

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

Vol. LXXV

SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1902

JAN 18 1901
No. 1359

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TOO late in the season to allow us to perfect our plans and make announcement earlier, we determined to make a change in the manner and method of publishing our International edition, and we now give notice that the change impends and will have effect in the second quarter of the year. The change consists simply in gathering the extra illustrations which constitute the International edition into four quarterly issues in place of their being, as now, scattered through thirteen weekly issues. The result will be that the subscriber to the International edition will receive each week a copy of the Regular edition and with each quarter a quarterly volume in which will be collected the gelatine and other International plates. That is, a subscriber will receive exactly what he now receives, but it will reach him in what, we believe, will be a more acceptable and agreeable form. Amongst other advantages incident to this condensation of matter is the fact that it will enable us to publish in the same issue all the plates in illustration of a given building, instead of being forced to let them dribble out, a few at a time, in four or five different weekly issues, as in the past. — *From our issue for Jan. 4.*

THE building statistics of New York show a remarkable decline in the building of single houses within the last decade. In the year 1890 plans were filed for eight hundred and thirty-five single dwellings. Since then, the number has diminished annually, and, for 1901, the total is only a little more than one hundred. Evidently, the change is due to the increasing disposition of the inhabitants of the city to live in tenements or flats, but the fact that they like to live in tenements is itself of importance. It is not very many years since the only tenement-houses known in New York were those for the very poor, and it was with a certain disapprobation that the New Yorkers observed the experiments made in Boston in the way of providing "apartment-houses" for well-to-do people. A little later, some large apartment-houses on the Boston plan were built in the most fashionable quarters, so as to attract tenants who wished to count as dwellers on Fifth Avenue or Fifty-ninth Street without having to pay the enormous rents demanded for single houses on those thoroughfares. These houses proved very successful, and the fashion spread rapidly, until even the modest dwellings on the side streets are now, to a great extent, replaced by four-family flats, new single houses being built, at present, almost entirely for the very wealthy.

WHETHER the change is altogether advantageous is, perhaps, uncertain. There is a great deal to be said in favor of the one-family house, with its privacy and ample space, and its provision of parlors for entertaining

friends; but entertainments in private houses are rather out of fashion in New York, even among the very rich, who find it easier to give balls at Sherry's or Delmonico's than at home, and the great majority of the inhabitants of the city can ill afford such expenses. In Paris, where dwellings have been for centuries divided, as they will soon be in New York, into "hôtels" for the very rich, and tenements for every one else, the people who live in apartments find no difficulty in holding their weekly receptions, and giving dinner-parties; and it is not certain that the afternoon teas in their modest parlors are not, after all, as pleasant to the participants as the crush of miscellaneous people at a general reception in this country.

AS for the privacy of the single house, as compared with the apartment-house, it should be remembered that the latter may, by proper planning and management, afford nearly or quite as much privacy as the individual dwelling. The earlier apartment-houses in New York were modelled after the pattern of hotels or club-houses, on the supposition that they would be occupied by congenial people, who would like to meet in the common reception-room or restaurant. Time has, however, shown that the tenants of such houses change so frequently that it is impossible, and often undesirable, to cultivate intimacy among them, and the tendency is now toward the Paris system, in which no common rooms are provided, outside of the *concierge's* lodge, in which a stranger may occasionally be accommodated, but in which, also, by putting the whole building under the guard of the *concierge*, a certain privacy is secured for all the apartments, which is very pleasant.

THE "Columbus Circle," in New York, where Broadway, Eighth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street intersect, has long been an object of anxious study on the part of people interested in municipal improvements, partly on account of its artistic possibilities, as the centre from which seven crowded thoroughfares radiate, and partly on account of the increasing necessity for making some provision for the safety of the people who have to cross it, or be transferred from one to another of the three lines of surface-cars which meet there. The Rapid Transit Subway is now built beneath the Circle, and will have a station there, so that the importance of securing the safety of the public will soon be greater than ever. Under these circumstances, the Municipal Art Society has been thoughtful enough to have a plan prepared by Mr. C. R. Lamb, whose interest in such matters is well known in the profession, for modifying the present arrangement of surface tracks, and, incidentally, the general disposition of the Circle and its principal ornament, the Columbus Monument, which stands in its centre.

MR. LAMB'S idea for the treatment of the latter, as shown in the New York newspapers, consists in raising it on top of a circular colonnade, two stories high, which is roofed over, and is intended to serve as a shelter for people waiting for transfer between the surface-lines. It cannot be said that the newspaper presentation of this part of the scheme is extremely successful, as a matter of design; but architects will agree that the idea has great possibilities, and it is not likely that Mr. Lamb really designed the circular portico, with columns about their own length apart, which the newspaper artists produce as his work. In regard to the plan of the remodelled Circle we imagine that the profession will have nothing but praises. The tracks which now intersect nearly in the middle of it are, by Mr. Lamb's scheme, turned out of their direct lines, so as to form arcs of two concentric circles, with the Monument in the middle. The two circles provide a double track for all the lines, and they are so far separated as to admit platforms between them, which serve not only as "islands" of refuge for pedestrians crossing the Circle, but as safe standing-places for passengers waiting for their cars. The Subway Station is outside of the surface-tracks, and is entered from the sidewalk, after the fashion of the new Metropolitan stations in Paris, the sidewalks around the Circle being made of ample width for such purposes.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS, one of the most interesting of the quarterly magazines, appears with a collection of valuable illustrated papers on the "Decoration of Cities," published with the coöperation of the Municipal Art Society. The proof-reading of these papers leaves something to be desired, and it is difficult for a person, sensitive on the point of spelling, to read of the "Piazza di S. Pedro," in Rome; the monuments of "Victorio Emanuel," and "Christopho Colombo," in Genoa; the "Arch de Triomphe," in Paris, and the "Shöne Brunnen," in Nuremberg, without a small shudder; but the matter is otherwise good, and the illustrations are very pretty. Mr. Lopez, who writes on "Municipal Sculpture," well says that New York, with its beautiful approach from the sea, and its magnificent views over the Hudson and the Sound, is unrivalled among great cities for natural advantages; and he appeals for a greater public interest in adorning it with works of art worthy of its situation and its wealth. He observes, with justice, that even the sculpture now existing in public places in New York is, as a rule, "deplorably placed," so that while good statues lose the effect that they might have produced, even the poor ones, if judiciously arranged, would be quite tolerable.

IN regard to mural painting, Mr. Charles M. Shean, a very competent authority, calls attention to the lack of interest of Americans in the decoration which, in Europe, is regarded as essential to the completeness of a public building. There is no question that, as he says, American artists are quite competent to do such decorative work, but nobody seems to think of employing them. Now and then, it is true, the architect of some very costly public building succeeds, by herculean efforts, in persuading his building-committee to employ a good artist in painting a few panels, or, possibly, a ceiling; but the example is not followed; and where, in Belgium, or in some parts of Germany, even a village church would be decorated, often gratuitously, by accomplished artists or students of art, we find, in this country, such buildings, as a rule, ornamented either with stencilled diaper-work, of the oil-cloth order, or with mosaic, so enormously expensive that it is usually confined to a glaring little patch in the most conspicuous position near the front door. It is possible that something might be done, that has not yet been done, to disabuse the minds of the public in regard to the cost of painted decoration. Reading, as most people do, in the newspapers that a certain artist has contracted to paint a ceiling in a new court-house for forty thousand dollars, they conclude that mural painters are incapable of distinguishing with the naked eye any sum less than ten thousand dollars; and, not wishing to run the risk of a humiliating rejection of any suggestion of a smaller amount, as compensation for what they would like to have done in their houses, they content themselves with a less aspiring form of art. Now, the fact is that nine artists out of ten who could decorate a room with beautiful works, which would be a perennial delight to their owner and his friends, have never seen ten thousand dollars together in their whole lives; that, instead of being lordly persons, who, at home, roll in heaps of gold, they are quiet, modest people, who love to paint above everything else, and, if they can be sure of a very unambitious recompense, will gladly place out their best talent at the service of a considerate and sympathizing patron. Travelling people who have seen, for instance, the beautiful series of frescos in the cloister of the Insel Hotel, at Constance, explain their existence by saying that "artists in Germany work so cheaply"; but artists in America work just as cheaply as they do in Germany, and what the proprietors of the comparatively small Insel Hotel could afford to do, the owners of hundreds of American establishments of various kinds could do much more easily. In fact, hotel proprietors in this country are already known as patrons of the arts, presumably for the sake of profit. The Hoffman House "Bouguereau," in New York, has probably brought in to its owners many times its cost, which was certainly not trifling; and most architects can recall lesser attractions which serve a similar purpose in other hotels. We should be far from saying that all art should have a commercial purpose, or that hotels were the best place for the display of the fine arts; but a picture painted to please hotel guests is better than no picture at all; and the people who see good painting in a hotel may be thus reminded of the possibility of having something of the kind in their dwellings.

A VERY peculiar step in industrial matters, and one very honorable to all parties concerned, has been taken in a shoe-manufactory in New York. Some years ago, there was a dispute over wages in the factory, and, after it was

settled, both employers and employed came to the conclusion that, for the future, it would be for their interest to settle their differences by arbitration. An agreement was therefore made, by which both sides agreed, in case of need, to refer such controversies to a committee of five persons, two to be chosen by the firm, two by the employes, and the fifth by the other four. It was agreed that the award of this committee should be final; and, as bodies of workmen are not remarkable for their fidelity to their engagements, it was provided that each party should set aside a guaranty fund, to be forfeited in case it failed to abide by the award. The firm deposited at once the sum of ten thousand dollars for this purpose, and the employes paid out of their earnings a small sum each week, until each man had twenty-five dollars, and each woman fifteen dollars, invested in the fund, which was, with a confidence which is pleasant to note, held in trust by the firm, drawing interest at six per cent. Recently, the firm adopted a newly patented method of making lasts, which, in the judgment of the work-people, increased the labor in some respects, and, in one department, they asked for an increase of one cent per pair in wages. The firm refused, thinking that the labor was not really any greater with the new process, and the question has now been referred to the arbitration committee, with the certainty that its award will be accepted by both sides, without interrupting the work, damaging the business of the firm by failure to meet contracts, or throwing poor people out of employment in the middle of winter.

A BILL is before Congress, supported both by the McKinley Memorial Association and the McKinley Memorial Arch Association, providing for a Commission to secure a site, and obtain plans and models, for a memorial arch, to be erected in the District of Columbia in honor of the late President. The bill provides that the Commission may pay to competing artists a sum not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars "for plans, specifications and models." What this means is not very clear, and we cannot but regret the delay in the constitution of the long-desired National Art-Commission which would be enabled to have such projects laid before Congress in proper shape. If the bill proposes to set apart only twenty-five thousand dollars for all the artistic work in connection with the intended arch, the scheme might as well be abandoned at once; but if only preliminary designs are to be received in competition, the fact ought to be made plain. Whether a triumphal arch calls up most effectively the considerate kindness characteristic of our lamented President is a question which admits of discussion; but the artists do not have to decide it, and, under proper management, any form of memorial that may be preferred can be made creditable to American art.

CONTRACTORS and dealers in building materials should take note of a recent decision by the highest court in England. A certain corporation known as Steward and Company, which owns the Portland stone-quarries, was invited by the British Admiralty to submit a tender for stone, in such quantities, and at such times, as the Admiralty might require. Steward and Company replied, offering to furnish stone, to an approximate amount of two million tons, at a certain price. The Admiralty accepted the proposal for a supply of "about two million tons or such quantity as may be required." Later, the Admiralty gave notice that it had made a contract for its building work, and would not need any more stone. Steward and Company sued for the completion of the contract which, as was claimed, the Admiralty had made to take "about two million tons" of stone, and obtained a favorable decision, but the House of Lords reversed the decision, on the ground that the expression "about two million tons" was too indefinite to make the contract one for a specific quantity.

MR. HENRY RUTGERS MARSHALL, President of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, and Mr. John De Witt Warner, President of the Municipal Art Society, have been appointed members of the New York Municipal Art-Commission, to succeed Mr. C. F. McKim and Mr. Charles T. Barney, whose terms have expired. We need hardly say that, while the friends of public art will regret the retirement of Messrs. Barney and McKim, who have done much, not only to improve the city, but to educate public sentiment, their successors will have the entire confidence of the profession, and of artists everywhere.

THE AMERICAN VIGNOLA.¹—VI.

PART I.—THE FIVE ORDERS.

GEOMETRICAL RELATIONS.

THE dimensions and proportions set forth in the previous paragraphs, and recapitulated in the Tables, enable one to draw the Five Orders, according to Vignola, with great accuracy and sufficiently in detail for all the ordinary purposes of the draughtsman and designer. The figures for the larger features are easily remembered, and the smaller divisions and subdivisions can for the most part be obtained by dividing the larger into two, three, four, or five equal parts.

But besides these arithmetical proportions some geometrical relations may be pointed out which are calculated greatly to facilitate the work of draughtsmanship, drawing being naturally more closely related to Geometry than to Arithmetic.

LINES AT 45 DEGREES.

The proportions of any figure that is as wide as it is high, and which can accordingly be included within a square, are most easily determined by drawing the diagonal of the square, that is to say, by drawing a line with a 45-degree triangle. Such figures are, as is shown in the Illustrations, the projections of:—

1. The Echinus, in the Tuscan, Doric and Ionic Capitals (83, 84).
2. The Abacus, in the Tuscan and Doric Capitals (83, 84).
3. The Astragal, in all the Orders.
4. The Architrave, including the Tænia, in the Tuscan and Doric Orders, counting from the axis of the Column (83, 84).
5. The Tænia itself, and the Cymatium which takes its place (83, 84).
6. All the Cornices, except the Doric (83).

A line drawn at 45 degrees through the Doric Cornice gives, where it cuts the upper line of the Cornice:—

7. The face of the Corona, in the Denticulated Doric (84).
8. The face of the Mutule in the Mutulary Doric (84).

A line drawn at 45 degrees through the Doric Architrave and Frieze, from a point on the axis of the Column and of the Triglyph, taken either at the bottom of the Architrave or at the top of the Frieze, gives:—

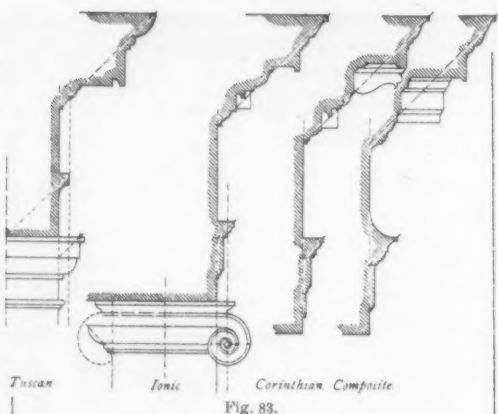


Fig. 83.

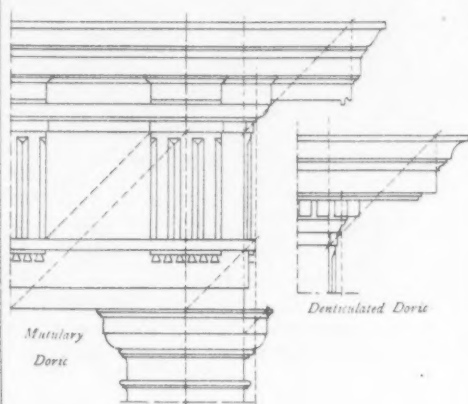


Fig. 84.

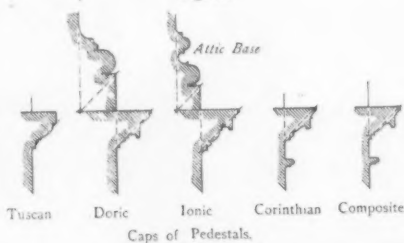
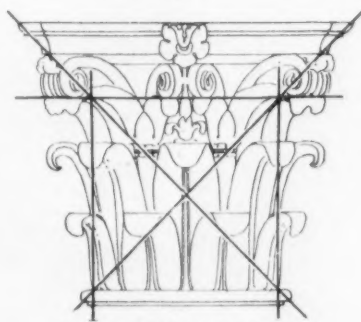
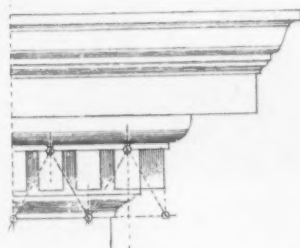


Fig. 85.



THE CORINTHIAN CAPITAL

Fig. 86.

IONIC
Fig. 87.

9. The Axis of the next Triglyph, and so on (84).

A 45-degree line also gives:—

10. The Caps of the Pedestals, except the Tuscan (85).
11. The Plinths of the Doric and Attic Bases (85).

Lines drawn at an angle of 45 degrees across the Corinthian Capital from the extremities of its lower diameter give (86):—

12. The width of the Abacus.

Where they cut the line of the upper diameter of the shaft, extended, they give:—

13. The Depth of the Scroll.

LINES AT 60 DEGREES.

In like manner, lines drawn at an angle of 60 degrees through the Bed-mould of the Ionic Cornice from a point on the axis of the Column, taken either on the upper line of the Frieze or on the upper edge of the Dentil Band, give, where they touch the upper line of the Frieze and the upper line of the Dentil Band:—

14. The Axes of the Dentils, and the outer face of the Double Dentil (87).

Similar lines drawn at 60 degrees in the Corinthian Cornice, taken from a point where the axis of the Column cuts the lower edge of the Corona, give,

(a) Where they cut the lower edge of the Corona, the upper line of the Frieze, and the lower line of the Ovolo:—

15. The Axes of the Modillions and of the Dentils, and the outer face of the Double Dentil, very nearly (88).

(b) Where they cut the lower line of the Modillion Band:—

16. The width of the Modillion, and the outer face of the Modillion Band (88).

(The distance from the edge of the Corona down to the lower edge of the Modillion Band is one-third the distance down to the top of the Frieze, and the distance down to the lower edge of the Ovolo, one-half.)

THE IONIC CAPITAL.

A line *cb* drawn through the Eye of the Ionic Scroll parallel to the line *CB* shown in the figure, gives,

At its intersection with the lines that define the top and bottom of the Scroll:—

¹ Continued from No. 1352, page 61.

17. The limits of a Fret within which the Scroll can be constructed (89).

VERTICAL LINES.

The outer line of the upper Diameter of the Shaft gives, in all the Orders (83, 84):—

18. The face of the lower band of the Architrave, and

19. The face of the Frieze.

In the Denticulated Doric, it gives (84):—

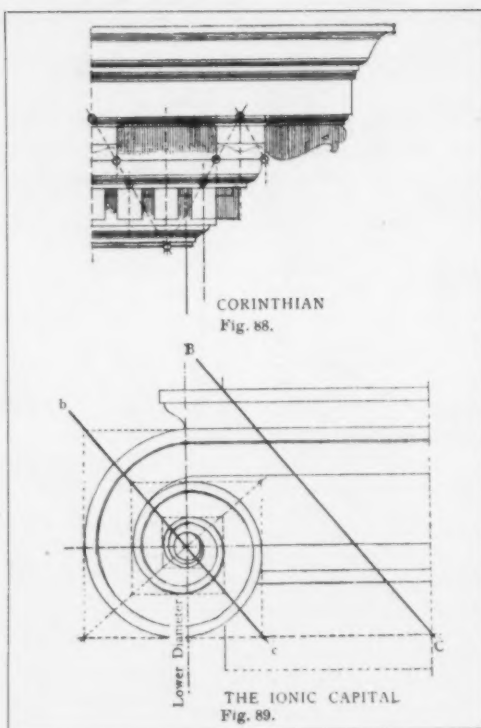
20. The outer face of the first Dentil, next the Double Dentil.

In the Ionic and Corinthian Orders, it gives (83, 84):—

21. The axis of the first Inter-dentil.

The outer line of the lower Diameter of the Shaft, produced upwards, gives (83, 84):—

22. The projection of the Astragal,



in all the Orders, except the Tuscan and Doric.

23. The projection of the Tænia, in the Tuscan and Doric.

24. The projection of the Fillet, in the Bed-mould of the Mutulary Doric.

25. Twice the projection of the Triglyph, which is seen in profile.

26. Half the projection of the Tuscan Bed-mould, of the Tuscan and Doric Abacus, and of the Doric Mutule Band.

It also gives:—

27. The Axis of the Extreme Dentil, or first half of the Double-dentil, in the Denticulated Doric, Ionic, Corinthian and Composite Orders.

28. The position of the Eye of the Ionic Scroll, which is on a level with the bottom of the Echinus.

W. R. WARE.

[To be continued.]

ABINGDON, BERKSHIRE, ENGLAND.

ABINGDON is a very ancient town, the seat of royalty in Saxon times, and of a great abbey founded in 686 by King Cadwalla, for twelve monks of the Benedictine Order with rich endowments. The Danes demolished it in Alfred's reign;

town. Alfred's grandson Edred restored the possessions of the convent, and laid the first stone of the monastery, which, from being one of the largest in England, is now laid lower than the ruins of many of its contemporaries. It became a mitred abbey with huge possessions, far and near. Even in the Norman survey it had more than thirty manors, and at the



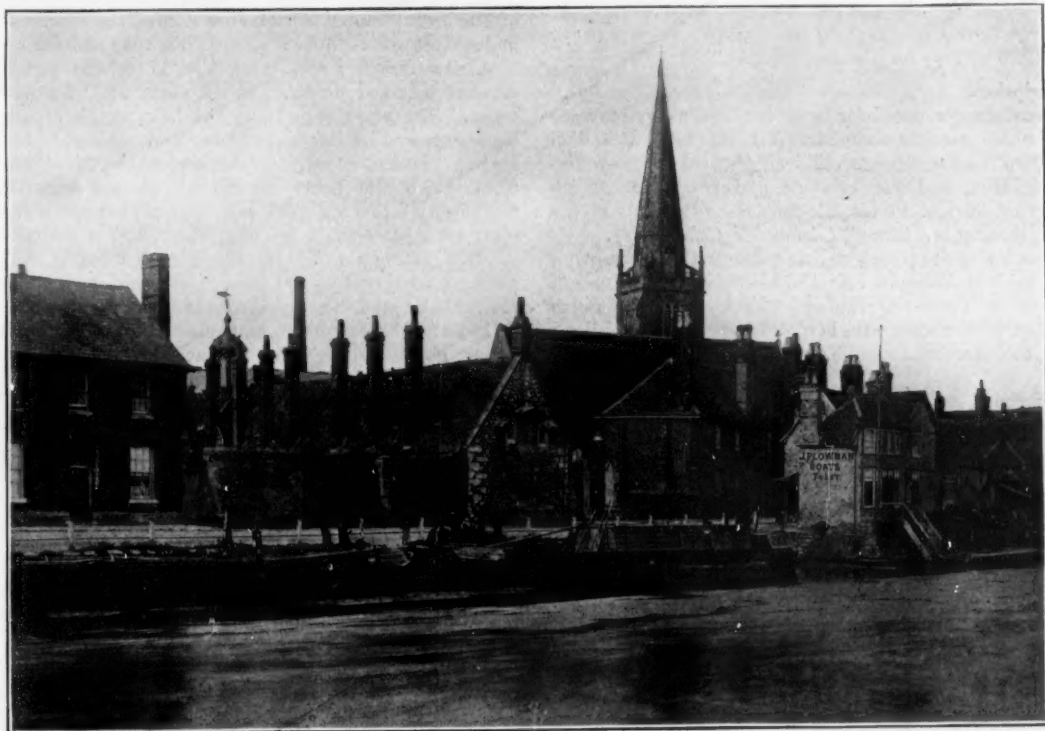
Church of St. Nicholas, Abingdon.

and by reason of the monks' indifference to the King's work in defeating their enemies or their inability to give him substantial help, the King took away from the Abbey its ownership of the

dissolution it was valued at £1,876 10s. 9d. Hence, probably, the envy and hatred of the townsfolk, for in 1326 they wickedly and sacrilegiously plundered it.

Leland speaks of it as a magnificent pile of buildings in his time, ranging in architectural styles from Early Norman to late Perpendicular. It is now only a gateway, probably preserved

near the Abbey, in honor of St. Helen, but it was removed later on to Witham, and St. Elen's became a manor in secular hands. In 1427 it belonged to the fraternity of the Holy

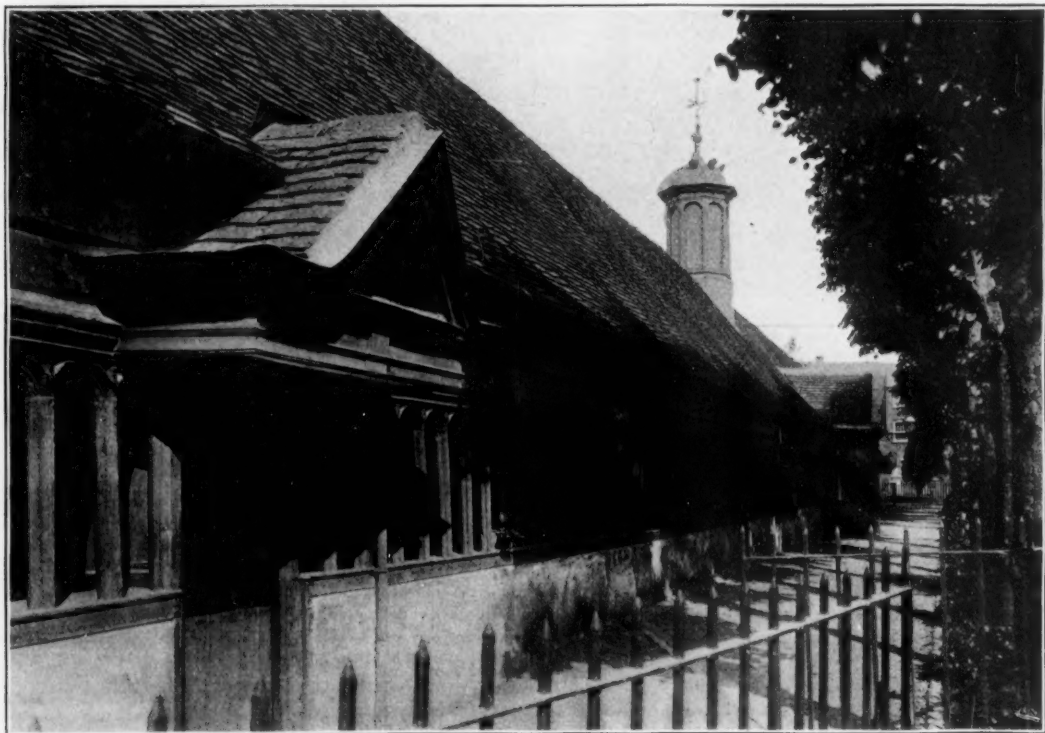


Church of St. Nicholas and Christ Church Almshouses, Abingdon.

through having been used as a jail, and some walls and fragments of windows in a building, the property of, I think, a brewer. The last abbot surrendered to the King, and thereby

Cross, and descended to the trustees of Christ's Hospital (in Abingdon), to whom it was given by Edward VI.

The Church of St. Nicholas was built about 1300, it is said,



Christ Church Almshouses, Abingdon.

earned a pension of £200 a year, with permission to keep his country-house of Cumnor (of Amy Robsart fame).

Cilla, sister of King Cædwalla, founded about 690 a nunnery

though the west door is certainly of older date. The tower is supported by a west wall with a small arched aperture at the end of the nave.

St. Helen's is a five-aisled church of late fifteenth century. It was built for a guild in 1539, by one R. A. who was buried in the altar-tomb in the north wall. One of the fraternity of the Holy Cross, Nicholas Gould, "ceiled" Our Lady's aisle in in the reign of Henry VI.

"In the worship of Our Lady
Pray for Nicholas and Amy,"

said the inscription.

England was always noted for large families, as we may see by a tablet which records that Mr. William Lee, who died aged ninety-two, had seventeen children (two wives), seventy-eight grandchildren, and one hundred and two great grandchildren — "that he had in his life-time issue from his loynes two hundred, lacking but three" (*Ashmole's Collections*).

A curious entry in the parish register shows that the spring assizes were held at Abingdon. "1569—buried the 3 day of Marche, Margery Towseye, widdow, who was, at the assize then holden, quite of wichecrafte layde to her charge, and dyed this day in the streete, sodenlie, as she was going on her business."

The brotherhood of the Holy Cross was instrumental in

processions and plays, and games to "captivate the senses of the zealous and to allure the people into greater liberality." Those who sat at dinner paid one rate—those who stood, another.

At the first endowment of Christ's Hospital out of the funds of the brotherhood of the Holy Cross, the thirteen poor men and women received each about £6 a year and their "liveries."

A new building was erected in 1718, and eighteen "poor persons received 6s. 1d. a week each, and clothes every two years. The original building has been much repaired, but its character, and its material, timber and plaster, have been preserved. It has a corridor the whole length of the building from which the doors of the houses are entered." It is "draughty," the old folks say; but a covered way in the air must be a boon when fetching water, and a refreshment as a summer sitting-place. On the gabled front is an allegorical painting representing the duty of almsgiving, with portraits of Edward VI and Sir John Mason. Inside is a fine timbered hall with old furniture and portraits—not of value from the art point-of-view. At the back of the house is a fine old-fashioned garden. At the end of the building by the river is a "Crucifixion" under glass.



The Abbey Gateway, Abingdon.

building the bridges at Burford and Culhamford. The fraternity was incorporated by royal charter in 1442, and possessed land at £40 per annum for the purpose of keeping the road between Abingdon and Dorchester in order, and for the maintenance of thirteen poor men and women. The great cross erected by the brethren, "a goodly piece for beauty and antiquity," was "sawn down," by Waller's army, during the Civil Wars. In 1457 the brotherhood was well-to-do, and upon the day of the Invention of the Holy Cross (3d May) they made "a bountiful feast, unto which came many of the brethren and sisters of the society." They spent, usually, "6 calves, costing 2s. 2d. each; 16 lambs, 12d. each; 80 capons, 3d. each"; above "80 geese, 2½d. each; 800 eggs, at 5d. a hundred, many marrowbones, much fruit and spice, great quantities of milk, cream and flour." (Wheat was sold at 12d. a quarter in the thirty-third year of Henry VI.) They also had much sent them, by their tenants. But, besides themselves, they had "twelve priests to sing a dirge," to whom they gave "4d. for their pains." They also had twelve minstrels, "to make them merry" (after the dirge?), to whom 2s. 3d. apiece was given, "besides their diet and horsemeat." They also had

Elfrida, who induced King Eadgar to kill her husband Æthelwold, and caused the death of Edward the Martyr (buried in the Abbey), held lands at Abingdon, but after the family troubles she retired to the Abbey of Amesbury. The Perpendicular gateway of the Abbey and the walls and windows near by are all interesting fragments of the great foundation which rivalled Glastonbury, Shaftesbury and St. Albans. The refectory has an open-timber roof, Decorated window and Henry III fireplace. The Norman church is described by Leland as being 560 feet long, with twenty-four columns on each side.

Henry III kept court at Abingdon in 1276. The town is well worth visiting from Oxford, and, with Cumnor and other places, is, historically, most interesting. S. BEALE.

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS OF GERMANY.

NO country does so much for the education of its people as Germany. The common schools are not only in reach of the poorest, but the tuition is free and attendance is compulsory in childhood. Hence, ignorance is a crime, and illiterates are no more numerous than criminals. Having passed through the common schools,

the young men and women of the country have an opportunity to qualify themselves by special training for any one of the ninety and nine occupations. In the university every branch of science is taught, and every path of learning may be followed as far as the ambition of the student prompts him to go. For those who prefer, or whose circumstances require them, to engage in commercial, mechanical or agricultural pursuits there are schools for training the hands as well as the minds for any department of human activity. There are schools for farmers, gardeners, florists, fruit-growers, foresters, blacksmiths, carpenters, machinists, cabinetmakers, bookkeepers, tailors, shoemakers and druggists; there are cooking-schools, institutes for training servant-girls, barbers and chiropodists. You can find a school in Germany for teaching anything you want to know, and it is usually supported by the Government and free to all comers, or perhaps only a nominal tuition is charged. There is no reason why any person in this great Empire should be ignorant of the duties pertaining to the place he is required to occupy.

It is complained, however, that the Germans are more technical than practical; that they are spending too much time in developing theories without putting them into practice; that the learned doctors are discovering all sorts of new diseases without finding remedies for them; that the electricians are spending thousands of dollars in developing motors that will run 150 miles an hour, when nobody wants to travel at that speed, and neglecting the ordinary tramway-systems which are required for the convenience of the public. It is undoubtedly true that more discoveries in the different fields of science are made in Germany than in any other country. It is equally true, on the other hand, that German genius very seldom derives any great pecuniary profit from its discoveries and inventions. You never hear of a rich inventor, and comparatively few patents are granted — probably not as many in all Germany as in the State of Connecticut alone. The patent laws are very exacting. They require that an invention shall not only be unique, but that it shall be useful, in order to receive a monopoly from the Government.

One of the most interesting features of German educational life is the "industrial art-schools" in which young machinists are trained to become foremen and superintendents of factories. There are eleven such schools in the city of Berlin, and they opened the fall term with 2,512 pupils. They are situated in different parts of the city to serve the convenience of the working-classes, for whose benefit they are intended. There are two systems — one which furnishes instruction in every branch of mechanical industry, including designing, drawing, carving, moulding, modelling, surveying, engineering, chemistry, the use of instruments of precision and every phase of electrical science and mechanics, six hours a day for six days in the week. For this an annual fee of 100 marks (\$25) is charged. In this school are representatives of the middle classes of society, who are not dependent upon their own earnings for support — the sons of manufacturers, merchants and skilled mechanics who earn good salaries.

The other system appeals to a much larger class of the population, and about 2,000 young men who are compelled to earn their own living take advantage of evening and Sunday instruction, that is given them for a nominal fee of 4 marks for the year for an average of four lessons a week, and six marks a year for an average of six lessons a week. Of course, this fee is merely formal, and is intended to appeal to the self-respect of the pupil and remove the odor of charity. For two hours each evening and for four hours each Sunday instruction is given those whose circumstances compel them to work during the week-days. To enter, a candidate must have already gone through the common schools and acquired a solid foundation of general information. He must also pass an examination in mathematics, and must have served an apprenticeship of at least a year at some mechanical trade. Upon entering the school he has an option of seven or eight different departments, all of them dealing with the construction and operation of machinery, electric-motors, pumping-apparatus, locomotive or stationary engines, spinning, weaving, moulding, the manufacture and handling of all sorts of tools, forging, and every other form of mechanism. The instructors are practical men, and each student must follow a practical course. No time can be wasted in experimental work. Upon entering the school he must select his trade, and he will be educated thoroughly in that particular line of industry, so that he may not only be able to operate, but to design and construct, the machinery that pertains to it.

Many of the graduates of the schools of industrial art from their own inertia or from the pressure of circumstances fall back into the ranks of wage-earners, but more have the force of character to become captains of industry and superintend the work of others. — *Berlin Correspondence of the Chicago Record-Herald.*

THE VILLA BORGHESE COLLECTION.

CLAUDE PHILLIPS writes in the London *Daily Telegraph*: It is with a sigh of relief that the lovers of great art have learned that the Italian Chambers have passed the necessary credit for the acquisition by the nation of the great Borghese Collection now housed in the Villa Borghese — at the Government price, however, and not at that of the seller. The masterpiece of Titian's first period, which will always be popularly known as "Sacred and Profane Love," although an Austrian savant, Herr Franz Wickhoff, has now ingeniously found for it the more appropriate and convincing title "Medea and Venus," will not then, after all, occupy a place in a Fifth-Avenue

or a Boston palace, but will continue, as heretofore, to be in every sense one of the world's treasures, and a joy forever to the nations, since to them in the higher sense it belongs, and must ever belong. The removal from Rome of such a wonder of art as this would be more than a national, it would be an international, calamity; and to none more than to the Americans themselves, since they are among the most indefatigable, the most passionate pilgrims to the shrines of art all over the world. Now, as heretofore, the worshipper will be able to turn — for a moment's rest from delight — from Raphael, Titian and Correggio to Nature, and dream a moment in sweet forgetfulness of self as he looks through the tall pines of the Borghese Villa at the beautiful mountain-ranges which, environing Rome, crown her with a higher and more august beauty.

No private gallery can now vie with the Borghese Collection, though, like all those which were brought together in the past centuries, it contains, with the pearl of price, a fair substratum of inferior things, and even of downright rubbish. The Bridgewater Gallery comes next, and then the Liechtenstein Gallery at Vienna, and Dorchester House. It is the five or six world-famous canvases which have made the great fame of the Collection, although it is, even in other respects, full of interest to the student. Since Giovanni Morelli (Lermolieff) wrote his now famous work "*Die Galerien Borghese und Doria Pamfili in Rom*," this Gallery has been the favorite battle-ground of the critics. Signor Adolfo Venturi, following some years later with a *catalogue raisonné*, controverted a good many of Morelli's statements and opinions, and then was himself in turn challenged on some important points. The large "Deposition," painted by Raphael in 1507, for Atalanta Baglioni of Perugia, is the most ambitious work produced by the youthful Umbrian before he entered upon his great labors in Rome. It is at the same time the least successful, the most tormented, the most artificial. We find here a kind of staleness, of artificiality, very singular at this still early stage of the wonderful career — a premonition of the radical defects of conception which, quite apart from Giulio Romano's coarseness of interpretation, will later on so distressingly mar the "Transfiguration," which was once deemed the crowning achievement of Raphael's maturity. The "Sacred and Profane Love," consecrated by the passionate admiration of successive ages, need not here be further discussed; but opposite it hangs another Titian, "The Education of Cupid," painted some sixty years later in the life of the Master of Cadore, and yet at least as wonderful in freshness, in brilliancy, in unity of conception, in poetry. Titian is one of the few painters — it is only among the master-geniuses that they are found — whose interest both in heaven and earth increased as he went on, even to the very end. Then there is the sombre, passionate "St. Dominic" from the same brush, and belonging also to the late time — a magnificent portrait-study, to which, as yet, insufficient justice has been done.

No picture in the Gallery excites a sympathy more profound than the "Portrait of an Unknown Man," by Lorenzo Lotto. Sumptuously yet somberly attired, still in the early prime of life, this *anonimo* fronts the spectator with a look of hopeless sadness, of mute appeal against destiny. One hand crushes down a heap of crimson roses, half faded, amidst which lurks, white and sinister, a little death's-head; the other is pressed in an involuntary gesture of pain to the side. What physical agony, corroding fair manhood in a body nobly fashioned, or what mortal despair, oppressing and crushing the spirit, does Lotto here seek to reveal, to interpret for the few, while he half-veils from the many the tragedy of the body or of the soul? We shall never know. And therein lies, perhaps, the great charm of the picture. Nothing, even in this magnificent *ensemble*, surpasses in grandeur of realism, in pathos, in splendor of aspect, the half-finished "St. John the Baptist in the Desert" of Paolo Veronese, who only on the rarest occasions — as in the "St. Sebastian" in the church of that name at Venice, in the wonderful "Pieta of the Hermitage" at St. Petersburg, in the "Pilgrims at Emmaus," and the small "Crucifixion" of the Louvre — attains to such heights as these. The "Danaë and the Golden Rain" of Correggio, one of the few art-treasures pacifically retaken by Italy from England, though it is by no means intact, shows at his highest point the master who sacrificed too much to an earthly, yet more than human, suavity and grace, to a harmony like that of faultless music, oversweet; not, indeed, a greater painter than he is in the unsurpassable "Jupiter and Antiope" of the Louvre, but a more supreme artist. He stands here in much the same relation to Raphael that Praxiteles is seen to hold if we compare him to Phidias. His is an art in which sensuousness is still spiritualized, in which genius justifies and transfigures conceptions already, in their very beauty, on the gentle incline which will ultimately lead to decadence.



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

A MONUMENT IN THE CEMETERY AT STUTTGART, WÜRTTEMBERG.
HERREN EISENLOHR & WEIGLE, ARCHITECTS.

This plate is copied from *Architektonische Rundschau*.

THE DENTICULATED DORIC ORDER.

SEE article "The American Vignola" elsewhere in this issue.

STUDY FOR TWO HOUSES ON THE BAY STATE ROAD, BOSTON, MASS. MESSRS. SHEPLEY, RUTAN & COOLIDGE, ARCHITECTS, BOSTON, MASS.

A COMPETITIVE DESIGN FOR A HIGH-SCHOOL HOUSE, ROCK ISLAND, ILL. MR. O. Z. CERVIN, ARCHITECT, MOLINE, ILL.

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

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[Additional illustrations in the International Edition.]

HOUSE OF C. C. FEBIGER, ESQ., PHILADELPHIA, PA. MR. HORACE SELLERS, ARCHITECT, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

LIVING-ROOM IN THE SAME HOUSE.

VIEWS AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1900: PALAIS DES INVALIDES; HORTICULTURAL BUILDING AND BUILDING OF THE CITY OF PARIS.

VIEWS AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1900: THE GREEK BUILDING: RUE DES NATIONS;—THE RUE DES NATIONS.

PORTAL: CHURCH OF ST. RADÉGONDE, POITIERS, FRANCE;—PORTALS: HOUSE OF JACQUES CŒUR, BOURGES, FRANCE.

JUBÉ STAIRCASE: ST. ETIENNE DU MONT, PARIS, FRANCE;—ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, PARIS, FRANCE.



FIND OF COIN-FILLED ROMAN AMPHORE. — A discovery of ancient treasures is reported to have been made at Montalto in Liguria during the demolition of one of the most ancient churches in Italy. A small underground chamber was filled with objects of art dating back to the era of the Roman Empire. They consisted chiefly of silver amphoræ and vases, and were filled with gold and silver coins. — *Exchange*.

THE ARMS OF THE VENUS DE MILO. — A letter is published from the aged Admiral Reveillere, saying that M. Brest, a former French consul at Milo, who was influential in the acquisition of the Venus de Milo by France for the Louvre, once declared that he knew where the arms of the Venus were, but that no one should ever see them, because he thought the Government had given him too little credit for his share in the acquisition of the statue. Admiral Reveillere suggests that steps be taken to test the truth of M. Brest's statement concerning the arms. *Boston Transcript*.

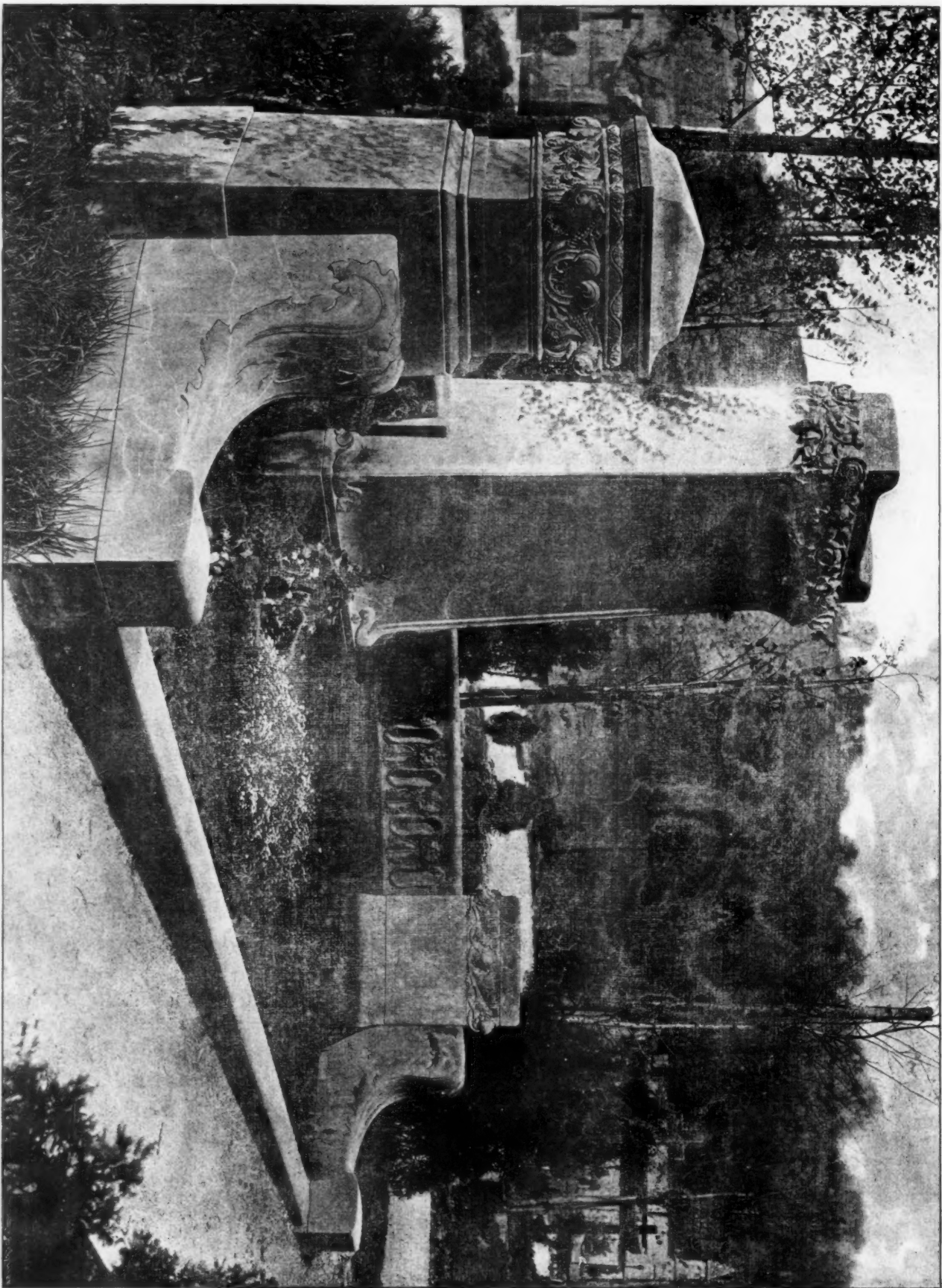
PAINTING THE FIRTH OF FORTH BRIDGE. — The New York public has had the question of the painting of large bridges brought very forcibly and somewhat painfully to mind of late by the extraordinary disclosures of the report of the expert commission appointed by the District Attorney to examine the Brooklyn Bridge. In this connection a few facts regarding the system of painting adopted in the case of the largest and most important bridge in the world, the Firth Bridge, in Scotland, will be of interest. It seems that ever since this structure was opened for traffic, eleven years ago, the work of painting it has gone on without any interruption. A staff of about thirty-five men is employed on the work. They commence painting at the southern end of the structure (which, by the way, comprises two main spans of 1,710 feet and two shore spans of 700 feet), and the work proceeds daily, except on Sundays and in unusually stormy weather, until the northern end of the structure is reached. It takes three years to cover the full length of the bridge, which, in the cantilever portions alone, is about one mile in length. Hence it will be seen that this period of thirty-six months represents the useful life of the paint, since one coating is no sooner completed than the work is begun again. Already the huge structure is receiving its fourth coat. To enable the painters to conveniently reach every part of the structure the engineer in charge has

devised a system of ladders and steam hoists. Where possible, ladders attached to the great struts and ties are made use of, but for reaching the loftiest portions of the cantilevers, which rise to a height of 360 feet above the piers, a series of permanent elevators have been installed. These are operated by means of steam winches, which are placed a little below the level of the roadway. In proximity to each elevator there is erected a house in which the paint is mixed. For painting the under side of the roadway permanent wire ropes are stretched along each side of the structure, from which the painters' platforms are suspended in such a way that they can be drawn along the rope very much after the manner of a cableway. Evidence of the thoroughness with which the work is done is seen in the fact that, so far, no portion of the bridge has shown any signs of decay or need for renewal. — *Scientific American*.

RAILWAY SUIT AGAINST A TRADE-UNION. — The trade-unionists are preparing vigorously to contest the claims of the Taff Vale Railway Company against the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants. The amount claimed is about \$125,000. This is the Company's estimate of the damage it suffered by the alleged conspiracy and combination of the Amalgamated Society in connection with the recent strike on the Taff Vale Railway. The House of Lords laid it down that a trades-union was liable for the action of its servants or members, and could be made answerable for such action in a court of law. Every trades-union throughout the country is watching the development of the case with the keenest interest. The union-leaders assert that the House of Lords' decision places the whole of their funds in jeopardy, and some unions are halting between the advisability of securing the bulk of their funds on the Continent, and of finding some means of putting their money safely away in England. — *N. Y. Tribune*.

THE DISCOLORATION OF BRICK. — A much-vexed question that has been discussed for many years by men of sound common-sense and great experience is that of the discoloration of brick. Some clays are a great deal more susceptible to discoloration than others, and even with the greatest care flashed brick is the result. In some instances kilns of tile are so badly flashed that the goods look like pieces of ware covered with Chinese characters. One of the chief causes of this discoloration or flashing is the setting of the tiles or brick too closely together to allow of the steam escaping. Again, when wood is used, even in small quantities, the color is likely to be poor. The steam that we have to contend with in the last stage of the burning is the principal cause of this, and on fine pressed-brick discoloration is much more noticed than on common brick. A superintendent of a large pressed-brick and tile works was at one time very much troubled with brick flashing, and did not find out the cause for a while, till one day he noticed that his men were raking out the ashpits and dousing them with cold water to cool them off. He thought that that perhaps was the source of the mischief, and stopped the practice, and, sure enough, he had no more trouble in that direction. Coal burnt too wet will sometimes produce the same result. The moisture in the atmosphere also exerts an influence in the same way. Of course we cannot control the weather, but we can see that our fuel is kept dry, and that our kilns are protected from the weather, and that goes a long way towards successful operation of the plant, and the cure of flashing. — *Stone Trades Journal*.

COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT. — It is decreed in the English Fine-Arts Copyright Act of 1862 that "if any person, not being the proprietor for the time being of copyright in any painting . . . shall, without the consent of such proprietor, repeat, copy, colorably imitate, or otherwise multiply for sale, or knowing that such repetition, copy or other imitation has been unlawfully made, shall sell . . . any copy . . . of the work . . . such person for every such offense shall forfeit £10." In the recent case of *Hildesheimer vs. W. F. Faulkner, Ltd.*, which was an action brought to restrain infringement of the copyright by the defendants and to recover damages for the circulation of 1,012,000 copies of the plaintiff's pictures, it was decided by the trial court that the plaintiff was entitled to a penalty for each copy circulated, and that since this penalty must be some recognized actually existing sum in coin, the Court felt itself constrained to fix the penalty at a farthing for each copy. The defendants appealed. It was stated that the cost of producing a million copies of the picture was only about £100. The questions to be decided on appeal were: (1) Whether the order for the printing of a million copies constituted a million offences or only one offence. (2) Whether, if each copy constituted a separate offence, the penalty should be fixed at one farthing for each copy put in circulation, which would amount in the whole to £1,054 15s. 10d., or whether it should be fixed at some smaller fraction of a penny for each copy. Lord Justice Rigby held that the Court was not bound to fix a sum made up of separate sums which would have been recovered if there had been a separate action for each offence. Lord Justice Collins, although holding that the defendants were technically within the law and that they had become liable in respect of a million copies, construed the statute to mean that a maximum and not a minimum penalty was inflicted. His Lordship could see no reason why in such a case the penalty should be limited in reference to a coin. In the present case the execution could only be for the aggregate sum. Lord Justice Romer, holding with his colleagues, found that if the statute were to be construed too literally the Court might be bound to award a sum which would obviously be far in excess of that which ought to be given, and the judgment would be doing that which the Act had carefully avoided doing, namely, fixing a minimum penalty. His Lordship could see no reason why, when the action was brought for a number of offences, a sum should not be given which, when divided by the number of offences, would give for each a fraction of the lowest coin of the realm. — *Scientific American*.



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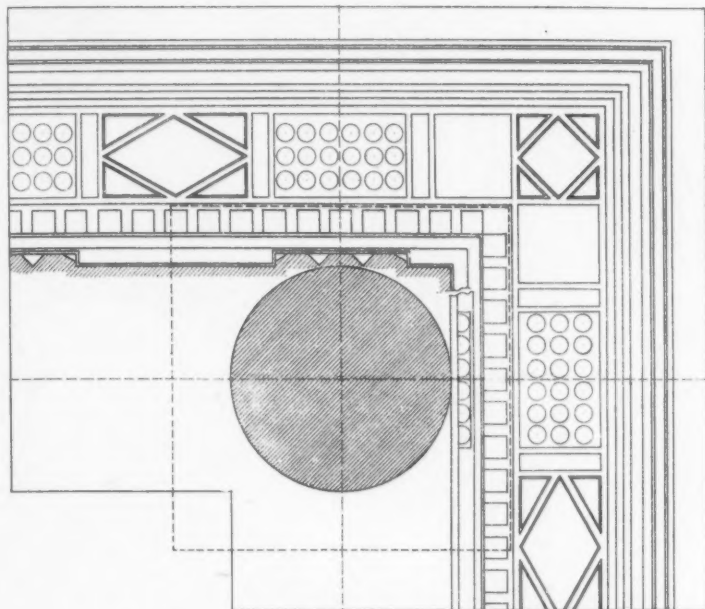
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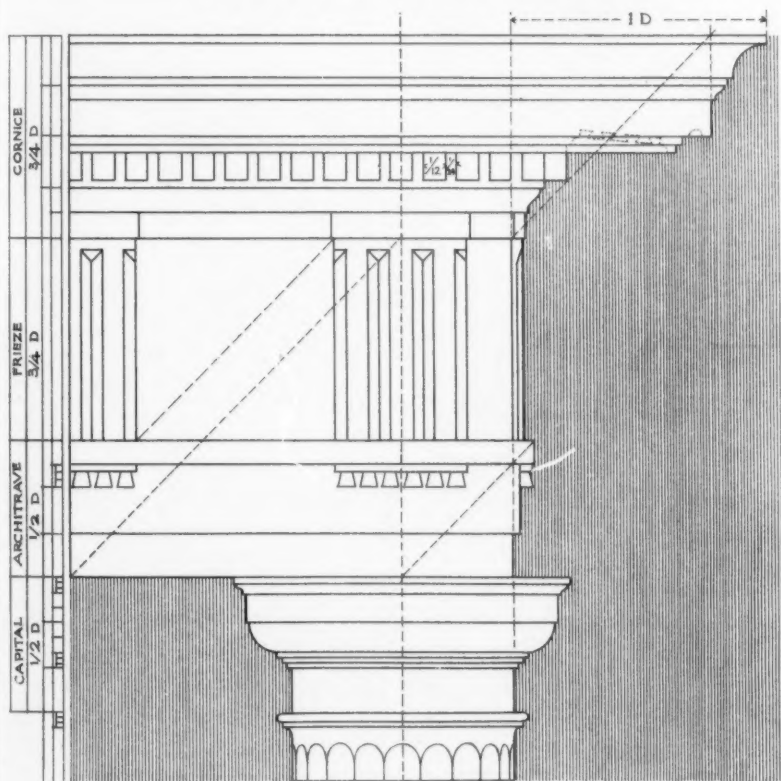
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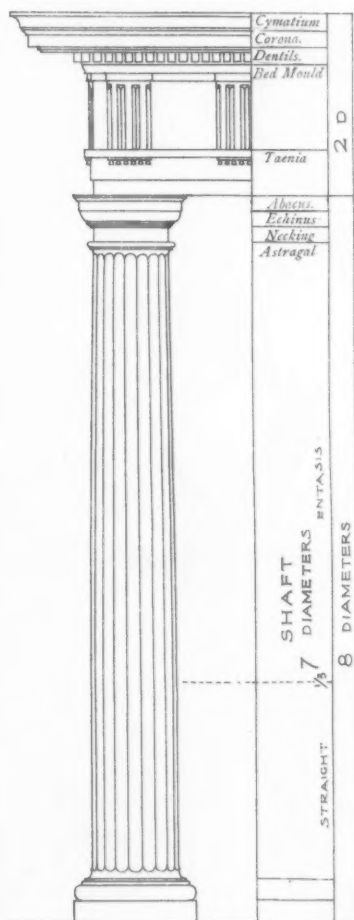


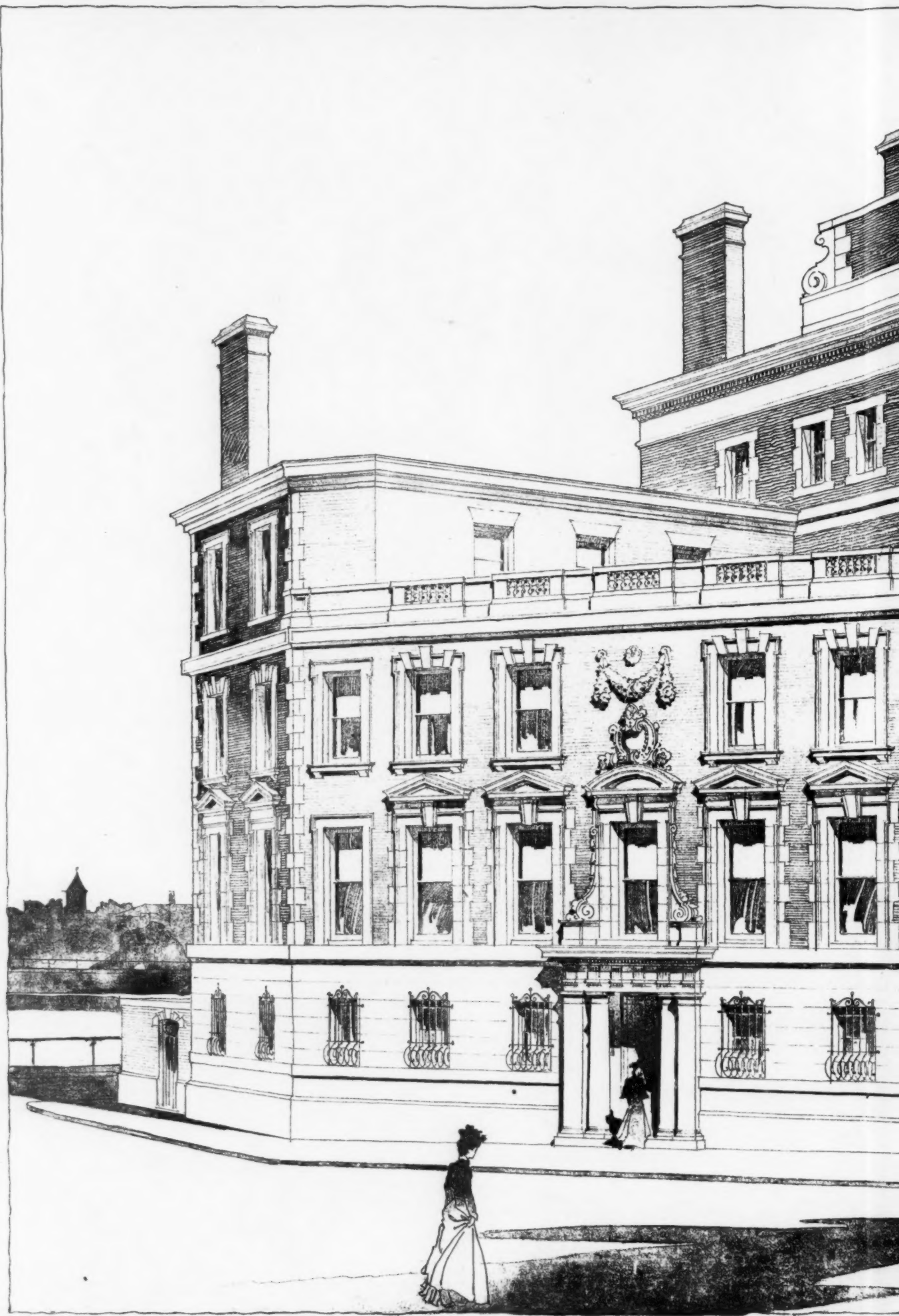
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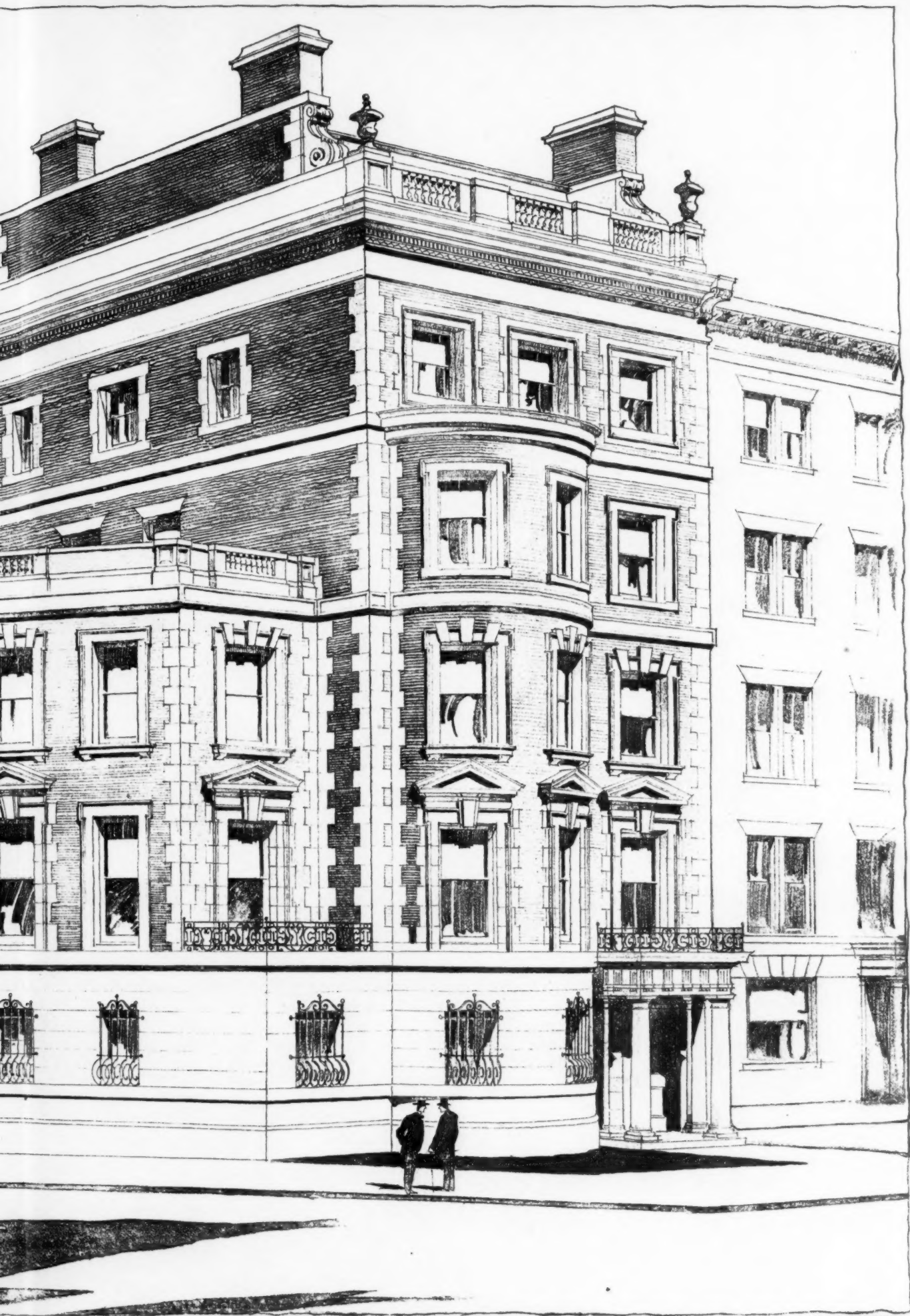
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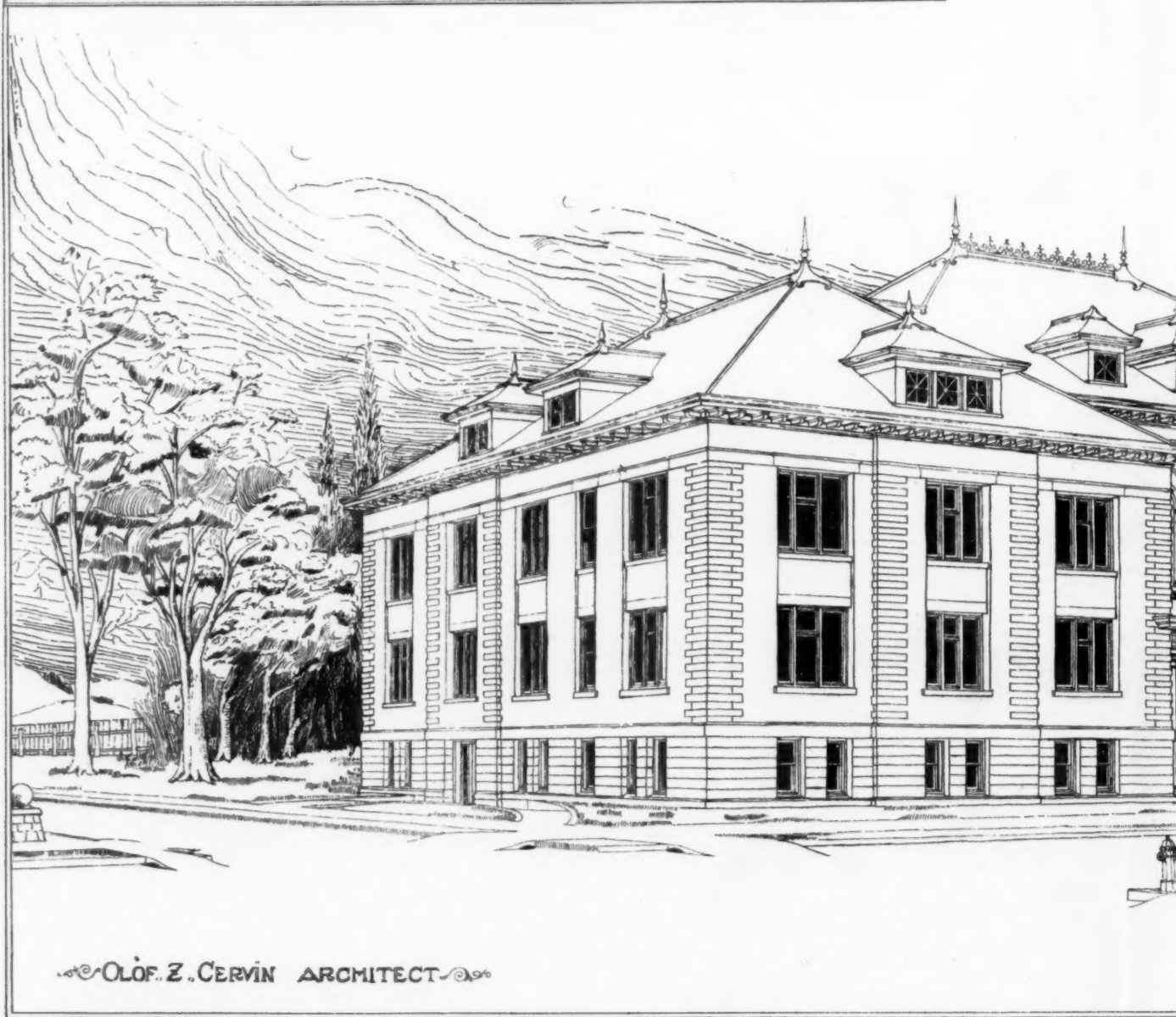
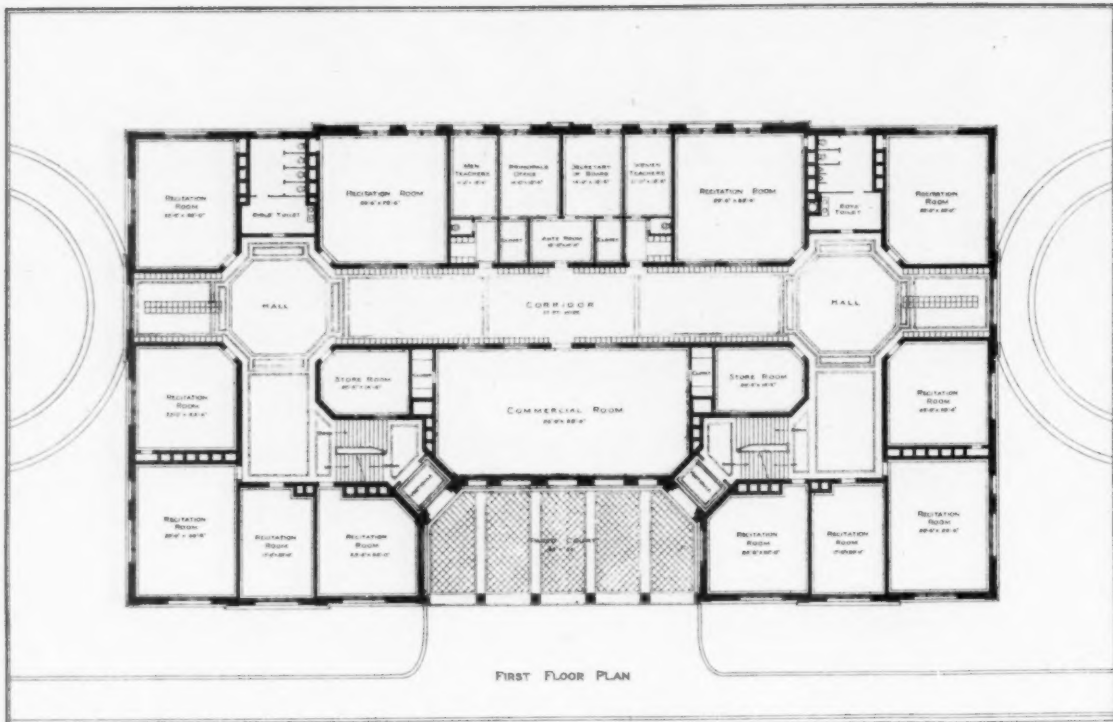
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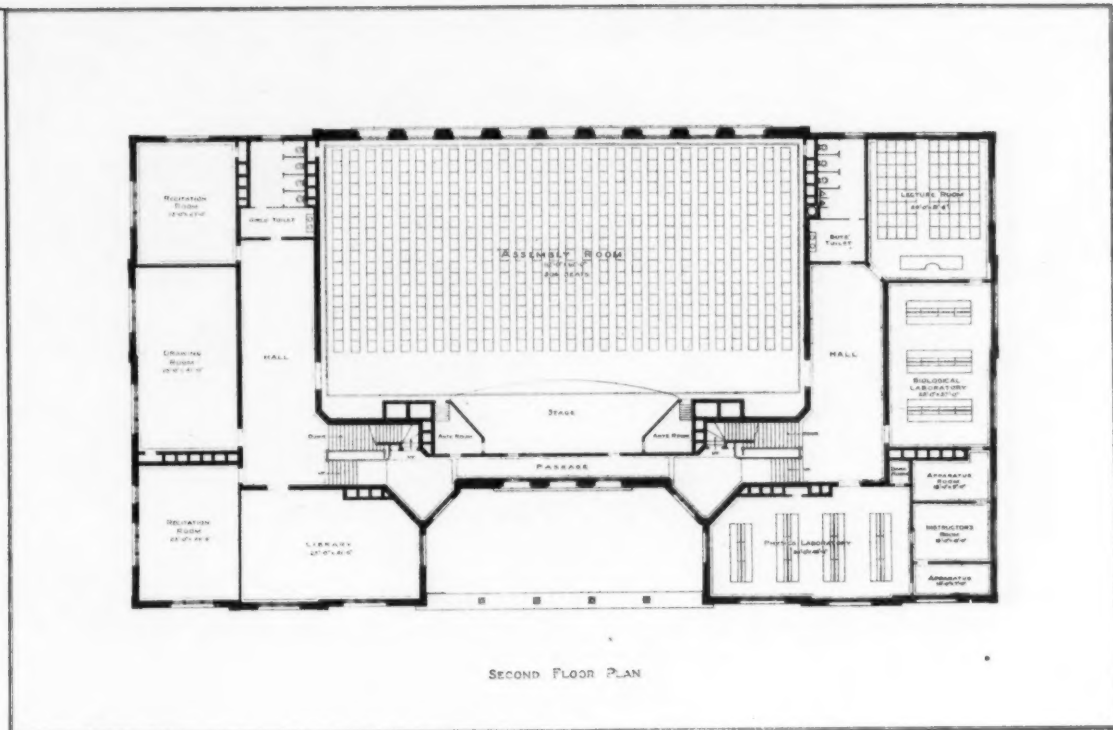
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The matter already illustrated may in small part be classified thus:

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

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

CHURCHES

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

IMPORTANT HOUSES

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

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

Porches and Doorways	67	Subjects
Staircases	21	"
Mantelpieces	81	"
Pulpits	6	"
Fanlights	60	"

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

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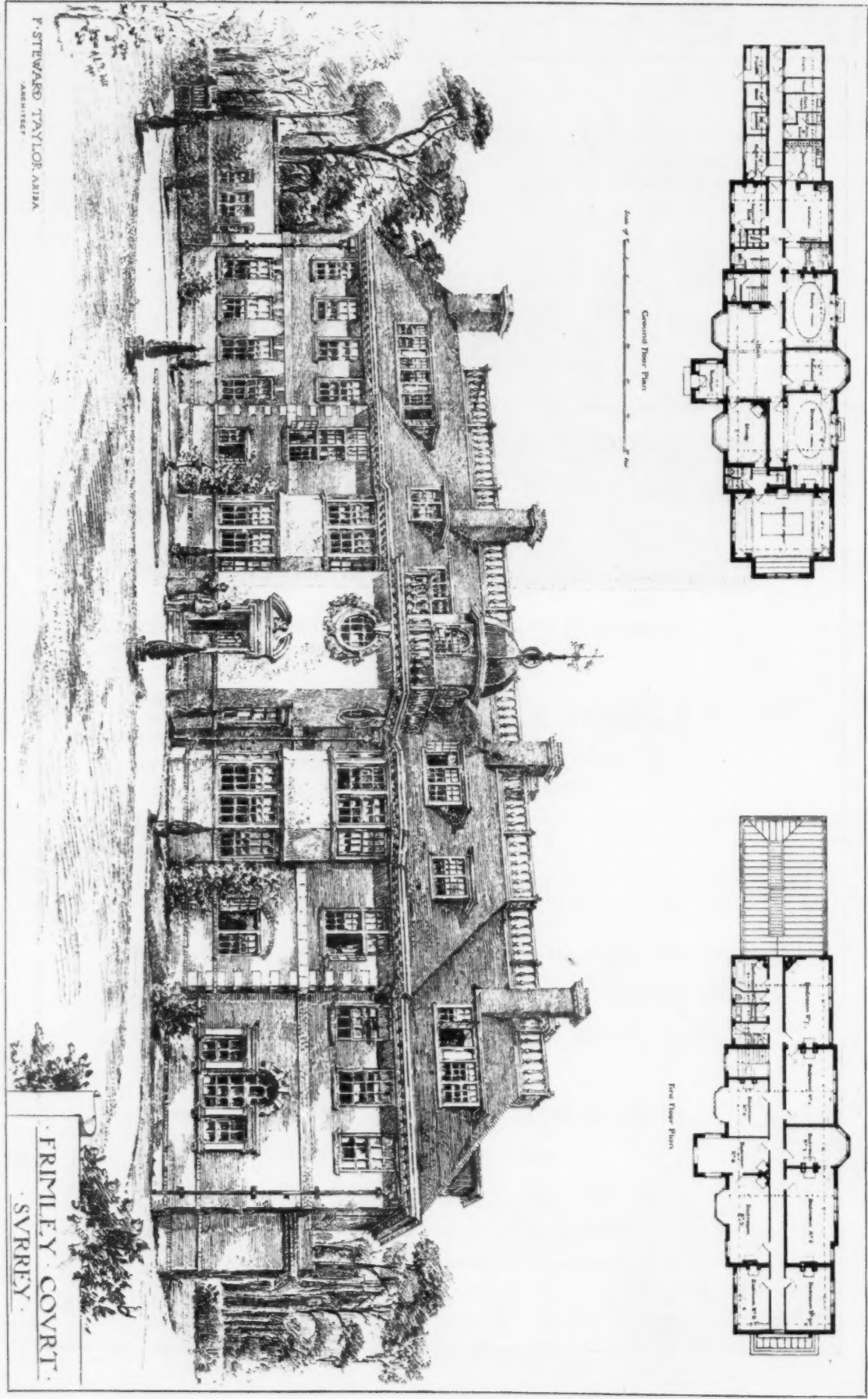
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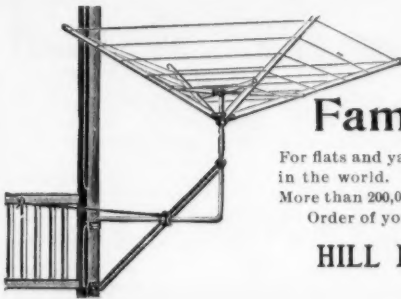
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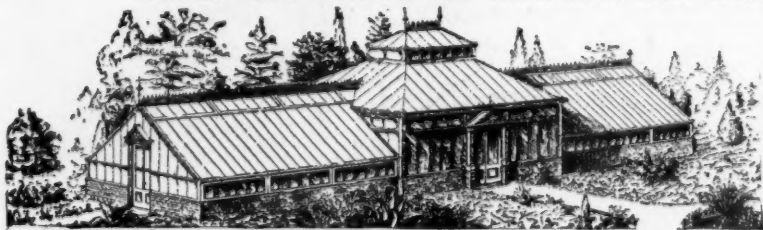
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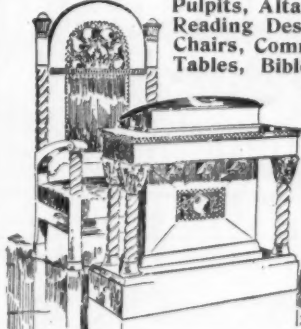
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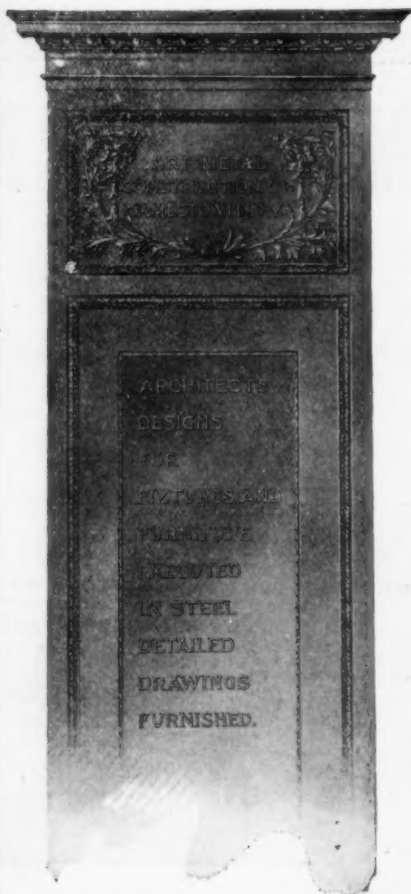
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THE KEASBEY & MATTISON CO., the owners of the patents for magnesia covering, have commenced a suit in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York against the Philip Carey Mfg. Co., George D. Crabbs, J. E. Breese, Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., J. F. Schoellkopf, Jr., James Hartford, W. W. Hanna, C. P. Hugo Schoellkopf and Jesse W. Starr, to restrain the defendants from making and selling magnesia covering for boilers and steam pipes containing more than 50 per cent of magnesia, and especially coverings containing 85 per cent magnesia.

The Bill prays for a preliminary writ of injunction, to be continued during the pendency of the suit, and upon the final determination thereof to be made perpetual, and also demands an accounting and damages.

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(Advance Rumors Continued.)

Freeport, L. I., N. Y.—It is stated that plans have been prepared for an opera-house to be erected here, to cost about \$125,000. Edwin A. Alexander is interested.

Gonzales, Tex.—The Gonzales Lyceum will erect a \$20,000 opera house.

Hamilton, O.—Plans have been prepared by George Barkman, Second National Bank Building, for a \$35,000 school-house. The committee desires to communicate with firms making a specialty of the fan system of heating and ventilation. W. W. Stephenson, chairman of bldg. com.

Haverhill, Mass.—The Chicago Coated Board Co. will locate at this place. The erection of an extensive brick plant will start soon, and will cost in the neighborhood of \$300,000.

Homewood, Pa.—J. H. Conrad, of Wilkensburg, is interested in a syndicate which will erect a number of dwellings here at a cost of \$100,000.

Houston, Tex.—Martin & Moody, of Comanche, have been awarded the contract for erecting the Carnegie Library, for \$52,058.

Jamestown, R. I.—The sale by Philip Caswell of

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

property bordering on the bay, to Mary H. Horgan, for \$25,000, is believed to be for building purposes.

KalisPELL, Mont.—Andrew Carnegie has offered this city \$10,000 for a public library.

Kansas City, Mo.—Plans have been drawn by J. W. McKecknie, N. Y. Life Building, for a \$30,000 stone dwelling to be erected by J. R. Kelly, on Main St. and Hunter Ave.

Lafayette, Ind.—It is reported that Purdue Sophomores have pledged \$1,500 to the athletic building fund, a per capita pledge of \$5. The juniors already have pledged \$1,000. There is now no doubt that the building will be up in time for next fall's football team to occupy it.

Lapeer, Mich.—Plans have been completed by E. A. Bowd, Lansing, for the \$40,000 administration building, to be built at the Michigan Home for the Feeble Minded.

Lawrence, Mass.—Architect Geo. G. Adams has drawn plans for the proposed alterations and additions to the Odd Fellows block at the corner of Lawrence and Essex Sts. The old roof and tower will be torn down and a new story of brick added with a tar and gravel roof. A new entrance will be

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

provided on Lawrence St. The cost will be \$30,000. G. W. Dodson & Co. have the plumbing contract. The other contracts are not let.

The Champion International Co. has had plans drawn for a new paper mill. It will be of brick, four stories and cost about \$150,000.

Lowell, Mass.—Contract has been awarded Whittet & McDonald, builders, for extensive alterations to be made in residence of old Faulkner estate on Fairmount St., from plans furnished by Andrews, Jacques & Rantoul, Boston, for W. T. White, Esq.; cost, \$20,000.

Manchester, N. H.—Gilman Clough and Frank D. Welch will erect a five-story brick business building on Elm St. and Dean Ave., after plans by W. M. Butterfield; cost, \$70,000.

Marshalltown, Ia.—The Chicago & Great Western Railway Co. will erect a new passenger station here costing \$45,000.

Medford, Mass.—Mayor Baxter, in his annual address, spoke, among other things, of the increasing demand for a new city-hall. He said, "I shall present before the close of the year a plan for the building, and I recommend that the initial work be

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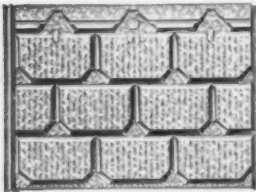
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(Advance Rumors Continued.)

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Mingo Junction, O.—The American Bridge Co. has secured the contract for the steel superstructure of the Wabash railroad's big cantilever bridge over the Ohio River at this place. The amount of the contract is over \$600,000, and the stipulation is made that the work be completed before January 1, 1903. The whole cost of the bridge will be \$1,000,000. Only two bridges of the kind in the world are greater than this, the one over the Forth of Forth, Scotland, which is the largest, and the Wabash company's bridge over the Monongahela River at Pittsburgh, now under construction.

Mobile, Ala.—It is stated that the Mobile, Jackson & Kansas City R. Co. will erect a depot here to cost \$250,000. F. B. Merrill, Gen. Mgr.

Montreal, Can.—Peter Lyall & Sons have been awarded contract for erecting a new building for the Montreal Board of Trade. The structure will cost upward of \$400,000.

New Bedford, Mass.—An effort is being made to form a stock company for the erection of combined mercantile and amusement building on Bowditch St., to cost about \$50,000. F. R. Pease, 923 Acushnet Ave., is on committee appointed to raise funds. The School Committee recommends erection of new brick and stone high-school building, to cost \$200,000. It is headed by Charles S. Ashley, Mayor, and a special committee is now investigating present needs and available sites.

New Haven, Conn.—The Fairhaven & Westville R. Co. has plans for improvements to its power house to cost \$150,000. The brick addition will be 80' x 100'.

New London, Conn.—General contract has been awarded Messrs. C. Maxson & Co., 34 W. Broad St., Westbury, R. I., for proposed fine frame residence with stable, to be erected on Pequot Road, for Wm. Schall, Jr., of New York City. Work will start in immediate future and includes all modern fittings and fixtures. Aggregate cost, \$20,000.

New Orleans, La.—Audry & Bendernagel have prepared plans for a seven-story office-building, to be erected by the Tulane educational fund, at a cost of \$125,000.

New York, N. Y.—A twenty-story hotel, 100' x 150', will be built on the site of the Broadway Tabernacle, at Broadway and 34th St., by a syndicate represented by Herbert A. Sherman. The new hotel will cost \$1,500,000.

The Trustees of the Broadway Tabernacle Church Society have purchased a site on 56th St. and Broadway for the erection of a new edifice. The City Club, A. R. Burnett, Chairman of th

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

Building Committee, 135 Broadway, will erect a six story granite, fireproof, club-house, 45' x 100', at 55-57 W. 44th St.; cost, \$100,000.

Report states that Montrose W. Morris, 41 Wall St., has drawn plans for a ten-story fireproof annex to the Hotel St. George, corner of Clark and Hicks Sts., Brooklyn, is to be built of stone, brick and terra-cotta; estimated cost, \$100,000.

J. M. Baker, 85 Borden Ave., L. I. City, has drawn plans for a two-story brick glass factory, to be erected on Jackson Ave., Degraw and Lowrey Sts.; cost, \$100,000. Marshall Wilfred Gleason, 649 Lorimer St., Brooklyn, represented by C. H. Tiebout, 31 Grand St., Brooklyn, owner.

The new home of the Y. M. C. A. will cost about \$500,000, and a part of the building will be conducted as a hotel for the use of members. The style of the building will be Italian Renaissance. The height will be 120 feet, and it will have a frontage in 23d St. of 75 feet. The building will be eight stories high in 23d St. and nine stories in 24th St. The facade of the first two stories fronting in 23d St. will be of granite and of brick and terra-cotta for the six stories above.

Norfolk, Va.—The Board of Trade and Business Men's Association will erect a \$75,000 building at the corner of Plume and Atlantic Sts.

Northampton, Mass.—The proposed students' building at Smith College is designed to serve the social life of the college and the uses of the various college societies and other organizations. The funds have been raised by the students and amount to \$25,000. Work on the building will probably be started with the opening of spring. It will be two stories in height, of red brick, and English Gothic in style. Architect, Marcus T. Reynolds, of Albany, N. Y.

North Augusta, S. C.—John E. Howe, 3-7 W. 29th St., New York City, has drawn plans for a four-story brick and frame hotel, to cost \$200,000; the hotel is to be built under the direction of James U. Jackson, President of the North Augusta Land Co.

Olneyville, R. I.—B. S. D. Martin has drawn plans which are being figured for preliminary estimates for an up-to-date parish house for the Church of the Messiah. It will be of brick and terra-cotta, three stories and equipped with all modern conveniences. The approximate cost will be \$25,000 to \$30,000.

Oneida, N. Y.—Andrew Carnegie has offered this city \$11,000 for a public library.

Orange City, Ia.—The citizens of Sioux County have voted to issue \$60,000 bonds for the erection of a court-house.

Paterson, N. J.—It is said that Mrs. Jennie T. Hobart has given the Paterson Children's Day

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

Nursery a site on Grand and Hamilton Sts., and \$25,000 for the erection of a building.

Philadelphia, Pa.—A. M. Moses, 136 S. 4th St., has prepared plans for a \$40,000 church at Broad and Ontario Sts.

H. J. Sidel is said to be the representative of a syndicate which will erect a seven-story apartment-house to cost \$500,000 at Broad and Jefferson Sts.

The contract for a new brick building and alterations and additions to the present buildings of the National Umbrella Frame Co., 30th and Thompson Sts., have been awarded. The estimated cost is \$500,000.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—William D. Corcoran will erect a \$50,000 residence on Shady Ave., Squirrel Hill.

F. J. Osterling, Times Building, has completed plans for a \$100,000 residence, which Thos. Morrison will erect on N. Highland Ave.

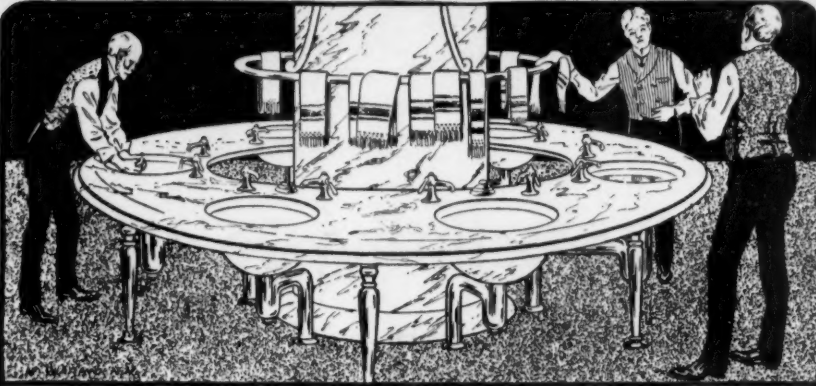
Plans are being prepared by the Century Architectural Co. for a number of apartment-houses and hotels, which will be erected in Shadyside. The proposed improvements will involve an expenditure of \$500,000.

Plans have been drawn by Beezer Bros., Liberty National Bank Building, for a storehouse to be erected by the Kelly & Jones Co., at Water and Ferry Sts. The building will be fireproof, 35' x 76' x 16', and cost about \$150,000.

Portland, Me.—A four-story brick auditorium will be erected at a cost of \$75,000 on Preble St., for the Preble Hotel Co. F. N. Fassett, architect, 93 Exchange St.

Providence, R. I.—Duffy Bros. & Co. have the contract for the electrical work for the new administration building for Brown University. Hoppin & Ely are the architects.

It is probable that a new appropriation of \$150,000 will be made for the erection of a Manual Training School located at the corner of Pond and Summer Sts. and built according to the plans of Architect F. E. Field, which were accepted two years ago. They call for a four-story structure, 116' x 190', of water struck brick, with granite trimmings and slate roof.



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COMPETITIONS.

HOSPITAL. [At Washington, D. C.] Competitive plans will be received by the District Commissioners until February 8 for the municipal hospital to be erected on 13th St. and Arkansas Ave. The contemplated structures will cost several millions. 1360

PROPOSALS.

COURT-HOUSE. [At Norristown, Pa.] Bids are wanted January 23 for the erection of alterations and additions to the Montgomery County court-house; probable cost, \$250,000. D. H. HITNER, co. comrs. Schermerhorn & Reinhold, archts., 430 Walnut St. 1359

LIBRARY. [At Montgomery, Ala.] Bids are wanted January 21 for erecting a free public library. FRANK LOCKWOOD, archit., Montgomery. 1359

SCHOOL. [At Bozeman, Mont.] Bids are wanted January 18 for erecting a high school. FRANK B. LEWIS, chmn. bd. trust., co. free high school. 1359

SEWER. [At Williamsport, Pa.] Sealed proposals will be received by the Gratius Run Committee of Councils of the City of Williamsport, Pa., until January 29th, 1902, for the construction of a storm sewer from the intersection of the east line of Hepburn St. with the West Branch of the Susquehanna River to the intersection of Locust and 2d Sts., as authorized by Select Council Bill No. 90. Said sewer being 11 feet in diameter and about 2,000 feet long. Plans can be seen and specifications and blank forms of proposals obtained at the office of the City Engineer. GEO. D. SNYDER, city engineer. THEODORE CORNMANN, city clerk. 1360

COURT-HOUSE. [At Williamsport, W. Va.] Sealed bids are wanted until January 28, 1902, for the erection of a court-house. JAMES DAMRON, clerk county commissioners. 1360

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., January 7, 1902. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 1st day of March, 1902, and then opened, for the construction (except heating apparatus, electric wiring and conduits), of the U. S. Post-office at Creston, Iowa, in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Postmaster at Creston, Iowa, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1360

Treasury Department, Office Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., January 6, 1902. Notice is hereby given that the time for opening the bids for the construction (except heating apparatus, electric wiring and conduits) of the U. S. Court-house, Post-office and Custom-house building at Tampa, Florida, has been

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

St. Louis, Mo.—Maule & Hannah, Chemical Building, have been awarded the contract for remodeling the Simmons Building at Broadway and Washington Ave.; cost, \$45,000.

It is stated that the Chemical Building Co. have leased the ground adjoining their building on the north at 8th and Olive Sts., at present occupied by the six-story Turner Building, and will wreck the Turner Building and build a sixteen-story structure on the site, to conform in style and finish with the Chemical Building. The structure will be on the fire-proof plan of steel, brick and terra-cotta, and cost about \$200,000.

Henry Hiemenz, Jr., reports the sale of a piece of business property at the corner of Lucas Ave. and 7th St. The present buildings, Nos. 613 N. 7th St. and 700 to 710 Lucas Ave., will be removed at once to make room for a modern substantial four-story business building, to be erected upon that corner, in accordance with plans now being drawn. The lot has a frontage on 7th St. of 75 feet and extends westwardly along Lucas Ave. 101 feet. The property was owned by the estate of Siegmund E. Frund and was sold to Col. Nathaniel Baxter, Jr., Nashville, Tenn., for \$85,000.

The Y. M. Hebrew A. has accepted the plans of C. S. Holloway, 211 N. 7th St., for a \$25,000 building to be erected on Maryland Ave. and Boyle St.

St. Paul, Minn.—The Chicago Great Western Ry. Co. expects to make extensive improvements in building and trackage on the west side. They plan an expenditure for the work of \$50,000.

The Young Men's Christian Association contemplates soon the work of securing pledges for the erection of a building.

C. L. Johnston, Manhattan Building, has prepared plans for a \$10,000 training school for girls, which the State Board of Control proposes to erect in Minnesota.

Sweetwater, Tenn.—The Stockholders of Sweetwater Woolen Mill have determined to build a \$75,000 cotton factory.

Terre Haute, Ind.—Plans have been drawn for a \$50,000 edifice for the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church.

Toronto, Ont.—The project of erecting a new building for the medical faculty of the university of Toronto has progressed so far that provisional plans have been drafted for inspection by the faculty.

Uniontown, Pa.—Plans are being prepared for a \$50,000 brick and stone hospital, to be built by the Uniontown Hospital Association. Dr. J. S. Hackney, secretary; D. W. McDonald, Dr. S. S. Geddis, building committee.

Washington, Ga.—Frank P. Milburn, of Columbia, S. C., has been selected to prepare plans for a \$35,000 court-house.

Waterbury, Conn.—Plans have been drawn for an addition to the New England Watch Co.'s factory.

Watertown, Mass.—A four-story brick and frame factory is to be erected here for the Hood Rubber Co., from private plans. It will be 80' x 128', and cost \$25,000.

Waterville, Me.—Plans for the proposed 30 by 50, four-story extension to the Elmwood Hotel have been completed. The main wing will be raised one story, giving in all 39 additional guest rooms.

Waukegan, Wis.—Permission has been given Waukegan County to construct an insane asylum and county building, to cost, with site, \$100,000.

Wells, Mich.—A two-story frame factory, 140' x 230', to cost \$25,000, for the manufacture of hardwood flooring, will be built by the L. Stephenson

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

Co., after plans by William M. Brown, Menominee. Also a \$30,000 two-story saw-mill, 36' x 180'. J. W. Wells, Menominee, manager.

West Brook, Me.—Under the will of Mrs. Susan Cornelia Warren, widow of Samuel Downes Warren, a Boston paper manufacturer, nearly \$150,000 is set aside for educational and charitable purposes. The trustees are empowered to expend \$50,000 as a permanent foundation for an educational institution at such place as they may see fit, but preferably at this place.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—It is stated that the U. S. Government has accepted the title of property on Main and South Sts., and plans are being prepared to erect a government building thereon; cost, \$110,000.

Winnipeg, Man.—St. John's College proposes to raise funds for the purchase of a new site and the erection of a new building.

Wooster, O.—It has been decided to rebuild the Wooster University, which was recently destroyed by fire.

Worcester, Mass.—Plans have been prepared for a four-story building to be erected on Exchange and Main Sts. for F. H. Dewey, to cost about \$60,000.

William J. Gindele of this city has purchased the lot of land and buildings located at the corner of Canterbury and Hammond Sts., of Waldo Lincoln, for \$16,000, and proposes to erect a brewery on the site. The new buildings will probably cost about \$50,000, and it is hoped to have them completed by June 1st. Work will commence as soon as the architect is selected and the plans drawn.

Barker & Nourse have prepared plans for a \$30,000 addition to the Mass. Odd Fellows Home.

Youngstown, O.—J. R. Thomas's Sons, dealers in wholesale produce, will erect a large warehouse at Holmes and Commerce Sts. It will cost \$50,000.

APARTMENT-HOUSES.

Boston, Mass.—Hemmenway St., nr. Gainsborough St., three-sty bk. apart., 70' x 225'; \$175,000; o., Francis Peabody, Jr.; a., E. T. Barker, 15 Exchange St.

EDUCATIONAL.

Chelsea, Mass.—Broadway, bk. & st. high-school building; \$130,000; o., City; a., W. H. Taylor, 50 Bromfield St., Boston.

Everett Ave., Arlington and Ash Sts., bk. school-house; \$48,000; o., City; a., W. H. Taylor, 50 Bromfield St., Boston.

HOTELS.

New York, N. Y.—Madison Ave., Nos. 35 37, and E. Twenty-sixth St., Nos. 38-40, twelve-st'y bk. & st. hotel, 49' 4" x 98' 9" & 175'; tile roof; \$600,000; o., Olivia E. and Caroline Phelps Stokes, 37 Madison Ave.; a., Howell & Stokes, 47 Cedar St.

HOUSES.

Northampton, N. H.—Little Boar's Head, 21-st'y fr. dwell., 35' x 44', hot air; \$5,000; o., Miss Mary Bachelder; a., Perkins & Bancroft, Haverhill, Mass.

COMPETITIONS.

LABORATORY. [At College Station, Tex.] Competitive plans will be received by the chairman of the building committee until January 24 for chemical and veterinary laboratory at the Agricultural and Mechanical College to cost about \$20,000. 1359

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PROPOSALS.	PROPOSALS.	PROPOSALS.
extended from February 3, 1902 to February 15, 1902. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1360 U. S. Engineer Office, 735 N. Capitol St., Washington, D. C., January 3, 1902. Sealed proposals will be received here until noon, February 3, 1902, and then publicly opened, for furnishing ventilating fans, with direct connected motors, for new building for Government Printing Office. Information furnished on application. JOHN STEPHEN SEWELL, capt., engrs. 1362 U. S. Engineer Office, 735 N. Capitol St., Washington, D. C., January 3, 1902. Sealed proposals will be received here until noon, February 3, 1902, and then publicly opened, for vault doors, mahogany doors and frames, fireproof doors and hardware, for new building for Government Printing Office. Information furnished on application. JOHN STEPHEN SEWELL, capt., engrs. 1362 U. S. Engineer Office, 735 N. Capitol St., Washington, D. C., January 3, 1902. Sealed proposals will be received here until noon, February 3, 1902, and then publicly opened, for tile and asphalt roof work, ventilators, copper guttering and asphalt floor work, for new building for Government Printing Office. Information furnished on application. JOHN STEPHEN SEWELL capt., engrs. 1362	LIBRARY. [At Decatur, Ill.] Sealed bids will be received until January 30, 1902, for erecting a public library. WILLIAM J. QUINLAN, president, library Board. 1360 JAIL. [At Hart, Mich.] Bids are wanted January 15 for furnishing material and erecting a county jail, to cost about \$15,000. Plans and specifications to be furnished with bids. JOHN R. BUTLER, chmn. bldg. com. 1359 CHURCH. [At Crafton, Pa.] Rev. W. C. Kelly will receive bids until January 28 for a \$50,000 edifice for St. Philip's Church, after plans by W. F. Ginther of Akron, O. 1359 GUARD-HOUSE. [At Ft. Warren, Mass.] Bids are wanted January 20 for constructing a brick guard-house. Address LIEUT. EDW. HILL, Q. M. 1359 CHURCH. [At Alexandria, Minn.] M. N. Koll, secretary, has plans and will receive	bids until January 29 for the erection of a church for St. Mary's Catholic Society, on plans by Omeyer & Thorl, architects, of St. Paul. 1360 SCHOOL, ETC. [At Iowa City, Ia.] The School Board will receive sealed proposals until January 25 for furnishing material and erecting a two-story brick and stone high school for the independent school district. Bids will also be received for erecting a one-story heating station together with coal and ash vaults and brick smokestack; a brick steam tunnel connecting new and old high and grammar schools; a hot-blast steam-heating apparatus required to heat and ventilate the proposed new high school including the installation of three new steam boilers and all steam pipework and connection required to connect with the old apparatus in present high and grammar schools; also for sewer and plumbing work. A. J. HERTZ, secretary school Board. 1360 HEATING PLANT. [At Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.] Bids are wanted January 20 for furnishing and installing a hot-water heating plant in a hospital at Ft. Logan H. Roots. Address JNO. W. PULLMAN, Ch. Q. M., Omaha, Neb. 1359