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THE circular of questions sent out by the New York Tenement-house Commission, in the hope of obtaining some useful suggestions for the regulation of tenement-houses, has brought answers from about one hundred persons familiar with the subject, including architects, Board of Health inspectors, physicians and officials of the Settlements which do so much for the very poor. The views of such persons are, naturally, of great value, and, even where they differ, they are interesting. The experts were, however, unanimous in the opinion that the staircases in all tenement-houses should be fireproof. Otherwise than in this respect, most of them did not advise making fireproof construction compulsory for such buildings, on the ground that the increased cost of fireproof construction must necessarily increase rents in buildings of the kind; and that the ordinary construction, with fireproof stairs, could be made substantially secure; while, in the opinion of one physician, buildings of the ordinary construction are dryer and more wholesome to live in than fireproof buildings. In regard to the provision of bath-rooms, which are so ardently advocated by amateurs, the experts show less enthusiasm. Dr. Tracy, of the Board of Health, speaks of the idea as impracticable, saying that bath-rooms or bath-tubs would almost invariably be used for storage; while Mr. Samuel Howe, an owner of tenement-houses, says that he has seen a bath-tub used as a coal-bin; and Mr. George Palliser, a well-known architect, says practically the same thing, and thinks that if the provision of bath-tubs is made compulsory, the law should go farther, and require the tenants to use them.

WE need hardly say that architects generally, who have opportunities for seeing a great deal of tenement-house life, will agree with Mr. Palliser. We have ourselves seen several bath-tubs used for storage, in tenement-houses of a tolerably good class; and, considering that a tin bath-tub, costing two or three dollars, will afford people who really want to wash themselves ample facilities for the purpose, there would be something cruel, as well as absurd, in compelling poor people by law to pay rent for bath-rooms which they will not use, and which, being so convenient for storage, would rarely be available if any of the family should be converted to new ideas on the subject of cleanliness. That poor people would be happier if they bathed themselves is true enough, but myriads of English people, and millions of Japanese, bathe every day in cheap portable tubs, and, when the dwellers in New York tenement-houses are educated to the bathing-point, they can do the same, at far less expense than would be involved in keeping a bath-room warm, and furnishing it with hot water. With regard to water-closets the case is entirely different, and the privacy of families, and the modesty of children, should be as scrupulously guarded in the poorest tenement as in a palace. Here it is that the law can perhaps best and most effectively intervene to improve the habits of the lower classes of the city population, and secure for the coming generation the decent surroundings by which young people are so greatly influenced. In regard to elevators, also, many of the Commission's correspondents are of the opinion that they should be required in all tenement-houses more than four or five stories high, in the interest of women and young children, whose strength is often cruelly taxed by climbing stairs. In a building not of fireproof construction an elevator-shaft is so dangerous that it might be advisable to require elevators and fireproof construction together in all buildings over four stories in height, and with compulsory elevators should come some cheap way of operating them. There is now in Paris a provision of cheap water-service under pressure, very suitable for operating the simple hydraulic elevators so common there; and in the newer houses advantage has been taken of this to introduce such elevators in great numbers. They run slowly, but can be managed by the tenants, and are so useful, for conveying freight as well as passengers, that they are profitable investments.

MR. ALFRED STONE, of Providence, R. I., writes to us to ask whether the English doctrine in regard to ancient lights is good law in this country, referring to the case of a building on Cornhill, in Boston, where, as he thinks, an owner was enjoined, at some time in the early fifties, from obstructing an ancient light. We have looked up the records, and find that the case of the Cornhill building referred to dates back to 1816. Here the deed of the land on which the building was to be erected contained a clause expressly reserving a certain passageway for light and air; and the injunction was sought by other parties, having an interest in the same passageway, to prevent it from being obstructed by the defendant, contrary to the provisions of his deed. In 1852, another case came before the Massachusetts Supreme Court, in which the owner of a house on Washington Street, in Boston, an ancient window in which overlooked the defendant's land, sought damages from the defendant, who had "entirely darkened" the window by building a wall against it. In this case the Court held that the plaintiff had no rights over the defendant's estate; and the doctrine that prescription gives no easement, as to light and air, over adjoining property is still held in Massachusetts. The same theory is held in New York, and throughout the United States generally, the only States in which the Courts have decided that a right to light and air may be acquired by long undisturbed use being, according to the "*Encyclopædia of Law*," Illinois, Louisiana and New Jersey.

MR. AFFELD, the Delegate of the National Board of Fire Underwriters to the recent Convention of Chiefs of Fire Departments, at Charleston, made a proposition which ought to be carefully watched. Saying, what is obvious enough, that some self-enforcing law is needed to prevent conflagrations, he suggests that statutes should be enacted, prohibiting the payment of full indemnity by the insurance companies to "any one responsible for a fire-loss, and to any one on whose premises a fire originates, unless such occupant can show affirmatively that it originated through the carelessness or design of another party." Further than this, Mr. Affeld proposes that "where the exact location of the origin of the fire remains in doubt, none of the immediately adjoining parties should receive full indemnity." To one accustomed to the practices of fire-insurance companies, the prospect disclosed by these suggestions is appalling. Who is to decide what person is "responsible for a fire-loss?" If the underwriters are to decide, what policy-holder could ever hope to get the indemnity that he has contracted for? There would be a certain reason, apart from the difficulty of fixing the responsibility, in providing that the person "responsible" for a fire should not receive full indemnity; but, in this case, a proportionate part

of his premiums should be returned to him; and the idea of confiscating by wholesale the premiums of sufferers by a conflagration unless they can prove who set the fire smacks decidedly of the cheap life-insurance methods.

THERE is no reason whatever why an honest man, who has paid the price that the insurance companies demand for full indemnity, should not receive what he has contracted for, and we do not believe that any Legislature will ever lose sight of this principle, whatever the underwriters may say or do. If any State should be so foolish as to enact such a law as Mr. Affeld proposes, the effect would simply be to destroy the business of established insurance companies in that State. No man in his senses would pay premiums for indemnity, with the proviso that, in case of fire, the other party to the contract should have the privilege of saying how much indemnity it would pay, if any; and the insurance business would, in such a State, be transferred to unincorporated mutual associations, or something of the kind, which would fulfil their agreements. With a statute establishing neighborhood liability, such as we have often advocated in these columns, and the efficacy of which has been established by centuries of experience in Europe, there is no question of arbitrary swindling of honest policy-holders. Every man who insures his property at a fair valuation receives the indemnity that he has contracted for, and if he keeps his conflagration from spreading to his neighbors' property, he suffers nothing more than the disturbance incidental to all fires. The consideration of liability to his neighbors is, however, enough to lead him to take precautions which, as is well known, have made general conflagrations practically impossible on the Continent, and it is these precautions which the public is interested in having adopted. It should be observed that, in practice, the foreign policies of insurance cover the neighborhood liability, so that if a fire spreads, the insurance company pays for the whole damage, under the policy issued to the owner of the house in which the fire originates; but there is, in every extensive fire, a certain loss not covered by insurance, and the idea of being liable for some indefinite damage of this kind is sufficient to put every householder or tenant on his guard.

THE tendency of the iron market seems to be still downward, notwithstanding the efforts made to maintain prices. It was reported not long ago that certain railroads had made extensive contracts for rails at twenty-six dollars a ton, as if their managers were satisfied that no lower prices were probable for a long time. Now, it is openly asserted that the contracts with the railways contain clauses providing for rebates of various amounts from the nominal price, so that, instead of paying twenty-six dollars a ton, the net cost of the rails is materially less. No one can say, perhaps, except the parties immediately concerned, what the real price is, but the public, having discovered that the nominal price and the real price are two different things, will make its own estimate of the latter. Another illustration of the change is to be found in the bids for the new East River bridge, in New York. Four months ago, the lowest bid received was nearly three and one-quarter million dollars, for the bridge complete, including construction, false-works and engineering. The matter was held over, and new bids invited, and one has just been received, for the same work, at twenty-four hundred and eleven thousand dollars, a difference of more than eight hundred thousand dollars in four months. As the cutting, punching and riveting of the iron, the foundations and false-works, engineering and supervision, would cost about the same now as in June, the difference must be almost entirely due to the fall in the price of the iron required.

THE Hall of Fame, attached to the New York University, in which are to be immortalized the names of great Americans, is likely to be extended, so as to provide space for names of those who, although not born in this country, have become distinguished citizens of it. The original Hall is now nearly completed, and thirty names have been selected to be inscribed on its walls. Naturally enough, the selection has given occasion for much criticism, and it is certainly singular to see Henry Ward Beecher's name in a list which does not contain that of Alexander Hamilton or James Russell Lowell; but such surprises are perhaps inevitable.

THE School of Drawing and Painting of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts begins its twenty-fourth year under the charge of Miss Emily D. Norcross, Miss Lombard, for many years its manager, having retired. Under her direction the School has steadily prospered, seventy-six new pupils having entered last year, while the year before there were but sixty. The number of scholarships has been increased through the Paige bequest, and an arrangement has been made with Mr. Walter Gay, of Paris, to represent in Europe the trustees in their relations with the holder of this and perhaps of other scholarships.

SOMETHING ought to be said about the mild form of blackmailing which has for some months been practised upon architects in the name of the labor unions. Formerly, the architects were presumed, and with reason, to be the friends of good workmen of every kind, and many a faithful and skilful journeyman owes employment to some architect who had watched and approved his labors. Now, it seems that the journeymen propose to utilize this friendly feeling of the architects, and, we may observe, probably alienate it for the future, by turning it into cash. The operation is carried on in this way. Two unattractive-looking personages make their appearance in an architect's office, and thrust before him a book, somewhat fallen from its pristine cleanness, in which he sees, stamped or written, the names of various persons, including other architects, with indications appended of various sums of money, ranging, generally, from two to five dollars. The architect is informed that the names of these beneficent persons are to be printed in a book, of which, if he makes a suitable contribution, he will receive a copy, and he is significantly told that the addition of his name to the list will tend to "promote harmonious relations" between him and the union workmen employed on his buildings. It does not take long to perceive that this is intended for a hint that, while the payment of two dollars will "promote harmonious relations" between the architect and the journeymen, the failure, on the part of the architect, to contribute that, or a larger sum, will not promote harmonious relations, but may even conduce to inharmonious relations of a deplorable kind. To young architects, this covert threat of labor troubles in their buildings, although it would be very unlikely to be carried out, is full of terror. They picture themselves, in imagination, shunned by clients, on account of the strikes and delays following their employment; and, probably with some reluctance, for two-dollar bills are no more plentiful in the pockets of young architects than in those of journeymen, they put down their names as contributors to the resources of organized labor.

IF this were all, the architects would not, perhaps, complain, although, as the major part of the income of trades-unions goes, as their own accounts show, to the support of strikes, they are not likely to pride themselves on the transaction; but, in practice, a few weeks after the first deputation has made its successful appeal, a second appears in the office of the same architect, with another book of cards, which is handed to him with similar arguments. He explains that he has already made an addition to the finances of organized labor, but is informed that this is another kind of labor organization, entirely different from the first, but equally in need of funds, and equally concerned with the buildings which he is likely to be called upon to design. The architect, although unable to appreciate the distinction between the Federation of Labor and the Central Labor Union, realizes that having "placated" one, it is so much the more necessary to placate the other, and draws from his lean pocket-book another two-dollar bill, for the purpose of "promoting harmonious relations" between him and people who are, as a rule, as well off as he is, and who have no sort of claim upon him, and, very likely, do not know that their representatives are going about extorting money from persons whose friendship it is of great importance for the journeymen to retain. So far as the architects are concerned, the sooner they rebel against this sort of forced contribution the better. The older and stronger architects, who know that they are sure of their clients, whatever labor organizations may do, pay no attention to either the threats or the blandishments of the latter; and the younger men will do well, either singly or by united action, to range themselves by the side of the leaders of the profession, before the abuse becomes so strongly rooted that it cannot be corrected without a struggle.

ITALIAN CITIES.[1] — XII.

BOLOGNA. — I.

Nave of the Basilica of S. Petronio.

IN going from Padua toward the centre of Italy, the first important city that is met, after Ravenna and Ferrara, is Bologna, where, as it were, the Italian Renaissance breathed its last. Ravenna is celebrated for its Byzantine monuments and Ferrara merits a special study because of its wide streets, fine palaces, its castle, and because of the documents of primitive art, which allow one to reconstruct here the history of the researches and efforts which preceded the full blossoming of the Renaissance. But these are only cities of the second order, in comparison with the grand metropolises which in such large numbers adorn the Peninsula and of which we may later make a summary analysis in a study embracing all the towns of secondary importance, which, nevertheless, have a marked place in the history of Italian art.

Bologna is a city of the first rank, but in order to comprehend the severe forms, the sullen and sombre style which art at last assumed amid such surroundings, it is first necessary to know the origin and historic vicissitudes through which public taste and intelligence passed in forming.

The ancient Felsina of the Etruscans received its modern name of Bononia from the Boiians Gauls, who peopled Romagna and a portion of Emilia, and whose *patois* even to-day has so great an analogy with the idiom which used to be spoken in Gallia. Under the Roman domination, it possessed pagan temples, baths, theatres, and was already a centre of elegant and comfortable living. But the barbarians destroyed the monuments which embellished it. At the end of the tenth century, Bologna was already organized as an independent republic; then, having espoused the Guelfic cause, it had to undergo long and painful struggles against the Ghibelline republics which surrounded it. But it was particularly torn by the horrors of intestine divisions which began in the eleventh century between the Geremei, Guelfs, and the Lambertazzi, Ghibellines. The city was divided into two camps, and as, in 1327, the Guelfs saw the impossibility of longer resisting their adversaries, they called on the Pope for help. Unfortunately, the Pope's legate provoked a revolt, as a consequence of which the Bolognese fell under the tyranny of the Marquis Pepoli, who sold them to Giovanni Visconti, Bishop and Duke of Milan. Here begins that series of conspiracies which for long years deluged this city with blood: as a consequence of the first conspiracy against the Duke of Milan thirty-two citizens were beheaded. Next, it was Oleggio, a nephew of the Duke, who seized the city by treachery, and who, to escape the vengeance of his family, sold it to the Pope. This took place in 1360. Forty years later, we see come on the scene for the first time the Bentivoglio family, who played the principal rôle in the frightful tragedies which during a long period desolated the streets of the city. Bentivoglio made himself master of the Republic in 1401; the Duke of Milan dispossessed him, and, after his death, Bologna fell under the domination of the Pope. After a long alternation of revolts, independence and submission to the Court of Rome, Annibale Bentivoglio put himself at the head of the Republic, but Pope Eugenius IV and the Duke of Milan organized a conspiracy against him and caused him to be assassinated in 1445. Later his son once more seized the power and governed from 1462 to 1506. Then Pope Julius II, who always longed to annex Bologna to the patrimony of St. Peter, declares Bentivoglio and his partisans rebels against the Church, and throws their goods and property open to pillage, condemning all the members of the family to slavery. Some days later, he enters Bologna in triumph. In 1511, the Bentivoglios seek to take their revenge; the people, wrought up by their miseries, rise and destroy the bronze statue of the Pope, cast by Michael Angelo, which for the last three years had adorned the doorway of S. Petronio, the principal basilica. Julius II, in his turn, seeks to take vengeance for this injury, attacks Bologna, imposes on it terms of capitulation under which it is henceforth and forever deprived of the right of nominating its magistrates.

At this point terminates the historic period of Bologna which has connection with the history of art. It is certain that the genius of a people whose character was formed in the midst of bloody struggles and which for six centuries had been continually haunted by political passions which, fatally, always ended in tragic solutions, must logically preserve the imprint of these violent and hateful manners and customs.

The architecture of the city devolves from this state of mind and these customs; the streets are narrow and tortuous, often bordered by low porticos with dwarf columns, under which penetrates only a grizzly and sombre light; the façades of the palaces are heavy, gloomy and mournful; the churches have the aspect of fortresses; yet, like all people whose genius is formed amidst combats, the Bolognese people have known how to impress a character of grandeur upon their monuments. Still, to be able to thoroughly seize on this character, especially in the things which regard architectural creations, it is necessary to recall the beginnings of Italian architecture and the different sources to which those who have fixed its laws have had recourse. Italian architecture is the result of the commingling which took place between the vestiges of Roman art, the rules of Byzantine art coming from the Orient, and the revelations of Gothic art coming from the north. In the beginning, the Christians in their triumph destroyed the pagan temples, then, wishing to build their own churches, they first made use of the Roman basilicas, the chambers of commerce and the tribunes, adapting them to the exigencies of the Christian cult. St. John Lateran and St. Clement are two types of churches which resulted from this adaptation. Almost at the very time when this transformation took place at Rome, a great revolution was under way in Byzantium, where the architects, in a spirit of instinctive reaction, were substituting in their creations the curve for the straight line which used to form the dominating characteristic of Greek architecture. The Church of Sta. Sophia, at Constantinople, is the most perfect and most complete type of the works which resulted from this revolution, the influence of which made itself rapidly and vividly felt throughout Italy. Almost all the monuments of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, and some of the thirteenth, betray very visibly the influence of Byzantine work, and most particularly the Church of S. Marco, at Venice, and the octagonal Church of S. Vitale, at Ravenna. It is not until we come to the churches at Padua, Ancona, Pisa and Sienna that we find, particularly in the manner of the rearing of their domes, buildings which do not bear very evident traces of this influence.

From another side, the Lombards, who taught and labored in the north of Italy, and formed, as it were, the vanguard of the Gothic style, were working out a system of penetration, the most complete proof of which we find in the Church of S. Frediano, at Lucca, in the very middle of Italy. Their style was lacking in grace and elegance; it was the Roman style adulterated. But they knew how to build. Architecture definitely fixed its style at the time when the Gothic arch succeeded in placing itself triumphantly between the graces and richnesses of Byzantine art and the severities of Roman tradition. From this moment, we see rise in Italy those monuments which, like the cathedrals at Orvieto and Milan, or like Santa Maria del Fiore, at Florence, are Italian precisely because they are at once Byzantine, Gothic and Roman.

The greater part of the monuments which can be admired at Bologna belong to the epoch when this fusion had not yet wholly been effected; consequently, they are, in general, lacking in beauty; but, on the other hand, they are extremely interesting because they show to us how the juncture of these different styles was brought about, and in what fashion took place the shock, so to call it, when these styles met before reciprocally interpenetrating one another. To tell the truth, there are not in this city any buildings which in the history of architecture hold a marked place.

In reality, it is rather painting which earns for Bologna its place in the history of Italian art. The Bolognese school is eclectic *par excellence*, and it was because of this that it was to turn with especial brilliancy at the critical and fatal moment of the decadence. She had painters when Florence was hardly beginning to have them. The celebrated miniaturist Oderico died in 1209, a year before Cimabue. Then came his pupil, Franco Vitali, who lived in the middle of the fourteenth century, Jacopo Davanzo, his pupil, Lippo di Dalmasio, and Marco Zappa, pupil of Squarcione. And this brings us to the end of the fifteenth century.

With Francesco Raibolini, called Francia, opens the most brilliant period of Bolognese painting. He is the rival of Mantegna and

[1] Continued from No. 1107, March 13, 1897.

Perugino, with whom he was connected by blood; like the latter, his works are stamped with feeling much more than with imagination. Raphael sends to him his "St. Cecilia" and begs him to correct any faults which he can discover in the painting, which, nevertheless, was a *chef d'œuvre*. Then comes a galaxy, amidst which shines

Church of S. Domenico, XIII Century, rebuilt in the XVIII Century by Carlo Francesco Dotti.

Primaticcio, friend and co-laborer of Giulio Romano, and who did much work in France. But the happiest moment for Bolognese art was that when, the grand masters of the Renaissance having finished their glorious career, it was no longer possible to surpass them except by imitating them and exaggerating their style. It is at this time that appeared the Carracci, who, as it were, conducted the funeral ceremonies of the Renaissance; yet, these were glorious obsequies, celebrated with a magnificence of sumptuous decoration, in the midst of which art, in its agony, like a dying star, went out amidst the flashing rays of an apotheosis.

Ludovico Carracci was the first of this dynasty; he was the preceptor and mentor of his cousin, Ludovico Carracci, a goldsmith and engraver of a very delicate temperament, and of Annibale Carracci, who was endowed with a sombre and meditative spirit, and was the true giant of the decadence. The masterpiece of Annibale Carracci is at Rome, in the Farnese Palace, in the vast hall where the science of the *chiaroscuro* has gathered together its most precious prodigies. Poussin used to say that Raphael had never created anything more perfect. Here vigor of style and boldness of execution have reached their extreme limits. Bologna produced, after the Carracci, several great masters: Domenichino, whose "St. Jerome," in one of the halls of the Vatican, is an imperishable monument which excited Poussin's admiration and the hatred of Ribera; Guido Reni, artist of fine and subtile taste, an issue from the school of the Carracci, whose passion for gambling obliged him, in the decline of life, to produce too hastily; Albani, who, in spite of his frivolity, has left original works; Guercino, whom his admirers have called the magician of painting, and Lanfranco, who drew his inspirations from the Carracci, and by exaggerating their manner, brought about the ruin of art and finally, but brilliantly, assured its decadence.

The cathedral of Bologna is the Church of San Pietro, an un-

Sculpture by Niccola Pisano on the Ark, in the Church of S. Domenico.

interesting building, built at several different epochs, the façade of which was built in the midst of the eighteenth century after the design of Alfonso Torrigiano. The interior is in the Corinthian style and offers little of interest except the vault of one room where Ludovico Carracci painted Saint Peter bewailing with the Virgin the death of Jesus, and the lunette of the high-altar, where we see the last fresco painted by Ludovico Carracci, representing the "Annunciation." But these paintings are flabby and without originality.

The most interesting religious structure is the basilica of San Petronio, in which we find traces of the vigorous efforts which Italian democracy made, in the centuries of its liberty, to bear witness to its own grandeur through the erection of imperishable monuments. The construction of this church was decreed in 1388, a time when the city was the mistress of its own destiny, by six hundred citizens gathered in council. The first stone was laid in 1390, by Antonio Vincenzi, who had been ambassador to Venice and was the selected architect. Happy were the times when diplomats were also architects! The original plan was grandiose, but, like all the churches begun under the auspices of popular initiative, it has remained unfinished, because of events which broke this power and substituted tyranny for liberty. It is of brick covered with marble, divided into three naves and possessing two rows of lateral chapels. In style it is Italian-Gothic, with rather obtuse arches. The three doors which pierce its façade are ornamented with Biblical sculptures and busts of sibyls and prophets. The central door, which dates from 1425, is one of the *chefs d'œuvre* of Jacopo della Quercia; on it he worked twelve years and in payment received three thousand golden florins. It is over this middle door that was reared, in 1508, the statue of Pope Julius II, 3.61 metres in height, modelled by Michael Angelo. This statue was born under an evil star and only

Church of S. Giacomo Maggiore, XIII-XV Centuries.

had an ephemeral existence. When the Bentivoglios and the French entered Bologna, three years afterwards, the people hurled it down and out of its fragments made a cannon to which they gave the name of "il Giuliano."

The general appearance of this basilica, externally, with its flat brick façade, is sombre and commonplace. Within, we see paintings of some worth, by Francia, Giulio Romano and Parmigianino. We also notice a marble balustrade of the sixteenth century, of fine and delicate design, and an altar representing the "Crowning of the Virgin," by an unknown author, which is modelled with much delicacy and originality. The general effect of the interior is severe and imposing.

The Church of San Domenico contains the tomb of that saint, the founder of the celebrated order of his name, who died in the adjoining convent. This church, which was built in the twelfth century, has been almost wholly rebuilt during the last century, but has preserved some of the characteristics of its ancient form. Within, the chapel of Saint Dominic, attributed to Fra Terribile, is really remarkable because of the richness of its painting, its sculpture, and the rarity of its marbles. In the apse, we admire a magnificent fresco by Guido Reni, which represents Saint Dominic received by the angels. The saint's tomb is by Nicoló Pisano, who made it thirty years before the famous pulpit of Pisa. In the right transept we see Saint Thomas Aquinas, writing, by Guercino, and, at the right of the choir, in the small chapel, can also be seen the "Marriage of Saint Catherine." Besides the fresco of Saint Raymond by Ludovico

Carracci, praised because of its bold composition, full of movement, and the tomb of Enzio, son of the Emperor Frederick II, who died in this city,— a tomb which bears a Latin inscription in which proclaim themselves the pride and the haughtiness of this republican people,— we can also note, in passing, the funerary tomb bearing the name of the great painter Guido Reni, and his pupil Elisabetta Sirani, who died at the age of twenty years, of poison.

The Church of San Bartolomeo was finished only in 1633, but they preserved at that time the elegant portico which dates from the beginning of the sixteenth century and of which the author was Andrea Marchesi, called Formiggino. The arcades are full centred and supported by square pilasters covered with ornamentation; the ensemble is very harmonious and proves that the full-centred arch when knowingly used can still in modern architecture produce effects quite as useful and varied as the pointed arch. Within, there is nothing remarkable save the paintings of the Carracci.

The Church of Saint Cecilia, which dates from the end of the fifteenth century, is only a mass of ruins and has been abandoned for more than fifty years. Its desertion is all the more deplorable seeing that it used to contain precious paintings by Francia, representing the life of Saint Cecilia. These paintings were maltreated by the French soldiers at the time of the Revolution, and by the volunteers of the Franco-Italian corps in 1848.

San Giacomo Maggiore, almost a cube in form, was founded in 1267. Its façade has the simple aspect of the monuments erected at

High-altar in the Church of Sta. Maria de' Servi. Fra. Giovanni Angelo da Montorsoli, Sculptor.

the time when exotic styles had not yet invaded the Peninsula and the portico supported by Corinthian columns which rest against its flanks gives it a character of lightness which pleases the eye. Within are preserved some priceless paintings and an imposing tomb, the sculptures on which are attributed to Jacopo della Quercia. Amongst the paintings, the most worthy of mention are those of Augustino Carracci, the theme being the "Presentation at the Temple" and "The Last Supper," a repetition of the painting by Barocci which is in the Church of Sta. Minerva at Rome.

In the Church of San Francesco, one must stop especially before the high-altar by Pier Paolo of Venice. It is one of the most curious monuments of Gothic art whereof the tortuous complications, heightened by an extraordinary profusion of figures and statues, reveal a power of imagination altogether exceptional. The high-altar of Santa Maria dei Servi seems to have been conceived with the premeditated intention of emphasizing the opposition between the Gothic style and the Italian style of the seventeenth century, heavy, composite, entangled, and yet very interesting and having a fine effect. H. MEREU.

[To be continued.]

STATUE OF ROSA BONHEUR. — A statue of Rosa Bonheur has been unveiled at Fontainebleau, near which town she spent the latter part of her life. — *N. Y. Evening Post.*

SAMARKAND.

THE Central Asia of yesterday lives almost unaltered in the cities of Bokhara and Samarkand. The whole world has only two more interesting cities than the latter — Athens and Rome, and indeed this was the Athens of Asia nearly a thousand years ago. Its consecutive history, however, goes back twice as far as that, for it was destroyed by Alexander the Great. Genghiz Khan razed it at the beginning of the thirteenth century, and Tamerlane rebuilt it and adorned it with the surperb buildings whose tottering ruins are still magnificent to-day. Russia's ownership of it dates only from 1868.

Between the railway and the native city is the Russian town, embowered in trees, the Governor's residence being a large and handsome structure in spacious grounds surrounded by a wall. Next in size is the club, or casino, the only place where a decent dinner can be had, for the only hotels for visitors are certain *numera*, or furnished rooms, where the accommodation is wretched and the cooking worse. The club, on the other hand, which is maintained solely by the officers of the garrison, with an official subsidy, is spacious and comfortable, with excellent cooking, perfect service by military orderlies, reading-rooms, billiard-rooms and a large ball-room.

I may cite my experience here as a typical example of Russian hospitality to strangers. When I saw how miserably uncomfortable I was going to be in the *numera* I cast about for some relief. I knew nobody in Samarkand, but I decided to try my luck at the club. So I boldly entered and asked who was the chief official. I was told that a certain captain was officer of the day, but he was out. Was any officer in the club? Yes, Lieutenants So-and-so and So-and-so were playing billiards. "Then," I said, "please take my card to one of them." In a moment a young officer came out, and I apologized for disturbing him, proved my respectability by showing him my official letters, explained that Samarkand, outside the club, did not afford a decent meal to a traveller, and begged, therefore, that I might be allowed the use of the club during my brief stay. "With great pleasure," was his instant reply, and he at once entered my name and that of my interpreter, a young Russian gentleman who accompanied me everywhere, in the members' book, with his own name and another officer's as introducers.

So for several days I took all my meals in company with Russian officers, waited upon by Russian soldiers, and treated in every respect with the most perfect and even friendly courtesy. And this, mind you, while every Russian paper was filled with abuse of England and lying stories, implicitly believed by every reader, to our discredit. I hope that a Russian stranger would be not less hospitably received at a remote British military station.

Samarkand is a large city, mud-colored, like all the East, but it is surrounded by a rolling fertile country, and high above its houses tower the glorious domes and portals and minarets of the handiwork of Tamerlane. The great market-place of the city, called the Rigistan, has three of these for its three sides — the Mahometan colleges called Shir Dar, the Lion-bearing; Tila Kari, the golden, and that of Ulugh Beg, the astronomer, and grandson of Tamerlane. The façades of these, in the market-place, consist of a lofty arch, flanked by fluted domes and exquisite slender towers, the whole constructed of glazed tiles in several colors, a delicious Persian blue predominating — the blue of the Blue Mosque of Cairo. The Tila Kari still retains some of the gold with which it was spread, and high above the gateway of the Shir Dar may still be seen huge emblems in once-brilliant tiles of the Lion and the Sun of Persia.

Behind the façade of each madrassa is a paved courtyard, with a fountain and a few trees, and all around are the cells of the scholars and the imams. Time and earthquakes have wrought destruction, portals are broken, some of the minarets are without tops, square yards of tiles have fallen off, rubbish heaps have been formed of the débris, but still the magnificence of these great structures persists, and I know no more impressive and picturesque sight than this great market crowded with stalls and shouting buyers and sellers, while high above and all around the human ant-heap stand these vast architectural splendors of an age long past, the note of heavenly blue dominating all. The man who built them lies not far off, under another splendid dome, behind another porcelain façade, at the end of another long avenue.

On the ground-level is an octagonal chamber, and within a kind of fence of pierced alabaster are several oblong stones, chief among them a great block of dark-green, almost black, jade, said to be the largest in the world. Directly beneath this, in the vault below, was Tamerlane laid six hundred years ago, one or two of his councillors around him. Some rough repairs have been made in the walls and dome of this structure, and indeed it would be a crime to allow so memorable a spot to fall into decay, but on the whole the Russians have done almost nothing to keep these splendid structures intact. They do strictly forbid the selling of the blue tiles, but thirty years after they came here an earthquake wrought destruction, and the piles of brick and mortar and smashed tiles lie just as they fell.

One of the most beautiful domes of Samarkand, that of the Mosque Tamerlane, built for his spouse, the daughter of the Emperor of China, has a huge open rift across it, and may collapse at any moment. The cost of preservation would not be great, and it is surprising that some archæological society in Russia does not undertake

the task which the Government thus strangely neglects. — *Henry Norman, in The London Chronicle.*

CORNELL'S FOREST-RESERVE.

THE work of the last summer on the Adirondack forest-preserve of the New York State College of Forestry, one of the allied colleges which form Cornell University, has demonstrated that the College forest will be self-supporting for a number of years to come, even if it does not return a small income on the State's investment. A railroad six miles long has been under construction since July 1, and will be completed by December 1. The road is being built by the University and the manufacturing concern which is under contract to use 10,000 cords of college-forest hardwood a year for the next five years. The success of the business-end of this summer's demonstration will hardly fail to interest owners of timber-land in all parts of the country in the management of such property on forestry principles.

The thirty thousand acres of timber-land which the State turned over to the college two years ago had been well culled of valuable soft timber. Much hardwood, which had never been marketable in the Adirondacks, remained, and furnished the only chance of making the forest self-supporting. Prof. Bernard E. Fernow succeeded in interesting a manufacturer of staves and wood-alcohol, and a plant was erected on Tupper Lake, which is near the preserve. As the hardwoods would not float down the streams which drain the forest, it was necessary to construct the railroad. The Tupper Lake mill has been wo king at its fullest capacity for some time, and has demonstrated the great value of hardwood. One other firm has already begun operations on a private tract, following the example set by the university.

A use has also been found for the brushwood which abounds throughout the Adirondacks. In the past it has been piled in heaps about the woods and furnished a constant source of forest fires. Professor Fernow has constructed a machine which cuts the brushwood into faggots and renders it salable to charcoal-burners. These faggots can also be used in the manufacture of wood-alcohol. There will be a little profit in the sale of this brushwood, but the college could even afford to bear a small loss in getting rid of it.

Many of the students in the College who did not go out on forestry expeditions for the Government spent the summer in the College forest. Young trees to the number of 250,000 were planted. A topographical survey, with 10-foot contours, was made during the summer.

There has been a large increase of students at the College this year, and the senior class consists of five men, where last year there was but one. Professor Fernow has been investigating the chances of foresters' securing employment, and said yesterday to a *Tribune* correspondent: —

"The art of forestry is as yet hardly practised in the United States, but the prospects indicate that within a few years the call for professional foresters will be comparatively large. The United States Government has reserved 30,000,000 acres of public timber-lands as forest-reserves. An administration of these reserves has been ordered, and sooner or later will require professional advice. The Department of Agriculture has a Division of Forestry, which acts as a bureau of investigation and information on forestry matters, and employs a number of educated foresters in its work.

"The States of Maine, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Wisconsin have forestry commissions which, although as yet not engaged in active forest administration requiring professionals, are paving the way for such technical administration of State holdings. Private owners of timber-lands are beginning to learn that, with the reduction of virgin supplies, technical advice in the management of their property is advisable in order to secure a continuous revenue. There are, especially, a large number of fish and game preserves which under the direction of competent superintendents might be made to serve their functions to better advantage.

"Railroad and mine corporations, lumbermen, woodpulp mills and other woodworking establishments exploit properties without regard to reproduction. Foresters conversant with the lumber business will find an opportunity of utilizing their knowledge to the advantage of such employers and thus aid in changing the unsystematic rough exploitation into an organized, rational exploitation under forestry principles.

"There will soon be a demand for professional foresters to take chairs of forestry in various institutions which will doubtless take up this neglected branch. Those who now propose to devote themselves to the study of forestry should understand that they are pioneers in an art new to this country, and that therefore they will have to be propagandists as well as foresters; they will have to create their own opportunities for employment. To do this they will have to be not only thoroughly conversant with their special craft and endowed with executive capacity, but they must possess the art of demonstrating the value of their professional knowledge to prospective employers. There will be for some time to come, and probably always, only a limited number of positions for the higher class of foresters with university education, hence only the most thoroughly prepared and the most capable may expect ready employment."

— *N. Y. Tribune.*

OBITUARY.

ALBERT C. SCHWEINFURTH was born at Auburn, N. Y., January 7, 1864, and departed this life at Dryden, N. Y., September 27, 1900, where he was spending the summer with his family.

In 1889 he secured a position with the then well-known Boston publishing house of J. R. Osgood & Co., which he held for about a year. He soon determined, however, to study architecture, and securing a position in the office of Peabody & Stearns, architects, of Boston, we see him fairly entered into the study of one of the most difficult of the professions. Having remained with this firm for some years, he went to New York City and entered the office of the late A. Page Brown, architect, of that city, where he remained for some years, and finally started in New York City in independent practice for himself. Here excessive application to his profession brought on illness, and he was obliged to remove to Denver, Col., where he soon felt the benefit of the climate. In Denver may be seen many examples of his work, distinguished by its peculiar simple dignity and refinement. In 1890, having recovered his health, he removed to San Francisco, where he assisted Mr. A. Page Brown in the erection of many large and important works; he, being entrusted with their design and execution, thus rendered valuable service in beautifying that city.

Later, in independent practice there, he designed and erected many important buildings, among which are the Children's Hospital, the Eye-and-Ear Hospital, the San Francisco *Examiner* Building, and numerous large and important residences. His work was so successful there that in 1898 he left San Francisco and going to Europe spent about two years in that study which had been denied him in earlier life. On his return from abroad, while spending the summer at Dryden, N. Y., he succumbed to an attack of typhoid fever. Thus, at the early age of thirty-six years and eight months closed a most promising and brilliant career. He leaves a wife and one daughter.

He was remarkable for his independence and originality of thought, a candor of expression, untiring industry and perseverance in his chosen life work. The works he leaves behind are singularly original and refined; and he was among the first to appreciate and study and adapt to modern uses in California, the architecture of the old Jesuit missionary fathers, and the old haciendas of the Spanish régime.

He was an appreciative master of this singularly refined and yet barbarously elegant style. The California State Building at the Chicago World's Fair, on which he worked with Mr. A. Page Brown, and the office-building of the San Francisco *Examiner*, of which he was the architect, are in this style, and from his hand. The country residence of Mrs. Phebe Hearst, at Pleasanton, Cal., by him, conceived in the spirit of this style, is a remarkably fine example of its domestic uses. It is a veritable hacienda of the old days of Spain's dominion.

His enthusiasm for his work, and his devotion to the highest ideals of his profession, rendered him remarkable among his contemporaries, and his early loss to his family and friends and to the profession will long be mourned. He had the happy faculty of making those he met love him, and these will always cherish his memory.

BOOKS AND PAPERS.

THOSE who know Mr. Wait's former book, on "*Engineering and Architectural Jurisprudence*," will welcome the new one,[1] which deals mainly with the questions which come up among architects and engineers and their clients before operations of construction are begun. Every architect has passed anxious moments in considering whether he could advise his client to demand the repair of a dilapidated party-wall, the rectification of an overhanging pier, or the removal of an encroachment; or, later, in revolving the possibility of claims against his employers for the disturbance of foundations, the removal of support to land, or other incidents of building-operations; and Mr. Wait's book is designed to give enlightenment on just these matters. Of course, an architect is not to be expected to assume the responsibilities of a lawyer in advising upon legal questions; but this does not make it less advantageous for him to learn, as this book will help him to do, the contingencies to which the operations which he is employed to conduct will expose his client, and to rate at something like their true value the menaces of neighboring owners and their counsel. Beginning with the conveyance of real-estate, and the explanation of estate in fee, down, courtesy and homestead rights, remainders, and joint and severalty estates, it goes on to describe the necessary elements of a deed of land, and the formalities by which it is made effective. The next chapter deals with riparian and irrigation rights; and this is followed by one on the law in regard to the discharge of surface-water, and another on the law governing the disposal of sewage, which ought to be familiar to every architect. Then comes the discussion of property-rights as affected by underground waters, the conveyance

[1] "*The Law of Operations Preliminary to Construction.*" By John Cassau Wait, M. C. E., LL. B.: New York. John Wiley & Sons. 1900.

of electricity, and the distribution of water and gas by pipes, followed by a chapter on easements and party-walls; and, occupying the latter portion of the work, a careful essay, for the benefit, primarily, of surveyors, on the law in respect to boundaries on waters, especially where the shore-line is liable to shifting, and the evidence which may be accepted in determining the true boundaries of real property in general. This naturally leads to the consideration of the rules governing cases where property is held under a mistaken or imperfect title, and to particular instances of easements and prescriptive rights. The rights of corporations under franchises come next in sequence, and are treated in a valuable and interesting chapter. Mr. Wait, who was an engineer, and Assistant Professor of Engineering in Harvard University, before he was a lawyer, understands thoroughly what engineers need in the way of information of this kind, and the language in which it can best be conveyed to them and the clearness and precision of his style do much to increase the usefulness of his books to the persons for whom they are intended.

MOST of us know Mr. Crowninshield as a painter of a peculiarly refined and delicate genius, and well instructed in the arts allied to painting; but only those who know him best will be quite prepared to salute him as a poet also. It is true that the artistic temperament is essentially the same in the poet as in the painter, but few men have ever attempted to master the technique of two arts so different in their means of expression, and Michael Angelo remains, perhaps, the most conspicuous example of a great painter who was also a successful poet. In Mr. Crowninshield's work, in either art, we should not, perhaps, expect to find the intensity of the great Florentine, but we have, in place of it, in these unpretending verses[1] a delicacy and finish in which the lover of poetry will take sincere pleasure. Most readers take up a book of sonnets in English with misgiving, knowing the difficulty with which the language is trained into the Southern form, and mindful of the tortures which attend the reading of many so-called English sonnets; and it is with gratitude that we observe the perfection of Mr. Crowninshield's form, which leaves us free to enjoy the ideas which his verses express. Unpretentious as these ideas are, there is much charm about them. Nothing could well be prettier, for example, than his comparison of the old-fashioned, intricate and obsolete poetry to the ruins of ancient Rome, where, in the midst of the confused mass of fragments,

> —— "here and there
> From out the Forum rise into the smile
> Of Roman skies some graceful shafts that bear
> The stamp of Beauty still, and reconcile
> Us to a death that doth with life compare."

So in his other poems; — the "thund'rous cloud" and "strenuous gale" are happily absent from all of them, and we follow him with thankfulness and pleasure when he sings,

> "But give me Peace — a pleasant sunny stretch
> Of landscape sweet in daisied June, all steeped
> In equal whitish light; the bosky hills
> Flecked here and there with faint blue shades where axe
> Has hewn its way; the nearer slopes well tilled,
> Sweeping in gracious curves to meet the brook,
> Not seen, but margined by the vaporous row
> Of willows thick; and cropping through the grass,
> Red-ripe, the uninvited flowers" —

NO ONE who visits museums needs to be told that the terra-cotta statuettes, or "figurines" as they used to be called, which are found in many tombs in Greece and Asia Minor, have now taken a very important and interesting part in Grecian archæology, and, to a certain extent, in Grecian art. Although cast, as a rule, in moulds, exactly like the terra-cotta of the present day, and retouched by hand before burning, they follow and illustrate the progress of more ambitious sculpture, and often possess a remarkable charm of their own. So many of them have now accumulated that there is ample material for classifying them, and for studying their relation to each other, and to the Grecian domestic life with which they were intimately associated; and Miss Hutton has undertaken a task which, as Dr. Murray says, "has hitherto tempted hardly any scholar," and has carried it out with an interest, and elucidated it with an aptness and brightness of quotation from ancient authors, in translation, so far as possible, which are most attractive. With the addition of beautiful illustrations in chromo-lithograph, the treatise[2] forms one of the most attractive books connected with Grecian archæology which has appeared since Dr. Schliemann's works brought up the spectres of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, Helen and Priam, before the eyes of an astonished world.

"RAG FAIR." — Another bit of old and picturesque London is doomed. A group of buildings in Royal Mint Street, or "Rag Fair," are being demolished to make room for the Tower Bridge improvements. Pope described Rag Fair — known then by the fragrant name of Rosemary Lane — as a place where old clothes and flippery were sold. And the old trade still lingers there, although it is not possible nowadays to buy a complete outfit, as Pennant relates, for one shilling and twopence. — *St. James's Gazette.*

[1] "*Pictoris Carmina.*" By Frederic Crowninshield. With illustrations by the Author. New York: Dodd, Mead & Company.

[2] "*Greek Terra-cotta Statuettes.*" By C. A. Hutton. With a Preface by A. J. Murray, LL. D., Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities in the British Museum. New York: The Macmillan Company, 66 Fifth Avenue. Price $2.50.

ILLUSTRATIONS

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

HOUSE AT FAR HILLS, N. J. MESSRS. RENWICK, ASPINWALL & OWEN, ARCHITECTS, NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE STRANGENWALD BUILDING, HONOLULU, H. I. MR. C. W. DICKEY, ARCHITECT, HONOLULU, H. I.

THE ROYAL SCHOOL, HONOLULU, H. I. MR. C. W. DICKEY, ARCHITECT, HONOLULU, H. I.

THIS building, which contains seventeen rooms besides the assembly-hall, and the Strangenwald Building, mentioned above, are the first fireproof buildings erected on the islands. The construction consists of Phœnix columns, steel beams, expanded metal and concrete floors and partitions.

THE BAILEY TOMB, MERIDEN, CONN. MR. J. A. SCHWEINFURTH, ARCHITECT, BOSTON, MASS.

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

VILLA AT CAMBO, BASSES-PYRÉNÉES, FRANCE. F. JULIEN, ARCHITECT.

THIS plate is copied from *l'Architecture.*

SALLE DES RUBENS, IN THE LOUVRE, PARIS, FRANCE.

THIS plate is copied from *La Construction Moderne.*

[Additional Illustrations in the International Edition.]

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METALWORK, — XIV: NO. 7 UNIVERSITY PLACE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

METALWORK, — XV: NO. 532 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK, N. Y.

CHURCH OF THE MADONNA DI S. LUCCA, NEAR BOLOGNA, ITALY. CARLO FRANCESCO DOTTI, ARCHITECT.

FOR description of these and succeeding subjects, see article on "Bologna," elsewhere in this issue.

LOGGIA OF THE CHURCH OF S. BARTOLOMMEO, BOLOGNA, ITALY. ANDREA MARCHESI DA FORMIGINE, ARCHITECT.

THE BASILICA OF S. PETRONIO, BOLOGNA, ITALY. ANTONIO VINCENZI, ARCHITECT.

XVI-CENTURY MARBLE SCREEN, IN THE BASILICA OF S. PETRONIO, BOLOGNA, ITALY.

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COMMUNICATIONS

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

NEWSPAPERS AND ARCHITECTS.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT: —

Dear Sirs,—Anent the editorial in your last number — I have noticed that, although reporters come to my house nights after information, and I waste time and energy in describing the work for their article, and always under the condition that my name as architect shall be mentioned, it is omitted, although definitely agreed to by the reporter, and *printed* on his pad by myself so it will not be misspelled, and made worse than it is. This happens in the Boston *Transcript* — a

reputable paper — where my name is always suppressed, so that I am waiting for the next reporter, who will pay *me* for any information his paper wants! Architect friends of mine to whom I have mentioned it, tell me I should pay the *Transcript;* then my name would go in with my work. All things considered, I think an architect should congratulate himself that the papers do not assign his work to some other architect, and then there would be no chance for redress, unless the *architect should pay for a correction!* This will probably come to pass in our day. I am glad you have taken up this subject. People who are continually bemoaning the dishonesty and incompetence of architects are setting them bad examples.

Yours truly, Architectus Ignotus.

NOTES & CLIPPINGS

Mosquitoes and Malaria. — The mosquito-malarial experiments which were originated some months ago by Dr. Manson and the Council of the London School of Tropical Medicine appear to have been successful and convincing above all expectations. It seems now to have been demonstrated beyond question that malarial fevers are communicated to human beings by the bite of the mosquito, and, in some localities, in no other way. Last May, as was reported fully at the time in this journal, Drs. Sambon and Low, of London, Signor Terzi, of Rome, and their attendants took up their abode in a mosquito-proof cabin erected in one of the most fever-stricken districts of the Roman Campagna. There they have been ever since. The other day they were examined by a medical commission and found to be in perfect health, practically the only persons exempt from fever among the malaria-stricken inhabitants of the neighborhood. To complete the experiment, mosquitoes raised from the egg in a laboratory, and which had had no previous opportunity of obtaining fever parasites, were fed in Rome on patients in whose blood the parasites of tertian ague had been detected by the microscope. The insects were then sent to London and fed on vegetable juices until time had been given for the fever-germs to reach their venom-glands. Dr. Manson's son, Mr. P. T. Manson, who had consented to be the subject of the trial, was placed in a specially prepared mosquito-house, and was bitten every second day by the insects until they died, about ten days after their arrival in London. In due time he exhibited unmistakable symptoms of tertian ague, and upon microscopic examination, the parasites peculiar to the malady were discovered in his blood. The malevolent action of the mosquito in this case, therefore, was proved beyond peradventure. It still remains to be proved, however, that malaria never exists in places where there are no mosquitoes. — *N. Y. Evening Post, October* 4.

The Ruins of Eridu, 2,400 B. C. — About the mound is a wall some 20 feet in height, pierced by three openings, the remains of gateways. Nearly the entire inclosure is filled with a brick platform, equal in height with the surrounding wall. The southern part of the mound contains a few unimposing ruins, but on the northern edge stands the temple, a pyramidal-shaped building, reaching 70 feet above the platform. Two of its stories are still to be seen. A peculiar feature of the temple is a marble stairway 15 feet broad and 70 feet in length, leading up to the exterior. The polished marble slabs which served as steps are still scattered among the ruins, attesting to the extreme richness of the building, and along the two edges of the stairway are balustrades; at the foot of the stairway the bases of two large pillars remain, the object of which is uncertain. The peculiar shape of the bricks, plain cones, cylinders, innumerable fragments of pottery, pure gold-leaf, and stone implements abounding in great profusion, are the distinguishing features of this ruin. Unlike most other Babylonian temples, that at Eridu was built partly of stone, for the architects here had access to the neighboring sandstone ridges, and the plain to the south abounds in great boulders of black granite. The statement frequently made that the huge stones from which the Telloh statues were hewn were quarried at Sinai must now be modified, for the quarries about Eridu supplied the material. Mr. Taylor, speaking of the mound, says that as one approaches it he will see "blocks and pieces of marble, rough and polished, of different colors of the most beautiful hues; fragments of bowls, vases, and coffins, in crystal, marble, and alabaster; gilt-headed nails, curious bricks, and tiles of original shape and composition, and lastly, and the most curious and interesting, the clay hatchets and hammers, the flint knives and styles, stone and clay nails, and a hundred other objects, so palpably denoting a remote period, and one of the earliest stages of civilization." One may imagine the desire which the excavator has to reveal the treasures buried in this ruin. — *Biblia.*

Tunnelling the Bosphorus. — Perhaps no more impracticable engineering scheme, apparently, has been attempted than that of tunnelling the Bosphorus. There is an enormous traffic between the two sides of the Bosphorus, and the delay caused by the opening and shutting of the bridge of boats, which now forms the only means of communication, is a great drawback. A railroad company is now constructing its lines on both sides, but this is of little avail until the lines can be connected. Tunnelling by the ordinary way is hindered by the fact that the water is extremely deep, with 20 or 30 feet of mud at the bottom. In order to solve the problem, it is proposed to suspend or float a tunnel about 35 feet below the surface of the water, allowing uninterrupted passage to vessels of the largest tonnage. The Golden Horn has no tide. The tunnel is to be a wrought-iron tube, about 10 feet in diameter and 1,200 feet long, and the gradient at each end would be 50 feet. It would weigh about 600 tons; maximum weight of any train, 400 tons; concrete and lining to overcome the buoyancy of the tube, 1,700 tons, and the water displacement, 2,700 tons. — *Philadelphia Record.*

Searching for Chicago Water-thieves. — Ten miles of municipal water-mains in the stockyards district of Chicago are to be dug up, in a search for water-thieves. This course was decided upon after a discovery that several large consumers of water had been getting their supply free. They had been entitled to it for years. The town of Lake had given the packers free water, but had kept no exact record of their service-pipes. After annexation the records were turned over to the city of Chicago, and they are the only documents the city has to fix the whereabouts of the old pipes. It will cost about $25,000 to strip the pipes, but the uncovering of one or two unchartered connections will furnish basis for a recovery of the expense, as it is intended to make the owners of all unmetred pipes settle their back water-bills on penalty of cutting off their supplies. — *N. Y. Evening Post.*

Ightham Mote. — The Rev. S. Baring-Gould contributes to the *Magazine of Art* for October a charming article upon old English manor-houses, with Ightham Mote as his particular subject, and recounts in the following passage a good story apropos of the "restoration" craze: There is a peculiar charm in a house which has grown with the growing fortunes and changing requirements of its owners. It is a piece of history in itself. Not always did the owner of a house add to it. He sometimes swept the old building clean away, and rebuilt in the new style. There was once at Haccombe, in South Devon, a noble mansion of Tudor age, added to as described, growing out of a still more ancient core of Knightly Castle, the ancestral home of the Carews, whose brasses and monuments in mail fill the little church in the park. In the days of the first Georges a Carew thought the mansion unworthy of his dignity as a baronet and representative of one of the oldest families in England, and he went abroad, leaving an order with a great architect to build him a house befitting his name and condition. The architect, with his builders and masons, levelled the ancient mansion with the dust, and erected on its ruins something quite in Georgian style. When the baronet returned, he saw an oblong, stuccoed block, with scarce any roof showing — *sans* grace, *sans* beauty, *sans* feeling, *sans* everything. "Good heavens!" exclaimed the owner, "I have lost a home, and have been given a hospital."

Italian Libraries. — In the Bulletin of the National Central Library of Florence for August 31 will be found a list of the Government libraries of Italy, with a brief statement of the character of each. Thus, the National Central of Florence is the legal depository of all publications that see the light in Italy. The Milan Nazionale Braidense has since 1884 been limited in its acquisitions to historical science, literature, philosophy, social science — in harmonious coöperation with the other public libraries in the same city. The Turin National is strong in works for the study of jurisprudence, literature, history, and natural science. The Marcian at Venice is distinguished above all by its invaluable MS. collections of the Classics (Greek especially), and for the political and literary history of Venice and, indeed, all Italy. Fine-arts and industrial-arts distinguish the collection of the Marucellian at Florence. The Laurenzian in the same city is composed almost wholly of manuscripts, to which its printed works are ancillary; the Riccardian makes a specialty of manuscripts pertaining to Italian (particularly Florentine) literature and history. The Public Library at Lucca has more than three thousand volumes of manuscripts. The Estense of Modena has absorbed two collections of medical works and works in natural history. Oriental works and manuscripts mark the Palatine of Parma. The Angelica at Rome possesses a great number of bibliographical rarities. Whatever relates to Sardinia should be sought in the Government library at Cagliari. The University Library at Naples tends more and more to become scientific; the Brancaccian gives special attention to Neapolitan history. Music is the excuse for the library of the R. Accademia di S. Cecilia in Rome, while the Vallicellian concerns itself mainly with the city and the Church of Rome. — *Exchange.*

The Wood-finish at Biltmore. — The extremes to which wealthy and fastidious Americans sometimes go, when they set out to do sometimes a little different from and a little better than anything else of the sort up to date, is well illustrated in one of the details incident to the construction of "Biltmore," the immense and tremendously expensive mansion-house of George Vanderbilt in North Carolina. Mr. Ed. Swain, the well-known Ohio lumberman, told the story at the Hotel Majestic the other night. "At that time," said Swain, "my principal mill was in Indiana. A representative of Vanderbilt's architect called on me and announced without any formalities or preliminaries that he would want within the next year a certain quantity of the finest interior-finish woods that could be had on the continent — almost wholly quartered-oak. 'We want,' he explained, 'only the very finest lumber — the choicest to be had — of the varities well suited to our purpose, and we expect to pay fancy prices for it. The price is not much of a consideration, if only the woods suit us.' Of course, under such circumstances, our stocks everywhere in the country, and our time as well, were placed at his disposal. In all, we sold Vanderbilt about $35,000 worth of clear-finish woods. One of his agent's requirements was that he or his representative should stay at the mill and watch every log sawn there for this particular order. Each log when selected was to be given an 'official number,' and every board sawed from it to be marked with the same figure. This was in order that all the boards from the same log or tree could be arranged together in the mansion's interior finish, thus assuring a uniformity in the grain, color, knots, etc., and preserving for each set of boards their own individuality. You will understand readily that this was of great advantage in working up the wood in the best effects. But never before or since have I heard of such extra care being taken, or of any lumber-buyer volunteering to pay fancy prices. There was no trouble either way in this deal. Vanderbilt got his 'card system' boards, as we all called them, and he got the fancy prices, too — you bet! In business there is nothing like giving a customer just exactly what he wants and orders." — *Boston Herald.*

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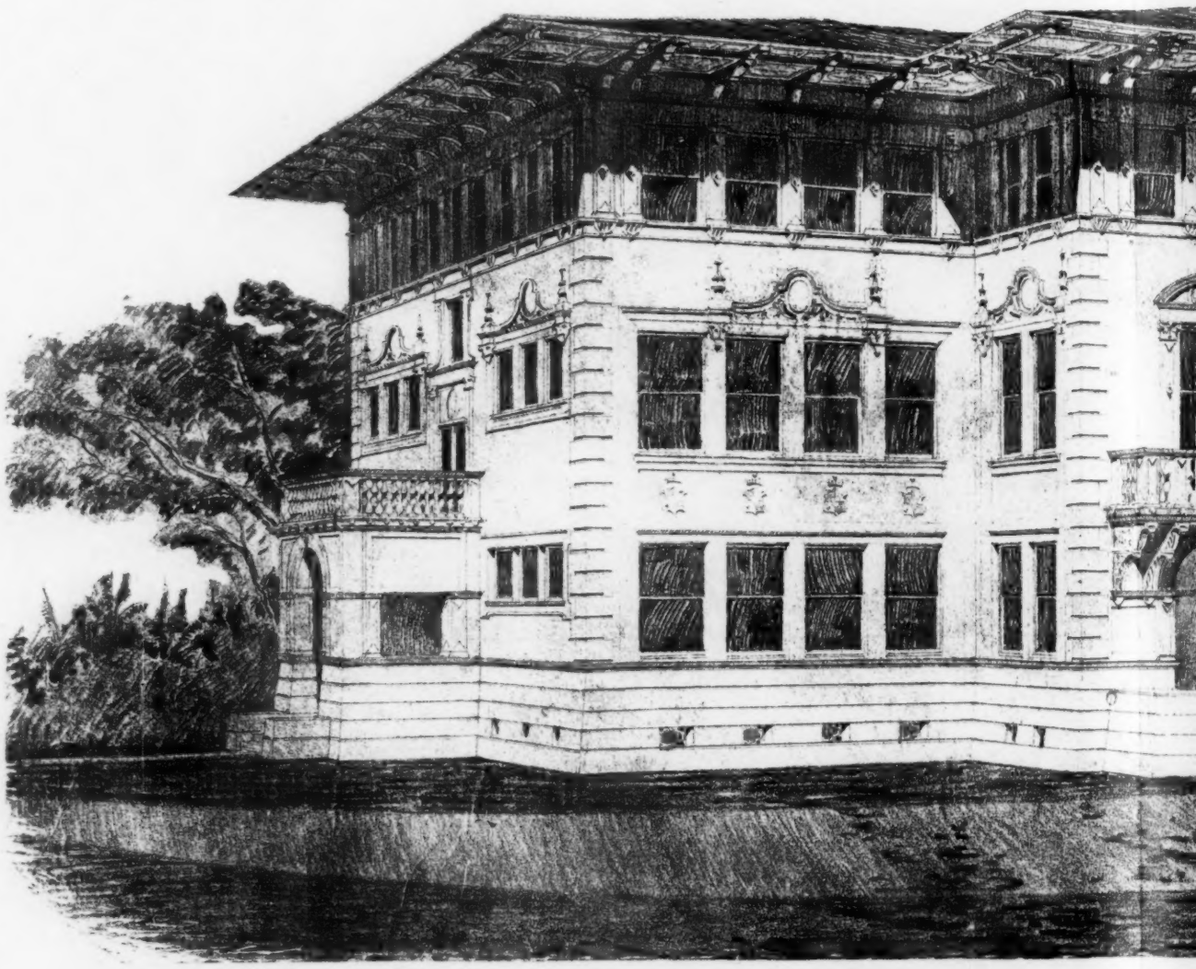

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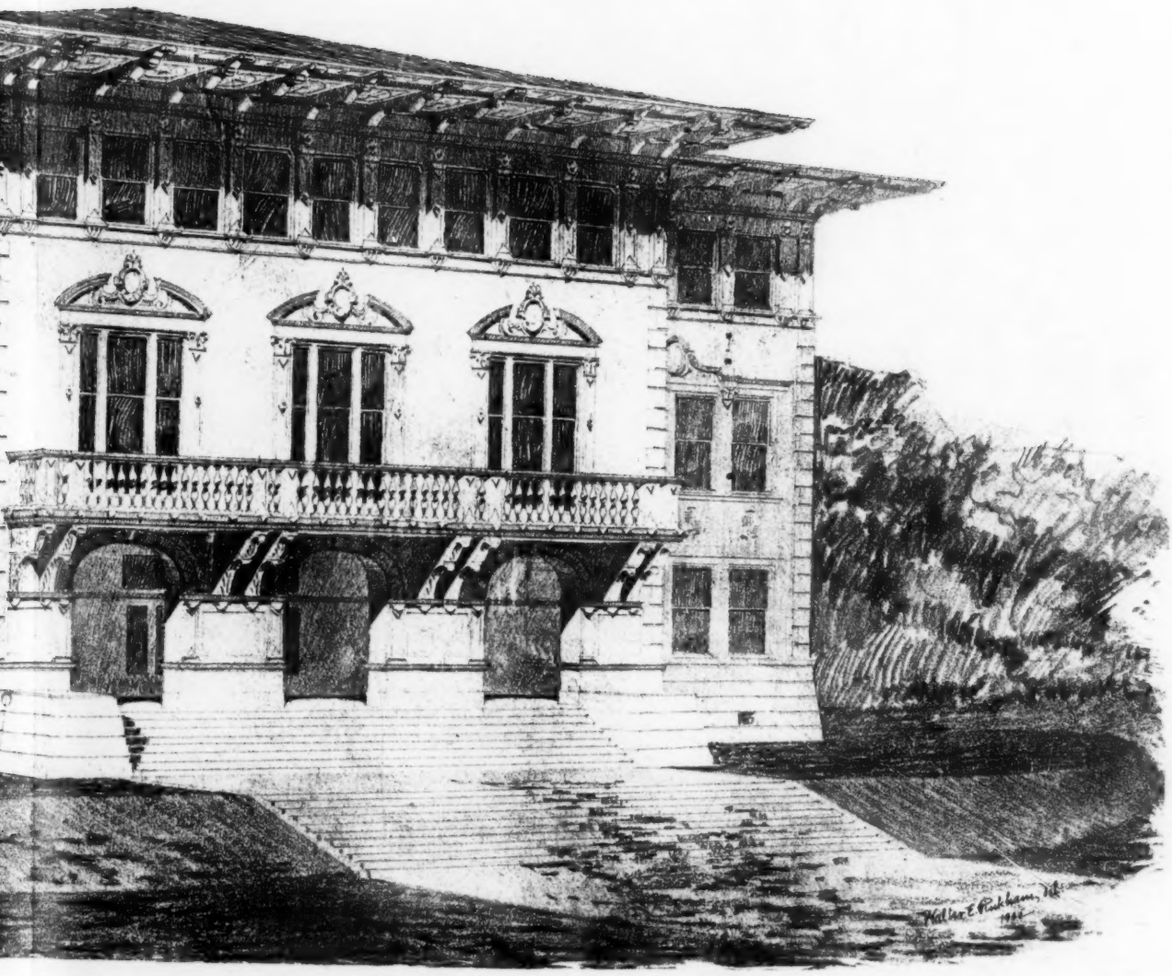

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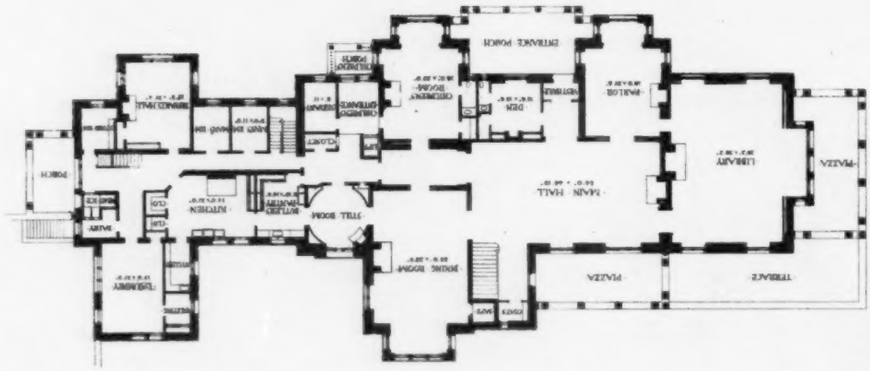

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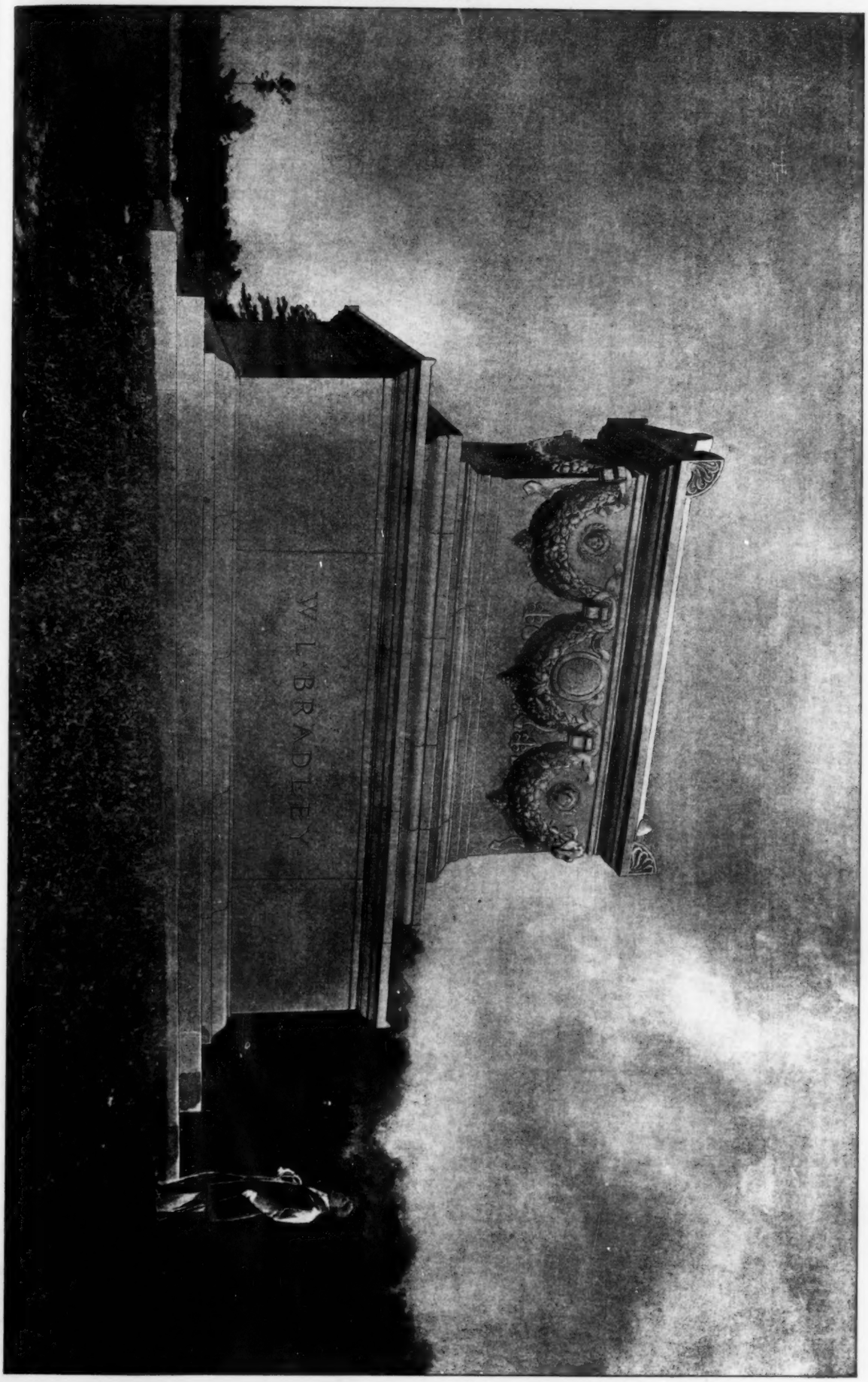

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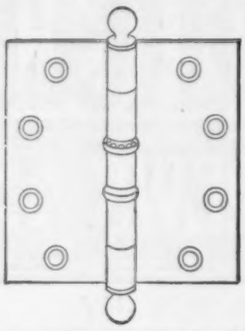

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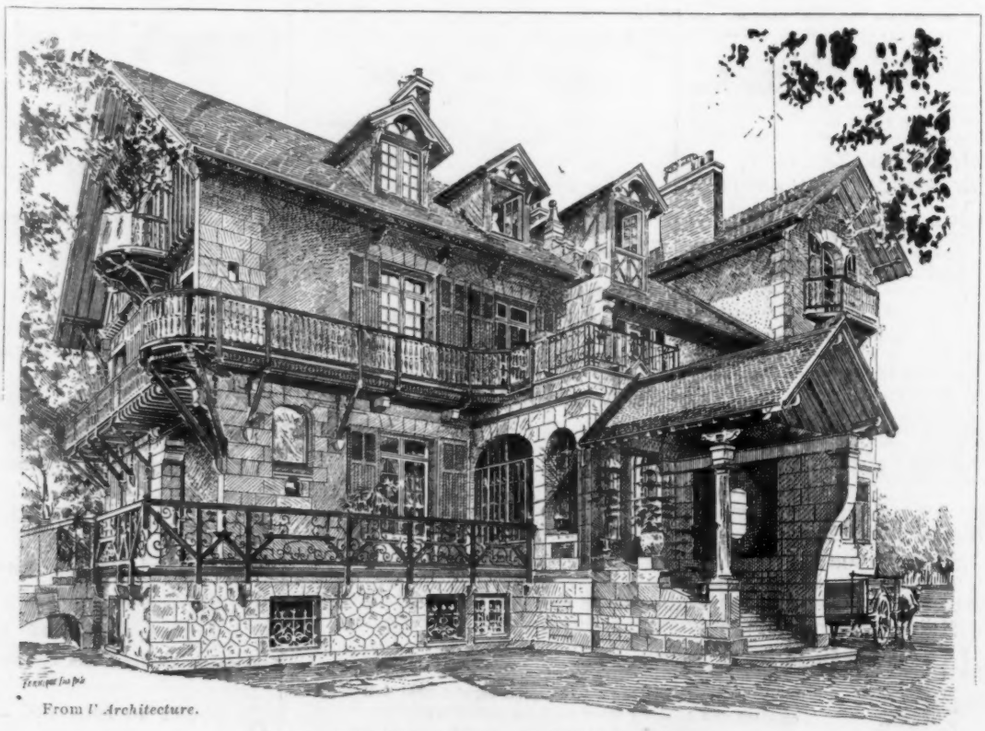

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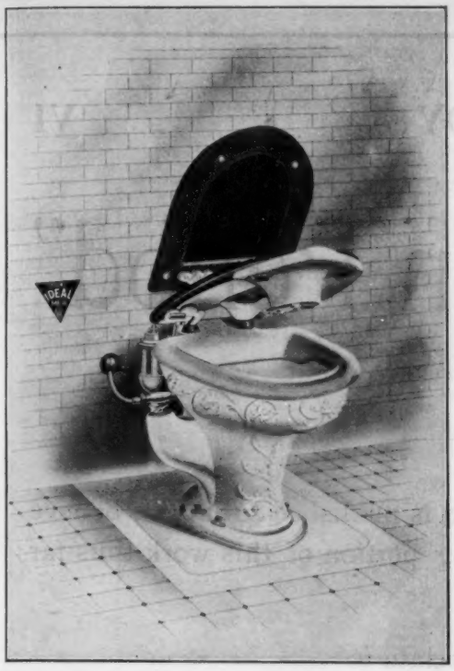

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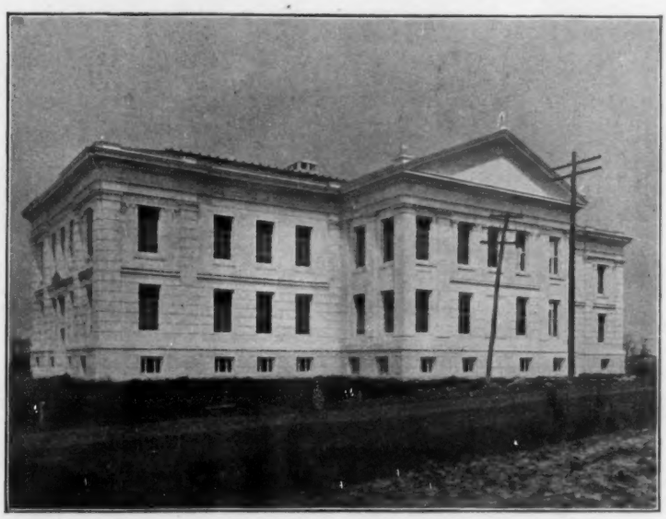

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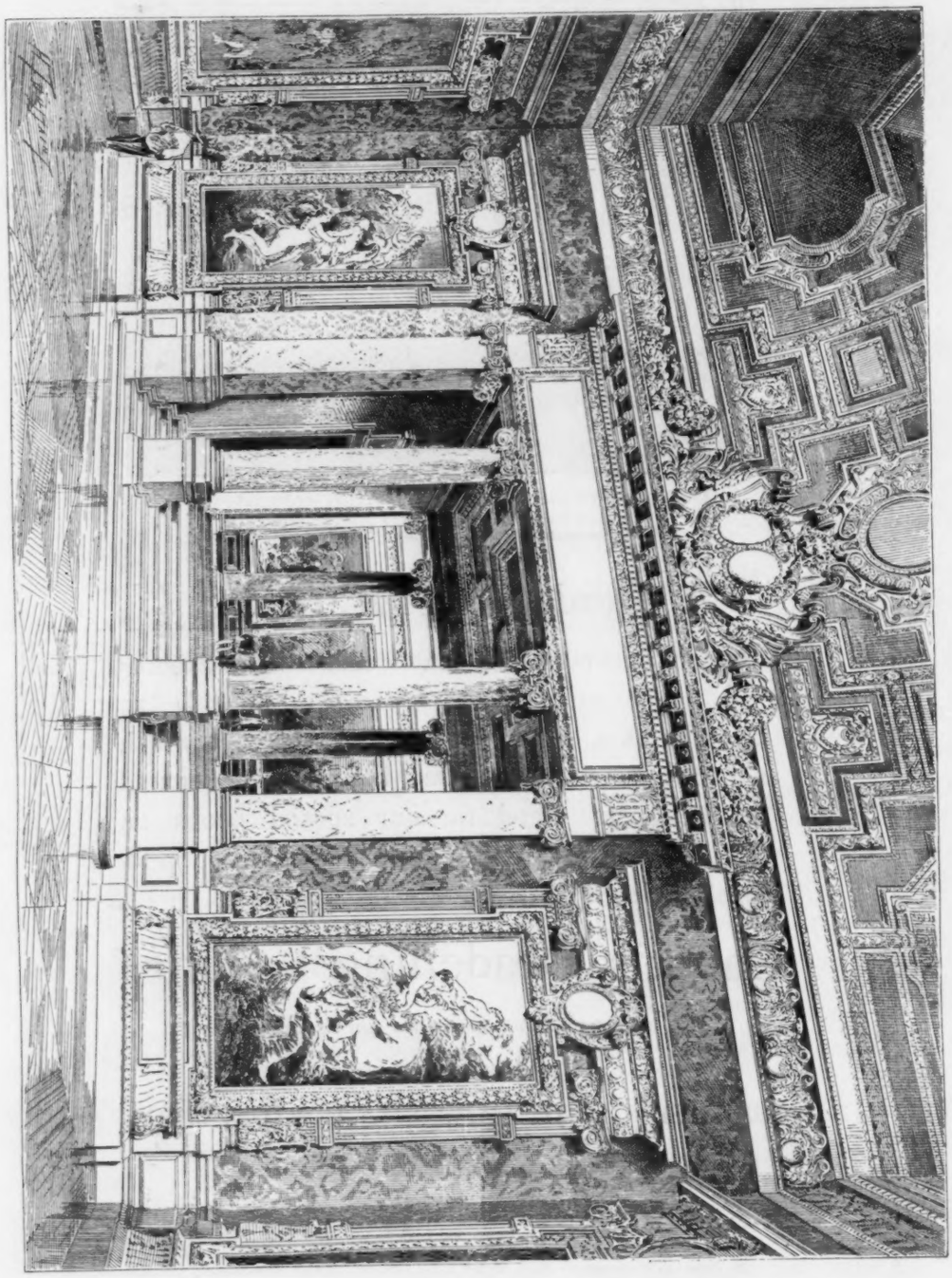

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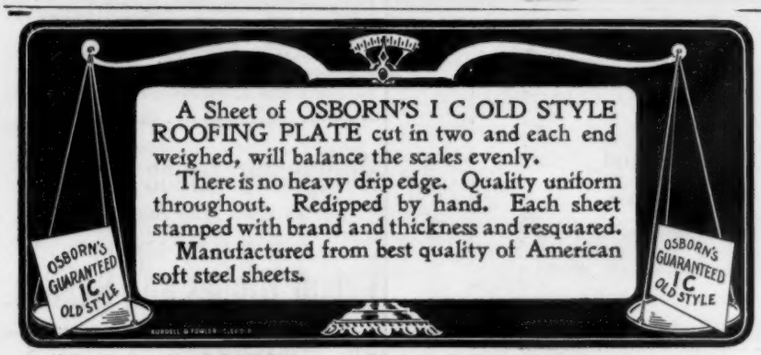

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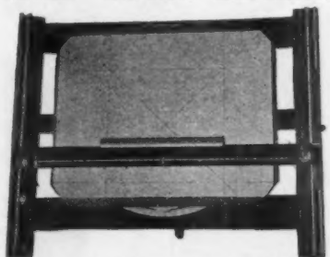

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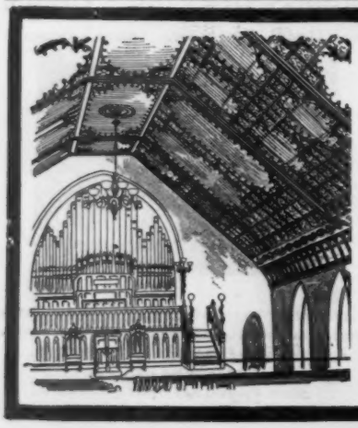

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658,935. Door or Window Ventilator. — Peter Abrahamson, San Francisco, Cal.

658,939. Lever-Derrick. — James W. Benton, Kings Station, Ky.

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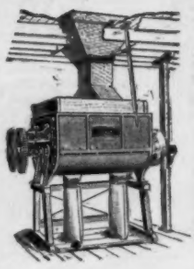

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659,037. Window. — Archibald McKinnon, Glasgow, Scotland.

659,042. Window-Blind Hinge. — Benjamin S. Taylor and Benjamin F. Taylor, Providence, R. I.

659,068. Adjustable Fastener for Window-Beads. — Hobart B. Ives, New Haven, Conn.

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.

Allegheny, Pa. — E. M. Butz & Co., Pittsburgh, will erect an apartment-building at Sedgwick St. and Pennsylvania Ave. after plans by Architects Alden & Harlow, Pittsburgh. It will be a four-story structure of brick and cut stone, 85' x 105', to cost $15,000.

Barberton, O. — St. Augustine's Society, Rev. Fr. Joseph B. Sheffield, pastor, will erect a brick and terra-cotta church to cost $15,000. Plans by Architect William Ginther, Akron.

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(*Advance Rumors Continued.*)

Campbellsburg, Ind. — Architect W. L. McDougall, Louisville, Ky., has prepared plans for a residence to be erected by O. L. Campbell. It will be a frame structure, 46' x 72', costing $9,000.

Cape May, Del. — The Board of Education has adopted plans for a new stone school-building to cost $30,000.

Chicago, Ill. — The Goodman Mfg. Co. will erect an office, power-house, factory and blacksmith shop at 4836 S. Halstead St., after plans by Architect Geo. R. Dean. The proposed structure will be built of brick, 100' x 250', and will cost $30,000.

President Harper recently announced the intention of the trustees of Chicago University to build during the coming year a commons for men and a student's club-house. These buildings will be designed in every way to add to the life of the students.

John S. Wallacott has prepared plans for 2 flat-buildings to be erected in Sheridan Park. They will be three stories high, 46' x 48', will be built of brick and stone, and will cost $34,000.

Marshall Field & Co. will erect a twelve-story stone building at 63 State St., at an estimated cost of $1,500,000. This company also contemplates building a ten-story fireproof power-house and storage building at 203 to 205 Jackson Ave., at a cost of $200,000. Plans for both structures by Architects D. H. Burnham & Co.

Architect Henry Ives Cobb has completed plans for a building to be devoted entirely to engineering, to be erected by the Lewis Institute; cost complete, about $125,000.

It is reported that a new $250,000 theatre will shortly be built on the site of the old Columbia Theatre.

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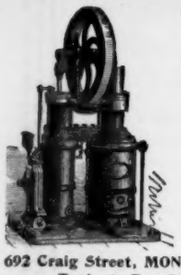

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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(*Advance Rumors Continued.*)

Cleveland, O. — M. Hirsch will build a brick and stone apartment-house after plans by Architect F. C. Bate. It will be a three-story, 126′ x 172′, slow-burning construction building, costing about $60,000.

Columbus, O. — Architect R. A. Roberts has drawn plans for a three-story, 35′ x 75′, brick building; cost, $20,000.

Concord, Mass. — Peabody & Stearns, architects, Boston, have completed plans for a two and one-half story house for George Albee, to cost $10,000.

Cornwall, Pa. — Architect A. A. Richter, Lebanon, has prepared plans for a $20,000 two-st'y brick and stone school-building.

Delavan, Ill. — Architects Reeves & Baillie, Peoria, have prepared plans for a frame residence for J. W. Crebb to cost $6,000.

Denver, Col. — Press reports state that Varian & Sterner, architects, are at work upon plans for a large brick and stone church to be erected on Logan St. and 14th Ave.; cost, about $80,000.

Duluth, Minn. — A. F. Rudolph furnished successful plans for the proposed public library. It will be a thoroughly fireproof building costing $75,000.

Escanaba, Mich. — Detroit capitalists are interested in a plan to erect a modern summer hotel here to cost about $85,000.

Fairfield, Ia. — Architect Henry K. Holsman, 153 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., has prepared plans for a woman's home for Parsons College; cost, $15,000.

Freemont, Wash. — Architect Thomas L. West, Seattle, has plans for a white pressed-brick fireproof construction industrial school building to be erected here by the Marie E Holmes estate; cost, $25,000.

Green Bay, Wis. — The City Government is arranging for the erection of a city-hall and public library building, to cost $50,000.

Hannibal, Mo. — Mrs. John H. Garth, widow of the late Col. Garth, has given $25,000 to the city for the erect on of a public library building to be a memorial to her husband.

Hastings, Neb. — The Baptist Society will erect a new church edifice at 4th St. and Lincoln Ave. C. P. Sheaff, W. Huxtable, E. E. Van Shrock, building committee.

Havelock, Neb. — The A. O. U. W. Building Association. C. F. Ballard, chairman building committee, contemplate erecting a two-story brick and iron lodge hall, to cost $10,000.

Iola, Kan. — The M. E. Society will erect a church to cost about $12,000.

Louisville, Ky. — Mrs. Ida Urbansky will build a two-story, 40′ x 50′, brick residence at 5th and Jefferson Sts., after plans by Architect J. J. Gaffney; cost, $12,000.

Memphis, Tenn. — Hennessey Bros. & Evans Co., Chicago, Ill., were awarded the contract to erect the Hotel Gayoso for the Memphis Hotel Co., at a cost of $400,000.

Milwaukee, Wis. — Peter Brodesser will erect a brick residence on Park Pl., after plans by Architects H. Messmer & Son; cost, $8,000.

Architect C. F. Ringer has prepared plans for a brick office-building, 33′ x 42′, modern in all its appointments, to be erected on S. Bay St., Bay View; cost, $25,000.

H. Messmer & Son have drawn plans for a brick residence, 38′ x 49′, to be erected on Park Pl. for Peter Bradesser; cost, $18,000.

The Berger Bedding Co. will erect a store-building to cost $30,000. Plans by Architect H. C. Koch & Co.

Minneapolis, Minn. — The Minneapolis Brewing Co. will erect a building on 4th St., N. E., after plans by Architect S. J. Bowler. It will be a two-story and basement, 46′ x 101′ structure, built of brick and cut stone; cost, $6,000.

Missoula, Mont. — A. H. Stem, St. Paul, Minn., has finished plans for the proposed hospital to be built for the Northern Pacific Railroad. The building will be three stories in height and will be constructed of concrete and terra-cotta; cost, $160,000.

Nashville, Tenn. — Liebbe, Nourse & Rasmussen, Milwaukee, Wis., are preparing plans for the fixtures of a seven-story department-store building for James E. Manix & Co.

Newark, N. J. — The Wales-Lines Co., Meriden Conn., have been awarded the contract for rebuilding the Centenary Collegiate Institute for $175,000. There will be an administration building and two dormitories.

Newcastle, Pa. — W. G. Eckles is preparing plans for a chapel and receiving vault to be built in Graceland Cemetery. It will be built of green stone trimmed with brown stone and will have red tile roof; cost, $10,000.

Oak Park, Ill. — Willis S. Herrick *et als.* have been incorporated in the Oak Park Auditorium Co., capital $25,000, and will erect an auditorium and apartment-house.

Omaha, Neb. — F. A. Henninger, architect, has prepared plans for S. Brandenberg for a three-story pressed-brick and cut-stone flat-building, 54′ x 60′; cost, $15,000.

Architect John Latenser is preparing plans for a three-story, 38′ x 50′ addition to be built to the House of the Good Shepherd.

Philadelphia, Pa. — Architect P. P. Elkinton is drawing plans for the proposed Burlington Theatre to cost about $30,000.

The Gruson Iron Works of New York has awarded the contract to the Structural Iron Co., of Baltimore, to erect a large plant at Eddystone for the ma ufacture and sale of chilled iron armor, gun carriages, etc. The proposed building will cost $125,000, and, it is said, that later other buildings will be erected making the total cost of the plant about $500,000.

Mrs. S. Weir Mitchell, wife of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, will endow the University of Pennsylvania with a memorial to her daughter, who died about two years ago, probably in the shape of a wing to the University Hospital building.

Pittsburgh, Pa. — John J. Sayles has plans by Architect E. J. Shellentrager, Cleveland, O., for 3 four-story brick apartment-houses to cost about $100 000.

Porter, Ind. — Architects Huehl & Schmid, of Chicago, have completed plans for a glass-factory to be erected here by the Chicago Stopper Co. It will be a two-story structure, 128′ x 141′, and will cost about $35,000.

Rayville, Md. — Horsball Memorial Union Baptist Society have had plans prepared for a stone church, to cost about $20,000.

Reading, Pa. — N. S. Wertheimer & Co. have plans by Architect William A. Flink for a three-story brick and iron factory building to be erected at 2d and Buttonwood Sts.; cost, $18,000.

San Bernardino, Cal. — The Lorna Linda Association recently incorporated with a capital of $200,000 will erect a sanitorium.

San Francisco, Cal. — Giltes, Scribner & Poech will erect a hotel on the corner of Chester Ave. and 20th St.; cost, $40,000.

Scottsboro, Ala. — A cotton-mill to cost $50,000 will be built here. Judge Tate is at the head of the undertaking.

Scranton, Pa. — Preliminary plans are being made for a new court-house soon to be erected to cost $400,000

E. S. Williams has been awarded the contract to build the new Y. M. C. A. building; cost, $200,000.

Seattle, Wash. — Bergfeld & Buchinger, architects, are preparing plans for a new synagogue to be erected here by the congregation of Temple de Hirsch; cost, $10 000.

Sharpsville, Pa. — A summer hotel to cost $15,000 will be built at Trant Island after plans by Macoubray & Co., Pittsburgh; cost, $15,000.

Social Circles, Ga. — The Social Circles Cotton Mills Co. recently organized with J. B. Robinson, pres., will begin immediately the erection and equipment of a $100,000 factory.

South Bend, Ind. — The Temple & Ellis Co. contemplate building a four-story, 66′ x 100′, brick cigar factory next Spring; cost, $18,000.

South Omaha, Neb. — Architect F. A. Henninger, N. Y. Life Building, Omaha, has prepared plans for a three-story, 54′ x 60′, flat building to be built for S. Brandenberg; cost, $15,000.

Spartanburg, S. C — J. C. Cary will build a residence on Pine St., to cost $10,000.

St. Paul, Minn. — Peter Thauwald will build a three-story and basement, 25′ x 112′, brick and cut-stone building on 7th St., between Leach and Ramsey Sts. Plans by Architect A. F. Gauger.

Venice, Ill. — Dr. J. W. Scott will build a two-story brick store, office and flat building after plans by Hill & Kistner, Granite City; cost, $5,500.

Wichita, Kan. — All Hallows Academy has had plans prepared for a main building which will cost $30,000.

Windsor Lock, Conn. — Lock H. Barrett will erect a business block at the corner of Main and State Sts., after plans by Architect B. H. Seabury, Springfield, Mass.; cost, $10,000.

Woburn, Mass. — The Towanda Club will erect a club-house to cost about $12,000

Yazoo City, Minn. — The Baptist Society contemplate erecting a new church; cost, about $16,000.

ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS.

Brooklyn, N. Y. — *Montague St.*, nr. Henry St., rebuild rear bk. wall, build tank & alterations; $9,000; o., T. G. Sellew, 111 Fulton St, Manhattan; a., D. G. Malcom, 422 Pacific St.

Kent Ave., nr. Grand St., interior alterations to dwell.; two-st'y bk. rear addition, 18′ x 40′; $5,000; o., Jacob Shevill; a., H. Vollweiler, 483 Hart St.

Chicago, Ill. — *Michigan Ave., Nos.* 190-192, four-st'y bk. addition, 55′ x 84′; $40,000; o., Grace Masury; a., Frank B. Abbott; b., F. O. Findlay & Co.

Twenty-third Pl., Nos. 115-25, three-st'y bk. school addition, 73′ x 124′; $70,000; o., Board of Education; a., W. B. Mundie; b., A. Lanquist, 115 Dearborn St.

Newark, N. J. — *Market St., No.* 315, *rear*, alteration & addition to bk. publishing building; $35,000; o., *Newark Evening News*, Wallace M. Scudder, general manager; a., Thomas Cressey.

New York, N. Y. — *Water St., Nos.* 420-426, one-st'y bk. addition to stable, 60′ x 112′; $6,000; o., R. J. Elder, 298 Border St., E. Boston, Mass.; a., L. Dananchet, 428 Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn.

Plainfield, N. J. — *W. Eighth St., No.* 511, addition to 2½-st'y fr. dwell.; $30,000; o., E. H. Curtis; a., A. L. C. Marsh, 99 Nassau St.

Philadelphia, Pa. — *Arch St., No.* 1204, remodelling front & interior & five-st'y bk. addition, 24′ x 160′; $20,000; o., Charles J. Gallagher; b., Charles McCaul.

Eleventh St., cor. Mifflin St., three-st'y bk. factory addition, 36′ x 72′; $9,000; o., National Optical Co.; b., George L. Sipps; a., Thomas P. Lonsdale.

APARTMENT-HOUSES.

Cambridge, Mass. — *Berkshire St.*, four-st'y bk. aparts., 47′ x 56′, stores; $14,000; o., Henry Green, 303 Portland St.; a., Harry Joll.

Chicago, Ill. — *Irving Park Ave., Nos.* 702-704, three-st'y bk. apart., 40′ x 60′; $18,000; o., J. Usher; a., Bishop & Co.; b., C. D. Armstrong, 6735 Lafayette Ave.

Indiana Ave., Nos. 4601-03, three-st'y bk. apart., 50′ x 161′; $15,000; o., George S. Neeber; a., H. L. Newhouse; b., Charles Schleyer, 6919 Elizabeth St.

Forty-first St., Nos. 647-51, four-st'y bk apart., 60′ x 70′; $20,000; o., W. R. Ashton; a., H. K. Holsman, 153 La Salle St.; b., W. R. Ashton, 9204 Pleasant Ave.

Washington Boulevard, No. 983, two-st'y bk. flats, 23′ x 69′; $5,000; o., A. F. W. Rose; a., Hy. Worthmann; b., H. Grothendike, 38 Iowa St.

Central Boulevard, No. 472, three-st'y bk. flats, 22′ x 54′; $5,000; o., Paul G. Stoechert; a., F. R. Schock; b., Kilstofte & Peterson, 726 N. Artesian Ave.

N. Robey St., No. 1068, two-st'y bk. store & flats, 21′ x 172′; $5,800; o., Frank Sobieszczyk; a., J. A. Wilkoski; b., John Koneck.

New York, N. Y. — *Lenox Ave.*, cor. 138th St., 4 five-st'y & base. bk. flats, 25′ x 55′ 6″ & 70′; $90,000; o., Alexander Haft, 748 Lexington Ave.; a., G. F. Pelham, 503 Fifth Ave.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth St., n s, 75′ w Lenox Ave., 2 five-st'y & base. bk. flats, 25′ x 82′;

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$14 000; o., Alex Haft; a., G. F. Pelham.

Edgecomb Ave., nr. 141st St., 2 five-st'y bk. flats, 25′ 4″ x 99′; $56,000; o., Philip Krausch, 1427 Bryant St.; a., A. Balschun, Jr., 669 E. 135th St.

One Hundred and Fiftieth St., nr. Convent Ave., seven-st'y bk. flat, 83′ 6″ x 88′ 3″; $100,000; o., Moore & Ashley, 435 W. 147th St.; a., Moore & Landsiedel, 148th St. & 3d Ave.

W. Twenty-second St., No. 313, five-st'y bk. & st. flat, 15′ 6″ x 79′ 11″; $10,000; o., Chas. E. Coddington, 130 W. 47th St.; a., Jno. B. Snook & Sons, 261 Broadway.

CHURCHES.

Boston, Mass. — *Washington St.*, cor. Dakota St., fr. church, 69′ x 84′ x 85′, pitch roof, furnace; $25,000; o., Highland M. E. Society; b., John A. Dodge; a., H. J. Paine.

Hillside, Pa. — St. & granite mortuary chapel, 60′ x 90′, slate roof, hot water; $23,000; o., Hillside Cemetery Co.; a., P. P. Elkinton, 211 S. Sixth St., Philadelphia.

New York, N. Y. — *One Hundred and Second St.*, nr. Park Ave., four-st'y bk. & st. dwell. & church, 55′ x 100′ 11″, asphalt roof; $30,000; o., The People's Tabernacle; a., O. S. Teale, 35 Broadway.

Philadelphia, Pa. — *Fiftieth St.*, cor. Catherine St., one-st'y st. chapel, 55′ x 65′; $18,000; o., St. Paul's Presbyterian Church; b., Frank S. Riggs; a., Isaac Purcell.

Bainbridge St., nr. 18th St., two-st'y bk. & terra-

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(*Churches Continued.*)

cotta church, 56′ x 78′; $20,000; o., Holy Trinity Baptist Colored Society; b., Harry B. Shoemaker & Co.

Wayne, Neb. — Bk. church, 77′ x 83′, slate roof, furnace; $13,000; o., M. E. Society; a., F. A. Henninger, N. Y. Life Building, Omaha.

EDUCATIONAL.

New York, N. Y. — *Sixty-fifth St*, nr. Amsterdam Ave., five-st'y bk. & st. school, 150′ x 210′ 10″; $300,000; o., City of New York; a., C. B. J. Snyder, 59th St. & Park Ave.

FACTORIES.

Chicago, Ill. — *W. Kinzie St., Nos.* 815-827 and *N. Leavitt St., Nos.* 124-134, two & one-st'y bk. factory & boiler-house, 115′ x 120′ & 23′ x 60′; $18,500; o., C. Larsen & Co.; a., J. F. Knudsen, 801 W. North Ave.; b., S. J. Back, 618 N. Artesian Ave.

W. Polk St., Nos. 24-46, one-st'y bk. factory, 258′ x 253′; $40,00; o., Western Electric Co.; a., S. A. Treat; b., Falkenau Construction Co., 108 La Salle St.

New York, N. Y. — *Manhattan St., Nos.* 3-7, seven-st'y fr. factory, 52′ 1″ x 75′ 4″ & 57′ 3″; $50,000; o., Samuel Klein; a., M. Bernstein, 245 Broadway.

Philadelphia, Pa. — *Race St., Nos.* 1023-27, six-st'y bk. & iron factory building, 50′ x 93′; $30,000; o. & b., Thomas M. Seeds, Jr.

Belmont St., Nos. 1236-38 *rear*, one & two-st'y bk. ice manufactory, 50′ x 135′; $7,000; o., Union Ice Co.; b., Francis T. Maguire; a., H. T. Saunders.

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

HOSPITALS.

Norwalk, Conn. — 2½-st'y bk. slow-burning construction executive building, 48′ x 54′, with extension, 15′ x 25′; $25,000; o., St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children; a., Harney & Purdy, 35 Nassau St.

HOUSES.

Boston, Mass. — *Roberts St.*, cor. S. Walter St., fr. dwell., 35′ x 42′, hip roof, furnace; $6,500; o. & b., P. M. Brown; a., A. A. Brown.

Centre St., No. 147, three-st'y fr. dwell., 26′ x 49′, flat roof, stoves; $4,500; o. & b., John J. Finnigan; a., P. A. Tracy.

Everett Ct., from 322 North St., 5 three-st'y bk. dwells., 22 x 38′, 14′ x 24′ x 27′, 21′ x 35′, 15′ x 29′ x 32′, 19′ x 38′, flat roofs, stoves; $25,000; o., Sarah McGrath; a. & b., M. F. McDonald.

Magnolia St., Nos. 119-23, 10 three-st'y bk. dwells., 20′ x 50′, flat roofs, stoves; $60,000; o. & b., William Smith; a., C. A. Russell.

Brooklyn, N. Y. — *Morgan Ave.*, nr. Nassau Ave., 8 two-st'y bk. dwells., 19′ x 53′, gravel roofs; $32,000; o., E. J. & S. W. McKeever, 105 Sixth Ave.; a., G. F Rosen, 68 Fort Greene Pl.

Avenue E, cor. E. 3d St., 2 two-st'y & attic fr. dwells., 21′ x 34′, shingle roof; $9,600; o., F. V. Gillam, 2832 Avenue C; a., F. S. Lowe, 186 Remsen St.

Avenue E, nr. E. 2d St., 4 two-st'y fr. dwells., 21′ x 32′; $20,000; o., F. V. Gillam; a., F. S. Lowe.

Russell St., nr. Meeker Ave., 2 three-st'y fr. dwells., 20′ x 48′, gravel roofs; $11,000; o., D. Brush, Chester Park, L. I.

Russell St., nr. Norman Ave., 4 three-st'y fr. dwells., 25′ x 62′, gravel roofs; $26,000; o., G. A. Morrison, 913 Sterling Pl.; a., P. Tillion, 121 Meserole Ave.

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Slocum Pl., cor. E. 11th St., two-st'y & attic fr. dwell., 26' x 36', shingle roof, steam heat; $6,000; o., Amy E. Grattan, 494 Thirteenth St.; a., A. D. Isham, 1134 Flatbush Ave.

Clarkson St., nr. Flatbush Ave., 5 three-st'y bk. dwells., 20' x 45' 6"; $35,000; o., A. D. Isham, 1134 Flatbush Ave.; a., T. H. Radcliffe, 824 Fulton St.

E. Nineteenth St., nr. Avenue K, two-st'y & attic fr. dwell., 26' 6" x 38', shingle roof; $5,000; o., J. Robinson; a., L. Dananchet, 428 Rockaway Ave.

Third Ave., nr. 86th St., 2 three-st'y fr. stores & dwells., 20' x 47'; $10,000; o., G. Eades, 1237 Third Ave.; a., H. L. Spicer, 326 Fifty-sixth St.

Avenue G., nr. E. 24th St., two-st'y & attic fr. dwell., 24' x 36' 8", shingle roof; $6,000; o., H. V. B. Ditmas, 60 Amersfort Pl.

Avenue N, cor. Coney Island Ave., two-st'y & attic bk. dwell., 32' x 47' 6"; $10,000; o., G. Fermini, 346 E. 12th St., N. Y.; a., D. Borgio, 338 E. 21st St., N. Y.

Cypress Ave., nr. Sea Gate Ave., two-st'y & attic fr. dwell., 32' x 36' 6", shingle roof; $6,000; o., Kate L. Prentice, Norwalk, Conn.; a., J. H. Hamilton, 32 Broadway, N. Y.

New York Ave., nr. Avenue F, two-st'y & attic fr. dwell., 22' x 31', shingle roof; $5,000; o., Edward R. Strong, E. 32d St. & Avenue F; a., B. Driesler, 1432 Flatbush Ave.

Forty-seventh St., nr. 6th Ave., 10 two-st'y bk. dwells., 18' x 50', gravel roofs; $45,000; o., W. E. Kay, 47th St. & 6th Ave.

E. Sixteenth St., nr. Avenue C, two-st'y & attic fr. dwell., 32' 8" x 33', shingle roof; $6,500; o., E. S. Kieler, 674 Madison St

New York Ave., nr. Avenue H, two-st'y & attic fr. dwell., 23' x 34' 8", shingle roof; $5,000; o., E. R. Strong, Avenue F & E. 32d St.; a., B. Driesler, 1432 Flatbush Ave.

Washington Ave., nr. Sterling Pl., three-st'y bk. dwell., 16' x 41'; $6,500; o., E. R. Rollins, 111 McDonough St.; a., G. Hitchings, 1090 Flatbush Ave.

Forty-seventh St., nr. 6th Ave., 20 two-st'y fr. dwells., 17' x 40'; $90,000; o., W. E. Kay, 46th St. & 6th Ave.; a., G. F. Rosen, 68 Fort Greene Pl.

Chicago, Ill. — *Lexington Ave., No.* 5735, three-st'y bk. dwell., 36' x 51'; $16 000; o., Robert Herrick, 5588 East End Ave.; a., Hugh M. G. Garden, 1013 Tueton'e Building; b., George Williams & Co., 6357 Drexel Ave.

Barry Ave., No. 1822, three-st'y bk. dwell., 34' x 36'; $20,000; o., L. W. Stayart; a., Huehl & Schmid; b., H. D. Moreland, Reaper Block.

Magnolia Ave., Nos. 1906 08, three-st'y fr. dwell., 34' x 37'; $5,000; o., Bryan Lathrop; a., J. G. Rogers; b., Charles Foss.

Oakdale Ave., No. 1258, two-st'y bk. dwell., 25' x 46'; $5,500; o., Charles Kemnitz; a., Hy. Worthmann; b., Wesley Summ.

Newark, N. J. — *Fourteenth St.*, nr. Clinton Ave., 2½-st'y fr. dwell., 22' x 50'; $5,000; o., Herman C. Schneider; a., Edw. Schneider.

Newport, R. I. — 2½ st'y bk. & st. dwell.; $150,000; o., Gen. Francis V. Greene, 5 Broadway; a., Hoppin & Koen, 160 Fifth Ave.

New York, N. Y. — *Beck St.*, nr. 156th St., 2 two-st'y bk. dwells., 20' x 50'; $12,000; o., Geo. F. Johnson & Sons, 156th & Dawson Sts.; a., W. C. Dickerson, 3d Ave. & 149th St.

Beck St., nr. 156th St., 2 two-st'y bk. dwells., 20' x 55'; $12,000; o., Geo. F. Johnson & Sons; a., W. C. Dickerson.

Clinton Ave., s e cor. 175th St., two-st'y bk. & st. dwell., 24' 6" x 53'; $9,000; o., L. Lizzio, St. Paul's Pl.; a., R. Werner, 1215 Brook Ave.

One Hundred and Seventy-fifth St., s s, 84' e Clinton Ave., 3 two-st'y bk. & st. dwells., 20' x 50'; $19,500; o., L. Lizzio; a., R. Werner.

Philadelphia, Pa. — *Drexel Road*, nr. City Ave., 2 three st'y bk. dwells., 29½' x 52' 2"; $10,000; o., W. B. Smith; b., Milton W. Young.

Woodbine Ave., nr. 60th St., 2 three-st'y bk. dwell., 26½' x 49'; $10,000; o. & b., Milton W. Young.

Sagaponeck, L. I., N. Y. — 2½-st'y fr. dwell.; $20,000; o., Roswell S. Warner, Chicago, Ill.; a., James E. Ware & Son, 3 W. 29th St.

Yonkers, N. Y. — *Hamilton Ave.*, 2½-st'y fr. dwell., 25' x 40'; $5,000; o., Julius Tackman; a., A. A. McDonald, 32 Nassau St.

OFFICE-BUILDINGS.

New York, N. Y. — *Bowery*, cor. Grand St., six-st'y marble & granite bank & offices, 24' 11" x 100' 1"; $100,000; o., Bowery Bank, N. Y.; a., York & Sawyer, 156 Fifth Ave.

STABLES.

New York, N. Y. — *Trinity Ave.*, cor. 163d St., two-st'y fr. stable, 17' x 29'; $2,500; o., P. J. McPhillips; a., M. J. Garvin, 3307 Third Ave.

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

STORES.

Islip, L. I., N. Y. — Two-st'y fr. stores & sparts., 20' x 50'; $5,000; o., Haff Bros.; a., W. S. Velser, New York City.

TENEMENT-HOUSES.

Boston, Mass. — *Grove St., No.* 42, bk. tenement, 30' x 38' x 62', flat roof, stoves; $12,000; o., Jacob Goodman; a., F. A. Norcross; not let.

W. Eighth St., No. 211, three-st'y fr. flat, 24' x 54', flat roof, stoves; $5,000; o., Geo. D. Bishop; b., Osgood & Stewart; a., W. H. Smith.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Boston, Mass. — *Rutherford Ave., No.* 386, one & two-st'y fr. milk depot, 54' x 150' x 350', flat roof, steam; $8,000; o., Boston Dairy Co.; a. & b., W. T. Eaton.

COMPETITIONS.

LIBRARY. [At Davenport, Ia.]

The library trustees will receive competitive plans **until November 15th** for a library building. S. F. SMITH, pres. 1295

PROPOSALS.

CHURCH. [At Great Falls, Mont.]

Sealed proposals will be received by the M. E. Society for the erection of a church. REV. W. T. EASTIN, pastor. 1295

FURNITURE. [At Boston, Mass.]

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Committee of Boston **until October 22d** for furnishing and placing the fittings, furniture and fixtures for the Science and Arts Departments in the High School Building, East Boston. WM. F. MERRITT, Chmn. Com. on New Bldgs. 1295

NAVY YARD BUILDING. [At Norfolk, Va.]

Proposals will be received at the bureau of yards and docks, Navy Department, Washington, **until October 27th** for the construction of a brick building at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. MORDECAI T. ENDICOTT, chief of bureau. 1295

APARTMENT BUILDING. [At Chicago, Ill.]

Sealed proposals will be received **after October 15th** for the erection of an apartment-building for Harry Raymond. WILSON & MARSHALL, 218 La Salle St. 1295

SCHOOL-HOUSE. [At Chicago, Ill.]

Bids are wanted for constructing an addition to the Auburn Park School, Butler and 81st Sts. BOARD OF EDUCATION. 1295

ENGINE-HOUSE. [At Pittsburgh, Pa.]

Proposals are wanted for the erection of a brick and stone engine-house. W. Y. BRADY, architect, Pittsburgh. 1295

THEATRE. [At Burlington, N. J.]

Bids will be received **until December 1st** for the construction of a brick, granite and iron theatre and hall. P. P. ELKINTON, archt., 211 S. 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa. 1296

Treasury Department, Office Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., October 11, 1900. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 1st day of November, 1900, and then opened, for repairs, painting, decorating, etc., at the U. S. Court-house and Post-office Building at New York, N. Y., in accordance with the specification, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Superintendent of Repairs, U. S. Public Buildings, New York, N. Y. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1296

Treasury Department, Office Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., October 16, 1900. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 30th day of October, 1900, and then opened, for the installation of a switchboard for the U. S. Immigrant Station, Ellis Island, N. Y. Harbor, in accordance with the drawing and specification, copies of which may be obtained at this office or at the office of the Superintendent of Construction at Ellis Island, New York Harbor, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1296

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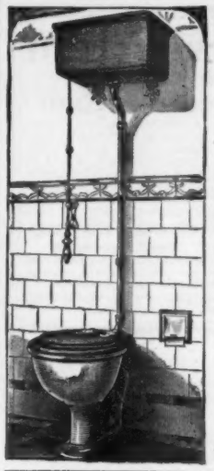

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PROPOSALS.

CHURCH. [At Fairbanks, Mo.]

Sealed bids will be received for building a church for St. Agnes Catholic Society. REV. JOHN METZDORF, pastor. 1295

COURT-HOUSE FIXTURES. [At Spencer, Ia.]

Sealed bids will be received **until November 13th** for furnishing office fixtures and furniture for the new court house. SUPERVISORS CLAY CO. 1296

COURT-HOUSE FURNITURE. [At Hutchinson, Kan.]

Bids will be received **until November 14th** for all wood furniture for court-room and offices, steel vault fixtures for fire vaults and electrical fixtures for court-room corridors and offices for Reno County Court-house. D. T. DE PRY, archt. 1296

SCHOOL-HOUSE. [At Akron, O.]

Sealed proposals will be received **until October 26th** for the construction of the Miller School. F. W. SHERER, clk. 1295

Treasury Department, Office Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., October 4th, 1900. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 5th day of November, 1900, and then opened, for the construction of the basement of the U. S. Public Building at Helena, Montana, in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office, or at the office of the Custodian of the site, Helena, Montana, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1295

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., October 3d, 1900. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 25th day of October, 1900, and then opened, for the extension of vault (issue division) office of the Comptroller of Currency, Treasury Department Building, Washington, D. C., in accordance with drawing and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1295

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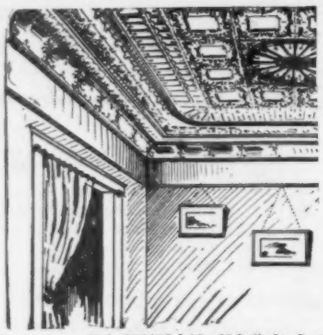

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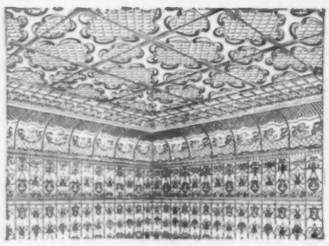

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