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THREE or four months ago we gave private notice to subscribers to our Imperial edition that, probably, with the close of the year that edition would be discontinued, and we now make public confirmation of that statement, and next year shall issue only the Regular and the International editions. The reasons for taking this step are somewhat as follows: For ten years we have, in the International edition, maintained a journal of which the subscription-price was higher than that of any other publication in the world, and the fact that it has been maintained through the hard times and the war times of late years proves that it has been worth the price, great as it was. The International edition was founded, and its price set, on an experimental basis, but as the price was known to be an abnormally high one, it was the intention to lower it at the first opportunity. Circumstances of one kind or another have always prevented us from carrying out this amiable intention until now. On analyzing the situation, it was found that the existence of the Imperial edition stood in the way of making such a reduction in the price of the International as could result in anything but a sheer loss to us, for when it comes to paying an exceptional price, as many men are willing to spend twenty-five dollars as twenty-two or even twenty. Moreover either of these prices was twice that of the Imperial, and we could hardly expect enough subscribers to that edition to take advantage of so slight reduction as would make good to us the great aggregate loss. The Imperial edition has always been a snare and a stumbling-block, since it afforded a middle-term between the Regular and International, forming a seeming measure of quantity for value and establishing a ratio which it was very awkward to maintain, seeing that the component parts of the International editions are constantly varying in all but mere manufacturing cost, which cannot, of course, be made evident to unthinking subscribers. Moreover, it effectually blocked the possibility of allowing the Regular edition to grow and expand, since it was not possible to add to the interest of that edition without bringing it in value too near the

higher priced one. Believing that all subscribers to the Imperial would take the International if they could feel it to themselves worth the money, it seemed obviously unnecessary to maintain the Imperial edition if the better one could be brought within the reach of the subscribers to the latter. The solution, then, appeared to be to substitute for the two expensive editions we have published hitherto, a single edition that should be acceptable to both groups of subscribers. But what we propose is not the substitution, at a lower price, of a third and unknown thing for two things that are already known; it is merely the abandonment of one of them and the continuance of the other — the International — unchanged in all but price. The Regular edition, as we said before, will be continued unchanged in price and make-up.

IT is a gratification to us that more than half of the Imperial subscribers who have replied to our inquiries have assured us of their support in this new step, and we feel confident that those who are still in doubt, or who have already notified us that they must drop back to the Regular edition, will, when the time comes, send in their subscriptions to the International at its new price. This new price we have fixed for the year 1900, on a temporary basis, at sixteen dollars, or, for those who prefer to pay quarterly, at four and one-half dollars per quarter. As this rate implies a loss of nine dollars on each of our present International subscriptions, it implies reciprocally the necessity of having transferred to the International list one and one-half Imperial subscriptions, if even the *status quo* is to be maintained, and this fact we refer to each of the subscribers to the latter edition, and would, at the same time, point out that if our efforts to serve the profession during the last score of years have been merely mischievous, it is now possible to inflict a heavy punishment on us.

AS we recognize that there may be some Imperial subscribers who feel that ten dollars is full worth for any periodical, whatever its contents, we will try to make the change less unpalatable and will include with a full prepaid (\$16.00) subscription to the International edition for 1900, Part V of the "*Georgian Period*" — carriage unpaid — which is to be published about the first of the year.

WE are very glad to learn that the award in the competition for the New York Custom-house, notwithstanding the opposition of politicians, and of certain competitors, some of whom have already withdrawn their protests, while the others have explained that their objections related to the manner of making the award, and not to the award itself, has been confirmed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Gilbert is already at work upon the preparations for carrying his design into execution. It is gratifying also to record that both the Philadelphia and New York Chapters of the Institute passed resolutions recommending the approval of the report of the jury of award; and not only the public, but the profession, will benefit by the honorable manner in which the law, and the agreement made with the competitors, have been sustained by Secretary Gage and his subordinates. Not the least of the advantages gained by this manner of treating the subject is that Mr. Gilbert enters upon his work entirely untrammelled by any promises, favors or influences whatever. He has no one to please or reward in writing his specifications or awarding his contracts, and, so long as he works under Secretary Gage, we do not believe that any material-dealer can have him dismissed if he does not set aside the specifications to use his goods; and, apparently, almost for the first time, a great public building for the United States Government is to be carried out with the same confidence, energy, economy and success that a private building would be. An example of such importance should establish in the public mind the value of the Tarsney Act, and place it beyond the reach of the politicians, who will

assuredly never cease their efforts to assimilate the building operations of the United States Government to those which have made the Albany Capitol and the New York Court-house a public scandal, so long as any hope remains to them.

A STORY is told about a new natural cement, discovered in Florida, which, as it seems to us, would need confirmation, if it were not that it is put forward under the honored name of Mr. Uriah Cummings, whose authority as an expert in natural cements no architect will question. According to the newspaper accounts, the new cement rock occurs in enormous masses on the Apalachicola River, near River Junction. When first exposed, the rock is so soft that it can be cut with a spade, but it soon hardens, and, when burned, is said to form the strongest natural cement known. Its most remarkable peculiarity, however, is that both the rock and the cement made from it are "as white as the finest marble." Considering the urgent demand which has been made by the profession for many years for a strong white cement, which could be used for laying and pointing masonry of light-colored stone, and for making artificial stone of agreeable appearance, it is strange that this product should not have been sooner made known, especially as it is said that "Bricks made of one part of this cement and two parts of white sand are in use in many buildings in the South, and they are extremely hard and beautiful." Considering the facility with which the deposit is worked, and the large amount of it, two billions of barrels, according to Mr. Cummings, being exposed in a single one of the many beds which are said to exist in Florida, the price demanded — a dollar a barrel for the raw material, before burning — is rather ridiculous, and would certainly prevent it from having more than a very limited use; but a cement of the sort described, well burned and uniform, and sold at a reasonable price, would be sure of an extensive market, not only in this country but abroad.

THE Massachusetts State Board of Health has found that the water supplied to the public in the city of Lowell, which is drawn from three wells, acts strongly upon lead, and there have already been many cases of lead-poisoning among the citizens. One-fourth of the practising physicians of the city who replied to the inquiries of the State Board reported that thirty-three serious cases had occurred in their own practice within the eight months preceding the preparation of the Report of the Board, besides many of less importance, in which the symptoms had been removed by discontinuing the use of the water. By testing water drawn from house pipes, an average of one-quarter of a grain of lead per gallon was found, where the houses were supplied from two of the wells. The third well, or group of wells, appears to furnish water which acts less rapidly on lead than the others, but even this water would dissolve a dangerous amount if left to act upon lead house pipes over night. As one-quarter of a grain per gallon is eight times as much as the quantity of lead regarded by the State Board as dangerous, and as this proportion is likely to be very much increased in the water first drawn in the morning, which has been standing in the warm house pipes all night, the State Board has called upon the local authorities to investigate the matter at once; and, meanwhile, advises the people of Lowell to abandon the use, for cooking or drinking, of the water from the so-called Cook and Hydraulic wells, and, in using water from the third, or Boulevard well, to be careful to let the water from the house pipes run to waste for awhile before drawing any for cooking. As the analyses are not given, it is not easy to understand the cause of the trouble. A very pure water will dissolve lead with dangerous rapidity, but most well-waters in Eastern Massachusetts contain sulphate of lime, which soon coats the inside of lead pipes with an insoluble skin, sufficient to protect the metal from further corrosion.

THE New York *Evening Post* makes the curious observation that losses by fire are generally greater in periods of business prosperity than in dull times, so that insurance companies make money when other people lose it, just as lawyers are reputed to do. It explains this phenomenon by saying that when factories are running day and night to fill orders, and wholesale dealers are packing and shipping goods in haste, less care is taken about small things, and a match, which no one now has time to pick up, or an oily rag, which

the men are too busy to put away, produces its natural effect. Another interesting fact that insurance men have noticed is that the absorption of a manufacturing concern by a trust increases the fire-hazard. Of course, the trusts do not purposely set fire to their plants, but the management of a factory by a salaried agent is likely to be less careful and anxious than that of a man whose future, and that of his children, depends on attention to every detail of the establishment, and it is a matter of record that several manufactories in which a fire had never occurred before have been destroyed soon after their absorption by a trust. For all these reasons, and, perhaps, also for others, the fire-loss this year has been much greater than for the corresponding period of last year, the increase having been, so far, at the rate of more than a million dollars a month, or nearly forty thousand dollars a day. In the end, of course, all this, and as much more, to pay the expenses of the insurance companies, comes out of the pockets of the community, and the vacancy left by the withdrawal will surely be felt sooner or later.

THE condition of the obelisk in Central Park, New York, again excites apprehension. The coating of paraffine which was applied some years ago probably did some good, but no one knows how much effect it had; and, in any case, it is wise to find out whether it needs a fresh application, and an examination has been decided upon. Meanwhile, an interesting story is told about it, which is, so far as we know, new to the public. It seems that when the stone was first brought from Egypt, General di Cesnola, who was then, as now, Director of the Metropolitan Museum, and who knew from experience the disintegrating effect of atmospheric influences on such objects, proposed that it should be set up in the central hall of the Museum building, which is four or five feet higher than the obelisk, and where it would be completely protected from the weather. Commander Goringe, who brought the obelisk over from Alexandria, objected to this proposition, declaring that General Cesnola wanted the stone "to advertise the museum." Naturally enough, the Museum authorities did not care to press the subject further in the face of opposition of this kind, and the obelisk was set up out of doors.

A CURIOUS state of things prevails in "labor circles" in Massachusetts. The Democratic party of that Commonwealth chose, as its nominee for Governor this year, Mr. Robert Treat Paine, Jr., a member of an old and rich Boston family, which has for many years been identified with public-spirited and charitable undertakings, while, for other State offices, it nominated a miscellaneous assortment of persons, presumably in the hope that they would bring to the support of the party the votes of the cliques to which they belong. Among the nominees was Mr. Harry Lloyd, the "Silver-Tongued Carpenter," a well-known "organizer" of trade-unions, and labor-agitator generally, who was proposed for State Treasurer. As Mr. Lloyd is a distinguished "champion of the workingman," it is hardly necessary to say that one of his principles is that "organized labor" should be given preference in employment; or, to put it more simply, that no workingman who does not belong to his pet societies should be allowed to earn a living. What Mr. Paine's views on the subject are no one seems to know, but it appears that he is building a large house for himself in the Boston "Fens," and certain of the labor champions, rather imprudently, undertook to ascertain his sentiments, perhaps with the intention of correcting them, if they should consider it necessary, before the election. They, therefore, communicated with him, about a month ago, requesting him to insert a clause in the contracts for his house, to the effect that "organized labor" should be employed in it. The answer that he made to this communication has not been given to the public, but the newspaper reporters are gloomily informed that it was "unsatisfactory." Worse than this, it appears that non-union men are actually at work in the house, and the Central Labor Union of Boston professes to feel not only dissatisfaction, but indignation, on this account. If Mr. Lloyd, or his friends, in their indignation at Mr. Paine's conduct in allowing citizens unprovided with their certificates to work in his house, gave orders to the members of the unions not to vote for him, the difference between his vote and that cast for Mr. Lloyd would give a tolerably accurate measure of the voting power which the labor organizers in Massachusetts can actually control.

SANTA MARIA DEI MIRACOLI AND THE LOMBARDI.
—IX.

S. Girolamo, in the Church of S. Stefano, Venice. P. Lombardo, Sculptor.

PIETRO made the palaces of Pola and Bettignuoli at Treviso in the last decade of the century, and these various works occupied him for some years. He did not return permanently to Venice until 1498 or 1499, when he was appointed Prothomaestro of Works at the Ducal Palace, vice Antonio Rizzo. Before leaving Treviso he executed an altar by the main door of San Niccolò, upon which is the inscription: "Franciscus Bettignuolo, mortuus est 1491."

A number of inferior sepulchral monuments in the various churches of Venice, whose form and decoration follow more or less closely the Lombardi treatment, are generally ascribed to the school, but certain of these, executed even in the first years of the Cinquecento, disclose leanings toward the later Renaissance which put them outside of Pietro's influence.

In this connection Dr. Meyer says of the Melchior Trevisan († 1500) monument in Sta. Maria dei Frari, sometimes ascribed to the Lombardi, that "it might be rather called an early example

of the 'joiner' style, full of a mannerism from which Pietro Lombardo and Antonio Dentone were far removed," adding that it belongs to some artist of the High Renaissance school, perhaps to Lorenzo Bregno, mentioned by Sansovino as the sculptor of the Benedetto da Pesaro († 1503) statue at the Frari, and that of Naldo at SS. Giovanni e Paolo.

Dr. Meyer's scholarly monograph, "*Das Venetianische Grabdenkmal*," ends with a discussion of the famous tomb of the Doge Andrea Vendramin, in the Church of SS. Giovanni e Paolo, which he pronounces the completest of all Venetian and one of the finest of all Italian sepulchral monuments. Vendramin died in 1474, but the monument was, according to Cicognara, commenced some years later. There is also an admirable study of this splendid grave in a monograph by Th. Elze, Vienna, 1882, entitled "*Bilder aus Venedig*, No. 6 — *Ein Grabmonument*."

Dr. Meyer compares the Vendramin tomb with that of Niccolò Marcello beside it, and finds certain mistakes of proportion in the latter greatly bettered in the Vendramin by a closer adherence to scale. In the Vendramin, he says, "all architectural and ornamental details, as well as the figures, are of greater importance, while everything is subordinated to a fine feeling for the effect of the whole. . . . The architectural or constructive character is accentuated, yet the decoration has its fullest right, which is not altogether the case in some later examples of such work."

Without going into a technical discussion of this superb monument it may be as well to remind the reader that, while generally accredited without reserve to Alessandro Leopardi, it is unmistakably a piece of Lombardesque architecture. Certain analogies to the socle of the Colleoni statue, notably in the columns to the central niche, declare the hand of Leopardi, and in the character of the sculptured leafage and decorative portions there is an interesting relationship to the ornament of the famous bronze standard-holders before Saint Mark's, "not so much," as Meyer remarks, "in the ornament as worked-out, but as it is shown in the sketches for the flag-staff-bases."

The scheme as a whole, while marking a step forward in membering and distribution of parts, must, however, be classed among the examples of Pietro Lombardo's development of mural tombs.

The greater part of the figure-sculpture is probably from the atelier of the Lombardi. Tullio signed the "Adam," which was sold, and is now at Frohsdorf, near Vienna, while the companion-figure, "Eve," is at the Palazzo Vendramin. Cicognara's "*Storia della Scultura*" shows the original appearance of the monument and the justice of giving Tullio credit for the principal sculptures: the Adam and Eve; the two men-at-arms in Roman soldier dress; the Virtues standing in the niches, five on the front and two at the ends of the sarcophagus; the shield-holders, who were pages, like those of the Marcello and Mocenigo, half-nude, but wearing a less jaunty air, and in pose suggesting somewhat more of the solemnity of death and judgment; and, finally, the upper sculptures of the monument. Truly, he leaves little, at least of sculptured parts, to Leopardi.

Meyer takes the "Virtues"—which are indeed a survival from the more devout days of the Trecento—the angels around the bier, and the relief in the lunette, to express an increase of religious feeling. One agrees with him that this work has achieved an harmonious

development of the decorative tendencies of the period, "until now delayed by a struggle between profane and religious elements,"—and by no means arrived with Leopardi, one might add,—but surely, with the exception of Tullio's "Angel of the Annunciation and kneeling Virgin" in the upper side-panels, which are simple and reverent, there is little to mark a return to religious inspiration. The relief in the field of the arch, the Virgin and Child between two saints who are commending to her good offices the Doge and his son, kneeling at the sides, has a bit more humility than the haughty statues of the Marcello and Mocenigo, but the Duke is splendid in his robes of state, and the impression is given that his greatness takes no meaner place in the realm above than was its proud due amid the pomps of his earthly principedom. The critic in search of other than mere pagan motives may find in the right hand, raised in the gesture of blessing, of the deliciously-modelled Amoretto in the medallion above the cornice, some naïve religious intent, but he will scarcely claim for the voluptuous sirens who flank this crowning-piece very much of sacredness, nor find the wings outspread from their lovely shoulders an adequate offset to the mythological suggestiveness of their scaly terminations. Rather let us be content with the Attic elegance of conceit and rendering in this most sumptuous sepulchre. Indeed, in a certain dreamy tenderness in some of these dainty heads, in the marvellous finish of the reliefs, those in the socles of the columns, cut with the elegance of an antique gem-cutter's work, and of a mastery equal to those sculptures of Santa Maria, whose beauty Perkins is so loth to credit to Tullio's chisel, in the graceful playfulness of the "putti with sea-monsters" of the side-panels and medallions, the sculptor, be he Lombardo, be he Leopardi, has given us exquisite, albeit none too Christian, art.

Of those matronly muses on the side pedestals, most classically draped, but of a heaviness which sets them apart from the rest, nothing need here be said.

Another collaboration of Alessandro Leopardi with the Lombardi is the great monument to the Cardinal Giovanni Battista Zeno in the Zeno Chapel at Saint Mark's.

Here again the critics find themselves at fault in attempting to assign the different parts of the work, and there is conflict among the authorities on this subject. Perkins writes: "The bronze monument to Cardinal Zeno is said to have been made under Pietro's superintendence, but documents prove that its artists were Paolo Savio and Pier Zuan Campana [a pupil of Alessandro Leopardi's], who in 1515 cast the heavy and uninteresting statues of the Madonna and Child and SS. John and Peter for the altar."

Now, it is just these last which Burckhardt, an authority by no means to be ignored, assigns to either Pietro or Antonio Lombardo, in alluding to their "fine heads." Burckhardt credits the "six lovely Virtues" on the sarcophagus to Leopardi, and adds: "The celebrated Madonna della Scarpa, this pure conception of the golden age of Giovanni Bellini, should be Leopardi's. The Infant, seated upon the Virgin's knee and making the sign of benediction, is of an exquisite beauty."

So much for the critics! The facts as found in the records seem to be as follows: The tomb was begun in 1501 by Leopardi and one of the sons of Pietro Lombardo. Leopardi withdrew in 1505. The monument was finished in 1515. So that, to whomsoever may belong



Side of Fireplace in the Stanza of the Scarlatti, Ducal Palace, Venice. Lombardi School.

the original scheme, the execution of the work, its decorative and sculptural details, must, if only because of the greater length of time they were engaged upon it, be reckoned largely to the account of the Lombardi. Selvatico maintains in his "*Architettura di Venezia*"

¹ Continued from No. 1245, page 36.

(Venice, 1847), on page 1901, that the work was begun by Leopardi and Antonio Lombardo, who shortly quarrelled, when Leopardi was retired and succeeded by Alberghetto and della Campana, to assist Antonio; that, the work still not progressing satisfactorily, Pietro Lombardo was called in to superintend, and designed certain figures which were cast in bronze by Campana.

In the scheme for this monument, a great catafalque, or bed of state, standing free in the centre of the chapel, we have a return to the mediæval type of isolated tombs, and it is the only one of the kind and the only great work in bronze upon which the Lombardi were engaged. As to the fine figure of the Cardinal laid upon the bier in his sacerdotal vestments, it might be pointed out that the rich textures and florid decoration of the robes, most elaborately detailed, was a portion of the work well suited to the especial genius of Leopardi for sculpture in bronze. The recumbent figure of the doge in the Vendramin tomb was doubtless his also. It was this last, I think, which Mr. Ruskin discovered to have only one side to its head, and he heaps honest scorn upon the fraud.

Sculpture in bronze, we have noted, reached great excellence in the latter half of the Quattrocento from the stimulus of Donatello's work in the Cappella del Santo of Padua. Bellano and the talented Rizzo handed on the traditions of Donatello's Paduan school.

Gauricus, who wrote in 1503, gives details of the art of bronze-founding. He does not mention Leopardi, but praises Tullio, who was his close friend. Gauricus thought Tullio the greatest sculptor who had yet lived, and rates Antonio, as well, among the first.

The "*de Sculptura*" of Gauricus is one of the few Renaissance works on sculpture, the only other writers on the subject, before Cellini, being Leon Battista Alberti, "*de Statua*," and Porcellio de' Pandoni, who wrote a treatise on the founding of metals. Alberti's commentaries on sculpture appeared later than, though his essay "*de Re Aedificatore*" preceded, Gauricus's book, whose German translator, Brockhaus, says that his work was already widely known before those of Lionardo da Vinci and of Alberti had come under notice. Gauricus was very young, had barely attained his majority at this time. He was a very thorough-going "Humanist." He rejects Alberti's claim that morality is essential to the artist. Alberti was a churchman, though first of all an artist, impassioned lover of antiquity and patron of culture. Gauricus set store by breadth of learning, antiquarian, historical, varied culture, gifts of appreciation and expression, comprehensive intelligence.

"Only the most unlimited understanding can fit the sculptor to portray humanity in body and in soul . . . who rests his effort upon the attainment of mere skill of rendering stands not upon the higher plane . . . the soul of the artist must grasp what it would embody in a work of art . . . knowledge and culture are *sine qua non* for the sculptor as for the painter."

Does he grant to Tullio these attributes in naming him the greatest? Perkins, at least, holds other views. He finds Tullio "cold and monotonous, his compositions rarely happy." The two large reliefs in marble in the del Santo, signed "Opus Tullii Lombardi, 1525"—and this commission proves that his reputation was widespread—are pronounced by Perkins, "stiff, cold and awkward," and compared, very much to their disadvantage, with the vigor, clearness and incomparable style of Donatello's treatment of the same themes upon the high-altar.

Their subjects are two miracles of San Antonio of Padua.

Antonio Lombardo's only signed work, in the same chapel, a large relief setting forth another miracle of the Saint, is pronounced second rate.

To the "*Cicerone*," however, this work recalls attic funerary reliefs, and appears, though of a perhaps exaggerated measure and calm in the figures, of extraordinary beauty and perfect execution.

Burckhardt, in fact, considers Antonio's manner and technic superior to Tullio's, with whom Antonio collaborated, he thinks, many works ascribed entirely to his more famous brother.

A comparison of the reliefs of the del Santo would seem to warrant this opinion. Antonio's, despite its cold classicism, is the best of the lot in conception and rendering. Antonio was at work here in 1505.

Tullio's are devoid of life, and are of a stiffness and frigidity almost irreconcilable with his early crisp boldness and spirit. There is much sameness of treatment in the three reliefs. Antonio's formalism is the key-note of them all. A comparison of details discloses a certain perfunctory imitation, suggestive of much shopwork and the touch of 'prentice hands. Tullio was aging when this work was finished, in 1525, and he died, according to some authorities, five years later at Venice, where he lies buried in the Church of San Stefano, as the records of the church attest. Undiscoverable in these reliefs the elegance and originality of the ornament in Santa Maria and upon the tombs! Here we have rather, indeed, the artist of those clumsy and labored angels at San Martino, and the stiff and expressionless work of the "Crowning of the Virgin" in San Giovanni Crisostomo, which date from about the same period.

Pietro was the inspiring genius in this group of sculptors. Where his master-mind was no longer in the lead there seems to have remained but emptiness. Witness the lack of movement, of expression, of character in these signed works of Tullio's. Where Pietro has set his name we have a living art. The tomb of Dante at Ravenna, while in no sense equalling his work elsewhere, has thought and dignity. The portrait-relief, evidently taken from a view of the death-mask, has a quiet force and fitness. The signed

statues at San Stefano, San Giralomo and the others have a bold and impressive character, and in the draperies an artistry less Classic—indeed this sculpture sounds a Gothic echo—but far more living than we find in the signed works of his sons.

Pietro was the master, the actual creator of all the great architectural achievements of the Lombardi, and in most part the real executant of some of the best figure-sculpture of their production.

A. B. BIBB.

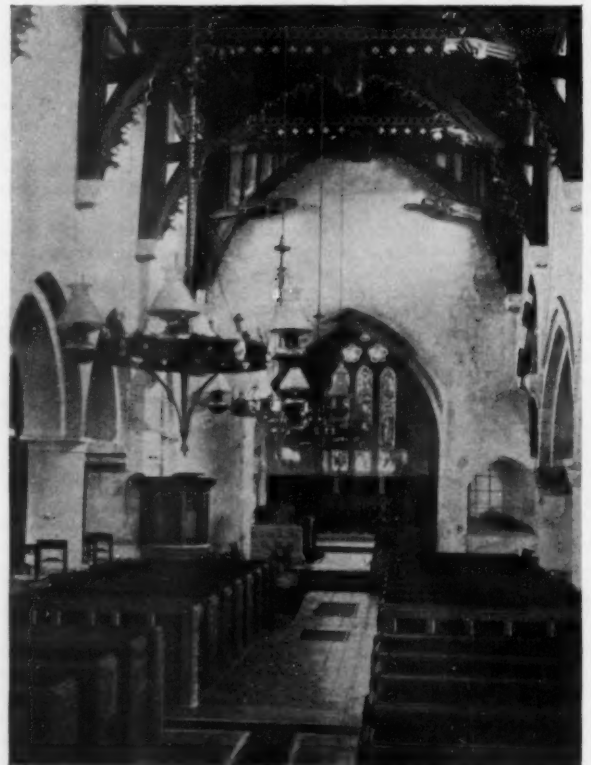
[To be continued.]

BERE REGIS, DORSET, ENGLAND.



Bere Regis Church.

READERS of Mr. Thomas Hardy's "*Tess of the D'Urbervilles*" will remember the scene of the arrival of the heroine and her family at "Kingsbere," the ancient home of their ancestors, and how, unable to find a lodging, Tess sets up the four-post bedstead in the churchyard, over against the wall, where, upon the opposite side, rests the altar-tomb of the Turbervilles, now denuded of its ancient brasses. The monument is one of three fine canopied tombs of Purbeck marble left in the church, by destroyers and restorers, the latter, in the shape of the late Mr. Street, being answerable for some vandalisms, as well as some legitimate restorations. For instance, the sacristan takes pride in telling you that Mr. Street, finding fragments of Early English mouldings built into the wall of the south



Bere Regis Church.

aisle, carefully demolished the Perpendicular window, in order to "restore" the Early English tracery; in other words, he built a new window in that style, instead of leaving one which had been erected in the latter end of the fifteenth century.

Kingsbere is said to have been the home of Elfrida after the murder of her stepson, the Saxon King Edward, at Corfe Castle, and it also claims to be the scene of the beating of his stepbrother, Ethelred, by his affectionate mother, with wax candles, because he wept at the memory of the murder, although he profited thereby.



Athelhampton Hall.

Ethelred is said, not improbably, to have hated wax candles ever after.

A barn is shown which has been built of fragments of the old house which, later on, was occupied by King John after the failure to invade Normandy. He landed at Studland, and passing on to Bere, caused a crucifix to be set up in "our chapel." He taxed the people, cleric and lay, to the amount of £20,000 in our money; and very possibly the church, already built, may have been enlarged by him. It is of the transition period, with obtusely pointed arches springing from heavy Norman pillars and decorated with good mouldings of nail-head pattern.

Upon one of the capitals is a representation of a hunt, and upon another, a dog holds a wolf's head by the ear. The grotesque heads at the corners represent the gifts of speech and sight — so we are told; but one is another version of the "tooth-ache" capitals at Wells Cathedral, and the other represents a man shading his eyes with one hand. The arms certainly do not start from the usual part of the body, but the sculptor probably had no idea of thus representing the arms and hands of the Deity opening the mouth and giving sight to the eyes. The early carvers were probably humorous persons, who put their quaint ideas into stone, without any very deep or abstruse symbolism.

But the glory of Bere is its timber roof, which tradition assigns to Cardinal Moreton, who was born "not far from a certaine towne called Beere," and was attainted after his flight from the Battle of Towton as John Moreton, late parson of Blokesworth (nearby). He probably placed the roof in the church when Archbishop of Canterbury, for a shield in the centre bears his arms quartered with those of the See of Canterbury; and the supporting figure opposite represents a cardinal in red robe and hat. In his will he left money for a priest to say mass in the church for his soul and the souls of his family. He it was who caused the cessation of the Wars of the Roses by promoting the marriage of Henry VII and Elizabeth of



Athelhampton Hall.

York; and here on the bosses of Bere Church we find the Tudor rose in profusion. The terminations of the hammer-beams are wrought into full-length figures of saints. At the last restoration the roof was recolored. The seat-ends are finely carved; a few of them are dated 1547, and one is inscribed "John Day, Warden of this

Parys." There are five bells, the oldest dated 1604, the latest, 1709. One has the legend: "Although that I am but small, yet I be hard above them all." The font is a round bowl ornamented with a rudely-cut interlaced arcading of round arches, beneath a band of stars.

In 1269, the manor of Kingsbere, or Kyngesbere, as it was then called, passed into the hands of the Abbess of Tarrant, and with it a fair, a market, a free warren, and the whole forest of Bere. The last abbess, Margaret Russell, desired, by will dated 1567, to be buried in the church where her predecessors were laid, and it is said much of the south aisle was built of fragments of their tombstones. The crosses built into the porch are probably also of the same origin.

Many epitaphs remain, such as that of the couple who had "isshew of their bodys eight sonnes and cleaven daughters." Turbervilles abound, from the John who married a daughter of Viscount Howard in 1633 to the one (another John) who was educated at Winchester and New College, Oxon, and became a monk and Bishop of Exeter. Later, he was deprived and retired into private life. A Robert Turberville (the first of the family was named Briarius de Thorberville) armiger had a fine Latin inscription ending, "*anime propicie er clementissimus Christus Jesus. Amen.*" And there are many Turberville baptisms, marriages and burials in the register, as well as shattered epitaphs on the pavement.

Readers of "*Tess*" will also remember Alic Turberville lying down upon the old altar-tomb after the manner of the effigy which had once been there. This is a fine Purbeck marble-canopied tomb shorn of its many brasses, only the matrix telling us of its former richness.

The old Manor House of Athelhampton is a fine specimen of Tudor architecture. Tradition gives the place a still older origin, possibly Saxon; Aethelhelm, Earl of Dorset, who in 837 collected a



Pigeon House, Athelhampton Hall.

body of Dorsetshire men to fight the Danes at Portland, and King Athelstan both being claimed by antiquaries as the founder of the Manor. In Henry II's reign it belonged to the de Pydels, and became, later on, by marriage, the property of some Martyns, who were descended from one Martin of Tours, a general under William the Conqueror. The name Pydel, or Pidele, has become corrupted into Puddle, a river and a whole series of villages near by bearing that name tacked on to some sort of prefix. The connection of Martin of Tours with the family gives the clue to the marble bas-relief over the fireplace of the great hall — St. Martin, Bishop of Tours, cutting his cloak in half for the benefit of the mendicant. One of the party going round the house gave a most delightful explanation of this. "St. Martin, Archbishop of Canterbury, you know, dear. No, I think it is from Chaucer's '*Canterbury Tales*'; you know — the abbess riding her horse or donkey; that's it." The same lady, although she had never read "*Tess*," intended to do so, because, "you see, it is one of ———'s 100 good books. . . ." An ominous whisper succeeding to this statement, she venturously continued: "Oh, my dear Ethel, you must be mistaken; I am sure I have seen it in the lists of 100 good books." As I am sending photographs it is unnecessary to speak of the exterior of the house, except the pigeon-house, which is divided inside in rows and rows of square holes where the birds nest — a real *colombarium* rarely met with in these days, and large enough to hold hundreds of pigeons. The garden is of the old-fashioned formal kind, surrounded by walls, and with steps and iron gates leading from one garden to another. Over the gates is the shield bearing the Martyn arms — a monkey chained, with two chained apes as supporters.

The east wing is the oldest part. The hall has a fine timber roof of four bays, with hammer-beams and supports springing from stone corbels. The gallery is modern. So, too, is much of the panelling all over the house. The hall has a battlemented semi-octagonal bay-window reaching to the top of the wall, with windows filled with fragments of old stained-glass. A little polygonal chapel leads out of a bedroom, in which is a magnificent carved-oak bedstead of the fifteenth century; and all over the house are specimens of old furniture, brass vessels, pewter, tapestry, needlework, pictures on silk and satin, etc., the present owner being engaged in making it a unique fifteenth-century manor house.

S. BEALE.

CHICAGO'S DANGER FROM THE LAKES.

PROF. G. K. GILBERT, who has for some years maintained that the level of the Great Lakes of America is slowly altering, has just reverted to the subject in greater detail, says the *London Standard*. He states that the region is turning upon an axis, the land rising on one side and sinking on the other; on the one hand the shore, so to say, encroaches upon the lake, on the other the water upon the land. The process may be roughly illustrated by filling a saucer nearly full of water, and then giving it a gentle tilt. The fluid falls on one side and rises on the other, until at last it overflows. This axis runs diagonally across the region. On Lake Ontario the land about the village of that name is sinking; at Hamilton, on the western end, it is rising. On Huron, in Georgian Bay, it is also rising, but in the southwestern part of the lake, and at the southern end of Michigan, the contrary movement is in process. Chicago itself is thereby endangered, and Professor Gilbert threatens it, in about five centuries, with the fate which, according to Moore, has befallen the "towers of other days" in Lough Neagh. The subject has for several years engaged the attention of men of science in the United States and Canada; there is, indeed, no more interesting chapter in geology than the history of the great lakes of North America.

Professor Spencer, in a paper read eight years ago to the Geological Society of London, described the original state of the river basin of the St. Lawrence. Soundings in Lake Michigan have proved that, were it dry, it would be divided by a central ridge into two valleys—the northern communicating with the basin of Huron along the line still followed by the water; the southern draining along a buried channel into Saginaw Bay, on the southwest side of Huron. The two streams ultimately united on the dry bed of that lake, and then passed out to Lake Ontario, not by Detroit, Erie and Niagara, but by way of Georgian Bay, and through another buried channel which entered the lake a little east of Toronto. In those days, of course, the Falls did not exist, and even after the subsidence of the land about the upper waters of the St. Lawrence had formed the lakes, Erie did not at first send its waters northward from its eastern end to Ontario, but was drained by a river flowing southward to the Mississippi. The formation of Niagara was the result of later movements, as both Professors Gilbert and Spencer have pointed out, which did not even then cease. At various places around the shores of the lake lines of terraces can still be recognized which were fretted on the slopes when the waters stood at higher levels.

These terraces are not at uniform heights above the present surface, and, therefore, prove that a process of "warping" has been going on, or, in other words, that the upward movement has been unequal. For some little time it has been known that movement was still in progress, and we now learn that in some places, roughly speaking, toward the southwest part of the area, it is in a downward direction. This also is not without precedent. One of the most noted instances is on the shores of the Baltic. The southern part of Sweden, the district called Scania, is slowly sinking; the exact rate, perhaps, is not yet quite certain, but about Malmö it probably exceeds a yard in a century. In the more northern parts, however, the land has certainly risen during very late geological times, and is believed to be still on the move. Of course, if this tilting in the lake region continues, Erie will be once more cut off from Ontario, if not from Huron; it and Michigan will discharge their waters southward to the basin of the Mississippi. The drying-up of Niagara and the flooding of Chicago will be serious matters, but we may console ourselves with the reflection that neither will happen for many a long year, and that, when the time comes, American ingenuity will be equal to the emergency.

BOOKS AND PAPERS

FOR more than twenty years this country has been developing systems of construction which are supposed to diminish the chances of loss by fire. The fact that our fire-losses are increasing every year, and that we are annually having conflagrations more disastrous than in preceding years, does not alter the fact that we have some most excellent systems; systems which have been not merely developed by experience, but which have reached the point of formulation for publication. There have been many scattered

treatises upon the subject, appearing in the various architectural journals and proceedings of societies, but, as far as we can at present recall, the first complete work upon the subject to be put before the architects and constructors in this country is the book which has just appeared under the authorship of Mr. J. K. Freitag.¹

It is yet too early to make definite statements in regard to fireproofing as a science. The book before us shows, first, that a great deal of what has been wrought out in the shape of theory and practice in this country is an outgrowth of experimental knowledge rather than of scientific analysis. It seems very strange that we should have waited so long to make up our minds, for instance, that terra-cotta was an ample protection against fire, and stranger yet that the fire-resisting qualities of cement should have made their way to favor so slowly and with such a lack of appreciation. The book also shows that there is a decided lack of exact scientific knowledge in regard to fireproofing; that conclusions are based on experiments which are far from satisfactory as a rule, and Mr. Freitag, very wisely reasoning, does not commit himself to anything like authoritative statements. From this it is easy to appreciate another lesson of the book, that our real knowledge of the subject is in fact quite limited, and that, fourthly, the tests which have thus far been made have, on the whole, been of but slight value.

Now this seems discouraging on every account, but, as a matter of fact, the more one studies, the more one looks into the subject-matter of the work, the more one is forced to admit that though the fireproofing of the past has been a result of necessity rather than of scientific study, and though our object-lessons from actual knowledge have not given us all the data we want, we are perhaps none the worse off for lack of theory, and more ready, or at least ought to be more ready, to abandon our mere theories in favor of the results, however slight, of actual experience. Up to within a very few years ago there were so few instances of a fire having occurred in a building which could fairly be called fireproof, that though the systems then in the market seemed to offer ample protection they had none of them stood the actual test of a hard fire. Most of our experience has come within a very few years and includes substantially little more than the lessons of six buildings, the Home Life, the Vanderbilt and the Livingston Buildings, in New York, the Athletic Club and Schiller Building, in Chicago, and the Horne Buildings, in Pittsburgh. We hear so much nowadays about fireproof-construction that we are apt to forget that "ninety-nine per cent of the buildings erected throughout this country are as perfectly adapted to facilitate the destruction of buildings by fire as if they had been designed with that end in view." But, on the other hand, when it is remembered that the history of fireproof-construction is only slightly older than the history of the skeleton-construction, that steel beams have been on the market only fifteen years and that the first steel building was not erected in New York or Boston until 1893, we can feel that, after all, we have been able to assimilate the essential conditions pretty fast. Of the actual tests, aside from those afforded by conflagrations, there are only three enumerated by Mr. Freitag which are worthy of serious consideration. The first is the series of very careful, admirably devised tests which were made by Andrews & Jacques at Denver, in 1890; tests which, in their thoroughness and in the broadness of the lessons which they taught, have been worth more to the constructors of this country than almost anything which has followed since. A second series of tests was made by Geo. M. Hill in 1894 and 1895. The more recent, and numerically the most numerous, were made by the New York Building Department in 1896, and, while seemingly very thorough, as they are recorded in detail, it is doubtful if any of the New York tests have commanded a very extensive confidence on the part of architects or builders. The element of absolute impartiality, which gave such a value to the Denver tests, is so essential to a complete acceptance of the results thereof that any series upon which can be laid the heavy hand of political appointees, especially those in one of the most corrupt of modern cities, are hardly to be recognized as authoritative.

The author pays his respects to mill-construction, which, under the absurd designation of slow-burning, proved a delusion and snare to so many constructors, and he states that even the best examples have proved failures, for although an improperly-protected steel structure will not last as long as a carefully-constructed mill-frame, neither has any right to the term of fireproof, and it matters very little whether a building burn down in one hour or four, if it finally burns down; in fact, the odds are rather in favor of the quicker burning construction.

The chapter on the development of the skeleton-construction is very interesting reading in the light of our present knowledge, and the author calls attention to one point, namely, that the false fears in regard to the unequal rates of thermal expansion and contraction of masonry and steel were responsible for a great forward step in the matter of high-building design, an improvement which might otherwise have been unknown for many years, namely, the carrying of the walls or piers themselves on the steel columns, story by story, thereby dividing the piers into single-story lengths.

The chapter on fire-resisting design is one of the best, and, from an architectural standpoint, the most prolific in ideas, in the book. Mr. Freitag calls attention to the manner in which we carefully protect our iron, put shutters on our windows, build fireproof partitions, put in stand-pipes and water-curtains, and then render the whole

¹ "The Fireproofing of Steel Buildings." By J. K. Freitag, C. E. New York: John Wiley & Sons. London: Chapman & Hall, Limited. 1899.

nugatory by cutting wells for our elevators from bottom to top of the building, to say nothing of the open stair-wells, which seem to be inevitable. As he truly says, it must be admitted that, from the standpoint of fire-resistance, the ordinary location and design of these features is wholly wrong and entirely inconsistent with other methods of protection which are provided with great thought and care, and he advises some such arrangement as was suggested by Mr. Carrère, of putting the stairs and the elevator in a separate wing entirely enclosed by brick walls, which is quite the reverse of the usual practice, but in principle is none the less a necessity for absolute fire-protection. The Boston Building Law, by the way, has for many years required that stairways should be enclosed by brick walls. But as the law does not distinctly say how near these walls shall come to the stairs, an exceedingly elastic interpretation thereof has been willing to admit that the stairs were so enclosed, provided they were placed almost anywhere within the outside walls in a brick building, an arrangement which certainly does not make for much security in case of fire. We do not even make the best of our present arrangement of stairs and elevators. Mr. Freitag urges that each well should have at the top, if not, also, at intermediate points, an arrangement for a water-curtain or such sprinkler-pipes as would answer that purpose.

The chapter on concrete and composition floors contains a great deal of new matter. This department of fireproofing is changing so rapidly that it is pretty hard to keep track of all that comes into the market, but the author has managed to present pretty thoroughly what has been and can be done. He, very wisely we believe, limits himself carefully to a presentation of facts, and though some of his criticisms of existing methods are outspoken and emphatic, he has shown himself very conservative in his judgment and has taken what seems to be a fair measure of the possibilities which the market presents. As we have said before, it is not yet time for a critical analysis of fireproof-construction, but a work which presents so fully the accomplishments up to date, the possibilities of the various materials, together with very thorough reports of the important fires in fireproof buildings, as well as other direct and indirect tests, is surely timely and welcome, while the fact that it is written with evident extreme care, that he has refrained from making statements which need be seriously challenged, and that the work is the outcome of the practical experience of a man who is in the midst of this very construction, gives the work a value of which every serious constructor will wish to avail himself.



AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

THE Thirty-third Annual Convention will be held in the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Pa., on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, November 13, 14, 15 and 16, 1899.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14.—MORNING SESSION.

The members of the Institute will meet in the assembly-room of the Monongahela House at 9.30 o'clock; will register their names, and at 10 o'clock Mr. William J. Diehl, Mayor of Pittsburgh, will deliver an address of welcome, and the President of the Institute, Mr. Henry Van Brunt, will deliver the annual address, after which the Convention will be declared open for business and will listen to and discuss the general and special reports.

Luncheon will be served in the assembly-room at noon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Paper.—"Electricity in Modern Buildings," by E. Rowland Hill.

Excursion.—At 2 P. M. a special train will leave the Union Depot, taking the members of the Institute to the Westinghouse Electric and Machine Company's plant, which will be thrown open for their inspection on this occasion.

EVENING SESSION, 8 O'CLOCK.

1. Papers.—(a) "Influence of the French School of Design on Architecture in this Country," by H. L. Warren and R. A. Cram, Boston, Mass.; A. L. Brockway, New York, N. Y. A discussion will follow these papers, in which the following members have agreed to participate: Cass Gilbert, St. Paul, Minn.; R. D. Andrews, Boston, Mass.; F. M. Day, Philadelphia, Pa.; T. C. Young, St. Louis, Mo. (b) "Plate-glass," by C. W. Brown, Pittsburgh Plate-glass Company.

2. Visit to Allegheny County Court-house, which will be thrown open for the Institute.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15.—MORNING EXCURSION.

A special train will leave the Union Depot at 9 o'clock for Ford City, where the works of the Pittsburgh Plate-glass Company will be thrown open to members of the Institute. On the return trip a luncheon will be served upon the train.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 3 O'CLOCK.

1. Papers.—"The Legitimate Design for the Casing of Skeleton Steel Structures," by H. R. Marshall, New York, N. Y.; C. H.

Blackall, Boston, Mass. A discussion will follow these papers, in which the following members have agreed to participate: R. W. Gibson, New York, N. Y.; J. M. Donaldson, Detroit, Mich.; Thos. H. Morgan, Atlanta, Ga.; R. H. Robertson, New York, N. Y.; W. L. B. Jenney, Chicago, Ill.

2. Reports of Special Committees.

3. Unfinished business of previous day.

4. Appointing of Committees to nominate officers of the Institute for the ensuing year, and to suggest a place in which to hold the next Annual Convention.

EVENING SESSION, 8 O'CLOCK.

1. Papers.—(a) "Architecture, the Sister Arts and Artistic Trades," by Levi T. Scofield, Cleveland, O.; (b) "Sculpture in its Relation to Architecture," by William Ordway Partridge, New York, N. Y.; (c) "Mural Painting in its Relation to Architecture," by Elmer E. Garnsey, New York, N. Y. A discussion will take place after these papers, the following members having agreed to participate: F. W. Perkins, Chicago, Ill.; N. Clifford Ricker, Urbana, Ill.; A. G. Everett, Boston, Mass.; A. O. Elzner, Cincinnati, O.; Alfred Stone, Providence, R. I.; G. O. Totten, Jr., Washington, D. C.

2. Visit to Carnegie Library and Art Exhibition, which will be kept open late for the occasion.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16.—MORNING SESSION, 10 O'CLOCK.

1. Reports of Committees appointed at the opening session and their consideration.

2. Unfinished business.

3. Election of officers and selection of a place for the next Annual Convention.

4. Miscellaneous business.

5. Papers.—(a) "The Influence of the Jews upon Architecture," by J. W. Yost, Columbus, O.; (b) "Competitions," by William R. Ware, New York, N. Y.

Luncheon will be served in the assembly-room at noon.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 1 O'CLOCK.

1. Paper.—"The Manufacture of Steel for Building-construction," by F. H. Kindl, Structural Engineer, Carnegie Steel Company.

2. Excursion.—A special train of electric-cars will leave the hotel at 2 P. M. for the plant of the Carnegie Steel Company, at Homestead, which will be open for the inspection of Institute members.

EVENING SESSION, 8 O'CLOCK.

1. Unfinished business.

2. Dinner to the members attending the Convention given by the Pittsburgh Chapter at the close of the Convention.

Prompt and full attendance on the successive sessions at the hours indicated is requested, otherwise the business of the Convention cannot be fully accomplished.

Per order of the Committee,

GLENN BROWN, Secretary, A. I. A.

NOTE.—The Monongahela House will be headquarters of the Convention. Terms from \$2.50 to \$4.50 per diem. American plan.



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

ENTRANCE TO THE CORBIN BUILDING, JOHN ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.
MR. FRANCIS H. KIMBALL, ARCHITECT, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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

HOUSE OF J. D. OLIVER, ESQ., SOUTH BEND, IND. MR. CHARLES
A. RICH, ARCHITECT, NEW YORK, N. Y.

TOMB OF THE DOGE ANDREA VENDRAMIN IN THE CHURCH OF
SS. GIOVANNI E PAOLO, VENICE, ITALY.

TOMB OF CARDINAL G. B. ZENO IN ST. MARK'S, VENICE, ITALY.
A. AND P. LOMBARDI, SCULPTORS.

MARBLE ALTAR IN THE GIUSTINIANI CHAPEL IN THE CHURCH
OF S. FRANCESCO DELLA VIGNA, VENICE, ITALY.

FOR this and two preceding subjects see article on "Santa Maria dei Miracoli" elsewhere in this issue.

AN ÉCOLE DES BEAUX-ARTS PROBLEM: A READING-ROOM DOOR
OF A PUBLIC LIBRARY. DESIGNED BY MR. LOUIS C. SPIERING,
CHICAGO, ILL.

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

HOUSE AND STABLE OF J. D. OLIVER, ESQ., SOUTH BEND, IND.
MR. CHARLES A. RICH, ARCHITECT.

[Additional Illustrations in the International Edition.]

THE HEINK FOUNTAIN, 161ST ST. AND MOTT AVE., NEW YORK,
N. Y. PROF. ERNST HERTER, SCULPTOR.

[Gelatine Print.]

THE ROYAL STABLES (MARSTALL-GEDÄUDE), BERLIN, PRUSSIA.

[Gelatine Print.]

THE stables of the Royal Prussian Family, which are now being thoroughly remodelled and reconstructed, as recently described in these columns (see *American Architect* No. 1224, of June 10, 1899, page 88), cover a very considerable area of ground opposite the "Old Palace." They comprise a number of buildings which, one by one, have passed into the possession of the Hohenzollern Family. The façade shown in our plate represents the middle resault of that portion of the stables which fronts on Breitstrasse, and was built by Michael Matthias Smids, of Holland, court-architect to the Great Elector, between 1666 and 1674, to replace the old stable-buildings destroyed by a conflagration in 1665. The chief ornament of this façade is the large sculptured pediment, containing, on both sides of a circular window, groups of horse-tamers with horses and dogs, the whole in crude and rather clumsy forms, which, however, seem to have stood in better harmony with the original architectural forms of the façade than they do now, alongside of the characterless and trivial forms of the renovation of not long ago, which covered all the windows of the upper stories, leaving only the old sandstone portal and the latticed square openings of the ground-floor in their original appearance.

BANK OF ENGLAND: LIVERPOOL BRANCH, LIVERPOOL, ENG. C.
R. COCKERELL, ARCHITECT.

BANK OF ENGLAND: LAW COURTS BRANCH, LONDON, ENG. SIR
ARTHUR BLOMFIELD, ARCHITECT.



[The editors cannot pay attention to demands of correspondents who forget to give their names and addresses as guaranty of good faith; nor do they hold themselves responsible for opinions expressed by their correspondents.]

AN AWARD CRITICIZED.

NEW YORK, N. Y., November 3, 1899.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT:—

Dear Sirs,—I have received the report of a college professor on a competition which enlisted forty-four architects (or speculators). His report is so notable in the following claims, I thought I must write you his words with a few comments:—

"I took the plans of the first, second and third story from each of the forty-four sets and re-examined them carefully with reference to (a) the general scheme or disposition of the chief elements of the building; (b) the convenience and fixtures of the reception-room or rotunda and surrounding offices; and (c) the evidences of architectural ability and skill shown by the handling of the details of the planning. Every design that held out any prospect of superiority in any respect was laid aside for future consideration, all others were returned to their portfolios as not possessing sufficient merit to warrant further examination. . . . As a result, eleven designs worthy of second examination."

I wish these words could become a guiding text for any and all competitions. On this wretched affair eight drawings—all large and elaborate—were exacted from each competitor. I do not blame the professor. He says, elsewhere, that he did not neglect the five other drawings. The point is, five were substantially useless—three only of value. Why, then, should not competitions call for "the three," as generally stated for one or two leading drawings of a design—from which successful competitors should be chosen to further elaborate in a limited and paid competition. To what purpose is this waste. This competition cost the architects not less than four thousand dollars and wasted not less than three thousand dollars. "Gather up the fragments"; that is what I am trying to do in this letter to you, to arouse public sentiment for commonsense in this matter that is fast becoming a terrible curse to the architectural profession.

Let architects in important competitions give their ideas in an in-

expensive way (strictly confined and limited, but limited to very little work), and followed by a paid competition among the few selected ones, chosen on the leading ideas presented.

Respectfully yours, ARTHUR B. JENNINGS.

[We can perceive that in this competition, as in all others, there has been waste, but we cannot make out whether our correspondent feels that the expert should have taken some other course: comparing, say, the forty-four rear elevations with one another, while not disregarding the other drawings.—EDS. AMERICAN ARCHITECT.]

FROSTED SHOP-WINDOWS.

MADISON, WIS., November 4, 1899.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT:—

Dear Sirs,—I enclose sketch-plan of store-front show-window and would like to have your opinion, through your journal, on the cause of and remedy for show-window glass "sweating" in cold weather. The building was erected last summer and is heated by direct steam, the exposure is south, the show-window is enclosed at back from floor to ceiling and no air except such as may come in through cracks around doors or in woodwork is admitted to, or taken from, it. There is one steam-pipe, about two inches in diameter, in the corner of each window. Trusting I will hear from you at an early date, I am very truly yours, SUBSCRIBER.

[The air next the window may take moisture from the goods displayed in it, or even through the woodwork at the back, as wood will transmit moisture to a certain extent, particularly if it is not well-varnished or painted. The air in contact with glass must be extremely dry not to show condensation in very cold weather. As a remedy for the trouble, we would suggest rubbing glycerine over the inner surface of the glass, and then wiping it off. If the enclosure behind the windows is made as tight as possible, a saucer of chloride of calcium placed in a corner will absorb the moisture from the air, and keep the space dry, unless additional moisture is supplied by the goods. It is not impossible that a joint of the steam-pipe, or a fitting, may leak slightly, and if this is the case the trouble would be accounted for. To test them, brush the joints and fittings over with strong soap-suds, adding to the soap and water a little glycerine for greater certainty, when steam is on. A bubble will show a leak.—EDS. AMERICAN ARCHITECT.]



AN UNUSED LONDON TUNNEL.—A tunnel built forty-two years ago between the London General Post-office and Euston Station for the pneumatic transmission of mail, and on account of its complete failure almost forgotten, has been examined recently and found to be in good order. The opening is 4 feet high by 4 1-2 wide, and it is now proposed to use it for the transportation of mail by means of a miniature electric railway.—*Exchange*.

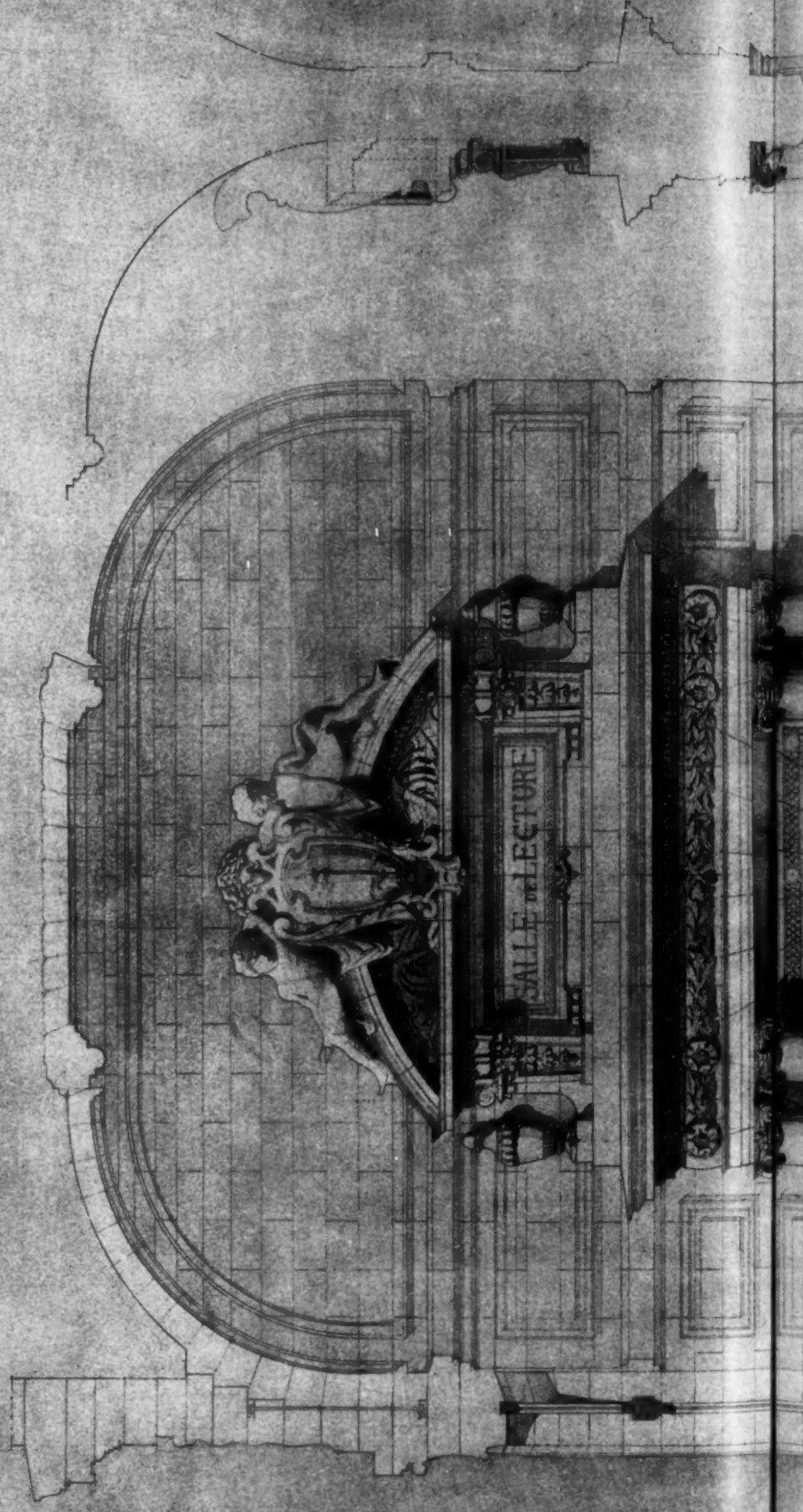
THE FAILING INDIANA GAS-SUPPLY.—Denials that the natural gas-supply in Indiana is failing do not avail against the recent action of the Consumers' Gas Trust Company in Indianapolis and the Indianapolis Gas Company. In concert of action, these companies cut off the supply of natural gas on the first of October from the factories, large and small, the hotels, the office-buildings, and the apartment-houses in the city. Every building having a steam-heating plant was cut off, the idea being that such places could change from gas to coal with less inconvenience than could the small consumers. Only ordinary domestic consumers in the city will be supplied hereafter, and unless an unexpected supply of gas should be developed the day of natural gas for power purposes in Indianapolis has passed. There will be a marked insufficiency of supply, although each gas-company has just laid a new ten-inch main into the city.—*N. Y. Evening Post*.

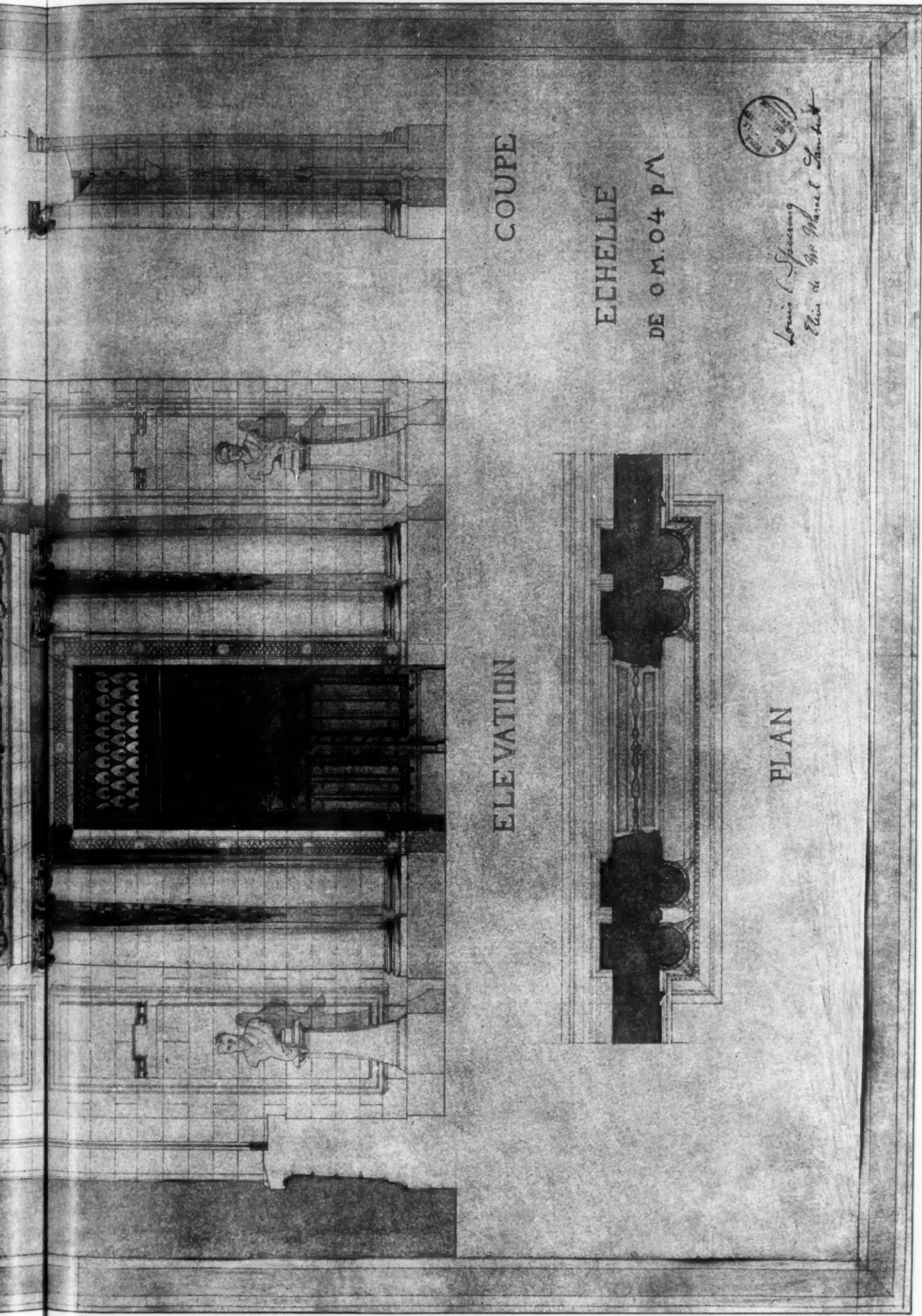
THE TEMPLE OF KARNAK.—I have just received a detailed account of the fall of the columns in the great hall of Karnak, about which a telegram has been published in the *Times*. The catastrophe occurred at 9 A. M. on October 9, and is supposed to have been due to a slight shock of earthquake. Eleven columns in all have fallen in the fourth and fifth rows north of the axis of the temple and between this and the wall of Seti I. They are thus in a line with the leaning column which was restored last winter by M. Legrain. They all fell in a straight line from east to west, the result being that the westernmost is still partly propped up against the pylon of the temple. The ruin is terrible, and if the hypostyle is to be saved it must be done at once before further mischief takes place. The columns can be set up again, but the architraves above them are utterly broken and destroyed. M. Legrain, who has been engaged for the last three years in repairing and strengthening the ruins of Karnak, started for Upper Egypt immediately on hearing of the disaster. He found that the columns he had already repaired were uninjured by the fall of their companions; even the famous "leaning column," which he spent last winter in reërecting, though terribly battered by the huge stones which fell against it, successfully resisted the shock. It is very unfortunate that the funds at M. Legrain's disposal have not been sufficient to allow him to do more than strengthen and restore the columns whose condition seemed the most critical; those that have fallen did not appear to be in immediate danger, and consequently work upon them was deferred to another year. What has happened has shown that the whole building is in such a critical state that any delay is dangerous, and it is therefore to be hoped that the Egyptian Government may see its way towards increasing its grant for the restoration of the temple, and so enable the work of restoration to be fully carried out before a fresh disaster occurs.—*A. H. Sayce in London Times, October 17.*

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No. 1246.

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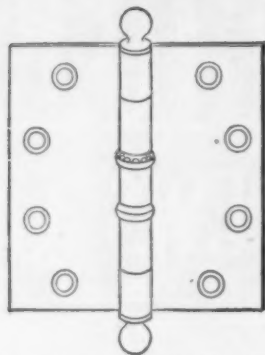
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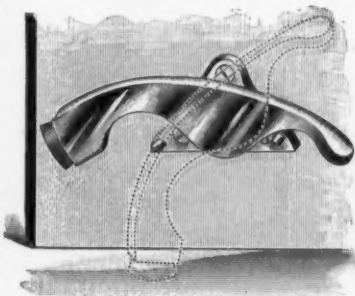
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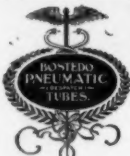
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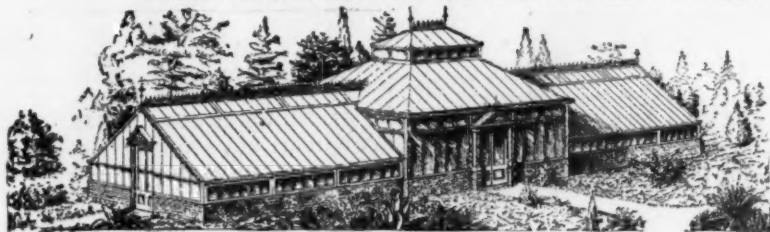
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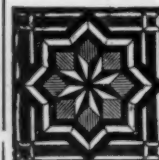
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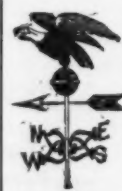
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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Reported for The American Architect and Building News.)

[Although a large portion of the building intelligence is provided by their regular correspondents, the editors greatly desire to receive voluntary information, especially from the smaller and outlying towns.]

ADVANCE RUMORS.

Agricultural College, Mich.—The contract for the construction of the woman's building at the Michigan Agricultural College has been awarded to A. W. Mohnke, Grand Rapids, at \$73,000.

Anderson, Ind.—Philip F. Jeckel is preparing plans for a brick power-house, 110' x 164', for the Union Traction Co. It will have steel roof truss, slate and composition roofing, and cost \$80,000.

Boston, Mass.—Rt. Rev. John J. Williams has purchased a tract of 18,807 feet of land on Blue Hill Ave., Grove Hall, Roxbury, between Schuyler and Wayne Sts. This lot will be added to the adjoining land on which now stands the chapel, at the corner of Blue Hill Ave. and Schuyler St., and ground will be broken for a new church, to be used by Catholics in and about Grove Hall and Elm Hill.

Bradford, Pa.—George W. Mellon, Crafton, has received the contract for erecting a new municipal building, at \$31,266.

Buffalo, N. Y.—George Metzger has prepared plans for the conversion of the old 74th Regiment armory at Virginia and Edward Sts. into a convention hall for the city. The improvements will cost about \$10,000.

Plans for a three-story brick store and factory, 50' x 75', to be built at the corner of Clinton and Oak Sts. for Frank E. S. Harvey have been prepared by Robert A. Wallace; cost, \$10,000.

Cambridge, Mass.—Maj. H. L. Higginson, of the class of '55, has given \$150,000 to Harvard University for the erection and equipment of a building suitable to the uses of a university club. The building will be built at the corner of Harvard and Quincy Sts., opposite Beck Hall.

Charlotte, N. C.—Plans and specifications are now being prepared by Messrs. Hayden, Wheeler & Schwend for a \$100,000 office-building for the Charlotte Consolidated Construction Co. The building will be six-and-one-half stories, with the front eight full stories. The building will front 99 feet, with a depth of 196 feet.

The contract has been awarded to Nicholas Ittner for the erection of a three-story school-building for the Board of Education; cost, \$30,000.

Chicago, Ill.—Church & Jobson, 1234 Marquette Building, have been selected as architects for the new \$30,000 church to be erected at Washington Boulevard and Robey St. for the Eighth Presbyterian congregation, whose edifice was burned last spring. Rev. T. D. Wallace, 263 Warren Ave., pastor.

It is announced that contracts will shortly be let for the erection of a residence for William J. Lorrimer at Douglas Park Boulevard and Lawndale Ave., after plans by Watson & Hazelton, Fisher Building. The cost will be \$27,000.

Conshohocken, Pa.—The A. Wood Tin-plate Manufacturing Co. intends to erect a large brick mill building adjoining its present plant; cost, \$50,000.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—The Warehouse Construction Co., E. H. Merriman, president, H. W. Binder, secretary, have organized with a capital of \$50,000 for the purpose of erecting a four-story brick warehouse, 46' x 130', at the corner of 7th Ave. and Main St., for the occupancy of the Warder, Bushnell & Gleason Co.

Detroit, Mich.—St. Mark's English Lutheran Church Society will build a new church at the northwest corner of St. Aubine Ave. and Maple St.; total cost, about \$9,000; Rev. D. H. Steffens, pastor. N. Wardrop, architect.

Architects Stratton & Baldwin have let contracts for the erection of the McGregor Mission's new building which will cost \$45,000.

Col. Hecker has under consideration the erection of an eight-story building extending from Woodward to Washington Ave.; Donaldson & Meier, architects.

Dubuque, Ia.—Plans have been prepared for the new building to be built by Mrs. Fred O'Donnell in connection with the Finley Hospital. The build-

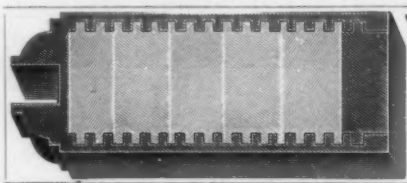
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(Advance Rumors Continued.)

ing will be constructed of brick and stone, and cost about \$15,000.

Duluth, Minn.—Report states that the Clark & Jackson saw-mill was burned with a loss of \$50,000 on the plant; insurance \$41,000. Will probably be rebuilt.

Fairmount, W. Va.—Plans have been completed by Architect E. Allison, 806 Lewis Block, Pittsburgh, Pa., for the Fleming Memorial Presbyterian Church; cost, \$15,000.

Fort Meade, S. D.—Plans are being drawn in the quartermaster's office of the department of Dakota for the cavalry drill-hall which is in contemplation. The building will be 90' x 300'; cost, about \$10,000.

Gastonia, N. C.—The Methodist congregation will erect shortly a new church edifice to cost \$12,000.

Georgetown, Ky.—Reports state that the Grand Lodge of Kentucky Masons will build an annex, costing about \$50,000, to the Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home.

Homestead, Pa.—The contract for erecting a new brewery for the Homestead Brewing Co. has been awarded to L. Benz & Bros., Pittsburgh, at \$150,000.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Chas. T. Freys, 152 E. Market St., is preparing plans for a three-story brick and steel building, 122' x 126', for manufacturing purposes. It will have asphalt roof, and hot blast heat; cost, \$40,000.

Kansas City, Kan.—A new building, to cost about \$60,000, will be built for the Bethany Hospital. Rev. S. E. Betts, general superintendent.

Lake Geneva, Wis.—J. H. Moore will erect a \$20,000 modern barn.

Lebanon, Pa.—The American Iron and Steel Manufacturing Co. secured a strip of land a half mile in length and a third mile in width, lying between their eastern and central plants here. A modern steel mill, it is reported, will be erected on the site.

Mason, Mich.—The Presbyterian Society has pur-

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

chased a site for the erection of a new church to cost \$10,000.

McKeesport, Pa.—The First Presbyterian congregation has decided to erect a new church at Market St. and 6th Ave., at a cost of about \$60,000. Rev. J. J. McCarrell, pastor.

McKees Rocks, Pa.—Plans are being prepared for a stone and brick church for St. Mary's Catholic congregation. Rev. A. F. Tonner, pastor. Estimated cost about \$60,000.

Milwaukee, Wis.—A syndicate is negotiating for land at Grand Ave. and 14th St. It is contemplated to erect thereon one of the largest apartment-houses in the city costing \$100,000.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Report states that Walter J. Keith has prepared plans for a large building to be erected on 7th St. and Nicollet Ave. on the old Westminster church site. It will be eight stories high, fireproof, pressed-brick or terra-cotta front; estimated cost, \$200,000.

C. F. Haglin, 298 Lumber Exchange, has the contract for the \$100,000 flour-mill for George H. Christian at 17th Ave. and 6th St. The mill will be of brick, five stories high, and cover 50' x 229'. The engine and boiler room will be of brick, 60' x 50'.

Morency, Ariz.—Fred. Kees, Minneapolis, Minn., is at work on plans for a general store-building to be erected here for the Detroit Copper Mining Co. It will be 75' x 124', four stories, composition roofing and steam heat; estimated cost, \$40,000.

Muncie, Ind.—It is reported that William Harris, of Indianapolis, and J. M. Woods of Union City, will erect in this city a large cold-storage plant, at a cost of \$400,000.

New Haven, Conn.—A new Y. M. C. A. building will soon be erected on Temple St. The building is to be practically fireproof, and to cost \$100,000. It is estimated that the building can be made fireproof and of modern construction and furnished at a cost in the neighborhood of \$200,000.

New London, Pa.—A new high-school building will be erected. Thomas P. Conrad, secretary.

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(Advance Rumors Continued.)

Newport, R. I.—It is reported that Mrs. Richard Gambrill, of New York, has purchased the famous J. R. Keene place on Bellevue Ave. for \$100,000. She will have a new villa built on the place at once.

Omaha, Neb.—Martin Kingman & Co., Peoria, Ill., have purchased a site, 132' square, at the southeast corner of 10th and Farnam Sts., and will erect a seven-story implement warehouse. J. B. Starr, manager, Omaha House.

Palo Alto, Cal.—A new church structure will soon be erected on the corner of Bryant and Hamilton Ave. by the Baptist denomination; estimated cost, \$6,000.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Philadelphia Engineering Works (Limited) will shortly make two additions, one 50' x 120', and the other 50' x 65', to their bridge shop at Millin and Meadow Sts., at a cost of \$15,000. The extensions are to be built of brick and iron, with yellow pine and hemlock timbers and concrete foundations.

An anonymous benefactor has recently contributed \$50,000 to the fund for the erection of dormitories, and this, with other subscriptions in hand, has enabled the authorities to contract for a considerable extension of the dormitory system of the University of Pennsylvania.

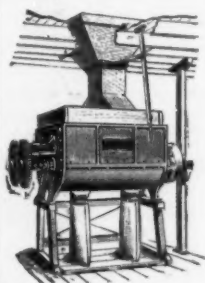
Ground has been purchased at a cost of \$4,000 as a site for a preparatory school-building to be erected at Ridley Park, as soon as funds can be procured for that purpose. It will be located on the Chester and Darby Pikes, near Sellers Ave. C. G. Darrah has the matter in charge. The lot is 217' x 250'.

Architects Stearns & Castor are making the drawings for a \$15,000 improvement to the plant of Simonin's Sons, at Trenton Ave. and Clearfield St. The Grosven Steel Forging and Casting Co. are asking certain privileges from Eddystone Borough Council, which, if granted, will lead to the establishment of a large manufacturing plant in that borough. The plans include extensive buildings and appliances for the manufacture of steel castings and forgings, one of the specialties of the proposed plant being Government work.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The contract for constructing the Coffey Building on Penn Ave., near 9th St., has been awarded to Cochran & Davis, at \$30,000. Press reports say that additional shops to cover five acres are to be built by the Pressed Steel Car Co. at its Allegheny plant.

Dunlevy Bros., of this city, have purchased a site, 100' x 120', on Hamilton Ave., and have plans for a four-story brick pork-packing plant.

Raleigh, N. C.—Architects Pearson & Ashe have



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(Advance Rumors Continued.)

prepared plans for a two-story 8-room brick and stone school-house for Raleigh Township; furnace, slate roof, water-closets, etc.; cost, \$20,000.

Richmond, Va.—John L. Williams, of the banking firm of Williams & Son, is said recently to have given \$100,000 for the erection of a hospital in this city. It is to be known as the Charlotte Williams Hospital in memory of a young daughter of Mr. Williams, who was drowned, with her cousin, Miss Gibson, at Old Point Comfort, in 1888.

Roanoke, Va.—The Protective Order of Elks are to erect a \$10,000 home here in the near future.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.—Architects Charlton, Gilbert & Demar, Marquette, have prepared plans for a \$15,000 church for St. James's Episcopal Society. Rev. William Johnson, rector.

Seattle, Wash.—Cass Gilbert, St. Paul, Minn., has drawn plans for a passenger station to be erected by the Northern Pacific Ry. Co., at this place. It will be 90' x 240', and three stories high. It is understood this and other improvements to be made here will cost \$250,000.

South St. Joseph, Mo.—Plans have been completed for the erection of a brick church, 76' x 104', on King Hill and Michigan Ave., for the St. James's Catholic Society; estimated cost, about \$15,000. Rev. James O'Reilly, pastor.

Spokane, Wash.—Peter L. Peterson has been awarded the contract for erecting the new six-story Empire State Building, at \$125,000.

Stevens Point, Wis.—It is stated that the Coyo

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

Furniture Co. has been formed, with \$75,000 capital stock, to erect a two-story building, 70' x 300', to cost complete \$35,000.

St. Louis, Mo.—Architects Cope & Stewardson, of Philadelphia, Pa., who, with nine other firms of architects throughout the country, prepared competitive designs for a group of buildings for Washington University, have been notified that their plans carried off first honors. The proposed cost of the structures is reported to be about \$1,500,000.

It is reported that a syndicate of Buffalo capitalists will build an eight-story steel frame apartment-house containing 100 suites of rooms. It will have a frontage of 27' 10" on Chestnut St., 112' on 33d St., and 93' on Woodland Ave. The building will be fireproof.

The St. Louis Transit Co. has secured a permit for the erection of a one-story coal-shed, Park and Vandeventer Aves.; cost, \$25,000.

Swampscott, Mass.—Work is soon to be begun on an addition to the Hotel Preston, which will be ready for occupancy at the opening of next year's business. The addition will cost about \$60,000.

Vicksburg, Miss.—W. Chamberlin & Co. architects, are preparing plans for a residence for Hardy Jones, to cost \$8,000.

Waco, Tex.—G. R. Freeman, M. H. Baker, J. A. Eldson and others are contemplating the erection of a cotton-mill; capital stock, \$75,000.

Washington, D. C.—The contract for constructing a brick stable at Washington barracks has been awarded to Meads & Reynolds, at \$13,774.

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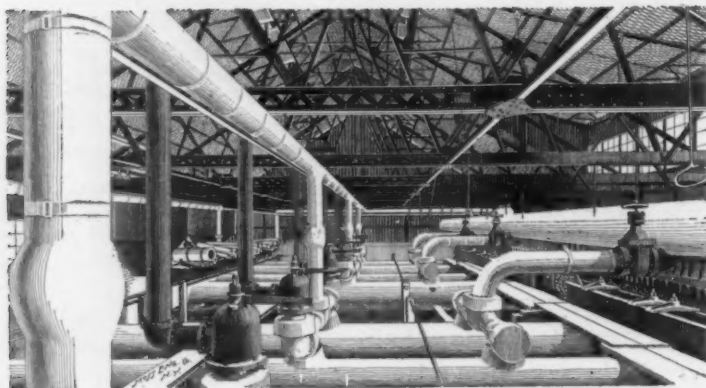
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three-sty' bk. building, 64' 9" x 94', to be recon-
structed and fitted for the provision bush cff; \$30,
000; o. Kirgan Provision Co., Indianapolis, Ind.;
e., Philip Haibach; a., Jacob Herold.

APARTMENT-HOUSES.

Chicago, Ill. — Ellis Ave., No. 3945, six-sty' bk. & st.
apart., 65' x 80', comp. roof, hot water; \$80,000; o.,
Samuel & Leo Gans, 207 Madison St.; a., O. W.
Marble, 145 La Salle St.

New York, N. Y. — Seventy-first St., nr. West End
Ave., seven-sty' bk., st. & terra-cotta apart., 52' x
115'; \$165,000; o., Kate C. Brown; a., Wm. H.
Boylan, 62 Liberty St.

St. Ann's Ave., nr. 149th St., 3 five-sty' bk. & st.
flats, 27' x 85' each; \$75,000; o., E. Mulholland, 3106
Park Ave.; a., Ward Cunningham, 146th St. & 3d
Ave.

W. Central Park, nr. 98th St., seven-sty' bk. & st.
apart., 50' x 84'; \$80,000; o. & b., Christian Blian,
Jr., 307 W. 119th St.

Ninety-third St., nr. W. Central Park, six-sty'
bk. & st. flat, 50' x 84' 8"; \$75,000; o., James Living-
ston, 108 W. 84th St.; a., Neville & Bagge, 217 W.
125th St.

Thirty-third St., nr. 8th Ave., six-sty' bk. & st.

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Apartment-houses Continued.)

flat, 60' x 87' 10"; \$90,000; o., Schmuck & Montag,
2877 Third Ave.; a., John C. Burne, 101 W. 42d St.

Seventy-sixth St., Nos. 413-415, six-sty' & base.
bk. & terra-cotta flat & store, 41' x 100'; \$45,000; o.
& b., Aaron Goodman, 233 E. 50th St.

Seventh Ave., nr. 116th St., eight-sty' bk. flat, 171'
x 201'; \$500,000; o., W. W. Astor, 21 W. 26th St.;
a., Clinton & Russell, 32 Nassau St.

One Hundred and Twenty-third St., nr. Lenox
Ave., six-sty' bk. & st. apart., 50' x 100'; \$50,000; o.
& b., Christian Blian, 307 W. 119th St.

E. Twenty-third St., Nos. 329-331, 2 six-sty' &
base. bk. & st. flats, 25' x 85'; \$60,000; o., A. E.
Tigor, 1123 Park Ave.; a., G. F. Pelham, 503 Fifth
Ave.

One Hundred and Twenty-second St., nr. Mt.
Morris Park, six-sty' bk. & st. apart., 50' x 84';
\$70,000; o. & b., Christian Blian, Jr., 307 W. 119th
St.

E. Twenty-fifth St., Nos. 230-232, six-sty' & base.
bk. & st. flat & store, 39' x 86', 79' 10"; \$40,000; o.,
Renedict A. Klein, 125 E. 120th St.; a., Geo. F. Pel-
ham, 503 Fifth Ave.

CHURCHES.

Atlanta, Ga. — Peachtree St., two-sty' granite
church, slate roof, hot air; \$20,000; o., North Ave.
Pres. Society; a., Bruce & Morgan.

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x 92', slate roof, steam; \$25,000; o., Board of Edu-
cation; a., Henry Wildhagen.

Buffalo, N. Y. — Leroy and Gold Sts., three-sty'
bk. 16-room school; \$60,000; o., Board of Education;
a., Esenwein & Johnson.

Ottawa, Ill. — Three-sty' bk. & st. academy, slate
roof, hot water; \$45,000; o., St. Xavier's Academy;
a., Kesson White, 7 Masonic Temple.

FACTORIES.

Brockton, Mass. — Five-sty' fr. factory, 40' x 100';
o., The W. L. Douglas Shoe Co.

Kansas City, Mo. — Eighth and Washington Sts.,
six-sty' bk. & st. shoe-factory, 48' x 120', comp.
roof, steam; \$50,000; o., Barton Bros., (19 Central
St.); a., Stroch, Brown & German, New York Life
Building.

Philadelphia, Pa. — Schuylkill Ave., nr. Reed St.,
two-sty' bk. & iron factory, 147' x 137'; \$14,000; o.,
George Watkinson & Co.

Thirteenth and Pike Sts., three-sty' bk. & iron
mill, 40' x 83'; \$9,000; o., Charles F. Felin.
S. Eleventh St., No. 728, three-sty' bk. bakery,
18' x 88'; \$5,000; o., J. C. Hutchinson; c., George
C. Dougherty.

St. Louis, Mo. — Dickson St., cor. Lewis St., six-sty'
bk. & st. cold-storage plant, 128' x 202', comp. roof;
\$300,000; o., St. Louis Cold Storage Co.; a., Wid-
man, Walsh & Boisselier, 105 N. 7th St.

HOTELS.

Hancock, Mich. — Five-sty' st. & steel hotel, 100' x
160'; steam; \$50,000; o., Hancock Hotel Asso.; a.,
Carleton, Gilbert & Demar, Camp Building, Mil-
waukee, Wis.

HOUSES.

Boston, Mass. — Tremont St., Nos. 1510-20, 3 four-
sty' bk. dwells. & stores, flat roofs, steam; \$30,000;
o. & b., J. C. Spillane, Francis St., Roxbury.

Central Sq., No. 36, Ward 2, four-sty' bk. dwell.
& store, 22' x 80', flat roof, hot water; \$8,500; o.,
Twenty Associates, G. W. Hargrave in charge, 32
Central Sq., E. Boston.

Roxbury St., nr. Gardner St., Ward 19, 4 bk.
dwells, various dimensions, flat roofs, stores; \$22-
000; o. & b., Wm. White, 37 Newbury St.

Bay State Road, Ward 11, 4 four-sty' bk. dwells,
22' x 52', flat roofs, furnaces; \$60,000; o. & b., W.
D. Vinal, 862 Beacon St.; a., A. H. Vinal.

Fairbanks St., No. 49, Ward 25, two-sty' fr.
dwell., 25' x 38', pitch roof, furnace; \$3,500; o.,
Bessie F. Sheridan; b., McFarland Bros., Brighton.

Crosby St., nr. Brook St., Ward 25, 2-sty' fr.
dwell., 27' x 39', pitch roof, furnace; \$5,000; o. & b.,
G. C. Bagloe, 16 Waltham St.

Crawford St., nr. Hollander St., Ward 21, 2-sty'
fr. dwell., 28' x 42', pitch roof, furnace; \$6,000; o.,
Thomas A. Farren; b., J. H. French, 2836 Washing-
ton St.

Townsend St., cor. Crestwood Park, Ward 21,
two 2-sty' fr. dwells., 21' x 61', pitch roofs, hot
water; \$10,000; o., Fred H. Lucas et als., trustees;
a., W. Parkhurst, 7 Harold St., Roxbury.

Acworth St., nr. Amory St., Ward 22, two-sty' fr.
dwell., 32' x 41', pitch roof, furnace; \$4,500; o. &
b., James A. Marchbank, 19 Forbes St., Jamaica
Plain.

E. Second St., Ward 14, 2 three-sty' fr. dwells.,
22' x 48', flat roofs, stores; \$9,000; o. & b., A. H.
Flint, 614 Sixth St.

Thetford Ave., nr. Norfolk St., Ward 24, fr.
dwell., 25' x 38' 6" x 38', pitch roof, furnace; \$5,000;
o., L. M. Sherman; b., W. H. Sherman, 23 Thetford
Ave.

Brooklyn, N. Y. — Bedford Ave., nr. Avenue C,
two-sty' & attic fr. dwell., 36' x 40', shingle roof,
hot water; \$5,000; o., P. Vanderveer, Howard &
Sutter Aves.; a. & b., Bennett & Ryder, Van Sieten
St., nr. Avenue T.

Carroll St., nr. Utica Ave., two-sty' & attic fr.
dwell., 16' x 50' 10", shingle roof, hot air; \$5,000; o.,
C. Wagenhofer, 140 W. Broadway, New York; a.,
J. Pettit, 186 Remsen St.

St. Paul's Ch., nr. St. Paul's Pl., two-sty' & attic
fr. dwell., 38' 6" x 40', shingle roof; \$9,000; o.,
Annie S. De Selding, 15 Caton Ave.; a., C. P. H.
Gilbert, Townsend Building, 1123 Broadway, New
York.

Crescent St., cor. Glenmore Ave., three-sty' bk.
store & dwell., 25' x 50', gravel roof; \$5,000; o., E.
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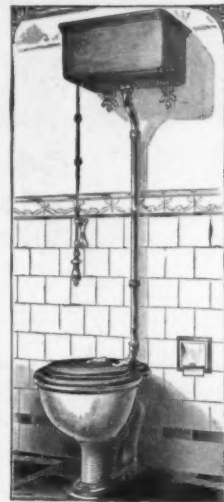
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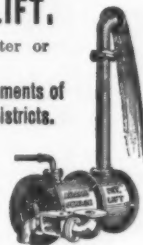
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second floor. 1248

PROPOSALS.

STEEL CONSTRUCTION. [At Benton Harbor, Mich.]
Bids are wanted for the steel construction work
for a \$30,000 opera-house, to be built by the Bell
Opera-house Co. C. A. BREHM, of South Bend,
Ind., architect.

COURT-HOUSE. [At Pipestone, Minn.]
Sealed proposals for the erection of a court-house
building, including all labor and material, will be
received by the Board of County Commissioners of
Pipestone County until November 28. WM.
DOMS, Chairman of the Board of County Commis-
sioners. 1246

REPAIRS. [At Mobile, Ala.]
Sealed bids will be received until November 13
for repairs to be made to the Mobile County Court-
house, according to plans prepared by Rudolph Benz.
1246

ELECTRIC-LIGHT PLANT. [At Christianburg, Va.]
Geo. W. Walter, clerk, will receive sealed bids
December 1 for the construction of a \$10,000 elec-
tric-light plant. 1247

CHURCH. [At Warsaw, N. D.]
Sealed bids will be received until December 5,
1899, by Rev. Frank Gawlowicz, at Warsaw, Walsh
Co., N. D., for the erection and completion of a
Roman Catholic Church for the Polish congregation
of St. Stanislaus, located at Warsaw, 5 1/2 miles east
of Minot, N. D., after plans and specifications pre-
pared by J. W. Rose, architect, at Grand Forks, N.
D. REV. FRANK GAWLOWICZ, Warsaw, Walsh
Co., N. D. 1247

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. ENDI-
COTT, Ch. Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Dept.,
Washington, D. C. 1246

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 COIT, custodian.
1246

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Houses Continued.)

dwelling, 37' x 41'; \$8,500; a., John E. Nitchie, 21
Park Row, New York.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Linwood Ave., No. 342, two-st'y bk.
dwelling; \$10,000; o., Wadsworth J. Zittell; a., Metz-
ger & Greenfield.
Charlotte, N. C.—Two-st'y fr. dwelling, 40' x 60',
slate & tin roof, hot water; \$7,000; o., B. D. Heath;
a., Frank P. Milburn.
Elberon, N. J.—Three-st'y fr. cottage, 35' x 65';
\$10,000; o., Chas. L. Bernheimer, New York City;
a., Small & Schumann, 265 Broadway, New York
City.
Three-st'y fr. dwelling, 36' x 66'; \$10,000; o., Mr.
Rosen; a., Small & Schumann, 265 Broadway, New
York City.
Toledo, O.—Bronson Pl., two-st'y fr. dwelling, 40' x
60', shingle roof, hot water; \$9,000; o., E. H. Close;
a., Wachter, Hudson & Co., The Nasby.
Bronson Pl., two-st'y bk. & fr. dwelling, 35' x 45',
shingle roof, hot water; \$5,000; o., T. C. M. Schind-
ler; a., Wachter, Hudson & Co., The Nasby.

MERCANTILE BUILDINGS.

Boston, Mass.—Tremont St., cor. Camden St.,
Ward 12, five-st'y bk. building, 40' x 121', flat roof;
\$20,000; o., D. Webster King; b., Whidden & Co.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

South Bend, Ind.—Two-st'y bk. & st. city-hall, 72'
x 150', tile roof, steam heat; \$75,000; o., City; a.,
Freyermuth & Maurer.
Urbana, Ill.—Three-st'y bk. court-house, 114' x
120', slate roof; \$75,000; o., Champaign County; a.,
Roger & Brown.

STABLES.

Brookline, Mass.—Beacon St., 1 1/2-st'y stable, 30' x
40'; \$2,500; o. & b., W. H. Canterbury.
Brooklyn, N. Y.—Sixty-seventh St., nr. 14th Ave.,
1 1/2-st'y fr. stable, 21' x 24', tar & felt roof; \$200; o.,
Louis E. Schumway, on premises; a., W. Abbott,
Jr., 1180 Fifth Ave.
Rutledge St., nr. Kent Ave., one-st'y bk. stable,
29' x 6 1/2', gravel & felt roof; \$1,500; o., L. A. & T.
A. McMillan, 206 Hooper St.; a., Johnson & Helmle,
220 S. 8th St.; b., Libby & Kesse, 619 Flushing Ave.
Union Ave., nr. N. 8th St., one-st'y fr. stable, 21'
x 3 1/2', gravel roof; \$380; o., Geo. H. Hill, 165 Rut-
ledge St.; b., A. Zink, 163 N. 3d St.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—Hall St., one-st'y bk. car-
barn, 237' x 240', gravel roof, steam; \$25,000; o.,
Consolidated St. Railway Co.; a., Wm. Williamson.
New Rochelle, N. Y.—Two-st'y fr. dairy & barn,
50' x 97'; \$10,000; barn will contain 7 single & 2 box
stalls; o., E. M. Bull; a., Charles A. Lubbian.
Newton, Mass.—Hyde Ave., fr. stable, 31' x 42';
\$2,000; o., Robt A. Reid; a. & b., C. H. & A. F.
Ireland, Newton Centre.
New York, N. Y.—Lind Ave., nr. Union Pl., two-
st'y fr. stable, 21' x 34'; \$600; o., Thos. Miller, 106
W. 51st St.; a., A. V. Porter, 621 Broadway.
Orchard St., No. 49, six-st'y bk. stable, 25' x 83'
3/4'; \$25,000; o., Leopold Kaufmann, 2487 Second
Ave.; a., Schneider & Herter, 46 Bible House.
Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, cor. 230th St., 1 1/2-st'y
fr. stable, 18' x 26'; \$800; o., J. A. Berrian, on
premises; a. & b., S. L. Berrian, Kingsbridge.
Philadelphia, Pa.—Sunset Ave., Chestnut Hill,

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Stables Continued.)

two-st'y st. stable, 45' x 45'; \$5,000; o., George L.
Bodine; b., Macey, Henderson & Co.
Regent St., nr. 46th St., two-st'y bk. stable, 33' x
100'; \$6,000; o. & b., George Edge & Bro.
Conarroe St., No. 470, two-st'y bk. stable, 15' x
27'; o., David Crowther; b., James King.
N. Fifth St., Nos. 1837-23, two-st'y stable, 42' x
110'; \$6,000; o., Milton Hoagland; a., George C.
Farr.
Portchester, N. Y.—Two-st'y fr. stable, eight stalls;
\$2,000; o., George C. Clausen, 175 Broadway, New
York; a., Henry F. Kilburn, 160 Fifth Ave.,
New York.
St. Louis, Mo.—Seventh St., nr. Cass Ave., two-st'y
st. stable, 50' x 127', comp. roof; \$10,000; o., Mane-
wall-Lange Bakery Co.; a., J. L. Wees, Commercial
Building.
Morgan St., bet. 16th & 17th Sts., two-st'y bk.
stable, 40' x 140', comp. roof; \$8,000; o., L. D.
Dozier, 160 Morgan St.; a., J. L. Wees, Commercial
Building.

THEATRES AND HALLS.

Paris, Tenn.—Two-st'y bk. & terra-cotta opera-
house, 108 x 112', tin roof; \$30,000; o., Paris Opera-
house Co.; a., D. V. Stroop.

WAREHOUSES.

New York, N. Y.—Twenty-second St., No. 26,
eight-st'y bk. & st. loft-building, 30' x 93'; \$125,-
000; o., Arndt H. Olsen, 1799 Fox St.; a., John
Woolley, 111 Fifth Ave.
Twenty-second St., No. 36, eight-st'y bk. ware-
house, 26' 2" x 92' 9"; \$70,000; o., William Prescott,
4 W. 92d St.; a., Geo. G. Spitzer, 156 Fifth Ave.
Omaha, Neb.—Tenth and Jones Sts., five-ft'y &
base, bk. warehouse, 66' x 132', of mill construction;
\$45,000; o., Sattly Mfg. Co., Springfield, Ill.; a.,
Fisher & Lawrie.
S. Eighteenth St., No. 714, four-st'y bk. warehouse,
66' x 66'; \$9,000; o., Noline Plow Co.; c., W. H.
Farrish; a., Fisher & Lawrie.
Philadelphia, Pa.—Chestnut St., No. 1611, four-
st'y bk. store building, 22' x 150'; \$15,000; o., Thos.
B. Wanamaker; c., Doyle & Doak; a., Keen &
Mead.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Boston, Mass.—Dimmock St., nr. Washington St.,
Ward 22, three-st'y bk. power-house, 43' x 67', flat
roof, steam; \$5,000; o., N. E. Hospital for Women
& Children; a. & b., Jarvis Engineering Co., 61
Oliver St.
Brooklyn, N. Y.—W. Fifth St., cor. Neptune Ave.,
one-st'y bk. car-house, 75' x 74' 8", gravel roof;
\$30,000; o., Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R. Co., De
Kalb & Central Aves.; b., A. Pasquini, 1123 Broad-
way, New York.
Chicago, Ill.—Sixty-third St. and Normal Ave.,
Englewood, two-st'y bk. postal station & offices, 50'
x 125', comp. roof, steam; o., Geo. Muirhead, 6314
Harvard St.; a., Fred Ahlschlager, 70 La Salle St.

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CITY-HALL. [At Winchester, Va.]
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SECTION 1. No Member should enter into partnership, in any form or degree, with any builder, contractor, or manufacturer.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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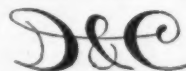
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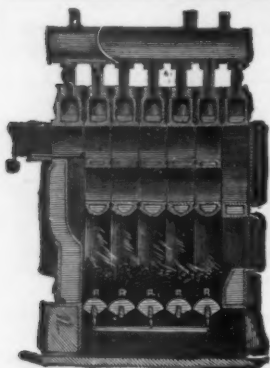
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Imported.				
Enam. (edge).	105 00	120 00		
" (edge & end).	120 00	135 00		
Domestic.				
Enam. (edge).	90 00	100 00		
" (edge & end).	110 00	115 00		
Building 4 50				
sewer add 1 00				
hollow, add 1 25				
Enam. Imp. Bk.				
125 00	145 00			
Enam. Domes.				
70 00	85 00			
Select Red Sand.				
Mold.	10 00			
St. Louis Hyd'ic				
Press.	27 00			
Collinsville, do				
Findlay, do 22 00				
Chicago, do				
assorted shades	16 00	20 00		
Chicago, do				
Brown.	24 00			
Chicago, do Red				
Roman.	24 00			
Chicago, do Br'n				
Roman.	27 00			
Bushnell Buff				
25 00				
Not sold.				
75	1 00			
75	1 00			
2 50	2 60			
2 50	2 60			
2 50	2 60			
2 50	2 60			
3 75	4 25			
2 90	3 20			
2 80	2 90			
3 10	3 30			
2 75	2 90			
2 85	3 00			
2 75	3 25			
6 00	7 00			
9 00	10 00			
Not sold.				
45	55			
45	55			
Not sold.				
Not sold.				
1 00	bulk, 75c.			
Not sold.				
Not sold.				
1 65	1 75			
1 75	1 90			
12	20			
20	25			
1 00	1 25			
White Lime 1/2 bush				
25	30			
White Mash				
1 25	1 50			
1 00	1 00			
Not sold.				
Not sold.				
1 50	2 25			
1 75	2 50			
20				
30				

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