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NOTES AND CLIPPINGS.

ONE of the attractions of the International Congress of Architects, to be held at the end of next month in Paris, is an exhibition of original drawings by architects, comprising particularly perspective drawings, elevations and drawings of interior decoration. All architects are invited to participate, and the exhibition, although it has been impossible to arrange to give as long previous notice as would have been desirable, will undoubtedly be of great interest. The drawings are to be shown in the rooms of the School of Fine-Arts, which will, of themselves, be an attraction to visitors; and the exhibition is to remain open during the session of the Congress, from July 30 to August 4. Announcement is made, also, for the benefit of intending visitors, that members of the Congress will be given free entrance to the Exposition grounds during the sessions of the Congress, by means of a card, which is to be obtained of the Committee of Organization of the Congress; and attention is called to the advantages which may be secured by the purchase of one or more of the "Bons de l'Exposition." These "Bons," in addition to twenty coupon tickets of admission to the Exposition, carry with them the right to a reduction of one-fourth in the price of admission to the various "spectacles" connected with the Exposition; or, if the bearer prefers, to a reduction in the price of excursion tickets on any of the great French railways, or the steamer lines to Algiers, Tunis or Corsica, of about one-third, reckoned on twice the price of a single ticket. As the "Bons," with the coupons removed, can now be bought in Paris for six francs, or less, they may be the means of making an important saving in the cost of a visit to the Exposition; and, in addition to this advantage, they give a right to participate in a lottery, the drawings of which occur at stated intervals.

A LARGE number of the most distinguished architects in Germany have issued an address, calling upon the profession, as a "duty of honor," to follow the example of the German Government and German manufacturers in participating earnestly in the Paris Exposition by attending the International Congress of Architects. The address gives the principal particulars of the Congress, and mentions that the Society of Architects and Engineers of Westphalia and Lower Rhine has appointed a committee which will, on application from any German architect, arrange for rooms in Paris for the time of the Congress, give information in regard to the journey, the stay in Paris, the interesting sights of the city and the Exposition, and provide, so far as possible, for the comfort of their professional brethren and their families.

IT is curious that the epoch of "universal prosperity" which, as the politicians tell us, we are now enjoying, should be characterized by the largest proportion of failures in business ever recorded, and is now to be made still more ecstatic by general reductions in the wages of mechanics employed in building. In several places, reductions of ten per cent have been fixed for July 1, and, although the parties interested have little to say about the matter, similar action will probably be taken throughout the great cities. As building in the cities is almost at a standstill, on account of the enormous advances made last winter in the prices of materials, it is not surprising that the contractors, unable to keep their men employed, but reluctant to turn them away altogether, should have adopted a compromise of this sort; but it is hard on the workmen and their families, who, with incomes materially less than they have been of late years, must pay advanced prices for their flour, oil, ice, sugar and all other supplies controlled, directly or indirectly, by the great Trusts. In all probability the men will accept the change with resignation, for they can easily see that their employers are losing money, and that unless a reduction in wages is made, great numbers of them must be discharged altogether; while a strike would simply relieve the contractors of a heavy burden of wages paid to men who are earning little or nothing, and are kept along out of consideration for them and their families. Meanwhile, it would be worth someone's while to study the present "prosperity" of this country, in the interest of workmen, and compare it with the condition of countries in which speculators are less "prosperous," but where prices of commodities are not regulated by protected monopolies, and where the modest, but important, industry of building is not interfered with by the sudden doubling or trebling of prices of materials by syndicates, before whom the public is helpless. The New York newspapers say that more than one hundred million dollars of American money have been sent to Europe within a few weeks, for investment where "prosperity" depending upon extortion does not threaten revulsion and disaster; and it is also reported that about five hundred thousand people, who have seen factories closed and dealers ruined around them by the Trusts at the same time that prices have been doubled, have emigrated within a short time from this country to Canada or Europe. It is not likely that all these people are mistaken in regard to the comparative advantages of living, or of investing property, in this country and in Europe; and it would be desirable to have the information on which they act collected and made public, not for the sake of inducing other Americans to follow their example, but in order that conditions here may be corrected, if necessary, so as to make it pleasanter for those who are left here to remain.

THE Westminster Chambers case in Boston has brought up some curious legal questions. Although there is a prevalent notion that a special restriction was imposed upon the height of the buildings around Copley Square, partly in deference to the feelings of the officials of the Public Library and Trinity Church, who thought that the effect of their buildings would be injured by a lofty structure in their vicinity, the Legislature was far too sensible to consider any measure for curtailing a person's property-rights on such grounds. Even when it was shown that the Art Museum's collections, in which the public has a deep interest, would be endangered by a ten-story building so near, relief had to be sought, not by direct action, which, although justifiable, would be of doubtful legality, but indirectly, through the application of the Park Act, which confers a special control over building in the neighborhood of a public park, for the benefit of the citizens who use the park. Copley Square was, accordingly, declared a public park, and the property around and near it placed under the same control as that conferred in the case of other parks constituted under the Park Act. In the neighborhood of some of the Boston parks the height of buildings is restricted, and, following this precedent, the Legislature imposed a corresponding restriction on the buildings around Copley Square, for the benefit, not of the Museum of Fine Arts, or of Trinity Church, or of the Public Library, but of the public which is to use Copley Square as a park, and is to derive benefit to its health from the light and air which will reach the park over the adjoining buildings.

THIS solution of the difficulty seems simple, but there are several elements in it which the courts will probably have to pass upon. In the first place, the device of making a park, under the Park Act, out of what was already an open square, simply for the sake of applying to it restrictions not intended for it, although previously adopted in the case of Commonwealth Avenue, and for a similar purpose, is open to objections of various kinds. In the case of the Back Bay Fens, limitation of the height of buildings is secured by means of a contract, which grants right of access over the parkways to those buildings whose owners have conformed to certain specified restrictions; but this is a very different affair from seizing a square which has been laid out and built upon for a quarter of a century, making it into a park, and imposing upon the abutting owners conditions which are made the subject of a contract in the newer parks. It is true that in Copley Square any damage caused by the change must be paid by the city of Boston; but this brings up another question, whether the Legislature has the right, under the Park Act or any other, to lay out parks in cities, at its own pleasure, and under such conditions as it sees fit, without the request or consent of the authorities or people of such cities, and to compel the taxpayers of the city to pay the cost. It is obvious that such a right, if it is conferred by Massachusetts law upon the Legislature, is liable to great abuse, and the people of Boston, before they have paid the thousands which its application to Copley Square will cost them, are likely to take precautions against its extension.

AN accident took place a few days ago in Philadelphia, very similar to that which recently occurred at the Paris Exposition. In the new extension of the building of the Bell Telephone Company, a roof was being put in, of concrete, on a skeleton of expanded metal. As nearly as we can make out from the newspaper accounts, the concrete roofing, which was supported by iron girders, had so far hardened that the wooden centring had been loosened or taken out altogether just before the accident. It seems, however, that the upper surface had not received its final profiles, and men were set at work to put on more concrete, sloping it so as to direct rain-water to given points. With incredible carelessness, the men doing this work used, as we are told, "heavy iron rammers" to consolidate the new material over the freshly made, and consequently weak, slabs of the roof. It can easily be imagined that the effect of this treatment on the slabs of fresh concrete was to break one of them, which fell to the floor below, which was of similar construction, breaking out a portion of it, and the whole mass then fell to the first floor, carrying with it two men, both of whom were killed.

OUR readers will remember the Carnegie Library, at Pittsburgh, Pa., which is not long completed, and will be interested to learn that it is proposed to move the structure bodily to another location, about a thousand feet distant. The building stands at the entrance to Schenley Park, and the improvements now being made around it will, it is feared, injure its appearance, so that its removal is desirable. The weight to be moved is calculated at about fifty-eight thousand tons. The construction is of steel, cased with stone, and the question whether the thin stone casing will hold properly to the metal skeleton during the trip is a very important one; and the problem is further complicated by the fact that a ravine, a hundred feet deep and two hundred feet wide, intervenes between the present site and the one proposed, and must be bridged or filled in some way before a building a hundred and fifty feet wide and four hundred feet long can be safely transported across it.

THE Pratt Institute, of Brooklyn, has established a course of instruction in artistic metal-work, to be given in sixty days of tuition, accompanied with practice. The fees are fifteen dollars for the day course, and five dollars for the evening course. Sixty days of instruction and practice seems a rather short time for qualifying persons "to enter the profession as artist-artisans, equipped not only with artistic appreciation and power of execution, but also with a knowledge of the requirements of the trade, thus dispensing with the usual apprenticeship necessary to the adjustment of principles to practice," but no doubt the course will be well managed. Persons interested may obtain further information from Mr. Walter S. Perry, Director of the Department of Fine Arts, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn.

AN interesting meeting of the American Forestry Association was held last week in New York, and much encouragement may be derived from the reports presented. One of the most important observations made was on the progress of tree-planting in the Southwest, which has gone on steadily, though quietly, until it has produced a sensible change in the appearance, as well as in economic conditions, in that part of the country. In Kansas, where thirty years ago not a tree was to be seen, groves, often of considerable extent, are now common, and the prairies are diversified with rows of trees, planted to shelter the crops. The railroad companies, long ago, set the example of utilizing their land for forestry, and they, as well as those who were early in imitating them, are now reaping the benefit of their forethought. It will make those who knew Kansas in its palmy days smile to think of the State as a forest region, but one of the members of the Association predicted that it would soon become so, and it is possible that the exhausted wheatfields of this and the neighboring States may yet prove profitable to their owners as a source of timber, while, indirectly, they increase the value of the agricultural lands in their neighborhood by equalizing and increasing the rainfall.

MEANWHILE, forest cultivation in other States, where owners are sufficiently convinced of its importance, is kept in check by taxation. The local assessors, who, like assessors everywhere else, conceive their duty to be to lay hands principally on the property of those without defence or political influence, find that the largest tracts of land capable of being devoted to timber-growing belong to non-residents, and assess these in such a way as to bring upon them the greater part of the local taxation. The owners, far from being encouraged to plant trees, which will take half a century to grow, are compelled to cut everything already on the ground, in order to pay the taxes, and then abandon the territory altogether. Thus it comes about that the Northwestern States own millions of acres of land, once covered with forests, but now bare and deserted, a monument to foolish taxation, which has robbed the community indulging in it of a thousand times as much as it ever congratulated itself on extorting unfairly from outsiders. Next to this policy of killing the goose which lays the golden egg of taxes, and, in a great degree, in consequence of it, the Northwestern States, so far as their forests are concerned, suffer most from fire. If the woods were systematically cared for, forest conflagrations would be as rare in Wisconsin and Michigan as they are in Germany; but the policy of making it for the interest of owners to strip their land as soon as possible of everything valuable, and then abandon it, leaves it a neglected waste, covered with inflammable rubbish and ready for the first spark to set it in a blaze, which does not stop at the boundary of the abandoned land. The result is that, in some States, nine-tenths of the timber is destroyed by fire, leaving only one-tenth for use or sale. As a rule, the owners of timber land are now awake to the value of proper forest regulation, and understand the means of preventing forest fires, but they cannot struggle against official discouragements.

AN idea which may be commended to newspaper reporters, school-children and others is that adopted for Germany by the General German Language Society, which seeks to purify current German writing and speaking from the foreign words which, for various reasons, have come into use, until they form a large part of the language. The purpose of the Society, as expounded in its circular, is to excite love and comprehension for pure German, and to try to clear it from unnecessary foreign growths by advocating the avoidance of foreign words for anything that can be well expressed by German ones, and by promoting clearness and elegance in ordinary speech. The Emperor, as is well known, earnestly favors the movement, and for many years the "menus" on the Imperial table have been purely German, while, more recently, a general order has been promulgated in the army, requiring the abandonment of certain foreign expressions, for the purpose, as the order says, of promoting purity of language among the soldiers. The Society has now nearly sixteen thousand members, and if all of them write and speak such beautifully clear, idiomatic German as the author of the circular, they must be doing a precious work.

A DAY IN PROVENCE. — II.



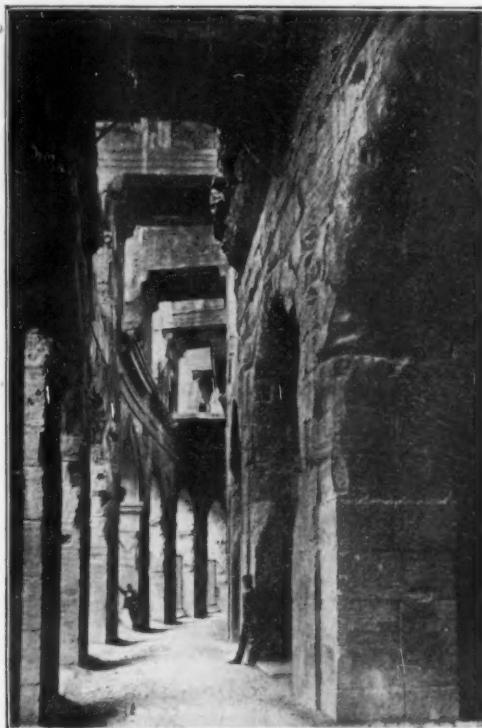
Church Spire, Lambesc.

AT Lambesc we left the national highway behind us, and started on a delightful run down a narrow, winding road, with good macadam surface, following the green valley of a little branch of the Touloubre — a grateful contrast to the white road-bed and dry hills we had just passed over. The continuous down-grade, combined with our fears of a late arrival for *déjeuner*, encouraged such a lively pace that we rushed into Pelissanne before we could believe the necessary distance had been covered. Here a belfry with iron top and a curious group of church

buildings detained us only a short time, for the pangs of hunger prevented a just appreciation of what seemed to be quite ordinary mediæval work. Pushing on around the church, which stands directly in the way of the present main road, we hurried on to Salon, where, after enquiring the way of a local bicyclist, we arrived at the Grand Hôtel, late, but welcome to all the house afforded. Iced siphon, good local wine, and a generous dinner soon repaid us for our forced pedalling, but, sad to say, took away all ambition for the long afternoon trip originally planned. Tired muscles, once relaxed, recover slowly; and our hot morning ride seemed discipline enough for that time. Yet our original plan was to reach Arles before night, that we might be ready for the entertainment promised for the Fourteenth, the French Fourth of July.

An afternoon train was naturally the first suggestion. The map

afternoon train over this *chemin de fer régional* left Salon at about six, and arrived at Arles about nine in the evening, taking three hours to drag its coaches and stone-laden cars over the twenty-eight intervening miles. The only alternative at first seemed to be the straight national road; but, as we had had enough of national routes for that



Corridor of the Arena, Arles.

day, it was decided to see Salon in an hour's walk and ride, and then meet the through express at Miramas, some six miles away to the south. Starting at once to see the twelfth-century doorway at Saint Michel, we found the Romanesque portal less interesting than the older door at Aix, and then pounded away over the rough stone pavements to visit the northern section and the collegiate church of Saint Laurent. With the exception of the lower stories of the old tower, Saint Laurent dates from the time of Jean de Cordonne, Archbishop of Arles, who in 1344 built the plain church that to-day is the only survivor of several monastic buildings. The place is now famous as the tomb of Michel Nostradamus, the Provençal astrologer, who resided at Salon for years, and gained a reputation for prophecy and learning that made him adviser to Catherine de' Medici and doctor to Charles IX.

Since this church offered little of special architectural interest, except the fragment of the older building now under the picturesque south tower, we returned to the central part of the town, and, passing the fine old gateway and clock-tower, started along the road to Arles.



Place du Forum, Arles.



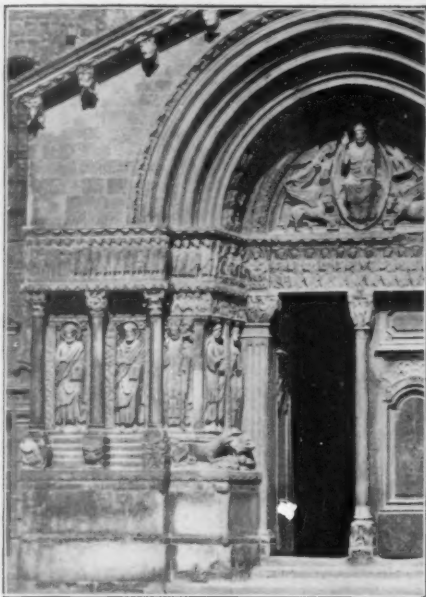
Place de la République, Arles.

showed a railroad through Eyguieres, Paradou and Fontvieille, towns that we had hoped to visit, on the northern edge of the great plain; but consultation with our landlord brought out the sad fact that the

Fortunately, our route to Miramas turned off to the south, after a few rods of very indifferent riding. The Salon and Arles sections of the Carte de la France show the distance between the cities to be about twenty-four miles, with eleven miles in an absolutely straight east and west line, that follows the north bank of the Langlade canal

¹ Continued from No. 1279, page 101.

across the level plains of the Crau. At the hotel we were assured that the distance could be easily covered in a little over an hour — a statement we did not attempt to verify; for we were quite content to leave the proof to men with less heavily loaded wheels. With plenty of time ahead, we jogged along a wide level road, passing several omnibuses filled with country people returning from Salon markets.



The Porch: St. Trophime, Arles.

On either side the luxuriant trees and low growths of the marshes were occasionally broken by quiet pools whose shallow depths, joined by numerous canals and ditches, seemed to form a veritable network of waterways.

We expected to visit the ruined château at Miramas, some three kilometres beyond the station, and a little farther on to see the triumphal arch of the Flavian bridge at Saint Chamas; but, as a troublesome pedal caused delays and repairs along the way, we arrived at the

modern village of Miramas-Gare only in time to buy tickets to Arles, to pay our ten centimes for bicycles, put our wheels on board, and hurriedly find places in the crowded train. Many times during that ride, we congratulated ourselves on the change in plan, even though we had omitted the towns on the southern slope of the Alpilles. Taking saddle again at the Arles station, we passed through the open avenues of the Jardin de la Cavalerie to the towers of the city gates, when we were at once in the narrow, tortuous streets of the mediæval city.

Arles is not known for its late buildings, though, by walking its roughly paved ways, many good sixteenth-century houses are to be found. To the student, and even the casual visitor, the Roman and Romanesque monuments are of far greater interest, for Arles has to-day some of the best examples of ancient building and sculpture to be found in Europe. Fortunately, several hours of daylight remained after our quarters were secured in the Place du Forum; and we hurried to catch a first glimpse of the famous buildings we were to study in detail later on. Leaving bags unpacked and wheels uncleaned, we tramped from the hotel, past the unknown fragment of Roman architecture at the head of the Place du Forum. However, as we were to pass that way many times, we did not stop to examine closely its broken pediment and columns, but continued through the Rue des Arènes to the great amphitheatre.

To-day, as in the days of Augustus and Constantine, this huge Roman ruin is the centre of Arlesian life and interest. Thanks to

the restorations made since 1846, the double-storied outer arches and lower interior seats are now in good condition. Yet the building



Pier in Cloister: St. Trophime, Arles.

no longer affords room for the 26,000 people who applauded the

conquerors in the old gladiatorial days. The Arena is now used for less sanguinary entertainments; and the *courses de taureaux*, held almost every Sunday during the summer season, are attended with unabated interest. Large crowds, even, come to see the bloodless, free-for-all sports occasionally offered, when prizes are given to the citizens who succeed in tearing away the barbed rosettes from the shoulders of wild young heifers and bulls.

Not attempting to enter the great enclosure, which we expected to examine thoroughly after the bullfight of the morrow, we walked along the side of the huge elliptical wall, studied the peculiar construction of its stone arches, and tried to imagine the appearance of the whole, when arches, columns and mouldings were in their originally complete state. The building was partly destroyed by use as fortress and stronghold by Goths, Saracens and mediæval warriors. Previous to 1830, also, the interior was filled with houses of the poorest class. Yet the endless arcades, even in ruined form, seem to tell of far greater enterprises and ambitions than those of wild invaders or local chiefs, and by simple dignity alone recall the might and power of imperial Rome.

From the south of the Arena to the picturesque ruins of the Theatre is only a short distance. We were soon looking into the meagre ruins from the raised ground at the rear of the stage. Evidently,



A Corner of the Cloister: St. Trophime, Arles.

the Theatre was the artistic centre of ancient Arles; for the two columns of African or Carrara marble still standing in place, the carved fragments of the stage walls, as well as the numerous sculptures and decorations now in the Museum, all show details and motives of the best imperial epoch. Here also was found one of the treasures of the Louvre, the famous Venus of Arles. As a whole, the Theatre is now so ruined that it seems hardly possible that some 1,600 people could once be accommodated within its walls; but even in its dismantled state the fragments on the spot and the sculptures of the museums show without possibility of denial that this building was one of the most artistic creations of the Roman emperors. Though surrounded by house-walls that are far from picturesque, it still possesses an air of Greek elegance and refinement seldom seen in Roman work.

From the Theatre we passed through the little crooked Rue du Cloître, showing in its upper part the Gothic entrance to the cloisters of the Cathedral, and then, after passing the walls of the old Bishop's Palace, found ourselves in the Place de la République and before the *chef-d'œuvre* of French Romanesque sculpture, the porch of Saint Trophime. Provençal tradition has it that Saint Trophime was sent to Arles by Saint Peter himself, and that he built the first church on the site of the Roman prætorium. However that may be, it is known that a portion of the present church was consecrated in the year 606, and that the portal and part of the cloister were erected in the twelfth century, possibly by the famous crusader Raymond IV, Count of Toulouse and St. Gilles. The porch seems to have been erected shortly after 1152, when the sacred bones of Saint Trophime were removed from the great burial-ground of the Aliscamps and placed in the Cathedral.

The portal is simple in general form, but was intended to express far more than an ordinary stone entrance. Its deep recess, its wide frieze, and sculptured panels present a picture of the last judgment with a vigor and realism that only firm belief and loving regard could produce. The central figure of Christ seated in judgment, surrounded by the symbols of the four apostles and a double arch of angels, fills the upper part. Immediately below is a broad frieze of figures, portraying the twelve apostles with a group of saints on one side and the punishment of condemned sinners on the other. The entire frieze is so designed that rhythmic action and architectural effect are preserved in a remarkable degree. Below are short columns, resting on the backs of grotesque animals; while in the square niches formed between these columns stand large statues of saints, separated and enriched by bands of conventional ornament. The figure of Saint Trophime in bishop's costume is perhaps the most interesting of these large sculptures. The great importance of this decorative composition was evidently appreciated when first designed; for it is raised on a simple basement approached by a broad flight of steps, — an arrangement which gives great dignity to the whole composition.

In the dim recesses of the nave the plain stone vault and walls could hardly be distinguished in the late afternoon light, but we could see that the monastic simplicity of its barren spaces was quite in accord with the nave of the old church at Aix which we had visited earlier in the day. Passing through the dark aisles, we climbed a long flight of wide steps, and came at once into the quiet enclosure of the cloisters, famous for their symbolical carvings and picturesque architecture. Here the constructive and decorative arts are happily combined. But the fading light prevented more than a walk around the vaulted passages and a rapid glance at the bold carvings of the corner piers. So, arranging with the old *conciërge* that we should return the next day to listen to his quaint stories of the saints and heroes under his charge, we stumbled out through the dark church, and, after turning a corner or two, took refuge for the night in our hotel.

And refuge it really was; for the night before the Fourth, or rather the Fourteenth, had already begun, and only adventurous spirits dared to brave the dynamite crackers and serpents that exploded in unexpected places or chased the daring pedestrian with a fiendishness and velocity that defied resistance or escape. The practical joker was abroad; and nothing suited better than the filling of an open shop with countless sparks and deafening explosions or the scattering of quiet café groups by means of the erratic serpent. Every man was an enemy for the time being. Shutters were closed, doors barricaded, and only blank walls exposed to the wandering fire-works that shot around the Place du Forum. At last, after venturing out a short way, the risk of burnt clothes and singed hair drove even Americans within doors; and we retired for the night with visions of the entertainment promised for the morrow — the military parade, the entry of the bulls, the bull-fight, the evening concert, dance on the boulevard, and costumes of *les Ariéziennes* — sadly confused with the towns and buildings we had seen during the day.

Three days spent in sketching and tramping around Arles failed to exhaust its architectural treasures; and the hours spent in drawing the details of the cloister and the fine fragments in the Museum went quickly by. But, although we visited many interesting sections in our journey up the Rhône valley, across the Cevennes, and down the Loire and Seine to Paris, our first day among the old Provençal towns was unique, because the unexpected and the unforeseen combined most happily to give us one of the busiest and most instructive days of our summer tour. — E. B. Homer, in the *Technology Review*.

January 1, 1900.

WASHINGTON, THE CITY BEAUTIFUL.



Industries diverses: Decoration, Paris. MM. Toudoire and Pradelle, Architects.

IT is always interesting to read the histories of great cities, little worlds within themselves, which have so much to do with important events all along the line of human thought and progress. And to the studious and investigating mind, it is profit and pleasure to trace the structural history of a large city, as far as possible.

As a comparatively slow grower the capital of the United States, Washington, may be considered as a fair example. This now beautiful city will in 1900 celebrate the removal, in 1800, of the

seat of government from Philadelphia to its present home. Congress convened for the first time in Washington on November 22d of the latter year date, but some time before this the future Capitol had been planned and had begun, in a very small way, its architectural progress, but the "city," at that early date of its existence, was principally "on paper and under vegetation." We get a fair idea of the city at that time from the following, written by a member of the Sixth Congress:

"Our approach to the city [Washington] was accompanied with sensations not easily described. . . . Instead of recognizing the avenues and streets portrayed in the plan of the city, not one was visible, unless we except a road with two buildings on each side of it, called New Jersey Avenue. The Pennsylvania Avenue, leading, as laid down on paper, from the Capitol to the President's mansion, was then, nearly the whole distance, a deep morass covered with alder-bushes, which were cut through the width of the intended avenue during the ensuing winter.

"Between the President's house and Georgetown a block of houses had been erected, which then bore (and do now bear) the name of the Six Buildings. There were also two other 'blocks,' consisting of two or three dwelling-houses in different directions, and now and then an isolated wooden habitation; the intervening spaces, and, indeed, the surface of the city generally, being covered with shrub-oak bushes on the higher ground, and on marshy soil with either trees or some sort of shrubbery. Nor was the desolate aspect of the place a little augmented by a number of unfinished edifices at Greenleaf's Point. . . . There appeared to be but two really comfortable houses in all respects within the bounds of the city, one of which belonged to Daniel Carroll, and the other to Notely Young.

"A sidewalk was attempted in one instance by a covering formed of the chips of the stones which had been hewed for the Capitol. It extended but a little way and was of little value; for in dry weather the sharp fragments cut our shoes, and in wet weather covered them with mortar. In short, it was a new settlement."

Before the ceding back to Virginia of a considerable portion of the territory given by that State to help make the District of Columbia, the latter was ten miles square, including in its periphery a part of the Potomac River. This broad stream now forms the western (Virginia) boundary of the District, while the northern, eastern and southern boundaries stretch to the Maryland line, the whole encompassing an area of about seventy square miles.

When President Washington, with Major Pierre Charles l'Enfant, surveyor, and Andrew Ellicott, on March 29th, 1791, rode over the "ten miles square," on a tour of inspection of the site selected for the capital, the land for the latter was occupied principally by farms, although two subdivisions — Carrollburgh and Ham-burgh, both without improvements — had been laid out (the latter in the western part of the future city's site) in 1770 and 1771, respectively. Among these farms were those of Daniel Carroll, Notely Young and David Burns, who owned a large portion of the land upon which the city now stands.

There is little record of the farmhouses of the two former of these "original citizens," — as quoted above, they were the most comfortable houses "in all respects" seen in Washington just after its founding — but, until five or six years ago, the ancient domicile of David Burns could be seen, at the foot of 17th street, near the river. It sat amidst old trees in spacious, brick-walled grounds, which also contained (and still contain) the Van Ness mansion, built by General John P. Van Ness, who married Burns's daughter, Marcia.

When the old Scotchman (Burns) was persuaded by President Washington to sell the greater portion of his property — consisting of about six hundred acres, and extending east from directly south of the White House to the Patent Office site — his beautiful daughter became heir to a great deal of money. In 1802 her father

died, after which she married the handsome and dashing Van Ness, then a Member of Congress from New York. He was a high liver, believed in progress, and, with part of his wife's wealth, built the big house spoken of above.

This now weather-beaten, but still solid, old structure was in its day one of the finest mansions in the United States, and, of course, one of the most expensive. Its hospitality was famous; wealth, wit, and beauty gathered there, time flew by to the sound of music and dancing, and the old Scotchman's dollars paid for feasts that were of the highest order in those days of feasting and merrymaking.

The Van Ness mansion was the first in this country in which both hot and cold water were carried by pipe to all the chambers. In its basement were the largest and coolest wine-vaults, and in one of these, it is said, President Lincoln was to have been concealed had the original intentions of the conspirators, by whom he was assassinated, been carried out. The house cost \$75,000, and the plans for it were drawn by Latrobe, then architect of the Capitol.

The excellence and beauty of the plan of Washington is due more to the engineering genius of the old Frenchman, Major l'Enfant, than to any other. In this he followed the work of Le Notre in Versailles, the seat of the French Government buildings. The street-plan, as carried out, divides the city into quarters, known as Northwest, Northeast, Southwest and Southeast. The Capitol was to be considered the centre of the city, and radiating from it are North, South and East Capitol Streets. These, with a line of parks, running west from the Capitol, form the dividing lines. The streets run in cardinal directions, and with these are the avenues, which run diagonally, and which bear the names of various States, principally of the original thirteen. At the intersection of streets and avenues are many small parks and triangular spaces, not a few of which contain statues standing amidst beautiful foliage, and two of the parks — Lafayette and Franklin — are very large, occupying whole squares.

From the grand scale upon which L'Enfant drew the plan of Washington, it is evident that he was looking into the future with prophetic eye, believing that in time a very queen among the cities of the world would sit in all her present grace and beauty on the banks of the historic Potomac. And so he bent his clever mind to the task, and endeavored to carry out, as far as possible, the scheme of making a city, as conceived by him. His was a forcible character, not easily daunted by obstacles, a fact amply attested in his treatment of an "original citizen," who, after he had sold his land to the Government for use as part of the capital, tried to obstruct progress in the latter. This man was the Daniel Carroll already mentioned. After his land was disposed of at good profit, he determined to erect an imposing brick mansion, which he did without reference to the future thoroughfares of the coming city. Some time after the house was built, L'Enfant came along with his surveying outfit and found that Mr. Carroll had put his new domicile right in the middle of New Jersey avenue, as — only a short time before work was begun on the house — laid down on the engineer's map. Without hesitating, L'Enfant ordered Carroll to get his property out of the street. At this, "Daniel Carroll, of Duddington," a mighty man of those days, told the engineer to run his avenue in another direction, and refused to comply with the request. And so matters rested, until one night, not long after the meeting of the two strong-willed men, the Carroll house was, at L'Enfant's order, taken out of the way of the avenue. Shortly after this the famous old engineer lost his position under Government, and Mr. Carroll had his house erected at public expense in another place in the city.

It will be seen from the foregoing that very little architectural progress was made in the building of the City Beautiful up to the time of commencing the Capitol. A portion of the district, which is now a part of the city (Georgetown, West Washington), was a city in itself long before the District of Columbia was thought of; but when Rock Creek, which once divided the two cities, was crossed, going eastward, the city of Washington — when its greatest structure was begun — began in a forest and ended on all sides pretty much in the same condition.

DE FRIEZE.

VAN DYCK AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY. — III.



N this third and concluding paper will be briefly noticed the works belonging to Van Dyck's English period, 1632-1642, in which may be placed many of the best and not a few of the worst paintings in the late Exhibition. Among these latter are several which bear his name, a fact tending to prove their unauthenticity; since Van Dyck so seldom signed his pictures that only some fifteen or twenty are believed to bear his genuine signature; in all other cases where it exists it has been added by another hand.

About one thousand works are attributed to him, and undoubtedly he worked with amazing rapidity; but in his studio he was largely assisted by pupils, two of whom were really good artists named David Beck and John de Reyn, his fellow-countrymen. Their taste and ability he cultivated so highly that their works could with difficulty be distinguished from his own. They were well remunerated, and remained with their master until his death; making many copies for him to which he would add here and there a touch. Reyn, though a fine artist, was too timid to stand alone, and gladly remained in obscurity. While speaking of Van Dyck's studio, it may be mentioned that he kept by him a Fleming who made for many of these

English pictures beautifully carved frames in the Italian style, so contrived as to cast no shadow on the painting they surround.

Turning to the undoubtedly genuine works, among the earliest is the unquestioned masterpiece lent by His Majesty the Czar to the Antwerp Exhibition last year, and graciously sent thence to Burlington House — "Philip, Lord Wharton." This canvas, 40" x 52", is inscribed "Sr Ant. Vandike, Philip, Lord Wharton, 1632, about ye Age of 19." It is in a high state of preservation, even for the pictures housed in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg, and has only been mellowed by time, and one can scarcely believe it to be nearly three centuries old. Delicacy joined with manly dignity are well depicted in this charming three quarter-length portrait. Over his olive-green doublet is slung a golden-brown cloak; in the fingers of his left hand he holds a staff, terminating at the top in three prongs. In the "Hermitage" catalogue this staff has been called "an implement of agriculture" and "an implement of war." This picture, exquisite alike in its composition, in the winsome grace of the young man, and in its subdued coloring and high finish, has irresistibly charmed all beholders. The Wharton collection of family portraits, including those of Charles I and his Queen, especially painted for the young nobleman, was purchased by Sir Robert Walpole, afterwards Lord Houghton, whose son Horace says he "paid a hundred pounds for the full-lengths, and fifty for the half-lengths," and calls it "the noblest school of painting which the kingdom ever beheld," regretting that "it was removed almost out of sight of civilized Europe." This collection was valued at £40,555, but the Empress Catherine of Russia gave only £36,000, and was so disgusted at having to pay so much that the cases in which the pictures were packed were never opened during her lifetime. Lord Wharton was a zealous Puritan and a strong supporter of Cromwell. He was thrice married, and died in 1695, at the age of eighty-two.

During the early part of Van Dyck's residence in England his time was much occupied with portraits of the Royal Family, as in private galleries there exist seven equestrian and seventeen full or half lengths of Charles, and twenty-seven of Henrietta Maria, not to mention the numerous canvases on the Continent.

His truthfulness in portraiture was unexpectedly verified by Sir Henry Hallford, who attended at the exhumation of the remains of Charles I, at Windsor. He told a friend that the head was exactly like Van Dyck's portraits.

Among the royal portraits is one of the king and queen lent by the Duke of Grafton, in which both figures are charming, though the composition lacks cohesion. Charles wears a red suit, richly embroidered with white, and a broad lace collar; his left hand rests on his sword, the right being extended to take the wreath offered him by the Queen, who is dressed in her favorite white, with cherry-colored ribbons, and holds a spray of green in her left hand. As in nearly all her portraits, Her Majesty wears the famous pearl necklace, which cost the King an enormous sum.

In this portrait one has an opportunity of contrasting the stronger and more self-reliant character of Henrietta Maria with the weak and deceitful one of Charles. The Queen's French vivacity and bright eyes give an impression of beauty with which she was not really endowed, and it is said that it was to hide the thinness of her hair that she wore it in those little curls round her forehead so familiar to us. The most charming, probably, of all her portraits is that lent by Lord Lansdowne, in which the brilliant flesh-tints and the pearl-white satin dress form a scheme of color which Van Dyck seldom surpassed. From the bracelet on the Queen's arm is suspended a ring; this picture was sold at Christie's in 1842 for 500 guineas, having been brought from Italy two years before.

As a fine example of dramatic and intellectual composition, the double portrait of "Killigrew and Carew," from Windsor Castle, stands almost unrivalled. Killigrew was the son of the Queen's Chamberlain and Page to the King; he accompanied Charles II in his exile and was made Groom of the Bedchamber after the Restoration; he wrote several plays. Carew was a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber and also wrote many sonnets, besides a masque which was performed at Whitehall in 1663. Both figures are dressed in black with white slashings, and are seated at a table. Killigrew has a peevish expression. Carew, with his back to the spectator, is showing a paper to his companion. These two wits had a famous dispute before Mrs. Cecelia Crofts, to which it is supposed the picture alludes. The artist was interested in his subject and evidently dashed it off at once. "No assistant has touched these delicately modelled faces, these wonderful hands, or even the draperies, into the execution of which the painter has put his whole strength."

This picture was acquired from a dealer early in the last century by Frederic, Prince of Wales, from whose collection it passed into that of his grandson, George III. Pepys, in his diary, 1667, says "Tom Killigrew hath a fee out of the wardrobe, for cap and bells under the title of King's fool or jester and may revile and jeere anybody, the greatest person, without offence." In another work from Windsor, we have the portraits of George and Francis Villiers, sons of the favorite of James I, whom he created Duke of Buckingham, and who was murdered by Felton. This canvas, 49" x 59", is one of Van Dyck's child-pictures, in which he showed himself both sympathetic and masterly. The two boys stand in a very natural attitude, facing the spectator; the young duke in crimson dress, his crimson cloak hanging over his right arm — and Francis in yellow, his gloved right hand held against his breast, his left hanging at his side. The long hair falls over their wide lace collars. This picture

was painted in 1635, when Van Dyck was at the zenith of his fame. His price for it was £200, but when the time for payment came, the King was so straitened as to be obliged to cut it down one-half. After the murder of their father, Charles I promised his widow that he would be a father to them, and had the boys brought up with his own children at Hampton Court. During Charles's imprisonment at Carisbrooke Castle, these enthusiastic youths got up a rising in his behalf, but were utterly outnumbered and routed in a lane between Surbiton and Kingston, Surrey. Francis, the "beautiful Lord Francis," set his back against a tree, and, neither asking nor receiving quarter, fell with nine wounds in his face and body. The oak is his monument, and bears his initials to this day. His brother, the Duke, escaped and became the favorite of Charles II, being distinguished for his wit as for his profligacy. His name is indicated by the middle letter of the word "Cabal" used to designate the infamous Cabinet of Charles II, of which Buckingham was a member; and he himself, under the character of Zimri, in Dryden's "Absalom and Aithophel," is described as "a man so various that he seemed to be, not one, but all mankind's epitome:

"Stiff in opinions, always in the wrong,
Was everything by turns and nothing long;
And in the course of one revolving moon,
Was chymist, fiddler, statesman and buffoon,"

and died at last in an obscure village in Holland,

"In the worst inn's worst room. . .
The George and Garter dangling from the bed."

There is a beautiful portrait of the Duke's sister, "The Duchess of Richmond and her dwarf, Mrs. Gibson," the wife of the famous dwarf artist; Henrietta Maria is also represented with a dwarf, Sir Geoffrey Hudson, who, when seven years old and thirty inches high, was served up in a pie, and presented to the Queen by the Duke of Buckingham. It is a capital picture; the Queen wearing an unbecoming black hat and a turquoise-blue dress; the grotesque figure of the dwarf is in crimson, and he has a monkey on his shoulder, which the Queen touches with the tips of her fingers.

Of "James Stuart, son of Esmé, Duke of Lennox," there are a half-length and two full-length portraits. In the first he is represented as "Paris," holding an apple, and wearing a white shirt and crimson breeches, with the usual long hair of the time. He had probably taken the part in a masque. This is, doubtless, the picture mentioned by Evelyn when in May, 1654, he visited "one Mr. Tombs' house and saw some good pictures, especially one of Van Dyck's, being a man in his shirt."

In the second, the Duke is in black satin, wearing the blue ribbon of the Garter, a star being on the black cloak over his arm. He is similarly attired in the later picture, except that he wears blue stockings and immense black rosettes on his shoes. He is here seen caressing his greyhound, which saved him from assassination while travelling in Savoy. The profound devotion shown in the dog's face could not have been surpassed by Landseer. There is great dignity and high breeding in these two paintings, and in each one cannot but notice the cruel and relentless mouth. Lord Darnley's "Lord John and Lord Bernard Stuart" (younger brothers of the Duke of Lennox), and Earl Spenser's "Digby, Earl of Bristol, and Earl of Bedford," are two splendid double portraits, which afford examples of what Van Dyck could do when painting high-born youths clad in all the bravery of the time. The two Lords Stuart wear yellow and white satin doublets, respectively; the younger brother has thrown his blue cloak back over his arm to display the superb lining of cloth of silver. The whole effect is very brilliant. Both these young men were killed fighting for the King in the Parliamentary War.

In the Earl of Bristol we see the famous George Digby, who advised the seizure of the five members, for which he was afterwards impeached by the House of Commons, while the Earl of Bedford fought on the Parliamentary side and ultimately went over to Charles I at Oxford. The countenances of both these men show that they would stick at nothing.

Three portraits of the Earl of Strafford are exhibited. In two of them he is dressed in armor—in painting which Van Dyck excelled—and holds a bâton. His watchword, "Thorough," is "writ large" on every feature of his keen and thoughtful face.

"The mysterious, uncandid expression, the refinement and dignity which make partial amends for it," are perfectly rendered in Lord Fitzwilliam's full-length portrait of him. The well-known "Strafford and his Secretary, Sir William Mainwaring," in which the Earl stands with a letter in his hand, dictating to his secretary, who intently follows his master's words, was considered by Horace Walpole to be Van Dyck's finest work, though many critics hold it to be somewhat deficient in "momentariness." The painting has been much injured in "restoration." It is said that Van Dyck was very intimate with Strafford, and painted more portraits of him than of any other man in England, except the King.

The Earl of Arundel, Van Dyck's patron, is naturally well represented in this exhibition. His refined, artistic face is very pleasing among so many of the reckless, dare-devil type, and has been treated both sympathetically and lovingly by the painter. The finest portrait is that lent by the Duke of Norfolk, in which the Earl is represented in armor softened by the large white collar. In another, Arundel rests his hand on the shoulder of his little grandson, dressed in red.

This nobleman was the first in England to form an art collection,

and it was he who brought over the famous Arundel marbles, not to mention Van Dyck himself, whom he introduced to King Charles I, and who became the founder of the English school of portrait painting.

The portrait of the Countess of Arundel shows a sensible, straightforward woman, wearing white satin and pearls, and with a fur boa on her shoulders.

It is remarkable that among all the married women whose portraits adorn these galleries only one wears a wedding-ring, not excepting Queen Henrietta Maria.

"In Van Dyck's portraits one cannot but note an extraordinary sense of the dignity and manliness, above all, of the intelligence and high breeding of his men; whether they were weak and obstinate and not to be depended upon, as Charles, or stern as Strafford; treacherous and fickle as Vitelleschi, Chief of the Jesuits; loyal, like the Duke of Richmond and Lennox, they lack nothing that marks a gentleman." The late Duke of Devonshire remarked to a celebrated critic that "the companionship of a number of Van Dycks was an education for a gentleman."

Van Dyck lived very extravagantly, and at the last, in order to restore his fortunes, he not only painted more pictures than he could really do justice to, but wasted time, health and money in the vain search for the philosopher's stone, and the hours spent in the fumes of the laboratory injured still more his weakened constitution. In the hope that he would settle down if he were married, the King and other friends looked about for a suitable lady, who was found in Maria Ruthven, who was attached to the Queen's household, and was the granddaughter of Earl Gowrie. She was beautiful and nobly connected, and her dowry was kindly provided by the King.

Two disappointments soon after this, with regard to decorating Whitehall and the Louvre, gave the finishing blow to Van Dyck's already impaired health. His friends at court were scattered or dead, the Queen was in France, the country in arms, his friend Strafford had perished on the scaffold, while he himself was an object of suspicion, and it is little wonder that Van Dyck was stretched on a bed of sickness from which he never rose, although Charles sent his own physicians, promising them a fee of £300 if they cured him. He died the ninth of December, 1641, at the early age of forty-two, at his house in Blackfriars. He was followed by a number of friends to his grave in old St. Paul's, close to that of John of Gaunt.

Archdeacon Sinclair states, in a recent letter, that "this was the origin of the burial of Presidents of the Royal Academy and other great Academicians in Artists' Corner in the present building. Any monument to Van Dyck perished in the fire of 1666, and there is no tablet or record of the great painter in the modern Cathedral. The fact of his interment is, therefore, unknown to the crowds who daily throng St. Paul's."

The following lines were written on his death by the poet Cowley:

"His pieces so with their live objects strive,
That both or pictures seem, or both alive:
Nature herself amazed, doth doubting stand
Which is her own, and which the painter's hand."

A daughter was born just eight days after he died, and it is gratifying to know that neither she nor her mother fell into poverty. Charles II granted a pension of £200 to Van Dyck's daughter.

TWO RUSKIN HALLS.

A DISPATCH from London last week announced that delegates representing organized labor in England had sailed for New York for the purpose of presenting to the labor associations of America £4,000 to be used toward the erection of a Ruskin Hall in St. Louis. The movement is a result of a desire on the part of the English followers of Ruskin to show their appreciation of the action of Americans, eighteen months ago, in founding a Ruskin Hall at Oxford. The delegates are accredited with resolutions expressing the hope that a better understanding and a warmer friendship will exist between the "two English-speaking democracies." St. Louis has been selected as the site for the proposed hall, because it is the home of Walter Vrooman, the founder of the Oxford institution. These delegates are due to arrive in New York within a day or two. Some account of Ruskin Hall in Oxford will therefore be interesting. One is just to hand from The London Times, which says:

The movement has in it a large measure of vitality, to judge by its official publications, and clientèle generally. The opening meeting was held some fifteen months ago, and there are now over 1,500 students on its books. These are scattered in small groups all over the country, and its leaders appear to have infused into the movement something of the emotional intensity that is more characteristic of religious than of educational organizations. It remains to be seen how long this enthusiasm will last, and, what is more important, how far it touches the more solid elements in the class to which it is addressed.

The college proposes to teach the broad outlines of English history, and in particular the history of political and social institutions. Industrial history, trade unionism, the co-operative movement—these are some of the courses offered that have an obvious interest for the industrial classes. An endeavor to spread an elementary conception of scientific historical perspective among the rank and file of the industrial army is one which, if successful in any measure, should contribute something to guide the social endeavors of the

labor party along reasonable and legitimate channels. The programme can meet with no criticism; the methods by which it may be sought to carry the programme into effect are open to differences of opinion. Many not dissimilar attempts have been and are being made, but it is always doubtful how far the promoters have succeeded in reaching those to whom they have addressed themselves. This failure or partial failure may be due not only to the inherent difficulties of the task, but also to a lack of sympathy between teachers and taught.

Herein lies the interest and hope of this movement of Ruskin Hall, that it has gained a large measure of support from the official leaders of the trade unions; five or six of them are members of its Council. It is intended that the property of the College shall be held in trust by the labor organizations. Moreover, it is intended that those of its students who have satisfactorily passed through the courses of study recommended by its authorities shall form a general body, corresponding more or less, in their relations to the organization, to the graduates of a university, and thus shall have a share in the direction of the destinies of the institution. Provided that this connection with the working-class and its leaders can be still further strengthened and then maintained unimpaired, and that the co-operation of existing educational instruments can be secured, it seems possible that Ruskin Hall may become a permanent and useful institution in this country.

The procedure of the founders of the Hall at Oxford has not been always beyond criticism; things have been said and done in their name and in that place that would have been better unsaid and undone. It is, however, possible that in this way the movement has been dissociated in the minds of the working people from the patronage of the "superior person," and that this has been an element of attraction to those whom it is desired to reach. There can be no doubt but that some sort of a college at Oxford adapted to the needs of the workingman is an eminently desirable institution and one that contains the possibility of many useful things. No one can pass a month, still less a year, in that environment, especially if his life has been previously spent amid the conditions of a modern industrial city, without a valuable addition to his intellectual horizon. That such a possibility should be open to a far wider circle than has hitherto been the case may be, if the right people can be found to assist it, a matter for national self-congratulation. The old culture city is a Mecca to which, it is hoped, many a man may now make pilgrimage to whom it was before only a name.

The central hall at Oxford contains accommodation for twenty-five residents, and since the opening there has been no vacancy without many applications for admission. The men are all genuine artisans; they come from all parts of the country; they stay a week, a month, six months, or a year, according to circumstances. They devote their whole time to study, to the management of their hostel, and to amusement. There are no expenses of domestic service; each resident has certain household duties assigned to him, and each undertakes the more laborious ones in turn. Thus it has been found possible to provide excellent sleeping accommodation, sufficiency of food, and the use of a room as study and library, at a cost of £25 a year; tuition costing an additional £6 per annum.

The work of the colleges has been so appreciated by those who have taken advantage of the opportunities they offer, that, as has already been reported in the *Times*, an effort is being made to raise funds sufficient to found a similar institution in the United States of America. The co-operation of the British Trade Councils has been invited, and an appeal for small subscriptions has been widely circulated with every prospect of success. The source of the fund, in small amounts from the working classes, is as interesting as its object. It is hoped that the work in America will be taken up with the same (if not with greater) enthusiasm as it has called forth in this country. The gift is to be free and unconditioned, except within the broadest limits. If the Ruskin Hall in America takes root and flourishes it will be managed by Americans for Americans, and, to use the words of the leaflet circulated among the people with the object of collecting subscriptions, "every American artisan may by the study of constitutional and institutional history become familiar with the thousand years of heroic struggle, of experiment, of sacrifice and of blood, during which American free institutions were evolved by the British people and bequeathed to America as a free gift."

Simple truth as this is, it is a fact quite unrealized by the mass of American citizens. Even the educated are not infrequently prepared to deny it. The American school history begins with the story of the quarrel between the two people, and does not treat that with the philosophical detachment which a scientific historian would desire. If the Ruskin Hall in America can do anything to diffuse a realization of the fact that we are joint inheritors of a great estate, and a knowledge of the manner in which that inheritance was built up, it will contribute not a little to a good understanding and mutual appreciation between us. A public meeting is to be held on June 15 in St. Martin's Town Hall, at which the Bishop of London will preside and other prominent and representative men will be present, to speed the delegates who leave next day to convey the gift to America. Magna Charta Day is an appropriate anniversary on which to initiate a movement for the spread of a knowledge among a kindred people of the history of the growth of Anglo-American institutions.

ILLUSTRATIONS

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

SKETCH FOR A MAUSOLEUM. MR. B. J. S. CAHILL, ARCHITECT, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

HOUSE OF A. G. HYDE, ESQ., LARCHMONT, N. Y. MESSRS. VAL-ENTINE & LUDLOW, ARCHITECTS, NEW YORK, N. Y.

DETENTION HOSPITAL. MR. J. H. FREEDLANDER, ARCHITECT, NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE CLOISTER OF ST. TROPHIME, AND THE ROMAN THEATRE, ARLES, FRANCE.

SEE "A Day in Provence," elsewhere in this issue.

EXTERIOR OF THE ARENA, AND GENERAL VIEW THEREFROM, ARLES, FRANCE.

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

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[Gelatine Print.]

VIEWS IN THE CLOISTER OF ST. TROPHIME, ARLES, FRANCE.

THE LAPIDARY MUSEUM, ARLES, AND SOME OF ITS TREASURES.

NOTES & CLIPPINGS

LEAD STATUES IN PICCADILLY. — Piccadilly was formerly the headquarters of the makers of leaden figures. The first yard for this description of statues was founded by John van Nost, one of the numerous train of Dutchmen who followed William III to England. His establishment soon had imitators and rivals, and in 1740 there were four of these figure-yards in Piccadilly, all driving a flourishing trade. The statues were as large as life, and often painted. They consisted of Punch, Harlequin, Columbine and other pantomimical characters; mowers whetting their scythes, haymakers resting on their rakes, gamekeepers in the act of shooting, and Roman soldiers with firelocks; but, above all, that of a kneeling African with a sundial upon his head found the most extensive sale. Copies from the antique were also there, and had many admirers, but the unsuitableness of the heavy and pliable material was soon discovered, and after a brief existence the figure-yards died a natural death. — *The Architect*.

FINDS IN ECUADOR. — Near Manti, Ecuador, is a remarkable archaeological relic, one of the most interesting monuments in South America of an unknown and extinct civilization. Upon a platform of massive blocks of stone, upon a summit of a low hill in a natural amphitheatre and arranged in a perfect circle, are thirty enormous stone chairs, evidently "The Seats of the Mighty." Each chair is a monolith, cut from a solid block of granite, and they are all fine specimens of stone carving. The seat rests upon the back of a crouching sphinx, which has a decidedly Egyptian appearance. There are no backs to the chairs, but two broad arms. This is supposed to have been a place of meeting — an open-air council of the chiefs of the several tribes that made up the prehistoric nation which was subdued by the Incas of Peru several hundred years before the Spanish invasion. Tradition teaches with more or less obscurity that the territory now known as Ecuador was divided into several independent but allied kingdoms, and that the people reached a high stage of civilization. They worshipped the sun and the moon, to both of which they raised temples. They had a knowledge of astronomy and were skilled in other sciences and art, but they had no written language, and the only records that tell of their existence are mute monuments like the chairs described. — *American Antiquarian*.

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THE AMERICAN BRIDGE CO.

THE American Bridge Company have issued the following circular letter to the trade:—

As a result of numerous conferences it has been deemed expedient to organize the American Bridge Company, incorporated for the purpose of designing, building and erecting bridges and all classes of metallic structures. The facilities at our disposal are such that we have every confidence that we shall be able to give you the advantage of very favorable quotations and at the same time be enabled to avoid delays in delivery which in the past have proved so vexatious in many instances. We solicit your enquiries, which shall have our very best attention.

Accompanying this is a list of the various Bridge Companies forming the Consolidation, as follows:

American Bridge Works, Chicago, Ill.
Berlin Iron Bridge Co., East Berlin, Conn.
Buffalo Bridge & Iron Works, Buffalo, N. Y.
Carnegie Steel Co. (Keystone Plant), Pittsburgh, Pa.
Edge Moor Bridge Works, Wilmington, Del.
Elmira Bridge Co., Elmira, N. Y.
Gillette-Herzog Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
Groton Bridge & Mfg. Co., Groton, N. Y.
Hilton Bridge Construction Co., Albany, N. Y.
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Lafayette Bridge Co., Lafayette, Ind.
Lassig Bridge & Iron Works, Chicago, Ill.
N. J. Steel & Iron Co., Trenton, N. J.
New Columbus Bridge Co., Columbus, Ohio.
Pittsburgh Bridge Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
A. & P. Roberts Co. (Pencoyd Iron Works), Pencoyd, Pa.
Post & McCord, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Rochester Bridge & Iron Works, Rochester, N. Y.
Schultz Bridge & Iron Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Schiffler Bridge & Iron Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Union Bridge Co., Athens, Pa.
Milwaukee Bridge Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
Wrought Iron Bridge Co., Canton, Ohio.
Youngstown Bridge Co., Youngstown, Ohio.

This list contains all the leading companies that manufacture bridge and structural work in this country, with the combined capacity of 600,000 tons per annum. The Pencoyd plant, of the A. & P. Roberts Company, also comprises one of the best and most complete rolling mills for structural material in existence, with a capacity of 200,000 tons per annum. This puts the American Bridge Company in a position to furnish all classes of bridge and structural work at an absolute minimum of cost, and in the very shortest possible time, and this has already been an

nounced as the future policy of the Company. No advance in prices will be made, but the cost of production will be reduced to an absolute minimum, and judging from the known facilities of the various plants, the facts would seem to justify the statement.

The Directors of the company are as follows:

Percival Roberts, Jr., A. & P. Roberts Co. (Pencoyd Iron Works), Pencoyd, Pa.
Alfred C. Case, Carnegie Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
William H. McCord, Post & McCord, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Charles M. Jarvis, Berlin Iron Bridge Co., East Berlin, Conn.
William H. Connell, Edge Moor Bridge Works, Wilmington, Del.
Walter Hawxhurst, Elmira Bridge Co., Elmira, N. Y.
Charles Macdonald, Union Bridge Co., Athens, Pa.
Frank Conger, Groton Bridge Co., Groton, N. Y.
James P. Kennedy, Youngstown Bridge Co., Youngstown, Ohio.
Lewis S. Gillette, Gillette-Herzog Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
John F. Alden, Rochester Bridge & Iron Works, Rochester, N. Y.
Walter G. Oakman, Guarantee Trust Co., New York, N. Y.
J. P. Ord, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.
Robert Winsor, Kidder, Peabody & Co., Boston, Mass.
Robert Bacon, J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, N. Y.
Charles Steele, J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, N. Y.
Paul E. DeFere, 40 Wall St., New York, N. Y.
Robert S. Green, 1 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J.
J. W. Walker, Schiffler Bridge Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Abram S. Hewitt, Cooper, Hewitt & Co., New York, N. Y.
August Belmont, August Belmont & Co., New York, N. Y.

The majority of this Board are practical bridge men who have in years past made a success of their individual companies. The financial end is unusually strong, being represented by firms and institutions of worldwide financial strength; thus forming a combination of practical and successful bridge men, backed by the strongest of financial resources.

The executive organization is made up entirely of men of large practical experience, headed by Percival Roberts, Jr., one of the leading rolling-mill managers of the country. The Pencoyd plant of the A. & P. Roberts Company, comprising a rolling-mill with a capacity of 200,000 tons per annum, and the most complete bridge and structural plant in

the world, has all been developed under his personal supervision, and is the result of his energy and ability, eminently fitting him to head an enterprise of this kind.

Joshua A. Hatfield has been appointed as assistant to the President, and will also have charge of the sales of the rolling-mill products of the Pencoyd plant—a position which his long and favorable connection with the sales department of the rolling-mill interests of the country makes him especially adapted to.

The engineering department is in charge of Mr. Charles C. Schneider, formerly Chief Engineer of the Pencoyd Iron Works, of the A. & P. Roberts Company, with the title of Vice-President, in charge of engineering. Mr. Schneider has full charge of all questions of engineering, including the preparation of all plans, estimates and working-drawings—all engineers of the company, whether engaged in the contracting, operating or erecting departments, are under the Vice-President in charge of engineering. At different localities throughout the country are stationed a corps of designing engineers to prepare preliminary plans and estimates, and at each plant will be located a full and complete corps of engineers and draughtsmen to prepare plans for the work fabricated at that particular plant.

The operating department is in charge of Mr. Charles M. Jarvis, formerly President of the Berlin Iron Bridge Company, with the title of Vice-President in charge of operating. As soon as contracts for any work are taken they are immediately turned over to this department for execution, and consequently all the plants and erecting forces of the company belong in this department. At each plant is a manager, with full charge over all employees and the operations of that particular plant. Where a number of plants are closely located, they are placed under one local manager, each plant being equipped with a superintendent. All managers are under the direct charge of a General Manager, Mr. James P. Kennedy, formerly President of the Youngstown Bridge Company, who moves about among the various plants in order to see that all are working in one harmonious whole, and that each has the advantage of the experience of every other plant. The erecting is also in charge of the operating department, and this is under Mr. William Wennas, as Superintendent. Mr. Wennas has had full charge of all the Pencoyd erecting for a number of years, and gained a world-wide reputation but a short time ago for the economical and expeditious manner in which he handled the erection of the famous Atbara Bridge.

All the sales of the Company are in charge

of the contracting department. This is divided into three distinct parts: railway contracting, highway contracting and structural contracting.

The railway contracting is in charge of Mr. Charles Macdonald, formerly President of the Union Bridge Company. The highway contracting is in charge of Mr. Frank Conger, formerly President of the Groton Bridge & Manufacturing Company, and the structural contracting is in charge of Mr. W. H. McCord, formerly of the Post & McCord Company. The preparation of all proposals and contracts is in charge of this department. The company have opened contracting offices in different parts of the country, each office reporting daily, by wire, to various members of the contracting department. The contracting department of the American Bridge Company is one of the most important, as here are made up the proposals and estimates on all work, and it might almost be said that on the careful judgment and management of the members of this department depends chiefly the success of the company.

The mechanical department has been made of equal importance with all other departments, and has been placed in charge of Mr. James Christie, formerly Mechanical Engineer of the Pencoyd Plant, with the title of Vice-President. The mechanical details of all the various plants belong to this department, and the selection of Mr. Christie as the head ensures the American Bridge Company of mechanical equipment that will guarantee the production of a pound of finished bridge material at the absolute of minimum expenditure power.

The financial department is in charge of Mr. William H. Connell, formerly President of the Edge Moor Bridge Works, as Treasurer, with F. M. Wyant, formerly General Manager of the Wrought-iron Bridge Company, and F. A. Schmidt, formerly Secretary and Treasurer of the Youngstown Bridge Company, as Assistant Treasurers.

The auditor of the American Bridge Company is Mr. Charles C. Price, formerly with the Pencoyd Iron Works, of the A. & P. Roberts Company.

The purchasing department is in charge of Mr. Francis W. Heisler, formerly Purchasing Agent for the Edge Moor Bridge Works, with headquarters at No. 259 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. The assistant purchasing agent is Mr. E. A. Muench, formerly Purchasing Agent for the A. & P. Roberts Company.

The Secretary of the company is Mr. Douglas O. Morgan, formerly a member of law firm of Seward, Guthrie & Steele.

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Within the past few years the Kinnear Mfg. Co., of Columbus, Ohio, have placed on the market a series of constructions embraced in their steel rolling doors, shutters and partitions, which not only make them peculiarly adaptable to all classes of buildings, but overcome as well the unfavorable features of swinging shutters. The accompanying cut of Kinnear's Steel Rolling Shutter shows a construction which is particularly suitable for business blocks, where an efficient and durable fireproof shutter is required and one which (when open) is invisible. In the cut displayed, the construction is such that the shutter when rolled up, or open, is pocketed in the box behind the lintel or window cap, and when closed does not detract from the appearance of the building; at the same time forming one of the best fire-protections known.

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Steel Rolling-shutter.

operated with perfect ease, even in the most severe wind storms.

In addition to this construction the Kinnear Mfg. Co. have a special automatic construction, applicable in the same manner, wherein the shutters are always open, but close instantly when subjected to 150 degrees (Fahrenheit) heat; this arrangement is so reliably fireproof that the cost of shutters is quickly saved in reduced insurance rates.

This Company also manufacture a large number of standard constructions for steel rolling doors and partitions, which it is claimed are vastly superior for purposes where such devices are used, and their illustrated catalogue "H" is fully descriptive of many of these standards.

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In using Shingletint care should be taken to keep the contents of the package thoroughly stirred up, and if any settling has occurred that shaking will not overcome (and it is always safest to assume that this is so) a stick should be inserted in the package and the Stain thoroughly stirred from the bottom until the solvent and pigment are perfectly mixed.

While one coat of Stain will impart an artistic finish to the shingles, two coats are desirable on account of the greatly increased durability of the finish, the cost of the second coat being not more than half that of the first, so that it will readily be seen economy dictates a second coat.

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in dipping shingles to cover more than two thirds of their length.

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THE Berger Mfg. Co., of Canton, O., are using just now a private mailing-card which has much the air of being made in China and so appears to be a sign that this enterprising firm is quite up-to-date and issuing war-maps of the Chinese difficulty. In reality the parti-colored illustration is merely a reproduction of a fragment of a "crazy-quilt," and forms an illustrated object-lesson of the folly of mixing styles in decoration, a text, as it were, from which may be inferred the more artistic result that is likely to be derived through the use of "Berger's Classical Designs" when it comes to applying decorated stamped-metal plates to either wall or ceiling.

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In steam-boilers our sizes range from 300 square feet capacity up to 6,000 square feet in single units and to any increased capacity by connecting two or more together.

Our construction is arranged with the idea of utilizing to the fullest extent the forces of nature for the production and diffusion of heat, simplicity in construction and ease of management. Efficiency and economy have had our closest attention in all our efforts to manufacture a complete and perfect line of goods.

One of the most important features of our boiler construction is the system of movable flue plates by the aid of which the boiler may be adjusted to suit the draught of the chimney. These plates may be changed any time after the boiler has gone into use; in fact, they can be taken out while the boiler is in operation. We have so constructed our sections that every part is exposed to the action of the fire or heated gases.

The method of connecting the sections of a boiler or radiator with Push Nipple Joints is the best to use, no matter how the question is considered. We further make the statement that this joint is now more universally used for high-pressure steam work than either the flange or screw joint. All locomotive, marine and factory steam-boilers are put together with a joint which is practically a Push Nipple Joint. All boiler flues are expanded into the heads and a joint is made by pressing both surfaces close together. This joint has been passed upon by the most skillful engineers as a perfect joint. The only difference between the Expanded Joint and the Push Nipple Joint is that one is squeezed

in while the other is pressed out; both are iron to iron or steel to iron as the case may be. The fact that nearly all power boilers in use are now run at high pressures, from 150 to 250 pounds, settles the question as to the durability of such joints.

Our ratings are conservative, as a close examination of our lists will easily demonstrate. All sizes of fire-box, heating-surface and floor-space are clearly given, so the fitter can use his own judgment in selecting the size boiler he requires.

We do not make plans for heating-plants, as we have confidence in the ability of the heating trade to do this work for themselves, and as we are relieved of this burden we can put these goods into the hands of the trade at the lowest possible price consistent with good work.

We manufacture our heaters at two different plants, for the purpose of being in the best position to serve our customers. One plant is in New York, and one near Pittsburgh. At the bottom of each price-list, the point of shipment of the boilers is indicated, so our customers can order from the plant nearest to their place of business. This distribution of plants enables us to ship goods promptly and with low rates of freight. Each plant has a series of numbers that designate the goods it manufactures so no confusion can take place in regard to orders for repairs.

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AFTER deciding whether to put in a steam or hot-water heating-apparatus, the next question is which is the best boiler. The vital part of steam or hot-water heating-apparatus is the boiler, for upon the boiler depends the success or failure of the apparatus; therefore, in selecting a boiler three points should be considered: economy in fuel, length of time the boiler will run without attention, and its durability.

In the Gorton Side-feed Boiler we have a special form of construction that will meet all these requirements. It has a reservoir for coal on the outside of the boiler, away from the fire, which is at a convenient height, so that all the coal-pockets can be as easily filled as an ordinary kitchen range. By having this reservoir located on the outside of the boiler, the coal feeds down into the fire just as it is required, thus keeping a bright, sharp fire over the entire surface of the grate all the time.

The boiler is at the proper distance above the grate, so that there is ample space between the top of the fire and the boiler for perfect combustion of the gases, which gives greatest economy in fuel. The grate is set in what we call a fingered ring, which allows the air to be drawn through it after the grate is covered with ashes, so that the grate does not require shaking or cleaning only morning and night in the coldest weather. Therefore, the Gorton Side-feed Boiler will maintain a steady, bright fire much longer without attention, and give greater economy in fuel than any other boiler.

The boilers are made of steel, the shell being $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, of 50,000 pounds tensile strength, and the heads $\frac{5}{8}$ inch best steel, and they are thoroughly tested before leaving the factory, thus ensuring safety and durability. This is a great advantage over cast-iron boilers, for this boiler will not crack, whereas a cast-iron boiler, on account of the unequal expansion and contraction of the iron, will and does crack. This fact is proved by the argument used by manufacturers of cast-iron boilers, "that cast-iron sectional boilers should be used, because of the ease with which a section can be replaced when broken"; but they forget to add that the cost of a new section, and putting same in place, is about one-quarter as much as the cost of a new boiler.

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One of the bath-rooms shown in the new H Catalogue of the Ideal Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich., ready for distribution about July 1.

NOTES.

AMONG the really interesting buildings at the Paris Exposition are the great glass-and-iron greenhouses on the banks of the Seine in which the horticultural exhibits are housed; they are even more interesting than the great Horticultural Building of Chicago's World's Fair fame. But one does not need to go to world's fairs in search of attractive forms for those structures in which Nature's most graceful and fragile creations are intended to grow and flourish. More than one firm in this country devotes itself to designing and erecting greenhouses, hothouses and conservatories in many ingenious and often graceful forms and of every variety of size and cost. Amongst these we may mention the Lord & Burnham Co., of Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y., whose lately issued catalogue contains, besides

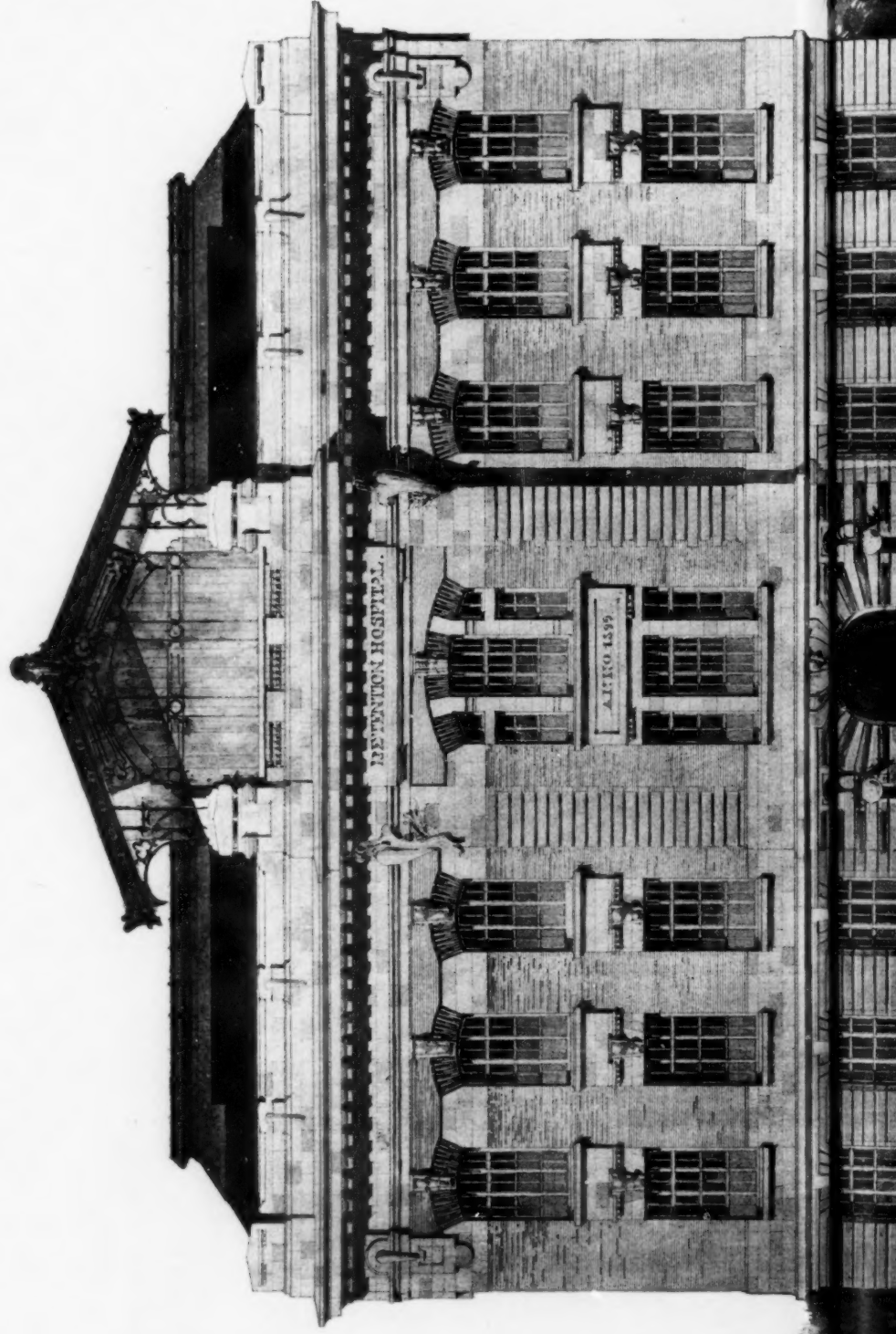
sectional drawings of hothouses of various shapes and how they are heated and ventilated, many photographic views of the conservatories built by the company for many of the richest men in several different parts of the country.

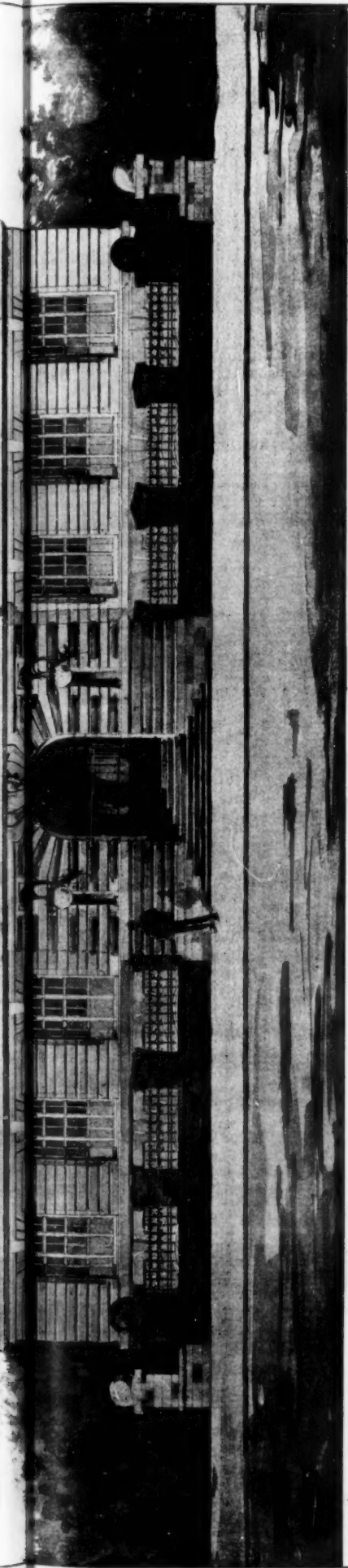
A WHITE enamel suitable for exterior work has long been sought for but never until now obtained. Harrison Bros. & Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Chicago and New York, have succeeded in producing one and have placed it on the market under the name of "Weather-proof" White Enamel. It is designed for use on outside work, such as deck-houses and hulls of ships and yachts, store-fronts, etc. It is equally good for iron or wood surfaces, will not check, crack or flake under the most severe exposure to all weather conditions; specially well adapted for use in salt atmos-

phere and localities where acid or alkaline vapors abound. Soot and smoke do not readily adhere to it, or if they do, they can be easily removed by simply flushing with water, when the enamel will be found brilliant and intact. Its great features which make it economical to use are: ease of application, free flowing, great body and spreading capacity, property of hardening clear through, whiteness, brilliancy and durability.

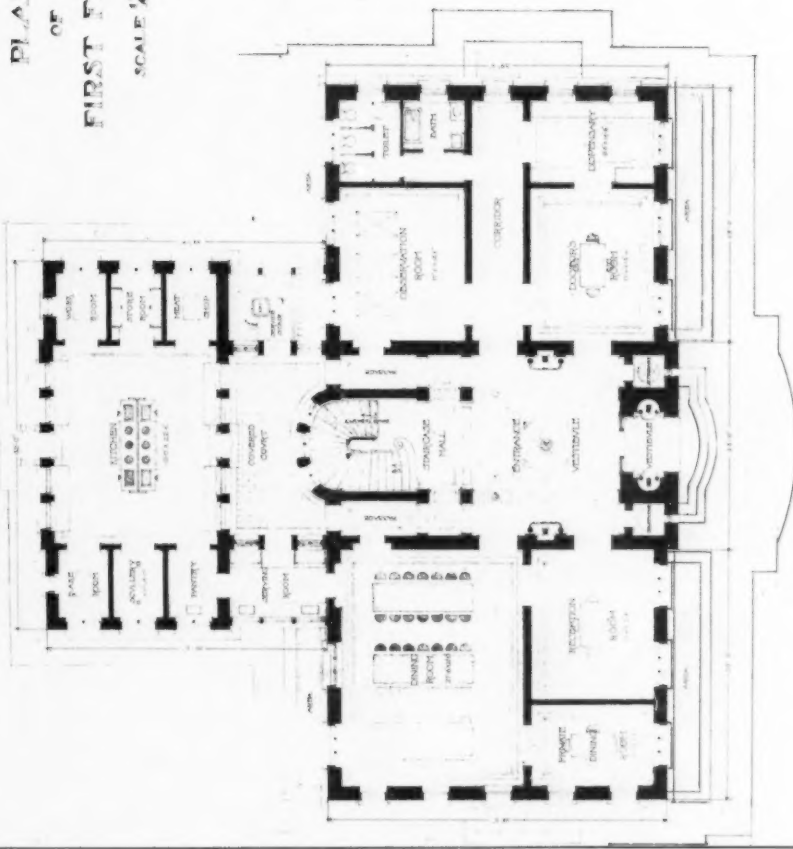
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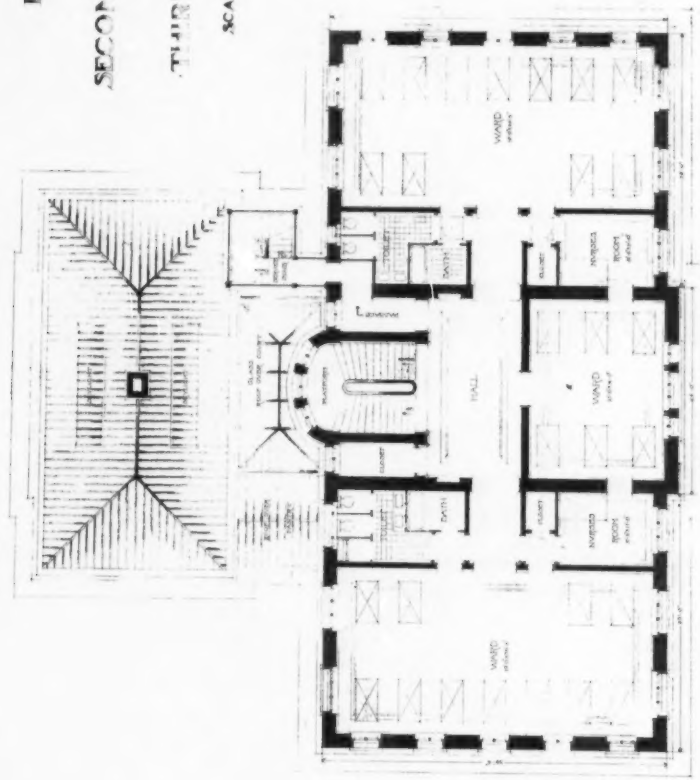




PLAN
OF
FIRST FLOOR
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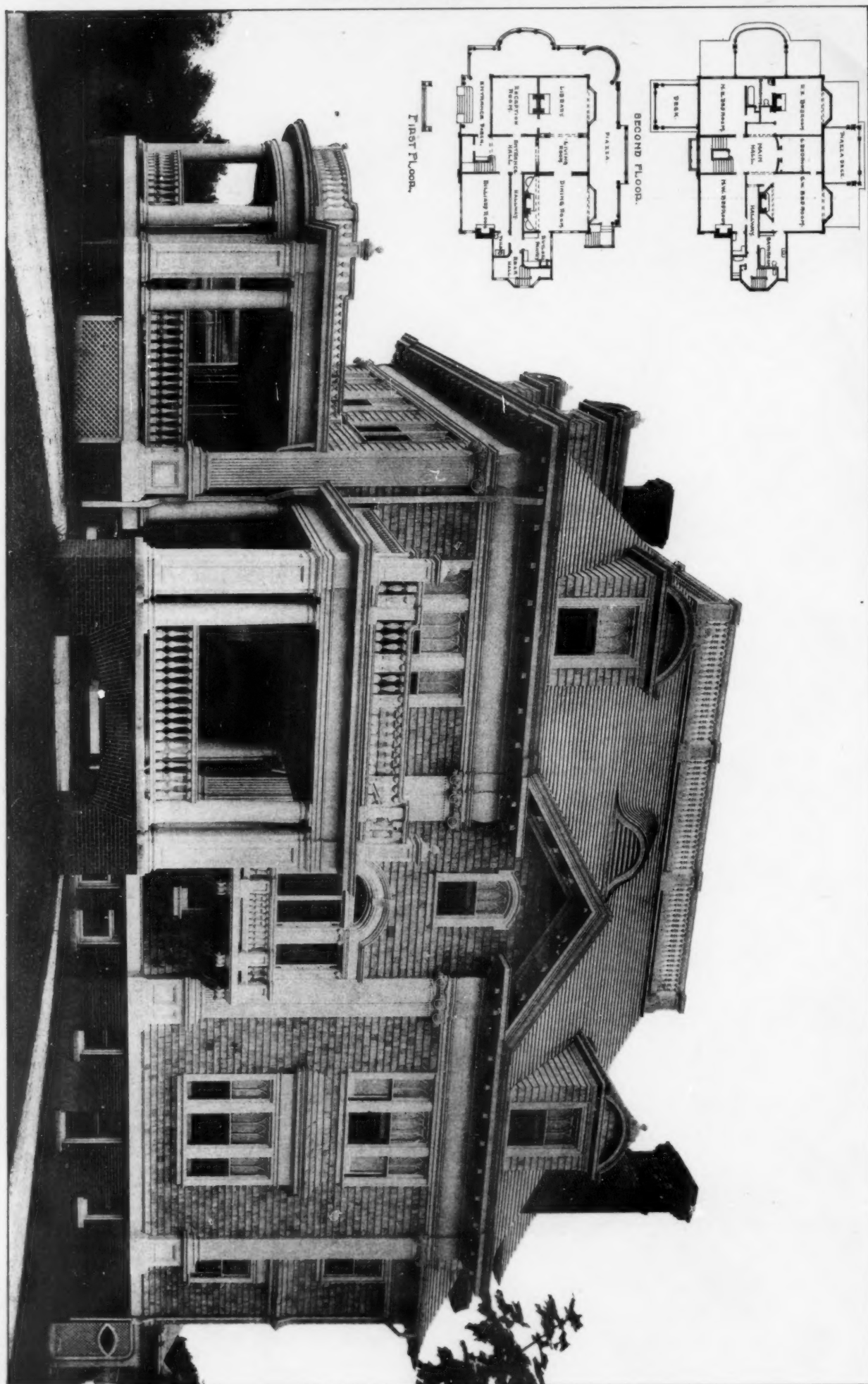
PLAN
OF
SECOND FLOOR
AND
THIRD FLOOR
SCALE 1" = 1'



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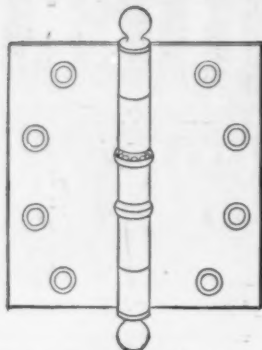
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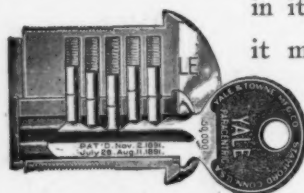
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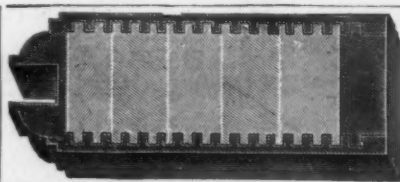
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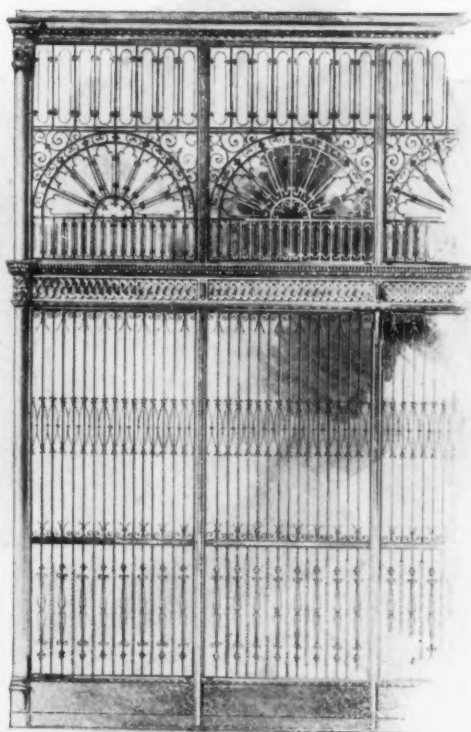
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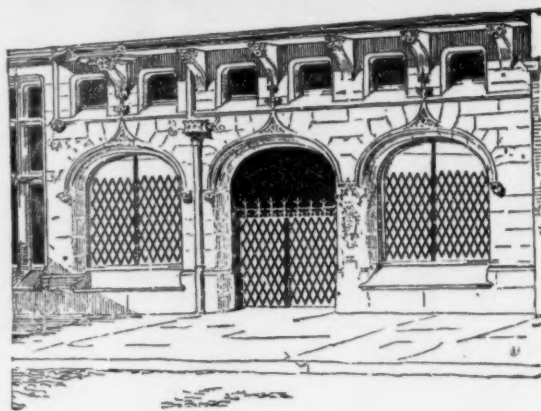
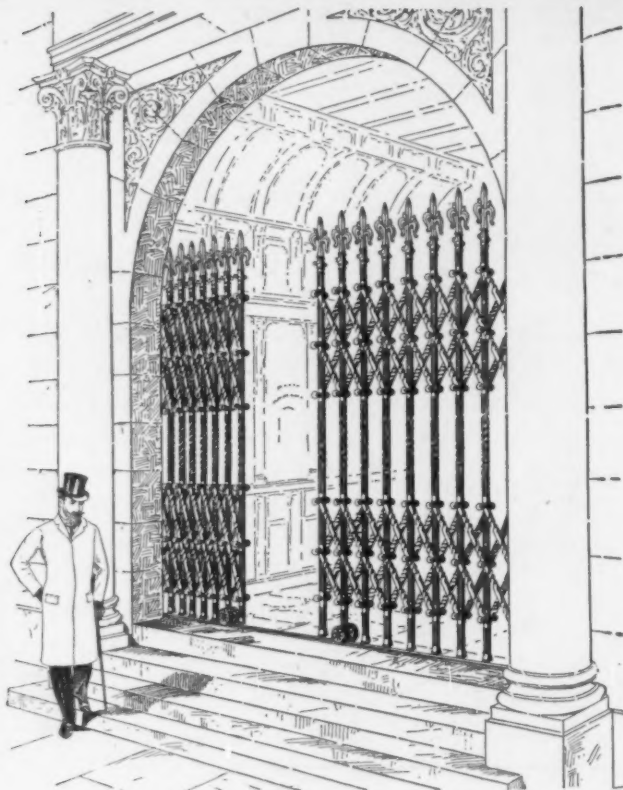
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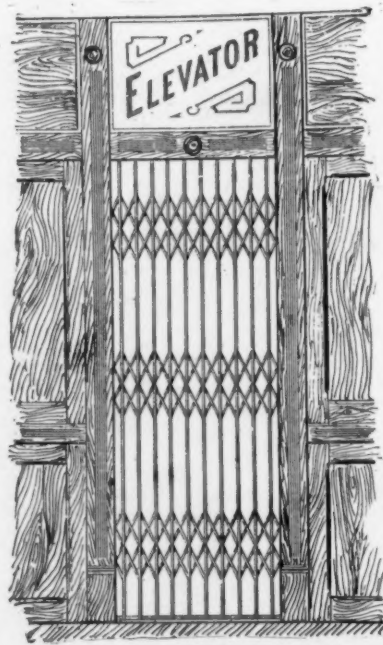
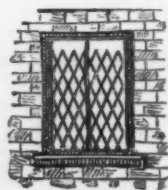
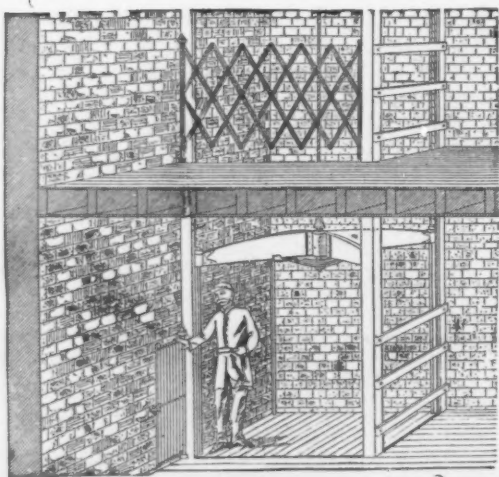
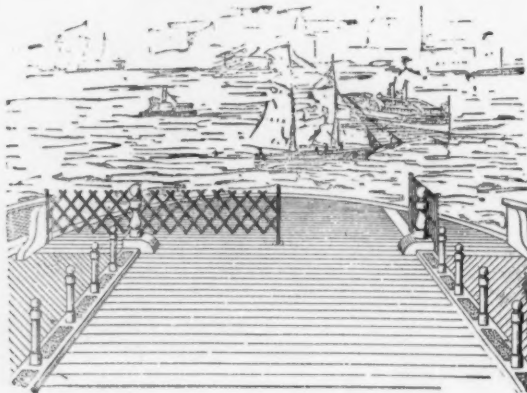
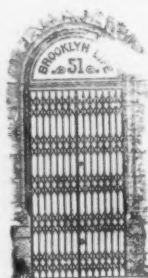
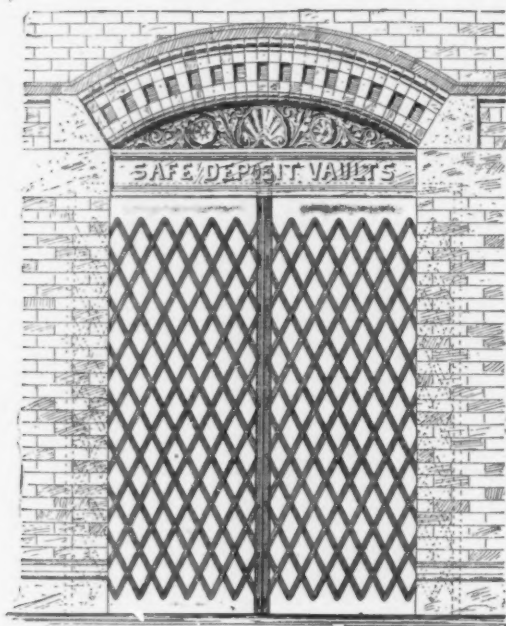
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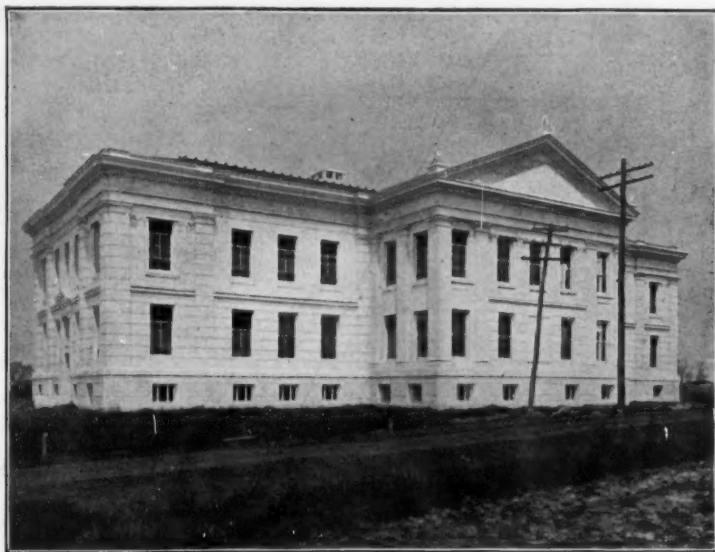
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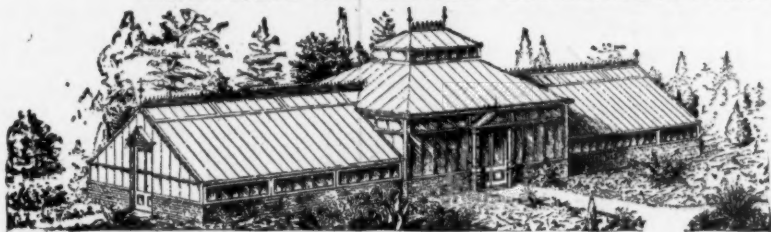
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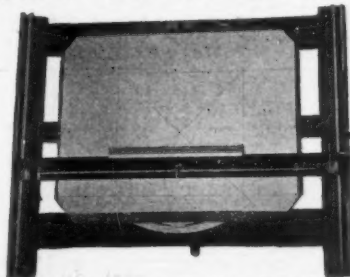
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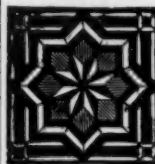
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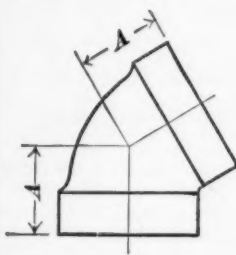
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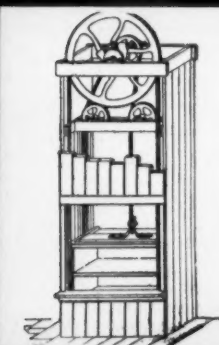
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652,084. **HOTEL ANNUNCIATOR SYSTEM.**—Clayton B. Clark, Sing Sing, N. Y.
652,118. **SAFETY ATTACHMENT FOR ELEVATORS.**—Charles Kimball, Ashtabula Harbor, O.
652,120. **WINDOW.**—John A. Kniesely, Chicago, Ill.
652,150. **ROOFING.**—Frank W. Terpening, St. Louis, Mo.
652,179. **AIR-DRYING PROCESS.**—James Gayley, Pittsburgh, Pa.
652,219. **BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.**—John C. Pelton, New York, N. Y.

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.

Albany, N. Y.—Fuller & Pitcher have prepared plans for the public bath-house, to be built on Broadway, near Orange St. The plan provides for a two-story building, built of light brick and stone; cost, about \$30,000.
Attleboro, Mass.—At a special town meeting held recently it was voted to erect a new three-room school-building, to cost \$7,500.
Baltimore, Md.—George C. Haskell has prepared plans for a new church for the Methodist Society to be located at Clifton and Mary Sts. It will be a brick and stone structure, 60' x 80'; cost, about \$30,000.
Bloomington, Ill.—The McLean County courthouse, which was damaged by fire on June 19, will be replaced at once by a fireproof building, to cost \$200,000.
Buffalo, N. Y.—The plans of Architect Henry Ives Cobb, of Chicago, Ill., for the new Hotel Lafayette to be erected at the corner of Clinton and Washington Sts., have been approved. It will be a nine-story structure, of brick, terra-cotta and steel construction, costing about \$20,000. The department of education has recommended to the aldermen that an addition of about six rooms be built to the Central High School, to cost about \$20,000.
Chicago, Ill.—The American Chemical Agricultural Co. will build a two-story frame factory at the corner of Babcock and Lyman Sts.; cost, \$7,000.
Chicago, Ill.—William F. Pagels has designed 8 two-story pressed brick flat buildings, 22' x 51', to be erected on the northwest side, at a cost of about \$30,000.
Columbus, O.—Charles Baker will erect 2 two-story brick flats, 61' x 120', and 33' x 36', on Oak St., near Washington, at a cost of \$12,000.
Architect Wilbur T. Mills has made plans for a \$25,000 storage building for Rankin & Rector, to be erected on Water St.
Detroit, Mich.—Architects Joy & Bancroft are preparing plans for an apartment-house at the corner of Cass and Charlotte Aves., for Mrs. Meginity; estimated cost, \$44,000.
John Scott & Co. have prepared plans for the enlargement of the Perkins Hotel to be 80' x 100', and three stories high; cost, \$25,000.
Alex. Chapoton, Jr., is having plans prepared by N. Wardrop for the conversion of the four dwellings southeast corner Congress and Beaubien Sts., into an apartment for 12 families. The building will be 39' x 120', and three stories high.
Donaldson & Meier have prepared plans for the interior improvement of the R. C. Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul; cost, \$7,000.
Galena, Kan.—Anderson & Strong have prepared plans for a \$10,000, two-story pressed brick dwelling for E. B. Schemerhorn.
Greenwich, Conn.—Harry C. Pelton, 1133 Broadway, New York, has prepared plans for a \$50,000 brick and stone church, to be erected by St. Mary's Roman Catholic Society.

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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

Hoboken, N. J.—Small & Schumann, 265 Broadway, New York, are preparing plans for a factory building to be erected on Willow St., near 5th St., for the American Lead Pencil Co. It will be constructed of brick, 64' x 75', and cost \$60,000.
Huntingdon, Pa.—Andrew Carnegie has offered to erect a \$100,000 library if the citizens will guarantee an annual fund for maintenance.
Indianapolis, Ind.—Scharn & Rubush, Fitzgerald Building, are making plans for improvements and alterations to the building recently purchased by the Y. W. C. A.; cost, \$12,000.
D. A. Bohlen has drawn plans for remodeling Mozart Hall. About \$25,000 will be expended.
Irrington, N. J.—A \$15,000 school is to be erected in the 2d Ward.
Macon, Ga.—P. E. Dennis has prepared plans for a brick dormitory and science hall for Wesleyan Female College; cost, \$20,000.
Madisonville, Ky.—W. S. Morton has prepared plans for a \$40,000 opera-house to be built in this city.
Milbank, S. D.—Architect Chas. R. Aldrich, of Minneapolis, Minn., has prepared plans for a brick printing-office building for H. S. Volkmer.
Milwaukee, Wis.—Milwaukee-Downer College will erect a new dormitory building, to cost about \$25,000.
Architect E. R. Liebert is preparing plans for a college building to be erected on 33d St. for Concordia College. It will be built of brick, stone and terra-cotta; cost, \$35,000.
Minneapolis, Minn.—Architect Wm. M. Kenyon is preparing plans for a store to be erected on Central Ave. for Chute Bros. It will be a two-story brick structure, 80' x 100', costing \$20,000.
Moline, Ill.—The Congregational Society, H. W. Cooper, secretary, has had plans prepared for a church, to cost \$25,000.
Ontonagon, Mich.—Charlton, Gilbert & Demar, architects, Milwaukee, Wis., are preparing plans for a brick and stone poor-house, to cost \$15,000.
Ottumwa, Ia.—Andrew Carnegie has offered to donate the city \$50,000 for a public library.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Reports state that Rutan & Russell are drawing plans for a fourteen-story office-building to be erected on the Mellor property on Diamond St., by Geo. H. Schickler and other capitalists; cost, about \$1,200,000.
Alden & Harlow have drawn plans for the new buildings for the Western Pennsylvania Institute

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(Advance Rumors Continued.)

for the Deaf and Dumb to be erected at Edgewood. They will be constructed of brick and stone, will be three stories high, and cost \$300,000.

Santa Barbara, Cal.—A new high-school building will be erected at a cost of \$60,000.

San Francisco, Cal.—Capt. Thomas G. Taylor will erect a \$35,000, four-story and basement wholesale store building on Beale St., after plans by Architect Albert Sutton.

Spokane, Wash.—Reports state that an eastern capitalist contemplates the erection of a \$200,000 paper, pulp and sulphite plant here.

The Vincent M. E. Society has had plans prepared for a church to be erected next year. It will be a brick building, 50' x 90', to cost complete \$15,000.

South Lee, Mass.—St. Paul's Society will erect an attractive chapel on the site of the building formerly used by the society for church purposes. Rev. Dr. Lawrence, Rev. Mr. Treat and T. S. Aymer are the building committee.

Worthington, Ind.—Plans have been prepared by Thomas Campbell, Vincennes, for a new brick and stone church for the M. E. Society, to cost about \$15,000.

ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS.

Garden City, L. I., N. Y.—Addition to two-sty bk. golf club-house, to contain dining-room, bath-room, lavatory & club-room; \$8,000; o., Garden City Co.; a., Bruce Price, 1133 Broadway.

Newark, N. J.—Washington St., nr. Market St., alteration & additions to three-sty bk. & metal stores & offices, 25' x 34', one-sty extension, 25' x

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

62'; \$5,000; o., Louis Schlessinger and Wm. E. Lehman; a., Wm. E. Lehman.

New York, N. Y.—Sixth Ave., cor. 17th St., four-sty extension, 37' x 41'; \$15,000; o., Samuel E. Jacobs, 135 Broadway; a., Fred'k Jacobsen, 54 W. 18th St.

W. Fifty-fifth St., No. 23, three-sty extension, 15' x 19' 6"; \$10,000; o., H. McK. Twomey, 35 Wall St.; b., Oakley Weeks, 59 W. 134th St.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Broad and Master Sts., interior alterations & improvements & three-sty st. addition to church, 10' x 24'; \$10,000; o., Memorial Baptist Church; a., Rankin & Kellogg.

APARTMENT-HOUSES.

Boston, Mass.—Gainsboro St., Nos. 67-105, 20 three-sty bk. flats, 19' x 27' x 76'; flat roof, steam; \$150,000; o., W. B. Thomas; b., E. W. Clark; a., A. H. Vinal.

New York, N. Y.—One Hundred and Twenty-fourth St., 4 five-sty bk. & st. flats, 25' x 85'; \$100,000; o., Teichman & Potter Co., 150 Broadway; a., G. F. Pelham, 503 Fifth Ave.

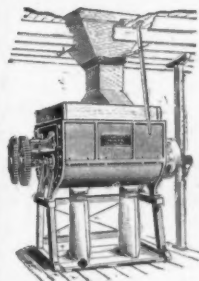
Madison St., Nos. 20-26, 3 six-sty bk. flats, 25' x 67' 9"; \$75,000; o., Samuel Ginsburg, 176 W. 95th St.; a., M. Bernstein, 245 Broadway.

One Hundred and Fortieth St., nr. 7th Ave., seven-sty bk. & st. apart., 90' x 109'; \$175,000; o. & b., The Collins Construction Co., 76th St. & Lexington Ave.; a., G. F. Pelham, 503 Fifth Ave.

Twenty-first St., nr. 7th Ave., seven-sty bk. & st. flat, 58' 2" x 97' 4"; \$125,000; o., Ray & Robinson, 240 W. 23d St.; a., Neville & Bagge, 217 W. 125th St.

Amsterdam Ave., nr. 124th St., 3 five-sty bk. & st. flats, 25' x 84' 7"; \$75,000; o., The Teichman &

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Lexington Ave., No. 647, five-sty & base. bk. flat, 24' 6" x 83' 6"; \$23,000; o., John Kafka, 231 E. 72d St.; a., Chas. B. Meyers, 1 W. Union Sq.

Amsterdam Ave., cor. 97th St., seven-sty bk. & st. flat & store, 75' 8" x 134' 1" & 140' 3"; \$275,000; o., Chas. Brogan, 97th St. & Amsterdam Ave.; a., Neville & Bagge, 217 W. 125th St.

CHURCHES.

New York, N. Y.—Broadway, cor. 93d St., one-sty & base. bk. & st. church, 55' x 100', slate roof; \$70,000; o., Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Advent, 634 Park Ave.; a., Wm. A. Potter, 160 Fifth Ave.

EDUCATIONAL.

Boston, Mass.—Parker St., cor. Caldwell St., three-sty bk. school, 70' x 140', flat roof, steam; \$50,000; o., City; b., Fessenden & Libby; a., Wilson & Webber.

FACTORIES.

Boston, Mass.—Centre St., cor. Bickford St., six-sty bk. manufactory, 52' x 107', flat roof, steam; \$30,000; o., Thomas G. Plant; a., M. D. Safford.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Water St., nr. Jay St., one-sty bk. foundry, 116' x 199', slag roof; \$60,000; o., E. W.

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Box St., cor. Oakland St., two-st'y bk. factory, 139' 6" x 210' 8", gravel roof, steam; \$28,000; o., E. C. Smith, 131 Noble St.; a., W. H. Davies, 242 McDonough St.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Hudson and Harmony Sts., one-st'y bk. & steel power-house, 58' 8" x 102' 8"; \$60,000; o., Board of City Trusts; b., W. A. & A. E. Wells.

HOTELS.

New York, N. Y.—W. Forty-seventh St., Nos. 56-60, 10½-st'y bk. hotel, 42' x 94' 11", 5-ply tar roof; \$230,000; o., Walter Reid, 156 Fifth Ave.; a., Buchman & Fox, 11 E. 59th St.

HOUSES.

Boston, Mass.—Endicott St., Nos. 191-193, 2 three-st'y bk. dwells., 19' x 35', flat roofs, stoves; \$12,000; o. & b., David Milton; a., C. A. Halstrom.
Kempston St., nr. Huntington Ave., 6 three-st'y bk. dwells., flat roofs, stoves; \$40,000; o., a. & b., B. J. Connelley.
Kenwood Road, cor. Vila St., 2½-st'y fr. dwell., 31' x 51', pitch roof, furnace; \$6,000; o., a. & b., J. C. Spillane.
Harold St., nr. Monroe St., 2½-st'y fr. dwell., 17' x 42' x 64', pitch roof, furnace; \$8,000; o., John Savage; b., F. X. Julian; a., Potter & Co.

Beaumont St., 2½-st'y fr. dwell., 43' x 48', pitch roof, steam; \$9,000; o., Frank S. Tuttle; b., Howard Bros.; a., Aldrich & Briscoe.

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Houses Continued.)

Waldeck St., cor. Park St., 2½-st'y fr. dwell., 36' x 50', pitch roof, hot water; \$6,000; o., Nettie L. Kidson; b., J. M. E. Morrill; a., G. L. Cook.
Bennett St., nr. Market St., 2½-st'y fr. dwell., 29' x 41', pitch roof, furnace; \$6,000; o., Agnes B. Pitts; b., F. W. Moore; a., A. C. Ringer.
Saratoga St., nr. Bremen St., three-st'y fr. dwell. & store, 15' x 30' x 59', flat roof, stoves; \$5,000; o., Mary Solari; a. & b., Dingwell Bros.
Dorchester Ave., Nos. 1719-1721, 2 three-st'y fr. dwells., 27' x 57', flat roofs, hot water; \$12,000; o., Thomas Casey; b., James F. Flaherty; a., W. H. Smith.
Silloway St., nr. Mather St., two-st'y fr. dwell., 28' x 37', pitch roof, furnace; \$6,000; o., Joseph A. Foster; a. & b., H. S. Dewitt.
Bernard St., cor. Kingdale St., 2½-st'y fr. dwell., 30' x 34', pitch roof, hot water; \$6,500; o., a. & b., George W. Cole.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Avenue G, cor. E. 27th St., two-st'y & attic fr. dwell., 48' x 49', shingle roof, steam heat; \$8,000; o., A. H. Van Brunt, Amersfort Pl., nr. Avenue G; a., C. V. B. Dittmas, 60 Amersfort Pl.

Chauncey St., 100' & Lewis Ave., 21 three-st'y bk. dwells., 19' x 45'; \$94,500; o., W. A. Sager, 1175 Broadway; a., Chas. Infanger, 2690 Atlantic Ave.
W. Prospect Park, 3½-st'y & base bk. & st. dwell., 32' x 60'; \$13,000; o., Wm. H. Childs, 100 William St., N. Y. City; a., W. B. Tubby, 63 Fulton St., N. Y. City.

Jersey City, N. J.—Union St., nr. Bergen Ave., 2½-

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Houses Continued.)

st'y fr. dwell.; \$5,000; Matilda Kleiser; a., H. Firth.
Newark, N. J.—N. Fifth St., No. 71, two-st'y bk. dwell., 22' x 54'; \$5,000; o., Harry Shick; a., M. P. Reach.

New York, N. Y.—Eighty-sixth St., nr. Madison Ave., 3 six-st'y bk. dwells., 25' x 23' 6", 26' 6" x 70'; \$150,000; o., G. C. & C. J. Weber, 160 E. 25th St.; a., Buchman & Fox, 11 E. 59th St.
E. Sixty-fourth St., No. 3, five-st'y st. dwell., 65' x 82' 6", tile & slate roof; \$108,000; o., M. O. Wilson, 33 Wall St.

MERCANTILE BUILDINGS.

Boston, Mass.—Washington St., Nos. 792-798, two-st'y bk. mercantile building, 15' x 43' x 87', flat roof, steam; \$200,000; o., J. H. Foster heirs; a., Samuel D. Kelley.

OFFICE BUILDINGS.

New York, N. Y.—Sixth Ave., cor. 9th St., seven-st'y bk. & st. flat & bank offices, 43' 7" x 77' 7"; \$95,000; o., Mrs. J. Bowman, 434 Lexington Ave.; a., Schneider & Herter, 46 Bible House.

STABLES.

New York, N. Y.—Fiftieth St., nr. 11th Ave., three-st'y bk. stable, 75' x 95', gravel roof; \$12,000; o., Thos. McLarnon, 6th Ave. & 43d St.; a., A. V. Porter, 621 Broadway.

STORES.

Garden City, L. I., N. Y.—Two-st'y bk. store, 30' x 100'; \$8,000; o. & a., Garden City Co.

New York, N. Y.—One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St., nr. Lenox Ave., six-st'y bk. store & office, 41' 2" x 90', felt & tar roof; \$75,000; o., Wm. H. Weiher, 76 E. 86th St.; a., L. F. J. Weiher, Jr., 81 E. 125th St.

University Pl., Nos. 9-11, six-st'y bk. store & lofts, 77' x 82' 6", felt & gravel roof; \$160,000; o., Sailors Snug Harbor, 317 Broadway; a., J. B. Lord, 160 Fifth Ave.

Elm St., No. 52, six-st'y bk. store & lofts, 25' 10" x 141' 1"; \$46,000; o., I. M. Olsen, 2312 Southern Boulevard; a., C. A. French, 406 W. 52d St.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Chestnut St., Nos. 300-308, eight-st'y granite, limestone & bk. store, office & light manufacturing building, 121' x 111' 7"; \$350,000; o., Board of City Trusts; b., W. A. & A. E. Wells.

TENEMENT-HOUSES.

Boston, Mass.—Grove St., Nos. 38-40, 2 three-st'y bk. tenements, 17' x 20' x 90', flat roof, stoves; \$15,000; o. & b., M. & B. Silberstein; a., F. A. Norcross.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Grove St., nr. Knickerbocker Ave., 3 three-st'y bk. tenements, 25' x 65'; \$16,500; o., F. Eller, Irving & Myrtle Aves.; a., G. Acker, Evergreen, L. I.

Hancock St., nr. Ralph Ave., 6 three-st'y bk. tenements, 25' 3" x 66' 1"; \$45,000; o., G. Gutting, 777 Jefferson Ave.; a., F. Holmberg, 1153 Myrtle Ave.
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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Tenement-Houses Continued.)

ments, 25' x 43'; \$22,000; o., G. Schmitt, 320 Ralph St.; a., Th. Engelhardt, 905 Broadway.
New York, N. Y.—One Hundred and Twenty-third St., nr. Amsterdam Ave., six-st'y bk. tenement, 50' x 90' 10"; \$75,000; o., W. C. Hunter, 180 St. Nicholas Ave.; a., Ernest Ruehe, 902 E. 161st St.

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Rutgers St., No. 34, six-st'y bk. tenement, 20' x 84' 6" & 79' 6"; \$25,000; o., Rubenstein & Goodman, 104 Rivington St.; a., N. Langer, 220 Bowery.
W. One Hundred and Twenty-third St., No. 523, five-st'y & base. bk. tenement, 33' 2" x 83' 11"; \$25,000; o., C. M. Page, 519 W. 123d St.; a., M. Bernstein, 245 Broadway.

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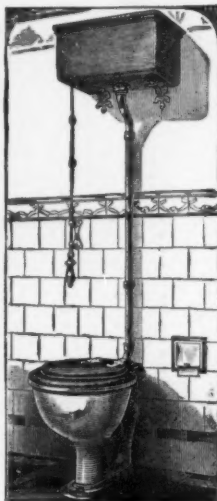
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Henry St., cor. Gouverneur St., six-st'y & base. bk. tenement, 42' x 69'; \$40,000; o., Sam'l Borowsky, 15 Montgomery St.; a., M. Bernstein, 245 Broadway way.

Sullivan St., Nos. 125-127, six-st'y & base. bk. tenement, 40' x 60' 9"; \$40,000; o., Lasar Wallenstein, 246 E. 15th St.; a., M. Bernstein, 245 Broadway.

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New York, N. Y.—Mercer St., Nos. 91-93, six-st'y bk. lofts, 50' x 90'; \$100,000; o., Jacob Bartscherer, 178 Evergreen Ave., Brooklyn; a., Hill & Turner, 150 Fifth Ave.

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HOTEL.

[At Forest City, Ia.]
Sealed proposals will be received by the Commercial Hotel Co. until July 13th, for the erection of a hotel. B. J. THOMPSON, Sec. Bldg. Com. 1280

STORE-BUILDING.

[At Benson, Minn.]
Sealed bids will be received until July 10th, for the erection of a store-building. S. H. BAKKEN. 1280

COLLEGE BUILDING.

[At Clemson College, S. C.]
Bids will be received until July 15, for an addition to the Textile Building at Clemson College, and also for the erection of a new chemical laboratory. D. K. NORRIS, chairman executive committee, Catechee, S. C. 1280

SCHOOL-HOUSE.

[At West Liberty, O.]
Sealed bids are wanted until July 11, for erecting a school-building. C. H. NEEL, clerk Board of Education. 1280

CHURCH.

[At Stephenson, Mich.]
Sealed bids will be received until July 10th, for the erection of a church. REV. FRANK BARTH. 1280



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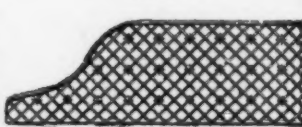
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PROPOSALS.

Treasury Department, Office Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., June 29, 1900. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 20th day of July, 1900, and then opened, for the high pressure and exhaust steam, water and drain pipe connections, etc., in the new boiler-house for the U. S. Immigrant Station, Ellis Island, New York Harbor, in accordance with drawing and specification, which will be furnished at the discretion of the Supervising Architect upon application at this office. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1281

CHURCH. [At Wapakoneta, O.]
Sealed proposals will be received until July 16, for the erection of St. Paul's German Evangelical Church. C. W. TIMMERMEISTER, secretary building committee. 1281

SCHOOL-HOUSE. [At Hamilton, O.]
Bids will be received until July 17, for a school in Lincolnton Special School District. F. M. BEITZ, Pres. Bd. Educ. 1281

PROPOSALS.

HOSPITAL BUILDINGS. [At Cincinnati, O.]
Sealed proposals will be received by the Trustees of Cincinnati Hospital until July 18th, for erecting three buildings at Cincinnati Branch Hospital. JOHN FEHRENBACH, superintendent. 1281

SCHOOL-BUILDING. [At Takoma Park, D. C.]
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Commissioners, Washington, D. C., until July 21, for constructing a four-room school-building. H. B. F. MACFARLAND, et al., commissioners. 1281

JAIL. [At Bennettsville, S. C.]
Bids will be received August 18, for a jail. D. J. EASTERLING, Co. Supv. 1282

ASYLUM. [At Decatur, Ill.]
Sealed bids will be received until August 9th, for the erection of the asylum building for Adams County. CUNO KIBELE, architect. 1281

PROPOSALS.

COURT-HOUSE. [At Burlington, Kan.]
Sealed bids will be received until July 6, for the erection of a court-house for Coffey County. W. M. PALEN, county clerk. 1280

Treasury Department, Office Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., June 20, 1900. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 18th day of July, 1900, and then opened, for the construction (except heating apparatus, electric wiring and conduits) of the U. S. Post-office, Monmouth, Illinois, in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office, or the office of the Postmaster at Monmouth, Ill., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1280

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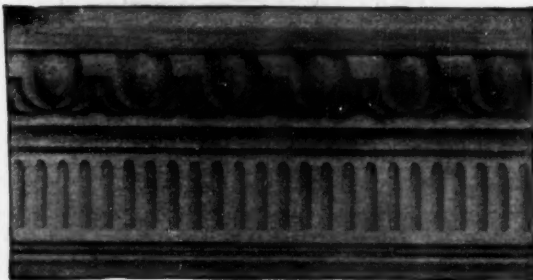
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SECTION 1. No Member should enter into
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builder, contractor, or manufacturer.

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 draw-
ings 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 altera-
tions of a building designed by another archi-
tect, 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, with-
out 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 de-
signs 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 draw-
ings except as an original contributor in any
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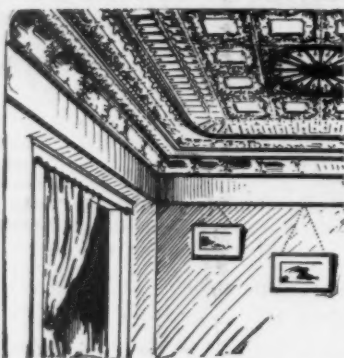
SECTION 12. The American Institute of Archi-
tects' "schedule of charges" represents mini-
mum rates for full, faithful and competent
service. It is the duty of every architect to
charge higher rates whenever the demand for
his services will justify the increase, rather
than to accept work to which he 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 archi-
tect 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
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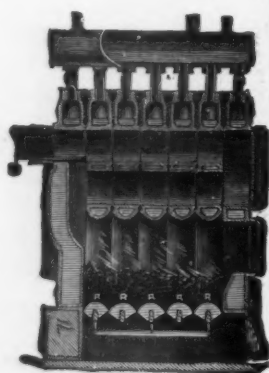
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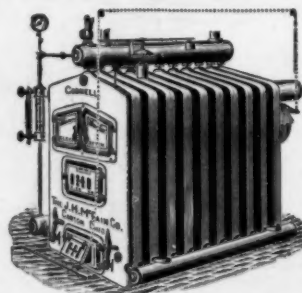
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