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SUMMARY:—

The Babcock Bill for the Repeal of the Duties on Iron.—A prolonged Discussion of such Repeal will be unfortunate for the Building Interests.—Why Investors should hesitate to build while the Matter is under Discussion.—French Statistics on the natural Increase of Land Values near Cities.—Death of the Electrician Gramme.—Danish Excavations at Larissa, near Smyrna.—Entrance Examinations for the Ecole des Beaux-Arts.—The civilized Industries of Manila.	57
LETTER FROM CHICAGO.	59
ARGUMENT AGAINST THE WESTMINSTER CHAMBERS BILL.	60
BOOKS AND PAPERS.	62

ILLUSTRATIONS:—

New York Savings Bank, Fourteenth Street and Eighth Ave., New York, N. Y.—House of J. B. Birdsall Esq., South Bend, Ind.—Main Front and Staircase: Illinois Theatre, Chicago, Ill.—Proscenium Boxes and Detail of the Foyer: Illinois Theatre, Chicago, Ill.—Proscenium and the Foyer: Illinois Theatre, Chicago, Ill.	
First Church of Christ, Scientist, Grand Forks, North Dakota.—Courtyard Entrance, No. 112 Avenue De Malakoff, Paris, France.	
Additional: Madison-Avenue Front: Appellate Court-house, New York, N. Y.—House, No. 5 East 66th St., New York, N. Y.—Vestibule Door to the same House.—Sanctuary Finish: Star-of-the-Sea Church, Beverly, Mass.—Fountains of "Atlantic" and "Pacific": Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y.	63
COMMUNICATIONS:—	
Benjamin Silliman: A Correction.—A Matter of Condensation.	63
NOTES AND CLIPPINGS.	63

THE most important event of the week to the building-interests of the country is certainly the introduction of a bill into Congress by Mr. Babcock, of Wisconsin, one of the ablest Republican leaders, for the repeal of the duties on manufactured iron. If this had come from the other party, accompanied with demands for the blood of capitalists and the abolition of the courts, it would not have received any attention; but, as the proposition of the Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, it is a very different matter, and all accounts agree that it has been received with a warmth of approval from Republicans all over the country that even its author was hardly prepared for. The bill could not, even if Mr. Babcock desired it, receive consideration at this session, and it is understood that it will go over to the next Congress. As the next Congress is even more strongly Republican than the present one, it is evident that Mr. Babcock, who is far too politic to have introduced a bill without some hope of its success, must discern in his own party signs of a change of sentiment which is of great significance.

WE do not attempt to meddle in politics, and it is sufficient for us to point out that the introduction of the Babcock bill means, almost with certainty, stagnation in the building industries for another year, or until the measure, or something like it, is either passed by Congress, or rejected by a majority so large as to make its revival improbable for half a generation, at least. It is hardly necessary to point out that buildings are erected in this country, as a rule, as investments, their owners hoping to receive from them a moderate return on the money that they cost, and, usually, counting on the natural increase in the value of the land on which they stand to offset the loss by depreciation in the buildings themselves. In order to obtain a return on the investment, the buildings must be rented, and, in order to rent them, the owners must be able to offer them to tenants at a rent as low as that for which similar accommodations can be obtained in other buildings in the same neighborhood. To have his buildings vacant means, to the owner of real-estate, not only loss of income, but failure of means for paying taxes and, perhaps, mortgage interest also. Moreover, it is essential that, in case of need, the owner should be able to sell the property at about its cost, for it is evident that no one will put money at low interest into an investment without feeling that the principal is secure.

UPON these considerations depends the fact, on which we have so often insisted, that the prosperity of all building-interests depends on the price of materials, and that of the large-building interest, with which architects and material-men are chiefly concerned, on the price of iron. To show what we mean by an example, we will suppose that the owner of a well-situated city-lot is considering the improvement of it by the erection of a first-class mercantile building, in which he is able to invest one hundred thousand dollars. He desires, like most prudent owners of such property, to have his building fireproof, not only on account of the larger and more permanent rental which such a building commands, but because of its freedom from the rapid deterioration inevitable with wood-framed structures of the sort. The first step is, naturally, to study the conditions of the investment. Taking the average of fireproof mercantile buildings, it may be assumed, roughly, that the cost of the structural iron is about one-fourth of the whole. In an elaborately-finished office-building it would be a little less, while, in a store, with workrooms or storage-rooms over, it would be considerably more. Taking it, however, at one-fourth, the intelligent owner will not be long in discovering that the iron for his building, at present prices, will cost him from twelve to fifteen thousand dollars more than it would cost in London, or Paris, or Berlin, or than it would have cost in this country four or five years ago, in the interval between the dissolution of the old rolling-mill combination and the formation of the new one. Thinking of the Babcock bill, he will reflect that, if it should pass, foreign iron could probably be brought as ballast in grain or cotton steamers, and delivered in any of our great seaports, at the same price for which it is sold in London or Paris; while the American mills, which can produce structural iron more cheaply than any others in the world, would, naturally, sell at a still lower price than the foreigners, in order to keep what would still be the profitable home market. Assuming that the owner must get from his building a gross rental of ten per cent on the cost, in order to net five per cent, which would not be very far from the truth in the case of mercantile structures, he must receive from his building, if constructed with iron at present prices, from twelve to fifteen hundred dollars a year more than he would need if it should be constructed of duty-free iron, in order to net five per cent on his investment. This would be about equivalent to the taxes on the building, and his position, in comparison with a neighboring owner, who put off building until the passage of the Babcock bill, would be that of a man whose property was subject to tax, in comparison with one exempt from taxation. It is evident that the latter, supposing him to put up a building exactly similar to the other, could rent it for twelve or fifteen hundred dollars a year less, and yet derive from it the same net income as the man who built with iron at the high prices, and it would not be long before the latter would have to reduce his rents to the same scale as those of his rival, in order to keep his tenants. Assuming the outlay for running expenses, insurance and repairs to be the same in both cases, the man who built after the passage of the Babcock bill would therefore get five per cent net on his investment from the same gross rental which would pay his neighbor, who built with iron at present prices, from three-and-one-half to three-and-four-fifths per cent.

WHEN we consider that, in addition to this, the man who builds now, if he should wish, after the passage of the Babcock bill, to change his investment, or if his heirs should be obliged to dispose of the property to make division of the estate, would have to sell in competition with similar buildings constructed with cheap iron, and, in consequence, must submit to the loss of the twelve or fifteen thousand dollars excess of cost of the iron in it over its value at the time of selling, we need not be surprised if we find that large real-estate owners, who are, as a rule, the most intelligent as well as prudent class in the community, will, until the Babcock measure is disposed of, and the policy of the country in this respect definitely fixed, restrict their building-operations, as they have for so many years restricted them, to wooden constructions, or to alterations and repairs of immediate necessity; while architects, who suffer most of all, because they are less

concerned with these small transactions, are left to mourn the continuance of the stagnation which has long borne so hardly upon them, as well as upon millions of contractors, mechanics and material-men.

THERE is comfort for the owners of suburban real-estate in some statistics given in *La Construction Moderne* in regard to the advance of values of land in and about Paris. In 1830, one hundred and fifty years after the construction of the "Grands Boulevards," land on the Boulevard des Italiens, in the neighborhood of what was then the Théâtre des Italiens, was valued at not more than five and one-half francs per square foot, or about one dollar and ten cents. The same land is worth now from thirty-five to fifty-five dollars a foot. Between the Boulevard des Italiens and the Louvre was then a thickly-settled quarter, known as the Butte des Moulins, land in which was valued at about a dollar and seventy-five cents a foot. Since the Avenue de l'Opéra was cut through this territory, about twenty-five years ago, the value of the same land has risen to fifty-five or sixty dollars a foot. In 1848, land about the Arc de Triomphe brought less than one cent per square foot. It is now worth from ten to twenty dollars a foot. Land on what was called the Plaine Monceau was then sold for less than two cents a foot. It is now in demand for the mansions of rich bankers, and English and American residents, and brings readily fifteen dollars a foot. In the outskirts of Paris, the rise in values has been even more rapid. In 1896, the mansion and garden of the Duchesse du Maine, on the Rue de Vanves, in the southwestern corner of Paris, were sold for one hundred and two thousand dollars; two years later the property was resold for two hundred and twenty thousand. About 1848, the château and park of La Muette, at Passy, were sold by the State to Madame Erard for one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. The estimates of the present value of the property vary from three to five millions.

NATURALLY, rents have advanced in proportion to the rise in values of land. Under the First Empire, six hundred dollars a year would pay for a large and magnificent apartment, and few apartments in Paris would bring more; now there are many apartments, in and near the Champs-Élysées and the Monceau quarter, which find tenants at five or six thousand dollars a year, and even more. In Passy, which was then a pretty suburban village, comfortable houses, with gardens, rented, early in the century, for a hundred and fifty or sixty dollars a year. Now, Passy is a part of Paris, with quick communication by steamboats, railways, tram-cars and omnibuses, and the smallest detached house brings from eight hundred to twelve hundred dollars a year, while the most popular localities are being filled up with six-story apartment-houses. While these changes have been going on in the price of land, the cost of living has also risen, although not in the same degree. Bread costs now in Paris about twice as much as it did in 1800, and prices of meat have doubled, and even tripled. It is to be remembered, however, that the octroi tax on provisions adds greatly to their cost in Paris, and that the tax increases, perhaps, faster than the value of the goods on which it is imposed. Wages, however, have also risen, the average for building-workmen being now from one to two dollars a day, in place of the forty cents given in statistical works as the average at the beginning of the century.

THE death of the famous electrician and inventor Gramme should not pass without notice. This great man was originally a poor carpenter in a village in Belgium, not far from Liège. Having no one to take charge of his education, he took charge of it himself, and studied such books as he could get, at the same time that he found means to attend a course of lectures on science at Liège. He attracted the notice of the instructors in this course by his skill in drawing, and in making little models of machines, and the reputation so acquired brought him an engagement as model-maker in the Alliance electrical establishment in Paris. He was thirty-four years old when he was called to this position, and it was not until twelve years later that, after pursuing his studies with Ruhmkorff and Disdéri, he patented his first dynamo-electric machine. This might have been still nothing but a scientific curiosity if the poor workman had not been fortunate enough to meet with

M. Hippolyte Fontaine, who worked with him for more than thirty years, and enabled him to introduce the new apparatus immediately into practical use. He received from the French Government a special prize of twenty thousand francs for his discovery, besides the Volta prize of fifty thousand francs, and was honored in various ways by most civilized nations.

AN attempt is to be made, under the patronage of the King of Denmark, to excavate the ruins of the city of Larissa, in Asia Minor, not far from Smyrna. So far as we know, this is the first exploration regularly undertaken of a site the antiquity of which is probably far greater than that of Tiryns or Mycenæ. The student of ancient geography cannot fail to have noticed that there are many spots, scattered over Mesopotamia, Asia Minor, Greece and the Grecian islands, and even the Italian territory, which are marked with the name of Larissa. One or two of the Larissas were towns of some little importance in historical times, but of most of them nothing has ever been known except the name, which is said to have signified, in some language now long forgotten, a city, and, as we may suppose, designates the place where once stood a city, belonging to a race which then occupied all the middle portions of Europe and Asia, but which seems to have disappeared from the earth, leaving no trace of itself except a few local names. Whether this race was connected with the Etruscans, or the Pelasgians, or the builders of Stonehenge, or with any people known to history, no one can say, and, if the explorations at the site of one of their cities should prove fruitful, they are likely to be followed by the investigation of others.

THOSE American students of architecture who propose to apply for admission to the Paris School of Fine-Arts this year are reminded that the spring examinations begin April 13, and end April 23. Candidates must have their names registered at the office of the Secretary of the School between the first and the ninth of April, and must present themselves for examination with a certificate representing that they are qualified for the trial. The first examination is in architectural design; the second, which occupies two days, is in drawing and modelling; the third in mathematics and history, and the fourth in descriptive geometry. The autumn examinations, on the same subjects, and under the same conditions, will open October 12.

THE last *Bulletin* of the Department of Labor contains some curious statistics in regard to the industries of Manila. Since the American occupation, those who imagined the native of the Philippine Islands to be a naked savage, with jaws dripping with the juice of the betel-nut, who spent his time mainly in racing up and down the streets, slicing the passers-by with a "creese" of incredible sharpness, or gathering the heads of incautious persons, wherewith to adorn his hut, have found occasion to change their ideas to some extent; but we are inclined to think that, even now, most people in this country will be surprised to learn that there are, for example, twenty-nine silversmiths' establishments in the city of Manila, conducted by one hundred and seventeen persons, including masters and workmen, of whom only one is white, all the others being natives. Photography, again, which is an art little practised by savages, forms the occupation of ninety-nine inhabitants of Manila, ninety-one of whom are natives, while five are Chinese. Of the two hundred and fifty printers who supply the people of Manila with food for reflection, two hundred and forty-nine are natives; and the principal lithographing establishment in Manila, which is managed by a white man, employs two hundred and nineteen natives. Steel engraving is carried on in two establishments, exclusively by natives, and the only machine-shop in Manila is under a native manager, with twenty-two native workmen. Even millinery is almost entirely in the hands of the natives, forty-eight Malay women being employed in inventing creations of feathers and ribbon to adorn what we suppose we must call the dusky brows of that part of the female population which wears anything on its head. Curiously enough, the Malays, owing, no doubt, to an inborn inclination to use edged-tools in carving their neighbors, which is only repressed by the presence of the American garrison, seem to avoid the carpenter's trade, all the carpenters in Manila, without exception, being Chinese, as are also all the manufacturers of furniture, both masters and men.



THE ILLINOIS THEATRE.

IN the last letter it was intimated that the subject of our new Illinois Theatre would be taken up somewhat in detail, as nothing here, nor has such a wave of indiscriminate

in theatrical architecture since the erection of the Auditorium has created such a stir, admiration swept over the community. This theatre is, no doubt, an event in the theatrical world, for, erected by two prominent managers, Messrs. Hyman and Davis, the greatest of care has been given, not only to the comfort of the patrons but also to the requirements of the actors. The exterior of the building makes a pleasing façade, and in its manner of construction gives one the impression of substantial honesty. It is somewhat Italian Renaissance in feeling, though no period or style has been strictly adhered to throughout the entire building. Situated, as it is, with an alley on either side, which slightly removes it from the adjoining buildings, the low façade makes its best impression on one. If one were to make criticisms, the most important would be that a material improvement in effect would be gained by considerably lowering the attic story or increasing the height of the second one. This is especially noticeable in the evening, when the lights on the façade bring into prominence the band-courses.

A secondary and, perhaps, less important criticism is the almost entire absence of any ornamentation around the entrance, which is usually considered the point especially adapted for studied artistic treatment. The material of the roof is of tile. In the second story a loggia relieves the blank effect of what might otherwise be found in this kind of a building. A spacious marquise of glass and metal extends from the building to the curb, covering the five central openings, which give access to the street. There are seven of these exits on the street side. This certainly gives a feeling of greater security as regard any fire-emergency in this theatre than one would have in any other theatre of its size in the city. Many smaller details in this

Jackson-Street front are worthy of note. The manner of exterior lighting is quite striking, and one particularly suited to this kind of a building, giving it a festal character in keeping with an edifice erected solely for entertainment. A row of torch-like lights rises above the loggia. The loggia itself is illuminated and globes of light are incorporated into the cornice of the marquise, while lanterns after Florentine models are placed across the lower story of the façade. The sidewalk across the entire width of the theatre is of marble mosaic, which would give an impression of sumptuousness not entirely realized in the actual interior of the theatre. In fact, the really charming impression which is made upon one at the start by the entrance, lobby and foyer does much to sustain the general enthusiasm for the rest of the house, which, so far as decoration and excellence of design go, does not excel several other places of amusement here in the city.

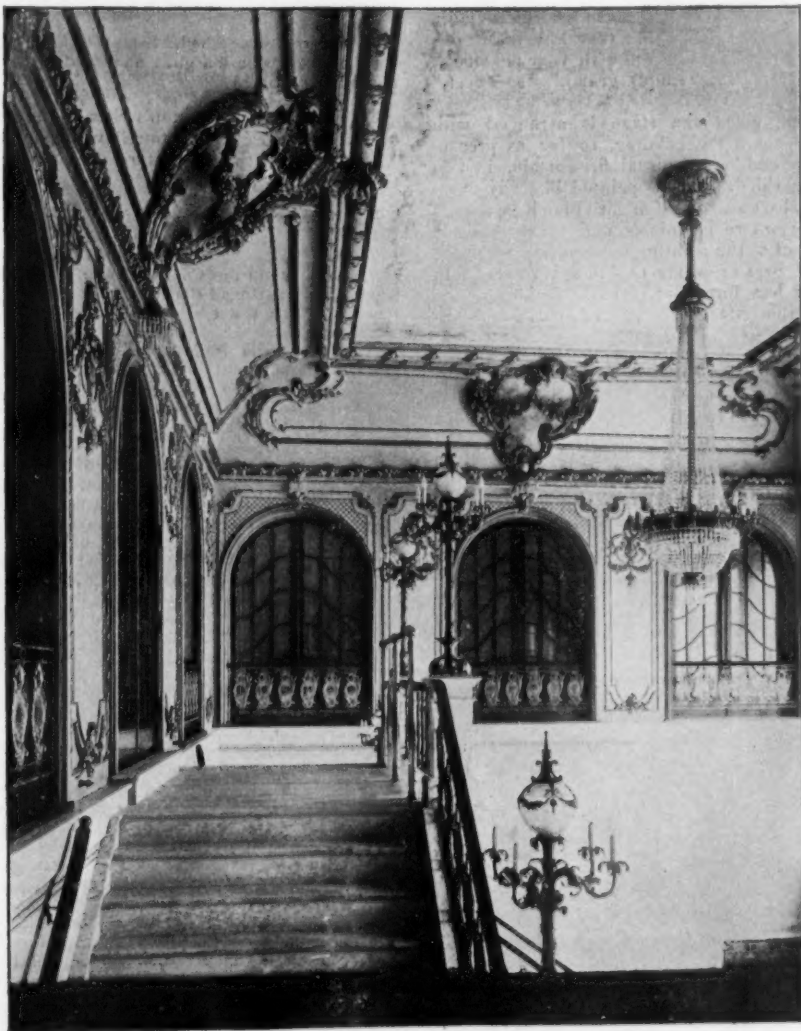


Proscenium Decoration.

to harmonize with the rest of the building or, in fact, with the ceiling above it, which is pronouncedly of some of the later Renaissance periods.

Directly from the lobby rise the stairs leading to the gallery. They are marble, with bronze balustrades, quite charming in design and color. The stairs rise from either side, meeting in a balcony over the entrance-doors, the exits from the gallery being on the landing. Here, as all through the building, the matter of lighting has been given special care and thought. Naturally, when much light is desired, as in the lobby and entrance, the lights are not shaded, but are extremely well placed, and their setting well studied, making an architectural feature of them rather than a mere object of necessity and use.

Nothing indicates more plainly the advance America is making in artistic feeling than the way in which artificial light is treated. Of course, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred one still sees the deadly, unscreened gas-jet or, worse still, electric-light globe, but when you come to the hundredth, what joy to find something refreshing, rather than murderous, to the eye, as well as to the sense artistic. In the foyer of the Illinois, where the



Upper Part of Entrance Lobby.

colors, like those of the rest of the house, are red and cream, the electroliers are in the form of well-designed little sconces. The sconces are placed on the white pilasters, where, with their small

red shades, they produce a pleasing effect of warmth and color. The foyer, though small, is very charming, the well-proportioned vaulted-ceiling adding much to the general effect.

Opening directly off of the foyer are both men's and women's parlors, check and toilet rooms. In the basement is the men's



Electric Lantern.

smoking-room, while off of it opens a small room representing a log-cabin interior, whose ornaments are Indian in character. At first one comes upon it with a shock and wonders why this should be found in the very heart of a building built in a style the farthest removed from simplicity. We have since been told that this is an affectionate tribute to early Chicago, to those days long prior to the time when society distorted itself in Crosby's Opera-house, or, still earlier even, when Tom Thumb or Minnie Warren charmed, or Signor Blitz mystified, the public in old Bryan's Hall.

Turning from the foyer and facing the stage, you will still continue to admire, very likely from

force of habit or from a desire to be in accord with your neighbors, from whom you hear the remarks, "simply grand," "so sweet," "dear," etc.

It is said that everything about the stage is arranged with the same care as elsewhere about the building, so far as precautions against fire are concerned. The usual fire-curtain, in this case of asbestos, has been provided. This is painted like any drop-curtain, this time with a rural scene, a quiet malarial landscape, such as can be found nearly everywhere in Illinois, and which is never without its charm. The effect of the painting is much marred by the introduction of a border of grasses, while this is again framed in another setting, of more or less formal and ornate design. On a rococo shield, introduced in the outer border, some of James Whitcomb Riley's lines are painted:—

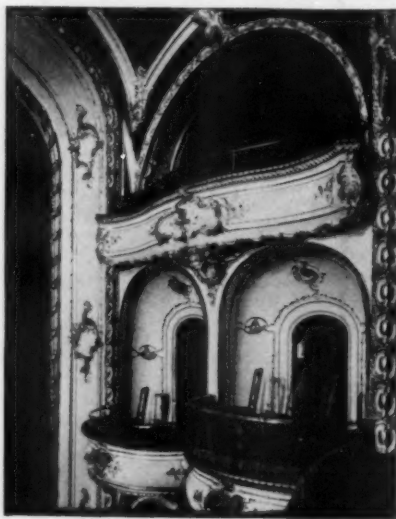
— "O Dreamer of the Days,
Murmurer of Roundelays,
All unsung of word or books,
Sing green fields and running brooks."

A tapestry curtain is further provided, as in many of the other theatres. This one at the Illinois bears the arms of the State.

Five boxes flank the stage on either side, the upper one being the most successful in design and individual character, and essentially in harmony with the balance of the work around the arch. The boxes are all in cream and gold, with the upholstery and curtains of red. Above the stage, within the great proscenium-arch, is a painting of either "Poetry" or "The Drama." It is not decorative enough to have any great carrying quality.

Glancing backward from the stage above the galleries there seems to be a poverty of ornamentation on the upper and side walls, contrasting unpleasantly with the decorative unrest around the stage.

The building is very enthusiastically received by those in the theatrical fraternity who have had any experience in it, and doubtless all the appointments are very perfect. From a strictly artistic standpoint the edifice is disappointing. It impresses one as a suc-



Upper Proscenium Boxes.

cessful sketch of what might, with more care and study, be a most charming creation. Michael Angelo was not far from right when he said, "genius, that means simply hard work." Certainly, one man may have stronger artistic feelings than another, greater talent, genius, if you will, in spite of Buonarrotti, but it is never safe to depend too much on them alone. Especially true is it in architecture that no idea is so good at first that it does not need careful thought and study to bring it to a perfect or successful completion.

ARGUMENT AGAINST THE WESTMINSTER CHAMBERS BILL.

H. 658, H. 781, AND S. 172.

WE give below an abstract of the arguments of those who believe that the letter of the statute should be enforced against the Westminster Chambers building.

If Henry B. Williams, Dwight M. Clapp, Charles F. Ayer, Woodbury & Leighton and the other owners of the Westminster Chambers are innocent of all intent to break the law; if the damage to the public is slight; and if the expense of making the building conform with the law is out of proportion to the damage done, then the Supreme Judicial Court in the suit now pending will not issue a mandatory injunction compelling the owners to take off the extra six feet, and they do not need relief from the Legislature.

[169 Mass. 492, *Harrington vs. McCarthy*.]
[167 Mass. 561, *Methodist Episcopal Society vs. Akor*.]
[159 Mass. 307, *Lynch vs. Union Inst. for Savings*, page 308. Good discussion.]
[155 Mass. 188, *Starkie vs. Richmond*, page 595. Good discussion.]
[154 Mass. 210, *Brande vs. Gull*.]
[156 Mass. 496, *Jackson vs. Stevenson*.]
[64 N. H. 572, *Hunter vs. Carroll*.]
[4 DeGex, *Jones & Smith, 286, Law vs. Innes, Lord Chancellor Westbury*.]
[32 Law Journal Chancery 601, *Jacomb vs. Knight*.]

The above is a corollary of the general proposition that since a mandatory injunction is an extraordinary remedy, it is left to the sound discretion of the presiding judge, who will not grant it if it will operate inequitably or oppressively, but only when substantial justice requires it.

This is well established. See previous authorities and any text-book. (The case has been argued and the full bench may bring in its decision at any time.)

If Woodbury & Leighton's view of the case is correct, then this action by the Legislature to relieve them is unnecessary.

Furthermore, the Legislature cannot with propriety interfere with the administration of justice by the courts.

(a) "A judicial finding of facts in a past case is not a legislative function." Cooley, 6th ed., page 112.

(b) It violates the spirit, if not the letter, of Art. XXX of the declaration of rights in the Constitution of Massachusetts, which says "the legislative department shall never exercise the executive and judicial powers . . . to the end that it may be a government of laws and not of men."

(c) The Legislature is not properly constituted for the investigation of facts in a past particular case.

(1) Their number is too large.
(2) There is no one to enforce the rules of evidence.
(3) There are no rules for the exclusion of immaterial, improper and prejudicial evidence.

(4) The representatives when acting in the capacity of witnesses are not under oath, and therefore can not be called to account.

(5) A preponderance of the evidence, and not evidence which proves beyond a reasonable doubt, may convict in a criminal case.

(6) It simply adds another court of appeal and delays justice.

(7) There is no way of summoning witnesses before committees unless by special action of both branches.

The above is true whether Woodbury & Leighton and the other owners are innocent or not, but the evidence proves beyond a reasonable doubt that they acted wilfully and defiantly.

(1) The mere fact that they come to the Legislature shows that they are not innocent, for if they are, they need not be afraid of the decree of the Supreme Court.

(2) They broke the law of 1897, Chapter 379 (70-foot Park Law) and then they broke the law of 1898 (the 90-foot law), and the presumption is that they intended to do what they actually did do.

(3) They were warned by the proper authorities and public movements that they were contemplating a violation of law.

(a) There was popular remonstrance by adjacent owners, newspapers and public-spirited men as soon as it was known that the plans were drawn. A letter from the Westminster Construction Company, dated September 23, 1897, is an *indictum* of previous remonstrance. (A letter to a member of Trinity Church, offering to sell out for \$1,085,000, and assuring him a seven-story building would net him 8 to 10 per cent.)

(b) The bill, which became the law of 1898, Chapter 452 (90-foot law), was introduced before the foundations were completed, January 14, 1898.

(c) The hearings on this bill, February 10, 17 and 21, 1898, were attended by the owners of the Westminster, and Woodbury & Leighton were represented by able counsel, who succeeded in having the bill changed from 80 feet to 90 feet in their interest.

(d) On January 29, 1898, when the foundations were hardly completed (if quite), the City Park Commission wrote a letter to Woodbury & Leighton, warning them that the Park Acts of 1896, Chapter 313, and 1897, Chapter 379 (70 feet), applied to their building, and that their plans contemplated a violation of them.

(e) March 29, 1898, the "City Law Officers," obviously of the same opinion, brought a bill in equity to restrain Woodbury & Leighton and the other owners from building above 70 feet, and in lieu of a temporary injunction, they promised, by their attorney, not to build higher than 70 feet until the Legislature had taken final action, which it did May 23, 1898, when it passed a 90-foot law, Chapter 452.

(f) The agreement was hardly made before it was broken. When Mayor Quincy's attention was called to it he refused to believe it, so monstrous was it, until their counsel telephoned him it was true.

(g) On July 25th or after, they began to break the new law by carrying the framework above 90 feet; on this same day the City of Boston brought a suit against them to restrain the violation of 1898 Act (90 foot).

(h) Fresh remonstrances resulted in several hearings before the Attorney-General, who, on September 17, 1898, allowed an information to be filed in his name to restrain them from going above 90 feet.

(i) But long before this and long before they began to build above 90 feet, to wit, on July 16, 1898, they were warned by the City Park Commission, a second time, this time as to the 90-foot law. Plans had been submitted to the Park Commission and referred to the City Consulting-architect, Prof. F. W. Chandler, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who on July 14 wrote the Park Commission that the plans contemplated a violation of law. He accompanied his letter with sketches, showing the changes necessary to make the building conform with the law, which he said did not mar the beauty of the original design. The Park Commission, acting on his advice, forwarded the sketches to Woodbury & Leighton (the letter was addressed to Henry B. Williams, Trustee), suggesting the changes required by Professor Chandler's sketches.

They paid no attention to this advice, and were acting contrary to it in less than two weeks.

(j) The Building Department of the city, by its District-inspector, John Currier, also remonstrated with them and filed a protest, but to no purpose.

(k) On August 19, 1898, when Professor Chandler was passing the building, he noticed that the building was going up above the 90 feet, and he called Mr. Woodbury's attention to the fact. Mr. Woodbury replied that it was going up to stay there.

(l) This is a second offense. See Attorney-General vs. Williams, 140 Mass. 329, where about the same pleas were made and overruled (see p. 335).

(m) The Governor, after consulting with the Attorney-General (who, on July 7, 26, and September 13, 1898, heard both parties on the question whether he would allow the use of his name for the case now before the Supreme Judicial Court), and after hearing both sides, decided that this was "a deliberate disregard" of the law, and vetoed the bill of last year on that ground.

(n) The Legislature of 1899 decided that they were not entitled to the consideration of the Legislature. (This is the third year the owners have petitioned the Legislature).

(o) The Mayor of Boston, who last year petitioned for their relief, has this year, after a hearing, decided not to put in a petition.

It is obvious, then, that Woodbury & Leighton, Henry B. Williams and the other owners have no ground for asking relief of the Legislature.

There is no reason for passing this Act in the interest of the City of Boston.

1. It will not relieve the city.

(a) The city will have to pay for any damage which the Act of 1898 did, whether the Legislature acts or not. The damage is done and the right of action has accrued, and cannot be taken away by this Legislature; in fact, the bill does not purport to do that.

(b) Under Section 4, which provides for loss of height, it has already been decided in another case (*Cole vs. City*) that there was no damage, and there is no reason to believe a jury would decide differently in this case.

(c) Under Section 3, which provides for damages on account of change in plans necessitated by the Act, the damage would be the same whether the Legislature acts or not, unless possibly the cost of the material in the six feet would make a difference, which would be slight.

(d) The cost of tearing down the six feet would not fall on the city, but on the owners, since it is the direct result of their own unlawful act.

(e) If the Acts of 1896 and 1897 (70 foot) applied to them, as the City Park Commission and the "City Law Officers" thought it did, they could get no special damages at all, because the Act of 1898, instead of damaging them, gave them 20 feet extra. The only question is whether the building is on Copley Square or on a street bordering on Copley Square; if it is, the 70-foot law applies.

(f) The city does not this year ask for any relief.

2. But even if it would relieve the City of Boston, it would not be wise for the Legislature to pass this Act.

(a) It would be sacrificing a principle and establishing a precedent to encourage law-breaking for the sake of a pecuniary consideration.

A similar, but much more deserving, case was thrown out by the Legislature of 1900. (House, 478, Eliza M. Newell.)

REBUTTAL.

If they say the "City Law Officers" advised them that the Act of 1898 was unconstitutional, the answer is:—

1. That the "City Law Officers" also said the Acts of 1896 and 1897 applied, so if they took the "City Law Officers" advice, they would have built it only 70 feet high.

2. The fact that a person takes Andrew J. Bailey's advice, or any other lawyer's advice, is no excuse for violating the law, especially when

the question is a simple one in elementary arithmetic—90 feet or 96½ feet.

3. Other city officers warned them that they were about to break the law.

4. The law was decided constitutional "unanimously."

5. No reputable lawyer would have given a contra-opinion, and it is doubtful if Mr. Bailey did.

6. Mr. Bailey probably advised them that if they broke the law, no one but the City of Boston could enforce it, and the city would not. Some consideration as to damages was probably the motive.

If they say the Park vote legalized the building proper as well as the ornament, the answer is that the Supreme Court decided that it did not.

[Attorney-General vs. Williams, 174 Mass. 476.]

If they say they thought it did, that is no excuse because:—

1. The vote was not passed until October 31, 1898, after the building was completed; just in time to be pleaded in the suits which had been brought against them.

2. The vote does not purport to approve more than the "ornament." The Park Commissioners have made statements which show that they knew that they had no jurisdiction over the building proper.

3. The Park Commission actually disapproved the building (letter of July 16, before referred to), not two weeks before they began to violate the law, and any "understanding" (if there was any) referred to in "agreed facts" (which were for the purposes of that trial only) must have been communicated to the owners of the building after the building was above 90 feet, i. e., after the violation.

4. No reasonable man could have construed it as an approval of the building proper.

If they say that Woodbury & Leighton were not originally interested as owners, the answer is:—

1. That they are responsible as actual constructors of the building.

2. That they were owners from the first and contemplated owning more.

(a) Woodbury was treasurer of the Westminster Construction Company, which was incorporated in Maine, July 9, 1897, eight days after the Westminster Trust agreement was signed. Leighton was a director. The Trust and the Construction Company were all a part of one scheme.

(b) The purpose to acquire interests in the building constructed is expressed in the certificate of incorporation.

If they say it will bankrupt them, the answer is that \$25,000, the cost of remodelling the roof, will not bankrupt men worth as much as these owners are, and that if it does, it is the result of their own unlawful act. If they had obeyed the law they would not have lost one cent. Moreover, the "Trust" pays dividends right along.

If they say it will hurt the appearance of Copley Square, the answer is that that is entirely for them to say, but that if they wish to, they can change it as Professor Chandler suggested in the first place. If they do this, we have Professor Chandler's word that it will look just as well as the original design. Another architect, whom he consulted, said the same. Or, they can have a front exactly like the present, provided only that the building proper behind the "sculptured ornament" shall not be over 90 feet in height.

If they say the original Act of 1898 is inequitable, the answer is that no Act was ever more equitable.

(a) It provided special damages for the owners of Westminster and general damages.

(b) It was passed in response to a popular demand; 3,000 petitioners, representing over \$75,000,000 worth of taxable property, were behind it, and their endeavor was to make it as equitable as possible.

(c) The Act would have been constitutional if no general damages had been provided for, as a police-regulation.

(d) If the 70 foot law was in force, it was a pure gift of 20 feet.

(e) They conceded the difference between 90 feet and 80 feet in the committee-room to Woodbury & Leighton and the other owners.

If they say that the permit of the Building Department of Boston gave them authority to build beyond 90 feet, the answer is that:—

(1) The Building Department did not have that authority because of the Acts of 1896 and 1897 (70 foot).

(2) If they did, it was exercised subject to the action of the Legislature.

(3) They did not purport to grant authority regardless of the Legislature, because the permit contained a clause that the permit was void if the statutes were violated.

(4) In this way they avoided passing on the law and gave notice that the burden of looking up the law was on the contractors and owners. This is the fixed policy of the Building Department, i. e., not to pass upon questions of this kind.

If they say, in spite of the fact that the City of Boston brought two suits against them to restrain them from violating the law, that the City Law Officers in private did approve their action in carrying on the construction of the building, this amounts to a fraudulent agreement to break the law, and far from being a plea in excuse, is a matter for investigation and punishment.

The principle at stake is well expressed in the Algonquin Club case: "It is of importance that architects and builders should understand that the Commonwealth has a right to insist that its rules and limitations must be observed." (153 Mass., page 454.)

(Mr. Pillsbury was on the other side then as Attorney-General, although his name does not appear in the case.)

REFERENCES TO STATUTES.

Acts of 1875, chap. 185.	Acts of 1896, chap. 313.
Acts of 1891, chap. 355.	Acts of 1897, chap. 379.
Acts of 1893, chap. 462.	Acts of 1898, chap. 452.
	Acts of 1899, chap. 457.

February, 1901.



THERE is no question we have been called on to answer more frequently than that put by those correspondents who seek to know what is the best architectural dictionary, and it has been a relief of late to be able to reply that a new one was in course of preparation under the editorship of Mr. Russell Sturgis, and that, in all probability, it would be more satisfactory than the "Dictionary of the Architectural Publication Society," until now the only dictionary of catholic range in the English language published since Nicholson's.

The first volume of this work,¹ which is to be comprised in three volumes, has just reached us, and we have hastened to give its four hundred or so pages the consideration they deserve, and the consequence is that the upper edge of the volume bristles with paper book-marks, some recalling attention to good points, and some pointing to slips of one kind or another, generally trivial. It is only natural that the number of these mnemonic guides for the reviewer should be greater than in the case of an ordinary book of equal bulk, for each page of a dictionary contains a number of separate, compact statements of fact, in some of which an error may appear, while each of the errors that appear on the same dictionary-page might possibly be the only error in the same number of entire books by the same author.

The making of dictionaries is no simple thing, and lexicographers are not born ready-made: they are fitted for their work only after a long and special training, and, when working alone, long years of labor are required before their work can be put to press. Coöperation can vastly lighten the labor and shorten the period of incubation, and if the body of coöperators is large and its members are kept in almost daily touch with their chief and with one another, as was the case in the preparation of the "Century Dictionary," the result is coherent, and there is no break in the interdependence of the several parts. Where, as in this case, a small number of assistants are employed, and these not brought into intimate association with one another, the responsibility of the editor-in-chief is greatly increased, and this particular dictionary rightfully bears the name of its editor on the covers as well as upon the title-page. This title-page, by the way, also bears what seems to us a rather questionable statement, and we would ask whether there really can be such a thing as a Biographical Dictionary of Architecture. Now, a biographical dictionary of architects is for some people a very useful thing to have, but it seems to us that in that serviceable dictionary of architectural terms which the profession has long been waiting for biographical notes are not needed, and largely uncared for, and as the biographical notes consume about twenty per cent of the space in this volume, it seems evident that the biographies in the entire work would, by themselves, have made a sufficiently large and very useful volume, while their presence amid the definitions of architectural and building words and terms is irritating, and causes the turning of unnecessary pages. Their presence, moreover, at once seems to translate the work from a dictionary into an encyclopædia, and these notes are not the only thing that has that effect, for throughout the entire volume there seems an uncertainty in the editor's mind as to whether he is preparing a dictionary or an encyclopædia. But to go back to the biographical notes, which we are very glad to have on any terms, although our preference would be to have them in a separate volume, or, if not that, then segregated under some general head, which could be avoided when searching for light on architectural terms proper, just as the histories of separate church fabrics have been segregated under the general heading, "Church." Mr. Edward R. Smith has done a most useful and important work in gathering, translating and condensing these tales of the life-work of architects who have passed on, but left enduring work behind them, and once more gives evidence of his understanding that his position as Curator of the Avery Architectural Library gives him an unrivalled chance of being useful to the architectural profession, and his willing determination to be as faithful a steward of his opportunities as man can be. Doubtless, careful scanning would reveal an error in date or spelling here or there, and some peculiarities of faddism or personal preference, but none more curious, we think, than that of indexing the sculptor of the statue of Cosimo de' Medici as "Jean de Bologne," instead of as "Giovanni di Bologna," or the bluff English "John of Bologna."

Lighting upon this piece of, perhaps accidental, Gallicism, which may be due merely to the fact that the note happened to be condensed from a French biography of the artist, led to an examination

of the degree in which French architectural terms have become incorporated into the common architectural phraseology of the day. Mr. Sturgis includes the entry of a good many French terms, some of which have practically been adopted by English architects and writers, simply because they are untranslatable, or because they can be done into English only by way of a cumbersome periphrasis. The inclusion of such words and phrases is desirable and necessary, but there have also been included many terms which there is no more reason for giving than any or all the other French architectural terms. Of the first class are such words as "arc formeret," "arc doubleau," "corps de logis," "dessus de porte," "chevet," "chevaux de frise," while in the second would fall "estrade," "bel étage," and "bois comprimé." And the same lack of real necessity applies to most of the few Italian and Spanish terms that are defined: their selection seems to have been a matter of sheer chance.

As a rule, the fact that the work is for English and American readers has been kept in mind, and the names of places, men and countries are generally given in their familiar English forms; but now and then a slip is made, and the place-name is given after the foreign manner. Speaking of slips and English reminds us that Mr. R. Clifton Sturgis, in his article on "England," is allowed several times to speak of the "Adams Brothers," forgetful of the fact that the "Adelphi Adam Brothers" abhorred, in their individual and collective capacity, the sibilant termination, so dear to Americans, as much as Professor Child did.

An architectural dictionary should be illustrated, or it should be written by men of such power of vivid description that illustrations are really not needed, a task difficult of accomplishment. This work is illustrated, and in its illustration lies its weakest point. In the first place, the illustrations are "conveyed" from many other publications — French, English, German, Italian, together with some half-tone cuts from nature, and it is only due to the well-known fact that architects of all nationalities convey their information to one another in a common style of outline-drawing that the general effect of these ready-made illustrations is not more unfortunate than it is. Fortunately, the greater part of them are treated in the style of half-rendering employed by Viollet-le-Duc, and so there is some degree of homogeneity in the illustrated portion of the work; but it is slight, and the seemingly needless intrusion of reductions of fully-rendered lithographs, engravings and old-style wood-cuts — needless, because the illustrations actually used do not illustrate the point better than any other drawing could — break up what little air "keeping" could possibly have been had, given this method of providing the illustrations. The mixing of half-tone cuts from nature with hand-made illustrations of any kind — always a dubious course to adopt — is here not so bad as it might be, since the half-tone work is restricted to the full-page plates. But this variety in style is not the most disagreeable characteristic of the illustrating of the book, which really seems not to have had the attention it should have had from one trained in the art of book-making, in so far as relates to the arrangement of the cuts upon the page with reference to the type-matter and to the other cuts. It looks as if, having gathered from various sources the originals of the desired illustrations, these originals, already of all sorts and sizes, were sent to the plate-maker with a general instruction to reduce the lot to, say, half-scale, and the result is that the cuts have come from his hands in all sorts of uneven sizes, as relates to the measure of the column, and, as a consequence, we have cuts needlessly wandering into the neighboring column by spaces running from a pica to an inch and a quarter. The inevitable result is that the pages have a ragged appearance that is inexpressibly displeasing to those who know what good book-making is, and it is all the more displeasing because absolutely unnecessary, for there is no single one of these overrunning cuts which could not have been successfully reduced to column-measure and still have been as clear and useful as they now are.

The few illustrations especially drawn for the book, mainly of a simple character, have not improved the appearance of things: thus we have an isometric diagram of a crib-timbering, unnecessarily large in scale, and lettered and figured in the style of the office-boy's first essay, and, again, we have a drawing of a bush-hammer which consumes four times as much space as it need: such as these being merely diagrammatic are perhaps excusable, but there are some pen-drawings so slovenly, that their acceptance by the publishers is inexplicable.

While the illustrations, however obtained, that have been provided are interesting and pertinent, the editor has not, it seems to us, kept sufficiently in mind that a dictionary is resorted to by the ignorant almost as much as by the instructed, and it would seem only probable that such an one would hope to find, say, under the heading "Capital," illustrations of the capitals that belong to each of the several styles, even if it should have imposed on the publishers the cost of making forty or fifty special cuts. Instead of such a series, the editor gives us a miscellaneous collection from his scrap-book which have no more bearing on his text than any other capitals of omitted styles that might have been used in their place. In short, the character of illustrations and their hit-or-miss adequacy give rise to the suspicion that, just as the editor seems to have been uncertain whether he were preparing an encyclopædia or a dictionary, so he was undecided whether each item should or should not be accompanied by an explanatory cut, and, if some should and some should not be, which items were important enough to demand, undeniably, their proper illumination. We feel very strongly that in a work of such importance as this, particularly in these days of cheap

¹ "A Dictionary of Architecture and Building." Biographical, Historical and Descriptive. By Russell Sturgis, A. M.; Ph. D.; F. A. I. A. and many Architects, Painters, Engineers and other expert Writers, American and Foreign. In three volumes. Vol. 1, A-E. New York: The Macmillan Co. 1901. Price, cloth, \$18; half-morocco, \$30.

illustrating, every item that could have been made more clear by a cut or a diagram should have had such illustration appended. To those who follow as a profession or who merely study architecture as amateurs more and better information can be given by a proper illustration than by the most verbose and painstaking description which is unillustrated. For this reason, one of the best dictionaries is Jules Adeline's little "*Lexique des Termes d'Art*," where almost every item is explained by a little thumb-nail sketch.

If the book is somewhat disappointing in the matter of its illustrations, and if the definitions do at times lack simplicity and directness of statement, these qualities being replaced by uncalled-for verbiage, the typographical character of the book and the general scheme of arrangement are admirable, though it is to be regretted that the matter of philology did not receive greater and more consistent attention, for we are too often left in doubt as to whether a given term is common, though happening to be unfamiliar to us, or whether it is in reality a term only used in some remote part of an English county. There appear to be remarkably few typographical errors, and compositors and proofreader alike deserve well of the purchaser. The matter of cross-referencing has been given careful attention, and we hope that the editor will not find he has fallen into the common error of referring to a later page for the explanation, and then, when he gets there, referring back to the earlier one. Just at present, while the work is incomplete, it is a little annoying to be referred for explanation to a later page that has not yet been published, but this annoyance will disappear with the completion of the work. The work is distinctly valuable and useful, and the reason that it has not these qualities in a greater degree lies largely in the fact that Mr. Sturgis is an essayist, not a lexicographer, and while some of his larger contributions to this "*Dictionary*" have something of the charm of his more extended essays, the feeling is, in many cases, strong upon us that fewer words would have made a better story.

ILLUSTRATIONS

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

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For description see Chicago letter, elsewhere in this issue.

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PROSCENIUM AND THE FOYER: ILLINOIS THEATRE, CHICAGO, ILL.

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COMMUNICATIONS

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

BENJAMIN SILLIMAN: A CORRECTION.

NEW YORK, N. Y., February 18, 1901.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT:—

Dear Sirs,—In the current issue of the *American Architect* mention is made of the death of Mr. Benjamin Silliman, architect.

One or two statements therein are misleading and not in strict accordance with the facts, and, while Mr. Silliman is dead, it seems but fair to make the record plain.

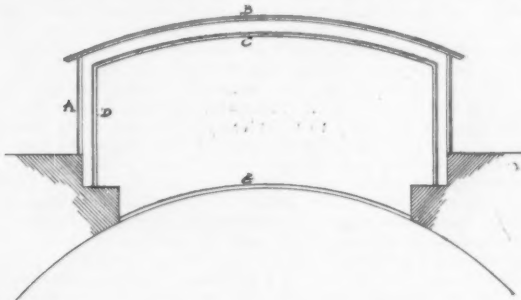
Mr. Silliman entered the office of Vaux, Withers & Radford, Architects and Engineers, when I was there as a student. He was never a member of that firm.

In the same office was Mr. James M. Farnsworth, and the firm of Silliman & Farnsworth designed and carried to completion the two buildings mentioned: the Morse Building and Temple Court, long before Vaux, Withers & Radford dissolved. Upon the dissolution of the former firm, viz., Silliman & Farnsworth, each established himself in business alone. I believe that Mr. Silliman built largely in Yonkers. Mr. Farnsworth is living and carried out the addition to the Standard Oil Building, N. Y. GEORGE MARTIN HUSS.

A MATTER OF CONDENSATION.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT:—

Dear Sirs,—A skylight has been built as per sketch, the outside, A-B, being built with T and L irons and rolled plate-glass one-fourth inch thick; the inside, C-D, of wood (ordinary sashes) with puttied



glasses. The bottom, E, forming apex of a ceiling, is also of wood and glass, puttied. The inside sash has been built to prevent condensation, but is not effective. Could you not give some information in your valuable paper to cure that evil? and oblige XX.

[It seems to us that this arrangement ought to be effective. Perhaps the water which condenses on the underside of the outer skylight, instead of escaping, makes its way through the inner sashes; or it is possible that relief might be found by making an opening in the ceiling, so as to admit warm air to the space between it and the skylight. —EDS. AMERICAN ARCHITECT.]

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS

RELATIVE CORROSION OF WROUGHT-IRON AND STEEL.—At the recent International Engineering Congress on methods of testing construction-materials, an address on the corrosion of iron and steel was delivered by H. M. Howe, the honorary-president. Mr. Howe, as the result of a long series of experiments, arrived at the following conclusions: First, that despite the common and widespread belief among engineers that soft steel corrodes much more rapidly than iron, there is really very little difference between the two in this respect, except where they are exposed to the action of salt-water. If the corrosion of wrought-iron be taken as 100, that of steel would be 114 in salt-water; in fresh-water, 94; and where the exposure is simply to the atmosphere, 103. In 3-per-cent nickel-steel the corrosion is about 80 per cent of that in wrought-iron; in 26-per-cent nickel-steel, about 30 per cent. Although the latter metal has an enormous advantage over wrought-iron, it cannot be called a non-corroding metal, but, rather, a slowly-corroding one. —*Scientific American*.

A LARGE PINE FOREST.—Arizona is supposed to be almost an unbroken desert, but in reality it has the largest unbroken pine forest in the United States, covering an area of over 8,000 square miles. This timber is usually found at an altitude of beneath 5,500 and 7,500 feet. The total quantity of pine-timber fit for sawing purposes within the boundaries of the Territory amounts to 10,000,000,000 feet, which can supply the needs of a populous State for more than a century. —*N. Y. Evening Post*.

THE OXFORD COPPER COMPANY'S CHIMNEY.—The tallest chimney on this continent is being erected at Constable Hook, Bayonne, N. J., whence come the smoke and gases of which the people of Staten Island, the Jersey Coast adjacent and navigators of the harbor have been complaining for the last five years. The stack is being put up by the Oxford Copper Company, whose plant adjoins that of the Standard Oil Company, to carry off the smoke and gases from the furnaces which have been the chief source of complaint. It is a costly undertaking, but the companies at Constable Hook have been hard pressed recently by strenuous protests against the nuisance arising from their furnaces. The supervisor of the harbor, Lieut.-Com. John C. Fremont, complained to Washington a few months ago of the smoke-clouds as dangerous to navigation, and the newly-elected congressman from Richmond, Nicholas Muller, pledged himself in his campaign to try to get Congress to do something to abate the annoyance, so the chimney is being built to head off possible trouble. It is not an easy task to build a tall chimney on the made-land at Constable Hook, but an expert chimney-construction company which has been in business in Europe for the last twenty-five years and has erected several thousand tall stacks over there has undertaken the job. It is, however, the biggest the concern has ever tackled. The Company's works are built in the middle of a swamp on filled-in land. To make the new chimney absolutely safe an excavation was made until hard gravel was struck, from fifteen to twenty feet below the level of the ground. Then, in this excavation, an area forty-five feet square was filled with piles driven as close to each other as they could be put and on the top of them a solid mass of concrete was laid to the level of the ground. The stack itself has a base of thirty feet square for an equal height. Above this point the chimney is round. It is to be built up to a total height of 360 feet. The diameter at the top will be ten feet. The weight of the stack is to be 20,000 tons and the cost of erecting it will be in the neighborhood of \$50,000. The builders have promised to complete it by February. The material used is brick, that at the base is being fire-proofed. — *New York Sun.*

THE ORDERS IN EARLY FRENCH RENAISSANCE.—In the first efforts of Renaissance building in France, the Classic orders were used in no very scholarly fashion; they were, however, it must be owned, handled and applied with a delightful sense of the picturesque, and if severity and simplicity are often wanting, an altogether surprising alertness of idea and fertility of resource are manifest on every hand. In the case of secular buildings the transition from the later Gothic was facilitated by the fact that square-headed openings prevailed already in that style, of which, too, the incontinence in ornament was acceptable to the exuberant spirit of the new art. The character of that ornament, however, was entirely changed; fantastic foreign arabesques took the place of the floral decoration which had been one of the glories of the French school. Meanwhile the love for aspiring forms lived on, and the tendency to complexity died hard. The wealth of sky-line produced by spires and pinnacles was perpetuated in high-pitched roofs, turrets, and tall-buttressed dormer-windows. The skyline of Chambord could have been conceived only by an architect having Gothic tradition in his blood. In other matters, too, we find the Gothic habit surviving. The external winding-staircase, for instance, was long preserved, and we may see on a dainty façade of the time of Francis I., the survival of the grouped shaft in a fanciful colonnette engaged on a face of a pilaster. But most interesting to observe is the tenacious struggle of the vertical line throughout French Renaissance architecture. "The orders," with their bold entablatures, did, it is true, compel some stress on horizontal lines, but their effect was at once balanced by an emphasized vertical grouping and uniting of the openings in the different storeys, and by projecting wings, towers and pavilions, which marked with perpendicular lines of shadow the elevation of the French buildings. — *The Architect.*

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT OF THE CHICAGO STRIKE.—The collapse of the Building Trades Council and the final settlement of the long-continued strike in the building trades are expected to result in a large increase of building in Chicago during the coming season. In making the settlement the terms granted by the contractors were as follows: 1. Saturday half-holiday. 2. Eight-hour day. 3. Forty-two and one-half cents an hour, and time-and-a-half for overtime. 4. Piece-work prohibited. 5. Non-union men not to work below the union wage-scale. 6. Union carpenters need not work with non-union carpenters. 7. Weekly pay-days. The carpenters agree to work on the same job with non-union men in other trades. This is a point which has been contested for years, the union men demanding that non-union men should not be employed in any capacity. The contractors have secured the following: 1. Union to withdraw from the Building Trades Council. 2. Sympathetic strike abolished. 3. All disputes settled by arbitration without stoppage of work. 4. Use of apprentices not prohibited. 5. No limitation on the amount of work to be done in a day, and no restriction of use of material or tools or of any manufactured material, except prison-made. 6. Foreman not to be subject to rules of his union while acting as foreman. — *N. Y. Evening Post.*

A STRANGE CAUSE OF FIRE.—Fire may be caused by a bottle of water standing harmlessly on a table. A correspondent writes to *Fire and Water*, showing how this may be the case: In my laboratory the other day I detected the odor of burning wood, and seeking the cause, noticed a tiny wreath of smoke rising from the counter. Setting aside a flask of water that stood close by, I sponged over the burning spot with a damp cloth. Shortly after I again detected the odor of burning wood, when, to my surprise, I discovered another burning spot on the table close to the water-flask. The flask was standing in the sunlight, thereby concentrating the rays to a focus on the top of the table, acting in this case as a burning-glass. A handful of highly-combustible material was thrown over the burning spot, catching fire almost immediately. I cite this instance merely as a warning to chem-

ists and apothecaries, who may not realize how easily a fire may be started in their store-rooms by the sun shining through bottles, flasks and carboys of liquid, converting them for the time being into burning-glasses of great power. I have in mind now the instance of a fire originating in a store-room from this cause.

REMOVING THE PARIS FORTIFICATIONS.—The Municipal Council of Paris have at length discussed the project of purchasing the ground occupied by the fortifications around the city, but without any satisfactory result. Some Members think that the land, when cleared, should be made over to the city gratuitously, in order that it might be converted into an open space which would improve the sanitary conditions required in so important a capital. There are others who are afraid that if the municipality do not promptly secure the ground they may be anticipated by land-companies, who will be more difficult to deal with than any ministry. M. Bouvard, the Director of the Services of Architecture, estimates the outlay to be from 230 to 240 millions of francs, whilst returns would amount to 108 millions. But in spite of the difference, he is in favor of making arrangements with the State. It was also said that Paris already possesses too large an area of vacant land. Eventually it was decided to enter into negotiations with the Government on a new basis, which apparently is the right of the city to obtain the ground without cost. — *The Architect.*

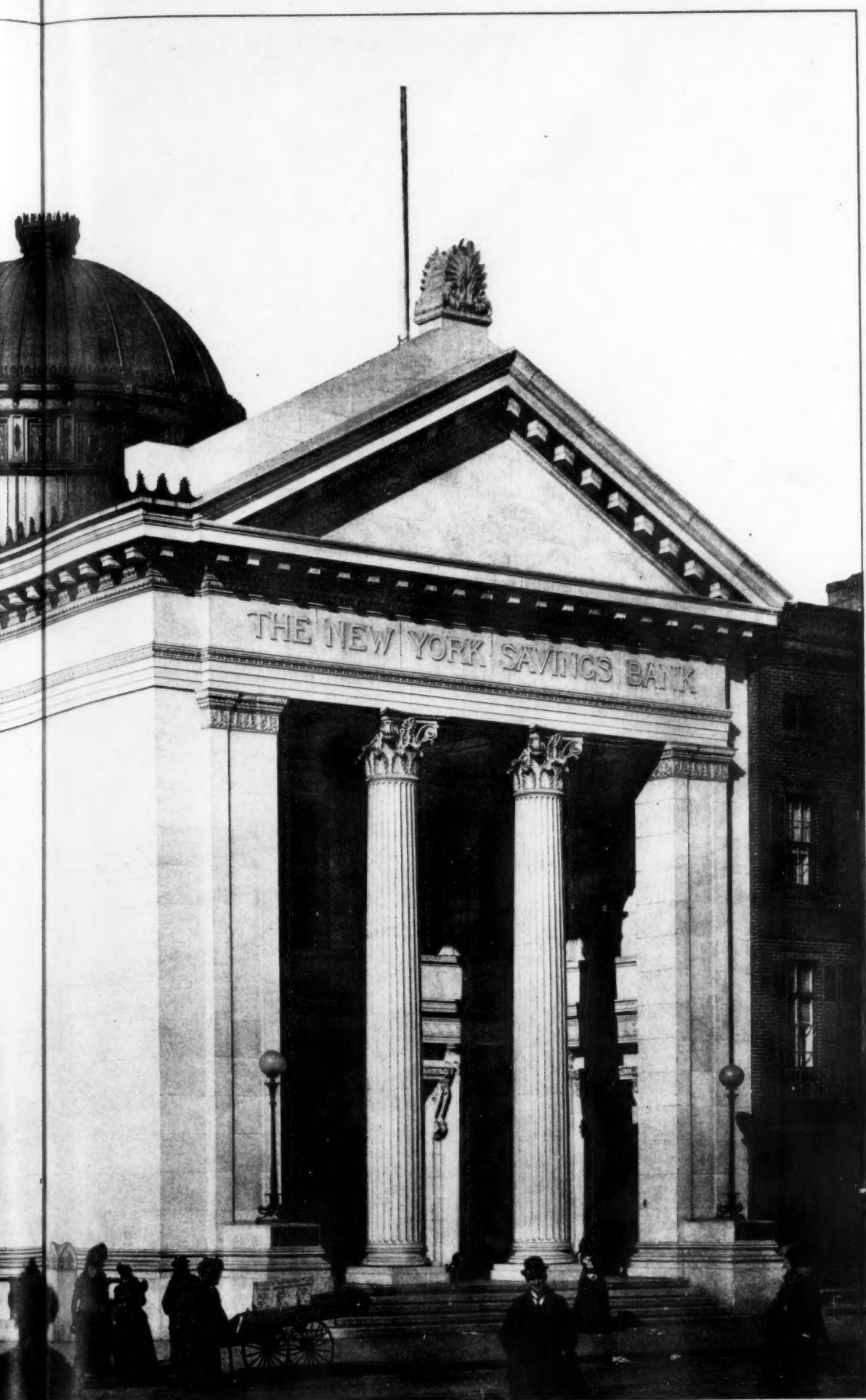
THE MARSEILLES COUNCIL OF LABOR.—Students of the questions constantly arising between capital and labor will watch with much interest the practical working of the new Council of Labor which has just been established by the French Government at Marseilles. This is an organization to consider grievances of various sorts affecting the entire population of employers or employés. The present legislation confers upon the Council merely advisory powers, leaving the right of settlement to the established authorities. The mission of the Council will be to give advice upon all questions bearing upon labor; to prepare reports at the request of the Minister of Commerce and Industry; to publish the current and normal rate of wages; to determine the current and normal length of the work-day; to seek means of preventing or terminating strikes or lockouts; to prepare reports upon the division of allowances; to investigate and report upon the execution of laws, decrees, and orders concerning labor, and modifications which might prove beneficial. The Council will be formed of three elements—(1) employers, (2) employed, (3) "prud'hommes." The last-named are members of "Conseil des Prud'hommes," a sort of arbitration-committee, consisting of employers and workmen in equal parts, which has existed in Marseilles from time immemorial. The new Council of Labor is divided into six sections as follows: (1) Wholesale alimentation, mechanical industries allied thereto, and chemical industries; (2) retail alimentation; (3) transportation and freight; (4) building, lumber, and iron trades; (5) textile industries; (6) mechanical arts. — *N. Y. Evening Post.*

A RUINED YORKSHIRE VILLAGE.—There is a striking (one might almost say mournful) account in the *Yorkshire Post*, in which it is stated that owing to subsidence caused by ironstone-mining the little village of Upleatham, in North Yorkshire, sequestered in a lovely valley between Saltburn and Guisborough, will soon be nothing but a memory. Upleatham Hall, one of the county seats of the Marquis of Zetland, is, and has for some time been, in ruins, and the hamlet itself, from which the famous mansion draws its name, is in process of demolition, and will shortly consist of nothing more than a church, a school-room or two and the vicarage. The vast tract of country known as Cleveland was formerly a great centre of agriculture, but since ironstone was discovered there in such abundance the cultivation of the soil has been largely subordinated to the exploitation of its mineral wealth, until some parts of the countryside no longer display those old-world charms which formerly delighted the heart of the antiquarian and the lover of nature. At present King Ironstone reigns supreme, agriculture taking a secondary place. It is these two industries—one comparatively new, the other as old as the hills around and about it—which are fighting for supremacy in Cleveland. One almost fears the result; but, then, this is a utilitarian age. Even now, though the valley it overlooks is spoilt by chimneys that send out puffs of steam like cannon among the kopjes, Upleatham still retains much of its pristine glory. The village lies on the side of the valley, almost hidden from view by trees. Saltburn and Marske-by-the-Sea are but a couple of miles farther down the dale. According to the census of 1861, Upleatham had a population of 521 souls; to-day it cannot boast of more than 150, if so many, and, to judge by present appearances, there will soon be no Upleatham at all. Though not the last of the buildings in the village to suffer, Upleatham Hall, which possesses many historic associations, is now a complete wreck. Here Lord and Lady Zetland would spend considerable part of the year, and entertain largely for the Stockton and Redcar race-meetings. For some time past, however, that has been impossible. The walls of the structure were found to be cracked, subsidences were only too palpable about the grounds, and so the mansion was quitted—forever. Since then workmen have been engaged in dismantling the historic building, and it now presents an appearance of almost abject desolation. There is still a fine stretch of park, with its thick Italian woodland; but what was once a classical country-house is now a ruin. The roof has gone, the windows are out, the interior is a woful mixture of plaster, stone and woodwork. Everywhere are heaps of big stones, lying ready to the hand of the mason, who may put them to use elsewhere. The wonderful ceilings, at one time such a feature of the hall, have shared in the wreckage. The gardens have been kept up, notwithstanding the uninhabited condition of the mansion, but now even the gardeners are under notice to leave, and some of the choicest plants and shrubs are being removed to the noble owner's other residences.



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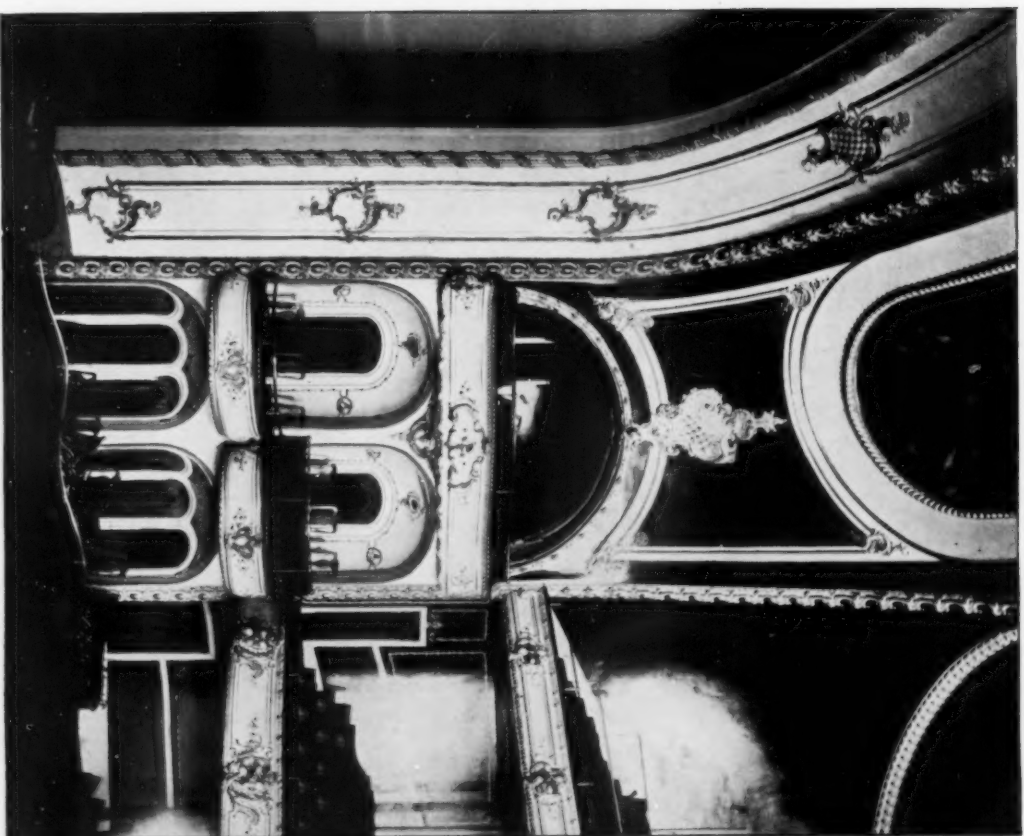
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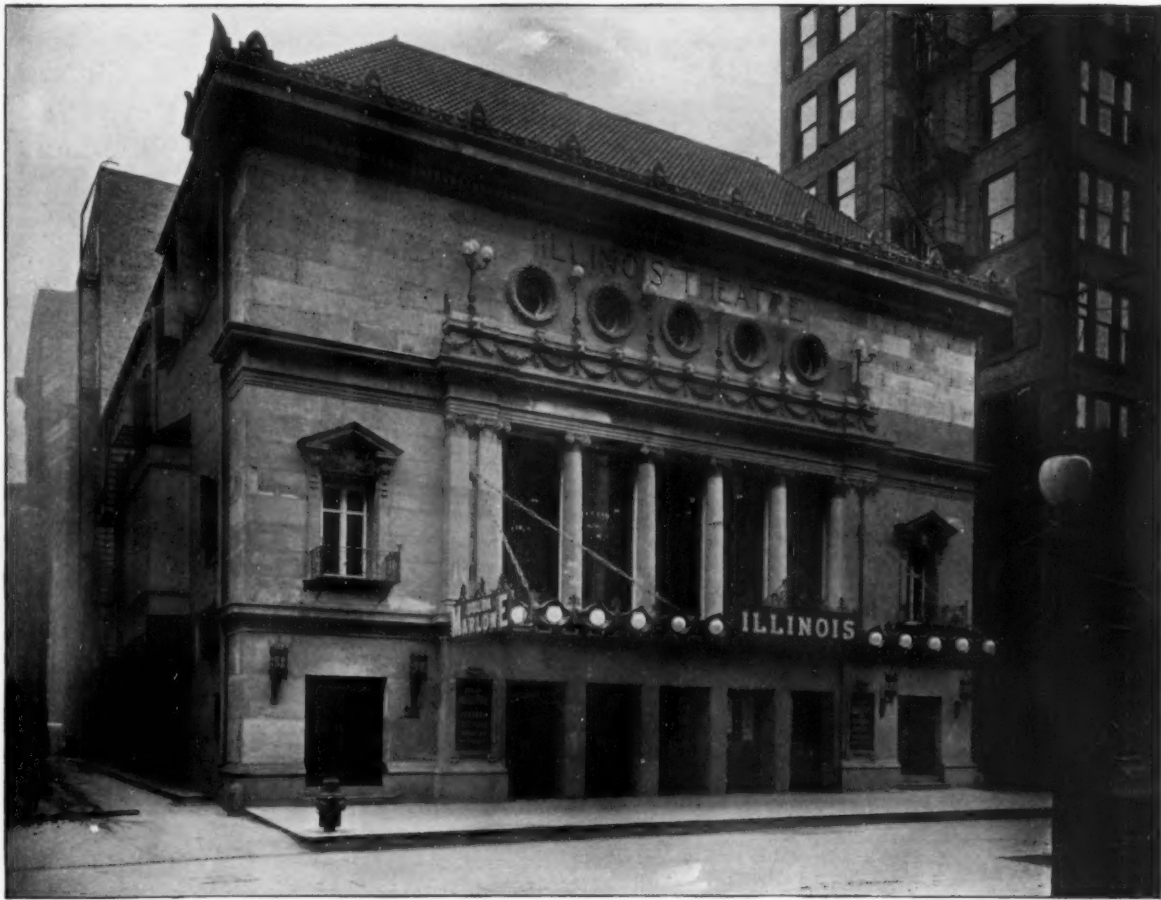
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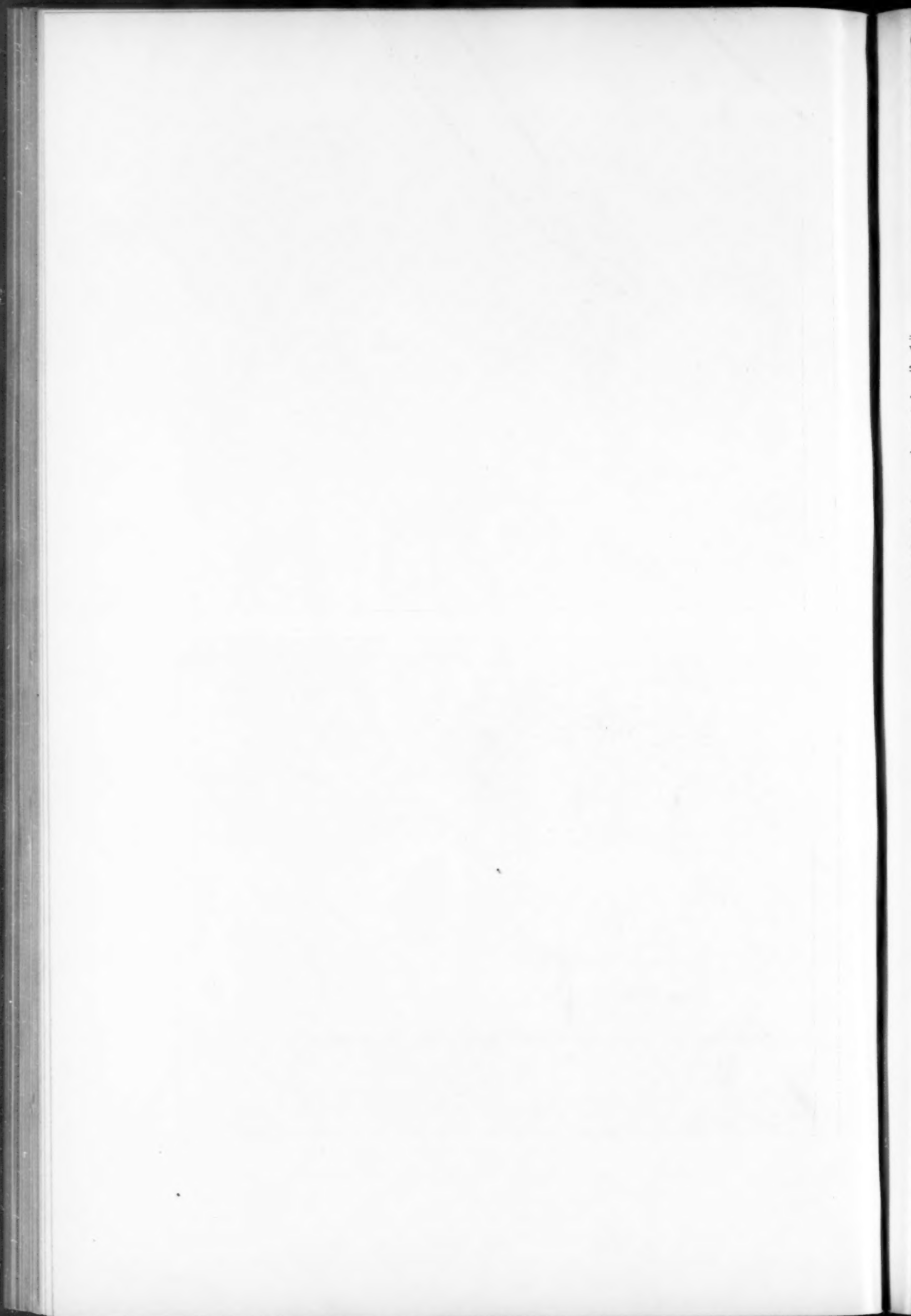


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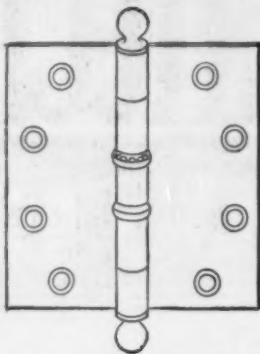
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Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" 1755
Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" 1770
Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" 1729
Faneuil Hall, Boston, Mass.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" 1741

and others.

CHURCHES

King's Chapel, Boston, Mass.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Date 1749
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St. John's Chapel, New York, N. Y.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" 1803
First Congregational Church, Canandaigua, N. Y.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" 1812
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Tudor Place, Georgetown, D. C.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" 179-
Mappa House, Trenton, N. Y.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	" 1809
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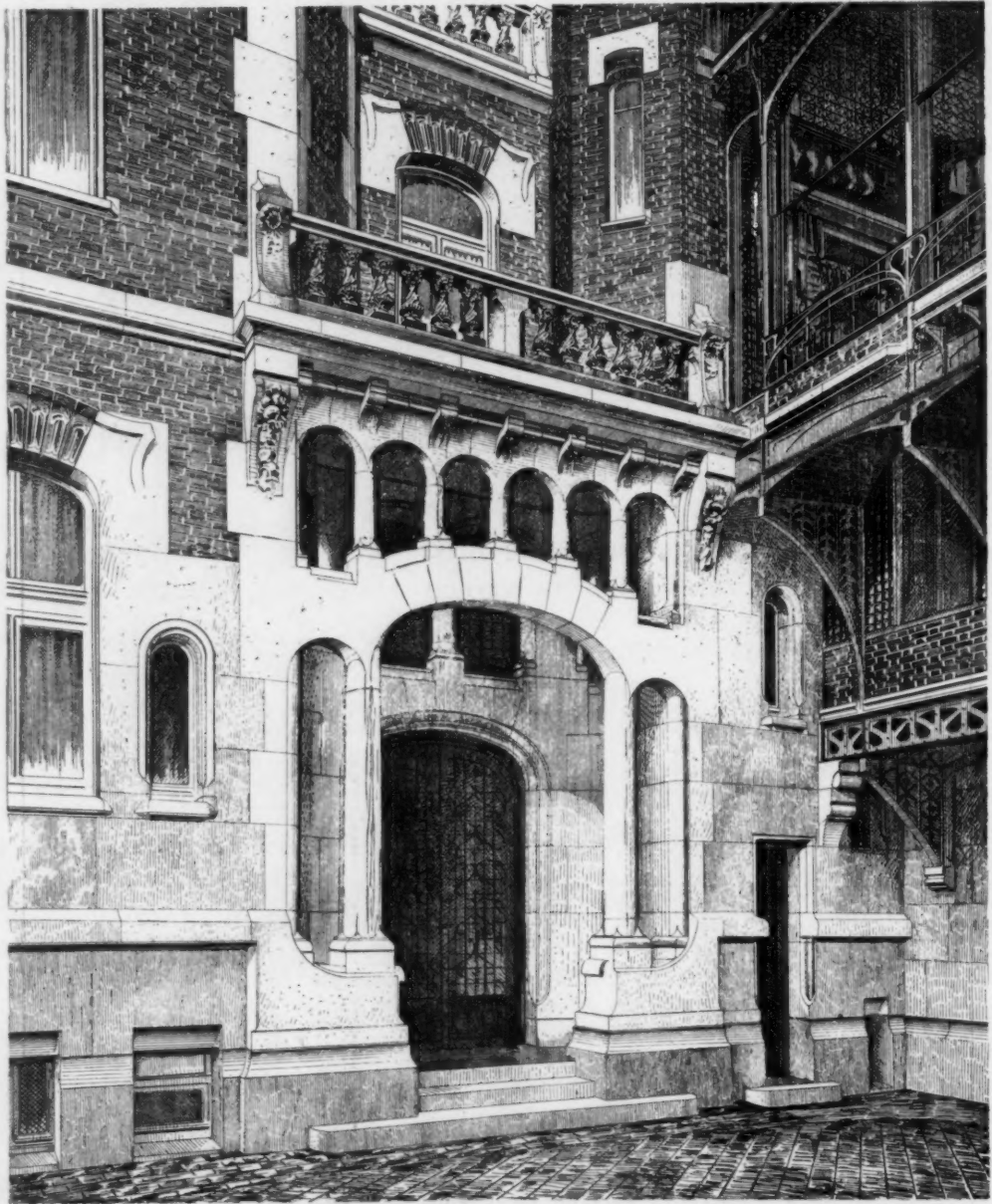
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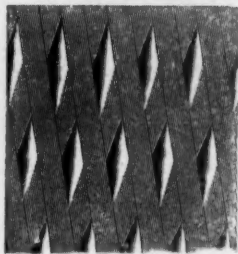
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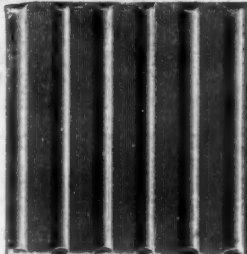
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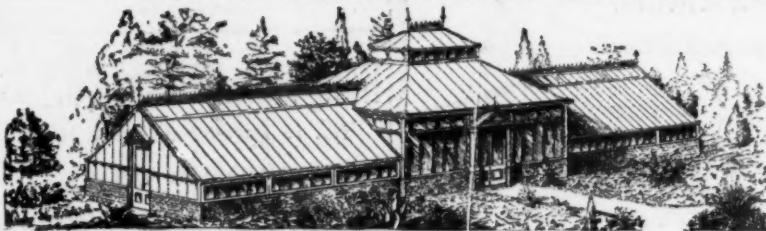
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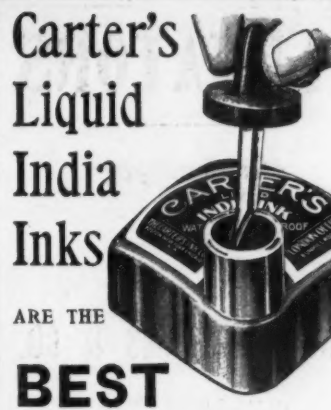
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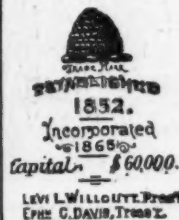
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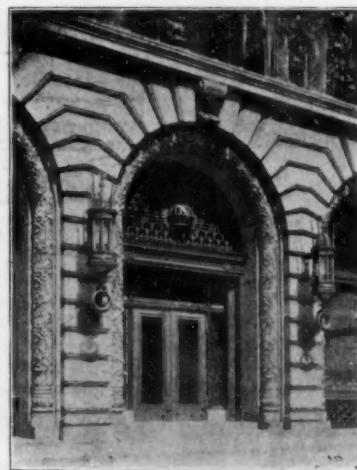
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ARCHITECT F. R. Comstock, now located at 124 W. 45th St., New York City, after the latter part of February will be located at new offices in Herrmann Building, 20 E. 42d St., New York City. 1313

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DESIGNER AND DRAUGHTSMAN.—Wanted, a first-class designer, pen-and-ink and watercolorist. Also a first-class all-round draughtsman. State experience, references and salary expected. J. & R. Carpenter, architect, Norfolk, Va. 1315

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DRAUGHTSMAN.—I need an all-round good draughtsman competent to take charge of office, work principally in churches and public buildings. R. H. Hunt, Chattanooga, Tenn. 1313

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665,507. VENTILATOR.—Joseph M. Carrico, Washington, D. C.
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665,603. DOOR CHECK AND CLOSER.—William K. Henry, New Britain, Conn.
665,631. SELF-CLOSING FAUCET.—William Duffus, Chicago, Ill.
665,667. BLIND-FASTENER.—Alonso J. Knowlton, Camden, Me.
665,673. HOT-AIR APPARATUS.—George B. Fraley, Philadelphia, Pa.
665,693. MITER-BOX.—Joseph Page, Pittsburgh, Pa.
665,718. BEAM.—Herbert J. Armstrong, Markdale, Can.

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.

Atkin, Minn.—It is reported that F. D. Orff, 616 Lumber Exchange, Minneapolis, has prepared plans for a \$35,000 two-story high school. It will have an assembly hall and be constructed of sand-moulded brick, with brownstone trimmings.

Atlantic City, N. J.—The First M. E. Society is to erect a \$35,000 edifice. Rev. E. R. Brungate, pastor.

The St. Nicholas Roman Catholic Society will erect a \$50,000 edifice after plans by E. F. Durang, of Philadelphia, Pa.

Calro, Ill.—Plans have been drawn for a factory for the Singer Sewing Machine Co.; cost, \$1,000,000.

Cambridge, Mass.—It is stated that a syndicate has been formed to build a \$300,000 hotel on Mass. Ave.

On the corner of Broadway and Ellery St., a brick apartment-house is to be erected; cost, \$90,000.

Chicago, Ill.—The National Lead Co. has had plans drawn and will erect a \$150,000 addition to its factory.

Sears, Roebuck & Co. contemplate erecting an immense warehouse on the corner of Fulton and Jefferson Sts. The building, when completed, will cost about \$300,000.

Cleveland, O.—It is said that the Union Club contemplate either remodelling their present building or erecting a new structure, to cost about \$700,000.

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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

Colorado Springs, Col.—The Methodist Society propose to erect a \$60,000 edifice in the near future.

Columbia, Mo.—It is stated that the Legislature has been asked to appropriate \$25,000 for a building for the Young Men's Christian Association, on condition that the association supply a site and add \$15,000 to the State's appropriation.

Covington, Ky.—It is stated that Boll & Taylor, 5th and Walnut Sts., Cincinnati, O., have prepared plans for a \$40,000 library to be built by this city.

Cripple Creek, Col.—A \$20,000 brick and stone jail for Teller County will be erected. Architect M. L. McBird, Victor.

Des Moines, Ia.—The congregation of the Grace M. E. Church contemplate the erection of a \$20,000 edifice. Rev. L. T. Guild, pastor.

Detroit, Mich.—W. D. Butterfield & Co. are preparing plans for a new church for the Preston M. E. Society, to be built at the corner of 23d and Lambie Sts.; estimated cost, \$12,000.

Louis Kamper has prepared plans for a double residence for Mrs. Kayser, corner Van Dyke and Congress Sts.; cost, \$10,000.

Joy & Barcroft have prepared plans for a six-story apartment-house, 70' x 120', to be erected corner 2d Ave. and Baggs St., for the International Construction Co. Chas. H. Lawrence, agent. Estimated cost, \$100,000.

S. C. Falkenburg is preparing plans for an apartment-house for M. Esper & Sons, to be located on Kirby Ave., near Cass Ave. It will be four stories 47' front by 102' deep; cost, \$40,000.

Falmouth Heights, Mass.—Chas. L. Hopsen will build a two and one-half story frame structure, 42' x 110', for a summer casino. Private plans.

Fenton, Mich.—It is reported that the Twentieth Century Portland Cement Co. has been incorporated with a capital of \$750,000, for the purpose of erecting a plant with a daily capacity of 1,000 barrels of cement.

Hammond, Ind.—A bill appropriating \$125,000 for a new post-office has passed through the Senate.

Laconia, N. H.—Chas. Brigham, Boston, is preparing plans for a two-story stone building, 64' x 64', for a public library to be erected here. J. T. Busiel, chairman of building committee.

Latrobe, Pa.—The People's National Bank will erect a four-story bank building costing \$25,000.

Lenox, Mass.—In the early spring R. W. Patterson will erect on the Doerr property, which he has recently purchased, a beautiful summer residence of gray stone.

Los Angeles, Cal.—It is reported that the Ancient Order of United Workmen will erect a \$70,000 building in this city.

Memphis, Tenn.—A four-story brick and stone building is to be erected at once for the Memphis Hospital Medical College Co.; estimated cost, \$100,000.

Milwaukee, Wis.—F. Volguth, Germania Building, has drawn plans for Christus Church to be erected on 18th and Greenfield Aves.; cost, \$23,000.

Newburyport, Mass.—A three-story lodge and theatre building will be erected by Quasacuncum Lodge, I. O. O. F.; cost, \$50,000.

New York, N. Y.—It is reported that the owners of the Manhattan Theatre building propose tearing down the present structure and erecting a large office-building on the site.

The improvements at Grace Church will, it is said, include a choir-house, intended as a home for the boys of the choir, costing \$43,000, a choir vestry and music room costing \$16,000, and a clergy house costing \$27,000.

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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

Three sites are under consideration for the erection, in this city, of the Actors' Home, the money for which has been subscribed.

The property now occupied by the House of Industry on 29th and 30th Sts., near Madison Ave., has been agreed upon as the site for the new Woman's Hotel. The whole operation, including cost of ground, building and furnishings, will involve \$800,000, the hotel affording desirable accommodations for self-supporting women in artistic, literary, educational and kindred pursuits.

The plans for the New York Public Library have been approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and \$2,850,000 appropriated.

The Board of Estimate has authorized a bond issue of \$3,500,000 for new school sites and buildings for the year 1901, divided among the several boroughs as follows: Manhattan and the Bronx, \$2,000,000; Brooklyn, \$1,200,000; Queens, \$500,000.

Mr. Henry L. Felt has purchased a lot on 74th St., near Columbus Ave., and will erect a modern apartment hotel to cost \$500,000. Architect, F. C. Browne, 143 W. 125th St.

Norristown, Pa.—Reports state that plans by Schermerhorn & Reinhold, Philadelphia, for the new \$150,000 court-house have been adopted, and work will begin this spring. The addition will be a partial duplicate of the present structure as to size, and will be constructed immediately in the rear, taking in the Preston property. It will be of marble. A dome will replace the clock tower and will surmount the centre of the whole structure.

Norwalk, O.—Reports state that a new company to be known as the Norwalk Steel Co. is about to erect a plant in this city to cost \$1,000,000. The main building will be of steel, 128' x 600', with 30 furnaces. B. C. Lauth, of Pittsburgh, Pa., is interested.

Oakland, Cal.—Plans have been prepared for a large brick and stone office-building, which will be erected on the corner of 14th and Franklin Sts. for Dengie & Henshaw, at a cost of \$40,000.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—A new station will be erected by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., in this city. It will cost \$45,000, and will be a two-story stone and terra-cotta structure.

Omaha, Neb.—The trustees of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary have decided to sell their present home at 9th and Harney Sts., and are seeking a new location for the erection of new buildings.

John McDonald, N. Y. Life Building, has prepared plans for a \$120,000 residence to be built by G. A. Joslyn at 39th and Davenport Sts.

Peoria, Ill.—Plans have been prepared by Architects Reeves & Baillie for a large school-house, which is estimated to cost about \$35,000.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Park Commission has accepted the bid of \$59,700 made by Thomas Cookerell for the building of a one-story brick and stone monkey house in Bronx Park. It will be the first of a group of buildings to be erected on Baird's Court and will be fireproof, with approved sanitary arrangements.

Press reports state that a stock company contemplate erecting a large seven-story brick and stone apartment-house at the corner of 10th and Clinton Sts. The cost of the structure is estimated at \$300,000. Plans for the building have been prepared by Architects Milligan & Webber.

W. F. Potts, Sons & Co. will build a seven-story warehouse at 1225 Cherry St. from plans by Louis C. Hickman.

Hewitt Bros. have completed plans for a nine-story store building to be erected at 1217 Market St. after the present structures are torn down and removed.

Sherman, Orem & Co. have been awarded the contract to build a six-story brick warehouse, 70' 6" x 140' 6" on the corner of Orianna and Vine Sts., at \$60,000. Keen & Mead, architects.

Plans have been submitted by local architects for extensive alterations to the Rittenhouse Club-house in Rittenhouse Sq. The cost will exceed \$50,000.

S. Gourley, Jr., is to build a \$20,000 brick school-house for the city on Brughurst St., below German-town Ave. It will be two stories high, 48' x 67'.

John J. Short & Bro. have completed negotiations for the purchase of the old First City Troop Armory, on 21st St., below Market, for \$50,000. They will pull down the structure and erect a stable, estimated to cost \$50,000. The new building will be four stories high, of brick, with terra-cotta trimmings, 70' x 200'.

Portland, Me.—Plans have been prepared by Architect F. A. Thompson for a manual training school to be erected on the corner of Casco and Cumberland Sts., at a cost of about \$15,000.

Princeton, N. J.—Allen & Vance, Boston, Mass., are preparing plans for a \$30,000 two and one-half story frame house to be built for a party here.

The designs for a new gymnasium building for the University, prepared by Howard & Cauldwell, of New York City, have been accepted and the foundation will probably be laid this fall. It is to be a two-story and basement structure with two wings, of graystone, with red tile roof, and will cost about \$200,000.

Providence, R. I.—It is said that an office and theatre building will be erected on the corner of Walker and Westminster Sts., by the Goodwin Land Co.; cost, \$600,000.

Reading, Mass.—An addition to cost about \$40,000 will be made to the plant of the Reading Rubber Co. The new factory will be constructed of brick and stone, 60' x 350'.

Rutland, Mass.—Report states that a \$110,000 addition will be built to the Massachusetts State Sanitarium.

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

Salem, Mass.—By the will of Nancy Cordwell Blake, of Boston, the Harmony Grove Cemetery will acquire the chapel which has so long been desired. After making a few bequests, the will gives the rest of the estate to Harmony Grove Cemetery for the building and maintenance in its grounds of a memorial chapel in memory of the testator's deceased son, George Harrison Blake. The cemetery will be benefited to the amount of some \$40,000.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—C. M. Neuhausen has completed preliminary plans for the new Catholic college building for the All Hallows College. The main building will be three stories and basement with a frontage of 260 feet; cost, \$300,000.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—Andrew Carnegie will give \$25,000 for the construction of a public library building here, on condition that the city shall contribute \$2,500 annually to maintain the same. The offer will be accepted.

South Duxbury, Mass.—Messrs. L. Boyer's Sons, of New York, owners of the Miles Standish House, have had plans prepared for extensive alterations to this summer hotel. Four stories will be added, giving fifty additional guest rooms.

Springfield, Ill.—It is stated that a bill has been introduced in the House appropriating \$126,000 for new buildings on the State fair grounds.

Springfield, Mass.—The need of a new high-school building and a new library building was discussed at the last meeting of the house committee of the Springfield Board of Trade.

Plans for the \$30,000 Convent of the Sacred Heart Church have been drawn by J. W. Donahue, Masonic Building.

A \$30,000, four-story apartment-house is to be erected after plans by F. R. Richmond, on the corner of Westminster and Bay Sts.

St. Louis, Mo.—The City Council has passed a bill giving the mayor and comptroller authority to purchase a site costing more than \$50,000, for new engine-house No. 6.

St. Paul, Minn.—Plans have been prepared by Charles R. Aldrich, Lumber Exchange, Minneapolis, for the new buildings to be built at the fair grounds for the Minnesota State Agricultural Society, for which the present legislature will be asked to appropriate \$100,000.

The parish of St. Joseph's R. C. Church will erect a \$75,000 edifice on Western and Dayton Aves. Rev. J. T. Harrison, pastor.

Suncook, N. H.—The trustees of Pembroke Academy have voted to purchase the building lot of the Solomon Whitehouse estate, and on it put up new buildings to replace those burned last June.

Trenton, N. J.—It is stated that the congregation of St. Joseph's Church, East Trenton, has decided to erect a \$50,000 edifice on Olden and St. Joe's Ave.

Washington, D. C.—A site immediately opposite and north of the Congressional Library is to be purchased and a building constructed thereon for the use of the Supreme Court of the United States and the Department of Justice.

Washington, Pa.—It is stated that the trustees of the W. & J. College have selected the site for their new library building. W. R. Thompson, of Pittsburgh, recently donated \$50,000 for this building. The plans are by Rutan & Russell, Tradesmen's Building, Pittsburgh.

Woonsocket, R. I.—A movement is on foot looking toward the erection of a group of public buildings on Clinton Flats, consisting of a post-office, city-hall and high school.

APARTMENT-HOUSES.

Chicago, Ill.—Fullerton and Racine Aves., three-sty' & base, bk. & st. apart., 41' x 100'; \$80,000; o. G. R. Gott, 91 La Salle St.; a. D. S. Pentecost, 185 Dearborn St.

Philadelphia, Pa.—S. Eleventh St., Nos. 103-105, four-sty' bk. & st. store & flats, 33' 6" x 50'; \$22,500; o. Sam'l Austin; b. Arthur H. Williams' Sons; a. Edward Hazlehurst.

EDUCATIONAL.

Mason City, Ia.—Two-sty' bk. & st. college building, 60' x 160', tile roof, steam; \$70,000; o. Memorial University; a. Smith & Gutterston.

HOTELS.

Baltimore, Md.—North Ave. and Charles St., nine-sty' bk. & st. iron hotel, 60' x 160'; \$150,000; o. Jas. L. Filion; a. M. W. Moore, 12 E. Lexington Ave.

HOUSES.

Boston, Mass.—Phipps Ave., nr. Mascoma St., Ward 20, 6 three-sty' bk. dwells, 23' x 53', flat roofs, furnaces; \$42,000; o. b. Louis Habelow, 53 Burrell St.

Mascoma St., nr. Phipps Ave., Ward 20, three-sty' bk. dwell, 23' x 53', flat roof, furnace; \$7,000; o. b. Louis Habelow; a. G. H. Smith.

Germans St., Nos. 58-62, Ward 10, 3 two-sty' bk. dwells, 24' x 60', flat roofs, steam; \$24,000; o. Henry L. Higgins et al.; a. J. R. Parker; b. J. Green, 53 State St.

Summer St., cor. E. Cottage St., Ward 20, 2 1/2-sty' fr. dwell, 29' x 48', pitch roof, furnace; \$6,000; o. Charlotte A. Powell; a. F. G. Powell, 102 State St.

Estey St., nr. Fisher Ave., Ward 19, two-sty' fr. dwell, 26' x 46', flat roof, stoves; \$5,500; o. a. & b. John P. Curley, 34 Fisher Ave.

Pleasant St., cor. Freeport St., Ward 20, 3 two-sty' fr. dwells, 22' x 50', flat roofs, stoves; \$15,000; o. Thos. Meany; a. & b. Howard Brown, 412 Dorchester Ave.

Brookline, Mass.—Centre St., 2 1/2-sty' fr. dwell, 45'

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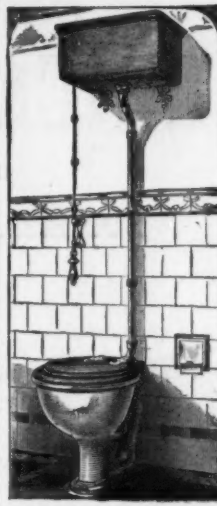
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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Houses Continued.)

x 58', pitch roof, furnace; \$15,000; o. Frank Hammer; b. J. Hackett Hall; a. Julius Schweinfurth, Boston.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Beach Forty-sixth St., nr. Surf Ave., two-sty' & attic fr. dwell, 41' x 96', shingle roof; \$10,000; o. Martha Simpson, 227 W. 38th St., N. Y.; a. Parfitt Bros., 26 Court St.

Sackman St., nr. Belmont Ave., three-sty' fr. store & dwell, 25' x 58'; \$6,000; o. Israel Siegelowitz, Belmont Ave. & Osborne St.; a. L. Dananeher, 92 Watkins St.

E. Fifteenth St., nr. Beverly Road, two-sty' & attic fr. dwell, 36' x 37', shingle roof; \$7,000; o. J. E. Watson, Albemarle Road & E. 19th St.; a. J. J. Petit, 186 Remsen St.

E. Twelfth St., nr. Avenue B, 2 two-sty' & attic fr. dwells, 26' x 42' 6", shingle roofs; \$10,000; o. W. R. Lusher, Beverly Road & E. 13th St.

Seventh Ave., cor. 85th St., two-sty' & attic fr. dwell, 26' x 46', shingle roof; \$5,500; o. Caroline J. F. Karlson, 78th St. & 3d Ave.; a. C. Schubert, 1832 Bath Ave.

Chauncey St., nr. Lewis St., 11 three-sty' bk. dwells, 19' x 20' x 45'; \$49,500; o. J. J. Reyer, 68 Raymond St.; a. C. Infanger, 90 Glen St.

E. Twenty-fourth St., nr. Foster Ave., two-sty' & attic fr. dwell, 31' x 38', shingle roof, steam heat; \$5,500; o. J. R. Corbin, Flatbush Ave. & Avenue G.

Atlantic Ave., cor. Beach & 40th St., two-sty' & attic fr. dwell, 32' x 61', shingle roof; \$10,000; o. C. Marchand, 87 Tenth St., N. Y.; a. R. L. Dause, 26 Court St.

Cambridge, Mass.—Dana St., No. 28, 2 1/2-sty' fr. dwell, 36' x 54', furnace; \$7,000; o. Chas. L. Fike, Fayette St.; a. S. F. Little, Greenough Ave.

Chicago, Ill.—Arlington Pl., No. 1822, 2 1/2-sty' bk. & terra-cotta dwell, 33' x 70', slate roof, hot water; \$42,000; o. Dr. C. W. Swank; a. Henry Ives Cobb.

Washington Boulevard, nr. Garfield Park, three-sty' st. dwell, 40' x 80', tile roof; \$18,000; o. P. J. King; a. Geo. W. Maher, 218 La Salle St.

Michigan Boulevard, No. 4560, three-sty' fr. dwell, 25' x 70'; \$10,000; o. F. R. Barnheisel; a. W. Carby, Zimmerman, Steiny Hall.

Columbus, O.—Five two-sty' fr. dwells, 40' x 51', slate roofs, furnaces; \$25,000; o. A. Strat; a. H. A. Linthwaite, High and State Sts.

Detroit, Mich.—West Boulevard, two-sty' bk. & fr. dwell, 34' x 50', shingle roof, hot water; \$5,000; a. Malcomson & Higginbotham, 53 Moffat Building.

Jefferson Ave., 2 1/2-sty' bk. & st. dwell, 38' x 50', slate roof, hot water; \$12,000; a. Malcomson & Higginbotham, 53 Moffat Building.

Jefferson Ave., 2 1/2-sty' bk. & st. dwell, 42' x 60', slate roof, hot water; \$14,000; o. Arthur M. Parker, 710 Jefferson Ave.; a. Malcomson & Higginbotham, 53 Moffat Building.

Joliet, Ill.—Three-sty' st. & st. dwell, 66' x 70', composition roof, steam; \$12,000; o. M. Holdberg; a. John Barnes.

North Evanston, Ill.—Sheridan Drive, two-sty' bk. dwell, tile roof, steam; \$8,000; o. John S. Butler; a. F. L. Wright and Webster Tomlinson, 1107 Steinway Hall.

Oquawka, Ill.—Two-sty' fr. dwell, 24' x 46', shingle roof, furnace; \$5,000; o. Alex. Moir; a. William Wolf, Galesburg.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Three-sty' st. dwell, tile roof, steam; \$30,000; o. W. L. Kann, 717 Grant St.; a. W. H. Simms, 6228 Baum St.

LIBRARIES.

Rock Island, Ill.—Two-sty' & base. st. library building, 60' x 104', slate roof, steam; \$60,000; o. City; a. Drack & Kerns, Odd Fellows Building.

OFFICE-BUILDINGS.

Chicago, Ill.—La Salle St., Nos. 157-163, thirteen-sty' bk. & terra-cotta office building, 88' x 209'; \$1,200,000; a. Jenney & Mundie, N. Y. Life Building; b. Geo. A. Fuller Co., Marquette Building.

STABLES.

Beech Island, Cohasset, Mass.—1 1/2-sty' fr. stable; \$20,000; o. Mrs. T. B. Williams; b. B. W. Neal, Jr.; a. Julius Schweinfurth, Boston.

Greenwich, Conn.—1 1/2-sty' fr. stable; \$2,000; o. J. T. Tubby, 26 Ferry St., N. Y. City; a. W. B. Tubby, 83 Fulton St.

TENEMENT-HOUSES.

Somerville, Mass.—2 1/2-sty' fr. tenement, 32' 6" x 43' 6"; \$12,000; o. John D. Gillman, Brookline; b. Porter & Roberts; a. Aldrich & Biscoe, Boston.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cohasset, Mass.—Fr. boat-house; \$3,000; o. R. B. Williams; b. S. F. Treat; a. Julius Schweinfurth, Boston.

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DORMITORY AND HALL.

[At Athens, Ga.] Plans and specifications with estimated cost are invited before March 1st for a three-story dormitory and for a mess hall, both buildings to be of brick, wired for electric-light and with all necessary plumbing, to be erected on the university campus at Athens, Ga. For further information apply to A. L. Hull, secretary, Athens, Ga.; B. A. Denmark, Savannah, Ga.; Henry D. M. Daniel, Monroe, Ga.; Geo. F. Guber, Marietta, Ga. 1313

MASONIC TEMPLE.

[At Louisville, Ky.] Local press reports state that plans will be received until March 4, 1901, for a \$100,000 Masonic temple and auditorium. H. B. GRANT, grand secretary, Louisville. 1318

PROPOSALS.

BANK BUILDING.

[At Montgomery, Ala.] Bids are wanted by the First National Bank March 1 for a six-story stone bank on Commerce St., to cost about \$40,000. LOCKWOOD & SMITH, archts., Columbus Investment Building, Columbus, Ga. 1313

OFFICE BUILDING.

[At Charleston, S. C.] Bids are wanted by the State Board of Directors for the State Dispensary until March 1 for an office-building. L. J. WILLIAMS, chmn. 1313

REMODELLING, PLUMBING, ETC.

[At Toledo, O.] Bids are wanted March 9 for remodelling the Central Municipal Police Station, including plumbing and heating. C. H. DURIAN, elk. bd. police commrs. 1314

HOSPITAL.

[At Kalamazoo, Mich.] Bids are wanted March 17 for a four-story brick hospital for the Sisters of St. Joseph. M. W. ROBERTS, archt., 122 W. Main St. 1315

ELECTRIC-LIGHT PLANT.

[At Ft. Adams, R. I.] U. S. Engineer Office, Newport, R. I. Sealed proposals for furnishing electric-light plant at Fort Adams, R. I., will be received here until March 14, 1901. GEO. W. GOETHALS, major engr. 1315

PIPE.

[At Oklahoma, O. T.] The city council will receive sealed proposals until March 4, 1901, for 15,000 feet of pipe sewers. 1313

HEATING SYSTEM.

[At Washington, D. C.] Sealed proposals will be received at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, until March 2, 1901, for installing a hot water

PROPOSALS.

heating system in an office-building and workshop at the navy yard, Washington, D. C. MORDECAI T. ENDICOTT, chief of bureau. 1313

BANK BUILDING.

[At Woodsboro, Md.] Bids are wanted by the Woodsboro Saving Bank Co. until March 10 for a three-story building. 1314

Treasury Department, Office Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., February 18, 1901. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 18th day of March, 1901, and then opened, for the completion (except heating apparatus, electric wiring and conduits) of the U. S. Post-office at New Brunswick, N. J., in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or the office of the Superintendent at New Brunswick, N. J., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1314

HEATING AND PLUMBING.

[At Petoskey, Mich.] Bids will be received until March 1 for heating and plumbing the city-hall. J. H. DAVERMAN & SON, Grand Rapids, Mich., architects. 1313

HOSPITAL.

[At Ft. Keogh, Mont.] Bids are wanted February 28 for a hospital at Ft. Keogh. GEO. E. POND, ch. Q. M., St. Paul, Minn. 1313

Treasury Department, Office Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., February 11, 1901. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 5th day of March, 1901, and then opened, for the Electric Work for the Hospital Building, Hospital Outbuilding, Surgeon's House, Bath and Laundry Building, Kitchen and Restaurant Building, Boiler-house, Connecting Corridor and Covered Way (including Ferry House) Central Lines and Out-door Lighting at the U. S. Immigrant Station, Ellis Island, New York Harbor, in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or the office of Messrs. Boring & Tilton, architect, 32 Broadway, New York, N. Y. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1313

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., February 8th, 1901. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 14th day of March, 1901, and then opened, for furnishing the heating apparatus complete in place, for the U. S. Post-office at Annapolis, Maryland, in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Superintendent at Annapolis, Maryland, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1313

WORK.

[At Bremerton, Wash.] The bureau of yards and docks, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., will receive bids until March 2 for the construction of two entrance gates of iron or

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steel and two brick and stone guard-houses at the Puget Sound naval station. MORDECAI T. ENDICOTT, chief of bureau. 1313

FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEM.

[At Bremerton, Wash.] Sealed proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Fire Protection System," will be received at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, until 1 o'clock, March 23, 1901, for a salt-water fire-protection system, including steam fire-pump, pipes, main, connections, hydrants, etc., at the Puget Sound Naval Station, Bremerton, Wash. For information, address "Commandant Naval Station, Bremerton, Wash. MORDECAI T. ENDICOTT, chief of bureau. 1313

LETTER BOXES, ETC.

[At Washington, D. C.] Post-office Department, Washington, D. C. Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until the 1st day of March, 1901, for furnishing street letter boxes, package boxes and posts for street letter boxes for a period of four years. Specifications will be furnished upon application. CHARLES EMORY SMITH, Postmaster General. 1313

COURT-HOUSE.

[At Waterloo, Ia.] Sealed proposals will be received until February 26, 1901, for the erection of a three-story brick and stone court-house and jail, to cost in the neighborhood of \$125,000. FREMONT C. ORFF, architect, Minneapolis, Minn. 1313

PLUMBING.

[At Rochester, N. Y.] Bids will be received until March 15 by Fred Cook, president board of managers, for installing plumbing and drainage in the Nurses' Home at the Rochester State Hospital, after plans by G. L. Helas, State architect, Albany, N. Y. 1314

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.

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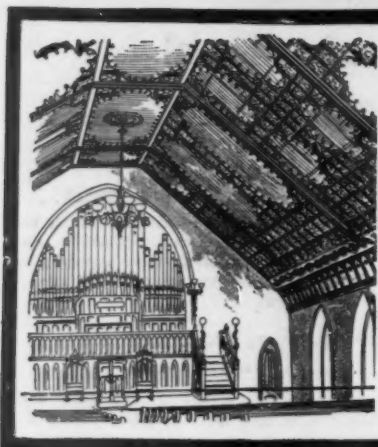
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. . . 1895. . .SECTION 1. No Member should enter into
partnership, in any form or degree, with any
builder, contractor, or manufacturer.SECTION 2. A Member having any ownership
in any building material, device or invention,
proposed to be used on work for which he is
architect, should inform his employer of the
fact of such ownership.SECTION 3. No Member should be a party to
a building contract except as "owner."SECTION 4. No Member should guarantee an
estimate or contract by personal bond.SECTION 5. It is unprofessional to offer draw-
ings or other services "on approval" and
without adequate pecuniary compensationSECTION 6. It is unprofessional to advertise in
any other way than by a notice giving name,
address, profession, and office hours, and
special branch (if such) of practice.SECTION 7. It is unprofessional to make altera-
tions of a building designed by another archi-
tect, within ten years of its completion,
without ascertaining that the owner refuses
to employ the original designer, or, in event
of the property having changed hands, with-
out due notice to the said designer.SECTION 8. It is unprofessional to attempt
to supplant an architect after definite steps
have been taken toward his employment.SECTION 9. It is unprofessional for a Member
to criticise in the public prints the professional
conduct or work of another architect except
over his own name or under the authority of
a professional journal.SECTION 10. It is unprofessional to furnish de-
signs in competition for private work or for
public work, unless for proper compensation,
and unless a competent professional adviser
is employed to draw up the "conditions" and
assist in the award.SECTION 11. No Member should submit draw-
ings except as an original contributor in any
duly instituted competition, or attempt to
secure any work for which such a competition
remains undecided.SECTION 12. The American Institute of Archi-
tects' "schedule of charges" represents mini-
mum rates for full, faithful and competent
service. It is the duty of every architect to
charge higher rates whenever the demand for
his services will justify the increase, rather
than to accept work to which he cannot give
proper personal attention.SECTION 13. No Member shall compete in
amount of commission, or offer to work for
less than another, in order to secure the work.SECTION 14. It is unprofessional to enter into
competition with or to consult with an archi-
tect who has been dishonorably expelled from
the "Institute" or "Society."SECTION 15. The assumption of the title of
"Architect" should be held to mean that the
bearer has the professional knowledge and
natural ability needed for the proper invention,
illustration and supervision of all building
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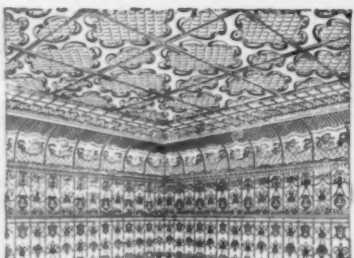
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