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CONTENTS

SUMMARY: —
The A. I. A. Convention at Washington.—The New York Tenement-house and the Enforcement of the Building-laws. — The Bridgeport City-hall Agitation. — Death of George A. Fuller, Contractor. — A Hustling Contractor and the Governor of Mississippi. — Fall of a Building at Nashua, N. H. — Similar Accidents elsewhere. — Failure of the German Old-age Pension Scheme. — Planting Oak-trees 89
THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS AT THE CONVENTION OF A. I. A., 1900. 91
THE THIRTY-FOURTH CONVENTION, A. I. A. 94
ILLUSTRATIONS: —
Plan and Elevations: House for the Clark Estate, Riverside Drive and 89th St., New York, N. Y. — Details of Conservatory in same House.—Iron Gate and Marquise to same House.
New Parliament Hall, Bern, Switzerland. — Dwelling-house, Minden, Prussia.
Additional: House for the Clark Estate, Riverside Drive and 89th St., New York, N. Y. — Large Scale Detail of same House. — Apartment-house in Central Park, West, New York, N. Y. — "The Towers," Pangbourne, Eng., looking Northeast. 96
NOTES AND CLIPPINGS. 96

IT was with very real regret that we found ourselves unable to attend the annual gathering of the American Institute of Architects last week, and that regret is but enhanced by the accounts given us by those who were fortunate enough to be present. The address by Mr. Peabody would alone have repaid to the hearer all the time and expense required, as it is so unusual to find any one willing and capable of saying things that need to be said with the simple and direct logic that makes acquiesence inevitable. Without in any way detracting from the merit of Mr. Van Brunt's admirable address of last year, it may fairly be said that Mr. Peabody's is the most noteworthy address that any President of the Institute has ever voiced, since it did much more than appeal to the artist: it seized on the man behind the artist and made him feel and believe. It is very pleasant, too, to note how the reform in the character of the doings at these annual gatherings begun by Mr. Stone has gathered force and weight, and how the feeling that was avowed at the Pittsburgh meeting last year, that at length and at last the Convention of the American Institute of Architects was accomplishing a real something and doing it in a way to command the respect of others and increase the self-respect of those who were doing the work, has waxed larger, and is likely to further increase, if at these gatherings there continues to be presented, as at this, such a series of admirable papers dealing with matters of real and present-day importance. If the season of the year stood in the way of the out-door excursion and so caused the absence of members who particularly enjoy the freedom of intercourse with their fellows which these excursions engender, and if consequently the number of members in attendance was somewhat reduced, the loss was more than made good by the dignity which the gathering unquestionably gained through its steady attention to the serious business brought before it. If the Institute is to have the influence on public architecture or municipal improvements that it hopes to have, every atom of added dignity it can win will be a help, and we question whether a committee from a body of men who had been seen the day before driving about the city, after lunch, on tally-ho coaches, drags and so on, would have as much weight with Congress as would a committee proceeding directly from a body that was known to be discussing the point at interest in a sedate and dignified way.

THE New York Tenement-House Commission has had inspections made in different parts of the city, to see whether the excellent laws in regard to tenement-house construction are strictly carried out, and has discovered that, far from being complied with, they are violated in the great majority of cases. The Commissioner of Buildings, on whom the duty devolves of enforcing the laws in such matters, excuses himself by saying that his force of inspectors is too small to examine all the buildings put up in the city, and it seems that, practically the proprietors of tenement-houses build them as they choose. It is hardly necessary to point out that no improvement in the construction or arrangement of tenement-houses can be hoped for so long as this state of things prevails. No prudent man will build tenements in accordance with the law, knowing that he will have to compete for tenants with his neighbor, who has simply left out all the fire-escapes, brick walls and incombustible staircases called for by the statutes, and can afford to rent his rooms more cheaply in consequence. Perhaps there are not inspectors enough in New York to prevent all violations of the law, but it is certainly singular that the grossest violations should be committed in nine-tenths of the tenements in certain portions of the city, without discovery, and it is still more singular that, out of the cases discovered and reported, not one in a hundred is ever brought before the Courts. If the people of New York really wished to have the laws enforced, instead of being utilized simply to shut out honest and benevolent people from the business of building tenement-houses, so as to leave the helpless poor more effectually at the mercy of rapacious speculators and corrupt officials, there would be no difficulty about inspection. It would only be necessary to require that a new tenement-house, before it could be occupied, should be certified as complying with the laws, and to provide that no rent could be collected by the owner from tenants occupying an uncertified house. Half a dozen honest inspectors could easily examine and report upon every house for which a certificate was requested; and, while they might not be able to certify as to the mortar used in the foundations, or the perfection of the sewer connection, they would have no difficulty in ascertaining whether the stairs were of wood, the staircase partitions of brick, the areas of the required size, and proper provision made for fire-escapes.

THE Bridgeport architects, according to the local newspapers, are not pleased with the action of the City Government in employing Messrs. McKim, Mead & White, of New York, to design a new municipal building, without considering the claims of the profession in Bridgeport to be allowed to show their skill in the most important public work in their own city. There are some very accomplished architects in Bridgeport, and believing, as we do, in the importance of cultivating local schools of art, as the best means for promoting the great artistic movement of the country, we should have been glad to see the matter made the occasion of a well-managed competition, in which the local architects should at least have had the opportunity to show what they could do, in comparison with the work of the most noted members of the profession; but the Committee of the City Government undoubtedly acted according to their best judgment.

UNQUESTIONABLY, the city committee employed Messrs. McKim, Mead & White to do their work on account of their great reputation, and, if an extended public reputation secures for the architects who enjoy it employment away from home, over the heads of the local architects, is it not advantageous, as a matter of business, to acquire such a reputation, and, if it is advantageous, how is it to be secured? We willingly admit that, in order to gain a great professional reputation, it is necessary to do first-rate work, but this is not all. After doing the work, it is essential to let the public know about it. Of course, this does not mean that the architect who blows his own trumpet the loudest can thereby gain the highest place in his profession. As Sir Joshua Reynolds said, the public is, in the end, the best judge of art, and it cannot be deluded by mere outcry; but it cannot either approve or disapprove that which it knows nothing about; and to secure its judgment, favorable or unfavorable, its attention must be called to what is submitted to it for approval. Obviously, the way in which this is to be done is through the medium of the professional journals which, every week, are distributed throughout the country, laid upon the tables of countless clubs and libraries, and inspected by hundreds of curious persons there. We are sometimes told by architects, when we suggest to them this view of the matter, that their drawings are all engaged for the travelling circuit of exhibitions, and, perhaps, for its accompanying catalogue. We do not wish to criticise any one for preferring to show his designs to the profession, and to the few

outsiders who visit architectural exhibitions, rather than to the public by means of established journals; but those who feel capacity for doing great things, if they could get the opportunity, might with advantage consider which course offers the most certain prospect of professional advancement.

MR. GEORGE A. FULLER, the President of the well-known George A. Fuller Construction Company, which has carried out many important buildings throughout the country, died in Chicago a few days ago. Mr. Fuller was a Massachusetts man, having been born in Templeton, forty-nine years ago. He received a good education, completed by a special course at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and soon after went into business as a builder in Chicago. His technical knowledge enabled him to undertake with great success the steel construction which sprang so quickly into popularity, while his capacity for organization made it possible for him to carry on a business which extended all over the United States. The strain, however, was too great, and some five years ago he suffered the first attack of the disease which has now proved fatal.

AN old acquaintance of architects has made his appearance in official circles in Mississippi, to the astonishment and disgust of the people there, who are less familiar than Northerners with the "hustling" contractor. The State of Mississippi is about to build a new capitol, from the designs of Mr. Link, of St. Louis, and bids for the work are now in course of preparation, naturally, under the supervision of the architect. A few days ago, the Governor of the State received a visit from a personage who desired to give him warning that "a combination" had been formed to secure the State-house contract, and that the architect, Mr. Link, was a party to the combination. It appeared, further, that this virtuous and self-sacrificing person had come to Mississippi for the purpose of defeating the nefarious schemes of the "combination," and that, with the Governor's help, seconded, no doubt, by the favor of Heaven, the fell designs of the conspirators might still be thwarted. In order to accomplish this end, the champion of justice proposed that the Governor, after the bids were in, but a day before they were to be formally opened by the Capitol Commission, should privately inspect them, and communicate their contents to his new friend, who would then prepare and submit a bid lower than any of the others, which, being considered with the others by the Commission, would naturally bring the contract to him. In this way, not only would the infernal plot of Mr. Link and the other bidders be frustrated, but a handsome amount in cash would be available for the heroes in the transaction. The Governor, at this point, seems to have had his curiosity excited, and asked for further particulars; and, in response, his new friend coolly offered him a check on account, for the services to be rendered in accordance with his plan. The Governor's reply was to send for a policeman, and the "hustler" was forthwith locked up in jail. On being brought into Court, he was charged with an attempt at bribery, and placed under five thousand dollars bonds to appear for trial later.

ONE of the Boston newspapers treats us to an account of the collapse of a portion of the front wall of a building in Nashua, N. H., which occurred in the middle of the day, not long ago, the falling bricks demolishing the plate-glass windows of the first story, and injuring three men who were passing by in the street; and adds, with a modesty of assertion which is extremely commendable, that "it is thought that there was some structural weakness which contributed" to the catastrophe. It may be taken as settled that some structural weakness is generally concerned when a brick wall falls without warning into the street, and we might even observe that the diagnosis of structural weakness from such symptoms is so clear that the authorities of the place where the case occurs ought to lose no time in investigating the particular kind of structural weakness involved, and in exhibiting, as the doctors say, the proper remedies.

AS it happens, the structural-weakness affliction is unusually prevalent among buildings just now, and some prophylactic measures would not be amiss in certain localities. In Philadelphia, a large academy building has begun to "crumble" and portions of the front wall have "given way," until the ground near it is "strewn with stones and mortar." In this case, as we are informed, "the recent heavy rains" are supposed to be responsible, at least in part, for the trouble, "structural weakness," presumably, having entered as a complication. In New York, the wall of an eight-story building in process of erection recently displayed a formidable crack, to the alarm of the beholders. The Building Department, according to the newspapers, "refused all information as to the cause of the accident, or the possible danger from it." Probably the Building Department refused to explain the cause of the accident because it was unable to do so, but here again, a study of the case would be highly desirable, in the public interest.

OFFICIAL Socialism in Germany has received a little shock from the disclosure that the Imperial old-age pension fund, to which the employers of labor are compelled to contribute about twenty-five million dollars a year, is bankrupt; a surplus, in 1896, of fifteen million dollars, having been transformed in three years into a deficit of about three and one-half millions. Where the money has gone to no one seems to be able to say. The population of Germany has not grown rapidly in three years, and the proportion of it which reaches each year the pension age of seventy-one is not likely to have changed much; yet the fund disappears nearly twice as fast as it did a few years ago. Even with this enormous expenditure, the work accomplished by means of the law does not seem to be very important. In the farming country of Eastern Prussia about one person in every two hundred receives an old-age pension, while in Berlin only one out of twelve hundred enjoys the benefit of the fund. Supposing twenty millions of the inhabitants of the empire to be farmers living under the same conditions as those of Eastern Prussia, and fifteen millions to be dwellers in cities, under circumstances similar to those in Berlin, the average sum that each would receive in an annual distribution of twenty-five million dollars would be about two hundred and twenty-two dollars a year. This is not a very large sum, but it is probably more than the average pensioner in Germany would have earned in a year in his days of activity. If, however, as is most likely, the pensioners do not get so much as this, it is natural to inquire what becomes of the rest. If it is "absorbed" in expenses of administration, the pensioners, as well as those who supply the money, have a right to demand greater economy in administration, and the Germans, who are the last people in the world to stand gazing into space while thieves singing philanthropic hymns are rifling their pockets, are likely to find out before long where the trouble lies.

EVERY day the demand for a new kind of building-timber becomes more urgent. Pine, once the staple timber of North America, is practically out of the market for framing purposes, and spruce, which has very inadequately filled its place, is now in such demand for making paper that it promises to be too valuable for a building-timber. The paper-mill is far more destructive to the forests than the man who seeks lumber for building, as even the smallest saplings can be ground into pulp, and the mill men leave the soil bare. Most architects would see with equanimity the price of paper materially increased, if the spruce forests could thereby be spared; but nothing of this kind is to be hoped for, and the next generation will, apparently, be obliged to use a different wood. Meanwhile, as the present generation must plant what the next is to use, it is time to consider what should be planted. In this country, which, it must be remembered, is naturally dry and poorly watered, coniferous forests suffer so much from fire that it is very doubtful whether a deciduous tree is not more desirable for general planting. The larch, which shares the qualities of the coniferous and deciduous species, is said to resist fire well, and might be useful; but the tree which will be most generally planted is likely to be the oak. Slow-growing as it is, the oak comes to maturity in its due time, and then furnishes a timber in many respects superior to any other. For floors and finishing, no common wood approaches good oak intelligently cut and used, and even for framing although heavy and hard to work, in comparison with pine or spruce, it has advantages. For this purpose, however, timber is likely to be less and less used as the cost of it advances, and as the price of iron diminishes. Already, the fashion of building of solid materials has gained a permanent foothold among us, and every year is likely to see it spread.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS AT THE CONVENTION OF A. I. A., 1900.

THIS has been a year of prosperity for the American Institute of Architects. Fifty-six Associates and one Fellow have been elected, and nineteen more await a final vote. One Chapter has entered the Institute and others are forming. Our debts are paid and we have a balance on hand in our treasury. We have a journal of our own to represent us before the world, and we have a dignified home, in which we all take the greatest pride, where our growing possessions are handsomely housed and which we hope may for a long time to come serve as a centre of national usefulness and influence.

We are, therefore, enjoying great material good fortune as I welcome you to this thirty-fourth annual convention of the American Institute of Architects.

The report of the Board of Directors will present to you in detail a review of the year's work. Among other things this will call to your attention what has been accomplished by our new "*Quarterly Bulletin.*" You must have noticed the great amount of devoted labor given to its preparation by our Secretary. As we are now closing the first year of its publication, and as it causes a substantial increase in our expenses, you may wish to discuss methods of increasing its usefulness.

Among other things, it has been proposed that the proceedings of the Judiciary Committee should be published therein to ensure to them greater publicity than they now receive. It has also been suggested that papers read at the Convention be printed in the *Bulletin* and only be referred to in our printed proceedings. I ask you to act on these subjects.

Perhaps you will also decide whether it is necessary to insert advertisements in the *Bulletin*, a practice that many find objectionable in the catalogues of our local exhibitions, and which seems to me quite unworthy of the American Institute of Architects, no matter what similar cases may be cited, or what distinguished bodies may be held up to us as examples. I think we had better publish no more than we can pay for. I cannot be led to believe that the advertisements are very willing investments. They are the more or less unwilling contributions from people who are employed through us, and we ought not to accept this aid in our local exhibitions, and still less in this publication by the American Institute.

Finally, after reviewing this first year of the life of the *Bulletin*, you may determine to consider the question whether the work thus prosperously begun shall be changed in any other respects or continue in the general form to which we are now becoming accustomed.

The report of the Directors reviews the amendments to the Constitution on which you are to vote, and that relate to the election of Associates and Fellows. One point, however, that seems to me important is not covered by these new amendments, nor is it referred to by the Directors. Under our present by-laws it is possible for a man to be a member of the Institute who is not a member of a local Chapter, although the Chapter would, presumably, know most about the candidate. This has seemed so improper to some of the Chapters, that they have acted in the matter, and by the adjustment of dues have made it simple for their members to be members of the Institute also. Others have agreed to vote against the admission to the Institute of any of their neighbors who are not members of the local Chapter. This is an unsatisfactory situation, and it seems very desirable that all the Chapters should treat this important question in the same manner.

I might thus comment further on the details of the year's work that will be presented to you in the report of the Directors. But these conventions give us opportunity to recall the purposes for which we are united and to enquire whether these ends are advancing. Such enquiries are much to be desired. As we have passed the stage of constitution-making, as our membership is now large and increasing, and, as we have become a strong and well-organized body, we should make sure that we exert properly an influence which now extends from one end to the other of this great country. For this reason, in what I have to say before you, I desire to draw your attention to four general subjects. I wish briefly to review the relations of our National Government towards the art of architecture, our attitude towards the youth of our profession, the condition of our professional intercourse with one another, and our position in regard to the art to which we have devoted our life-work.

As a national institution, our first duty is to our country. We all wish to help to our utmost those in authority in their endeavors to make our Government architecture more worthy of the greatness and intelligence of the Republic. In the City of Washington the whole country has an admirable object-lesson. No city is more full of architectural warnings. None better exemplifies in its buildings what is and what is not architecture. One does not need a professional education to feel mortified at the sight of certain buildings that have been thrust upon these beautiful highways in comparatively recent times, though what architecture is and of what it is capable is thrown in the face of the most stolid citizen, whenever his eye is turned beyond the crowded avenue, to the green park and the long lines of the marble Capitol, and to the great white dome rising grand and noble above them into the morning mists.

As we feel all this very deeply, we have reckoned it a great privilege that the National Government has, of late years, consulted with our officers and members regarding work in charge of the Treasury and several other Departments. On these occasions, and at all other times, we have advocated in an unselfish manner all measures that might lead to added dignity in our permanent Government buildings and greater stateliness throughout our National Capital. If great Government buildings are to be scattered about the country, if a boulevard is to traverse the National Capital, if the future buildings for the Government are to be effectively placed in this beautiful city, if the White House, in which we all take such pleasure and pride, needs to be increased in size, we want each and all of these works carried out by the best artistic skill that the country can produce and by nothing less efficient. Nor are we alone in this wish. So far as I have observed, the public aspires to even better things than our best talent produces. They want the very best. Now that architecture is a matter of active interest to great numbers of people in all parts of the country, it ought to be possible to bring to life again the admirable artistic spirit which one hundred years ago planned the City of Washington, and built its earlier and best monuments.

That we devote this evening to a discussion of this subject indicates that the Institute anxiously desires thus to promote the improvement of architecture controlled by the National Government, and we have an opportunity to see what has been accomplished by the Government, under its new system, in the exhibition that is arranged for this meeting of the drawings for those Government buildings that are in charge of private architects.

The current newspapers state that the Supervising Architect of the Treasury has advised in his report that the supervision of Government work designed by private architects be in charge of the Government office. I hope our good comrade will find some other remedy for whatever difficulties there are in applying private practice to public work. An architect's business is to build buildings, not to sell drawings. The designer's supervision, at least of artistic details, is most essential to success, and it is certainly common opinion that all over this country the constructive portions of great buildings are superintended for private corporations by their architects in more energetic and economical ways than those that the Government has usually been able to adopt. It seems to me, therefore, that if the Supervising Architect has had some unfortunate experience, or if the Government demands more exactness and routine than private clients, the employment of a really efficient clerk-of-works on every building, paid for by the Government and under the control of the architect, in addition to his supervision, would probably afford a full cure for such trouble as may exist.

We never discuss the question of Government architecture without recognizing the attitude held from beginning to end by the present Secretary of the Treasury. We have formally thanked him before now, but we cannot forget the broad and liberal views he has always held towards our art. We cannot forget his great and patient consideration of those members of the profession who have dealt with him on these subjects, and the singleness of purpose with which, in spite of discouraging rebuffs, he has held firmly to a large-minded and intelligent course. By his loyal deference to high professional standards, he has set architects an example of how they themselves should regard their own professional dignity. If the present method of conducting the architectural work of the Government produces, as we hope it will, a great result, it will be due in the first instance to Secretary Gage.

No subject can be of more serious interest to the Institute than its relations with the youth of our profession. One of our committees has considered for us, and will report to us upon, our relations with the architectural schools and the junior societies. Many of our Chapters have taken steps towards unity of effort between the young and the old. To make progress in membership from the junior societies to the Chapters easy and natural and desirable should be our first endeavor. Indeed in this country, such a task ought to be easy. One of the greatest charms of our profession is the joyous atmosphere of youth and buoyancy and hope in which we work. The art itself is young with us. It is only within a few years that architecture has become the life-work of thousands in our country, and if, in establishing the profession, we have made many halting steps as artists, and if, in the swift turn of the wheel of progress, a man only too quickly comes to regret his early productions, yet we are all conscious of constant advance and full of faith for the future. We are all looking forward and not back. The assistants who form our office families, and in coöperation with whom our work is produced, are young. They are ambitious youths, who, at home and abroad, have had every advantage of education in art and engineering. They and we work together in the full belief that, even if the future of architecture does not lie with us, yet, at least, it is to have a great future here. Everywhere the pace set is that of youth, and the rapidity of our building operations makes our work so arduous and full of strain that the strong and vigorous only survive. There are no old architects among us. If an architect last at all, he lasts young.

The young may nerve themselves to exertion by the thought that Raphael's career, with its abundant production, was over at thirty-seven. It is left to those of us who are older to remember that, though Bramante is said not to have seen Rome and the Pantheon until he was fifty-five years old, yet he was still young enough to form, after that age, his monumental style, and to evolve the work that has made him one of the great leaders of our craft. Recalling this, we, too, feel young, and take new hope and courage. We can scarcely prize too highly this happy, joyous, progressive, youthful spirit. As we thus keep young and hopeful, it should be easy for us, and, indeed, we should be eager to increase, in all practical ways, the cordiality of our relations with those who are our juniors in the profession, and who, we hope, are to be our successors in the Institute.

To further this end, your Executive Committee voted to invite the officers of the Architectural League of America to attend this Convention, with the privileges of the floor, and we hope to have the pleasure of welcoming them here to-day.

When we consider our professional relations towards each other, we open up a large field for discussion, for our efforts to promote the efficiency of the profession have been sharply criticised. One hesitates to discuss the question lest it obtain more importance than it deserves, but, as it is a live subject, it is well to see how far the criticism is merited.

It is charged that we are slack in administering discipline to those that play the game unfairly. That we "countenance men of eminence, who are not men of principle," and that our "present members are too weak to point the finger of scorn at the culprits in their midst." We are told that unless we enforce a standard of honorable practice more strictly we shall fall in public esteem, and the action taken by the Judiciary and Executive Committees this year in certain cases has seemed to some people inadequate. It is not for me to say whether this opinion is just, though one would suppose that our critics did not hold it to be a grave matter to be compelled to defend one's honor before our Judiciary Committee. One would think that censure by the American Institute of Architects was a light and unimportant thing, leaving no scar or no regret. Is it true that any of us think this? If we were the defendants, would the technical degree of criticism on our professional conduct matter much, compared with the misery of the thought that our comrades had criticised us and proved their right to do so? You may be sure that other men are made much as we are.

That the American Institute of Architects should discipline such few of its members as act dishonestly or unfairly seems to need no argument. Such punishment should be clear and decisive. It is not a light matter. It is a very important one. Although few of us would be in the Institute if discipline were its only object, still it is very desirable that we should claim a high standard of conduct, and even of etiquette, from our fellow-members. It is one of the objects of our association. We may consider that we are agreed upon this. We all feel this so strongly, that, when professional opinion attributes improper conduct, and when adequate discipline does not follow, there is a widespread outcry that your Directors and Judiciary Committee are weak-kneed. This course of reasoning is not just, and I think it important to discuss this subject thoroughly, and decide exactly where the trouble, if any, lies. If it is possible, let us improve our methods.

To dispense absolute and complete justice, we should need the full machinery of the Courts. We can be thankful it is not often required. All we can hope to do is to express professional opinion, but we should be adequately prepared to do this.

Where we fail, or appear to some to fail, it is evident that the chief difficulty lies in the method of presenting charges. The Judiciary Committee is elected by you from your own body, and its members, presumably, are as ready to discipline as you. But what are they to do if, as is bound to happen, the charges are carelessly framed, perhaps by angry or biased persons, in such manner that they cannot be substantiated? And what is to be done if, as also happens, those who bring charges are too little in earnest to appear at the hearing or furnish needed information? Plainly, it is impossible for the Judiciary Committee to formulate charges or add anything to those made by others. Its duties are those of a court, and none of our national customs permit the Committee to be both court and prosecutor. Besides, it should, in justice, protect the rights of the individual as well as the interests of the profession. Hence, the Judiciary Committee has, properly, as I think, declined to go through the form of trial of any individual or firm unless definite charges and specifications have been submitted to it. The question is, therefore, how shall the ungracious task of prosecution be performed?

It is more difficult to produce testimony and prove a point before a National Committee than a local one. In the local Chapters, where many are keenly interested, and the facts are easily obtained, an investigation is more readily and justly made.

Hence, possibly, the very best solution of all this problem lies in the proposition on which you are to vote, that a man expelled from his own Chapter shall cease, *ipso facto*, to be a member of the Institute, though he may retain the right of appeal. This arrangement would dispose of most cases that are likely to arise, and the Judiciary Committee would thus become, in most instances, only a board of appeal for cases decided by the Chapters. For this, the present machinery would suffice.

It ought, however, to be possible to bring cases directly before our Judiciary Committee. The local Chapters may be inert, or the defendant be a member-at-large. If the Judiciary Committee is thus to examine cases at first hand, or even if appealed cases are referred to it, the cases should be presented before the Committee by a lawyer. We may as well recognize that we do not manage this business well, and have no desire to learn how to do it better. The weakness of the present situation does not lie in the faint-heartedness of your Committee, but in the fact that volunteer prosecution before a National Committee is likely to be careless, prejudiced, unsupported by witnesses, and not to be depended upon. Nor is it right to subject reputations to the risks inherent in such amateur courts. But the lawyers are a class of men who constantly deal with such subjects, and are experts at the business, and just as a man employs an architect, we should employ a lawyer fitted to deal with these subjects.

If you vote favorably on the amendment proposed to you, and establish that the Chapters, as courts of first resort, shall pass upon cases before them, it will rarely happen that the Judiciary Committee will need to act in the first instance. I suggest that we might settle that the right of appeal from the Chapters shall be to the Judiciary Committee as a final court. I also suggest that, in such cases, as well as when the Judiciary Committee examines questions at first hand, the Executive Committee might be directed by us to pass first on the written charges generally, as a Grand Jury. If the Executive Committee finds substantial basis for the charges, direct them to place the case in the hands of legal counsel at the cost of the Institute for prosecution before the Judiciary Committee as a court. I believe this, or something like it, to be the business-like disposition of this disagreeable subject.

The subject of discipline involves really the larger question of professional ethics, and this is an opportune moment to discuss whether our standard is advancing, and whether our

conduct towards one another is improving, and what we can do to further desirable improvement. This matter has difficulties of its own, for opinions may differ, fairly, at least, in regard to such details of professional conduct as are conventional and usual, rather than moral. Some of the opinions held of such matters are unsupported by legal right or by general business morality. In fact, they all are governed ultimately by public opinion, and the important thing is to have that in a healthy state.

Our controversies centre mainly around competitions, but no one can deny that even in this nerve-destroying and objectionable side of an architect's work, public sentiment is far more healthy than it was. Probably we cannot do away with competitions, but the public in a short time always accepts what the self-respect of the profession courageously demands. To-day there are far more competitions that are limited and paid than formerly, and to the great benefit of employer and employed. To-day far more architects insist on these restrictions, and in the long run, they gain by it. Public opinion has governed very strictly far more hateful things even than competitions; for instance, the practice of duelling, and it can be trained, and I believe it is being trained to ameliorate competitions.

As one instrument towards obtaining a healthy public opinion, the *American Architect* prints weekly the code of ethics that is recommended by the Boston Society of Architects. We thus become familiar with what we agree to in unprejudiced moments. It is a still better thing for us to discuss these matters in a friendly way at these meetings. The more we meet and talk with each other the more opinions crystallize, the better we know each other the less likely we are to yield to that hustling and crowding spirit that is at the root of any troubles that reach our Judiciary Committee, and it is one of the chief advantages of our Institute that it leads to that acquaintance and association of architects from all parts of the country which best subdues the mean or selfish hustler. Indeed, the older of those among us must all recognize that the term "unprofessional conduct" is now applied by general consent to practices which were not long since of not unusual occurrence, and that a distinct advance in this direction has accompanied the increase in numbers and power of the Institute.

But to demand a definite written code of ethics is to ask for something difficult of attainment. They have never been simple to frame and their enforcement has brought many a church and association to grief. In our case it would be difficult to state precisely what code should be enforced, even if it were agreed that any should be enforced. Happily, though we may feel helpless to form a code that we all agree upon, yet all these codes were, in fact, summed up once in a very few sentences that well might be printed in those journals which now print our less widely accepted codes. These sentences inevitably form the basis of all our discipline. Differ as we may in small details, we all know that upright, professional conduct means nothing but being a gentleman; and we are sure that all codes of professional ethics finally reduce to the Golden Rule.

A healthier subject for our attention, and one that interests us all more than the discipline of the unworthy among us, is the due reward of youthful genius, well-trained skill, and honorable professional life. If we succeed in making membership in the Institute a goal eagerly sought for, it might go far towards eliminating the need of discipline. Surely most can be gained in an association of educated gentlemen by offering the hope of distinction, by honoring excellence, rather than by chastising the unworthy. For this reason I commend to your attention the changes in the by-laws proposed at Pittsburgh and now to be acted upon, which provide that with certain exceptions, all candidates for admission to membership shall be graduates from some recognized architectural school, or shall have passed examinations held by the Institute. This subject was fully discussed last year at Pittsburgh. Still more, I would give my urgent and hearty approval to the new and happy idea that our Secretary has evolved of an annual election through the Directors and the Convention Delegates, of a certain number of Associates to be Fellows, because they have distinguished themselves in successful work.

Our Constitution states that an election as Fellow shall be for professional merit. It has always been our aim and intention that a high standard should be maintained for the Fellowship grade, and that in some way, the name of Fellow shall indicate professional distinction. Mr. Brown's suggestion would render this intention thoroughly effective, and I know of no measure which would tend more to make the title of Fellow one that any member of the profession would be proud to bear. In the Institute, as in any long-established association, the young often feel as if they stood no chance for honors with those more prominent in the profession, but in an election of the sort proposed, the young would take an equal stand with the old. Good work alone would count, and we should be sure that prominence and the title of Fellow would be due, not to accident or seniority, but to a general agreement among his comrades that a man is worthy of honor. With these distinctions open to our Associates, I think we should soon cease to complain that men who stand aloof from us reap the advantages in honor and remuneration that have been made possible for them by years of toil on the part of those in our Chapters. Instead of our seeking members, I think membership will be sought by all desirable men. We are asked in print, "to show that an obscure man in the right is more to be honored than an eminent man under suspicion," and we are told that if we do this the younger architects "will gladly ally themselves with the organization and give it the new life that is vitally necessary now." The action now proposed will, I think, in a measure answer this demand.

Let us now pass from the criticisms on our efforts "to promote the practical efficiency of the profession." Then we are met promptly by quite different criticism on our attitude towards architecture as an art. It is charged that, as a body, we do not encourage original work, and that architecture, as understood by those influential in our affairs, is only a repetition of old forms and well-worn ornaments, applied without reason and as veneers to absolutely new constructive methods. Even if varied opinions assert themselves, it is said that most of us produce nothing but imitations, more or less feeble and inappropriate, of Parisian work, of Mediæval England, of Italy in the fifteenth-century or of Classic Rome itself. Perhaps the professors of architecture are worse than the architects themselves. They are described as "brooding like a blight over their schools," as lauding "symbols and figments," as "harkening to echoes," as pilfering "the spontaneity and charm of youth," and as setting up "the infallibility of tradition." But, the body of American architects, as a whole, are included in these anathemas, and we are told that the hope of the art lies with a new school that is to encourage indigenous and inventive architecture for America.

Those of us who have had as long a professional life as myself remember that in our early days the world of architecture was going to be changed by adherence to Mr. Ruskin's formulas, if not by loyalty to mediæval ideas. Since then, the pendulum has swung backwards and forwards, until we are coming to think that it does not matter whether the swing is to the right or to the left, but only whether the clock thus regulated is true to time. The chief value of any new movement is to be found in what it produces, and I believe that when it produces the interesting results we sometimes see, it will be found that they rest on immutable laws, well known and applicable to other and quite different work, and we shall find it passes for new only because of new or enthusiastic methods of presentation.

Happily, as I think, the horror of adapting to our uses ornamental forms endeared by long association is not widespread. Most of us shudder to think what our land would be if subjected to "a liberation of the creative impulse." This fear of plagiarism never affected architects in other ages. Wilars d'Honcourt, for instance, after sketching the chapels of Rheims, writes: "In the next page you may see the elevations of the chapels of the Church of Rheims on the outside from the beginning to the end, just as they are. In the same manner will be those of Cambray if they are rightly made." Forthwith he makes his piers at Cambray like his sketch of Rheims, which really varied somewhat from the actual work now to be seen there. Nor are other arts affected by this fear. Nobody can be found who sees things more simply or says them more squarely than Rudyard Kipling. Though he might not like the statement, he is like an American in his ability to see straight, without prejudice or cant. He has told us Homer's methods of design, and perhaps what was good enough for Homer answers for some of us.

When 'Omer smote 'is blooming lyre,
He' d 'eard men sing by land an' sea,
An' what he thought 'e might require,
'E went and took — the same as me.

The market-girls an' fishermen,
  The shepherds an' the sailors, too,
They 'eard old songs turn up again,
  But kep' it quiet — same as you.

They knew 'e stole; 'e knew they knowed.
  They didn't tell, nor make a fuss,
But winked at 'Omer down the road,
  An' 'e winked back — the same as us!

Again, although he is not the first or only man to do so, Kipling has imagined the Master of all Good Workmen setting artists at work anew in the life to come. He says, the good painter may then "splash at a ten-leagued canvas with brushes of comet's hair." Others have dreamed that in the Master's workshop they might be set to design the more modest works of Nature. But if it shall ever be the happy lot of one of us to design a white-oak tree, we shall find it has to be done with time-worn details, with bark and leaves, and twigs and bud and acorn. Yet, the gracious adaptation of these to surroundings and circumstances makes every white oak an individual, with its own character, and with a beauty that is ever new and fresh. In short, we get no great encouragement to original and fanciful detail from the works of Nature.

It was said that our old university pastor thus lamented the conflict of sects and dogmas, when they all should tend to one and the same end. There was a farmer, he said, near Albany who raised grain. And when the grain was ripe one man told him to take it to market by rail, and one by the canal, and still a third by the road. But when he got to market, he found that nobody asked him anything but *whether the grain was good.*

Most of us recognize, and are moved to enthusiasm, by a good design even when presented to us in a strange and novel guise. Let us then welcome the help of our critics whenever they show us anything true, and beautiful and good.

I believe that I have thus laid before you in a general way the business that must receive your consideration, and those live issues regarding which our course is watched and is of importance. I trust we may have the wisdom to settle all these questions so that the Institute may prove itself worthy of its position as the national expression of a hard-working, scholarly, hopeful, youthful profession, — to whom the necessities of bread-winning are made light by love for the art they practise.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH CONVENTION, A. I. A.

THE Thirty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects, which met at Washington on the 13th and adjourned on the 15th instant, has been a successful one. Your correspondent may say an unusually successful one, although it has not been his good fortune to have attended former congresses of this body; but even without that standard of comparison he has felt while enjoying the pleasure of listening to deliberations so marked by quick and satisfactory despatch of business, by a most refreshing avoidance of talk for talk's sake only, by an absence of polemics and parliamentarian displays and by the disciplined marshalling of well-digested opinion upon the topics under discussion, that the serious purposes of the Convention could scarcely have been better carried out. The impression on one sitting through these sessions rather as an outsider has been that these characteristics of the Convention have been largely the result of the forceful, yet always genial, leadership of the presiding officer, the President of the Institute, Mr. Robert S. Peabody, of Boston, reinforced by the efficient lieutenancy and strong initiative of the Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Glenn Brown, of Washington, to whose "indefatigable labors" the President paid tribute in a short speech at the close of the proceedings.

The Convention, assembling for the morning session on December 13th, listened to an address of welcome to Washington from Commissioner McFarland on behalf of the Commissioners for the District of Columbia. This was most cordial in terms, congratulating the city upon the action which brings the Convention here on this occasion and on alternate years for the future. Mr. McFarland voiced the gratitude of citizens to the American Institute of Architects for having preserved the beautiful old Octagon House from threatened decay by making it their permanent home in our midst, and ventured to forecast the gratification which must be felt by the people at large in that the Institute was making the beautification of Washington the central interest of its present deliberations, referring to the boundless possibilities for artistic development offered by this eminently well-planned capital city, sitting enthroned mid the beauty of its surrounding hills.

The Commissioner closed his short but effective address by informing the gentlemen here assembled that Washington looks to the Institute of Architects for leadership and instruction, and to give to the Congress ideas for the future improvement of the District of Columbia. As the address of President Peabody which followed is printed in full above, it will be unnecessary to refer at any length to the excellent quality of its matter. It may not, however, be too much to say that the easy, pleasant manner of his reading added not a little to the enjoyment of sound views and well-made points, and that the reception of his address by the Convention was most enthusiastic. Some salient features of these remarks recur to me strongly as I jot down these general notes of the proceedings. The sentence, for example, in which Washington is referred to as full of architectural warnings, and the noble building of the Capitol is pointed to as our grandest model of public architecture.

The epigram with which, in touching upon the question of what the Government has done under the new system of admitting private architects to competition in the planning of important Government architecture, he meets Supervising Architect Taylor's late advice to Congress on that subject is very memorable. Architects are wanted to build buildings, not to sell drawings.

His suggestion that a clerk-of-works would probably furnish a panacea to the Supervising Architect's unfortunate experiences met with warm applause. And in this connection Mr. Peabody's thanks to Secretary Gage for the patient consideration, singleness of purpose, loyal deference to architects, and the large-minded and intelligent course which he has held toward this matter, and to which is largely attributable whatever of success the new order of procedure has achieved, were impressively worded.

In touching upon the relations of the Institute to the youth of the profession, Mr. Peabody was most happy, and in his generous desire for friendship and unity of effort, there was something of the bearing of the old, tried soldier to the younger ambition, which struck the right chord.

And upon the vexed question of professional ethics and a standard of honorable practice, among the many pertinent things he said perhaps there was nothing better than his last admonition — "Be a gentleman!" In taking up the charge so often made, that the Institute fails to encourage original work, that it is a body of imitators, echoes, pilferers, in which the professors among its members are worse than the practising architects, and as to the hopes sometimes breathed of a new school of indigenous and original architecture for America, the President summed-up in a sentence which may well stand as the last word of cultivated intelligence, lay as well as professional, on this point:

"I shudder to think what our land would become under a liberation of the creative influence."

At the close of the President's address the Report of the Board of Directors was read to the Convention by the Secretary of the Institute, Mr. Glenn Brown.

This document recites business despatched, contains a statement of the Institute's well-being, and outlines the course proposed for it in matters coming up before the present Convention. It may be here said in a word that its recommendations have been affirmed with practically very little alteration by the action of the Convention.

It sets forth that the present membership of the Institute amounts to 399 Fellows, 117 Associates, and 55 Corresponding and Honorary Members.

Fifty-six Associates were elected during the year, two Associates advanced to Fellowship, and Mr. Walter Cope elected a Fellow, without passing the preliminary grade, on the score of the "artistic and refined work" for which for many years he has been distinguished in the profession.

The death of Mr. Dankmar Adler, of Chicago, was mentioned with an outline of his professional career and mention of his services to the Institute.

The death of Mr. J. L. O'Connor, of New York, was also officially noticed.

Organization of new Chapters is reported, the architects of New Jersey entering the Institute with eleven members, Baltimore re-organizing with ten members, Cleveland adding new members to its Chapter, the Southern California Chapter having now six Institute members, the Washington State Chapter having one Institute member, with a score more wanting to get in, but debarred by the difficulty of getting endorsers, the nearest Institute membership being in San Francisco. The Board presents the following names for membership in the Institute:

Honorary: R. Norman Shaw, Ernest George.

Corresponding: John Belcher, Paul Wallot, J. L. Pascal, Paul Suzoe, J. M. Pouperiel, M. Bénard, M. Pillet.

Additions to the library are reported from various sources.

The Board of Directors has passed the following vote of censure on Messrs. H. I. Cobb, and Harding & Gooch:

"*Resolved:* That Henry Ives Cobb be, and he is hereby, censured by the Board of Directors of the American Institute of Architects for submitting his plans for the Pennsylvania State Capitol to the Commission in the so-called second competition to be judged by the Commission, knowing that they had ignored the report of their properly-appointed experts, such conduct on the part of Henry Ives Cobb being in violation of the terms of the competition to which he had agreed, being unprofessional and prejudicial to the interests of the profession."

In the matter of the New York Chapter against George Edward Harding and William Tyson Gooch, who took part in the Pennsylvania State Capitol Competition and in the selection of the Board of Experts to determine the result as provided for in the terms, and who, believing their drawings to have been excluded by the aforesaid Board of Experts on technical grounds, then formally protested

against the adoption of any plans, on the ground that the Board was illegally constituted, and therefore of no authority, it was

"*Resolved:* That the action of the said Harding and Gooch, in protesting and in attempting to nullify the competition, was unprofessional and prejudicial to the interests of the profession.

"*Further Resolved:* That the said Harding and Gooch are severely censured for such unprofessional conduct. And

"*Further Resolved:* That the Secretary of the American Institute of Architects be instructed to report these resolutions to the Convention, and to forward a copy of these resolutions to Harding and Gooch, and to every member of the Institute."

The *Quarterly Bulletin*, authorized by the Board at last year's Convention, has been published by the Secretary regularly since Jan. 1, 1900, and has been found useful in sending out news of Institute affairs and in keeping the several Chapters informed of the transactions of other Chapters.

The compilation of current literature from architectural societies — titles — has met favorable comment from abroad and from the libraries in this country, and there is now an index for nine months of the year of over 2,200 titles, of which only about one-half have been printed in the *Bulletin* because of the expense. The papers and periodicals sent for indexing have made a large increase in the library of the Institute.

As funds allow, it is proposed to increase the value of the *Bulletin* by republishing articles from foreign society publications.

The library is beginning to present a special interest in this class of literature. It is hoped to make it unique as possessing a complete file of all American architectural periodicals and, for the future, of all architectural society publications. Members are urged to assist in obtaining for the library all books relating specially to American architectural work.

The Institute has received from Mrs. R. M. Hunt a donation of platinotype photographs from the work of their past President, Richard M. Hunt.

It is suggested that drawings and pictures of architectural interest are needed for the adornment of the Octagon.

At the Convention of last year the Board was requested to arrange an exhibition of drawings in connection with this meeting, and has provided two: the Phœbe Hearst Competition Plans at the Cosmos Club, and a miscellaneous exhibit of drawings, among them rendered drawings for buildings at the Buffalo Pan-American Exposition, competition plans for the United States Custom-house at Baltimore, Mr. Cass Gilbert's New York Custom-house, the Newark building, the Washington Pumping-station, and others, besides a most interesting series of drawings by the late Thomas U. Walter for the Capitol and other buildings, obtained for this purpose by Secretary Brown, on view at the Octagon.

The Phœbe Hearst Competition Plans were selected both for the merit of the drawings, which show the methods of the French school of rendering, and for their interest as a study for grouping of buildings, in which latter sense they were expected to furnish an object-lesson in connection with the series of papers read before the Convention on this matter of effective grouping of buildings. And it was hoped that papers and exhibition together would serve to call the attention of Congress to the importance of a grouping of public buildings in Washington. To this end the Board has made the series of papers on this topic the principal feature of the present Convention.

In this connection the Board feels that the Institute should put itself on record as advocating a commission of experts, architects, landscape architects and sculptors recognized in those professions, and by the country at large, as of eminence in their several callings, to make or approve a plan for the future arrangement of such art features of the national capital. For this the time seems most fit, coinciding, as it does, with the hundredth anniversary of the Government's installation at Washington.

The Chapters of the Institute and numerous other art associations of the country having joined in a protest and recommendation in relation to the proposed additions to the President's House, the Directors ask that the Institute declare for the reference of this matter to the proposed Commission. And they further recommend that the final selection of a site for the Memorial Bridge and other contemplated structures in the National Capital be referred to this same Commission for study and combination in one artistic whole.

The report of the Educational Committee on change in the By-laws governing admission of Associates and fixing the date after which admission to this grade should be made dependent upon the possession of a college degree in architecture, or the result of an examination which might be prescribed by the Directors, was approved and the matter subsequently referred to a committee, as well as the question of election of Fellows for meritorious work for the art of architecture in design, literature or education.

Increased correspondence with foreign societies is reported, an enlarged exchange-list with societies and periodicals, a marked increase in Associate membership, and a growing disposition on the part of architects of standing to become members.

The Institute has installed the publication of another periodical, and effected additions to its library and pictures.

The zealous interest of members is besought to ensure a more rapid advancement for the future.

This *résumé* of the report of the Board of Directors indicates more clearly than would any attempt at a detailed report of the proceedings and discussions, which last were short and few, the lines upon which the business of the Convention was despatched.

The Committee on President's Address, Mr. Warren, Chairman, reported favorably on all of its recommendations except that as to advertisements in the *Bulletin*, which is referred to the Board of Directors. The *Bulletin* is not intended to encroach upon the field of the technical journals, and is to deal with Association publications solely.

Progress was reported on the matter of coöperation, and the Committee continued. The changes proposed as to admissions were passed without the word "draughtsman." Elections to Fellowship, it was decided, shall be from the ranks of Associates and for notable work in the profession of architecture, either in practice, in the literature of the arts, or in a professorial capacity, and by vote in Convention, five ballots to prevent election. The Executive Committee will decide on admissions and regulate examinations for admission.

The Committee on Report of Board of Directors, Messrs. Day, Stone and Mundie, reported, among other matters, to the Convention a resolution to the effect that repugnance was felt by members to the anomaly of a member who had fallen under the censure of the Board of Directors remaining upon the list of the Institute as a Fellow in good standing. A vote was taken on this, with the result of thirty ayes against five, in a meeting of about fifty members.

Mr. Walter Cook's paper on "Progress in Design," read at the morning session of December 14, was of great interest and was listened to with marked attention by a full Convention.

Buffalo was selected for the next Convention.

The President's remarks, in his opening address, on the question of censure by the Institute of acts of members which may be deemed unprofessional are of great weight in view of the subsequent action of the Convention on a case in point. His suggestion as to employment of legal counsel on both sides to argue such cases before the Judiciary Committee as a final court of appeal within the Institute is sound and practical, but it opens up, perhaps, a weary vista of possible litigious procedure. In this connection the Code for the conduct of Competitions, which was passed practically as presented, becomes of great interest to architects who are Institute men. The Institute does not advocate Competitions, and this Code is intended to be advisory, not obligatory. This point was made clear in the form of its acceptance by the Convention.

The appointment of the two continuous Committees to confer with Congress was about the most generally important action of the Convention. These were: —

Messrs. Eames, Post, Gibson and Stone, on the matter of proposed addition to the White House, and

Messrs. Boring, Eames, Day, Post, Green, Hornblower and Glenn Brown, to recommend reference of all art matters to an Art Commission.

These Committees are continuous and have already actively entered upon their duties, in an effort which the country may surely hope is to lead to great and far-reaching results.

The officers for 1900 were reëlected. The election of gentlemen to serve on the Board of Directors for the coming interval of three years resulted in the choice of J. M. Carrère, James W. McLaughlin, and R. Clipston Sturgis.

Some closing remarks by Mr. H. L. Warren expressed pleasure in the quality of papers read before the Convention, in the satisfactory character of arrangements, and in the delightful absence of excursions and junketing.

The important session of the evening of December 13th, held in the Lecture Hall of Columbian University, on the "Grouping of Government Buildings, Landscape and Statuary in Washington City" will, doubtless, bear fruit of great value to art and to the nation.

The introduction by Mr. Hornblower was a clear and concise statement of some vital points bearing upon this problem, and indication of the field in which the authors of the papers to follow must range. The text of these papers is printed elsewhere, and it is regrettable that they may not have the aid of the illustrations which added so greatly to their interest. The maps, projects, views, and details thrown upon the screen during the reading of papers seem, at least to us who saw them, almost an absolutely essential illumination of the text. And yet in the case of one paper of the following day, that on "English Gardens," by Mr. Sturgis, well read, in the regrettable absence of the author because of illness, by Professor Warren, the paper seemed to suffice of itself without the reinforcement of the slides, which could not be found.

With Mr. Walker's paper there was a good deal of extemporaneous interpolation which it is a pity to lose. One thing which he said in opening occurs to me, and it was in effect, that coming back from an absence of eighteen months among the cities of Europe, the conviction was unpleasantly forced upon him that both from the point-of-view of æsthetics and from that of utilitarianism, measurably, many, perhaps most, of our cities are yet to make.

Mr. Hornblower's paper, opening with a quotation from an old English traveller describing Pennsylvania Avenue in 1796 as practically a wood-road through the forest, with a couple of clearings where buildings were going up, went on to claim historical priority for the chief feature of Washington's plan, the radiating avenues. In relation to that plan, he suggested also that a slight rearrangement of chronology might have caused to appear upon it a great central railroad-station, with avenues radiating from it to shorten the lines

of travel. In the future determination of this problem, he deprecated the pushing back of such stations from the centre of population. He found recent plans for the improvement of the Mall in a sense fragmentary, and advocated further and more comprehensive study of conditions, and of the whole matter of parks and buildings, a study "not only with reference to architectural effect, nor as an exposition problem, but primarily with reference to the conduct of Government business."

In connection with this, he referred to the plan of Mr. James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect, in reference to the site proposed for the Department of Justice, and alluded to a proposition, made some years ago by General Woodhull, to create a non-official board to determine sites for future buildings, as in the interests of prudence and economy.

Mr. Hornblower called attention to the advantages of grouping buildings as illustrated in some of our university towns of recent years.

He cited certain peculiar conditions existing in Washington, notably the fact that the streets of the city between building lines are the property of the Government, and instanced encroachments by private owners which have been unfortunately allowed to mar their intended beauty. He touched with some humor upon the unfortunate manner in which public statuary is allowed to invade parks and reservations, dwelling at some length upon the lack of consideration accorded in this matter to the question of scale with surroundings. He suggested the open spaces at the junction of Pennsylvania Avenue with intersecting streets as sites for sculpture, and the removal to these points of the important statues we now have.

"The design of our early buildings was carefully considered," said the speaker, and he found a deterioration in later public work, and that "we have enough examples of buildings which have evidently given opportunity to amateurs to carry out pet hobbies at the expense of the public."

In regard to provisions for the Judiciary, he asked for a building combining dignity of character, ample dimensions and a position with reference to the convenience of the bar and judges, a building entirely independent of the Department of Justice, whose function is executive.

Mr. Hornblower expressed the hope that foreign nations may incline to house their embassies here in buildings which will echo somewhat the art traditions of their several countries.

He closed by again urging upon members, in dealing with this question of the distribution of buildings and statuary, to bear in mind the factor of scale in a treatment which need not bar individuality but ensure consonance, pointing to the Capitol and President's House as fit to be accepted as the governing features of such design.

The other papers, read by their authors, will be left to speak for themselves, with the remark that they constitute a most important addition to the literature of the profession, and will — if printed as public documents for general distribution, as it is said they will be — effect a great enlightenment of the nation, upon the broad question of the making of its Capital City.

That these discussions will aid greatly in bringing about an intelligent treatment of the whole question by the Congress has been the patriotic desire which has induced the American Institute of Architects to make them the central feature of the Convention of 1900.

ILLUSTRATIONS

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

PLAN AND ELEVATIONS: HOUSE FOR THE CLARK ESTATE, RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 89TH ST., NEW YORK, N. Y. MR. ERNEST FLAGG, ARCHITECT, NEW YORK, N. Y.

DETAIL OF CONSERVATORY IN SAME HOUSE.

IRON GATE AND MARQUISE TO SAME HOUSE.

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

NEW PARLIAMENT HALL, BERN, SWITZERLAND. PROF. HANS AUER, ARCHITECT.

This plate is copied from *Schweizerische Bauzeitung.*

DWELLING-HOUSE, MINDEN, PRUSSIA. HERR G. JÄNICKE, ARCHITECT.

This plate is copied from *Architektonische Rundschau.*

[Additional Illustrations in the International Edition.]

HOUSE FOR THE CLARK ESTATE, RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 89TH ST., NEW YORK, N. Y. MR. ERNEST FLAGG, ARCHITECT, NEW YORK, N. Y.

LARGE SCALE DETAIL OF SAME HOUSE.

APARTMENT-HOUSE IN CENTRAL PARK, WEST, NEW YORK, N. Y. MESSRS. JAMES E. WARE & SON, AND H. S. S. HARDE, ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS, NEW YORK, N. Y.

"THE TOWERS," PANGBOURNE, ENG., LOOKING NORTHEAST. MR. J. BELCHER, ARCHITECT.

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS

American Control of the Carrara Quarries. — Representatives of Senator Redfield Proctor of Vermont arrived at Leghorn recently, and are closing a deal through Gastaldi & Co., of Genoa, representing Alex Konta, by which Senator Proctor takes over the entire Carrara quarries, which, with his Vermont possession, will give the Senator practical control of a large proportion of the marble output of the world. The Carrara quarries heretofore have been controlled by a large number of small owners, who have been constantly warring with each other. The consolidation, it is believed, will result not only in largely increasing the output of these important quarries, but will largely reduce the cost of production. Negotiations have been in progress in London, but it is understood that Senator Proctor quickly took up the scheme, which is now being completed. The price is understood to approximate $10,000,000. — *Boston Herald.*

Are Tapestries Fixtures? — Art circles are now divided on the question of tapestry. The decision just given in the Queen's Bench by Mr. Justice Byrne has furnished food for controversy. The dispute was as to the ownership of ten pieces of French tapestry which at the death of the late Mme. de Falbe were in the mansion-house at Luton Hoo, whereof she had been tenant for life. Three of these pieces were in the hall and fixed loosely. The other seven were in the drawing-room, and "formed an essential feature of the decoration of the room." The Judge held that the three which were loosely placed belonged to the estate of the late Mme. de Falbe, but that the seven in the drawing-room, "from their position and importance, and the essential part they played in the decoration of the room, had been in effect annexed to the mansion-house, and passed with it to those interested in the settled estate." "The Judge's decision," remarked one of the leading art connoisseurs in Bond Street to a *Daily Mail* representative, "will make owners of tapestry wonder whether it is theirs or not. It is the usual practice to hang French tapestries in this way. How are they to be hung to preserve the owner's rights?" Mr. Ascher Wertheimer, the expert on works of art, took a different view. "Each case must be judged according to its circumstances," he said, "but I should say the ruling of the Judge was absolutely just and logical. He differentiates between the loosely hung pieces and the fixed. "Take the case of Belvoir Castle. One of the great rooms there is furnished with tapestries illustrating the adventures of Don Quixote. They are an essential part of the general scheme of the room. It would be puerile to assert that these could be looked upon as movable chattels. They are part of the house. "In the late Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild's dining-room at Waddesdon the other mural arrangements were made to take in the tapestries. These, surely, could only be regarded as part of the whole scheme and not as movables." — *London Daily Mail.*

Wine vs. Fire. — Destructive forest fires have been the result of the four or five years' drought with which California has been visited. One of these took place near Wright's, a small town in the Santa Cruz Mountains, near San Francisco. It sprang from a small fire kindled by a rancher who was burning bush, and owing to the high wind, spread rapidly and irresistibly in the forest up the west slopes of the Coast Range. In the pathway of the flames were the ranch and the Mare Vista winery of E. E. Meyer, one of the largest wine-making establishments and vineyards in Santa Clara County. These seemed doomed to destruction, as it was impossible to stay the course of the fire. Every possible expedient was tried in the way of cutting down trees and digging trenches. The flames towering a hundred feet into the air, kept speeding on, and leaped over every break till they were close on the winery. Under ordinary conditions it would have been impossible to save the building, but men were posted upon the roof, who poured water on every portion. Mr. Meyer, Jr., hung by ropes from a window, and held the hose himself, while a stream of water was kept constantly playing upon his body. Suddenly the water gave out, through the falling of some large trees upon the pipe which supplied the reservoir. This became clogged, and Mr. Meyer saw but one course open to him, which was to attach the hose to the great vats of Zinfandel wine stored in the cellar. The valuable wine was rained upon the flames, and wherever it struck it acted like some fire-extinguishing chemical. The flame was smothered at once, and smoke of a peculiar color arose on all sides. The pine-trees round about the cellar were all ablaze, and were throwing the flames towards the building — setting it afire in several places. The wine proved a far better extinguisher than water. It was young — the fermentation being hardly complete; it contained about one per cent of sugar, and was still quite warm. Four thousand gallons of this wine, retailing at fifty cents a quart when bottled — $8,000 worth in all — was thrown upon the buildings, which, with the valuable machinery, worth many thousand dollars, were saved. Two pumps were kept going, each of which threw a one-inch stream. — *Fire and Water.*

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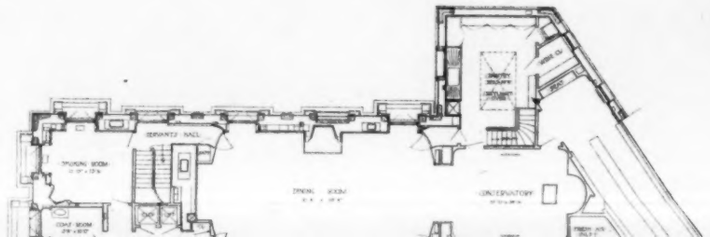

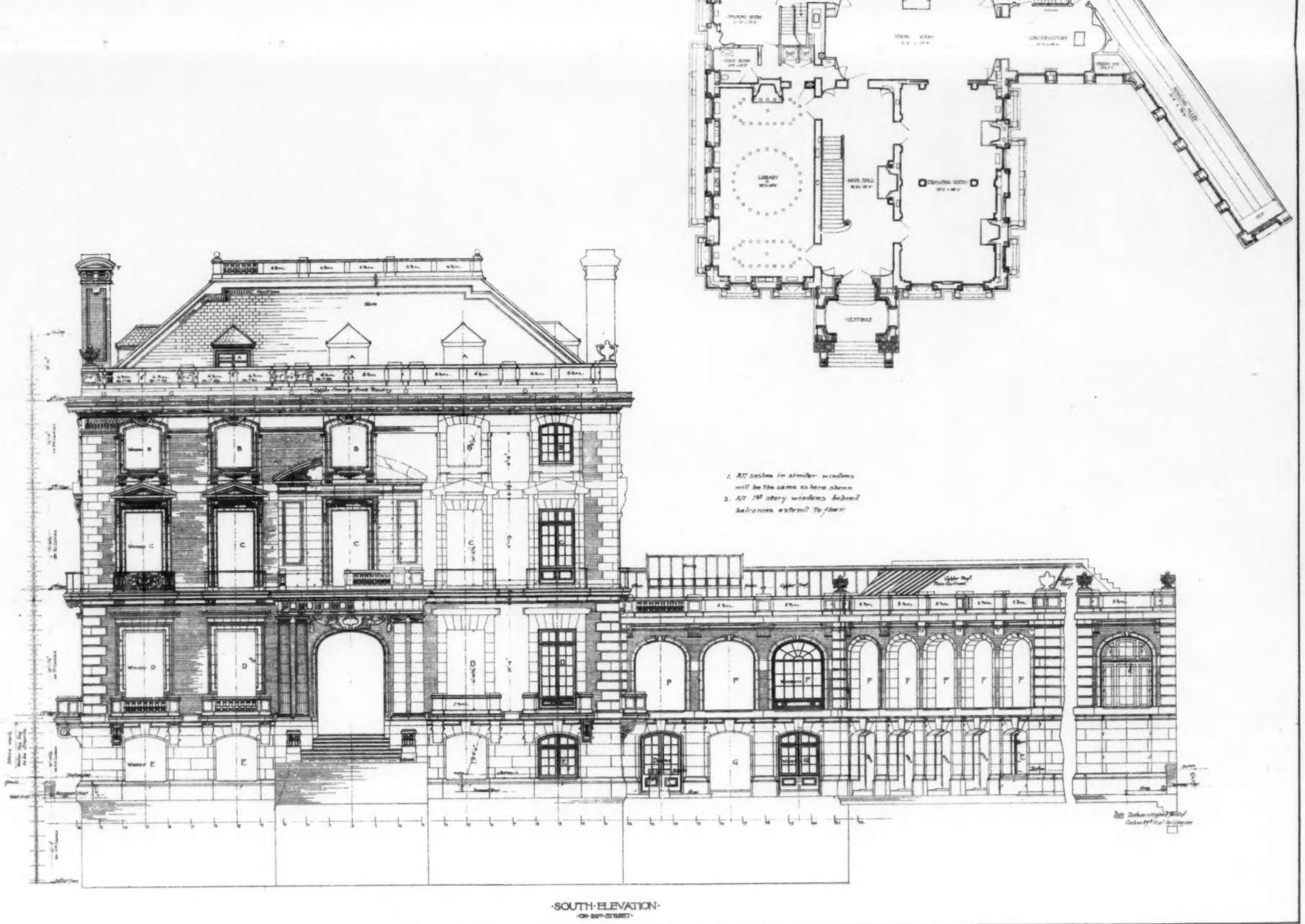

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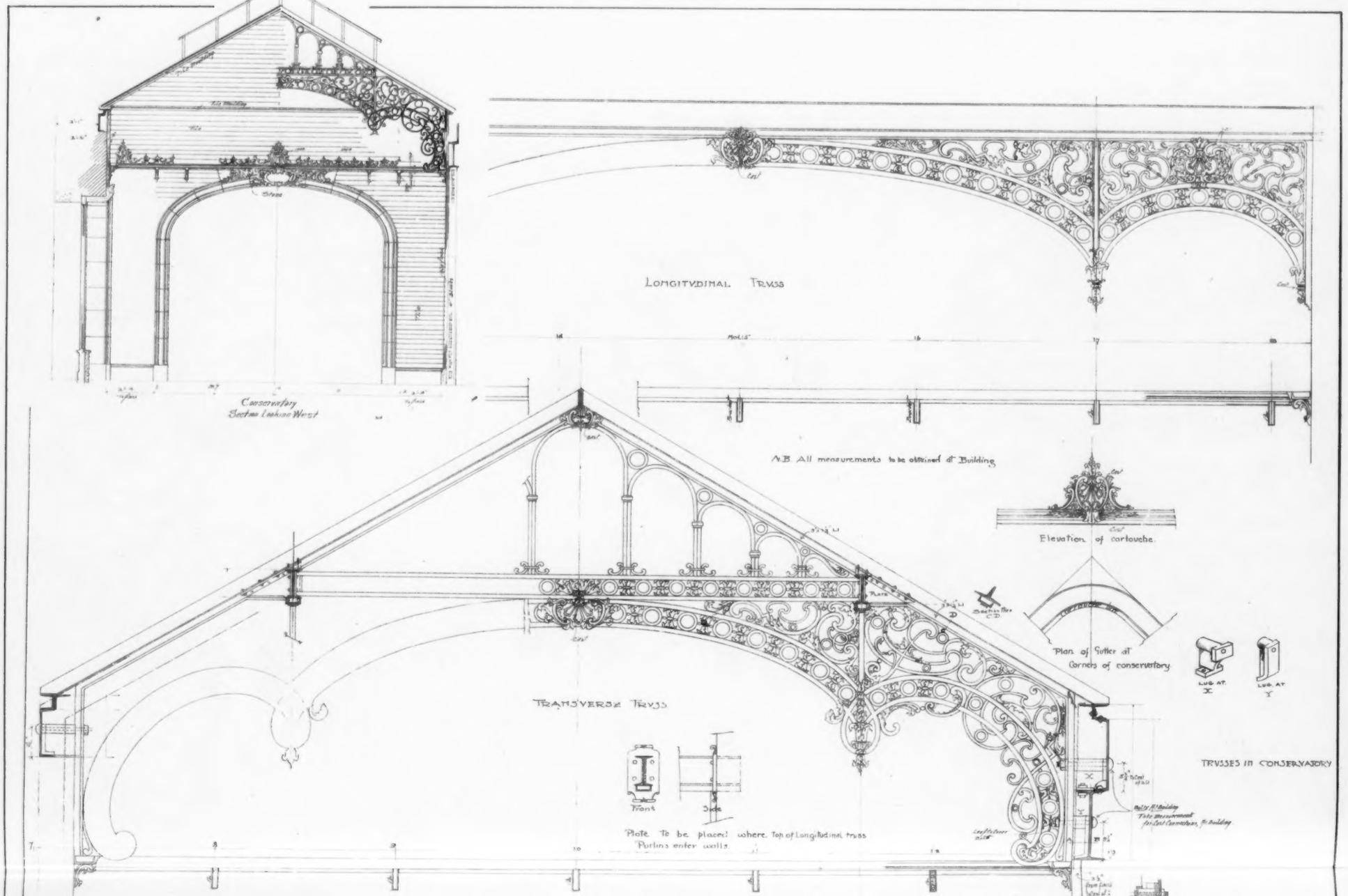

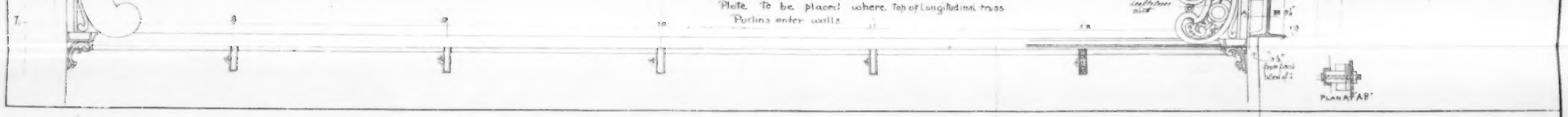

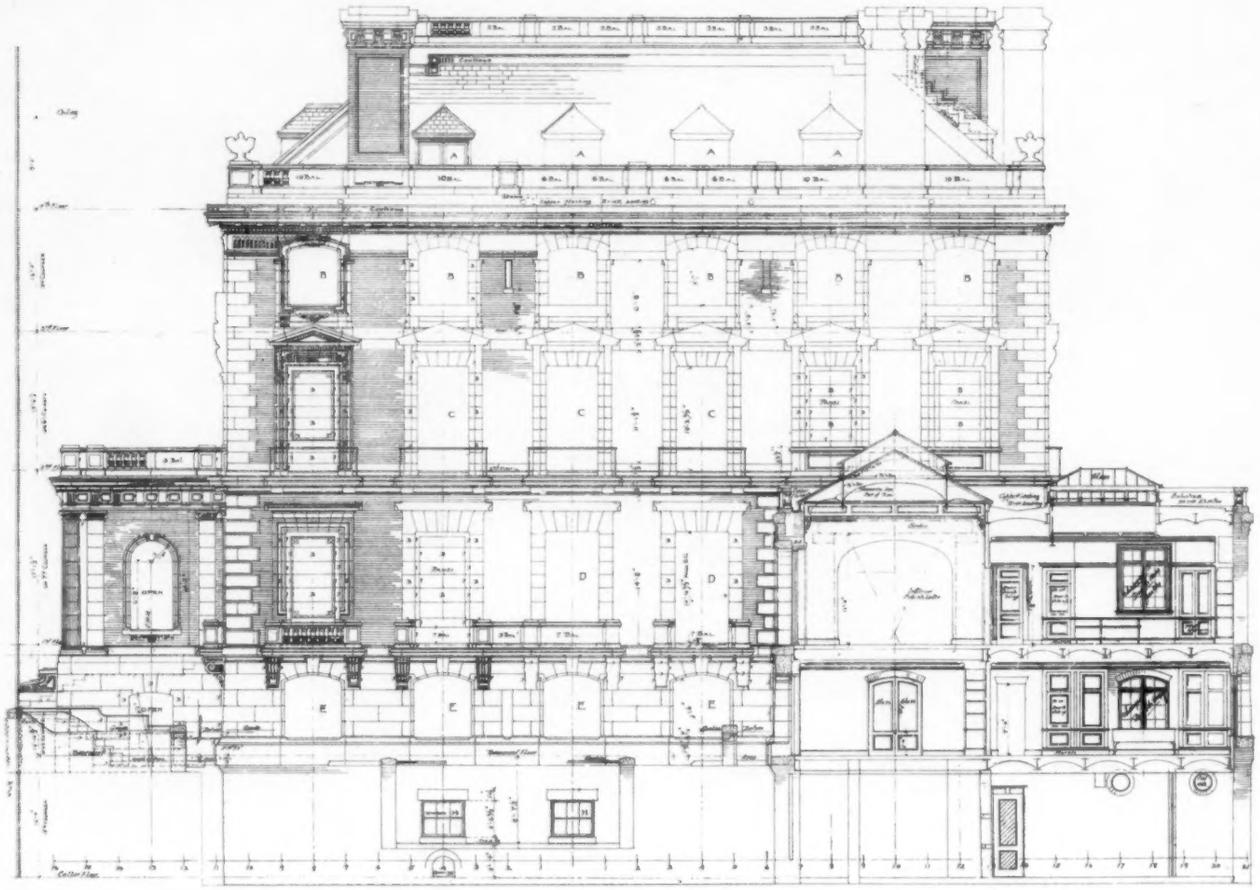

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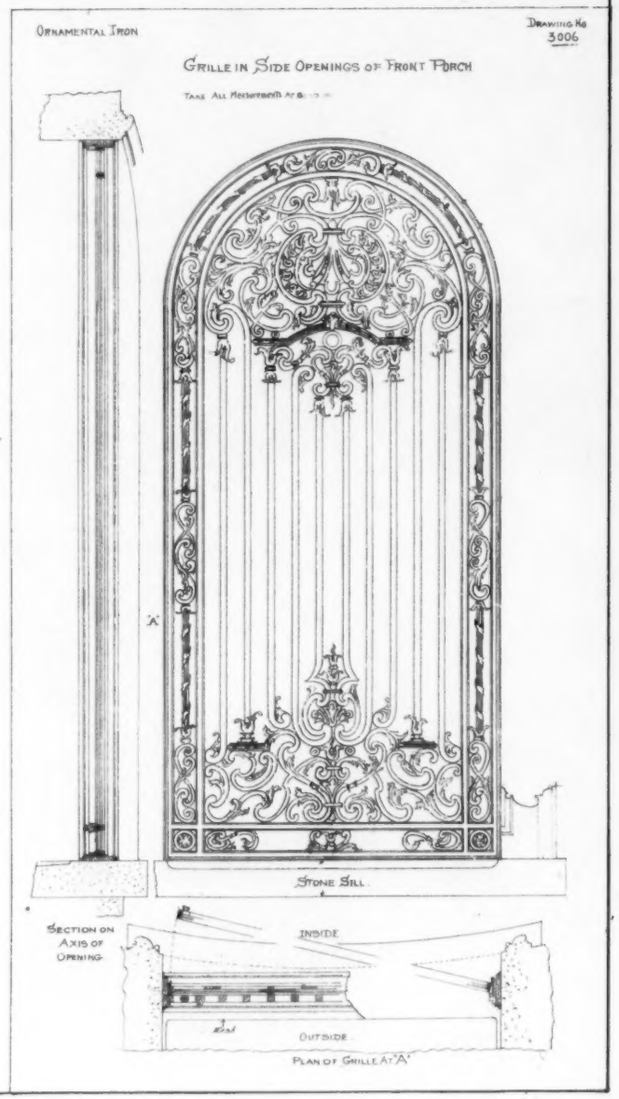

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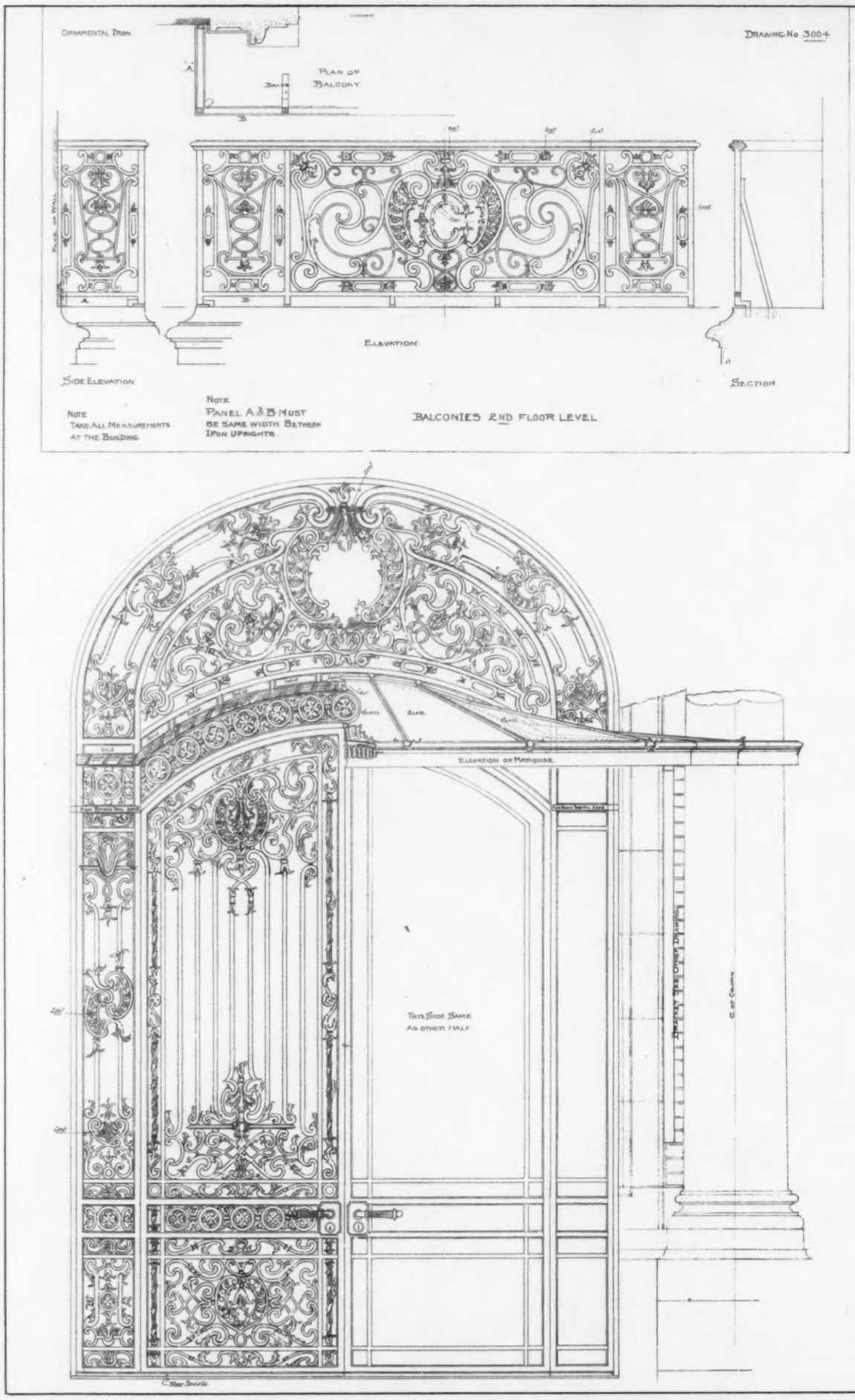

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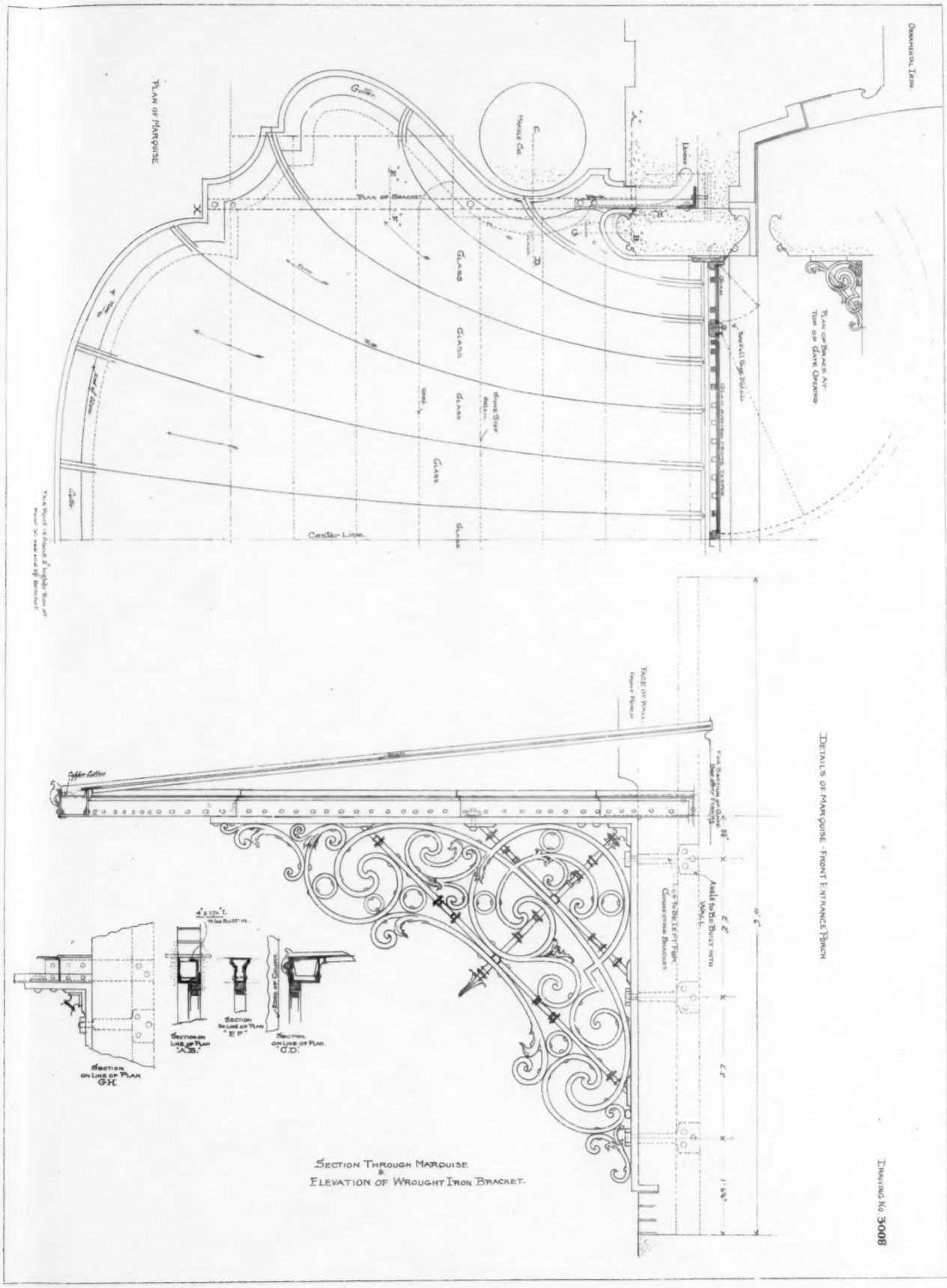

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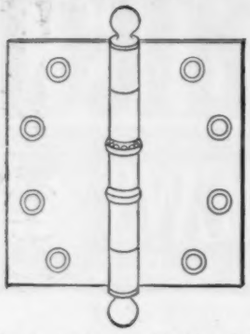

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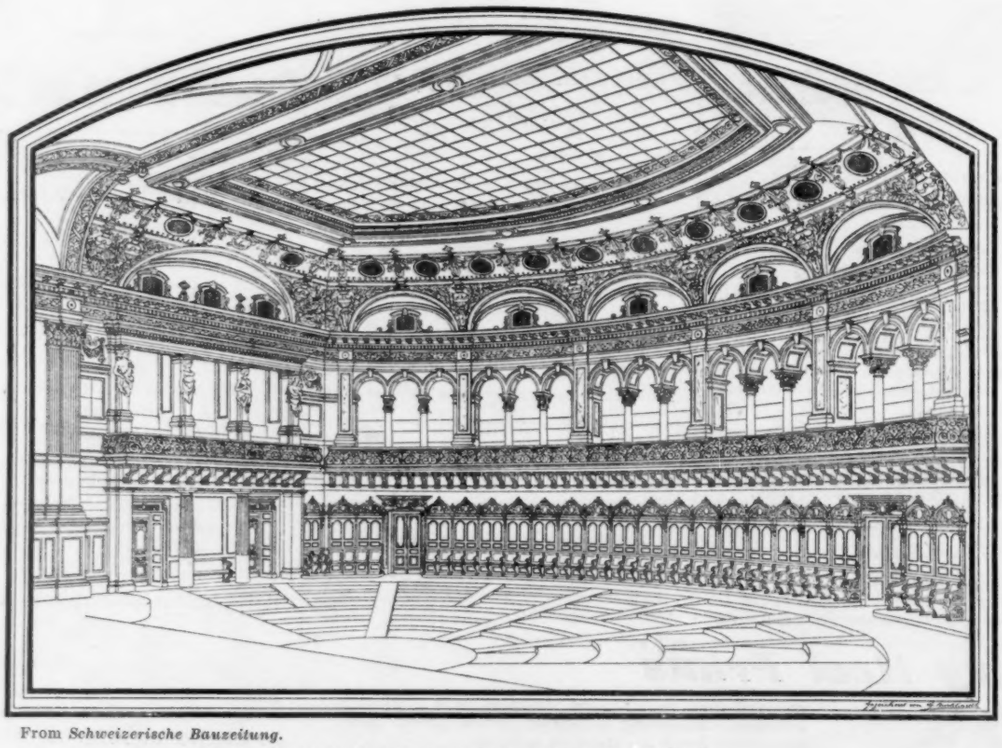

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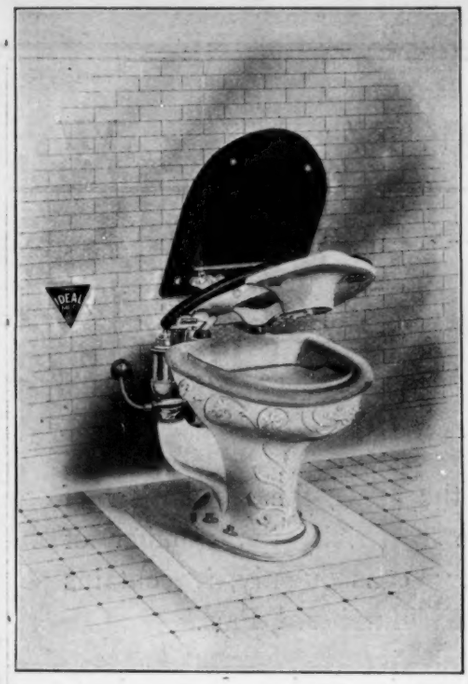

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VII PUBLISHED NOV. 24 VII

PART SEVEN

"The...Georgian Period"

WHILE this Part was passing through the press, the acquisition of unexpected material induced us to increase materially the number of plates and the illustrations in the text-matter; consequently, it contains more matter than is usually included in an odd-numbered Part.

Our effort is to make each Part better than its predecessors, and we feel that this time, too, we have succeeded.

Part VII contains 24 pages of text, illustrated by some 50 cuts, and 32 full-page plates. [*Part V (odd-numbered) contained 16 pages of text and 22 full-page plates.*]

The Reviewers speak thus of "THE GEORGIAN PERIOD" as a whole:—

New York Tribune:—
"If anything will serve to educate the public taste and to clarify the ideas of professional men on the subject of 'Colonial' this set of plates will do the work."

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Part VIII, in press, will in the main be devoted to the Georgian Architecture of England itself.

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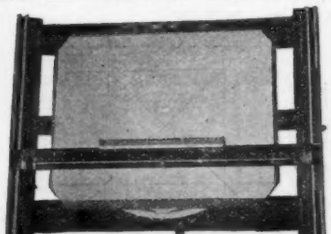

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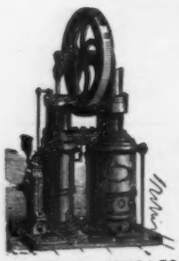

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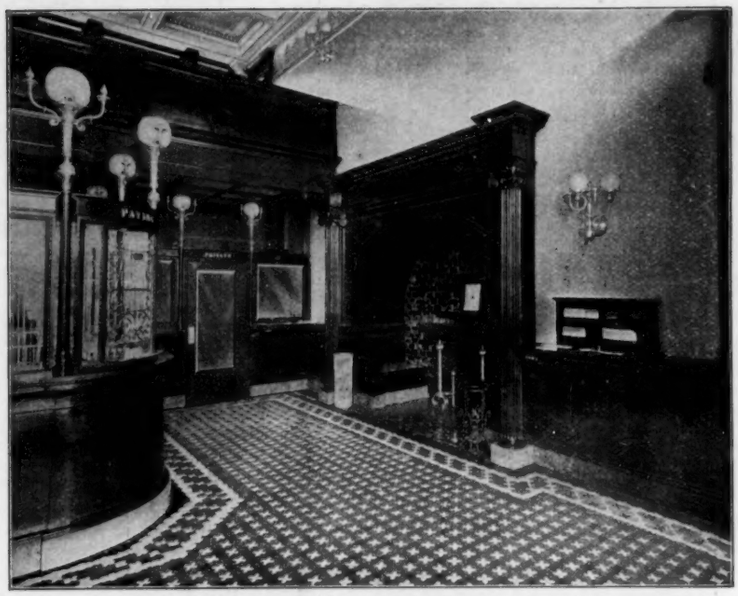

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IN conformity with previous announcements, all earlier prices for the several Parts of the "Georgian Period" are now cancelled.

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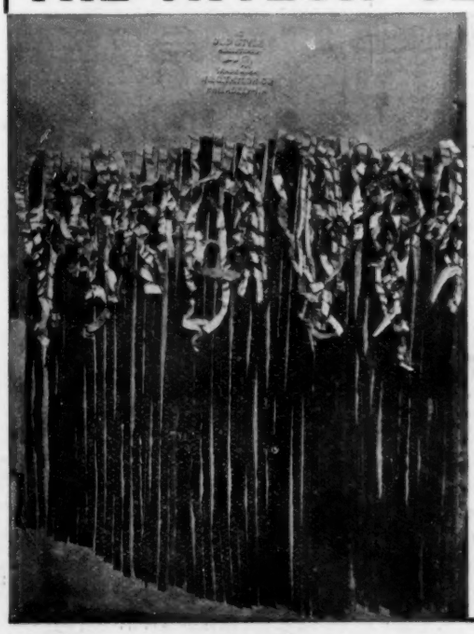

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662,264. Elevator Safety Appliance.—James G. Geacey and Alfred Gfeller, St. Louis, Mo.
662,285. Combination-Lock. — William E. H. Morse and Oliver H. Bemis, Algona, Ia.
662,300. Open-Door Lock. — Harry J. Perkins, Grand Rapids, Mich.
662,310. Wood-Impregnating Compound and Method of Making Same. — Julius Rütgers, Berlin, Ger.
662,376. Floor. — Edward Goehst, Chicago, Ill.
662,388. Ruler.—Thomas C. Bassett, Cedar Rapids, Ia.
662,395-397. Centrifugal Fan or Pump.—Sam'l C. Davidson, Belfast, Ireland.
662,408. Method of Manufacturing Bricks from Lime and Sand. — Ladislaus Galecki, Paul Lopatin and John Lopatin, Warsaw, Russia.
662,436. Post-Holder. — John M. Hibbard, Helwig, Mo.
662,458. Floor. — Oskar Nagel, New York, N. Y.
662,473. Ventilating and Heating Apparatus. — Anders G. Söderlund, Stockholm, Sweden, and Fredrik W. Lönnbeck, Ekenäs, Russia.
662,503. Water-Faucet. - Richard H. W. Schmidt, Kansas City, Mo.
662,561. Portable Staging.—Jinkins W. Jones, Woburn, Mass.
662,571. Sash-Lock. -Samuel C. Martin, Bellville, N. J.
662,597. Floor, Sidewalk, or the Like.—Peter H. Jackson, San Francisco, Cal.
662,634-635. Fireproof Construction.—William White, Philadelphia, Pa.
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662,828. Pipe-Joint.—William Shuey, Wellsburg, W. Va.
662,871. Fireproof Structure. — David Kilpatrick, Los Angeles, Cal.
662,883. Hot-Air Furnace. — Anders G. Söderlund, Stockholm, Sweden, and Fredrik W. Lönnbeck, Ekenäs, Russia.

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.

Adel, Ia. — Architects Proudfoot & Bird have completed plans for the proposed court-house for Dallas County. It will be a three-story brick and stone structure; cost, $80,000.

Ames, Ia. — The executive council will recommend that the main building of the agricultural college which was burned recently be replaced temporarily by a building to cost about $20,000. A costly large modern structure will eventually be erected.

Appleton, Wis. — The trustees of Lawrence University contemplate erecting a gymnasium at a cost of $15,000.

Ashland, Wis.—Anton Dohman, of Milwaukee, has prepared plans for a church for St. Peter's Catholic congregation. It will be of stone, 48′ x 130′, with steam heat; cost, $12,000.

Bloomington, Ill. — William R. White will build a three-story brick store, office and flat building, 22′ x 75′, at 615 N. Main St.; cost, $10,000.

Brooklyn, N. Y. - Com. Kearny of the Dept. of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies recommends a $500,000 bond issue for a new appellate court-house to be erected probably at Joralemon and Court Sts., adjoining the Municipal Court Building.

Brownsville, Pa. — The Monongahela National Bank is having plans prepared for a brick and stone bank building. It will be two stories in height and its dimensions will be 24′ x 60′; cost, $15,000.

Cedar Rapids, Ia. — Architects Dieman & Fiske are preparing plans for a six-story hotel, 60′ x 150′, for Jeff Phillips, proprietor of the Pullman House.

Charlotte, N. C. — The Chadwick Manufacturing Co. which was recently incorporated with a capital stock of $250,000 will erect a large cotton factory.

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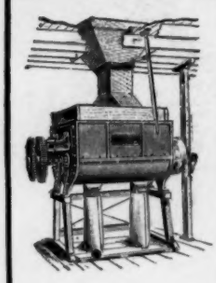

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(*Advance Rumors Continued.*)

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The city has passed an order appropriating $5,000 annually for the maintenance of a free public library, which action will secure a donation of $50,000 from Andrew Carnegie for a library building.

Chicago, Ill.—William G. Krieg has prepared plans for a three-story and basement brick apartment-house to be erected at the terminal of the North-Western Elevated Road; cost, $28,000.

Architect Howard Shaw has drawn plans for a seven-story addition, 75′ x 100′, to be built to the seven-story building of R. R. Donnelly & Sons Co. in Plymouth Pl., near Polk St.; cost, $100,000.

Chilton, Wis. — The Chilton Malting Co. will erect a malt-house to cost $100,000.

Cleveland, O. — Architect Paul Matzinger has drawn plans for an apartment-house to be erected on Clark Ave. for F. C. Goodman. It will be a two-story, 45′ x 215′ brick structure containing 12 suites; cost, $19,000.

E. J. Schneider has prepared plans for the police station and patrol barn to be built on Pearl St.; cost, about $20,000.

Columbus, O. — Architect J. A. Jones is preparing plans for a two-story apartment-house, 45′ x 225′, to be erected on N. High St. for William Turpie; cost, $12,000.

M. V. Mitchell will erect a two-story brick store and apartment building, 25′ x 80′, on S. High St., after plans by Architect D. Riebel.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—The Warehouse Construction Co. contemplate the erection of a four-story warehouse, 90′ x 120′, to be erected at S. Main St. and Severance Ave. The structure will be used as a transfer house by the Emokie-Shugart Co.

Des Moines, Ia. — Smith & Gutterson, of this city, have been selected architects for the three new buildings to be erected at Mason City for the Sons of Veterans' military academy.

Detroit, Mich. — Kastler & Hunter have prepared plans for a $10,000 brick and stone double residence for Harcus & Lang to be built on Palmer Ave.

Geo. Mason has prepared plans for a fine summer residence for David Carter, of this city.

Mortimer L. Smith & Son have prepared plans for a $12,000 residence for Dr. Edwin Lodge.

St. Ann's French Roman Catholic Church will be improved internally and decorated at a cost of $15,000.

Louis Kamper has completed plans for a fine residence for Col. F. J. Hecker.

Dubuque, Ia. — The Sisters of Mt. St. Joseph's will erect a $50,000 annex to their present structure on W. Locust St.

East St. Louis, Ill. — R. A. Richeson will build a two-story brick store and office building, 50′ x 100′, at 231-233 Collinsville St., after plans by Architects L. Pfeiffenberger & Son; cost, $12,000.

Ellicott City, Md. — The Maryland Hotel Sanitarium Co. will build a sanitarium here. It will be a four-story stone and frame structure, 40′ x 80′, with a wing, 40′ x 60′; cost, $50,000.

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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(*Advance Rumors Continued.*)

Evanston, Ill. — Mrs. Wm. S. Scott will erect a flat building, 41′ x 75′, with six apartments at Orrington Ave. and Clark St., after plans by Architect Myron Hunt; cost, $18,000.

Everett, Wash.—Chas. Bebb, architect, of Seattle, will drawn plans for a theatre for the Everett Improvement Co.; cost, $50,000.

Faribault, Minn. — The State Board recommends the appropriation of $180,000 for the erection of a new building at the feeble-minded school.

Fitchburg, Mass. — The Sisters of Faithful Companions have had plans prepared for a convent to cost $75,900.

Hull, Mass.—A committee of the Catholic citizens has purchased the Nash estate at Stony Beach and it is proposed soon to erect a church on the property.

Indianapolis, Ind. — Vonnegut & Bohn have finished plans for a brick business building to be erected opposite the State-house for R. Kirschbaum; cost, $45,000.

C. A. Schroder will erect a business building at Pennsylvania and Maryland Sts., after plans drawn by Architect D. A. Bohlen & Sons. It will be a six-story and basement, 65′ x 108′, rough stone and gray brick building; cost, $60,000.

Ithaca, N. Y. — The Board of Trustees of Cornell University have awarded Driscoll Bros. the contract for building the new medical college on Cornell campus. The building will cost $125,000, and will be the prettiest on the campus. It will nearly complete the large quadrangle of university buildings.

Lemars, Ia. — The plans of Kinney & Detweiler, architects, Austin, Minn., have been adopted for the Plymouth County court-house. It will be two-story and basement, and will cost $75,000.

Lincoln, Neb.—The regents of the State university contemplate erecting a building for the department of physics, to cost $50,000.

Marion, Ind. — B. L. French is preparing plans for a three-story brick, stone and terra-cotta lodge building to be erected for the Lodge of Odd Fellows; cost, $30,000.

Milford, Mass. — At a special town meeting held recently $15,000 was appropriated to complete the town-hall building.

Milwaukee, Wis. — Architect O. C. Uehling has prepared plans for a brick machine shop, 50′ x 150′, to be erected for the William Bayley & Sons Co. on Greenbush St.; cost, $30,000.

Minneapolis, Minn.—L. A. Lamoreaux, architect, is preparing plans for rebuilding the building on the southeast corner of 7th and Nicollet Aves. The interior will be rearranged for a department-store. The entire front and side walls will be of buff cream brick. It is 55′ x 110′, and will be made five stories; cost, $25,000.

Muscatine, Ia. — The Masonic lodge contemplate erecting a masonic temple, 60′ x 140′, and six stories in height. The fifth and sixth floors will be used for lodge purposes and the stories beneath will be devoted to mercantile uses; cost, about $60,000.

Newport, R. I. — Mrs. John Nicholas Brown will erect a new building to the memory of her late husband, for the Emmanuel Episcopal Church.

Pawtucket, R. I. — Architects Sanders & Thornton have prepared plans for a handsome new church to be built on the present site of St. Paul's Church. It will be a stone structure built in architectural style of fifteenth century English Gothic.

Richmond, Va. — Geo. Arents, of New York City, is to build a large theatre, modern in every detail, near the Jefferson Hotel.

San Francisco, Cal. — Architect Bernard's revised plans for the projected University of California buildings have been accepted by the regents. They contemplate an expenditure of about $10,000,000.

Seattle, Wash.—Architects Thompson & Thompson have prepared plans for a three-story brick flat and store building, 60′ x 111′, to be erected at 1st and Virginia Sts.; cost, $20,000.

Sleepy Eye, Minn. — A. F. Gauger, architect, St. Paul, is preparing plans for a store to be erected here for M. M. Radl. It will be 25′ x 50′, two stories and basement pressed and ornamental brick and cut stone; cost, $8,000.

Spokane, Wash. — The Academy of Holy Names is completing arrangements for the erection of an $80,000 addition to the academy.

St. Paul, Minn. — Architect E. J. Donohue is preparing plans for a parochial residence to be erected for Rev. Fr. O'Neil, pastor of St. Michael's Church. It will be a two-story, 38′ x 42′, brick structure, with cut-stone trimmings; cost, $6,500.

Waterloo, Ia. — Kinney & Detweiler, architects, of Austin, Minn., furnished successful plans for the court-house and jail; cost, $110,000.

Ypsilanti, Mich. — E. C. Van Leyen, of Detroit, is preparing plans for a twelve-room school-house for the Board of Education.

ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS.

Athol, Mass. — Alterations to 2½-st'y fr. dwell., 24′ x 41½′, steam heat; $6,000; o., L. S. Starrett; a., H. M. Francis, Fitchburg.

Jersey City, N. J. — *Henderson and York Sts.*, alteration to bk. lodge-rooms; $10,000; o., United Elks; a., R. W. Sailer.

Millbrook, N. Y. — Alteration to 2½-st'y fr. dwell.; $15,000; o., Mrs. Miles Standish, 289 Fourth Ave., N. Y. City; a., Little & O'Connor, 18 W. 34th St.

New York, N. Y.—*Sixth Ave., Eighteenth and Nineteenth Sts.*, Siegel-Cooper building, gallery extended; $5,000; o., Siegel-Cooper Co.; a., De Lemos & Cordes, Fulton Building, Fulton & Nassau Sts.; b., Snare & Triest, 39 Cortlandt St.

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(*Alterations and Additions Continued.*)

Philadelphia, Pa. — *Race St., Nos.* 1026-28, third & fourth story addition to factory, 28′ x 164′; $7,600; o., H. E. & D. G. Yarnall; b., Joseph Bird.

Fourth St., nr. Lehigh Ave., remodel one-st'y building into five-st'y factory, 43′ x 206′; $40,000; o., Joseph H. Bromley; b., William Steele & Sons.

Torresdale, Pa. — *Grant Ave. and Bristol Pike*, interior alterations & two-st'y fr. addition, 17′ x 40′; $10,000; o., Mrs. Middleton; b., William F. Ingram; a., Joseph M. Huston.

APARTMENT-HOUSES.

Cambridge, Mass. — *Inman St., No.* 28, three-st'y fr. aparts., 52′ x 72′, hot water heat; $15,000; o. & b., Geo. Chaplin; a., C. H. Bartlett.

Chicago, Ill. — *Lake Ave., Nos.* 4167-73, three-st'y bk. apart., 86′ x 135′; $60,000; o., B. F. George; a., L. M. Mitchell; b., Leafgreen Bros., Chamber of Commerce Building.

Sheridan Drive, Nos. 1680-82, and *Windsor Ave., Nos.* 1407-9, 2 three-st'y bk. aparts., 54′ x 62′ & 49′ x 55′; $35,000; o., E. & B. A. Waller; a., Huehl & Schmid; b., A. J. Koch & Co., 2088 Lexington Ave.

Rokeby St., No. 1157, and *Dakin St., No.* 1455, three-st'y bk. apart., 50′ x 111′; $20,000; o., J. B. Waller; a., Huehl & Schmid; b., H. D. Moreland, Reaper Block.

Drexel Boulevard, Nos. 4640-42, four-st'y bk. apart., 44′ x 109′; $40,000; o., Charles E. Bartley; a., A. Foster; b., J. W. Snyder, 3818 Langley Ave.

New York, N. Y. — *E. One Hundred and Twenty-fourth St.*, nr. Broadway, 2 seven-st'y bk. & st. flats, 52′ x 90′; $40,000; o. & a., Jno. Caggiano, 508 W. 147th St.

E. Third St., Nos. 50-52, six-st'y & base. bk. flat, 37′ 6″ x 85′ 1″; $40,000; o., Nieberg Bros., 133 Crosby St.; a., M. Bernstein, 245 Broadway.

Westchester Ave., cor. Bergen Ave., five-st'y bk. flat, 94′ x 107′ x irregular; $65,000; o., Thomas D. Malcom, Melrose Ave. & 153d St.; a., Harry C. Howell, 138th St. & Brook Ave.

Yonkers, N. Y.—*Nepperham Ave., Nos.* 211-213, four-st'y bk. flat, 50′ x 64′; $20,000; o., Oliver Scott; a., Wm. F. Schuyler.

EDUCATIONAL.

Chicago, Ill. — *W. Harrison St., Nos.* 221-229, three-st'y bk. school, 74′ x 106′; $50,000; o., Board of Education; a., W. B. Mundie; b., August Krevis, 92 Evergreen St.

Normal Ave., Nos. 8019-29, two-st'y bk. school, 82′ x 181′; $90,000; o., Board of Education; a., W. B. Mundie; b., Alfred Anderson, 6945 Union Ave.

Union Ave., Nos. 10045-59, three-st'y bk. school, 81′ x 105′; $45,000; o., Board of Education; a., W. B. Mundie; b., John F. Muldoon, 4419 Vincennes Ave.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y. — 4½-st'y bk. & st. college building, 44′ x 226′; $100,000; o., Vassar College; b., Dodge & Devanney, Pittsfield, Mass.; a., Allen & Vance, Boston, Mass.

FACTORIES.

New York, N. Y. — *Eighty-second St.*, nr. Avenue B, three-st'y bk. factory & store, 81′ 6″ x 119′ 7″ & 130′ 5″; $100,000; o., Yorkville Independent Hygeia Ice Co., 981 Madison Ave.; a., Louis Brown, 41 Union Sq.

Philadelphia, Pa. — *Erie Ave., No.* 607, one-st'y bk. ice machine house, 20′ x 43′; $6,800; o., Albert Wolf; b., John Kramer's Sons.

Summerdale Station, P. & R. R. R., two-st'y bk. & yellow-pine finishing factory, 42′ x 370′; $35,200; o., Wolff Process Leather Co.; a., Stearns & Castor.

HOTELS.

New York, N. Y.—*Broadway, Nos.* 1266-1268, sixteen-st'y & base. bk. & st. hotel, 32′ x 75′ & 85′; $250,000; o., Mary L. George, 843 Garden St., Hoboken; a., H. J. Hardenburgh, 10 W. 23d St.

HOUSES.

Boston, Mass. — *Williams St., Nos.* 59-63, 3 bk. dwells., 19′ x 23′ x 55′, stoves; $18,000; o., Sarah Silberstein; b., M. & B. Silberstein; a., F. A. Norcross.

Kempton St., Nos. 21-31, 6 bk. dwells., 21′ x 47′, flat roofs, stoves; $40,000; o., a. & b., B. J. Connelly.

Sutherland Road, nr. Chestnut Hill Ave., bk. dwell., 40′ x 40′, flat roof, hot water; $12,000; o., a. & b., W. H. Andrews.

Bower St., nr. Humbolt Ave., 2 bk. dwells., 22′ x 50′, flat roofs, stoves; $14,000; o., John McWeeney; b., M. J. Gilmore; a., T. L. Connelly.

Waumbeck St., cor. Harold St., 2½-st'y fr. dwell., 30′ x 36′, pitch roof, furnace; $5,000; o., T. H. Shea; a., S. Rantin & Son.

Strathmore St., No. 114, 2½-st'y fr. dwell., 28′ x 36′ x 40′, pitch roof, furnace; $9,000; o., a. & b., Edw. L. Rogers.

Erie St., cor. Elmo St., 4 bk. dwells., 20′ x 43′; flat roofs, stoves; $25,000; o. & b., Geo. M. Fernald, a., E. R. Fernald.

St. Alphonsus St., nr. Allegheny St., fr. dwell., 27′ x 57′, pitch roof, furnace; $5,500; o., Catherine Nyland; a., S. Rantin & Son.

Newcastle Road, nr. Faneuil St., 2½-st'y fr. dwell., 26′ x 29′ x 40′, pitch roof, furnace; $6,000; o., Brooks Walker; b., P. R. Park; a., G. E. Parsons.

Wenham St., nr. Walk Hill St., 2½-st'y fr. dwell., 23′ x 40′ x 55′, pitch roof, furnace; $5,500; o., M. A. Haley; b., J. A. Haley; a., E. R. Chapman.

Kinross Road, No. 17, 2½-st'y fr. dwell., 24′ x 41′, pitch roof, furnace; $8,000; o., a. & b., Edward L. Rogers.

Dorchester Ave. and Mayfield St., 2 fr. dwells., 31′ x 54′, flat roof, hot water; $16,000; o., T. Casey; b., E. R. McLane; a., W. H. Smith.

Alpha Road, No. 9, 2½-st'y fr. dwell., 28′ x 36′, pitch roof, furnace; $5,000; o. & b., J. M. E. Morrill; a., Geo. L. Cook.

Falcon St., Nos. 61-65, 3 fr. dwells., 23′ x 51′, flat roofs, hot water; $15,000; o., a. & b., J. Q. A. Hanson and A. N. Rogers.

Chase St., Ward 20, 2½-st'y fr. dwell., 25′ x 45′, pitch roof, furnace; $5,500; o., Charlotte Powell; a., F. G. Powell.

Gold St., nr. B St., 2 fr. dwells., 25′ x 45′, stoves; $9,000; o., a. & b., Daly Bros.

Francis St., nr. Huntington Ave., 3 fr. dwells., 26′ x 60′, pitch roofs, furnaces; $20,000; o., a. & b., J. C. Spillane.

Center St., nr. Day St., fr. dwell., 25′ x 50′, flat roof, furnace; $4,500; o., John Caskil; a., S. Rantin & Son.

Armandine St., nr. Milton Ave., fr. dwell., 27′ x 55′, flat roof, furnace; $5,000; o., Mary Dowe; b., David Dowe; a., D. Campbell.

Brockton, Mass. — *Samuel Ave.*, two-st'y dwell., 40′ x 52′, furnace; $5,000; o., Fred R. French; b., C. H. Cross; a., T. M. Clark, Boston.

Brooklyn, N. Y. — *E. Fourteenth St.*, nr. Beverly Road, two-st'y & attic fr. dwell., 31′ 6″ x 50′, shingle roof, steam; $9,000; o., Dean Alvord; a., J. J. Petit.

Ditmas Ave., cor. E. 18th St., two-st'y & attic fr. dwell., 28′ x 48′, shingle roof, steam; $8,000; o., G. W. Egbert, 126 E. 19th St.; a., J. Martin, 48 Coney Island Ave.

Prospect Pl., nr. Kingston Ave., 10 three-st'y bk. dwells., 20′ x 48′, gravel roofs; $55,000; o., Eli H. Bishop, 647 Putnam Ave.; a., A. S. Hedman, 371 Fulton St.

Beverly Road, cor. E. 14th St., two-st'y & attic fr. dwell., 37′ 3″ x 45′, shingle roof, steam; $9,000; o., Dean Alvord, Albemarle Road & E. 15th St.; a., a., J. J. Petit, 186 Remsen St.

Church Ave., cor. E. 15th St., two-st'y & attic fr. dwell., 24′ x 34′, shingle roof; $7,000; o., Dean Alvord, Albemarle & Marlborough Roads; a., J. J. Petit, 186 Remsen St.

Chicago, Ill. — *Drexel Ave., Nos.* 5639-47, 5 two-st'y bk. dwells., 17′ x 60′; $25,000; o., P. F. Byrne; a., P. Hale; b., G. Tiemann, 825 W. 65th St.

Germantown, Pa. — *Leeman St.*, nr. Wissahickon St., 2½-st'y st. dwell., 31′ x 40′; $10,000; b., William F. Ingham; a., Joseph M. Huston.

Mt. Vernon, N. Y. — *Prospect and Claremont Aves.*, two 2½-st'y fr. dwells., 33′ x 50′; $20,000; o., George Hayes, 71 Eighth Ave., New York City; a., Frank Marion Wright, 503 Fifth Ave.

Newton, Mass. — *Hunnewell Ave.*, two-st'y dwell., 32′ x 32′, furnace; $6,000; o., W. O. Evans; b., E. N. Hutchins; a., Gay & Proctor.

Arlington St., two-st'y dwell., 36′ x 41′, furnace; $6,000; o., L. S. Hanson; b., Charles S. Hanson.

Rutherford, N. J. — *Ridge Road*, 2½-st'y fr. dwell.; $5,000; o., Jos. S. Jantzen; a., Hubert Dresser, 93 Nassau St.

Somerville, Mass. — *Benton Road and Gibbens St.*, two-st'y dwell., 28′ x 50′, pitch roof, furnace; $5,200; o., a. & b., Belding Bros.

Waterwitch Park, N. J. — *Highlands of the Navesink*, 2½-st'y fr. dwell.; $5,000; o., Mrs. C. Poillon; a., Charles Rich, 35 Nassau St.

Yonkers, N. Y. — *E. Seventeenth St.*, bet. Beverly

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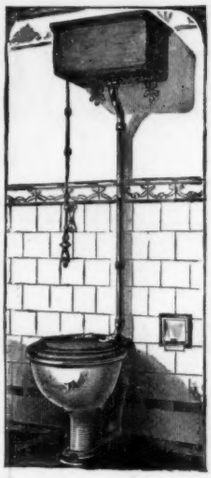

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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Houses Continued.)

Road & Avenue C, 2½-st'y fr. dwell., 36′ x 50′; $7,500; a., George Francis Morse, 141 Broadway, N. Y. City.

2½-st'y fr. dwell.; $10,000; o., Edmund E. Sinclair; a., T. W. Beale, 58 W. 57th St.

OFFICE BUILDINGS.

Philadelphia, Pa. — *Chestnut St., Nos.* 1110-1120, 2 eight st'y bk., iron & steel fireproof stores & office buildings, 39′ x 90′; $150,000; o., John Strafford.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Philadelphia, Pa. — *Twenty-third St.*, bet. Ranstead & Johnson Sts., three-st'y granite armory, 41′ x 93′; $40,000; o., First Troop City Cavalry; b., Thomas M. Seeds, Jr.

STORES.

Brockton, Mass. — *Pleasant St.*, three-st'y stores & aparts., 50′ x 100′, hot water; $30,000; o. & b., Wm. J. Packard; a., W. Newton.

East Orange, N. J. — *Prospect Pl.*, three-st'y bk. stores & flats, 45′ x 92′; $15,000; o., C. W. L. Roche, 35 Nassau St., N. Y. City; a., Rossiter & Wright, 95 Liberty St.

Jersey City, N. J. — *Irving St. and Summit Ave.*, three-st'y bk. store & dwell.; $12,000; o., Wm. Werner; a., Leonard Feinen, Jr.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Boston, Mass. — *Dudley St., No.* 197, bk. station, 40′ x 98′, flat roof, stoves; $9,000; o., Boston Pneumatic Transit Co.; b., C. A. Noyes & Co.; a., C. R. Beals.

Falmouth St., cor. Belvidere St., bk. station, 44′ x 80′, flat roof, stoves; $9,000; o., Boston Pneumatic Transit Co.; b., C. A. Noyes & Co.; a., C. R. Beals.

Stoughton St., Nos. 7-11, bk. station, 48′ x 76′, flat roof, stoves; $7,000; o., Boston Pneumatic Transit Co.; b., C. A. Noyes & Co.; a., C. R. Beals.

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Miscellaneous Continued.)

PROPOSALS.

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., December 15, 1900 Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 17th day of January, 1901, and then opened, for the new vault, Register's Office, Treasury Department Building, Washington, D. C., in accordance with drawing and specification, copies of which may be had at this office at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1305

CEMENT. [At Little Rock, Ark.]
Sealed proposals will be received at the U. S. Engineer office **until January 2d** for furnishing 11,000 barrels American Portland Cement. ROBERT McGREGOR, capt. engineers. 1305

SCHOOL-HOUSE. [At Cincinnati, O.]
Sealed bids will be received **December 31** for a school-building corner Ellen and Kilgour Sts. JACOB E. CORMANY, chmn. com. on bldgs. 1305

CHURCH. [At Kennan, Wis.]
Sealed proposals will be received by the German Lutheran Society **until January 15th**, for the erection of a church. AUGUST DAUGS, sec. bldg. com. 1306

PROPOSALS.

POLICE STATION. [At Cleveland, O.]
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the clerk of the board of control **until January 2d** for the construction of the proposed 9th precinct police station and patrol barn. M. F. BARRETT, director of police. 1305

COURT-HOUSE. [At Barron, Wis.]
Sealed bids will be received **until January 12** for the erection of a court-house. JOS. P. KOHL, chairman building committee. 1305

BUSINESS BLOCK. [At Jordan, Minn.]
Sealed proposals will be received **until January 1st** for the erection of a brick business block. C. H. CASEY. 1305

LIBRARY. [At Cheyenne, Wyo.]
Sealed proposals will be received **until December 27th** for the erection of a public library building. ROBERT C. MORRIS, sec. 1304

STOREHOUSE. [At Governor's Island, N. Y.]
Sealed proposals will be received **December 28, 1900**, for constructing storehouse, Governor's Island. S. R. JONES, Q. M. 1304

Treasury Department, Office Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., December 5, 1900. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 7th day of January, 1901, and then opened, for the plumbing and finish of the toilet-rooms for the U. S. Custom-house building at Portland, Oregon, in accordance with drawings and specification, which will be furnished at the discretion of the Supervising Architect at this office or at the office of the Superintendent of the building at Portland, Oregon. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1304

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., December 11, 1900. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 8th day of January, 1901, and then opened, for furnishing the hot air heating and ventilating apparatus, complete in place, for the U. S. Post-office, New Brighton, Pennsylvania, in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Superintendent, U. S. Post-office, New Brighton, Pennsylvania, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1304

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., December 11, 1900. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 9th day of January, 1901, and then opened, for furnishing the heating and ventilating apparatus complete in place, for the U. S. Post-office at Streator, Illinois, in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Superintendent at Streator, Ill., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1304

"The Georgian Period"

THIS publication, which now consists of six Parts, contains about one hundred pages of text, illustrated by some two hundred text-cuts, and two hundred and sixteen full-page plates, of which forty-three are gelatine or half-tone prints. It is in truth a work of superior excellence and great usefulness.

The matter already illustrated may in small part be classified thus:

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

City Hall, New York, N. Y.	Date 1803-12
Old State House, Boston, Mass.	" 1748
Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.	" 1755
Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.	" 1770
Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.	" 1729
Faneuil Hall, Boston, Mass.	" 1741

and others.

CHURCHES

King's Chapel, Boston, Mass.	Date 1749
Seventh-day Baptist Church, Newport, R. I.	" 1729
Christ Church, Alexandria, Va.	" 1767
Christ Church, Philadelphia, Pa.	" 1727
St. Paul's Chapel, New York, N. Y.	" 1764
Old South Church, Boston, Mass.	" 1729
First Church, Hingham, Mass.	" 1681
St. John's Chapel, New York, N. Y.	" 1803
First Congregational Church, Canandaigua, N. Y.	" 1812
St. Peter's P. E. Church, Philadelphia, Pa.	" 1758
Gloria Dei Church, Philadelphia, Pa.	" 1700

and others.

IMPORTANT HOUSES

Fairbanks House, Dedham, Mass.	Date 1636
Royall Mansion, Dedham, Mass.	" 1737
Philipse Manor House, Yonkers, N. Y.	" 1745
Tudor Place, Georgetown, D. C.	" 179-
Mappa House, Trenton, N. Y.	" 1809
Woodlawn, Va.	" 1799
Mount Vernon, Va.	" 1743

and others.

Incidentally there are shown special measured drawings or large views of the following features and details:

Porches and Doorways	36	Subjects
Staircases	13	"
Mantelpieces	68	"
Pulpits	6	"
Fanlights	60	"

In addition to the subjects enumerated above there is a large quantity of measured and detailed drawings of Cornices, Ironwork, Gateposts, Windows, Interior Finish, Ceiling Decoration, Capitals, etc., together with elevational and sectional views of entire buildings.

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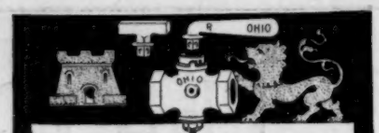

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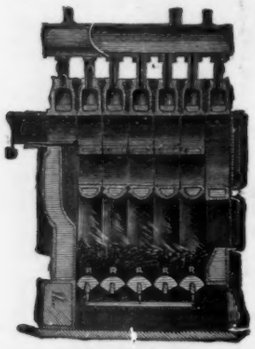

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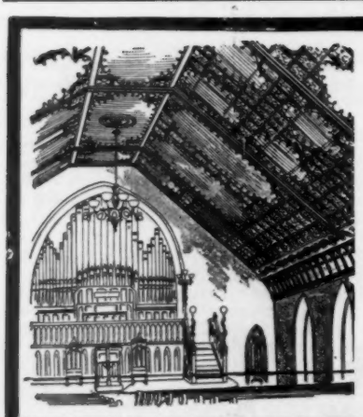

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