of their construction; and with a Commissioner open to political or financial corruption, building methods in New York might become far more scandalous than they are now.

IT is a great satisfaction to see the increase of discussions in the newspapers in regard to artistic matters. It is true that the communications and editorial articles do not all show a profound knowledge of art, but they at least show an interest in it, and public interest is the forerunner of public appreciation of art, and, as an inevitable consequence, of high artistic achievement. The best artist cannot accomplish much in an atmosphere of misunderstanding and neglect, while even inferior ones can do something to give pleasure to persons who encourage and appreciate them; and the sooner the Athenian disposition to study, compare and criticise works of art becomes general in this country, the sooner we shall have American Phidias and Zeuxis, devoting themselves to winning what will then be the greatest of prizes, the intelligent applause of the American public. Some of the criticism already begins to take an Athenian cast; as, for instance, a sharp attack on the National Sculpture Society, called out by an answer of

the Secretary of the Society to an observation of Governor Roosevelt, or some clever letters to the Providence newspapers in regard to the statue which it is proposed to place on top of the Rhode Island Capitol. Of course, we do not pretend to enter into the merits of such discussions, which relate to facts which only those on the spot can fully understand; but it should be a consolation to the supporters of both sides to reflect that all these disputes, sarcasms and recriminations lead people to look at the works to which they relate, and increase their interest in them; and in this way prepare the community for the intense enjoyment of good art which can alone call out the best efforts of the ablest men.

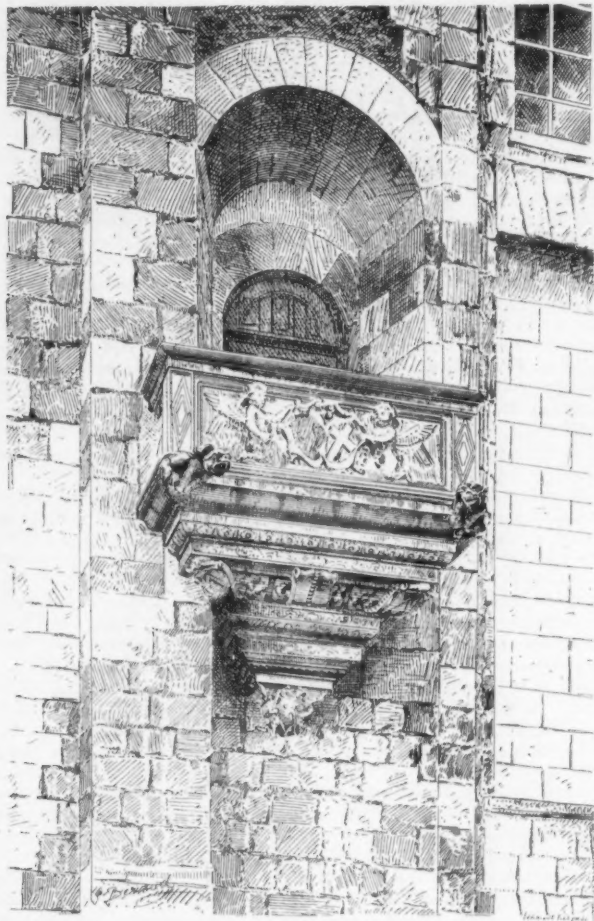
AMONG the victims of the newspaper discussions, the Boston Museum of Fine-Arts is, just now, the worst sufferer. We have before mentioned the letter of its Curator, Mr. Benjamin Ives Gilman, in reply to a criticism of the Museum authorities for not putting more ample labels on their pictures, in which he expressed the opinion that museums of fine-art existed for enjoyment only. This rather unfortunate expression immediately called down on him a storm of more or less unnecessary wrath. The editor of the *Boston Herald*, in a fit of virtuous indignation, hinted that no more bequests or gifts could be expected by an institution which took such a view of its duties as a means of education; and the Rev. William C. Winslow, the American representative of the Egypt Exploration Society, commended the remarks of the editor of the *Herald*, saying that the Egyptian antiquities in the Museum, many of which were procured for it through his efforts, are, as yet, labelled very imperfectly, or not at all. This is, of course, a real misfortune, which must undoubtedly be attributed to the inability of the small Museum staff to keep up with all the work imposed upon it; but it should not be confused with the question of the proper method of labelling, or otherwise describing, objects mainly of artistic interest, as distinguished from those, such as the Egyptian antiquities, which have little or no beauty of form or color, but are of great importance in explaining the life and customs of a people whose history grows daily more interesting. Every detail of origin and relationship is of value in regard to such objects, and, while most information of this kind must be given in catalogues, the labels may well contain as much as can be condensed within the space available. With pictures and statues, the value of which lies in their artistic merit, the case is altogether different. Mr. Gilman explains, in a later letter, that what he means by the "enjoyment" of a work of art is the communication, from the mind of the artist, through the medium of the picture or statue, of an intense, and, therefore, a pleasurable, emotion; but his explanation is rather too philosophical for the average newspaper reader, and it would have been better if he had said in the first place that the works in the Museum galleries had an educating influence of the highest and rarest kind upon the hearts, as distinguished from the intellects, of visitors, and that it was of importance to avoid disturbing the spiritual impression produced by a noble work of art by unnecessary and importunate appeals, through the medium of labels, to the lower faculties of the mind. It is, no doubt, desirable for the student to know all that he is willing to learn of the history of schools of art, and any person who has had an opportunity to study Italian painting will find his pleasure in it enhanced by knowing something of the lives of the artists, and the circumstances under which they painted, and by having his attention called, for example, to the decorative symmetry of pre-Raphaelite composition, and the transition, through Raphael, from this to the naturalism of the later painters; but all this is matter for the catalogue, not for the labels, which should be so treated as to distract the attention of the visitor, let us say, to the Tuscan room as little as possible from the angelic beauty of the faces in the groups of Ghirlandajo and Luca Signorelli, or from the still more subtle loveliness of line and color in the pictures of Fra Filippo Lippi or Mantegna, leaving him, after visiting the gallery, or before coming into it, to study whatever the catalogue, or Vasari, or Mrs. Jameson, may have to tell him about the painters and their works.

WE spoke some time ago of the possibility of using Labrador spar as a very rich and beautiful building-material, mentioning that it is said to exist in boulders in the interior of New York State, so that, instead of using it as an

inlay, as Mr. Jackson used it in the staircase of the Examination School at Oxford, it might be possible to obtain it in masses sufficiently large to be cut into columns. Since then, we have been shown samples of a granite, of mixed colors of black, green and white, containing a considerable quantity of labradorite, scattered through it in small crystalline masses, which glitter in the light with the characteristic bright blue sparkle of this beautiful mineral. The general color of the granite is a dark green, not very unlike that of Connemara marble, although more varied with white, but the brilliant sky-blue reflections from the crystals of labradorite, which show particularly on the curved surfaces, give the stone a peculiar and interesting effect.

ONE of the Paris newspapers published the other day an article on the attractions which have been proposed for the Exposition of next year, but which the Commission has rejected. It may be imagined that among these schemes are some of the most absurd kind. The Eiffel tower, naturally, has been the object of many of them. One man proposed to swing a suspension-bridge from its top to one of the towers of the Trocadéro, which, being on a hill, is not very much lower. If the two towers concerned were adapted to resist the strain caused by a bridge, this might not be a bad plan, as the bridge would give quick and convenient communication between two important sections of the Exposition; but, as they are not so adapted, the project was rejected. Another person thought that it would please the public to be admitted to a tunnel under the Seine, and to take refreshments there in a restaurant provided for the purpose; but this scheme also appeared to the Commission impracticable. The same man proposed to colonize the Seine in the neighborhood of the Exposition buildings with crocodiles. What use he intended to make of his pets does not appear, and his suggestion was rejected. An Englishman, who had, or thought he had, an opportunity to get possession of the bones of Burns, offered to send them to the Exposition for display to the lovers of English literature; but this offer was declined. It seems probable, also, that the mummy of Cleopatra, which, as we were told a year or so ago, had been discovered intact, and accompanied by documents proving its authenticity, and was destined to form one of the attractions of the Exposition, has met with similar treatment at the hands of an unbelieving Commission, for nothing is now said about it, or about that other wonder, the remains of Osiris, which, by singular good fortune, had been discovered in two places, five thousand miles apart, and was to be exhibited at Paris, whether in duplicate or not was left uncertain. If we recollect rightly, there was a prospect of being able to reach some relics of Jupiter in time to get them before the public by next May, but this hope seems to have been abandoned. Meanwhile, if there are not so many impostures there for the crowd to gape at as was once intended, there will be an immense amount of material of interest to sensible persons. Even now, the work on the Metropolitan Railway, the two great Champ de Mars stations, and, of course, the Exposition buildings themselves, is in the stage which appeals, perhaps, most to the curiosity of experts, and the better portion of the people who will visit the great show will hear, with a sigh of relief, of every "barnum," as the French would call it, which the unsympathizing Commission has rejected or suppressed.

A CURIOUS bit of French politics is to be found in the order recently issued by the Government of the Republic for the discontinuance of religious services in the Chapel Royal at Versailles, and the opening of this part of the building to the public as a portion of the museum. It seems to us strange that an administration which has had the courage and firmness to take the management of all the French colonies out of the hands of the military governors, and turn it over to the civil authorities, should reply to the royalist demonstration of a few months ago by secularizing the chapel of a palace; but President Loubet and his associates undoubtedly understand the people with whom they have to deal, and, while it is difficult to conceive how the secularization of a church should act as a moral discipline upon M. de Dion or M. de Castellane, to say nothing of the delectable "Gyp," it is not impossible that the removal of conditions associated in the public mind with royalty may have a real effect on the community in general.

SANTA MARIA DEI MIRACOLI AND THE LOMBARDI.¹
— VIII.Exterior Pulpit on the Archbishop's Palace, Tours, France. From *L'Architecture*.

A SINGULAR and noteworthy characteristic of the ecclesiastical art of this transition period was its apparently sudden and complete abandonment of the great mass of allegory and religious symbolism which had played so large a part in Gothic ornament. The change will, however, be found actually much less abrupt than it may appear at first glance.

Tendencies toward Classicism are traceable in the work of a period much anterior to the one we are dealing with, this feeling being emphasized rather in the form of members than in their ornamentation, and chiefly in the handling of figure-sculpture. How much of this leaning toward antiquity was survival, and how much of it the first movements of revival, need not be discussed.

The symbolism of the mediæval architect and sculptor had grown into a system practically illimitable. The church, from the evolution of the plan to the carving of capital and crocket, was, in its every element, typical. The mystery of the Cross, the marvel of the Trinity, the infinite ramifications of good and evil, were the themes which determined constructive forms and decorative details. As well as the human kingdom, the animal world, the vegetable and the secrets of the underground were explored with reference to the possible mystic significance of their contributions to religious art.

There was, if we are to believe the archæologists, no stroke of the sculptor's chisel as he cut into the enduring stone the trailing vine, the living leaf, the curling fern, or blocked out the mythic hideousness of gargoyle and grotesque, but was inspired to be an object-lesson to the unlettered faithful, to remind them of the beauty and refreshment of virtue and God's grace, and of the ugliness of sin and the powers of evil.

The very colors preached sermons, and the sanctified odors had their catechismal meaning.

How much of this symbolic lore found utterance in the ornament of Italian churches, how much, indeed, of its ascribed significance had real existence anywhere outside the fancy of monkish writers, who were trying to turn to religious account the heathen and fleshly imaginings which so often became part of the adornment of very sacred places, is a question we may leave to the antiquary. To those readers who may like to rummage in lumber-rooms of the human intellect, I would recommend as guide that remarkable book of Huysmanns', "*La Cathédrale*." Through those pages parades a superb menagerie of mediæval monsters. One will find therein a most exhaustive—and perhaps exhausting—treatise on the mystic botany, the whole amazing pharmacopœia of charm and incantation, so to say, the whole weird mass of legendary religious symbolism.

Born in the mists of the North and growing to its most extraordinary development under the bleaker skies of Normandy, Picardy, and the Isle of France, waxing strong in England and along the Rhine, this curious cult remained an alien under Italian skies. There, the old pagan mythology was at home, and held on to its own with undying tenacity.

The fauns and satyrs, the sphinxes and harpies, the centaurs and sirens, of that half-human bestiary of the Latin pantheism, born of the poet-brains of Greece and Rome, as the Gothic symbolic flora and fauna grew from the sacred soil of the holy books, were never quite driven forth from the haunts which they had long peopled with their imaginary presences, but lurked half-hidden among the sculptured leafage of a Gothicized decoration, the emblems of evil, indeed, but still finding good company among the unclean beasts of the new biblical zoology, and keeping their memories alive, biding their time. And so, when with the revival of Classicism, a breath of Auster blowing over the land, they stepped out from their ambush among the northern plant-forms, now shrivelling in the sirocco of the Renaissance, came forth to the call of Pan, again piping plaintively amidst the sedge, they affrighted none and were but old friends come back to their own after long absence. And, after all, the "Humanist" might argue with, perhaps, no little force that, given the same privilege of assigning arbitrary significations to common things, the right of the mediæval symbolist to say one thing while meaning another—so much granted, then, he might hold that these last are no less worthy to adorn the house of God than are those others of the darker times; that the sphinx, embodying the unguessed riddle of existence, may picture a not-unprayerful attitude of the modern mind; that the eagle of Jove is also the eagle of the Messiah and of John, the eagle of the Resurrection, who stares the Sun of Truth and dips into the solar flames to find rejuvenescence—"your youth will be renewed as that of the eagle;" that the dragon of Perseus was no less the devourer of Innocence than the dragon of mailed Saint George; that the griffin of old Rome was own brother to the mythic mongrel beast of the Gothic builders; that the dolphin of Neptune, sporting in those exquisite perforated panels of Santa Maria dei Miracoli's altar, was also the dolphin of Saint Basil, for example; that the leer of the goat-legged satyr speaks an animalism no coarser than that of the licentious monk of Gothic sculpture whose adventures are carved into cap and choir-stall close to the "Holy of Holies" in many a famous sanctuary; that the vine of Bacchus is as well the vine of the Book; that the flowers, the birds, climbing and pecking among the vines in the sunshine, the whole smiling utterance of the joyousness of life which so strongly marks the Early Renaissance, are but an intensification of that lightness of the Gothic, "babbling in sculptures," as Huysmanns expresses it, throwing off the gloom and fear, the dusk and shadow of that grim "*la Trappe of Architecture*," the Romanesque.

After all, pleads our "Humanist," sunshine and life, and love and flower, and beast and bird are of God, and Pan no less than Beelzebub is his servant.

Such apology as this would Gauricus, say, have framed, to still the uncultured qualms of some devout but unilluminated cleric, troubled among the ghosts of pagan days, who thronged his holy places in those strange new times of the awakening.

But, less concerned with these polemics of priest and critic, and once more summing-up the ornament of Santa Maria as of a paganism very frank indeed, and holding our sculptor quite free of an intention to symbolize or vice or virtue, or do aught, in fact, but beautify his marble with the best skill of his hand and the richest invention of his fertile brain in the fashion of the day, we may go on to other things.

That Pietro Lombardo did not fail to strike the chords of religious feeling in work which called insistently for expression of that sentiment, we have proof in his work at Treviso, which has been held the highest achievement of his art. This work was taken up on his return from Ravenna, where he had finished that monument to Dante, whose excellence, as we have seen, has been debated.

Giovanni Zanetti, Bishop of Treviso, gave funds from his private fortune for the restoration of the cathedral of that place and the building of the Cappella Grande, with Pietro Lombardo, whose fame was now nearing its highest, as architect.

Pietro's success in this task ensured his subsequent commission to create the tomb of the generous donor, Bishop Zanetti dying in 1484 and bequeathing 300 ducats for his resting-place in the duomo. This is a monument of the same order as that to the Doge Jacopo Marcello in the Frari, "in which last," says Dr. Meyer, "the threads of development" (of funerary monuments) "unite in a new combination in which wall-niche tombs and wall-architecture,"—if one may offer so crudely literal a translation,— "involving important technical principles, were brought forward."

The Jacopo Marcello († 1484) tomb and the Zanetti were in hand at about the same time. They are alike in being suspended upon the wall, a reversion to an old form of mediæval sepulchral monument, which, to again quote from Dr. Meyer's monograph, "is here handsomely translated into Renaissance." Whether the type has lost or gained in the change is, perhaps, debatable.

The Marcello Monument will not fail to attract the interest of the visitor to the Frari by the simple elegance of its form and the richness and refinement of its detail. One comes upon it on turning from the nave into the north transept, on whose east wall it hangs. The entire monument is enframed, well up from the floor, against

¹ Continued from No. 1237, page 36.

the rough brick wall (which is unfortunately partly smeared with plaster and whitewashed), in an elongated oval, whose field is encrusted with slabs of marble. On the lower member, flush with the wall, are projected three Corinthian capitals, finishing below as consoles, and joined by a couple of strongly-relieved fruit swags, with flowing ribbons, upon each of which stands one of those finely-sculptured eagles of which the Lombardi were particularly fond. The inscription-tablet below the consoles is dignified with a handsome ornament of wings. It is unfortunately not given in the accompanying illustration.

On low bases set upon the entablature of the consoles are three sturdy men-at-arms in tunics, bending under the weight of the sarcophagus upon their backs, and bracing themselves with hands on knees. The attitudes are well studied and the individual character of each rough retainer well brought out. Shields fill the wall-panels between them.

The sarcophagus is covered with rinceaux sculptured in bold relief, the ornament terminating upon the socle in three lion-feet.

In the centre of these crisp arrangements of leafage is enframed, in a laurel wreath, the winged lion of Saint Mark, the emblem of the state, in allusion to the glory with which the soldier-dead has crowned his country. There are some delicately-cut long-legged birds, clambering with wings out-stretched in readiness for flight, or in the act of alighting among the leafage. They seem to be field-larks, and could one suppose them as intended to carry the meaning given them in the poetic symbolism of Gothic ornament, namely, "Charity, joyous good deeds, praise carolled aloft toward the heavens," they might be of importance as conveying the only hint of Christian sentiment discoverable in the entire monument. It is, however, unlikely that they stand for anything more profound than an intention to enhance the naturalistic freedom and freshness with which this ornament is so superbly sculptured.

In point-of-fact, the Marcello Monument is, like the Mocenigo, frankly an apotheosis of civil and military pomp and power. This is the motive of the principal group, the portrait-statue of the grim captain and the two charmingly stylistic pages who stand, with shields bearing the family arms, upon his right and left. Their hands toward the central figure probably held lances with pennons, which would have added to the balance of the group.

These boys are thoroughly Lombardesque in treatment. Meyer notes their relationship to the Virtues on the Niccolò Marcello tomb, and to the delicious "putti" above the little San Jacopo altar in Saint Mark's to which we have already referred.

The pose of the three figures is of a somewhat theatrical mannerism, but their modelling is excellent, the weights of the bodies are symmetrically disposed over the middle of the supports, which pleases the architectural eye, and the whole effect, if a bit sophisticated, is assuredly most artistic. Time and the incense of a hundred thousand benedictions which has floated from the great altar opposite towards which Marcello looks, the torch-flare of perhaps three times as many funerals which have passed, with their scarlet-robed and capped and leathern-belted mutes, beneath the lofty vaults of this great barn of a church, whence go the Venetian dead to float away to the island of graves across the lagoon, have glorified these marbles with a patina of indescribable richness and soft color.

In Pietro's monument to Bishop Zanetti in the Cathedral of Treviso, we should expect to find, as in the sanctified resting-place of a church dignitary, the expression of more solemnity, of a more nearly Christian reverence, than he has wrought elsewhere. We do find it in the group surmounting the tomb. In the centre is the figure of the Saviour, raised on a low socle, with cherub's head, until the Divine head is above the frame enclosing the monument, and thus dominates the whole work. The figure is seriously and reverently conceived, and is wrought with certain peculiarities of handling which mark it indubitably as Pietro's work. Saint Liberale, the patron of Treviso, and the Bishop, in his robes, kneel, on either hand, at the feet of the Redeemer, the Saint in intercession presenting the crozier of the churchman as a plea of duty well done, while the Christ, bearing in His left hand the cross-crowned globe, turns toward Liberale, as if hearing his prayer, while the right hand is raised as about to bless the humbler suppliant. The action of the group is quiet but forceful, the sentiment of humility, of reverence, simply conveyed. The handling of the draperies is successful.

In the side-figures Meyer discovers the manner of the younger generation. "Tullio," he says, "was, doubtless, working here under the direction of his father."

The glory of the whole monument in the way of sculptured ornament is the splendid eagle below, sculptured with a monumental breadth and boldness of touch which indicate the master's hand. It is invariably accredited to Pietro, and is as noble a bit of sculpture in its kind as even Italy can show. As to the rest, we have in the whole a sufficiently-impressive arrangement, and in the richly-applied ornament an example of the ever-graceful and elegant Lombardi manner, though it is here again, withal, devoid of serious intent and of a character not altogether funerary.

The monument to the Senator Onigo († 1490) is on the choir-wall of the Church of San Niccolò, at Treviso. Here we have the third of the group of wall-tombs and an arrangement very similar to that of the Zanetti, but drier and more contained in handling, and again less rich than the Marcello in the amount of sculptured ornament. It is enframed in an oval, as are the other two.

There is a high base on consoles, sculptured with medallion heads

of Roman emperors and three naked boys in the round, who replace the warrior-caryatides of the Marcello tomb.

The sarcophagus is generously enriched with scrolled leafage of great perfection of workmanship, in the familiar tradition of the Lombardi, and here again we have, doubtless, the same division of labor, the sons, Tullio and Antonio, doing their share of the sculptured ornament, and Tullio collaborating upon the statuary. The inscription and ornament below are richly adequate, and the effect of the whole is stately.

The group above consists of a life-sized portrait-statue of the Senator, in his robes of state, before a throne-like seat, flanked by pages bearing emblazoned shields. The Onigo is executed with much the same quiet dignity which distinguishes the Marcello or the Mocenigo and the Niccolò Tron statues—the latter being also surely assignable to none but Pietro's hand.

A curious feature of the Onigo Monument is the painting in fresco of the wall about it, which revives a much older type of sepulchral monument uniting effects of painting and sculpture.

Meyer thinks that all three of the last-mentioned tombs had originally backgrounds about them, decorated in this manner with mural paintings not strongly conventional but of a subdued coloring in harmony with the whole.

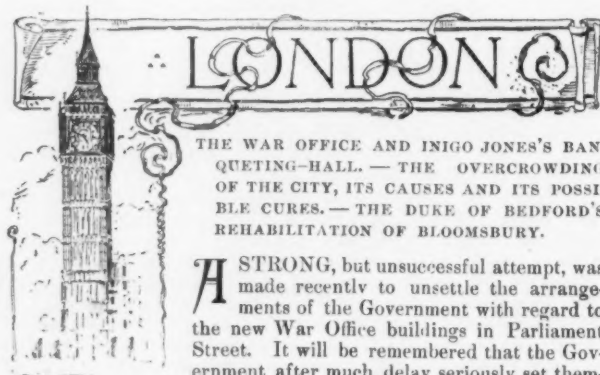
The fresco of the Onigo tomb is said to be by Jacopo de' Barbari, a Venetian painter of about the end of the century. Eugène Müntz, however, ascribes this fresco to Giovanni Bellini.

Meyer calls attention to the two Venetian youths in gala dress painted in perspective projection on the base of the frame, their hands on their swords, in the manner of the esquires on the older monuments. The one on the left is suggestive of Gentile Bellini's treatment of many similar subjects in that famous series of paintings at the Accademia, in Venice. Dr. Meyer was not able to determine if the plastic parts were also originally treated with color. He finds this painted background peculiarly interesting in view of the fact that monuments of the period, while showing a free use of gilding and colored marbles, seem to have avoided polychrome decoration.

The reader will recall those sentences of Eugène Müntz in which, summing-up the achievement of the period in painting and sculpture, he brackets together the art of the Onigo tomb and that of Giovanni Bellini, as each the first in its own field. He sets the Lombardi decoration in the highest place of honor for its grace, spontaneity, freshness, originality: "Poems these, in fact," are the words he uses, "whose authors, the inheritors of Gothic fantasy, evidently believe in the figures they evoke, their sirens and hippocamps recalling in their profusion the sculptures of Rimini, which they surpass in ingenuity and abandon." And again, "where the school of Florence fostered designers, that of Venice made poets." But these were poets "born, not made," and the school of Venice owed more to them than it gave.

A. B. BIBB.

[To be continued.]



THE WAR OFFICE AND INIGO JONES'S BANQUETING-HALL.—THE OVERCROWDING OF THE CITY, ITS CAUSES AND ITS POSSIBLE CURES.—THE DUKE OF BEDFORD'S REHABILITATION OF BLOOMSBURY.

A STRONG, but unsuccessful attempt, was made recently to unsettle the arrangements of the Government with regard to the new War Office buildings in Parliament Street. It will be remembered that the Government after much delay seriously set themselves, two years ago, to carry out the preliminaries necessary to the erection of very extensive public offices in Parliament Street, at the Westminster end of the street, and new War Office buildings on a site called the Carrington-house site, exactly opposite the Horse Guards and adjacent to Inigo Jones's fine work, the Banqueting-hall, sole product of the first James's great building-scheme, the Palace of Whitehall. With regard to designing these new buildings, the War Office was placed in the hands of Mr. William Young, F. R. I. B. A.; Mr. J. M. Brydon, F. R. I. B. A., being retained for the other work. Acting in evident collaboration, as was desirable upon buildings so intimately included in one scheme, these capable architects have produced designs which have been published. While exhibiting no great flights of constructive imagination, nor sharing in the least the new spirit mentioned elsewhere, the new designs have character and strength, and are altogether adapted to their place in a street already lined on one side with Governmental buildings of severity and some dignity. But the scheme is a great one and will involve, at length, a total expense of over two million pounds: it is, therefore, inevitable that a stout opposition should be made to the Government's policy, the system pursued and the individual designs. In this, Lord Wemyss has appeared as champion. Basing his motion on a memorial widely circulated among the members of the House of Lords, he moved in that

House that models of all public buildings of importance about to be erected at the public cost should be made and publicly exhibited. The defects, he said, of the proposed design for the War Office, in relation to the surrounding buildings (meaning Inigo Jones's Banqueting-hall), would in model have been immediately apparent to all. The design was attacked, the sins of fifty years were visited upon the Office-of-Works, and finally, the main purpose of the motion, the claims of the memorial to consideration were pressed. Certainly, the memorial was weighty, judged by the names attached to it. They included the signatures of one archbishop, seven bishops, six dukes, two field-marshal and numerous peers of either political party. In substance, it was a petition requesting that the new design by William Young should be supplanted by an adaptation of Inigo Jones's design for Whitehall Palace, "which it is believed, might, without difficulty, be made to meet all the War Office requirements." Luckily, there is no chance of the Government giving more than an attentive and courteous hearing to the voice of this or any similar memorial, however weighty may be the signatures attached to it. The matter has been slowly and carefully worked out, and the published designs have evoked no hostile comment from the professional papers nor from responsible men known to possess the critical faculty in some degree of development. As to the side issue, of the advisability of exhibiting models of proposed public buildings—this, as a matter of principle, is probably sound and would be welcome generally to all concerned. It is not improbable, however, that the Office-of-Works, leaning towards economy, will tend to discourage the expense, except in extraordinary cases, contenting itself in a general way with the perspective, which, if it may combine cheapness with truth, is at the same time capable of so much delightful elasticity and artistic by-play in the hands of a clever man.

London is overcrowded and is beginning to know it; and to recognize, too, the manifold economic drawbacks which such a condition entails. When a movement has its origin in an undeniable grievance, for which a continually increasing portion of the community is desirous to find an adequate remedy, the progress of such movement is detained only by organized opposition or natural difficulties. Open opposition to the relief of the overcrowding of London is a policy so retrograde as not to be includable in the programme of a party. The natural difficulties are more formidable, sufficiently so to render the solution of the problem a slow and troublesome matter.

Doubtless, London has been overcrowded through all its history; doubtless, so long as it retains its full vigorous state in the world's economy, it will remain overcrowded—to some extent. The importance, therefore, of the question in any age, and very principally in the present, depends mainly, I think, upon degree. Judged on this basis of mere degree, the London overcrowding question at once assumes interesting proportions. The most reliable statistics to hand show that one-fifth of the total population of London is overcrowded—that, spite of the law, 900,000 people are living in serious contravention of recent legislation, notably of the Public Health Act, 1891. To explain the significance of these figures, it is necessary to state that "overcrowding" here means the appropriation of less than four hundred cubic feet of air-space to each person, and, in general (assuming to tenements and lodgings an average of 1,000 cubic feet available air-space, less furniture, say 800 cubic feet net), an occupancy per room by more than two adults, or one adult and two children. This minimum of 400 cubic feet per head is in excess of the total living and sleeping space available to 900,000 inhabitants to-day.

Thus much for single-room dwellers: of London as a whole a competent authority estimates that 35 per cent, or over a million and a half, are overcrowded and that not more than two million in five live in more than the minimum amount of space. Of single-room dwellers, not less than 26,000 are living six and more in a room. There is no doubt about it; statistics have been produced without end, all conveying the same final conviction, that thousands of families are living in London so congestedly as to preclude all the possibilities of benefit from air and sunlight, careless alike of health and decency, irresponsible in mental, moral and physical development. What are the causes for this condition of things in the centre of the British Empire, in its most prosperous and wealthiest day, when the unemployed is practically non-existent, and the social condition of the people is brought with steady persistency towards a single plane? In the London of to-day there are building regulations and sanitary laws which prohibit the possibility of further overcrowding of the land: in days gone by, no such restrictions existed; the demand for house-building land was met without difficulty; land was cheap and plentiful, yet in cases where buildings already adequately covered the ground there was nothing to prevent the utilization of garden-plot areas between the backs of two rows of houses for the erection of a third row; so every opportunity was taken in site-making, and wherever a house could stand, there it was built, without regard for light or air. This came to an end with the enactment of building-laws which rendered the undue crowding of buildings illegal. But these enactments and, most particularly, the Building Act of 1894, did more than merely limit the capacity of building-sites: by rigid requirements in construction and material, the old type of shoddy-built small house became impossible. These disabilities imposed such a check on the production of buildings that the overcrowding question in London, in spite of enormous develop-

ment of small properties in adjacent neighborhoods, external to London, at once became marked and striking.

There is probably no need to speak of the ills of overcrowding or the far-reaching nature of the evils that directly and indirectly spring from it. If there were doubt in the matter, statistics are at hand to prove. Mr. George Haw, in his striking series of letters communicated to the *Daily News*, and reprinted recently in book form under the title "*No Room to Live*," goes into the more direct products of overcrowding. They include insanitation, immorality, crime, drink, madness, disease, debility, consumption, death. The menace perpetually held out to the neighboring districts by the overcrowded is too obvious to be dwelt upon. The action and reaction is unending, and the annual cost and loss incalculable. The inexpediency of these ill conditions in the State, it will be thought, must long ago have been self-evident to the careful. Remedies, it is true, have been framed, but evasion, doubtful tactics, apathy and selfishness have combined to make the remedies in part a dead letter. The Building Act of 1894 is, and has been, an unquestioned success, the Public Health of 1891, and the Houses of the Working Classes Act, 1890, only partly so; while sundry standing orders and by-laws have come to be totally disregarded.

The Public Health Act of 1891 gives powers to a Vestry to register and inspect all houses let in lodgings or tenements. I described in a recent letter how this opportunity had been entirely neglected. Had the Vestries rigorously followed their duty on the passing of the Act eight years ago, by this time the overcrowding problem would doubtless have been under some sort of control. Instead, some Vestries have registered and neglected to inspect and act, others have done nothing at all, and none have worked in the true spirit of the Act. So that to-day the problem is swollen to such proportion that it must be years, even with the most vigorous action, before the evil can be blotted out. No drastic and revolutionary measures are easily and with haste carried out upon 900,000 people. The most that can be done at present, apart from hunting down and checking the grossest cases of overcrowding, is to utilize to the full the powers which the Public Health Act gives to insist upon a sound condition of sanitation and healthy cleanliness. If all our overcrowded tenements were weather-tight, sanitary and clean the evil would be reduced 50 per cent. But not the Vestries alone neglect their powers. Public bodies who may obtain powers of compulsory purchase of property for any purpose are compelled by law to make provision elsewhere for the number of people dislodged, when more than twenty houses are destroyed. The companies have evaded the provisions easily enough in time past, and seem to have no difficulty in discovering fresh methods of shuffling. They will arrange that all the coveted houses shall be closed and tenantless before applying to Parliament for powers of purchase. It can then be stated that no rehousing is required, as all the houses are empty! Again, the Midland & Southeastern Railway Companies, seeking Parliamentary powers, when compelled to undertake the rehousing of such people as their operations should displace, saved themselves trouble and expense by buying up building-schemes of block-dwellings already started. In this way the single site is called upon to accommodate both those people displaced by the clearance of the site itself, and also those disturbed by the railway company's movements. As block-dwellings seldom accommodate more than a moderate proportion of the people displaced from old crowded houses, it follows that the net result of these proceedings is the dishousing of the greater proportion of those disturbed. The School Board, too, of all bodies, has recently had the mortification of seeing its own particular shift exposed and most radically crushed once and for all. Their trick was to acquire something less than the statutory twenty houses which, taken together, involve compulsory rehousing; nineteen would be taken in one year, and the balance included in an independent application to Parliament the year after. A recent case of this sort in the East End did not escape the vigilant notice of certain gentlemen who interest themselves in social matters, and by a short and vigorous campaign in the columns of the *Times* a higher authority than the School Board was set in motion. Just before Parliament rose, the standing orders were amended to the effect that in the future the Board would be obliged to find proper accommodation for tenants of houses "liable to be taken" for the erection of schools, as well as of houses actually demolished; furthermore, the Board is called upon to make good its delinquencies by building to accommodate a population equal to that displaced during the last five years—about three thousand persons! Thus mercilessly have the evils that have arisen around us one by one to be rooted out. The present consummation of overcrowding is the product of years of neglect and centuries of ignorance and darkness; no sovereign remedy exists, but the product of years must in years also await its revolution.

The manner in which the present untoward conditions are to be ameliorated is manifold. To touch on but a few of the agents that will be most active, we have: (1) Renewed activity of London local bodies under the influence of the New Municipalities Act; (2) Increased supervision over the Municipalities by the London County Council; (3) An extended use of the building powers possessed by the Municipalities and County Council under the Housing of the Working Classes Act; (4) Increased and cheaper communication with outlying districts; (5) Removal of some trades and manufactures which are not necessarily bound up with London and centrality; and (6) New powers of compulsory purchase of unsound

properties, other than the system now in use. At present it pays well to systematically purchase inferior properties, inflate the rents to an abnormal degree, and allow the houses to fall into a filthy and dangerous condition of disrepair; always holding in deliberate view their probable inclusion in some scheme of clearance and reconstruction by Vestry or County Council. It has been done constantly, and will continue so long as an artificial value, plus 10 per cent for disturbance, is obtainable as compensation for compulsory purchase. But the appreciation of this iniquity grows, and the time is awaited when the possession of unsound properties shall qualify for confiscation, somewhat on the thorough-going lines adopted in Berlin.

The movement, which springs from a desire to remove anomalies and dangers, injustice and disabilities, is deep down and too well based to be temporary; it is one which each succeeding year, pouring in its annual increase of 60,000 persons will render more and more notable, less notable only than that consummation which is, perhaps, reserved for another day, not ours, when the slum, slum life and slum character shall disappear, and patriotism and social tolerance be the wider spread, and more robust for it.

The prosperity of the building-trades, judged by mere business, continues to increase, so far as London is concerned, "by leaps and bounds." Whole districts are now conveying an impression of newness; miles of streets ten years ago showed nothing but the small rectangular shop-front, with dull-painted fascia and cornice over of wood, and above all the uncompromising surface of London stockbrick, square and broken only by rows of windows, themselves rectangular, centred one above another, all with cemented, white-painted 4½-inch reveals; miles of street-front show the same thing to-day, and there are yet more miles that only substitute for the shop-front, two windows, all, as before, gazing blandly across a fathom of area, and at one side a door of generous proportions. Sometimes these are gifted with a hood of greater or less elegance; sometimes the window-frames are placed flush with the wall-face, and there is a stout and crafty character in the area-railings. The whole, with these redemptions, is acceptable enough, but sadly lacks form in skyline. On the whole then, the metamorphosis which is slowly wiping away this solemn urbanity, and substituting buildings overflowing with the new spirit, is in process of making London an intensely interesting study. Red-brick is the rule, with Portland, Ancaster or other freestone dressings. Terra-cotta, with its lavish plastic moulded ornament, is common too; but whatever the medium, surfaces everywhere break out into bays and oriels, angles run up to finish in copper domes or dwarf-columned turrets; roofs pitch high and are spotted with gabled or corniced dormers; yet withal, in the best examples of modern work at least, as that of Allen Vigers, Beresford Pite, Banister F. Fletcher, Harold Cooper, Ernest George, Leonard Stokes and Philip Webb, from capping cornice of chimney-stacks to the copper knocker on entrance-door there is predominant a note of restraint, with purpose, with care and knowledge of form, with clean finish and balanced proportion.

No district is changing more rapidly and systematically than Bloomsbury. From its centrality the resting-place of a large proportion of the foreigners and provincials visiting London, it is widely devoted to *pensions*, boarding establishments, hotels and the humbler apartments. Cosmopolitan, it is therefore none the less well-nurtured; indeed, now that the leases of the greater part of the district are reverting to the freeholder, the Duke of Bedford, with leases renewed, whole streets are putting on a new appearance: Southampton Row, for example, feels in advance the increased measure of importance it will possess when it forms the approach-road from the north to the great new thoroughfare to be constructed from Holborn to the Strand. It is the high-road from all the termini of the great railway-lines from the north, and is consequently being largely given up to hotels, from the unassuming temperance establishment, with fifty beds, to the new colossal building which stands at the north end, facing Russell Square, with nearly eight hundred rooms; this, the Hotel Russell, will have cost on completion something over a quarter of a million, and is to be opened, it is hoped, early next year. So, in the very nature of things, must this reconstruction continue until all the Bloomsbury known to the Newcomes, to Pendennis and to Becky Sharpe be altogether passed out of knowledge. One feature in the Duke of Bedford's policy is especially improving to the district. In Thackeray's day, when it was not necessary to look farther than Bloomsbury for persons of quality and leaders of fashion, when almost every house kept up coach and horses, it was deemed necessary or desirable to pack with mews the inside of every rectangle of houses abutting on four streets. The advance westward of the centre of society's orbit, as well as the modern facilities of communication, put out the greatest need for stabling in these districts. Crowded, stuffy, unhealthy, as the arrangement always was, it yet doubtless required some soundness of principle to recognize the inadvisability of cumbering the ground with other building-schemes. A general clearance of the rectangle of mews, *cul-de-sac* alleys, and ill-drained stable-yards, has therefore been made in many instances, and has proved so successful and improving to neighboring properties that the system is likely to be extended. When cleared, the land is laid out in gardens, kept up by the Duke's own gardeners; the dismal outlook upon squalid roofs and walls is exchanged for the greenness of foliage and coloring of flower-beds; in flats, hotels and dwelling-houses the back portion of premises has come to possess a higher intrinsic value than even the street-front.

DEMOLITION OF CHIMNEYS.



N these progressive times of setting back ancient building-lines, widening the roads and streets, and generally improving the thoroughfares of nearly all our important cities and towns and local centres of trades and industries, the operations of destruction and demolition must inevitably precede those of reconstruction and rehabilitation. A very recent and excellent example of the first part of our statement, now rapidly approaching completion for the present, was afforded by the clearance upon a large scale of the west side of Parliament Street, King's Street, and a part of the north side of Great George Street, extending as far as the new building of the Institution of Civil Engineers. In effecting the removal of structures of all descriptions, there are three points of primary consideration which must be carefully attended to. The first is to accomplish the work without causing any injury to the safety of the public and the workmen employed; the second is to conduct the taking down of the buildings in such a manner as will do no damage to adjoining property situated beyond the limits of the area of demolition. Again, attention must be given to the cost of the operation, which will mainly depend upon the fact whether the old materials are worth anything or only fit for breaking up and carting away at the minimum of expense. It is but fair to state that more care is bestowed upon the taking down of old structures than formerly, which is possibly partly due to the circumstance that the value of the old materials has increased, and also that the safety of the public demands it. Even under the most favorable conditions, a deal of damage is done, some of which is unavoidable, in the removal of houses and buildings, especially to the glass, tiles, slates, or whatever materials the roof may be covered with, which suffer considerably.

It is evident that the cost of the temporary or false work, as the Americans term the scaffolding, ladders and appliances for hoisting, lowering and shifting the material, must, other things being equal, be proportional to the height of the structure. It is, therefore, a much simpler and less costly operation to take down a building some 60 feet or 70 feet in height than to apply the same process to one measuring between 200 feet and 300 feet in altitude, as in the case of a tall chimney. It is true that the demolition of a chimney is not an every-day occurrence, but, nevertheless, it has to be occasionally undertaken. An instance took place a very short time ago which presents some practical information and details which are deserving of notice. The case in point was the removal of a chimney in the North of England, which had been built just twenty years before. There was no defect or weakness in the chimney which necessitated its demolition; but it no longer served its purpose, and so it had to come down. Its principal dimensions were — height 270 feet, external diameter at base 21 feet, and at top 14 feet. It was built of brick, with a thickness of 3 feet 6 inches at the ground-level, and of 9 inches at the summit. The *modus operandi* was conducted as follows: at a height of 3 feet from the ground-line portions of the wall were cut out on opposite sides of the chimney, and the brickwork replaced by wooden blocks 18 inches in height, 14 inches in breadth, and 12 inches in length, wedged up at the corners by small thin pieces of hard timber. Each of these blocks was composed of several series of planks superimposed upon one another in tiers, and separated by small wooden blocks 3 inches in thickness. The hollow spaces in each tier were filled up with sawdust, and the whole of the timber-framing well saturated with tar. About 40 feet of the circumference was treated in this manner, which left, as the perimeter of the chimney was 64 feet, 24 linear feet of solid walling to support the structure previously to the second phase of the demolition. This comprised the piling up of an inflammable palisade of woodwork around the spaces filled as already described, and setting the whole on fire. In order to permit of the combustion of the timber proceeding as uniformly as possible, which was essential to the success of the method adopted, jets of paraffin were thrown upon any part where the flame showed signs of slackening. In less than ten minutes after firing this destructive *auto-da-fé*, the chimney quietly collapsed along the lines laid out for it. The cost of the whole operation was less than half of what would have been incurred if the old method of employing scaffolding and its accompanying accessories had been adopted, without taking into account the many thousands of bricks which reached the ground in fairly good condition. These, when scraped and cleaned, could be used in the "backing" of any description of brickwork, and could be readily sold for whatever price they would fetch. — *T. C., in the Building News.*

BOOKS AND PAPERS

WE have heard much of late touching the failure of South Kensington. The institution, which was founded nearly fifty years ago to correct the hideousnesses produced by the decorative artists of that period, has been criticised and found wanting; and yet the fact that the most artistic nation in Europe is always sending up plaintive laments over its inferiority in art manufactures, by reason of the superiority of the British training-schools, seems to prove that some advance has been made, even though accompanied

by much dry-as-dust theoretical teaching. The fallacy of freehand drawing, which is anything but free, being a pure convention (for hard outlines are non-existent in Nature), has much to answer for; but the last new craze of teaching children at primary schools to paint leaves and plants with a brush full of liquid color and much water, without previously drawing the form, will no more aid us in producing beautiful manufactures than the stilted, hard, uninteresting outlines. The British have been clattering about art for half a century, but they are not an artistic nation even now; as William Morris said: "By far the larger part of civilized mankind does not feel that lack in the least, so that no general sense of beauty is extant which would force us into the creation of a feeling for art which in its turn would force us into taking up the dropped links of tradition, and once more producing genuine organic art." And yet when we remember bead-trimming to table-cloths, designs for carpets consisting of large bunches or baskets of flowers, shaded to give the impression of their being in the round, and wall-papers of trellis with creepers or grapes hanging therefrom, we may find much to be thankful for, although we are still given much cause for shuddering at the proximity of vases of flowers to our fireplaces, and other designs equally ridiculous and unsuitable for the decoration of encaustic tiles.

The authors of this collection of essays¹ upon the decorative arts may be congratulated for giving the public excellent information in a concise form, and at a popular price; but it is curious, after cutting the leaves of the book, and turning them over in the uncomfortable and irritating manner which was inevitable before cutting-machines were invented, to read the following: "The boards having been attached, the edges of the book are now cut smooth and even at the top, bottom and fore-edge." (Book-binding, p. 139.)

That all branches of decorative art are discussed with more or less detail, the list of contents shows most undoubtedly: textiles, decorative painting, design, wall-papers, fictiles, metal-work, stone and wood carving, furniture, stained-glass, table-glass, printing, book-binding, sgraffito, stucco and gesso work, cast-iron, dyeing, embroidery, lace, book-illustration, carving, intarsia; and the names of William Morris, Walter Crane, G. T. Robinson, Somers Clarke, Stephen Webb, F. Madox Brown, J. H. Pollen, and other promoters of the Arts and Crafts Exhibitions, are sufficient guaranty of the efficient manner in which each subject is treated.

Mr. Somers Clarke draws attention to the fact that "a sculptor would think it a condescension to execute what, for want of a better name, we must call decorative art"; and very possibly he is right as regards some Europeans, but in France this is not so. A French sculptor will certainly spend "equal zeal on a door, a pulpit, or a tomb," and in this narrowly follows in the steps of the great Florentines. But these Arts and Crafts essayists have few good words for French art or artists, even French furniture finding but scant praise from them. And yet, surely, there are other cabinet-makers of French nationality besides Boule who are worthy of mention for their perfect craftsmanship. Another curious omission is wrought-iron work, which surely deserved an essay as much as cast-iron.

One thing insisted upon by several of the writers is the superiority of bright colors to faded ones, a dogma which will surprise many persons, and which ought to bring dismay into the camp of the worshippers of our "artistic material" providers. Rightly or wrongly (the latter seems to be the fact), all the terrible dark sage-green papers and carpets were looked upon, a few years ago, as the perfect embodiment of correct taste as taught by William Morris; and we who admired the beautiful gray-panelled walls of Mme. de Sevigné's rooms in the Hotel Carnavalet were consigned to the limbo of bad taste. Well, times have changed, and sage-green and dimly dark rooms, with innumerable death-traps in the shape of tiny tables scattered about, are now taking our places in the aforesaid limbo. So much the better. Perhaps in another decade or two, our books may have their pages cleanly and evenly cut again, and so defeat the ravages of smoke and dirt, besides enabling us to turn their leaves hurriedly, as is needful in these breathless times.

In the meantime, every cultured amateur, and the uncultured also, should possess himself of this little volume, for it is an "enquire within," with satisfactory information upon most branches of decorative art.



BALTIMORE MUNICIPAL ART SOCIETY.

THE Baltimore Municipal Art Society, which was organized under favorable auspices during the early part of the present year, has now a large membership, and a limited amount of funds at its disposal for the various objects named in its Constitution and By-laws.

For the purpose of increasing general interest in its work, and of enlisting further active coöperation from both individuals and the various art and literary organizations already existing in the city, it is proposed to hold a special annual conference of the Society in the

¹"Arts and Crafts Essays": Longmans, Green & Co., London and Bombay. 2s. 6d. net.

coming autumn, open to the public, for which purpose McCoy Hall has been kindly offered. It is hoped that the proceedings of this conference, which will extend over two days and will consist of several meetings of informal character, may be made thoroughly attractive to all persons in any way interested in art matters, and more particularly in the efforts to give to Baltimore, both in its parks and squares, as well as on the interior of its public buildings, additional objects of distinctly artistic merit, for which there appears to be not only large opportunity, but in many instances urgent need.

Three special topics, among others, will probably be considered during the conference, namely:—

1. Open spaces and minor parks.
2. Mural decoration of public buildings.
3. Occasional exhibitions and proper rooms for them.

It is expected that several distinguished representatives from other cities, men of recognized authority and able exponents of their special topics, will be present with prepared papers or addresses, the subjects of which may be interestingly illustrated, and direct reference and application made to Baltimore's possibilities and needs for more artistic development and improvement in its public places.

THE SKETCH-CLUB OF NEW YORK.

THE first regular monthly meeting and dinner of the Sketch Club of New York was held Saturday, October 21, at the "Du Doré" where the formation of classes and the coming year's work were discussed.

ADOLPH MERTIN, Recording Secretary.



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

ACCEPTED MODEL AND ORIGINAL SKETCH FOR PEDIMENTAL GROUP: APPELLATE COURT-HOUSE, NEW YORK, N. Y. MR. C. H. NIEHAUS, SCULPTOR, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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

A COMPETITIVE DESIGN FOR THE MINNESOTA STATE-HOUSE, ST. PAUL, MINN. MR. BRUCE PRICE, ARCHITECT, NEW YORK, N. Y.

TOMB OF DANTE ALIGHIERI, RAVENNA, ITALY. PIETRO LOMBARDO, SCULPTOR.

For descriptions of this and the following named tombs, see article elsewhere in this issue on "Santa Maria dei Miracoli."

TOMB OF BISHOP ZANETTI IN THE CATHEDRAL, TREVISO, ITALY. TULLIO LOMBARDO, SCULPTOR.

TOMB OF JACOPO MARCELLO IN THE STA. MARIA GLORIOSA DEI FRARI, VENICE, ITALY. PIETRO LOMBARDO, SCULPTOR.

TOMB OF THE SENATOR AGOSTINO ONIGO IN THE CHURCH OF S. NICCOLO, TREVISO, ITALY. PIETRO AND TULLIO LOMBARDO, SCULPTORS.

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

MAIN STAIRCASE-HALL: THE GUILDHALL, CAMBRIDGE, ENG. MR. JOHN BELCHER, ARCHITECT.

This plate is copied from *The Builder*.

[Additional Illustrations in the International Edition.]

THE TOWN-HALL, TANGERMÜNDE, PRUSSIAN SAXONY.

[Gelatine Print.]

THE town of Tangermünde, on the River Elbe, in Prussian Saxony, occupies a prominent place among the towns of the "Altmark," distinguished for the numerous examples of mediæval brick-architecture they contain. As early as the twelfth century, the Ascanian Margraves erected a castle here, which, in their feuds with the Wendish frontier-tribes, served them as a point of vantage. Later on, Emperor Charles IV, of the house of Luxembourg, chose Tangermünde for his favorite seat, and had the old

castle repaired and put in splendid condition. Still later, the Margraves of the Hohenzollern dynasty frequently held court here, until Berlin became the capital of their dominions. This proved a severe blow to the thriving town, from which it never afterwards recovered. Among the buildings dating from the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries that survived the havoc wrought in Tangermünde by the terrible Thirty Years' War, which destroyed many of the most interesting old structures, perhaps the most attractive is the Town-hall (of which our plates show two outside views), composed of two wings meeting at right angles, the larger one dating from the beginning, the smaller one from the end, of the fifteenth century. On the former, fronting upon the market-place, glazed brick of a dark-green color is largely used for decorative purposes, while the latter wing was erected at a time when glazed brick had gone out of fashion. In 1617, when a general conflagration laid waste a considerable portion of the town, the Town-hall suffered severely, the flames consuming not only parts of the building, but also all of the valuable archives contained therein. Not until after 1840 were the destroyed portions rebuilt, under the capable direction of Herr Stüler, Conservator of the State Monuments of the Prussian Monarchy. The entire north side of the building, with the arcaded loggia and stair-tower, was then erected, forming an organic addition in well-studied harmony with the older portions.

SIDE AND REAR VIEW OF THE SAME.

[Gelatin Print.]

OFFICE FIREPLACE: HOTEL MANHATTAN, NEW YORK, N. Y. MR. H. J. HARDENBERGH, ARCHITECT, NEW YORK, N. Y.

[Gelatin Print.]

"GLENCOE" WELLS, SOMERSET, ENG. MESSRS. ERNEST GEORGE & PETO, ARCHITECTS.

THE QUEEN'S TEA-ROOM: THE HAGUE, HOLLAND.



EXCESSIVE VIBRATIONS FROM ELECTRICAL POWER-HOUSE RESTRAINED.—Samuel C. Bowden, who has been a yearly tenant since 1895 of the building, 121 East Twelfth Street, adjoining the power-house of the Edison Electrical Illuminating Company, and has rented rooms to transient and permanent lodgers, brought an action to restrain the company from such use of its machinery as to interfere with his tenancy. On the trial, before Justice Russell in Supreme Court, Special Term, Mr. Bowden averred that the use of the company's machinery and appliances had greatly depreciated the value of his tenancy by the vibrations in his building, the noise, falling soot, cinders, and water from condensed steam. Justice Russell recently rendered judgment for the plaintiff, enjoining the overloading of the company's machinery so as to produce unusual vibration or noise, and the perceptible deposit of water on Bowden's premises, whether from condensed-steam or tank overflow. The Court also awards \$250 damages. Justice Russell said he was satisfied from the evidence that the customary use by defendant of its generating power has been reasonable, and departure therefrom only occasional, caused by overloading or carelessness. Mr. Bowden's building was old and out of repair, and its depreciation of rental value was merely caused by its undesirability for living purposes on that account, and the lessening availability of residence in that locality. "It will not answer," the Court said, "to use the discretionary power of injunction to stop a large industry of public utility, unless the occasion requires such extreme relief. It has a right to use its plant for effective generation of electricity, with the reliance that adjacent buildings are fairly protected in construction and stability from harm on account of reasonable use, and are tenanted by individuals of ordinary nerve hardihood. It may, within the lines of such reasonable use, advance its enterprise according to increase of opportunity and invention, and is not compelled to remain stationary solely on account of adjoining buildings, provided the boundary of reasonable use is not overstepped. A tenant has the reasonable right to be satisfied with his location, and renew his lease from year to year. But he must have in view the burdens which contiguity to machinery must bear to the tenancy, present and prospective, of business enterprises in that locality. Deliberate choice to stay bears strongly on his perception of the reality and magnitude of the evils of his environment. Adjusting the rights of the parties, any restraint upon the defendant must be against excessive exercise of its right to generate electrical light and power, and not against its customary use. Though an excess in the past has been merely occasional, it may require restraint, if the course of the past is followed, and of that alone we have knowledge. Such possibility or probability may wisely call for a restraint which will tend to insure continual watchfulness and prevention of injury. The humblest home or business is entitled to the protection of the law."—*N. Y. Times*.

CHIMNEY FIRES.—Defective flues are responsible for a far greater number of fires and consequent loss to owners or to insurance companies than is generally understood, and at this time of the year a warning is timely. According to the carefully-kept *Chronicle* fire-tables, there have been 200,384 fires in this country in the fifteen years

ending with 1898, of which 36,576, or a little over fourteen per cent, were credited to defective flues. The *Insurance Press* expresses the opinion that 20 per cent of the insurance losses are due to this cause, and says if one-half the amount were saved it would allow a 5-per-cent reduction in premiums on the class of property exposed and properly protected.

LUMBER IN THE DEWEY STANDS.—The New York *Lumber Trade Journal*, in one of its recent issues, gives an estimate of how much lumber was used in the stands for the Dewey parades, and places the amount at 7,758,904 feet. The *Lumber Trade Journal* has, it says, made a fairly complete canvass and adds that the stock was furnished by thirty-five concerns. With an average value of \$22.50 per 1,000, which it says is a very conservative estimate, the total cost of the lumber was \$174,575.32.

PEPPERMINT FROM SEWAGE-FARMS.—Considering the part that peppermint has played already, in securing the detection of defective plumbing, it is interesting to learn that the usefulness of this humble herb is to be of benefit to sanitary well-being in quite another field, for, as the *London Telegraph* says, "Peppermint is reviving the drooping spirits of the depressed agriculturist. So profitable has the Sutton Urban District Council found its cultivation that it has determined to add two more acres to the area at present devoted to that fragrant plant. The body mentioned has paid great attention—more than most local authorities—to the utilization of sewage, and peppermint is one of the products of the land where this is turned to profitable account. Last year there were four acres under cultivation. When the plant is cut and dried, the leaves are distilled, and the oil thus obtained finds a ready market. The yield of this odorous liquid was 119 pounds."

LUMBERMEN SECURING UNSURVEYED LAND.—It has just been discovered in Minnesota that lumbermen are securing some of the most valuable timber-lands in the northern part of that State for almost nothing, and are doing it legitimately, too. During President Cleveland's administration he was much interested in the matter of preserving the forests, and a number of large forest-reservations were made by him, mostly in the West. On the lands thus reserved there were a good many settlers, and to compensate them for the loss of their lands they were given forestry scrip. Owners of this scrip could locate on land anywhere in the United States, whether surveyed or not, and it was the first scrip ever issued entitling its holder to locate on unsurveyed lands. By the purchase of this scrip, the lumbermen have entered upon the choicest of the pine-lands in the unsurveyed portions of the State, paying \$2 to \$4 per acre for land that is worth many times the larger sum. There is no way to prevent this, as the holders of the scrip are allowed to sell it, and the purchasers acquire the rights of those to whom it was issued. It is suggested that an appeal be made to Congress, but before that body can act the best part of the unsurveyed pine-lands will have been acquired by the timber-men.—*N. Y. Evening Post*.

RECENT DISCOVERIES AT CARTHAGE.—M. Gauckler, an eminent archaeologist, under the auspices of the French Government, has recently been conducting some excavations on the site of ancient Carthage. His efforts for some time have been confined to the Temple of Jupiter Ammon, where, in the farthest corner and in the lowest stratum, he found three marble statues in almost perfect condition. One of the statues, which represents the goddess Ceres, it is claimed, worthily rivals the Melos Venus. Time alone can justify that claim. A second statue is also a Ceres, but of inferior beauty; the third is a veiled priestess. The statues were found in a vault, the entrance of which was closed and entirely concealed by a mosaic. These statues are but a few of the many relics recently excavated. Tiles, coins, lamps, etc., were found near the surface while the ground was being plowed preparatory to excavating. Five feet down were found Byzantine tombs, and in a lower stratum a Roman house, presumably of the Constantine period. The mosaics in this house were of great interest; two of them were removed to the Museum of Bardo. It was then discovered that they concealed chambers still more ancient, and in one of these were found the three statues, which are considered the finest examples of classical art discovered within this generation.—*The Art Collector*.

THE ORIGIN OF PEW-RENTS.—When did the practice of charging pew-rents begin? The question cannot be precisely answered, but some accounts which date back to 1533 show that the principle of allotting sittings to particular people and charging for the same was then in force. "In ye church at Whalley" there was a dispute regarding a very large square pew known as St. Antony's cage, which belonged to the Towneley family, lords of the manor, and other pews near to it. The dispute was referred to the arbitrament of Sir John Towneley, the lord then living, and his award was as follows: "My man, Shuttleworth of Hacking, made this pew, and here will I sit when I come to church. And my cousin, Trowell, shall make one behind me if he chooses, and my sonne, Sherbourne, shall make one on the other side, and Mr. Catterall behind him, and for the residue the use shall be first come, first speed, and that will make the proud wives of Walley rise betimes and come to church." And such is the fashion of the pews at the present day. At St. Lawrence's Church, Reading, there is an entry, under date 1547, for reforming the mayor's pew for the magistrates' wives. In 1736 the church-wardens decreed that women occupying seats in certain favored positions should pay 4d. each. For still better positions near the pulpit the charge was 6d. At Dorchester, in 1625, Robert Polden's wife is noticed as paying 1s. 6d. for a seat in the "women's square." So there is reason for believing that originally pew-rents were charges made every time particular seats were occupied. It is easy to see how such a charge would become commuted to a yearly rent when persons wished always to have a right to a particular pew.—*Church Family Newspaper*.

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

ADVERTISERS' TRADE SUPPLEMENT.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1899.

VOLUME LXVI.
No. 1245

THE COLLIS CIRCULATING VALVE.

THE Collis Valve is not a new or untried device, but has long been experimented with by the ablest men in the heating business, and in placing this valve on the market we are offering a valve whose merits have been proved.

This valve when attached to a radiator enables a perfect circulation of dry steam at all times up to the seat of the valve.

Only one valve is required for a radiator and the circulation will be active and positive, whether the valve is open, partly open, or closed.

Heating surfaces can be warmed much

mings of the regulating system that may be used.

The Collis Valve is made in the following sizes:—

1½" to radiator, ¾" x ¾" steam and return, which will supply radiators or coils up to 60 square feet of surface.

1½" to radiator, 1" x 1" steam and return, which will supply radiators or coils up to 100 square feet of surface.

2" to radiator, 1½" x 1½" steam and return, which will supply radiators or coils over 100 square feet of surface.

These valves are made of the best steam-metal, are extra heavy, contain all the improvements, and are manufactured, tested and

Third.—Divide by the radius (one-half of the diameter), expressed in inches, and the result shows the pressure in pounds per square inch.

If a safety factor of six is allowed, divide the above result by six. Example: A tube 4 inches outside diameter, No. 8, B. & S. gauge, made of metal, 40,000 per square inch tensile strength, shows 428 pounds pressure per square inch, as follows:—

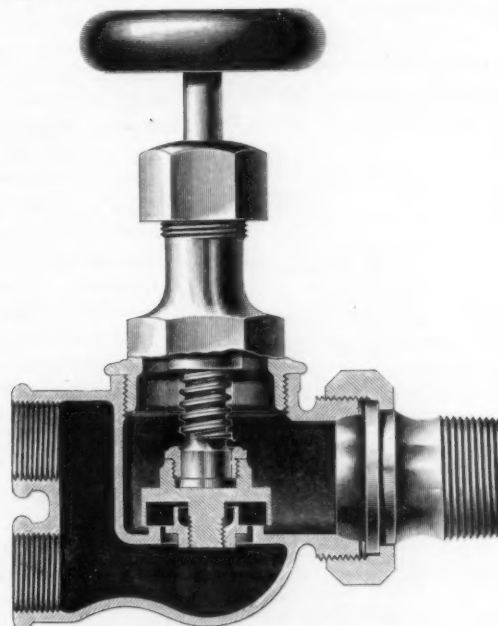
40,000 lbs. per square inch.
.1284 or No. 8 B. & S. thick.

½ diam. of 4-in. tube = 2 in. 5136.0000

Factor of safety, 6) 2568.0000

428 lbs. pressure per sq. in.

The following is a partial list of well-known



The Collis Valve.

more quickly and effectively when steam is turned on at the radiator, and the usual hammer which takes place when steam is turned on is prevented.

Radiator connections can be neatly and mechanically run above the floor and attached to the valve without making them unsightly.

With this valve there is a complete circulation in the apparatus when radiators are disconnected, and they can be disconnected and reconnected without shutting down the whole system. This will be found very convenient when using radiators for temporary heating in new buildings, etc.

The Collis Valve can be adapted for use with any of the automatic heat-regulating systems by removing the regular bonnet and substituting the diaphragm bonnet and trim-

inspected in the same careful manner as our regular radiator valve.

JENKINS BROS.,
NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE STRENGTH OF TUBING.

THE following is a rule for estimating safe limit of bursting pressure for brass and copper tubing, pounds per square inch.

First.—Ascertain the tensile strength of the metal in the tube, which will vary according to the quality and temper. (Reports of Physical Tests of Copper and Brass Tubes on pages 77, 78 of our regular Catalogue, which will be sent upon application, show maximum strengths.)

Second.—Multiply the tensile strength by the thickness of the metal in inches, or decimal parts of an inch.

vessels on which their Seamless Tubing has been used:—

United States war-vessels:—

"New York"	"Dolphin"
"Maine"	"Terror"
"San Francisco"	"Castine"
"Puritan"	"Atlanta"
"Detroit"	"Massachusetts"
"Newark"	"New Orleans"
"Bennington"	"Prairie"

United States revenue-cutters:—

"Algonquin"	"Onondaga"
Transatlantic steamers:—	
"St. Paul"	"Waesland"
"Illinois"	"Kensington"
"Pennsylvania"	"Ohio"

also tubes for locomotives built for the Midland railways of England, the Imperial railways of Japan, and many of the leading railways in the United States.

Atlas PORTLAND CEMENT

Guaranteed to be Superior to any Imported or Domestic Cement.

Used Exclusively in the Following New York Buildings:

HAVEMEYER BUILDING
ST. PAUL BUILDING
AMERICAN SURETY BLDG.
BANK OF COMMERCE

SINGER BLDG.
UNIVERSITY CLUB
N. Y. LIFE INS. BLDG.
STANDARD OIL BLDG.

JOHNSTON and PRESBYTERIAN BLDGS.

Atlas Cement Company

143 LIBERTY STREET
NEW YORK

The above rule is furnished by Messrs. Merchant & Co., Inc., of Philadelphia, New York and Chicago, who make all their seamless brass and copper tubes perfectly round, and of uniform thickness circumferentially, solid, smooth, and free from cracks or surface-defects detrimental to strength; and each tube given a test of internal hydrostatic pressure of 500 pounds per square inch.

The brass tubes have a maximum tensile strength of 40,000 pounds per square inch, and when made with 60 pounds of copper and 40 pounds of zinc, stand bending on themselves, and flanging, both hot and cold, without fracture; and when made in other proportions of copper and zinc, stand bending upon themselves and flanging cold, without fracture.

The copper tubes are made of absolutely pure copper, and have a maximum tensile strength of 30,000 pounds per square inch, and stand flanging to one-third of their diameter — and bending, flattening, turning inside-out, or any other coppersmith's work, without fracture.

Report of analysis showing percentage of pure copper contained in our Seamless Copper Tubes: Copper, 99.858 per cent.

MERCHANT & CO., INC.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE Berlin Iron Bridge Company, of East Berlin, Conn., are shipping to Mexico the structural iron material for the roof for a building 80 feet wide and 255 feet long. This roof is to be erected on masonry walls, and the building is to be used for a paper-mill for the San Rafael Paper Company, city of Mexico. This is a duplicate of work furnished these parties something over a year ago.

CONCRETE FIREPROOF FLOORING.

THE Berger Manufacturing Co., of Canton, O., will be pleased to send to interested persons a set of water-colors illustrating their different methods of concrete fireproof floor-construction; also their luminous sidewalk-lights. To prospective builders of fireproof-structures they will be pleased to submit figures on their line of work. They call special attention to their Multiplex Steel-plates, which are of different depths and gauges to suit the different lengths of spans and loads to be carried. One great advantage this construction has over any other is that no centring is required, and therefore any contractor is able to set the plates and do his own concreting. These plates can be furnished on short notice. The longest span that can be made with the Multiplex Plates is 10 feet.

The main advantage of the suspension-bar construction is in making long spans and in this manner cutting out a great proportion

of the steel necessary for short-span work. These spans can be made up to 18 feet with this system and usually from main girder to main girder can be spanned without any intermediate support, thereby cutting out all cross-beams excepting at columns, so as to tie building together. By this means 25 to 50 per cent of the steel-construction is cut out, and owing to the fact that steel has taken such an advance, this is quite a factor to be considered. One can readily get an idea of the amount of steel that can be eliminated by comparing the two framing-plans issued by the company, which show the typical lay-out table for Multiplex Plates and suspension-construction.

The Berger Sidewalk-light is, probably, superior to anything of this kind on the market to-day. It is intended to be laid in conjunction with cement walks, making a uniform and homogeneous mass over the whole surface, doing away with the uneven expansion and contraction caused where iron frames are used in conjunction with cement and glass. Underneath the space between the ribs it is smooth and level, so that glass can be cleaned and dusted with little trouble. Any cement-contractor can lay these lights without difficulty. The galvanized forms are calculated to carry any given load up to 9-feet span.

This company also manufactures the Economy Partition Stud, and Wall and Ceiling Furring Strips, all of which require no lacing-on of lath with wire. These studs and furring-strips have points punched out on one side, and all that is necessary is to clinch these down over the lath, which is much easier and very much faster and better than by lacing-on with wire. These studs are much more rigid in both directions than a channel.

The company will be pleased to correspond with persons who care to know more fully regarding the different articles they manufacture.

BERGER MFG. CO.,
CANTON, O.

NATIONAL EXPORT EXPOSITION EXHIBIT.

N. & G. TAYLOR Co., Philadelphia, have a very attractive and interesting exhibit at the National Export Exposition, now being held in that city. They show a miniature house-roof covered with the "Taylor Old Style" brand of roofing-tin, one section flat seam and the other a standing seam. There is also to be seen a section of roof covered with tin shingles and tiles made from the same brand of tin. Under this roof is a wall or partition forming the background of the exhibit, and panelled with very interesting photographs of interiors and exteriors of the firm's Tin-plate Works. A handsome picture of old Independence Hall, which is well known to our readers as being covered with this firm's special brand of Terne, the "Taylor Old Style," stands out conspicuously, and there is also a photograph of the White House or Executive Mansion, their brand, the "Taylor Old Style" also being used on this building. The firm also displays old prints showing how tin-plates were made in 1714. They also illustrate the sizes of tin-plates in use in the years 1720 and 1732.

Along the sides of the exhibit, in well-arranged boxes, are piles of boxes of tin-plates representing the firm's well-known brands of bright tin, "Brilliant," tissue-paper packed; "Royal," tissue-paper packed; "Merion," "Linden," and "Almond," and in roofing-plates, their own original brand "Taylor Old Style" extra heavy leaded. This plate is the heaviest coated roofing-tin made; it is also evenly coated, the metal coating being equally distributed over the entire sheet by a special process of their own. This plate is made in the old-fashioned original way that roofing-plates were first made in 1830, and then sold by them. They also show their "Taylor Roofing Tin," "Columbia," "Maple Redipped," "Knoxall" and "Globe" brands.

WATERPROOF BRICK WALLS

Brick Walls can be Made Permanently
Waterproof by the Application of . . .

CABOT'S BRICK PRESERVATIVE

Which enters and seals the pores of the bricks, and therefore cannot crack or peel off as paints do. An indestructible waterproof compound, three times as efficient as linseed oil, and infinitely more durable ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

"I have used your Brick Preservative for several years on all kinds of work and am thoroughly convinced as to its merits. It certainly does all that you claim for it."

JAMES H. WARNER, ARCHITECT,

Lancaster, Pa.

SAMPLES AND CIRCULARS SENT ON APPLICATION

SAMUEL CABOT, 70 KILBY STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

❖ Sole Manufacturer ❖

The boxes are all open for the inspection of visitors. Samples of the materials used in the manufacture are also exhibited, such as tin, lead, palm-oil, cleaning mixture, bran, flour, etc. Their ventilators and their makes of solder, babbitts, type metals, etc., are also displayed.

The firm received bronze and silver medals of award at the Franklin Institute held in Philadelphia in 1874, and also at the Centennial National Exposition in 1876. N. & G. Taylor Co.'s brands are not only a household word throughout the United States, but the firm advises us that their export trade has largely increased.

They issue a very neat photograph of their exhibit, which can be secured free of cost by applying to them.

N. & G. TAYLOR CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

NOTES.

THE Berlin Iron Bridge Company, of East Berlin, Conn., have the contract for a bridge at West Seneca, N. Y. The bridge is 20 feet wide and 117 feet long. It is of the through riveted type of trusses and has steel floor-system.

MERCHANT & Co., INC., of Philadelphia, New York, Brooklyn and Chicago, extend a cordial invitation to every one interested in their line of goods to pay a visit to their exhibit at the National Export Exposition now on in Philadelphia, "Section D-6, Main Building." This company will have representatives there at all times, who will be glad to see all visitors and give them information about the goods they have to offer.

The exhibit itself is a novel one, consisting

of a handsome booth covered with their well-known Merchant's Spanish Tiles, and having two "Star" Ventilators, one of the "Standard" form and the other of the Glass Top "Skylight" form. Above this roof there is an apparatus which distributes water in the shape of rain, so that the visitor has a practical example of the value of good roofing as a protection against the weather.

Within the booth is a full line of the product of their smelting-works, consisting of the largest line of Babbitt Metals produced in America, as well as every description of Solder and Newspaper Metals, also a full sample line of Merchant's High Grade Roofing and Bright Tin-plates, Metal Ceiling; also Brass Tubing, which they handle in very large quantities.

This exhibit will be of marked interest to every one, and is well worth a visit by those interested in the best bright or terne tin, in ventilators, and in the general line of roofing-material, also to the numerous manufacturers and users of machinery who require brass and copper goods and Babbitt Metals.

VISITORS to the National Export Exposition at Philadelphia should not fail to see the exhibit of Harrison Bros. & Co., Inc. It is located in the west arcade, to the right of the auditorium, and may be quite easily found by looking for the revolving, variegated screw. The woodwork forming the back of the exhibit is finished in their Interior Decorative Stain, and their various products are so arranged as to give some idea of the relation of one to the other. The effect is still further heightened by an illuminated cave, formed of crystal alum, at the base of the display.

A copy of a handsome booklet, entitled "A Hundred Years of Good Paint-making," is given as a souvenir to those interested in paints and chemicals.

THE Ludlow Saylor Wire Co., Fourth and Elm Streets, St. Louis, Mo., have just issued and are sending out a new and attractive catalogue of bank-railings, entrance-gates for banks, window-guards, etc., which cannot fail to be a helpful and valuable guide to prospective purchasers of such furniture. Many varieties of their large stock-in-trade are illustrated, described, and prices of the same given. There is much room for choice and tastes; the most palatial can be suited as well and fully as the commonplace.

THE Berlin Iron Bridge Company, of East Berlin, Conn., have the contract for erecting at Yonkers, N. Y., a grand-stand for the Empire City Trotting Club. The contract includes the complete stand. It will be a structure 100 feet wide and 400 feet long. Underneath the main seating-deck will be located a restaurant, refreshment-stands, lunch-counters and retiring-rooms. Located some distance above of the main seating-deck are boxes suspended from the roof-trusses, which adds very much to the desirability of the stand and increases the seating-capacity to a great extent. The structure is to be fire-proof throughout; nothing combustible is to be used. The framework will be steel. Floors will be brick-paving and concrete. The seating-deck platform will be cement and concrete. The roof-covering is to be corrugated-iron. This stand will be one of the largest and best-equipped structures of its kind ever built.

ALSEN'S PORTLAND CEMENT

Highest Quality, Most Reliable, Best Color, Most Enduring Surface, Greatest Bulk to the Barrel.

NOTABLE INSTANCES WHERE ALSEN'S CEMENT HAS BEEN USED BECAUSE OF ITS SUPERIOR QUALITY.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, N.Y.
WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE CO.'S BUILDING, N.Y.
MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.'S BUILDING, N.Y.
AMERICAN SURETY CO.'S BUILDING, N.Y.

ELECTRIC R.R. SUBWAY, BOSTON.
METROPOLITAN SEWERAGE WORKS, BOSTON.
SEA WALL, LAKE FRONT, CHICAGO.
BRIDGES OVER HARLEM RIVER, N.Y.
THE U. S. NAVAL OBSERVATORY, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Alsen's Portland Cement Works, New York Office, 143 Liberty Street.

AGENTS AT BOSTON: WALDO BROS., 102 Milk Street.

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

Reported for the American Architect & Building News

HOUSES.

Patchogue, L. I., N. Y.—Two-st'y fr. dwell.; \$5,000; o., George E. Pasco, 621 Sixth Ave., New York City.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Seventeenth St. and Lehigh Ave., three-st'y bk. & brownst. dwell., 26' x 38'; \$7,000; o. & b., John Loughran.

Portchester, N. Y.—Three-st'y fr. dwell., 64' x 68'; \$10,000; o., Geo. C. Clausen, 2 West End Ave., New York City; a., Henry F. Kilburn, 156 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Rye, N. Y.—2½-st'y st. & fr. dwell., 37' x 60'; \$11,000; o., Benj. F. Watkins, 149 Broadway; a., H. R. Brewster, 45 Exchange Pl.

St. Louis, Mo.—W. Pine St., nr. Taylor St., 2½-st'y bk. dwell., 32' x 48', gravel roof, steam; \$8,000; o., E. H. Hoyt, W. Taylor St.; a., E. A. Manny, Turner Building.

Broadway and Hill St., two-st'y bk. dwell., 40' x 43', slate roof, hot water; \$8,000; o., Mrs. Dorothea Shultz; a., Ernest J. Hess, 817 Lincoln Trust Building.

Webster Park, two-st'y fr. dwell., 42' x 42', slate roof, hot air; \$6,000; o., C. A. Baker, Webster Park; a., Matthews & Clark, Union Trust Building.

Toledo, O.—Two-st'y fr. dwell., 38' x 41', shingle roof, furnace; \$5,500; o., Geo. E. Pomeroy, Madison St.; a., A. B. Sturges, 334 Spitzer Building.

Worcester, Mass.—Perry Ave., three-st'y fr. dwell., 27' x 56'; \$5,000; o., Thomas Harrigan; a., John P. Kingston; b., Frank J. Yates.

Yonkers, N. Y.—Grey Stone Terrace, five 2½-st'y fr. dwells.; \$6,500 each; o., G. W. Newman; a., A. J. Van Sustendael.

MERCANTILE BUILDINGS.

Boston, Mass.—W. Broadway, cor. F St., Ward 15, three-st'y bk. business-building, 48' x 147', flat roof, steam; \$35,000; o., Mass. Gen. Hosp.; b., Geo. G. Baker, 166 Devonshire St.

Chicago, Ill.—Jackson Boulevard, cor. Des Plaines St., eight-st'y bk. commercial building, 100' x 150', comp. roof, steam; \$140,000; o., Wm. F. Grover; a., Frank B. Abbott, 225 Dearborn St.

OFFICE BUILDINGS.

New York, N. Y.—E. Twenty-second St., No. 24, eight-st'y bk. stores, offices & lofts, 25' x 88'; \$85,000; o., W. H. Stearns, 136 Fifth Ave.; a., Chas. A. Rich, 35 Nassau St.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Atlanta, Ga.—Pryor St., three-st'y & base bk. & st. annex to court-house, 104' x 132', tin roof, steam; \$100,000; o., Fulton County; engr., Grant Wilkins.

STABLES.

Boston, Mass.—Acorn St., nr. Commonwealth Ave., Ward 11, four-st'y bk. & st. stable, 80' x 89' x 90', flat roof, steam; \$40,000; o., Lawrence Minot trustees; a., A. S. Drisko.

Dorchester Ave., No. 1221, Ward 21, 1½-st'y fr. stable, 29' x 35', pitch roof; \$1,000; o., Ellen Kehoe; b., D. Campbell, Magdala St., Dorchester.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Rutledge St., nr. Kent Ave., one-st'y bk. stable, 29' x 65', tar & gravel roof; \$2,850; o., L. A. & T. A. McMillan, 40 Penn St.; b., Libby & Keese, 519 Flushing Ave.

Hunterfly Road, nr. Clarkson St., 1½-st'y stable, 36' x 75', shingle roof; \$1,000; o., John W. Mehls, on premises; a., Leonard Bros., 737 Bergen St.

Clifton, Mass.—2½-st'y fr. stable & coachman's aparts., 50' x 100'; \$18,000; o., S. Walker James; b., Jacobs Bros.; a., Julius Schweinfurth, Boston.

Detroit, Mich.—River St., two-st'y bk. stable, 60' x 77', comp. roof; \$3,000; o., Henry Houghten, 806 Hammond Building.

German town, Pa.—Tulpehocken St., bet. Greene & Wayne Sts., 1½-st'y st. stable, 29' x 44'; o., T. W. Tannell; a., Rankin & Kellogg.

New York, N. Y.—Sixty-eighth St., nr. Exterior St., three-st'y bk. stable, 53' x 100' 5"; \$40,000; o., The Central Brewing Co., 532 W. 182d St.; a., Wm. Griesser Construction Co., 11 Broadway.

Inwood Ave., nr. 170th St., four-st'y bk. & st. stable, 28' x 49'; \$10,000; o., Mary Russhon, 170th St. & Inwood Ave.; a., W. C. Dickerson, 149th St. & 34 Ave.

STORES.

New York, N. Y.—Wooster St., cor. Bleeker St., eight-st'y bk. stores & lofts, 25' x 100'; \$75,000; o. & a., H. P. Ritterbusch, 11 Broadway.

Hardware Appropriate to its Surroundings



For Yacht or Club House.

has been a study with us. We have complete lines of Door and Window Trim in every School. We also produce in metal Architect's own designs, and will furnish Special or Proprietary Hardware in any School or for any purpose.

Our No. 16 Catalogue is devoted to Art Metal Work, and will be sent, on request, to all Architects who may not already have received it.

The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.

GENERAL OFFICES:

9, 11, 13 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK.

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Stores Continued.)

East Broadway, cor. Catharine St., eight-st'y bk. & iron stores & shops, 48' 6" x 97' 6"; \$75,000; o., L. Levy, 30 E. Broadway; a., Fred. Ebeling, 354 Grand St.

TENEMENT-HOUSES.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Pacific St., nr. Nostrand Ave., 3 five-st'y bk. flats, 20' 2" x 76' 6", gravel roof, steam heat; \$33,000; o., E. J. Maguire, 52 Herkimer St.; a., A. S. Hedman, Arbuttle Building.

Fifty-first St., nr. 5th Ave., three-st'y bk. flat, 25' x 56'; \$8,000; o., Frank Gelston, 166 Fifty-second St.

New York, N. Y.—Fulton Ave., nr. 170th St., 2 three-st'y fr. flats, 20' x 70'; \$16,000; o., E. M. Bowen, 1044 E. 169th St.; a., Hunter & Murgatroyd, 1046 E. 169th St.

Kelly St., nr. Craven St., 2 three-st'y bk. flats, 21' x 57'; \$16,000; o., G. F. Johnson & Son, 156th & Dawson Sts.; a., W. C. Dickerson, 149th St. & 31 Ave.

Itiner Pl., cor. Park Ave., 4 three-st'y fr. flats, 20' x 64'; \$24,000; o., C. H. Rogers, 711 Tremont Ave.; a., F. Jaeger, 773 Tremont Ave.

E. Tenth St., Nos. 377-379, 2 six-st'y bk. flats & stores, 25' x 80' 9"; \$50,000; o., Well & Mayer, 35 Nassau St.; a., Schneider & Herter, 46 Bible House; b., Jacob Zimmerman, 1123 Broadway.

Pitt St., No. 9, six-st'y bk. flat & store, 24' 11" x 89' 2"; \$20,000; o., Horowitz & Parnas, 27 Canal St.; a., Horenburger & Straub, 122 Bowery.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth St., nr. Brook Ave., 6 five-st'y & base bk. flats, 27' 1" x 84' 9"; \$120,000; o., R. Weinstein, 167 E. 91st St.; a., M. Bernstein, 245 Broadway.

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Tenement Houses Continued.)

Dawson St., cor. Leggett Ave., four-st'y bk. & st. flat & store, 28' 1" x 53' 4"; \$20,000; o., Fred'k McCarthy, 1044 E. 156th St.; a., W. C. Dickerson, 149th St. & 3d Ave.

Cannon St., Nos. 83-85, six-st'y bk. & st. flat & stores, 40' x 82'; \$30,000; o. & b., Balleisen & Wexler; a., Sass & Smallheiser, 23 Park Row.

Avenue B, nr. 6th St., 2 six-st'y bk. & st. flats with stores, one 25' x 65' and one 32' x 65'; \$33,000; o., I. Horowitz; a., Sass & Smallheiser, 23 Park Row.

Norfolk, Neb.—Bk. & st. opera-house building, 60' x 100', comp. roof; \$15,000; o., F. Warrant; a., J. C. Stitt.

WAREHOUSES.

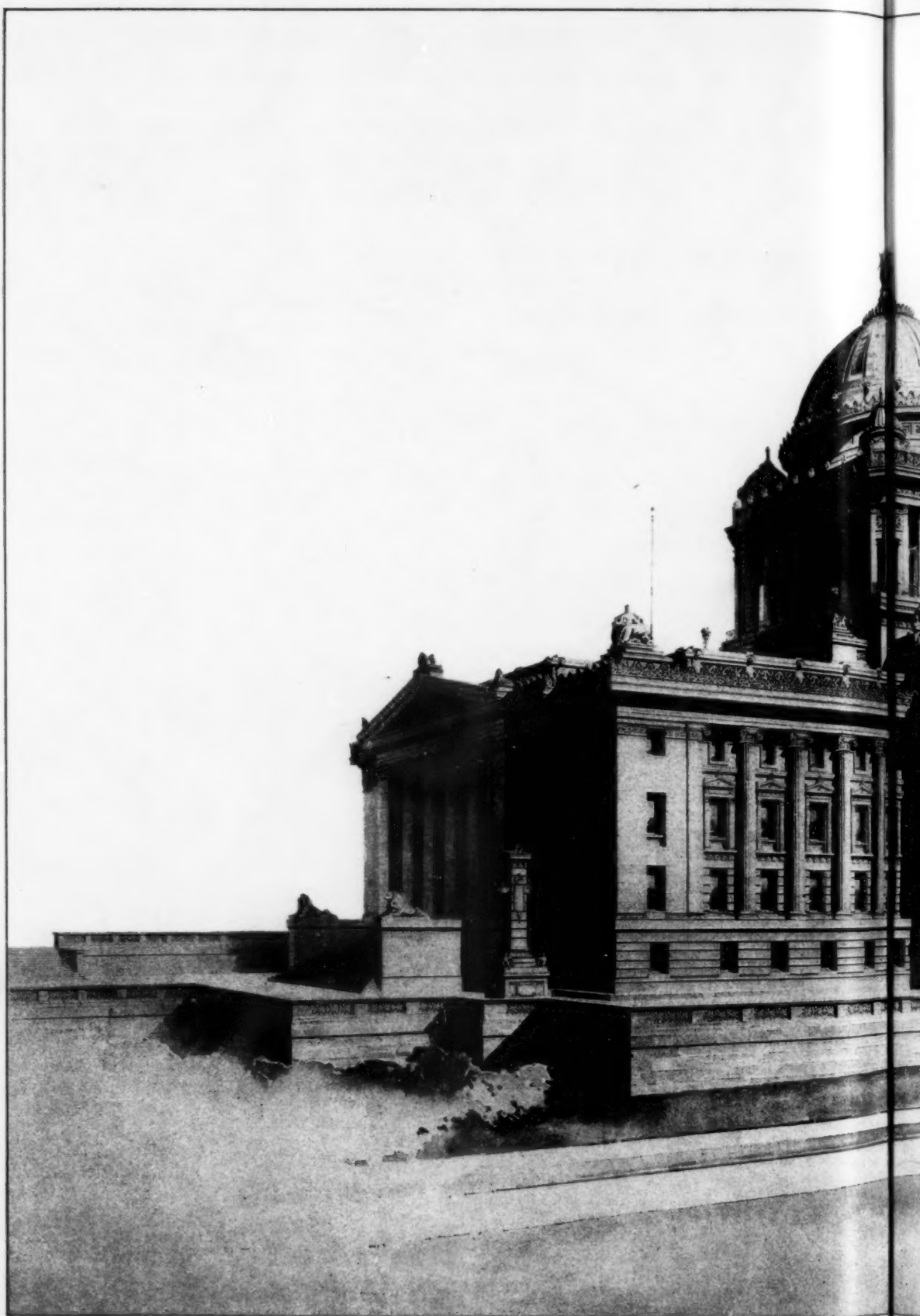
Boston, Mass.—Congress St., nr. L St., Ward 14, two-st'y fr. storage, 46' x 46', steam; \$1,000; o., Metropolitan Coal Co.; b., J. H. Proctor & Son, 67 Milk St.

Bristol St., nr. Albany St., Ward 9, three-st'y bk. storage warehouse, 38' x 74', flat roof; \$15,000; o., Geo. C. Conant; a., b., Morris Gulton, 328 Blue Hill Ave.

New York, N. Y.—E. Tenth St., No. 53, six-st'y bk. store & lofts, 28' 10" x 84'; \$20,000; o., Samuel Sachs, 35 E. 10th St.; a., Schickel & Dittmars, 111 Fifth Ave.

E. Broadway, cor. Catherine St., eight-st'y & base bk. stores & lofts, 48' 1" x 97' 6" x 48' 5"; \$75,000; o., Lazarus Levy, 30 E. Broadway; a., Fred Ebeling, 354 Grand St.

W. Forty-first St., Nos. 107-117, six-st'y bk. & st. lofts & stores, 50' x 188' 6"; \$300,000; o., Alexander J. Halter, 42 E. 41st St.; a., Flemer & Koehler, 11 Broadway.



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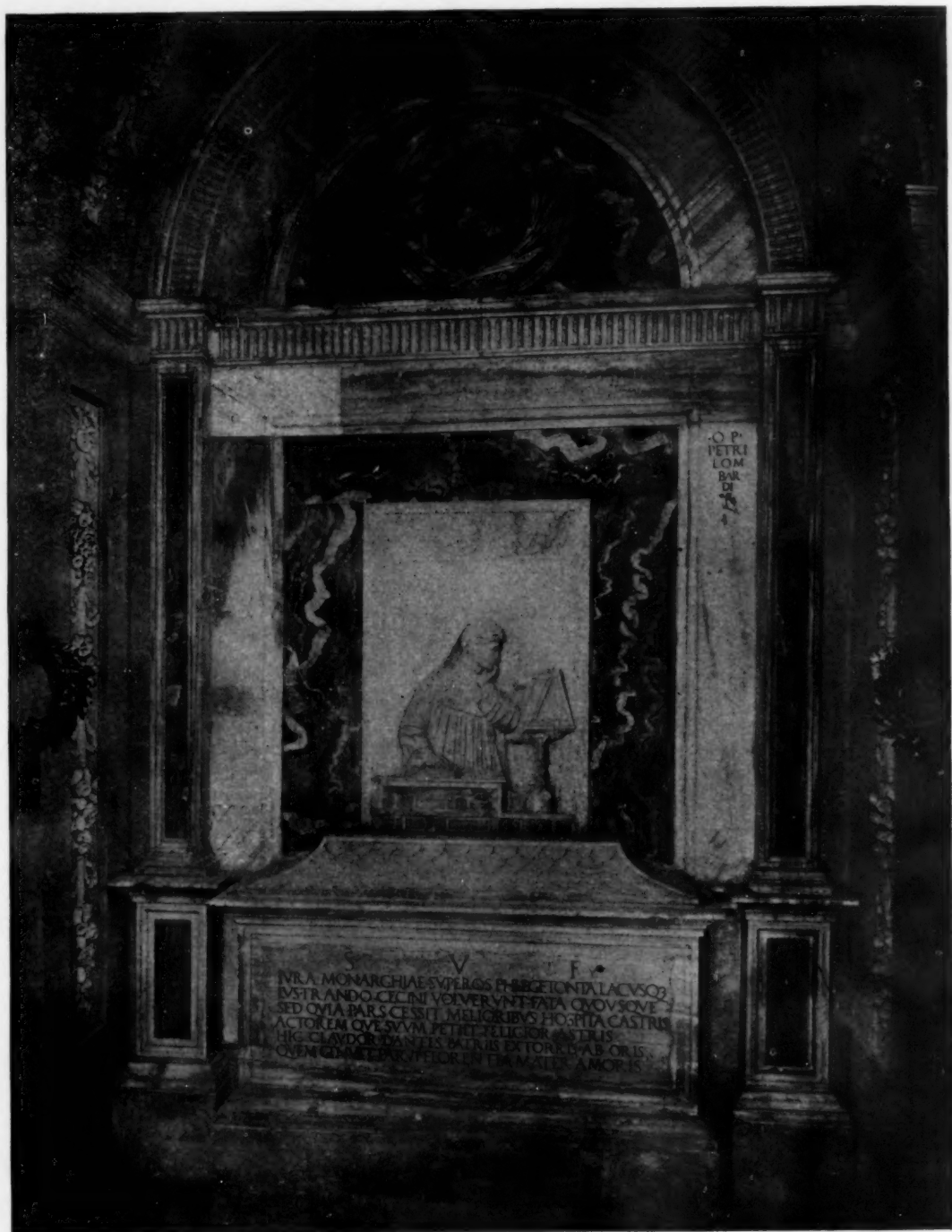


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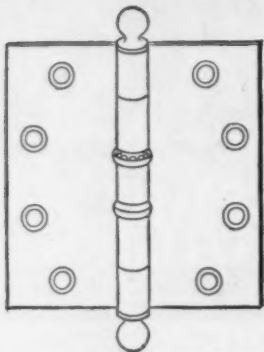
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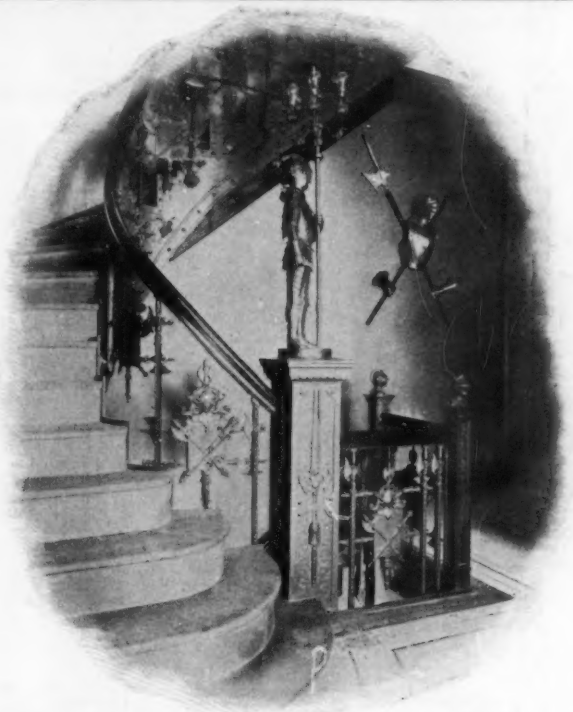
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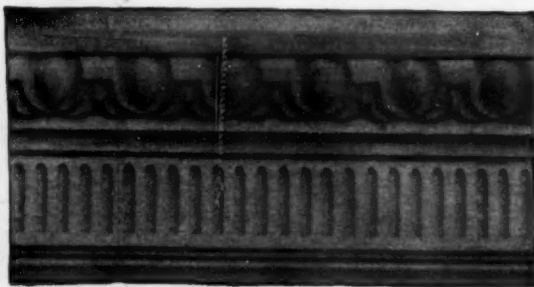
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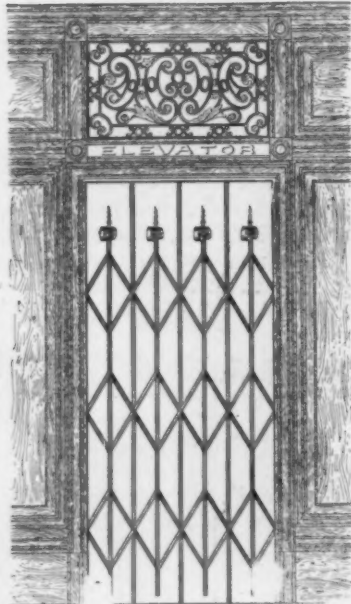


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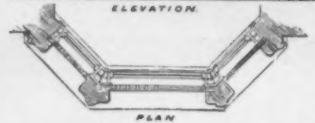
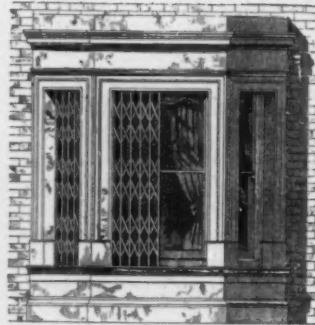
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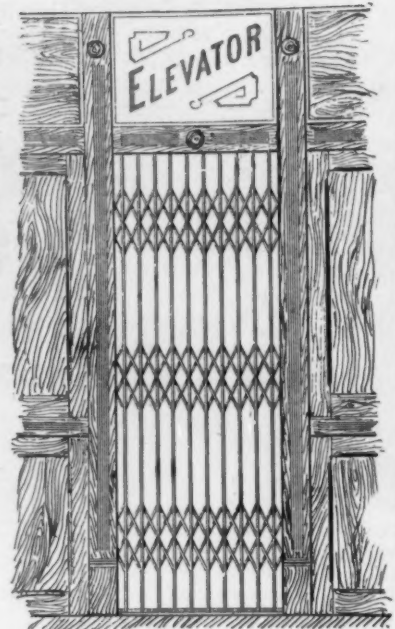
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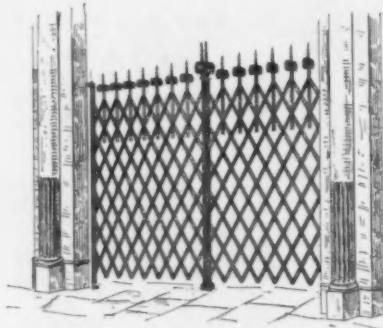
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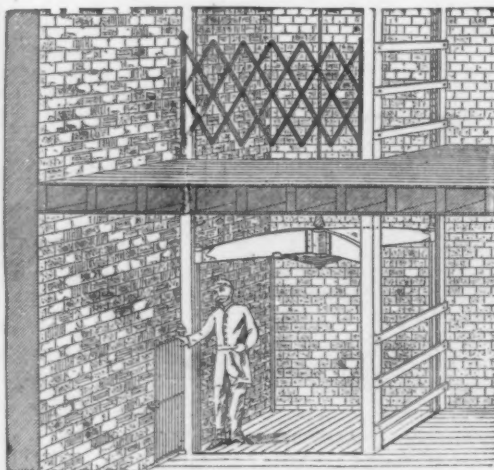
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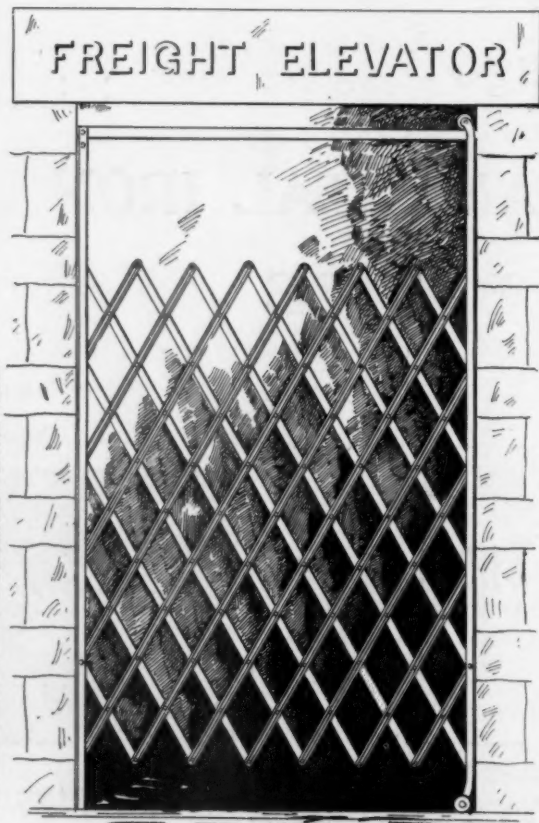
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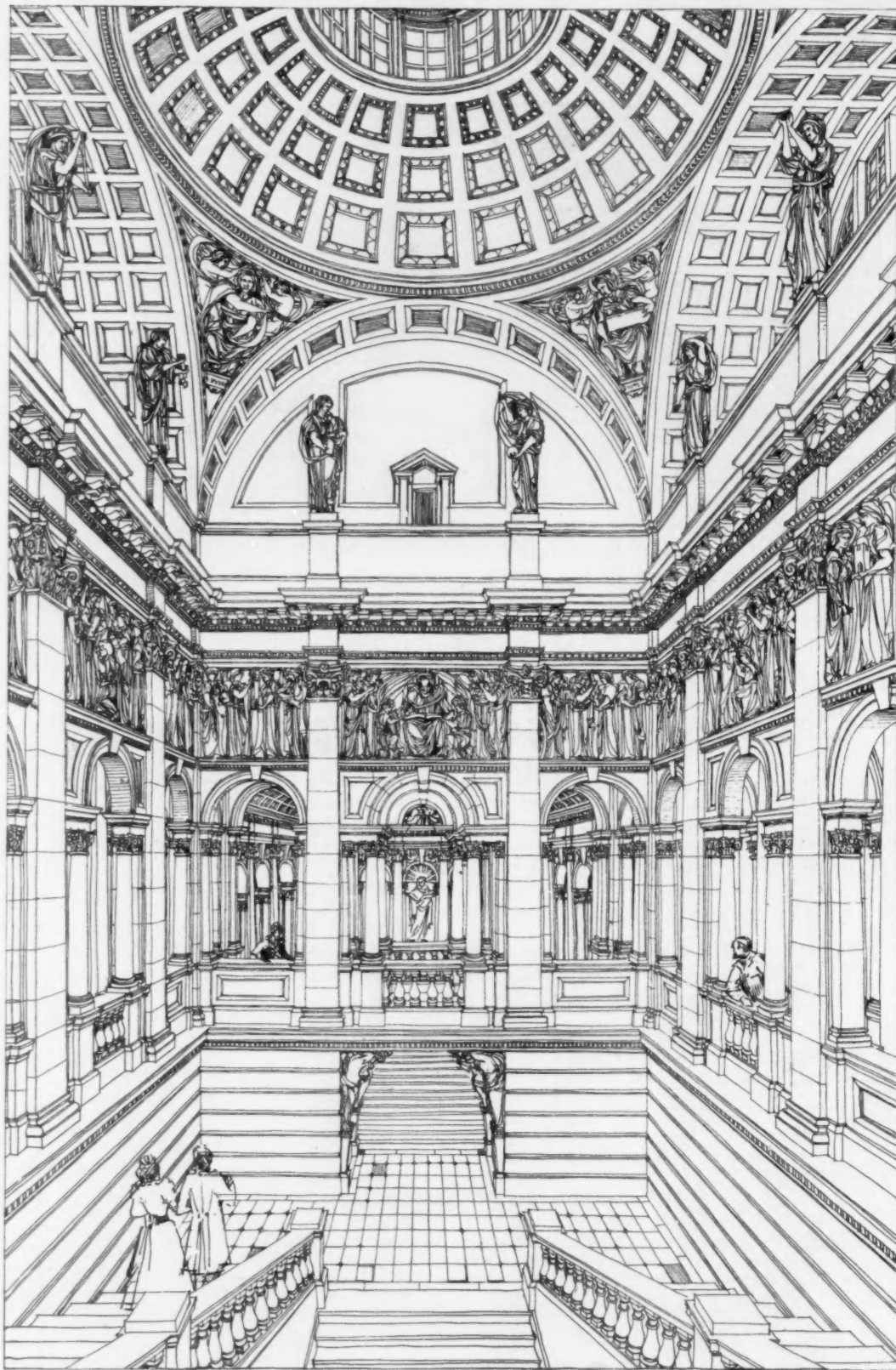
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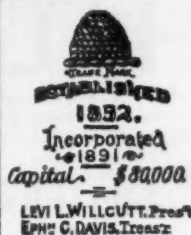
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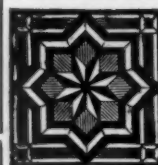
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(Advance Rumors Continued.)

will be two-story and basement, of brick, and will be equipped with the latest improved flash-light switchboard and other modern machinery; cost complete, \$50,000.

East McKeesport, Pa.—Report states that E. M. Butz & Co., Park Building, Pittsburgh, have awarded the contract to George W. Walton for the erection of 60 two-story frame dwelling-houses; cost, \$120,000.

Freehanville, Ill.—It is announced that the buildings of the St. Mary's Training School, which were destroyed by fire recently, are to be reconstructed. Work will be recommenced with the \$50,000 insurance, as the nucleus of a new building fund. County Commissioner James H. Burke, 132 Crosby St., Chicago, President Board of Trustees. Willett & Pashley, Manhattan Building, Chicago, architects.

Ft. Dodge, Ia.—The Iowa Central is about to erect a \$40,000 freight depot.

Great Falls, Mont.—W. G. Conrad has had plans prepared by P. J. Donohue, of Billings, for a bank building; cost, \$25,000.

Hancock, Mich.—Plans have been drawn by Charlton, Gilbert & Demar, Camp Building, Milwaukee, Wis., for a \$50,000 hotel to be erected by the Hancock Hotel Association.

Hanover, N. H.—The trustees of Dartmouth College have voted to build a new dormitory, to be ready for occupancy at the opening of the next college year. It will be colonial in design, and situated just east of Dartmouth Hall. The building will be divided into three sections, and will accommodate about sixty students. It will be heated with steam from the central plant, lighted with electricity and provided with bath-rooms on each floor.

Havre, Mont.—P. J. Donohue, Billings, has drawn plans for a hotel to be erected here at a cost of \$20,000.

Hoboken, N. J.—Ackerman & Ross, 156 Fifth Ave., New York, have been appointed architects for a \$50,000 engineering laboratory to be erected here for the Stevens Institute.

Huntington, Mass.—Two additions are to be built to the Chapin & Gould paper mill, one 35' x 104' and the other 25' x 50'. Both buildings are to be of brick, two stories high. J. H. Tower, of Dalton, is drawing the plans.

Huntsville, Ala.—Arrangements are nearly completed for doubling the capacity of the Dallas Manufacturing Company's mill. \$700,000 will be expended.

Indianapolis, Ind.—John G. Thurtell, 57 Ingalls Block, has completed plans for a ten-story hotel, to be built by a syndicate at a cost of \$500,000. He is also at work on plans for a \$70,000 hotel, to be built in this city.

Dupont & Johnson, Stevenson Building, have drawn plans for a six-story brick factory, 103' x 103'; cost, \$125,000.

Livermore Falls, Me.—Report states that a \$70,000 dormitory is being built at Hebron Academy, a gift from Mrs. Phebe Sturtevant of Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Louisville, Ky.—The Masonic Widows & Orphans, Home is to have a \$50,000 addition.

Madison, Wis.—The George P. Mayer Boot & Shoe Co. will erect a five-story brick factory building on Walnut St.; cost, \$30,000.

McKeesport, Pa.—Report states that a syndicate of business men will erect a \$50,000 hotel on the Greensburg Pike. The structure will be of brick and frame construction, 100' x 300', and two stories high.

Memphis, Tenn.—The Memphis St. Ry. Co. will build a new car-barn, costing \$200,000.

It is stated that the Memphis Street Railway Co. will erect a building, 320' x 430', at Du Bose and Walnut Sts., containing barns, offices, waiting-rooms, etc.; cost, \$100,000.

Middleboro, Mass.—A \$25,000 mercantile building is to be erected by Pierce Bros., at Main and Centre Sts.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Ferry & Clas have awarded contracts for the erection of a residence on Highland Boulevard for Mrs. Fred Miller. It will be in the English Renaissance style, of solid brick with stone trimmings; cost, with barn, \$35,000.

Minneapolis, L. I., N. Y.—The supervisors of Nassau County have adopted a resolution requesting Messrs. Wm. B. Tubby and Seaman & Pittman, architects of New York City, to prepare new plans for the \$100,000 county court-house. A committee will then make the final decision. In a competi-

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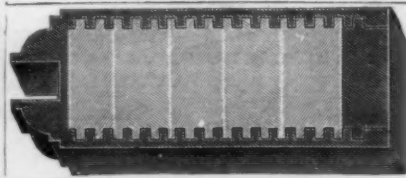
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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

tion, the plans of these parties were chosen from a large number as being the two best submitted.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The plans of Edw. P. Overmire, Lumber Exchange, have been accepted for the Asbury Hospital for the Methodists of the Northwest, to be erected at 9th and 14th Sts. The building will be four stories high, of brick, stone, terra-cotta and steel, and will cost \$100,000.

Report states that the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Co. have purchased the old paper-mill building on the canal and will remodel it into a flour-mill. Plans are now being drawn by William De La Barre, engineer of the company. The whole investment will represent \$100,000.

Mark Fitzgerald, of St. Paul, has drawn plans for a four-story brick building to be erected on 6th St., for the Realty, Care & Improvement Co., 300 Hennepin Ave.; cost, \$40,000.

Plans have been completed by Fred Kees, 603 Kasota Building, for a six-story addition to be built to Donaldson's Glass Block on 6th St. and Nicollet Ave.; cost, \$60,000.

Nashville, Tenn.—It is reported that a \$10,000 addition will be made to St. Thomas's Hospital. Plans are being prepared by J. E. R. Carpenter, Norfolk, Va.

Neenah, Wis.—Report states that the required \$30,000 has been raised for the erection of the new Presbyterian Church.

New York, N. Y.—Press reports state that William Waldorf Astor proposes to erect on the east side of 7th Ave., extending from 116th St. to 117th St., an eight-story fireproof flat building. According to the plans drawn by Clinton & Russell, the structure will be built of brick and Indiana limestone, with terra-cotta and blue-stone trimmings, on a plot 175' x 201' 10", and will cost \$500,000.

By the will of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt \$400,000 is bequeathed to the rector, churchwardens and vestry men of St. Bartholomew's Church. \$200,000 of the amount is left for the erection of a new building for church purposes in said parish.

Paris, Ill.—Turnbull & Jones, 10 McBride Block,

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

Elgin, have drawn plans for a \$40,000 church for the Presbyterian Society. It will be in Gothic style, 100' x 130'.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The William Cramp & Sons Ship & Engine Building Co. will make extensive additions to their already large plant, and have placed the order for the new buildings with the Berlin Iron Bridge Co., of East Berlin, Conn. The new machine shop will be 142' wide, and about 350' long; three stories high. All the floors, including the gallery floors, to be controlled by electric travelling cranes. The building will be of steel framework, the outside walls of brick, and will be one of the largest and most complete machine-shops in the world.

George W. Frederick is demolishing four dwellings to make way for a \$20,000 addition to the morocco factory of Burk Bros., in the rear of Nos. 959-961 N. 3d St. The building will be two stories high, 42' x 106'. It will be constructed of brick, stone and cast-iron.

The Catholic Philopatrian Literary Institute has purchased the building, Nos. 1411-1413 Arch St., for \$85,000. The property will be re-arranged for club purposes, and the Building Committee's plans provide for entirely remodelling the interior, which will be fitted up into an auditorium, gymnasium, swimming-pool, handball-court, billiard-rooms, etc. An additional building will be put up in the rear.

Plans are being prepared for a new church building on the northeast corner of 6th and Tioga Sts. for St. Veronica's Roman Catholic parish.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Rutan & Russell, Tradesman Building, have awarded the contract to William Miller & Sons, 1209 Carnegie Building, for the erection of the Exchange Building for the Pittsburgh & Northside Telephone Co.; cost, \$76,000.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Vassar is to have an infirmiry building, the gift of Mrs. Caroline S. Atwater, of this place, a member of the class of 1877. The infirmiry is given in memory of Mrs. Atwater's father, Charles W. Swift, to whom the college owes much. He is said, more than any other, to have

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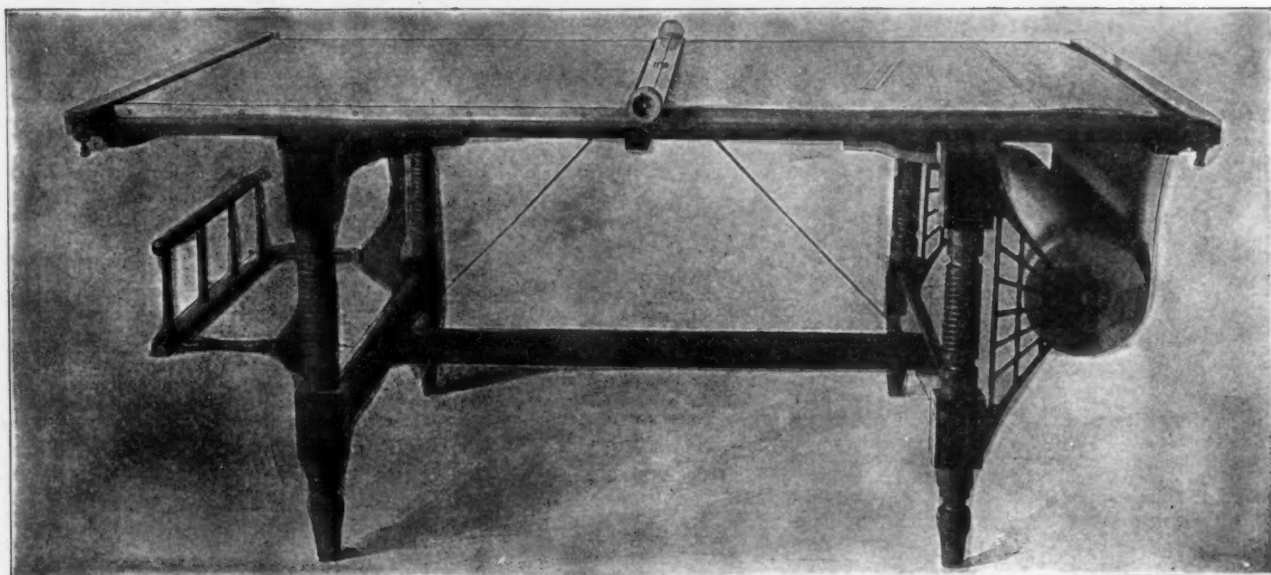
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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

Influenced Matthew Vassar's decision to found a college for women. The building will be ready for use in the fall of 1900.

Rice Lake, Wis.—It is said that the P. H. Parker Mercantile Co. have organized with a capital of \$65,000 to erect a large business building.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—It is reported that the Deseret News Publishing Co. will erect a \$75,000 business block at E. Temple and S. Temple Sts.

Seattle, Wash.—It is stated that the Northern Pacific Ry. will erect a depot and terminal station here, from plans by Cass Gilbert, of St. Paul, Minn. It will be of red stone, three-story, and will cost \$250,000.

South Bend, Ind.—The City Council is stated to have adopted plans for a city-hall to cost \$70,000.

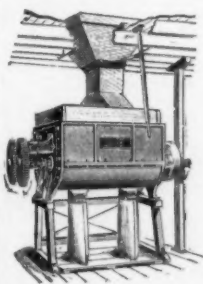
Spokane, Wash.—A church is to be erected by the Roman Catholic Society, to cost complete \$50,000.

St. Louis, Mo.—Thomas P. Miller, president of the St. James Hotel, is forming a stock company for the purpose of erecting a new modern hotel building to take the place of the St. James Hotel, corner of Broadway and Walnut St. The proposed building will cost in the neighborhood of \$300,000. J. L. Weissbecher, Temple Building, has prepared plans for a stone and brick church, 40' x 100', to be erected at the corner of Grand Ave. and N. Market Sts., at a cost of \$80,000.

St. Paul, Minn.—It is reported that Hermann Kretz & Co., New York Life Building, have drawn plans for a two-story brick and stone school-building, to be erected on University and 7th Aves., for the St. Boniface Catholic Society; cost, \$28,000.

Tama, Ia.—A \$15,000 Catholic Church will be erected here.

Tiverton, R. I.—The Bourne Mills Corporation, of Fall River, Mass., desires to build a \$300,000 addition, and will do so adjoining their present mill if the town will grant them an exemption for ten



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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

years, otherwise the mill will be built where an exemption will be granted.

Topeka, Kan.—Wm. H. Barnes, city engr., has prepared plans for the \$75,000 city auditorium.

Tyrone, Pa.—Andrew Carnegie has offered to contribute \$50,000 for a free library at this place.

Winnipeg, Man.—Press reports state that the Canadian Pacific Railway has plans for the proposed hotel, to be six-story, 208' x 320', to include a hotel, train-sheds and general offices; cost complete, \$1,000,000.

Worcester, Mass.—Architect J. W. Patston has made plans for an Odd Fellows' Hall building to be erected on Irving St. Will be four stories high, 75' x 100', and of steel construction. The exterior will be of red brick with Maynard sandstone trimmings. The plans call for copper cornices, a tar and gravel roof, and an elevator. The estimated cost is said to be about \$45,000.

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS.

Chicago, Ill.—Malden St., No. 3133, Sheridan Park, three-st'y bk. & st. addition to dwell., 22' x 46', hot water; \$20,000; o., T. B. Jeffery, 226 N. Franklin St.; a., Robert Berlin, 1212 Tacoma Building.

APARTMENT-HOUSES.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Grand Ave., nr. Prospect Pl., 6 four-st'y bk. flats, 17' 6" x 69'; \$48,000; o., G. G. Baxter & Co., 373 Fulton St.; a., Irving B. Eels, 371 Fulton St.

Columbia Heights, nr. Pierrepont St., seven-st'y bk. flat, 25' x 85' 6"; \$75,000; o., Louis Horowitz, 116 Clinton Ave.; a., F. Jacobson, 51 W. 18th St., New York.

W. Twentieth St., No. 132, six-st'y & base, bk. flat, 25' x 92'; \$28,500; o., A. E. Figor, 1123 Park Ave.; a., G. F. Pelham, 503 Fifth Ave.

Caldwell Ave., cor. Cedar Pl., 3 three-st'y fr. flats, 18' 4" x 62', 69'; \$21,500; o., Wm. Ebeling, Jr., on premises; a., S. J. Best, 816 Eagle Ave.

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(Apartment-Houses Continued.)

New York, N. Y.—E. One Hundred and Forty ninth St., nr. Morris Ave., 2 five-st'y bk. flats, 25' x 60' 6"; \$38,000; o. R. Avolone, 457 E. 151st St.; a. Moore & Lardiedel, 2861 Third Ave.

Seventy-fourth St., nr. Avenue A, 2 six-st'y bk. flats & stores, 25' x 99' 6"; \$75,000; o. Jos. Weiss, 81 Bedford St.

Eighth Ave., cor. 118th St., 2 five-st'y bk. flats & stores, 25' x 51' x 84' 2"; \$49,000; o. Daniel Hennessy, 799 Madison Ave.; a. Neville & Bagge, 217 W. 125th St.

Morningside Ave., cor. 115th St., six-st'y bk. flat, 75' 8" x 118' 9", 138' 3"; \$170,000; o. A. W. Mott, 399 W. 117th St.; a. W. O. Tait, 1238 Madison Ave.

W. Central Park, cor. 92d St., seven-st'y bk. flat, 75' 8" x 120'; \$200,000; o. J. V. Signell, 250 W. 116th St.; a. Neville & Bagge, 217 W. 125th St.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth St., nr. 7th Ave., 20 five-st'y bk. flats, 25' x 85'; \$550,000; o. Dorethea Werbel, 605 E. 142d St.; a. Edw. Wenz, 1491 Third Ave.

West End Ave., cor. 79th St., seven-st'y bk. flat, 102' 2" x 95'; \$225,000; o. A. D. Hyde, 308 W. 51st St.; a. C. Steinmetz, 60 Liberty St.

Boston Ave., cor. 168th St., 2 five-st'y bk. flats, 40' x 89' 9"; \$90,000; o. E. H. White, 985 E. 169th St.; a. Neville & Bagge, 217 W. 125th St.

Madison Ave., cor. 99th St., 2 six-st'y bk. & st. flats, 50' x 110' x 90'; \$200,000; o. & a. Thos. Graham, 1238 Madison Ave.

Ninety-third St., cor. W. Central Park, seven-st'y bk. & st. apart., 50' x 95'; \$85,000; o. & b. E. W. Kilpatrick, 50 W. 67th St.; a. Fred. Jacobson, 54 W. 18th St.

Courtlandt Ave., cor. 160th St., 3 five-st'y & base. bk. flats & stores, 21' x 25' x 77' 4", 75' 8", 87'; \$70,000; o. John Van Dolsen, 133 W. 120th St.; a. G. F. Pelham, 503 Fifth Ave.

Lexington Ave., cor. 95th St., seven-st'y bk. & st. apart., 55' 8" x 91'; \$95,000; o. & b. M. Bernstein, 245 Broadway.

Columbus Ave., cor. 60th St., seven-st'y bk. & st.

COMPETITIONS.

(Apartment-houses Continued.)

Flat, 74' 4" x 75' 5"; \$101,000; o. Harry Chaffee, 29 E. 19th St.; a. J. I. Campbell, 29 E. 19th St.

Yonkers, N. Y.—Linden St., 3 four-st'y bk. flats, 32' x 60'; \$45,000; o. & b. Fielding Gower.

Worcester, Mass.—Portland St., four-st'y bk. & st. apart., 48' x 84'; \$20,000; o. Eli Belisle; a. Barker & Nourse.

CHURCHES.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Two-st'y bk. church, 52' x 70' x 160', slate roof, furnace; \$23,000; a. Anton Dohmen, Metropolitan Block.

St. Louis, Mo.—Park and Peoria Aves., two-st'y bk. & st. church, 75' x 160', slate roof, steam; \$100,000; o. St. Kevin's Church; a. Barnett, Haynes & Barnett, Columbia Building.

CLUB-HOUSES.

Bayshore, L. I., N. Y.—Two-st'y fr. club-house, 82' x 800', to seat 600 to 800 people; \$15,000; o. J. B. Pullis; a. C. E. Brewster.

EDUCATIONAL.

Boston, Mass.—W. Fourth St., cor. E St., Ward 14, four-st'y bk. school, 85' x 127', flat roof, steam; \$85,000; o. City of Boston; b. Connors Bros., 17 Otis St.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Frankford Ave. and Somerset St., three-st'y st. school, 60' 5" x 124'; \$85,000; o. City; b. J. E. & A. L. Penneck.

Worcester, Mass.—Grafton St., bk. & st. school, 81' x 120'; \$30,000; o. City of Worcester; a. J. W. Paterson; b. Urgel Jacques.

FACTORIES.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Wallabout St., nr. Harrison Ave., four-st'y bk. factory, 80' x 84', felt & gravel roof, steam heat; \$25,000; o. Chas. Pfizer & Co., 81 Maiden Lane, New York; a. Th. Englehardt, 905 Broadway; b. John Rueger, 250 Moore St.

St. Louis, Mo.—Bittner and Kenrick Sts., two-st'y

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(Factories Continued.)

fr. & iron factory, 195' x 223', comp. roof, steam; \$30,000; a. Eames & Young, Columbia Building.

Worcester, Mass.—Barber's Crossing, four-st'y bk. & st. factory, 44' x 64'; \$8,500; o. Norton Emery Wheel Co.; a. Frost, Briggs & Chamberlain; b. E. J. Cross.

HOUSES.

Baldwin, L. I., N. Y.—2½-st'y fr. dwell.; \$6,000; o. Geo. Kellogg, Freeport.

Bellport, L. I., N. Y.—2½-st'y fr. cottage, 36' x 75'; \$5,000; o. Aaron Keller; a. F. A. Minuth, 289 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Boston, Mass.—Willis St., nr. Pleasant St., Ward 20, 2½-st'y fr. dwell., 28' x 53', pitch roof, furnace; \$6,500; o. Charlotte A. Powell, 72 Mayfield St.; a. Francis C. Powell.

Monroe St., nr. Hazelwood St., Ward 21, 5 two-st'y fr. dwells., 25' x 55', flat roofs, furnaces; \$25,000; o. a. & b., C. J. Johnston, 80 Monroe St., Roxbury.

Barlton St., Nos. 49 51, Ward 8, two-st'y bk. dwell., 23' x 55', flat roof, steam; \$7,500; o. & b., Bernard Cohen; a. C. A. Halstrom, 7 Exchange Pl. Gaylord St., nr. Washington St., Ward 20, two 2½-st'y fr. dwells., 35' x 48', pitch roofs, hot water; \$12,000; o. a. & b., W. A. Davidson, 190 Harvard St., Dorchester.

Dorr St., nr. Highland St., Ward 21, 4 two-st'y bk. dwells., 18' x 22' x 54', flat roofs, furnaces; \$28,000; o. & b., D. Rubinovz, 119 Beacon St., Chelsea.

Hinckley St., nr. Pleasant St., Ward 20, 2½-st'y fr. dwell., 37' x 39', pitch roof, furnace; \$6,500; o. Charlotte A. Powell, 72 Mayfield St.; a. Francis C. Powell.

Nixon St., No. 19, Ward 24, 2½-st'y fr. dwell., 21' x 29' x 45', pitch roof, furnace; \$5,500; o. Sarah Eaves; a. & b., H. A. Black, 10 Norfolk Terrace.

Bridgehampton, L. I., N. Y.—2½-st'y fr. dwell.; \$7,000; o. John Sherlock; a. James E. Ware, 3 W. 29th St., New York City.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Central Ave., cor. Melrose St., two-st'y & attic bk. dwell., 25' x 44', steam heat; \$8,000; o. John Schuppau, 712 Bushwick Ave.; b. W. Berger, 79 Starr St.

W. Prospect Park, nr. Carroll St., four-st'y & base. bk. dwell., 15' 4" x 75', hot air; \$22,000; o. Edward L. Snyder, 639 Ninth St.; b. P. Cleary, 385 Decatur St.

Norwood Ave., nr. Fulton St., three-st'y fr. dwell., 20' x 60'; \$5,000; o. W. Metzendorf, 96 Chester St.; b. P. Kunzweiler, 170 Magenta St.

Lenox Road, cor. Rogers Ave., 7 two-st'y & base. bk. dwells., 19' 6" x 55'; \$35,400; o. Thos. H. Radcliffe, 824 Fulton St.; a. Lawton & Fields, 95 Lenox Road.

Stuyvesant Ave., cor. Gates Ave., three-st'y bk. store & dwell., 27' 6" x 86', steam heat; \$8,500; o. Sallie Lewis, 617 Willoughby Ave.; a. H. Vollweiler, 483 Hart St.

Bay Thirty-first St., nr. Cropsey Ave., 2½-st'y fr. dwell., 37' 6" x 37' 6", shingle roof, hot air; \$5,000; o. J. W. Trowbridge, Hotel St. George; b. E. G. Vail, Jr., Bay 19th St. & Bath Ave.

Sixtieth St., nr. New Utrecht Ave., 4 two-st'y bk. dwells., 17' 6" x 40'; \$11,200; o. a. & b., Thos. H. Sherman, 20th St. & Terrace Pl.

Neptune Ave., nr. Highland Ave., 2½-st'y fr. dwell., 22' x 43', shingle roof; \$5,000; o. Charlotte P. Munn, Hotel Majestic, New York; a. Parfitt Bros., 26 Court St.; b. Ferguson & Brown, 1357 Rogers Ave.

Fifty-seventh St., nr. 3d Ave., 2 four-st'y & base. bk. dwells., 20' x 71'; \$18,000; o. R. Wilhelm, 191 Fifty-eighth St.; a. Thos. Bennett, 198 Fifty-third St.

Surf Ave., cor. Neptune Ave., two-st'y & attic fr. dwell., 37' x 43'; \$7,000; o. Martha J. Simpson, Sea Gate; a. Parfitt Bros., 26 Court St.; b. Ferguson & Brown, 1357 Rogers Ave.

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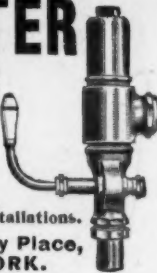
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(Houses Continued.)

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Surf Ave., opp. June Beach 45th St. & Atlantic Ave., 2½-st'y fr. dwell., 37' x 43', shingle roof, hot air; \$7,000; o. Martha J. Simpson, Sea Gate; b. Ferguson & Brown.

Pennsylvania Ave., nr. Fulton St., 2½-st'y fr. dwell., 27' 6" x 36'; \$5,300; o. Lina Bookman, Cypress Ave., Cypress Hills; a. C. Infanger, 2590 Atlantic Ave.; b. Releket, 129 Bradford St.

Chicago, Ill. — Winthrop Ave., Edgewater, two-st'y fr. dwell., 32' x 34', shingle roof, furnace; \$5,000; o. C. M. Moderwell, 1711 Fisher Building; a. Nimmons & Fellows, 1733 Marquette Building.

Freeport, L. I., N. Y. — Three 2½-st'y fr. dwells.; \$15,000; o. Freeport Land Co.; b. Randall & Miller, 16 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

2½-st'y fr. dwell., 50' x 50'; \$9,000; o. a. & b. John J. Randall.

Grand Rapids, Mich. — Fountain St., two-st'y fr. dwell., 42' x 65', shingle roof, steam; \$5,000; o. R. W. Griswold; a. Wm. Williamson.

Joliet, Ill. — Two-st'y bk. dwell., 40' x 60', shingle roof, steam; \$5,000; o. T. S. Davidson; a. J. H. Barnes, Young Building.

Milwaukee, Wis. — Prospect Ave., two-st'y fr. dwell., 30' x 45', shingle roof, furnace; \$6,000; o. Mrs. J. E. Owen; a. H. J. Rotter, 421 Milwaukee St.

Mitchell Heights, two-st'y fr. dwell., 40' x 50', shingle roof, furnace; \$5,000; a. Fred Graf, Matthews Building.

Minneapolis, Minn. — Dupont Ave., No. 1821, 2½-st'y fr. dwell.; \$6,000; o. H. N. Chadbourne; a. McLeod & Lamoreaux.

Newton, Mass. — Oxford Road, Ward 6, two-st'y fr. dwell., 34' x 37', hot water; \$6,000; o. Willard M. Little; b. Chas. M. Little.

New York, N. Y. — E. Eleventh St., No. 232, four-st'y bk. & st. dwell., 22' 4" x 65'; \$15,000; o. St. Mark's Church, Stuyvesant Sq.; a. S. B. Colt, 287 Fourth Ave.

Jerome Ave., nr. 184th St., 2 three-st'y fr. dwells. & store, 26' x 58'; \$15,000; o. Wm. L. Hardy, 167th St. & Grand Concourse; a. F. C. Broynes, 143 W. 125th St.

Valentine Ave., nr. 179th St., 2 two-st'y fr. dwells., 21' x 55'; \$11,000; a. J. William Limer, 2557 Third Ave.

Seventy-eighth St., No. 11, five-st'y st. dwell., 25' x 89'; \$35,000; o. Eliza L. W. Stevens, Hotel Renaissance; a. Clinton & Russell, 32 Nassau St.

Oyster Bay, L. I., N. Y. — 2½-st'y fr. dwell.; \$15,000; o. Fred C. Train, 41 Park Row, New York City; a. R. W. Gibson, 54 Broad St., New York City.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Philadelphia, Pa. — Tenth and Westmoreland Sts., one-st'y bk. & steel power-house, 71' 3" x 172'; \$30,000; o. P. Matthieu & Co.; b. Chas. McCaul; a. Hales & Ballinger.

Tioga St., nr. Richmond St., two-st'y bk. & st. valve-house, 44' 10" x 62' 10"; \$16,000; o. United Gas Improvement Co.; b. J. E. & A. L. Pennock.

Wellesley, Mass. — Four-st'y bk. dormitory, 50' x 128', pitch roof; \$75,000; o. Wellesley College; b. C. H. Dodge; a. Julius Schweinfurth, Boston.

(Continued in Supplement.)

COMPETITIONS.

RESIDENCE.

[At Sacramento, Cal.] Architects are invited to submit plans and specifications for the construction and furnishing of a residence for the governor of the State of California. Said governor's residence shall be erected in the city of Sacramento, and on the grounds of the State Capitol Park. The amount to be expended in the erection and construction of said governor's residence, including the payment for the necessary plans therefor, shall not exceed the sum of \$40,000. The plans and specifications must be delivered to the State Capitol Commission, or to the secretary thereof, at the office of said commission, on or before November 11. For further particulars, apply to HENRY T. GAGE, president. 1245

CHURCH.

[At Lynchburg, Va.] Plans are wanted for a new edifice for the Court St. M. E. Church. Address REV. A. COKE SMITH, D. D. 1245

CHURCH.

[At Roanoke, Va.] Plans for a Catholic church, brick and stone, will be received until December 1. J. J. GARRY. 1245

PROPOSALS.

OAK FURNITURE.

[At New York, N. Y.] Sealed proposals for quartered white oak furniture will be received up to 2 P. M., November 15, at the post-office, N. Y. C., by C. VAN COTT, custodian. 1246

HEATING APPARATUS.

[At Philadelphia, Pa.] Bids are wanted November 11 for a low-pressure hot-water heating apparatus for house A, at the League Island Navy Yard, Pa. MORDECAI T. ENDICOTT, Ch. Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Dept., Washington, D. C. 1245

CONSTRUCTION, HEATING, PLUMBING, ETC.

[At Willets Point, N. Y.] Office of Quartermaster, Willets Point, N. Y. Sealed proposals for constructing, heating, plumbing and gaspiping barrack building will be received here until November 22, 1899. LT. WM. B. LADUE, Q. M. 1246

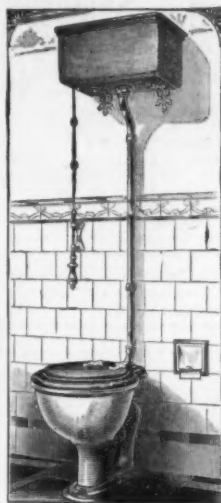
OFFICERS' QUARTERS.

[At New York, N. Y.] Bids are wanted November 18 for 2 brick officers' quarters at the Navy Yard. MORDECAI T. ENDICOTT, Ch. Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Dept., Washington, D. C. 1246

SCHOOL AND WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM.

[At Pima Agency, I. T.] Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until November 9, 1899, for furnishing and delivering the necessary materials and labor required in the erection and completion at the Pima Agency, I. T., of one brick school-house and one sewer and water system. For any additional information apply to this office, or to Elwood Hadley, U. S. Indian agent, Pima Agency, Sacaton, Ariz. W. A. JONES, commissioner. 1245

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PROPOSALS.

Treasury Department, Office Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., October 12th, 1899. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 28th day of November, 1899, and then opened, for the installation of a wiring system for the U. S. Post-office Building at Newport, Ky., in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be obtained at this office or at the office of the Superintendent of Construction at Newport, Ky., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1245

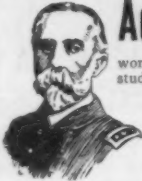
Treasury Department, Office Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., October 11, 1899. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 18th day of November, 1899, and then opened, for the heating and ventilating apparatus, complete in place for the U. S. Court-house and Post-office Building at Norfolk, Virginia, in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Superintendent at Norfolk, Virginia. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1245

Treasury Department, Office Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., October 14th, 1899. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 13th day of December, 1899, and then opened, for interior painting, decorating, etc., for the U. S. Post-office, Court-house and Custom-house Building at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in accordance with the specification, copies of which may be had at the discretion of the Supervising Architect at this office or of the Custodian of the building at Milwaukee, Wis. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1245

PLUMBING.

[At West Point, N. Y.] West Point, N. Y. Sealed proposals will be received here until November 16, 1899, for new plumbing in Cadet Hospital. Address Q. M., U. S. Military Academy. 1245

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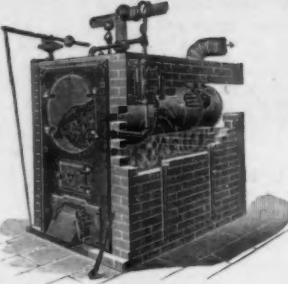


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Professional Ethics.

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. . . CODE OF ETHICS . . .

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ADOPTED BY THE SOCIETY, FEBRUARY 1, . . 1895. . .

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.

SECTION 16. A Member should so conduct his practice as to forward the cause of professional education and render all possible help to juniors, draughtsmen and students.

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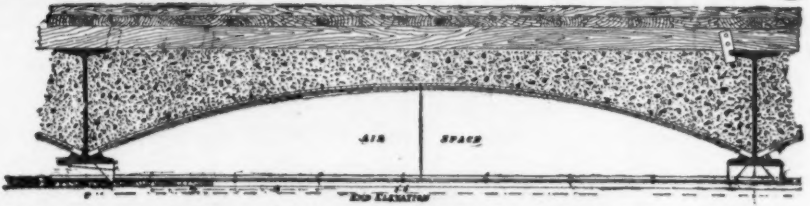
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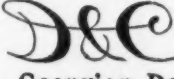
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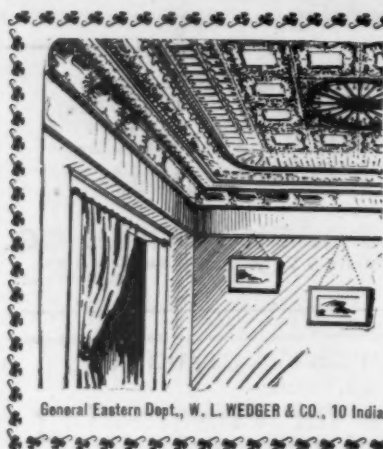
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