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The New York Times and the Tariff on Works of Art.—The Proposed Arbitration Tribunal.—The Personal Equation in Labor.—The Naval Arch Scheme.—The "Architectural Annual" of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.—The Trouble of the Church St. Pierre de Montmartre, Paris.—A Curious Case under the English Law of Ancient Lights.—The Way in which Austria promotes Building Enterprises.—Modern Architecture in Smyrna.	97
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THE New York Times, which is very conservative in politics, and does not usually concern itself much with artistic matters, devotes a rather energetic editorial to the tariff tax on works of art, which it considers barbarous, and it hopes to see it abolished at the present session of Congress. Of course, we should be glad to see the abolition of the tax, but we have no hope of any such action on the part of the present Congress. The Times is in error in thinking that the tax is not desired as a protection by American artists. Although nearly all the people in this country known as contributors to exhibitions have signed repeated protests against the tax, counter-petitions have also been sent to Congress, signed by considerable numbers of persons who get a living by spreading colors somehow on paper or other substances, without troubling themselves with dreams of ambition. The votes of these worthy citizens are just as valuable as those of more conspicuous persons, and Congress, which looks at the vote, rather than at the appearance, thinks itself bound to give them attention. Besides, a revocation of the tax on works of art, at this time, would make a rift, although a small one, in the completeness of our protective system; and the people who have the defence of that system in charge generally wish to avoid any change, which might serve to introduce others. It is obvious enough that a tourist who finds himself at liberty to bring in a foreign picture free is very likely, on his next trip, to grumble at having to pay duty on the photographs that he has bought, or taken himself; and the repeal of the tax on photographs and films might lead to others, almost without end.

WE cannot say that the imposing list of names connected with the recent conference for improving the relations between labor and capital fills us with as much hopefulness in regard to the result of the conference as it does some of our contemporaries. That Mr. Hanna, Mr. Morgan, Bishop Potter and the others are men of the greatest ability, and filled with sincere desire to see all their fellow-men prosperous and happy, we willingly concede; but that they are likely to spend much time in considering "controversies" over a domineering foreman, or the price of tea in a corporation store in Pennsylvania, we are not so ready to believe; and there is, perhaps, a possibility that the employer of the disagreeable foreman, or the manager of the corporation store, learning, from the newspapers, that a committee of such distinguished persons has taken charge of the adjustment of labor disputes, may feel himself relieved from the necessity of taking the matter into his own hands, and may neglect or postpone

the action which, to be most advantageous to the parties concerned, should be taken immediately.

IN labor disputes, as in all others, the personal element is a most important factor, and automatic arbitration schemes, established on a large scale, are something like Peace Societies, which undoubtedly do good in educating public sentiment, but exert less influence than a single even-tempered and clear-headed diplomat in averting actual wars. It is said that a single uncivil remark of a diplomat in Berlin brought on the war between France and Germany, and the majority of the so-called "industrial wars" originate in some preposterous claim, or some absurdly small grievance. If these ridiculous disputes could be taken in hand in time by a man of ordinary intelligence, they could generally be adjusted in a few minutes; but the difficulty is that the smallest squabble is immediately scented by the "champions of labor," and magnified, by all the arts known to them, into a controversy as disastrous to the employers as to the employed; and we confess that we cannot see how the new system is to provide, at least for a time, any remedy for the trouble. In the end, no doubt, the scheming and selfish agitators will be found out and exposed by the Committee, and the theory on which, as Mr. Schwab justly says, all labor organizations are based, that employment should be restricted to a privileged class, and that the output of labor should be restricted, in order that more may be employed, is likely to be examined more closely than it has ever been before; but it is too much to hope that the principle of freedom in labor will make its way in this country without a struggle, no matter how distinguished may be the members of the committees which have to deal with it.

ACCORDING to the newspapers, the project for building a Naval Arch on the Battery, in New York, to commemorate the achievements of the American navy, has been abandoned for the present. The partisan and political feeling excited by the unhappy controversy in regard to the battle off Santiago have had the effect of nearly suspending subscriptions, and the Committee in charge of the monument have thought it best to let the matter drop, at least for a time. We have never been quite sure that the Battery, encumbered, as it is, with the structures of the elevated railroad, and overshadowed by a multitude of enormous office-buildings, was the best place in New York for a monumental arch, notwithstanding its proximity to the water; and, although Mr. Flagg met the difficulty very cleverly by his management of the surroundings of the arch, it is not impossible that, when the scheme is revived, as we hope it may be, a different site may be selected. To our mind, Union Square is one of the best sites in the world for a great monument, which, standing in the axis of Broadway, could be made visible from a long distance through several other streets. It is too late to lay out New York with streets radiating in the form of a star from the site of an intended monument; but Union Square comes nearer than any other open space in the city to meeting the requirements of the occasion.

THE "Architectural Annual" of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for 1901 presents, as usual, much interest. This year, only the third and fourth year designing work is reproduced, to the advantage, probably, of the appearance of the volume, although architects find a certain pleasure in studying the work of less advanced students, who often show to expert eyes indications of exceptional artistic capacity which are less conspicuous later, after they have been drilled into a certain routine of design. In the present issue, the place of honor is occupied by Mr. W. C. Appleton's thesis design for a United States building for a Pan-American Exposition, a beautiful piece of work, well studied, and with an artistic feeling which is rare in the productions of students who have had so little time as is given in our schools of architecture to develop confidence and individuality in design. Another pretty and well-studied piece of work is Mr. E. F. Lawrence's thesis drawing for an art-museum and library. In most of the other designs is to be found, as might be expected, either an appreciable flavor of some model approved in architectural schools, or, where something more original is attempted, a timidity

which is very far from being objectionable in the work of students. All architects know the thick-skinned, hustling draughtsman, who will turn out one monstrosity after another with the same confidence in the merit of each, and have learned to prize the more modest man, who is sensitive to ugliness, and mistrusts his powers of avoiding it, but, as he gains in experience, can be relied upon to improve in originality, without losing his sense of beauty.

A PART from the thesis designs, and the comparatively small amount of third-year work given, the present issue is perhaps less interesting than usual. Only a single specimen is given of the design in landscape architecture, which, under the charge of Mr. Guy Lowell, forms an important part of the work of the School, and is more interesting to architects, at least, than the reproductions of drawings from casts and from life, which do not, this year, seem to us to show any very unusual talent.

A PECULIAR struggle between the church and municipal authorities is going on in Paris. Very near the great Basilica of Montmartre a new church is being built for the parish of Saint-Pierre, under the direction of M. de Baudot, the well-known friend and disciple of Viollet-le-Duc, and the general architect of the diocese of Paris. It appears that neither the architect nor the parish authorities made the usual application to the police authorities for a permit to build the church before beginning operations; and, on being served with notice that he was violating the municipal ordinances, the vicar of the parish, who, like ecclesiastics generally in France just now, seems to carry a little chip on his shoulder, ordered the work continued. Now the building is nearly finished, and the Prefect of Police, despairing of being able to obtain a peaceful compliance with the municipal regulations, has given orders to the architect and the vicar that it must be forthwith demolished, under a penalty of one hundred francs per day for every day that it is left standing. The vicar, relying on a provision in the statutes which allows proprietors to build churches on their own land without asking for a permit from the police authorities, still resists, and the matter will undoubtedly be brought before the courts. The case is complicated by the fact that the State, in France, has an interest in ecclesiastical property; and, while the law would undoubtedly authorize a rich proprietor to erect a private chapel on his own land, it is doubtful whether the parish church is the property of the ecclesiastical authorities in the sense that the law intends. In this country, we believe, all Roman Catholic churches are, legally, the private property of the Bishop of the diocese, a Roman Catholic congregation having no corporate quality, and it is quite likely that the controversy has been purposely provoked by the higher French clergy, in order to test the question of the limitations of ecclesiastical ownership in parish property. At this time, when the French ultra-Romanists are still sore from the passage of the law virtually suppressing the monastic orders, a judicial inquiry into the property-rights of Bishops and vicars would be taken up as a political question, with unusual advantage on the side of the ecclesiastics; and the latter are quite shrewd enough to see that they may never again have so good an opportunity for getting a decision which will settle their position advantageously for the future.

THE President of the English Society of Architects recently delivered an interesting address on certain business relations of architects and their clients to other people, particularly in London, mentioning what English architects are nearly unanimous in calling the greatest difficulty with which those who wish to build in cities have to deal, the so-called "ancient light" burden. He was once employed to design a building, to take the place of an old one, which stood thirty feet from another old building. The owners of the new structure wished to make it three and one-half feet higher than the one which it replaced; and, to make up for any possible loss of light thereby caused to the other old building, they set the new one three feet back from the line, making the space between the two structures thirty-three feet, in place of thirty feet. It is obvious that the old building which remained was, on the whole, benefited by the transaction, but its owner knew something of the English law, and, after the new structure was completed, brought suit for injury to his ancient lights. The eminent counsel on both sides took six months to prepare the case, and summoned a swarm of witnesses. On the ap-

proach of the time for trial, the interested parties, with their witnesses, were brought into court, where they were kept waiting for five days, while the case preceding theirs was being completed. At last their case was called, and all parties spent two days more in trying it. As usual in England, the judge was also jury. The witnesses whom the plaintiff called could not make him believe that any of the windows in the old building had suffered any diminution of light, except, possibly, a little window in the basement, containing in all only eighty-four inches of glass, the upper edge of which barely peeped above the sidewalk. He was so doubtful whether there was any injury to this window that he spoke of the suit as being one of the most trumpery cases ever brought before him, but, on the whole, he concluded to allow damages for it to the extent of fifty pounds. This award, however, carried with it the costs of the action, amounting to more than nine hundred pounds, which the owners of the new building were compelled to pay.

A NOTHER impediment to building which Mr. Trevail mentioned, and which operates as seriously here as it does in England, is the system of taxation, by which every new structure is watched, and immediately burdened with heavy taxes. In Austria, as he points out, the principle is recognized that a man who erects a new building confers a benefit on the community, and, in consideration of this fact, every one who builds on a vacant lot, or who replaces an old structure by a new one, is exempted from local taxation for a certain number of years. This regulation undoubtedly explains the popularity of building-investments in the Austrian cities, as well as the solidity and magnificence of a large proportion of the new structures, as it is obvious that a man who knows that he will not have to pay taxes on his building until he has had time to get it finished and well rented will, for his own advantage, use the money so saved in taxes to make the structure durable and attractive.

LA CONSTRUCTION MODERNE publishes a letter from an architect in Smyrna which has a certain interest. In the first place, our readers will probably be surprised to learn that there are any architects in Smyrna. For ourselves, we must confess that, in our imagination, Smyrna presented itself as a labyrinth of streets, about three feet wide, lined with houses containing "bazaars" on the ground-floor, and harems above, the latter furnished with bay-windows of carved lattice-work, through each of which a Circassian beauty ogled the passers-by until a eunuch with a bowstring appeared and removed her. It seems, however, that eunuchs with bowstrings are becoming rare in Smyrna, and even Circassian beauties are not common. In place of them, the city, which has now three hundred thousand inhabitants, is given up to uninteresting modern artisans and merchants, who rarely or never carry scimitars in their girdles, and send and receive their merchandise by freight-trains and twin-screw steamers, in place of caravans of camels. According to the architect in question, M. Apostolidis, the average Smyrna house of the present day bears a certain resemblance to the New York city house of fifty years ago. In place of a bazaar on the ground-floor, where the proprietor of the house can sit on a divan and dicker with customers, the modern mansion has an ordinary entrance vestibule, on one side of which is the reception-room. As the width of house-lots varies from sixteen to twenty-five feet, and a comfortable Smyrna merchant still requires, we suppose, a certain amplitude of vestibule for his passage, the space left for the reception-room is, to say the least, moderate; but it is furnished and decorated with a richness which in some degree makes up for its diminutive size. Behind the reception-room is the staircase, apparently without light; and behind this, again, is a pantry, also without light, and a dining-room, with windows on the garden. The kitchen and scullery, also lighted from the garden, extend beyond the pantry to the rear boundary of the lot. Presumably, the rooms in the upper stories follow, more or less closely, the arrangement of those on the entrance-floor. As to the style of architecture employed, it appears that a Classic type is most in favor, a Tuscan or Doric order, with pilasters and entablature to match, being applied to the front walls. On the water-front, which forms the pleasantest site, the houses are furnished with balconies and verandas, but there are very few bath-rooms in the city; a circumstance which may be accounted for by the incompleteness of the system of drainage and water-supply.

ADVANCE IN THE ARTS A RESTRAINT UPON WASTE.

MR. PRESIDENT: I could hardly have overcome my diffidence in addressing you to-night had I not reflected that the greatness of New York makes her municipal policy of moment to every American citizen. New York is the metropolis of the Union; therefore her action tends to shape national thought, and we who are strangers have, accordingly, a certain claim to be heard. At the present juncture I incline to think that the attitude which New York shall assume toward the problems we discuss to-night may have a controlling influence.

Month by month the conviction deepens within me that the United States has entered upon a struggle for supremacy with Europe which can only end with the defeat of one of the two contending rivals. As Cato said, "Delenda est Carthago." The focus of energy may fix itself on one continent or the other, but it cannot remain on both; one or the other must finally dominate; one or the other must founder. For the moment we appear to have the advantage, but we are not yet secure. We surpass our rivals in some departments of activity, but in some we lag behind, and in none more than the domain of art. More than this, to me the most disquieting symptom of our time is that we fail to comprehend our weakness or to appreciate our danger.

I wish it to be understood that when I speak of art, I mean art in its broadest sense, and not that caprice which often passes about us for art. Art, I apprehend, is not a gewgaw of the rich or a trade in peddling bric-a-brac: art is that manifold industry which administers to the senses of an age. Evidently, the objects and uses of art must vary with the century. There is an emotional art and a material or commercial art; both are good, useful, profitable, but I insist that they are equal. The commercial art stands on a parity with the emotional art, and the neglect of it is, possibly, even more dangerous. I will proceed to explain my meaning:—

The greatest economic pitfall of our Western civilization is, in my judgment, waste, and our chief item of waste is the leakage of income to Europe, through citizens who live wholly or partially abroad. These individuals live abroad because they find their senses gratified in Europe more perfectly than in the United States, because, in fine, in some respects Europeans are more intelligent than Americans. Bankers estimate that Americans spend upwards of \$100,000,000 annually in foreign countries, a sum, possibly, not far from the net earnings of the United States Steel Company, after deducting the cost of the renewal of the plant. For the most part, this enormous outlay is dead loss. We have nothing to show for it. It has been absorbed by foreign railways, hotels, theatres and dressmakers. Were New York as attractive to our own people as Paris, much of this money would stay at home, and we should also attract strangers hither. In reality, New York somewhat resembles a gigantic railway junction. New York is thronged, but those who visit her are apt to come for business and not to tarry for pleasure. The same thing is true of most American cities.

If it be argued that we are too busy to attend to trifles, and that while we earn freely we can spend lavishly, I retort that such reasoning is both unintelligent and unsound. In modern trade the margin of profit tends to fail. We shall certainly be pressed harder as we press harder on our adversaries. If we combine and consolidate our industries, so will our rivals. If we open new beds of iron and coal, has not Europe all of Asia? We should be mad to knowingly neglect waste. I insist that no partnership, no corporation, and no civilization was ever permanently successful which was relatively wasteful. With your permission, I will cite an example from antiquity which is, to me, conclusive.

For many centuries the Greeks and the Phœnicians struggled for commercial supremacy. At length the Greeks prevailed, and he who weighs the evidence can hardly escape the conclusion that they so prevailed because they possessed instincts which the Phœnicians lacked. Furthermore, the Greeks have been extolled for many qualities, chiefly artistic and literary; to my mind, their genius rather lay in finance and colonization. Before all else they were men of business, perhaps the most sagacious the world has ever known, and they conceived and perfected an economic system which outlasted the Phœnician Kingdom and the Roman Empire, and ended only, after a life of two thousand years, in the cataclysm of the Crusades.

Now, as the Greeks were commercial and materialistic, so they had a materialistic form of expression. I think no man conversant with practical affairs, and at the same time familiar with the masterpieces of an emotional era, like the Middle Ages, can have strolled day by day upon the Acropolis at Athens, or mused an afternoon upon the rocks of Sunium, without recognizing the gulf which separated Pericles from Saint Louis, or Phidias from the monks who built St. Denis. The Greek temple was not an awful and mysterious shrine where an awe-struck congregation bowed itself before the miracle which created before them their god. It was not even intended to accommodate a vast throng of worshippers. Its uses were rather external than internal. It formed part of a logical scheme of civic decoration. The Greeks were maritime; their cities usually lay upon the coast; they wished them to be visible from afar. Accordingly, upon some conspicuous point they built a temple of gleaming marble; perhaps they tinted it to enhance its brilliancy. This temple, though small, was faultless; its construction, though good, was economical; it maintained itself by its own weight; it needed few or no repairs. Once seen it could never be mistaken. In fine, it was the most refined, the most effective and the cheapest form of advertising

ever devised, and its success has been commensurate with its deserts. I venture to assert that no investment ever yielded such a large return through so long a period as that made by Pericles on the Acropolis. To-day those ruins are the best asset that Greece owns, and every year Americans leave some portion of the \$100,000,000 I just mentioned in the hands of the Athenians as their contribution to the tax which Greek genius still levies on the world. The same fact is true of Sicily and Pæstum.

Does my estimate of Greek art seem a heresy? I pray you turn with me to the Greek coinage, for there indeed Hellas reigned supreme. Other races may have built as peerless fanes, may have composed as noble poems, but one race alone ever conceived the Syracusan Persephone. Yet, the Greeks were men of business first and artists afterwards. They mined silver at Laurium and they proposed to sell it in the best markets. The Syracusans who traded with the West, where novelty and beauty were adored, might issue the Persephone, the Hiero and the Philistis, but the Athenians speculated in the Orient, and the Orientals are conservative. An Asiatic will give more for an established token than for the most exquisite device, if the device be unknown, and hence it was that Athens never changed her trade-mark, but coined her archaic owls to the end. The Greeks were never emotional at a loss.

I apprehend that waste is the most fatal weakness which either a private enterprise or a civilization can labor under; and waste in civilizations comes not only from maladministration, but from an ill-adjusted development. A one-sided civilization must be wasteful, because it fails to provide equally for production and for expenditure. The aim of a civilization should be to be self-sufficing. The weakness of Rome lay in her industrial incapacity. She could conquer and spend the avails of her conquests, but she could not herself provide the food and luxuries her population craved. Hence, from the outset exchanges went against her, and it is a sombre but an incontrovertible fact that Rome fell because she could not compete in agriculture or in art with those whom she had enslaved.

Phœnicia presented an exactly opposite phenomenon. Phœnicia knew not how to spend. Usually she economized on her architecture, and few have ever cared to visit her mean and ignoble temples, but sometimes she sought to be magnificent and then she became wasteful and vulgar. She sheathed the Temple of the Sun at Carthage with gold plates worth \$1,200,000 and accomplished only its destruction. Gold is a poor building-material, beside attracting robbers, and, therefore, though Carthage and Corinth were both sacked with about equal ferocity, the exquisite columns of Corinth still stand and earn a revenue, while the Temple of the Sun has perished utterly.

Take a modern example. France has been overrun, pillaged, devastated; she has had to bear the burden of the costliest war of modern times as well as of a vast indemnity; moreover, she has practically withdrawn from competition in some of what are supposed to be the more important industrial departments, such, for example, as iron and steel. Yet, France carries her huge debt, pays for her army, and, with a stationary population, remains the richest nation of Europe. Contrast her with England. England, under the strain of a petty war with a few thousand peasants, which may have cost in two years \$1,000,000,000, or the amount of the French indemnity, shows painful signs of exhaustion. The reason is plain. England is wasteful; France is saving. France is almost self-sufficing; England relies on foreigners for food, for luxuries, for minerals, for amusements. England has also a very large non-resident population; a colony in every Continental town. On the other hand, she has few artistic industries by which she can tax the world.

A generation ago the French made an investment in the reorganization of Paris upon the basis of modern art-production. The scheme adopted was comprehensive, and included every sensuous gratification from the marvellous collections of the Louvre and the National Library, which are open free, to the theatres, the restaurants and the dressmakers of the boulevards and the Rue de la Paix.

No man can estimate the harvest France reaps from these sources, but I think I risk little in affirming that it must equal our profits on iron and steel, and probably exceeds the net returns on English shipping, for English shipping is suffering from English waste. From the apparent earnings of English vessels a deduction must be made for all freights paid for food imported and consumed in the Kingdom which English farmers might grow; for all ores now purchased which once were drawn from English mines, and for all coal exported which is burnt by steamers in this service. When this deduction is made, the favorable balance shrivels, but the money travellers leave in France is net gain. Hence it is that, when England seeks to borrow, her funds steadily fall, for she has now no large accumulations seeking investment, while the French have kept without effort \$400,000,000 loaned in London throughout the last summer.

Turn once more, I beg you, to the Greeks, for the contemplation of that amazing people is the most instructive lesson in economics with which I am acquainted. Observe their sagacity, versatility and resource. They, indeed, created an evenly-balanced social system; a system which for that reason survived the Phœnician cities and the Western Empire, and only fell with the fall of Constantinople. When Corinth, for reasons which I will spare you, ceased to be a commanding port, the Greeks migrated to Alexandria, and did for Alexandria what they had previously done for Corinth and Athens. They made Alexandria not only a great commercial emporium, but the pleasantest residence within the Empire. They thus eliminated waste, for natives spent their income at home, while strangers flocked to Egypt from abroad. So Athens, long after she had lost

her trade and exhausted her mines, lived on the income she drew from travelling Romans.

We, Mr. President, may profitably spare an hour to ponder upon the Greeks, and it would be well for us if we could profit by their example, an example which should teach us to apply business methods to our art. We are wasteful because we are not intelligent, and because we are too dull even to learn. In our industries we have long since been taught by necessity the value of combination, concentration, and continuity of effort. We recognize the evil of waste. In art we continue dilettantes, we consume our energies and our funds in divers channels, all of which may possibly be praiseworthy, but none of which can be profitable, since they lack unity and lead to no practical end. We do not advance ourselves either by ostentation or by imitation. Our problem is to make our national life attractive, and we can only solve it by studying the instincts and the tastes of the society in which we live. Any art worth the name must be evolved by the demands of contemporary society. Consider the compass of the Greek mind. Was it sport men asked? All the world flocked to Olympia, for the Greeks had the best games. Was it beauty? What cities equalled Athens and Alexandria? Was it society? Who could compare Rome with Athens or Alexandria? Was it learning? Does a man live who has never heard of the Alexandrine library and the Alexandrine philosophy? What books equalled the Greek? what theatres? what cooks? what wine? And yet these poets, these sculptors, actors and landscape-gardeners were the most powerful of financiers and successful of speculators. Conquered and evicted from their home, they settled at the door of their rival, Tyre, and did what the Tyrians never thought of doing. They connected the Nile with the Red Sea, isolated Syria, and took the prize of wealth from all competitors.

To succeed in art, as to succeed in any serious endeavor, sagacity and continuous effort are essential, and here, I submit, lies the opportunity, I may say the duty, of New York. New York has possibilities equalling Corinth or Alexandria, and New York should teach this nation how to use greatly the noble gifts of nature. In this task you cannot triumph by devoting to it the lees and refuse of your minds, by giving an hour here and there snatched from graver toils. To attain your end you must treat New York gravely, even as Pericles treated Athens or Napoleon treated Paris. You must have a plan, you must pursue that plan steadfastly through long years until you reach your goal.

Even here at hand we have a model, though on a moderate scale. A century ago the National Government laid out Washington upon a specific plan. Through good fortune and bad, through years of discouragement, that scheme has been followed, and Washington is fast becoming one of the beautiful cities of the earth. Also, she reaps her reward. Washington is now the most fashionable winter watering-place of America, and 140 or 150 rich families might well pay the interest on \$100,000,000, though I do not believe any large sum has been expended on adorning Washington beyond the public buildings. Once more I quote the Greeks. Their triumph lay not only in building better, but in building cheaper, than their neighbors.

There is no reason why New York should not excel, for she has all the resources of an international metropolis. You can do far more for New York than Congress has done for Washington; you can do what the Greeks did for Alexandria; you can make her alike a financial and artistic capital. By so doing you would also aid our common country. No city has a finer site, none more wealth, more intelligence, or more energy, and New York could succeed as brilliantly in this momentous enterprise as she does in transportation, in industry, or in finance, if she would devote to it a tithe of the genius which she lavishes on railway administration or on the Stock Exchange.—*Brooks Adams, Esq., at the Reform Club Dinner.*

GRADED FACTORS OF GOOD HOUSING.

25 CATHERINE STREET, NEWPORT, R. I., December 10, 1901.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT:—

Dear Sirs,—As my earlier and later studies of concentrated residences have been published in the *American Architect and Building News*, it seems fitting that I should send to you the results of nearly a half-century's study on that subject. I have endeavored to make the title state clearly the form of the result. As I found the Tenement Commission in New York unduly impressed, as I thought, with

the value of daylight in the dwellings of the poor, I prepared graded factors, which, with the plan, give the main conclusions I have reached in my studies. I am anxious that these results should become widely known and be made use of.

Very respectfully, EDWARD T. POTTER, Architect.

The correct grading or relative importance of factors in desirable shelter or housing is as follows:—

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. Ventilation. | 11. Incombustibility. |
| 2. Privacy. | 12. Artificial Light. |
| 3. Home Space-needs. | 13. Artificial Heat. |
| 4. Laundry Conveniences. | 14. Protection from Sunshine. |
| 5. Good Appearance. | 15. Securing Advantages from prevailing Breezes. |
| 6. Daylight. ¹ | 16. Lifts. |
| 7. Sunshine. | 17. Mechanical Power on Tap. |
| 8. Quiet. | 18. Social Advantages. |
| 9. Play-place. | 19. General Culture. |
| 10. Cellarage. | |

N. B.—If any of these nineteen factors of good shelter or good housing are lacking, it is defective housing; and if any of the first three factors are lacking it is bad housing. For man, from birth to death, breathes, takes nourishment, voids and sleeps, and so needs shelter when sleeping, privacy when voiding or bathing, and space for preparing and taking nourishment, and fresh air all the time.

Therefore, in housing (if to be satisfactory) we must provide:—

1. Fresh air unstinted and, therefore, unobstructed by concentration.
2. Privacy as needed.
3. Space enough for sleeping.
4. Space for preparing and partaking of food and receiving friends.

The badness of tenements is because they sacrifice the two most important factors, viz, ventilation and privacy, to space for sleeping and preparing and taking food.

Men must sleep and eat; they need shelter when sleeping, and desire shelter when cooking and eating and drinking. So men seek what they want, and so they get what they seek. But they forget the need of good air for breathing, and they do not demand it; so they do not get it.

Man's vanity makes him prefer a good appearance; and so the fronts of many tenements show a good deal of ornament, carving, etc. But appearance depends less on the adding of things, for instance, ornaments, than on the absence of things, for instance, dirt.

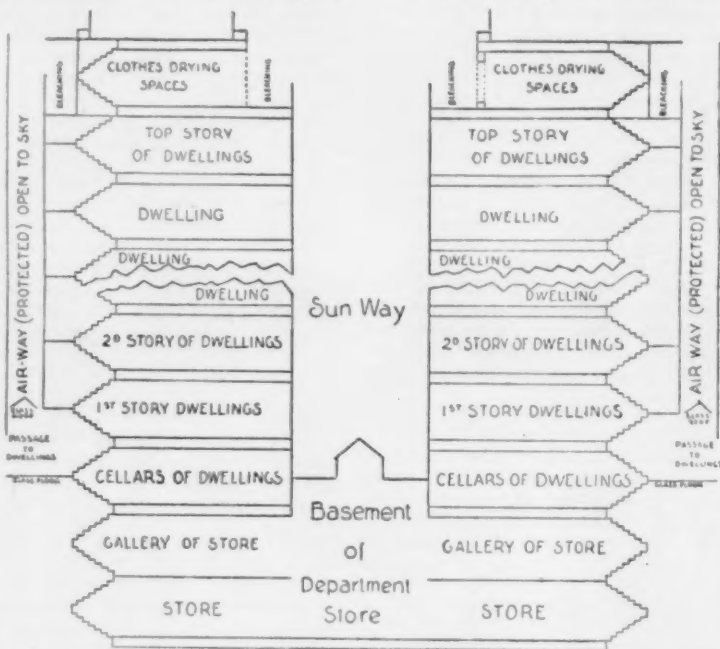
What we cannot banish we can sometimes hide. An appearance of neatness we can sometimes secure by plan, if not absolute cleanliness.

Entrance-ways can be roofed over, and so shut out the rain; and so can be kept dry, and easily cleaned. And they can be enclosed at the sides, and so limit the space to be kept clean, and also shut it out from the sight of all but those passing through it. Passages through open spaces, if thus enclosed, leave the rest of the open space neat and uncluttered, unless people throw rubbish into it from the windows.

The plan for concentrated residence by "rows of dwellings in flats between airways and sunways," gives:—

1. Ventilation by windows in every room opening directly on the outer air.
2. Privacy by a separate bath-room and water-closet, and laundry-tub and clothes-drying place for every family, and an ante-room or vestibule to every dwelling, and folding-doors to screen off parlor bedrooms when in use and by the prevention of overlooking by the use of crackle-glass and louver-sashes in the windows on the airways.
3. Home space-needs are supplied by a parlor, a kitchen and one or two bedrooms, and a small separate cellar or lock-up for every family.
4. Laundry clothes-drying spaces are provided under the play-deck, and are well aired, but are screened by louveres from observation as a part of privacy.
5. A good appearance is secured by enclosed and paved

¹ Artificial light can and does take the place of daylight in churches, lecture-rooms, theatres, picture-galleries, hotel and other atriums and corridors, many offices, most kitchens, and some dining-rooms and parlors when most used; and when undressing or, for early risers in winter, dressing in bedrooms; and no daylight is required when sleeping. Rooms which have sunlight will have abundant daylight along with it; windows on air-ways will, during the day, admit daylight as well as air. Translucent partitions transmit daylight.



entrance-ways, and seemly portals, and by the preventing by wire-nettings of the throwing of rubbish from windows or in passages.

6. Daylight is secured by the form of the plan.

7. Sunshine is secured by the form of the plan.

8. Quiet is promoted by the enclosing and roofing over of the entrance-ways, and by the absence of corridors on the upper floors.

9. Play-place is provided by the play-deck form of the roof.

10. Small separate cellars for each family are provided in the basement.

11. Incombustibility can be secured by using no wood in the construction of the building and by keeping no combustible goods in it.

12. Artificial light is provided by gas and electricity.

13. Artificial heat by steam-heating apparatus.

14. Protection from sunshine is secured by vertical curtains stretched in summer across the sunways and so near together as to cut off the sun's rays even at noon, and so permitting the vertical rising of heated air from the courts or sunways.

15. The sea-breeze, which in New York and along the Atlantic Coast is approximately on the line of the meridian, can enter from the southward by the sunways and pass diagonally through the buildings and go out northward by the airways.

16. Lifts are provided as per plan.

17. Power on tap by electricity or compressed-air got by windmills on the roof, by a steam-engine in basement.

18. Social advantages are secured by a club-room in basement, with a swimming-bath, reading-room and circulating-library, and by lectures, choir-meetings, conversations, and S. E. O. A. and other concerts, and by calisthenic and æsthetic drills and dances.

19. General culture is promoted by ventilation, privacy, home space-needs, good appearance, sunshine, daylight, quiet, play-place, laundry, clothes-drying private facilities, lifts, artificial light, artificial heat, power on tap, social advantages, and by vines in sunways, and tenants' flower-beds surrounding the play-deck on the outside of its enclosing high railing.

DUNMOW.

IF any one chooses to take the train from London to Bishop's Stortford, change cars and go easterly a distance in all of about 30 miles, and get off at Felstead, he will not only be in one of the prettiest parts of Essex, but he will also be just half a mile from Little Dunmow, and that place will be well worth a visit. It is on the left bank of the river

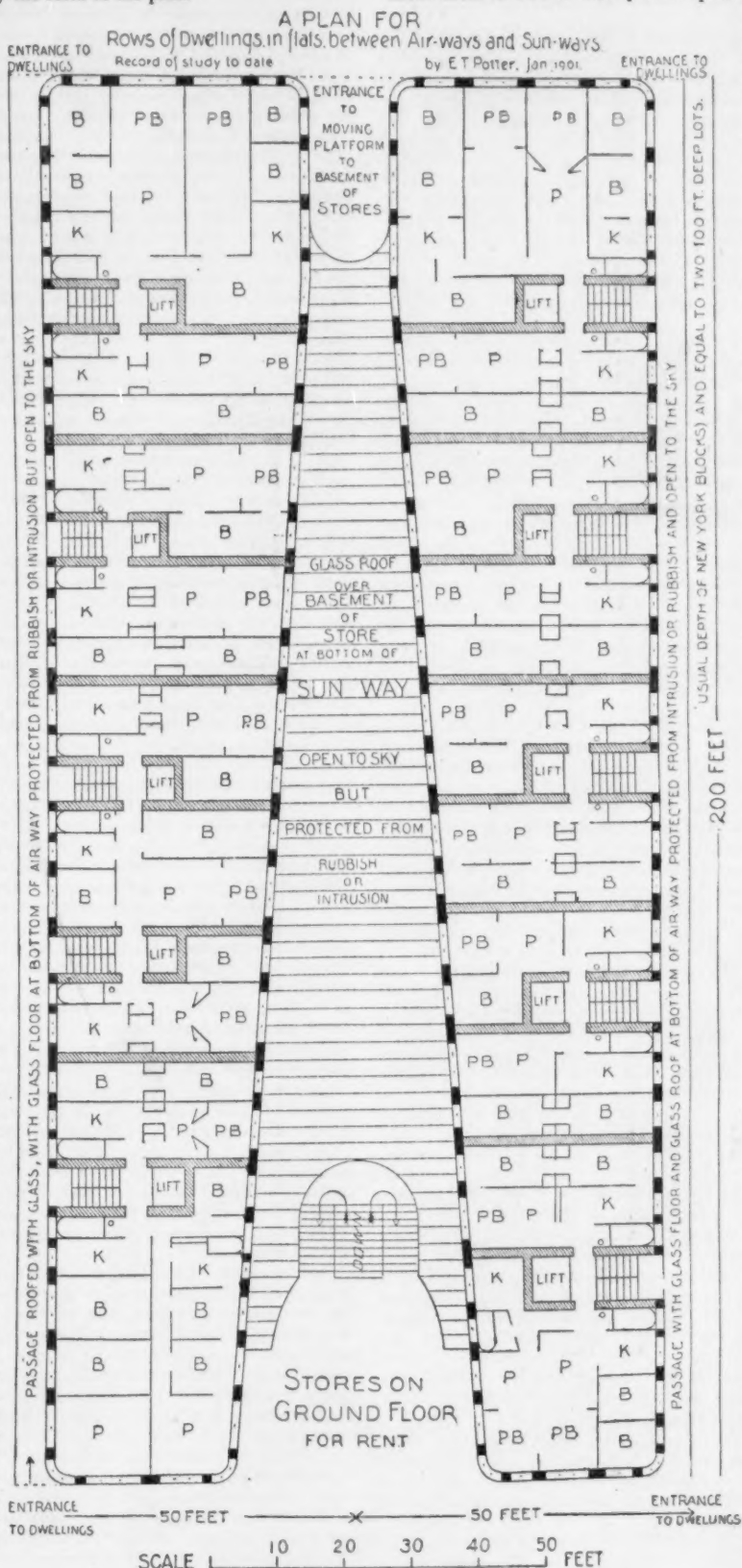
Chelmer, a collection of picturesque cottages with roofs partly thatched and partly shingled and with shingles otherwise disposed about them to add to their picturesqueness. A walk of a few hundred yards across the fields brings the visitor to the remains of an ancient priory, now the parish church, which contains two objects of sufficient interest to justify this trip.

The priory was built in 1104 by a sister of Ralph Baynard, a follower of William the Conqueror, who built Baynard Castle in London, afterwards confiscated by the Crown. It was once a celebrated priory and made Dunmow a place of some importance. The parish church occupies what was the south aisle of the priory. Possibly some of the remarkably thick walls of the group of old cottages facing the church door are all that otherwise remain of the Norman building. Of antiquarian and archaeological interest the church presents much despite the work of recent restorers. An ugly tower on the north side mars the exterior appearance of the building; but the interior retains many of the features which characterized the priory in the past ages. Below the windows there is a most elaborate band of carvings consisting of animals and human figures. There is a lavishly-decorated reredos *in situ*, though somewhat broken. The present pulpit is made of portions of what was once a beautifully and curiously carved rood-screen of oak separating the chancel from the nave.

Within the choir stands a fine monument, though much damaged. It is that of Walter FitzWalter, who died in 1198. But the attention is attracted from this monument to the tomb of Walter FitzWalter's granddaughter Matilda, which stands between two pillars on the north side of the church. Matilda FitzWalter was the daughter of Robert, Baron FitzWalter, "the Marshal of the Army of God and the Holy Church," chief of the barons who rose against King John and compelled him to sign Magna Charta. Legend identifies the daughter Matilda with "Maid Marian" who shared the fortunes of "Robin Hood."

The story which made this the tomb of "Maid Marian" is as follows: The beautiful Matilda was celebrating her nineteenth birthday in a long series of entertainments characteristic of the early

part of the thirteenth century. On the fourth day there was a tournament to which all the neighboring nobles and knights were invited and at which Matilda was the queen. An unknown warrior won the



prize from all the knightly competitors, and upon receiving it from the hands of the queen, departed as secretly as he had come. The fair Matilda, however, was won by the handsome face and gallant bearing of this unknown knight.

Another guest at the festivities was Prince John, afterwards King of England. He conceived a strong passion for the fair Matilda, but his advances were scornfully repelled. John therefore gathered his followers, attacked the castle of the FitzWalters and killed the lordly owner thereof. Matilda escaped to the forest and there met the strange knight who had but a few days before distinguished himself at the tournament. He was dressed as an archer, but declared to her that he was the outlawed Earl of Huntingdon, though generally known as Robin Hood. They married, and when the outlaw was restored to his earldom Matilda became Countess of Huntingdon. After the death of her husband she found refuge in the priory of Dunmow. The story goes on to say that her own death at the priory was caused by a present of poisoned gloves or a poisoned bracelet sent to her by King John out of revenge for her second refusal of his suit.

Of no part of this legend does the monument at Dunmow give us any corroboration. It is an altar-tomb, its sides panelled and adorned with heraldic designs. It bears a recumbent statue in a fair state of preservation. The feet rest upon a dog, and there are the remains of small figures, one on either side of the head. The figure is dressed in long, flowing robe, with a rich girdle round the waist. The neck wears a collar and a handsome necklace, and the fingers, whose tips touch above the breast, are covered with rings. Altogether there is not the slightest suggestion of a member of a religious order in the recumbent figure. The story is otherwise disproved by the fact that Baron FitzWalter lived to clash with King John in a far more important matter and was killed at the siege of Damietta in 1234.

Turning from the tomb about which so much legendary lore hovers the visitor may find on the left side of the chancel a sedilia, or "chair" as it is usually called, which serves as a monument to what is a well-authenticated incident in English history. It is, in fact, that which has given to Dunmow its chief interest. In this chair were seated the successful claimants of the "Dunmow Flitch of Bacon."

Some say that it was the monks of the Priory,—others that it was Robert FitzWalter, who in 1244 established the custom of awarding annually a flitch of bacon to any married couple who could take oath at the end of the first year of married life that neither had ever wished the knot untied and that there had been no jar or quarrel. If it were Robert FitzWalter, it must have been other than the father of Matilda, or else the date must be incorrectly assigned. But whether a FitzWalter or one of the monks that originated the custom he must have supposed that he was offering a premium for an impossibility, and it is a fact that the flitch has not often been awarded throughout the centuries that the custom has been in vogue. This need not imply, however, that a honeymoon of a year's duration has been of rare occurrence in Great Britain. For it must be remembered that there were conditions attending the award which were sufficient in themselves to deter most young married couples from competing. The claimants were carried upon the shoulders of stout men through the streets of Dunmow escorted by a mob of shouting people, publicly cross-questioned in the town-hall before a jury of bachelors and maidens who were prone to suggest questions of the most embarrassing nature, and then made to kneel down upon the sharp stones to take the ancient oath. This was the reality of what was pictured in 1751 as a procession and pageant of some dignity.

The custom had fallen into abeyance when Mr. William Harrison Ainsworth wrote his story "The Flitch of Bacon" in 1835; but probably inspired by the writing thereof, that worthy novelist determined that it should be revived, and claimants for the flitch were found in Chevalier de Chatelain and his English wife. A large number of lovers of old customs from London and elsewhere were present and it was not difficult to excite the interest of the villagers of Dunmow, so that the claimants were escorted to the town-hall by a goodly procession. There they were duly "cross-questioned" by an eminent folk-lorist and antiquary, and Mr. Ainsworth "charged" the jury of bachelors and maids, who awarded the flitch in due form. Altogether it was a very elaborate bit of fooling.

There were few, if any, claimants subsequently until 1876, when there were two couples, one of which failed to put in an appearance. The other stood the cross-questioning satisfactorily, took the oath as administered, and amid loud cheering and the firing of cannon carried off the awarded flitch in triumph.

L. VIAJERO.

ERECTING STEEL STRUCTURAL WORK.¹

PURSUANT to the investigation of this subject your Committee endeavored to embody in their circular a line of questions that would be most likely to bring out the points essential to a satisfactory discussion and report on this important subject. While deploring the fact that only two-fifths of these circulars brought forth a response, we still think we have obtained important data.

It is evident that but few railroad companies erect all of their steel structures. Some companies erect only minor structures such as plate-girders, leaving all heavy pin-connected or riveted spans for the manufacturers to erect.

¹ Report of a Committee to the Association of Railway Superintendents of Bridges and Buildings.

Traffic is maintained during erection by all, whether erection is done by company forces or by manufacturers, but it is conceded that traffic is very much better cared for by the companies' forces. There is additional expense incurred in nearly all cases where erection is done by the manufacturers because of the companies' forces being obliged to care for the falsework. It appears to be almost a universal custom where erection is let to the manufacturers that the railroad company furnish, put in and maintain falsework, maintenance officials not wishing to trust the maintenance of such structures to any but their own experienced men. Transportation officials offer even more serious objections because of the greater delays to their trains. It seems to be an uncontroversial fact, arrived at by long experience, that this feature of the business is very much better taken care of by the railroad companies' men than by the manufacturers' men. A good reason for this lies in the fact of the railroad companies' men taking a greater interest in the work of maintaining traffic without serious delay than can be reasonably expected from a contractor's men, both being desirous of promoting the welfare of their respective employers and getting as great an amount of work done in a given time as possible. It would be no great wonder if the contractor should close his eyes to an infraction of a rule of the railroad company that would put dollars in his pocket. Those of you who have worked for contractors on this kind of work will understand how it is. That the railroad companies' men are on the work caring for traffic and the maintenance of the falsework, etc., your Committee take it, is the reason that nearly all agree that traffic is generally well maintained during erection. In some cases where structures are let to the manufacturers there is a penalty provided for in the contract designed to prevent serious delay to traffic, but it is generally a dead letter; even if such delays occur, unless of the most flagrant character, the contractor most always manages to get out from under in one way or another. Railroad officials seem loath to exact the "pound of flesh" even when it has been clearly forfeited. The cost of erection varies greatly, and this condition is brought about from the fact that contracts when let embody various conditions. In some cases the railroad company furnishes materials, puts in and maintains falsework, frames and puts on ties and guard-rails, leaving the manufacturers to furnish and erect the steel only. In isolated cases the manufacturers are allowed to bid a lump sum for the bridge in place, they furnishing all materials for falsework and erection. In either case the complications are such as to render the exact cost of the erection a difficult problem. The same difficulty is experienced by company forces because of the manner in which accounts are kept. When a structure is selected for renewal an account is opened with that structure as soon as the first work is done, no discrimination being made as to falsework or removal of the old structure and putting in the new. In making comparisons between the cost when erected by contractors or if erected by the railroad company, this manner of keeping accounts precludes any possibility of a fair comparison. This, we think, accounts for the varied costs reported by different members, as well as the seeming impossible low figures which such erection is said to cost. The manufacturers can, of course, erect such structures at a very much lower figure if structures are located close to their plants than if they are compelled to send men from the mills to great distances. This condition does not, however, apply with as much force as formerly, for the reason that manufacturers have men distributed (or can obtain competent men) in all parts of the country, so the expense is really no greater for transportation in one section than in another. The cost of erection has been given when done by manufacturers variously at from \$3.50 per ton to \$40 per ton. When same work is done by railroad-company forces it is said to cost from \$5 per ton to \$20 per ton. Taking these figures for a basis it would seem to be very much cheaper for erection of these structures to be done by the railroad companies.

In pursuance of information it is interesting to note the evident lack of uniformity in handling this class of work. One road reports that contractors are not used on their lines at all for any purpose, everything is done by railroad company's forces; one other company does all its own iron-and-steel erection, but in other lines of bridge-work contractors are employed. Both of these roads are among the largest in the country. Another large road does all its own erection, but considers if a great amount of work was to be done it would be cheaper to allow the manufacturers to erect them, while another equally large road considers it best to erect its own steel if a large quantity is to be erected, which would justify procuring the necessary erection tools.

Great stress is put upon the necessity for special tools for erection of steel structures. While it is a fact that special tools are required for this purpose, many of these appliances can be used to good advantage and with economical results for other purposes when not in use for erection. On some railroads it has become a recognized fact that when any difficult job is to be accomplished it must be relegated to the Bridge Department to do. If proper erection appliances are a part of the Bridge-Department equipment, these special jobs are accomplished with dexterity and despatch, and with economy to other departments involved and with credit to the Bridge Department. It also tends to make it comparatively easy to obtain such appliances when needed.

The method of handling erection has been touched upon by some of our correspondents. This feature, while possibly germane to the subject under investigation, can be best brought out in the discussion of the subject on the convention floor.

Your Committee is of opinion that all bridgework can best be done by the forces of the railroad company. Such tools and equipment as are necessary for erection of steel bridges should be a part of the equipment of all bridge and building departments, and men should be educated in their use, in consequence of having to maintain such structures after erection. A bridge force should be competent to do all kinds of bridgework, and the usual repair force should be available as a nucleus for a larger force for erection purposes, should occasion require. It would certainly be far more satisfactory to the railroad company as well as the head of the Bridge Department, if when important work was proposed on the line, it was not necessary to go outside for some one to do that important work.

In conclusion, your Committee is convinced it is best for railroad companies to erect their own steel structures. In most cases where such structures are given over to the manufacturers to erect, the railroad company's forces are required to do all the hard, expensive work; viz, putting in and maintaining falsework, taking out old structures, and, finally, making a general cleaning up, leaving the cream of the job for the manufacturers' gang.

(Signed)

O. J. TRAVIS,
F. S. EDINGER,
A. B. MANNING,
JAS. MCINTYRE,
A. ZIMMERMAN,

Committee Subject No. 7.

SOCIAL POSITION OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

It cannot be concealed that, speaking generally, architects are less-favored visitors in what is now called society than writers of romances, painters or sculptors, and one of them is not thought to impart professional dignity to a drawing-room like a physician or a barrister. Architects are usually believed to be wealthier than the majority of painters and sculptors; but there is less attractiveness about them, and although their knowledge is of use it has not the mystery of the physician's or the gravity of the lawyer's. Only a few days or nights ago we find the President of the Irish Institute of Civil Engineers pleading for the recognition of architecture as a learned profession. Whatever may occur in Ireland, it will require a great many after-dinner speeches to bring about that consummation in England.

If we ask how it is that such a state of things exists, the answer may not be readily forthcoming, but some of the causes can be indicated. What have been called "the classes" take summary and prejudiced views about the qualities of those intervening between them and the masses. They hear that architecture is taught in art-schools, mechanics' institutes, polytechnics, etc., and they arrive at the conclusion that an education which is to be obtained at nominal charges, if not gratuitously, is hardly deserving to be accepted as professional, and does not of necessity make gentlemen. A magistrate or a county-court judge who listens to lawsuits in which a few pounds are claimed as fees cannot help believing that an architect is on a level with the humblest class of medical practitioner. Men who have to be satisfied with such petty rewards as are revealed in the majority of actions for the recovery of fees must expect to be taken by the world in general as only fitting to participate in such gay and festive scenes as arise in places like Sagittarius Lodge.

Judged from the financial point-of-view, which in our time is regarded as the most important, the architect cannot compete with the civil-engineer. Architects rarely obtain commissions outside their own country, and English architects least of all, while the civil engineer is treated as a cosmopolite, and sometimes he can claim the credit for colossal works costing millions of money in all parts of the world. He may belong to foreign orders, and be accepted as the technical adviser of foreign governments. In comparison with a power of which the influence is felt thousands of miles away, the architect with his modest villas and village churches and shops and schools must seem only a humble person in the eyes of society. Everything with him appears on a small scale. On that account people who are acquainted with engineers, or who invest in foreign enterprises on the strength of an engineer's name, must be amazed at the outcry which arises whenever any public building is proposed, for it is supposed to be no more than the clamoring of competitors for the work. Engineers do not express their apprehensions whenever a railway or a harbor is contemplated, and what is still more remarkable, builders do not attempt to vindicate indirectly their individual claims to a contract. Architects alone exhibit their grievances when they are not assured of a commission, not thinking of the interpretation which is placed on their appeals and the injury consequently inflicted on the whole profession.

It was long ago pointed out by Sir Gilbert Scott that the bane of architecture was the mutual scorn of those who practised it. In the years which have passed since he delivered the address containing those words, it cannot be said there is any alleviation of the consequences of the relations which are peculiar to architects. It is only when a man receives a gold medal from the Institute or after his death that any words in praise of his works are heard. His friends may pay a tribute to him as a good fellow, but that is merely to suggest the difference between the man and the architect. The criticisms get abroad, and a country reporter when he describes a building generally considers it is wiser to omit any reference to its designer. Need we wonder if under those circumstances authors of tragical extravaganzas employ architects for purposes for which men of no

other class are supposed to be so suited, by lowering them to the level of the Malkiels and other worthies of the same class? — *The Architect.*



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

A PREMIATED DESIGN FOR THE CITY-HALL, NEWARK, N. J.: TWO PLATES. MESSRS. W. B. TUBBY & BRO., ARCHITECTS, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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BASSIN DE NEPTUNE, VERSAILLES, FRANCE.

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

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ISOLA BELLA, LAGO MAGGIORE, ITALY.



HELL. — Hell, in the creed, simply signifies "hole," or "place hidden." In England, to hell a roof is to shingle a house.

GLASS-COLORING BY PENETRATION. — M. Léon Léal proposes to color glass, not throughout the mass nor in enamel fashion, but by what he calls penetration. A little silver-salt is put on the surface of the glass, which is then heated to 500 degrees or 550 degrees C. The excess of salt having been removed, the surface appears yellow, the color penetrating to a depth of .17 millimetres when the baking has lasted for about five minutes. After an hour, a layer of double that thickness would be colored; after eighteen hours the color would have penetrated through a glass plate 1.6 millimetres in thickness. In reflected light this yellow displays a beautiful greenish or bluish fluorescence. The intensity of the coloration depends, of course, upon the quantity of salt applied. But very minute quantities suffice. To transfer a lace pattern on glass, it is only necessary to dip the lace in a .001 solution of silver-nitrate and then into potassium-sulphide. According to *La Nature*, colored monograms can easily be obtained in this way, and what is still more interesting, ordinary collodion negatives can be printed on glass in various colors. Silver and copper give a red; gold and iron salts have also been used. When the baking is continued for a long period, the coloring matter is renewed from time to time, say every six hours. The observation has a scientific interest as well. The rate of penetration would probably depend upon the nature of the glass, and upon the atomic volume of the metal. — *W. in the Journal of the Franklin Institute.*

EDINBURGH'S PROPOSED EXHIBITION. — After deliberating for six weeks, Edinburgh has decided to hold an international exhibition in 1907. This will be the third enterprise of the kind in the Scottish capital. The first, held in 1886, was opened by Prince Albert Victor, and during its successful run was visited by Queen Victoria. Four years later the Duke of Edinburgh inaugurated the second international exhibition in his name city, but on this occasion the authorities had to face a deficit on the closing day. The bicentenary of the legislative union of Scotland and England occurs in 1907, and Edinburgh people may be expected to derive special inspiration from this fact in their efforts to make a really worthy display six years hence. — *London Chronicle.*

RETURN OF BUFFALO ART EXHIBITS.—William A. Coffin, Director of Fine-Arts at the Pan-American Exposition, recently gave out a statement marking the progress of his department in returning the works of art which were exhibited at Buffalo. The work of taking down the exhibits began on November 4. Mr. Coffin says: "It was found that the best system for keeping track of the very large number of exhibits and insuring their safe return consisted in holding the New York shipment, which comprised perhaps half of all the works in the exhibition, until the last. A small number of pictures were immediately hurried off to Pittsburgh in time for the opening of the exhibition of the Carnegie Institute. A shipment of about 175 works, pictures and sculpture, was sent to Charleston so that they may arrive there as early as possible. A shipment consisting of about 80 pictures was sent to Lincoln, Nebraska, for a special exhibition at that place. There were other shipments of works borrowed from such prominent art institutions as the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine-Arts, the Boston Museum of Fine-Arts, the Chicago Art Institute, and the Cincinnati Art Museum. Many works borrowed from artists and collectors in various cities all over the United States were returned. Most of the sculpture brought over from Paris will remain in this country, but a large number of pictures go back to Paris, and these have been shipped. The pictures by American artists in Great Britain have also been returned. The task of returning the exhibits was a difficult and complicated one."—*Exchange*.

ANTIQUITIES IN PALMYRA.—A few years ago the Russian Prince Abemalak Lazareff, during his visit to the ruins of ancient Palmyra, discovered a large block of stone, about 12 feet long and 8 feet wide, containing a well-preserved bilingual inscription (i. e., Greek and Palmyrene), which is supposed to date from the third century of our era. The inscription is said to contain the tariffs of custom duties and taxes levied during that period, divided into three tables. Last year the authorities of the Imperial Russian Museum at St. Petersburg sent Professor Uspensky, of the Russian Archaeological Institute, who resides at Constantinople, to Palmyra, with other experts, to report on the inscription and to ascertain whether it was possible to cut it out from the huge block. The professor having reported on the feasibility of the undertaking, the Russian Government obtained the Sultan's sanction to remove it to Russia. Accordingly, an expedition was sent to the spot last summer, composed of workmen under the superintendence of a Russian consular official, and after cutting the block of stone into three parts separated the inscription from each, and it is now on its way to the Russian capital. Palmyra, or Tadmor, as it is now called, is famous for the ruins of the Great Temple of the Sun. It was an important commercial place, being a depot for silk and other Asiatic and Indian products; and, on account of its copious spring, it must always have been a halting-place for caravans passing through the Syrian Desert. It attained the height of its glory and prosperity in the third century, under Queen Zenobia, wife of the Emperor Odenathus.—*London Standard*.

THE KAISER'S VIEWS ON ART.—Emperor William's discourse on art at the dinner which he gave to painters and sculptors at the Palace recently is the principal topic discussed in drawing-room and assembly in Berlin. It has even got into those socio-political controversies that occupy so much of the attention of the educated classes in Germany, as well as that of the agitators in the cafés. His Majesty's repugnance to naturalism arises, the defenders of the modern school aver, solely from his antipathy to Social Democracy. It is common talk at court that artists such as Liebermann and Uhde, who delight in scenes representing the life of the poor, must be Socialists, fellows without a country. The political origin of the Emperor's artistic opinions is the only explanation the critics find for his views condemning the work of Boecklin, Thoma, Liebermann, Stuck, Uhde and even Menzel, on whom His Majesty bestowed the Order of the Black Eagle. None of these were present at the dinner, but they found defenders in those who were there. After the women withdrew Emperor William took the guests to the Heinrich's Hallen, where, over beer and tobacco, they discussed the doctrines His Majesty had laid down in his speech. The Emperor's good humor emboldened several of those present to disagree with him. After conversational recognition they rather plainly intimated that they believed injustice had been done to some of the first artistic names in Germany, in saying that their work brought art down to the gutter. His Majesty returned argument for argument, as he loves a fight of any kind, and he is described as having been particularly lively in repartee. The sitting was prolonged for several hours.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

AGE OF STONEHENGE.—How old is Stonehenge? Sir Norman Lockyer and Mr. Penrose have been trying to answer this deeply engaging question by a reference to the heavens. They assume that Stonehenge was a sun temple, and that among the early inhabitants of these islands there existed, hundreds, and perhaps thousands, of years before Caesar and his legions came, sufficient mechanical ability to raise the huge monoliths. The main evidence of the stones being the remains of a solar temple is that an avenue of two ancient earth-banks extends from the structure in the direction of sunrise on the longest day of the year, "precisely in the same way as in Egypt a long avenue of sphinxes indicates the principal outlook of a temple." There can be little doubt, also, the authors consider, that the temple was originally roofed in, and that "the sun's first ray suddenly admitted into the darkness formed a fundamental part of the cultus." It appears equally clear that the orientation, or direction, of the principal axis of the temple was the same as that of the avenue. Here, then, was the purpose of the noble structure to mark exactly the sunrise on the longest summer day. But in the time of those old worshippers and astronomers the sun rose a few seconds of arc—a small part of a degree—higher in the heavens than it does now, and as we know with close accuracy the rate of change, Sir Norman and Mr. Penrose have calculated how

long ago it is since the midsummer sun poured its rays straight down that avenue and through the middle line of the temple. They find it was about 3,581 years ago. In other words, it was, say, 1680 B. C. when those early Britons gathered on Salisbury Plain mayhap to worship the orb of light, to salute the morn of the longest day and mark the beginning of a new year. There may be an error of some 200 years, more or less, but this would be near the date. If it seems long ago, we have to reckon that it implies probably a long antecedent period of civilization, though possibly these great stone-builders came from the East and brought the light of knowledge with them. Along the Nile Valley are temples which Sir Norman Lockyer has shown were most likely built six thousand or eight thousand years ago.—*London Telegraph*.

TO RAISE MOOSEHEAD LAKE.—For several years past much interest has been aroused by the discussion of a plan to raise the waters of Moosehead Lake, in Maine, 2 feet for storage purposes, by elevating the present dam at the lake's outlet. The object of storing this added water is to provide a sufficient amount to enable the lumbermen to run their logs in the spring, and at the same time leave a surplus large enough to keep the Kennebec River, its draining stream, at its normal flow during the summer season. It is most essential that the summer flow of this stream be kept constant, in order that the numerous and important manufactories which depend upon it for their motive-power may run at their full capacity throughout the year. At present there is not enough water for both purposes. Moosehead Lake has an area of 120 square miles, the largest inland body of water in New England, and lies at an elevation of 1,050 feet above the sea-level; it is, like most of the other Maine lakes, admirably adapted for reservoir purposes. The project has been considered of so much importance that the mill-owners on the Kennebec River have this year united in a request to the United States Geological Survey for assistance in the study of the problem, and have raised \$500 by private subscription, to which the survey adds a like amount and conducts the investigations. Hydrographic studies are desirable of Penobscot, Androscoggin and other Maine rivers, on which the power developed could be materially increased by careful regulation of the flow by dams at the outlet of the lakes at their head-waters.—*Springfield Republican*.

THE VANDAL PARIS BILLSTICKER.—There is a French saying about nothing being sacred to a sapper, but if compared with a Paris billsticker, especially when elections are in progress, the sapper is a most reverential individual. The municipal regulations are severe against ordinary advertisements, unless they are in positions where they can be taxed and in other ways come under the influence of authority. But political announcements enjoy the utmost license. No matter how venerable a public building may be, or how modern, it can be covered with as many colored posters as the contractor cares to paste upon them. One of the latest sculptural works in Paris is the group by M. Dalou which symbolizes the "Triumph of the Republic." The beautiful bas-reliefs which form part of the work have sustained serious damage owing to the number of posters which were made to adhere to them. It was proposed that at least some monuments and buildings should be considered as privileged, and a decree to that effect issued by the Prefect of the Seine, but omnipotent as that high and mighty official is assumed to be, he was compelled to confess that under the law of 1881, which relates to posters, he was powerless. While the Republic endures it must, therefore, be expected that buildings and statues will be desecrated by the billsticker's vandalism.—*The Architect*.

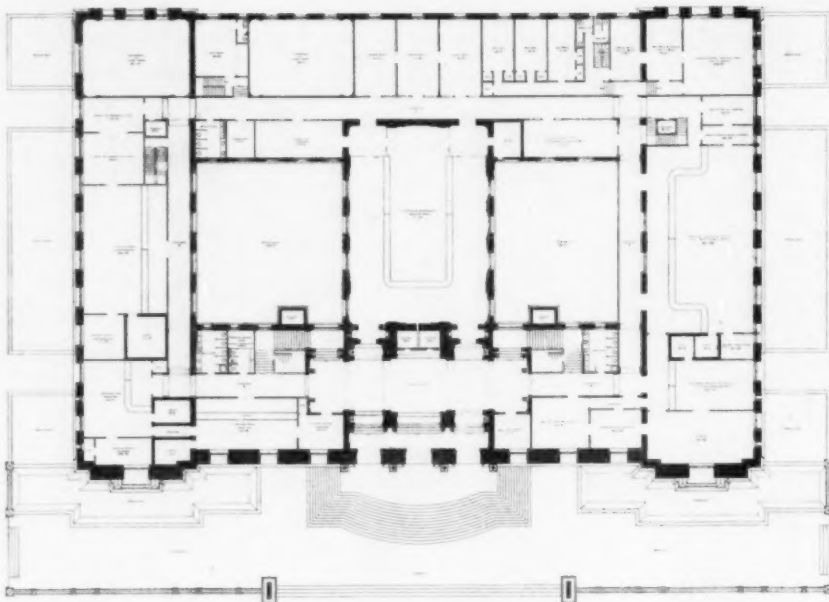
LONDON BRIDGE.—The old English proverb declaring, in its blunt manner, that it was as expensive to maintain a wife as to keep London Bridge in repair is recalled by the drawing which has just appeared in the *Pall Mall Magazine*, and which shows very interestingly the plan for widening the footway. In former days, though, all the money went in propping up the bridge from below, when the weight of the houses above made it unsafe, and the foot-passengers had to fare as they might, the only concession made to them being certain gaps that were left in the line of buildings to provide them with shelter from the traffic. We got some idea of what London Bridge looked like then from the remark of a mediæval writer: "Such who only see it beneath, where it is a bridge, cannot suspect it should be a street; and such who behold it above, where it is a street, cannot believe it is a bridge."—*London Chronicle*.

PIVOTED OR SWINGING WINDOWS.—The city of Chicago has enacted a building-ordinance requiring that on all new buildings there shall be swinging-windows above the second story. The object sought to be accomplished by this enactment is to prevent the accidents in washing windows which are of common occurrence. The ordinance specifies that the window must swing on four vertical or horizontal pivots, or otherwise a balcony must be built around every window. It is said that the local architects and builders object to the law.—*W. in the Journal of the Franklin Institute*.

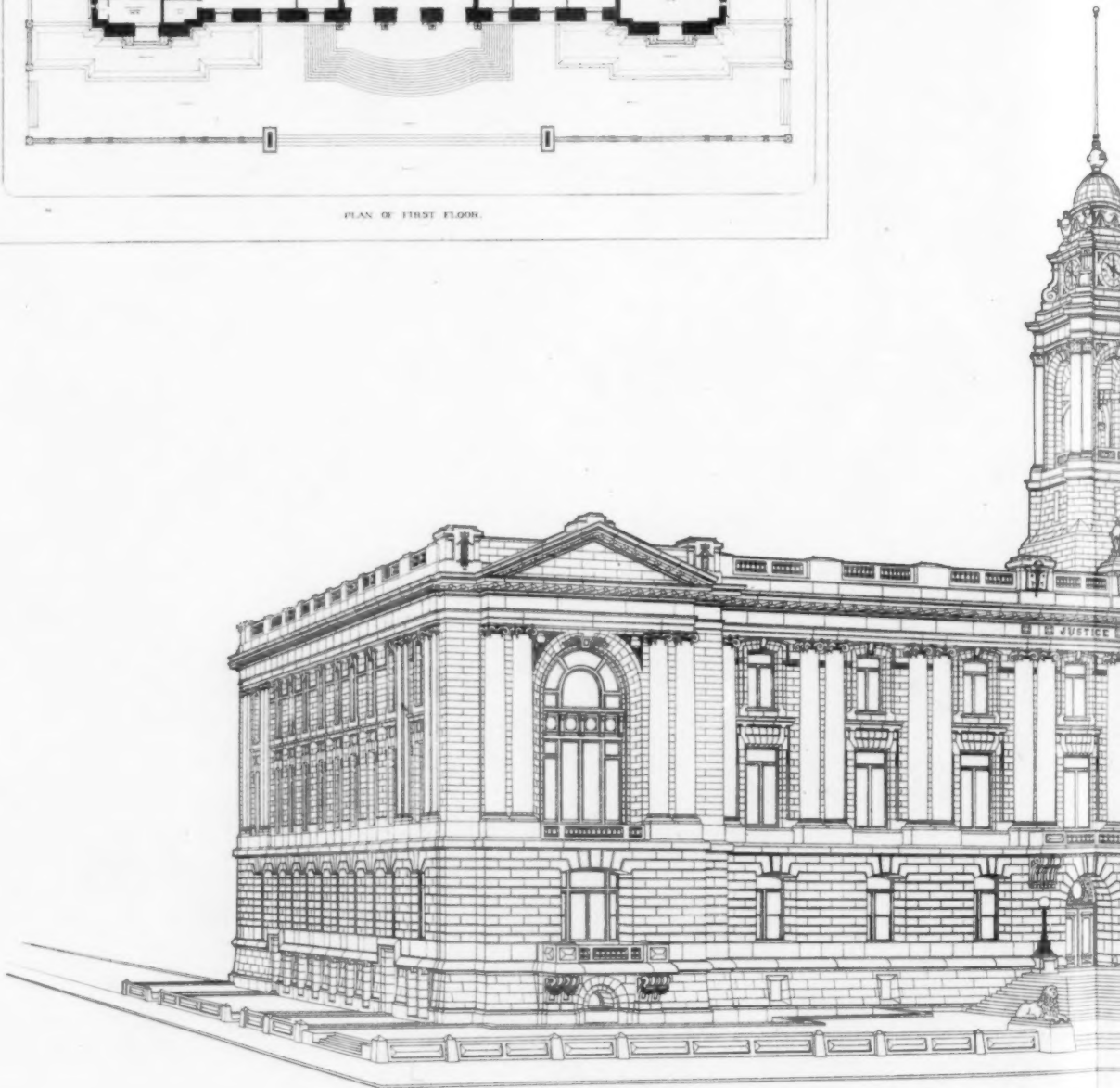
POTATOES AND THE CHINESE FORESTS.—About 100 years ago missionaries introduced the potato into China, and the natives, finding that it grew very well at high altitudes, were destroying the forests in order to get a miserable crop of potatoes. The writer recently received a letter from a friend to the effect that the potato disease was rife, with the result that whole villages of Chinese were deserting the mountains, and there was some chance of the forests being preserved.—*Exchange*.

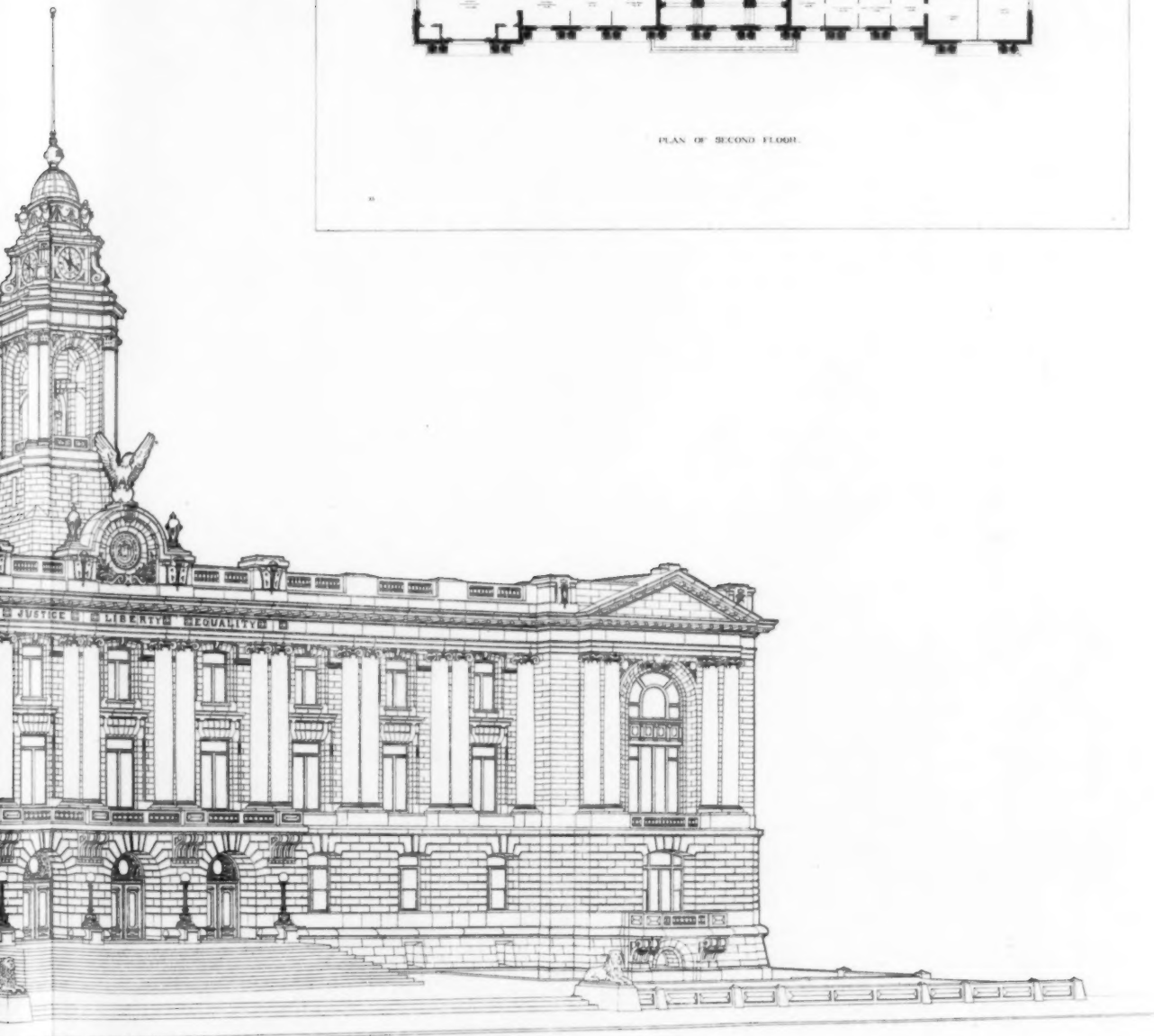
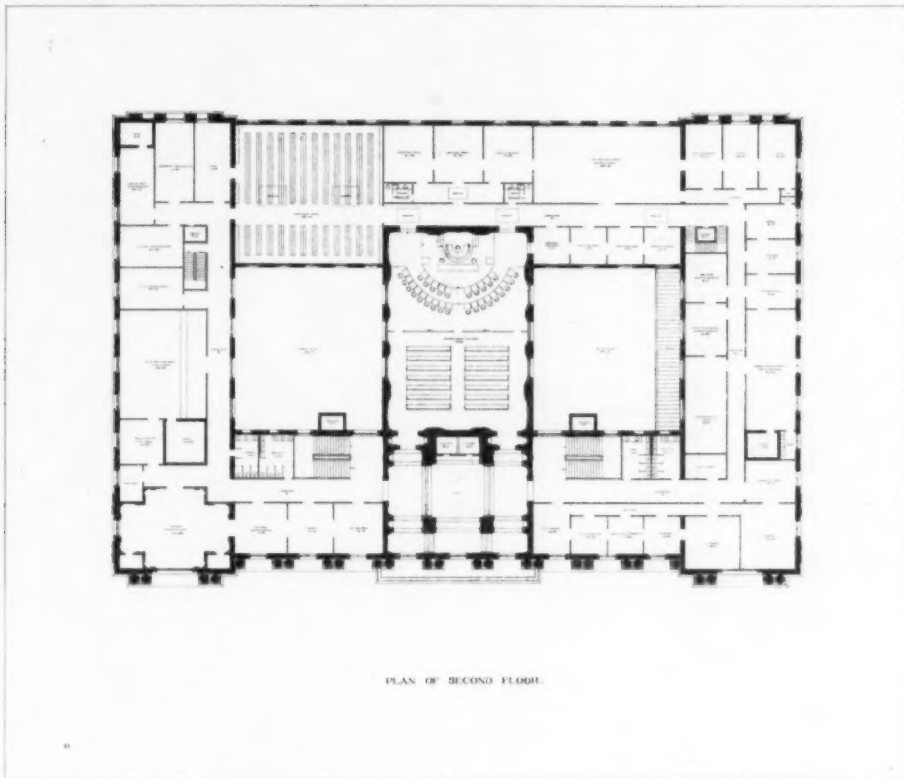
STRENGTHENING THE PARTHENON.—The work of strengthening the foundations and structure of the Parthenon has been making progress. The King of the Hellenes frequently visits the temple, and shows the keenest interest in what is being done.—*N. Y. Evening Post*.

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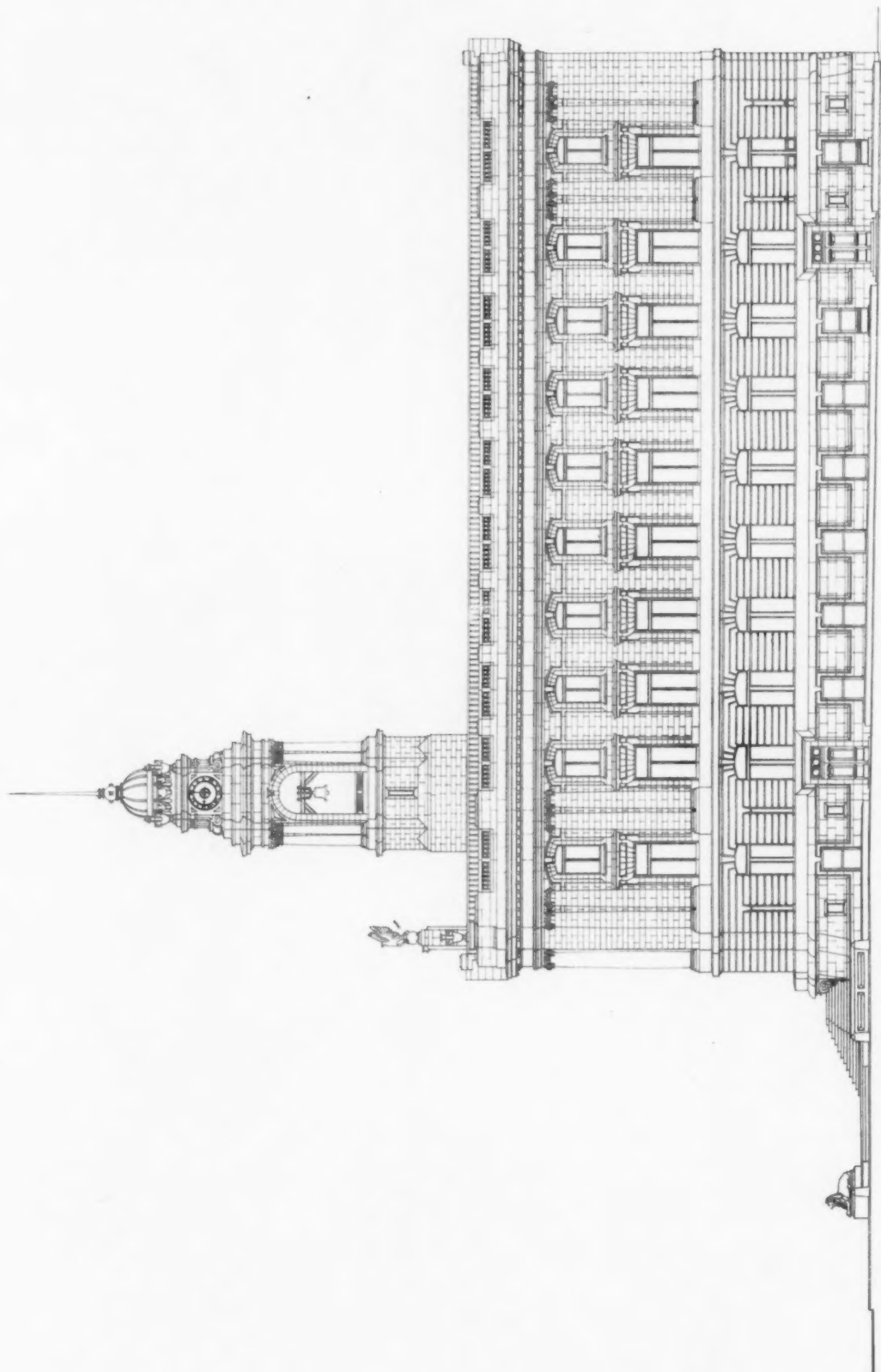


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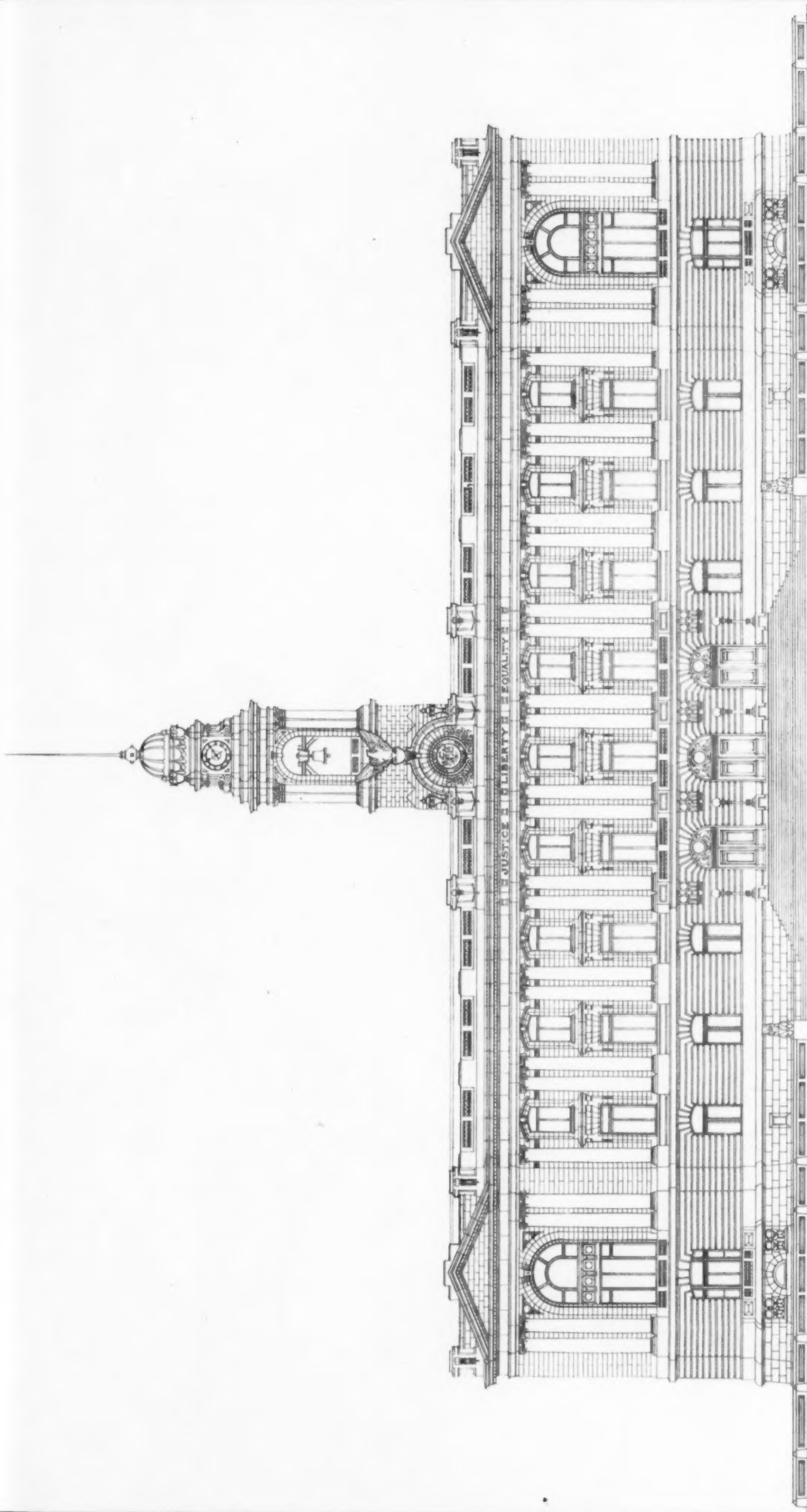
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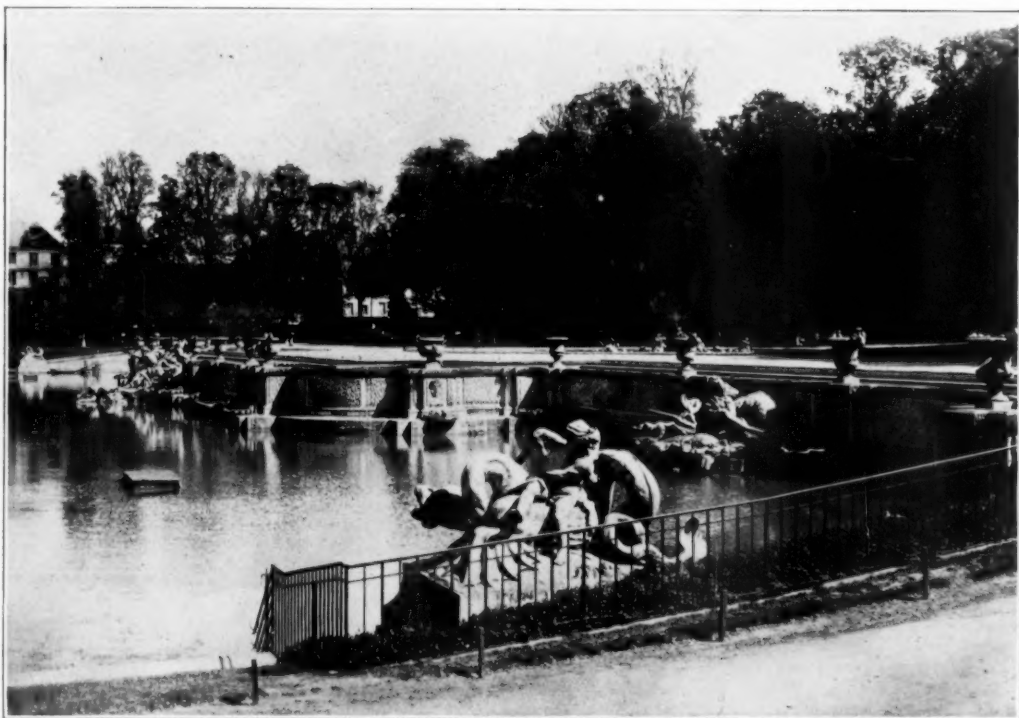
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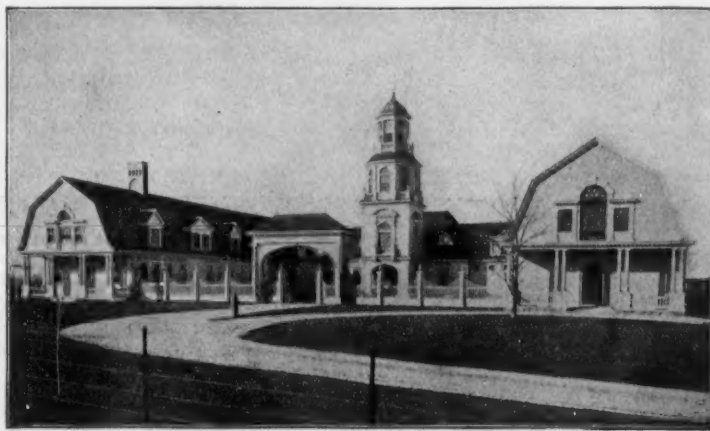
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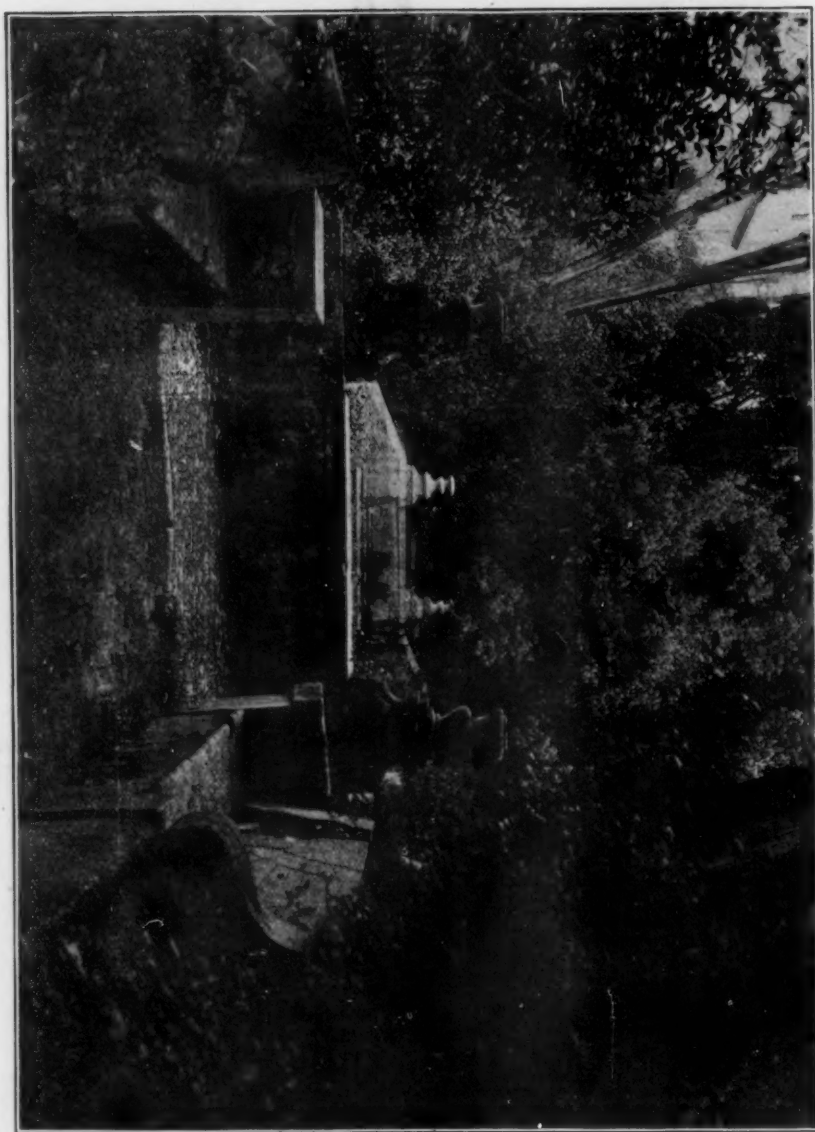
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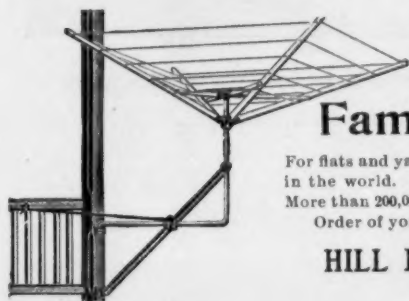
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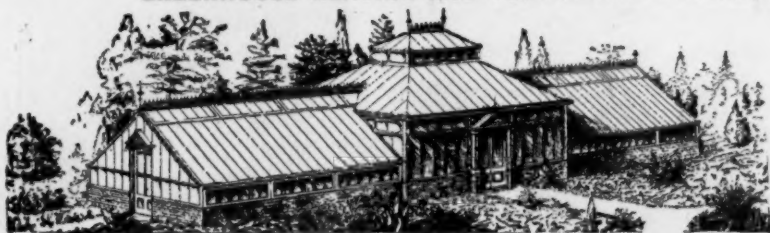
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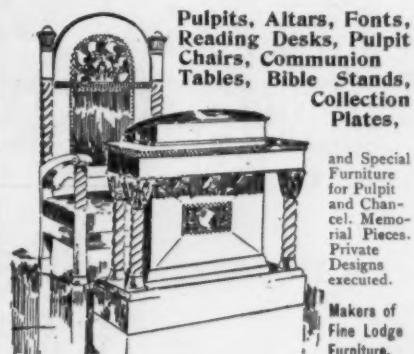
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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

Elk Point, S. D.—G. W. Burkhead, Sioux City, Ia., has finished plans for an addition to the Union County court house, to cost \$20,000.

Findlay, O.—Plans have been completed by Kramer & Harpster for the \$40,000 city hall. The structure will be three stories high and of white brick.

Flint, Mich.—The Elks of this city will erect a temple to cost \$35,000.

Freeport, Ill.—Report states that the Board of Supervisors has passed resolutions to build a \$30,000 addition to the County court-house.

Halifax, N. S.—A \$25,000 school-building will be erected by the congregation of St. Paul's Church. It will be modern in every respect and will contain a gymnasium, etc.

Haverhill, Mass.—The Chicago Coated Board Co. will locate at this place. The erection of a large plant of brick will begin about Christmas time, and its cost with equipment will be at least \$300,000.

Homestead, Pa.—Plans are being prepared for the erection of a four-story bank, 40' x 110', for the Monongahela Trust Co.; cost, \$35,000.

Houston, Tex.—The German Lutheran Society has accepted the plans of O. H. P. Rudesill & Sons, Moore Bennett Building, for a \$20,000 church.

Hull, Mass.—The Roman Catholic congregation is contemplating the erection of a \$100,000 church.

Jacksonville, Ill.—Senator Cullom has asked Congress for an appropriation of \$150,000 for a new post-office.

Johnstown, N. Y.—It is proposed to erect a \$40,000 Y. M. C. A. building at this place.

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

La Crosse, Wis.—President Mahoney, of the Board of Education, is in favor of erecting a new edifice for the La Crosse High School. It will cost \$60,000. Architect Schick has prepared the plans.

Lenox, Mass.—A fine residence will be erected here for Samuel Frothingham, 51 Liberty St., New York City, from plans by Wm. Adams, 20 W. 34th St., New York; cost, \$40,000.

Lewiston, Idaho.—Plans are being made by Ernest McCullough for a modern hotel, to be built by a company recently organized, with a capital of \$40,000.

Livingston, Mont.—Reed & Stem, Endicott Buildings, St. Paul, Minn., will prepare plans for a \$75,000 depot to be erected here by the Northern Pacific R. R. Co.

Los Angeles, Cal.—John Parkinson has prepared plans for a \$40,000 business block to be erected on Broadway for R. A. Rowan. Construction will commence in the spring.

Marblehead, Mass.—A two-story frame club-house, 35' x 45', will be erected here for the Boston Yacht Club. Plans furnished by A. C. Fernald, 186 Devonshire St., Boston.

Medina, O.—Congress has been asked to appropriate \$50,000 for a public building.

Monmouth, Ill.—It is reported that plans for the new Garfield School have been prepared by Reeves & Baillie, architects, Peoria; cost, \$20,000.

Montreal, Que.—It is stated that a new incinerator will be built in the eastern section of the city; cost, \$25,000 to \$35,000.

Nashville, Tenn.—B. J. Hodge, Cole Building, has prepared plans for a \$20,000 bank to be erected for the Nashville Trust Co., at N. College St., near Union St.

Navasota, Tex.—The citizens have voted to issue \$15,000 bonds for the erection of a city hall.

New Britain, Conn.—The P. & F. Corbin Co. will erect a seven-story factory addition. The building will be 60' x 150'. The work of construction will begin at once.

New Haven, Conn.—The students of Sheffield Scientific School at Yale are to have a new club and dormitory building, the gift of Mrs. A. M. Byers of Allegheny, Pa., in memory of her son, the late Alexander Byers, Jr., who was graduated from Sheffield in 1894. The basement and first floor of the structure will be devoted to club-rooms, the second floor to the Young Men's Christian Association and the third story will be divided into living-rooms.

New Lewisville, Ark.—Plans are being made by F. W. Gibbs, Little Rock, for a court-house for Lafayette County. It will be two stories high, 65' x 90', constructed of brick, terra-cotta and stone; cost, \$40,000.

Newport, R. I.—Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt has accepted plans for a building which she will have erected in connection with the Newport Hospital in memory of her late husband, Cornelius Vanderbilt. The work will probably not begin before spring and the building will stand southeast of the present hospital buildings. It will be a three-story structure, of sandstone with marble trimmings beautifully carved. The cost will be in the neighborhood of \$250,000.

New York, N. Y.—R. Axelrod, 126 W. 91st St., will erect a six-story brick and stone non-fireproof apartment-house, 50' x 87', cost, \$65,000, to have 18 apartments and to be erected at the north side of 94th St., 100 feet west of West End Ave. G. F. Pelham, 503 Fifth Ave., architect.

Report states that Feller & Sherapky, 276 E. 10th St., will erect a six-story brick and stone fireproof apartment-house, 135' x 142', costing \$100,000, on 17th St., near 3d Ave. Sess & Smallheiser, 23 Park Row, architects.

A two-story apartment hotel will be erected at 2 and 4 W. 47th St., by the "Ten Associates," who are now erecting a similar building on 124th St., near 7th Ave., from plans by Alfred Zucker, Jr., 32 Waverly Pl.

It is stated that Horenburger & Straub, 122 Bowery, have completed plans for an eight-story brick non-fireproof store and factory building, 25' x 100', costing \$25,000, on the corner of Cannon and Delancey Sts.; Max Gold and Max Lipman, 37 W. 118th St., owners. Also for a seven-story brick non-fireproof stable and factory, 50' x 113', costing \$40,000, on the corner of Chery and Pike Sts.; Samuel Strasbourger, 132 Nassau St., owner.

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

Plans have been prepared by C. P. H. Gilbert, 1123 Broadway, for a five-story and basement dwelling to be erected at 9 E. 57th St., for Fritz Achelis. Mr. Achelis recently purchased the property for \$175,000; there is at present on the property a substantial four-story dwelling erected about twenty years ago.

Plans have been drawn by Sess & Smallheiser, 23 Park Row, for a seven-story brick loft building, 20' x 75', costing \$22,000, to be erected at 501 E. Houston St. for Dr. N. W. Schlessinger, 127 Cannon St.

It is said that Andrew Carnegie is considering the establishment of a combination club and hospital for the benefit of aged telegraphers.

A permit has been issued for a brick and stone edifice to be erected on 138th St. and St. Ann's Ave. for St. Luke's Church; cost, \$85,000. Plans by M. J. Garvin, 3307 Third Ave.

Niagara Falls, N. Y.—A bill has been introduced in Congress appropriating \$250,000 for a federal building.

North Adams, Mass.—E. T. Barlow is preparing plans for a six-story building which Fred F. Dowlin will erect here next spring at a cost of \$225,000. Building will be 80' x 175', and modern in every respect.

Norhampton, Mass.—The contract has been awarded John L. Mather for the erection of a new memorial operating building at the Dickinson Hospital.

Paducah, Ky.—It is stated that Paducah Lodge No. 217, R. P. O. E., have purchased a site on N. 4th St., near Broadway, on which they propose erecting a three-story building; cost, \$40,000.

Parkersburg, W. Va.—A syndicate will erect a ten-story office-building at Market and 7th Sts., after plans by S. Hannaford & Sons, Hurlbut Block, Cincinnati. Building will cost \$100,000.

Pekin, Ill.—Congress has been asked for an appropriation of \$100,000 for a new post-office here.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Plans have been made by J. F. Stuckert & Son, 1421 Chestnut St., for a brick and iron warehouse, costing \$300,000, to be built at 13th and Filbert Sts. for Horn & Hardart.

St. Luke's Homeopathic Hospital has purchased from John G. Vogler ground, 50' x 200', on Broad St., above Westmoreland, for \$12,000. An addition will be built to the institution from plans now being prepared.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—H. C. Heinz will erect a \$30,000 three-story apartment, 38' x 60', at Frankstown and Linden Aves. Plans by J. E. Obitz, 6202 Penn Ave.

Puget Sound, Wash.—It is stated that bids will be asked for the construction of an \$80,000 building, to be used as a supply and storage building for naval equipment.

Racine, Wis.—Andrew Carnegie has offered this city \$50,000 for a public library.

Reading, Pa.—Plans are ready for a four-story brick and stone addition, 100' x 165', to the plant of the Reading Cold Storage and Ice Co.

Red Wing, Minn.—Andrew Carnegie has offered this city \$15,000 for a public library.

Riverside, Fla.—Plans have been drawn by Francis J. Norton for a handsome residence for Dr. F. P. Hoover, which will be erected on Riverside Ave. and will cost \$22,000. Structure to be Colonial in style.

Rockford, Ill.—Bradley & Carpenter, 226 S. Main St., have been selected to prepare plans for the Soldiers' Memorial Building, to be erected on N. Main St., to cost \$30,000.

Rutland, Vt.—Arthur H. Smith, 72 Crescent St., has prepared plans for a new union station to be built here in the spring by the Rutland R. R. Co.; cost, \$100,000.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—W. E. Ware, Hooper Building, has completed plans for the University Club Building, to cost \$30,000.

It is stated that plans have been completed by C. M. Neuhausen for a \$400,000 building for David Keith to be built on S. Main St. Building to be nine stories high, 132' x 165', and fireproof construction throughout. First floor to be devoted to stores and the upper eight stories will contain 300 offices.

Sandusky, O.—An appropriation of \$100,000 will be asked for improvements to the federal building.

Seattle, Wash.—P. J. Donohoe and Jas. J. Donnellan have completed plans for a \$60,000 Catholic Church to be erected on Ranier Heights.

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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

factory may soon be established here. The local manufacturers' committee of the Chamber of Commerce has in hand a proposition from J. M. Arrington of that city, who is desirous of putting in such a plant. He has offered to provide \$100,000 toward a \$250,000 capitalization.

M. Gottstein, of this city, and D. M. Hoffman, of Tacoma, will erect a seven-story brick building on 1st Ave. and Madison St., to cost \$100,000.

Selma, Ala. — Press reports state that the Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co. will erect a two-story brick depot to cost \$30,000. George E. Evans, gen. mgr., Louisville, Ky.

Sharon, Pa. — The contract for the building of the new chemical works near this city has been awarded to Wallis & Carley. The plant will cost \$100,000.

Sibley, Ia. — The Sibley Board of Education contemplates building a \$25,000 school. W. F. Murphy, architect, of Waterloo, will draw plans.

Spartanburg, S. C. — It is stated the First Baptist Church will erect a \$25,000 edifice on Main St.

Springfield, Mass. — James A. Clough has drawn plans for a block, 75' x 105', to be erected for Dr. H. W. Van Allen on Maple and Temple Sts.; cost, \$75,000.

St. Louis, Mo. — Ground has been broken for the new residence to be built for Mrs. Simon Ray on the north side of Berlin Ave., just west of Taylor. The building will be a three-story structure, containing 12 rooms and will cost about \$15,000. The Colonial style of architecture will be observed throughout the building. The plans were drawn and the work will be supervised by George W. Helmuth.

Barnett, Haynes & Barnett, Columbia Building, are drawing plans for alterations to the Simmons Building, at Broadway and Washington Ave., to cost about \$50,000.

H. G. Clymer, Wainwright Building, has drawn plans for a five-story warehouse for Frank Tobin, to be built on Pine St., near 13th St. The structure will be of brick and terra-cotta and cost about \$25,000.

Sullivan, Ill. — It is reported that the Masonic G and Lodge of Illinois have accepted the 264 acres of land donated by Mrs. Anna Miller, and will erect thereon a home for indigent members.

Terre Haute, Ind. — The commissioners of Vigo County have purchased a tract of land on which they will erect a home for dependent children, for which an appropriation of \$20,000 has been made.

Thornton, R. I. — The Possett Worsted Co. is to double its capacity by the erection of a new mill. Ground will be broken in the early spring for the construction of a four-story brick building, 80' x 225'. It will be used wholly for the production of yarn, as is the present plant.

Toledo, O. — Plans have been completed by Wachter, Hudson & Co., The Naabv, for the Toledo Art Museum building, to cost \$75,000.

Topeka, Kan. — C. J. Devlin has purchased a site south of the Central Nat'l Bank, and will erect a four-story building, 25' x 150', to cost about \$30,000.

Toronto, Can. — The Council of Wycliffe College has decided to construct a new hall at a cost of \$30,000.

Trenton, Mo. — The citizens of Grundy County have voted to erect a \$60,000 court house and jail.

Upland, Pa. — Plans for the hospital building for the Crozier Home have been prepared by Seymour and Paul A. Davis, of 907 Walnut St., Philadelphia. It will cost \$50,000.

Utica, N. Y. — M. H. Hubbard, 82 Arcade, has drawn plans for a \$40,000 stone church to be erected here.

Washington, D. C. — Representative Mercer, of Nebraska, has introduced a bill for a building for the United States Supreme Court, the department of justice and international tribunals, to cost not exceeding \$7,000,000 for site and building. The plans of Paul J. Pelz, of this city, and A. A. Richter, of Lebanon, Pa., have been accepted for a \$35,000 edifice for Grace Reformed Church.

Watertown, N. Y. — The Supervisors have adopted a resolution providing for the erection of a \$40,000 building for county officials.

Waukesha, Wis. — Dr. B. M. Caples, Sec'y of the Waukesha Sanitarium, recently burned, is stated to have employed Carl Barkhausen, 501 Iron Block, Milwaukee, to prepare plans for rebuilding the sanitarium.

Wellesley, Mass. — Wellesley College has been tendered a handsome Christmas present. President Hazard has announced a gift of \$150,000 from John D. Rockefeller on condition that an equivalent amount shall be raised for the college. It will b-

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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

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Sixth Ave., cor. 31st St., four-st'y extension, 33' x 61'; \$30,000; o., Powell & Mahler, 326 W. 72d St.; a., Le Lemos & Cordes, 130 Fulton St.

E. Forty-second St., Nos. 4-6, four-st'y & base, extension, 14' 9" x 44' & 5' 9"; \$20,000; o., B. Farquhar Curtis, 7 E. 41st St.; a., York & Sawyer, 156 Fifth Ave.

APARTMENT-HOUSES.

New York, N. Y. — E. Seventeenth St., Nos. 138-142, six-st'y bk. flat, 78' 11" x 79'; \$100,000; o., Feller & Sherofsky, 274 E. 10th St.; a., Sass & Smallheiser, 23 Park Row.

Hancock St., Nos. 14-18, six-st'y bk. flat & stores, 50' 4" x 100' 8" x 122'; \$55,000; o., Israel Lippman, 70 Elm St.; a., M. Bernstein, 111 Broadway.

CHURCHES.

New York, N. Y. — One Hundred and Thirty-eighth St., nr. St. Ann's Ave., one-st'y & base, bk. & st. church, 72' x 150', tin & slate roof; \$35,000; o., Church of St. Luke, 863 E. 137th St.; a., M. J. Garvin, 3307 Third Ave.

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New York, N. Y. — Fifteenth St., nr. 1st Ave. to 16th St., five-st'y & base, bk. & st. public school, 206' x 210' 5", slag & slate roof; \$400,000; o., City of New York; a., C. B. J. Snyder, Park Ave. & 59th St.

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New York, N. Y. — E. Twenty-third St., Nos. 312-316, ten-st'y bk. & st. factory, 53' 7" x 90', slag & felt roof; \$100,000; o., Eliphalet W. Bliss, 17 Adams St., Brooklyn; a., Rudolph L. Daus, 26 Court St., Brooklyn.

HOUSES.

Village of Queens, L. I. — Corner Jamaica Ave. and Forest Parkway, 5 three-st'y bk. & st. dwellls, & stores, 19' x 55'; \$25,000; o., Albert Voltz, 593 Bainbridge St., Brooklyn; a., Walter B. Wills, 17 Troutman St., Brooklyn.

Worcester, Mass. — Kendall St., two-st'y fr. dwell., 25' x 51'; \$4,200; o., Leroy Cook.

Gates St., two-st'y fr. dwell., 36' x 60'; \$5,600; o., William Knowles.

Schucker Road, two-st'y fr. dwell., 26' x 36'; \$3,500; o., Joseph O. Phelon.

Pink St., three-st'y fr. dwell., 27' x 52'; \$4,000; o., A. K. Nahagian; a., Chapin & Topanellian; b., F. J. Yates.

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Vernon St., cor. Suffolk St., 2½-st'y fr. dwell., 43' x 48'; o., Peter Doyle; a., J. P. Kingston; b., J. I. Elliott.

Hancock St., three-st'y fr. dwell., 27' x 57'; \$5,000; o., Henry J. Gronon; a., A. J. Harrington.

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Massachusetts Ave., fr. dwell., 33' x 50', ell 17' x 27'; estimated cost, \$16,000; o., William H. Crawford; a., Chapin & Topanellian.

MERCANTILE BUILDINGS.

Boston, Mass. — North St., cor. Ferry St., Ward 6, five-st'y bk. business block, 48' x 65', flat roof, steam; \$40,000; o., Henry J. Turner; a., Fehmer & Page, 87 Milk St.; b., C. H. Dodge Const. Co.

New York, N. Y. — E. Broadway, Nos. 31-33, ten-st'y bk. & st. fireproof mercantile building, 50' x 75'; \$100,000; o., H. Gersten; a., Sass & Smallheiser, 23 Park Row.

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New York, N. Y. — Fifth Ave., No. 263, five-st'y bk. office-building, 24' x 100', slag roof; \$30,000; o., Pennsylvania R. R. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; a., Wm. H. Brown, Philadelphia, Pa.; b., Ambrose B. Stannard, 1133 Broadway.

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STABLES.

Brooklyn, N. Y. — Neck Road, nr. Coney Island Ave., one-st'y fr. stable, 21' x 106', shingle roof; \$1,000; o., W. Dougan, 817 Neck Road; a., E. A. Nelson, 24 E. 3d St.

Withers St., nr. Union Ave., two-st'y bk. stable, 25' x 25'; \$1,000; o., A. Michels, 43 Withers St.; a., Wilson & Dassau, 1371 Broadway.

New York, N. Y. — Nineteenth Ave., cor. 70th St., two-st'y bk. stable, 20' x 25'; \$5,000; o., J. J. Butler, 97 Park Pl.; a., J. A. Davidson, 46 Cedar St., N. Y. City.

E. Eighty-ninth St., Nos. 73-75, six-st'y bk. stable, 50' x 95'; \$25,000; o., Edmond J. Curry, 69 E. 89th St.; a., Chas. Stegmayer, 306 E. 83d St.

One Hundred and Ninth St., nr. Amsterdam Ave., four-st'y bk. stable, 50' x 95', felt & tar roof; \$30,000; o., Esther A. Wheaton, 78 E. 96th St.; a., Hy. A. Koelble, 67 W. 125th St.

STORES.

New York, N. Y. — Forty-eighth St., 7th Ave. to Broadway, eight-st'y fireproof store building, 107' x 112' x 113' x 120'; \$300,000; o., A. J. Julliard; a., Clarence Luce, 242 Fourth Ave.

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Brooklyn, N. Y. — Lewis Ave., cor. Hancock St., four-st'y bk. stores & flats, 24' x 90', steam heat; \$16,000; o., J. Strauss and S. Charig, 473 Tompkins Ave.; a., W. Debus, 808 Broadway.

New York, N. Y. — Carmine St., cor. Bleecker St., six-st'y bk. tenement, 49' x 57' & 60'; \$30,000; o., Max Weinstein, 190 Bowery; a., M. Bernstein, 111 Broadway.

Hancock St., No. 15, six-st'y bk. tenement, 50' 4" x 100'; \$45,000; o., Israel Lippman, 74 Elm St.; a., M. Bernstein, 111 Broadway.

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New York, N. Y. — Eighty-ninth St., No. 208, five-st'y bk. & st. loft building, 26' x 90'; \$20,000; o., Wm. Rhinelandt, 27 Nassau St.; a., H. A. Koelble, 67 W. 125th St.

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The Library Board will receive plans until Janu-
ary 6 for a public library. 1357

BUILDING.

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Master. 1357

SCHOOL.

[At Corsicana, Tex.]
Plans and specifications will be received by Chas.
H. Allyn, chmn. com. for a high school. 1358

BUILDING.

[At San Jose, Cal.]
Competitive plans will be received by the building
committee of the trustees of the Odd Fellows' Home
for an Odd Fellows Home building, to be erected near
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LIBRARY.

[At Boulder, Col.]
The Board of regents of the University of Colorado
invite competitive plans for a library building, to be
erected at the State University. Further information
may be obtained from E. J. Morath, secretary of the
Board of regents, Boulder, Col. The cost of the com-
pleted building is to be \$75,000. 1358

CITY-HALL.

[At Bradford, Pa.]
Competitive plans and specifications will be received
until January 10 for the reconstruction of the city-
hall. 1357

SCHOOL.

[At Milwaukee, Wis.]
Competitive plans and outline specifications will be

COMPETITIONS.

received by the Board of Public Works until Janu-
ary 31 for a school to be erected at Galena and 14th
Sts. CHAS. J. POETSCH, commr. of pub. wks. 1358

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

[At Philadelphia, Pa.]
Office of Clerks of Common Council, Room No. 494,
City-hall, Philadelphia, Pa. Competitive design* for
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suppression of the Rebellion are invited; to be sub-
mitted on or before March 3d, 1902. Competition
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States. Copy of a printed programme will be fur-
nished on application to GAVIN NEILSON, Clerk of
Committee on Soldiers' Monument. 1357

PROPOSALS.

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Ar-
chitect, Washington, D. C., December 21, 1901. Sealed
proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock
P. M. on the 3d day of February, 1902, and then opened,
for the construction (except heating apparatus, electric
wiring and conduits), of the U. S. Court-house,
Post-office and Custom-house at Tampa, Florida, in
accordance with the drawings and specification,
copies of which may be had at this office or the office
of the Postmaster at Tampa, Florida, at the discre-
tion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX
TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1357

SCHOOL.

[At Redding, Cal.]
Bids are wanted January 8 for erecting a brick
high school, cost not to exceed \$35,000. W. O. BLOD-
GETT, clk. 1357

STEEL AND IRONWORK.

[At Akron, O.]
Bids are wanted January 7 for the structural steel
and iron work for the proposed new jail structure.
F. O. Weary, archt., Savings Bank Building. L. E.
SISLER, co. aud. 1357

CITY-HALL.

[At Billings, Mont.]
Bids are wanted January 7 for erecting a city-hall
and fire-station. J. D. MATHESON, city clerk.
Archts., Link & Carter, 9 Belknap Block. 1357

PROPOSALS.

BUILDING.

[At Bremerton, Wash.]
Sealed proposals will be received at the bureau of
yards and docks, Navy Department, Washington,
until January 4, 1902, and then and there publicly
opened, for constructing a three-story brick and steel
fireproof building, about 60' x 200', at the navy yard,
Bremerton, Wash. Plans and speci-
fications can be seen at the navy yard named or at the bureau. MOR-
DECAI T. ENDICOTT, chief of bureau. 1357

OFFICERS' QUARTERS.

[At West Point, N. Y.]
Sealed proposals will be received here until Janu-
ary 14, 1902, for the construction of officers' mess
and quarters. Plans can be seen and forms and
specifications obtained at this office or at the office of
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N. Y. Address Q. M., U. S. M. A. 1358

JAIL.

[At McKee, Ga.]
The Board of roads and revenues will receive sealed
proposals until January 13 for the erection of a
two-story brick jail and jailors' residence. GEORGE
M. WILCOX, commissioner. 1358

WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM.

[At Sullivan's Island, S. C.]
Sealed proposals will be received here until Janu-
ary 15th, 1902, for constructing a water and sewer
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CHURCH.

[At Lindsay, Tex.]
Sealed bids are being received by the Rev. Father
John, Lindsay, Tex., for the erection of a brick
church, 48' x 98'. Plans and specifications can be
seen at the above place. 1358

COURT-HOUSE.

[At Reidsville, Ga.]
Sealed bids will be received until January 15 for
the erection of a court-h use. B. F. ALEXANDER,
county ordinary. 1358

BUILDING.

[At League Island, Pa.]
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yards and docks, Navy Department, Washington,
until January 18, 1902, for constructing a brick
and steel building at the navy yard, League Island,

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Pa. Plans and specifications can be seen at the bureau or at the navy yard named. Appropriation \$30,000. MORDECAI T. ENDICOTT, chief of bureau. 1358	P. M., on the 30th day of January, 1902, and then opened, for furnishing the hot-water heating apparatus, etc., complete in place for the U. S. Post-office at Salem, Oregon, in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Superintendent at Salem, Oregon, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1357	Nebraska, in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Superintendent at Blair, Neb., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1357
CHURCH. [At Pensacola, Fla.] Bids will be received by the vestry of Christ Episcopal Church, until January 15, for erecting a church. Address, H. G. DE SILVA, Sec'y Bldg. Com., Pensacola. 1358	Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., December 14, 1901. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 21st day of January, 1902, and then opened, for the installation of a conduit and electric wiring system for the U. S. Post-office at Blair, Nebraska, in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be obtained at this office or at the office of the Superintendent of Construction at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1357	COURT-HOUSE. [At New Roads, La.] Bids are wanted January 10 for furnishing material and erecting a court-house at New Roads. G. MONTFORT, clk. of the police jury. 1357
CHURCH. [At Crafton, Pa.] Rev. W. C. Kelty will receive bids until January 28 for a \$50,000 edifice for St. Philip's Church, after plans by W. P. Glunther of Akron, O. 1359	JAIL. [At Meridian, Miss.] Bids will be received until January 6 for the erection of the Lauderdale County jail, according to plans by Krouse & Hutchison. 1357	COURT-HOUSE. [At Olivia, Minn.] Sealed bids will be received until January 14th, 1902, for the erection of a court-house for Renville County, Minnesota, to be built at Olivia. Plans and specifications are on file in the office of the County Auditor at Olivia, and at the office of Fremont D. Orff, architect, Lumber Exchange Building, Minneapolis, Minn. J. T. BROOKS, county auditor. 1358
COURT-HOUSE. [At Jacksonville, Fla.] Bids will be received by the County Commissioners until January 10 for erecting a court-house. P. D. CASSIDY, Clk. of Bd. Holmes & Lawton, archts., Bay and Bridge Sts. 1357	Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., December 17, 1901. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 20th day of January, 1902, and then opened, for furnishing the heating apparatus complete in place for the U. S. Post-office at Blair, Nebraska, in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be obtained at this office or at the office of the Superintendent of Construction at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1357	

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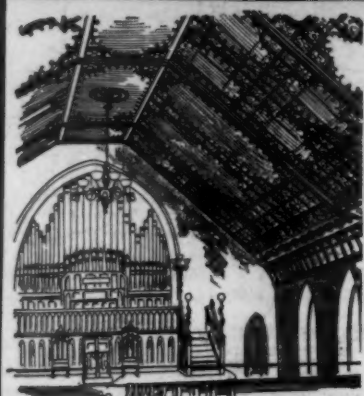
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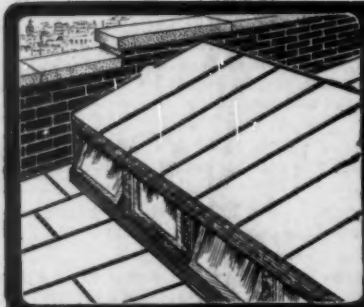
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FIREPROOFING.

Johnson Co., E. V., Chicago, Ill.....

FIREPROOF LATHING.

Haves, Geo., New York.....

FIREPROOF SHUTTERS.

Kinnear Mfg. Co., The, Columbus, O.

FLOOR POLISH.

Butcher Polish Co., Boston.....

FLUSHOMETER.

Kennedy Co., The, New York.....

FLUSH-VALVE.

Peck Brothers Co., Chicago, Ill.....

GALVANIZED IRON.

American Sheet Steel Co., New York

GATES.

Wm. R. Pitt, New York (mon)

GRATES, ETC.

Wm. H. Jackson & Co., New York....

GREASE (Graphite).

Wisconsin Graphite Co., Pittsb'g, Pa.

