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THE new Commission for the improvement of the city of Washington has placed on view, as promised, its preliminary plans and models for the scheme which it proposes. They are, certainly, sufficiently radical to suit the most ardent lover of reform, but it can hardly be said that they are too much so, in view of the end which it is desired to accomplish, and which can be accomplished more easily and cheaply now than in the future. Practically, the plan contemplates condemning the whole territory between Pennsylvania Avenue and the river, for a distance of a mile or more, removing the present buildings, and remodelling the streets. From the Capitol is to extend westward to the river a "boulevard," bordered by parks, something after the fashion of the Champs-Élysées, in Paris. These parks are to form the site of public buildings, which will stand isolated in them, as the palace of the President of France stands in its own garden adjoining the Champs-Élysées. The western end of the "boulevard" is to be continued by a monumental bridge across the river in a straight line toward Arlington. It is quite possible for such an avenue to have a wearisome straightness, and the Commissioners, although they did not think it advisable to curve it in plan, have, with true artistic feeling, provided variations of level in it, which, without interrupting the beautiful vista toward the Capitol at one end, and the heights of Arlington at the other, will greatly relieve its monotony. Between the White House and the Monument the present uninteresting open space, containing some irregular ponds, is to be transformed into an elaborate garden, or small park, adorned with bridges and terraces, and surrounded by public buildings. Beyond this, a wide driveway is to extend along the river-front, from the Arsenal grounds to Rock Creek, then turning, and following the valley of Rock Creek to the Zoölogical Park and the Soldiers' Home. As a portion of the river-front is occupied by warehouses and steamboat-landings, it is proposed to carry the new driveway over this portion by a viaduct, so that the traffic between the landings and the main part of the city can be carried on without interfering with pleasure driving. Although the execution of the plan will be costly, it need not be extravagantly so. The Government already owns a considerable portion of the land included in the scheme, while, of the rest, much is at present of little value. It can hardly be questioned that the southwestern part of the city, sloping from Pennsylvania Avenue to the river, is susceptible of far more artistic treatment than any other portion, and it is none too soon to take it in hand, and begin its transformation into what would be a piece of municipal landscape architecture of unexampled magnificence.

MUCH interest has been excited by the question of the appointment of the successor to the late Edward Clark, Architect of the Capitol at Washington. The laws of the United States provide that this official shall be "a professional

architect," which is certainly a reasonable requirement, but it seems that the principal clerk in the office of the late Mr. Clark, who, as we understand, does not claim to have had a professional training, but who has shown great efficiency in the prosecution of work directed by his chief, and ingenuity in devising ways of accomplishing results, is likely to receive the appointment. Mr. Woods is popular in Washington, where personal popularity counts for a great deal, and is, undoubtedly, on excellent terms with the architects who frequent Washington society, as well as with their friends; so that they deserve to be honored by the profession and the public for having, in most cases over their own signature, and at the risk of offending their personal acquaintances, called attention to the requirements of the law, and to their obvious inapplicability to Mr. Woods. For the moment, there seems to be a feeling in Congress that the general professional protest against the appointment has something exclusive and unfair in it, and it has been proposed to change the law, which Congress and the President can, of course, do, so as to permit the appointment of a layman as Architect of the Capitol, joining to him, on occasion, a consulting architect of recognized professional standing; the idea being, of course, to open the way for the appointment of Mr. Woods.

WE need hardly say that this would be a most deplorable proceeding, and it is to be hoped that the public will support the profession in earnest deprecation of any legislation of the sort proposed. We have a high opinion of Mr. Woods, personally, and the best wishes for his advancement, but this cannot blind our eyes to the fact that the Architect of the Capitol is entrusted with the artistic as well as the scientific care of what we feel to be one of the most beautiful buildings in the world, and the highest professional accomplishment that the country can produce is not too high to be devoted to its service. It is true that Congress proposes to appoint a "consulting architect," to advise, whenever he happens to be called upon, in regard to artistic matters concerning the Capitol; but the profession is very familiar with consulting architects, and with the real influence which they exert on the building-work with which they are supposed to be concerned; and we venture to say that every member of it who has acted as consulting architect, or has been associated with one, will agree with us that such an official would be powerless to prevent the destructive tinkering with the Capitol which seems to form the mania of so many people, in and out of office, in Washington. It is not many months, for example, since the newspapers informed us that huge "pylons" were to be set up somewhere about the entrance to the Capitol; and not a year passes without the promulgation of some monstrous scheme, often with very powerful backing, for making our beautiful building ridiculous. Even if a "consulting architect" were "consulted" about these precious schemes, which he rarely would be until their originators had made their success secure, his authority, as a mere adviser, would be insufficient to prevent their execution, and the division of responsibility would do more than anything else to destroy the possibility of the resolute and intelligent control which alone can save the Capitol from disfigurement.

THE local Associations of Master Builders are quite generally adopting a code of ethics, by which the unwritten law, requiring general contractors who ask for or receive sub-bids to employ the lowest sub-bidder in case the contract is awarded to them, is made into a written law, with a penalty attached to its violation. As the rule is obviously founded on courtesy and justice, no one will regret to see it enforced by a measure which should do much to prevent the disappointments and recriminations that so often follow the award of important contracts; but architects have also an important interest in the award of sub-contracts, and they should be more careful than ever not to let the control of the selection of sub-contractors slip from their hands. It is common in building-contracts to stipulate that neither the whole nor any portion of the contract shall be sublet without the written consent of the architect; and every architect knows that this restriction is absolutely essential to the proper execution of the agreement. No matter how honest or popular a mechanic may be, he cannot carry out satisfactorily work in which he is inexperienced;

and architects continually have sub-contractors proposed to them who are not only inexperienced, but, in many cases, of very doubtful honesty. The new code of builders' ethics provides that a principal contractor who receives and opens a bid, no matter who it may be from, is bound to give the same consideration to it, and to the party submitting it, as to those submitted by his special request, and it is evident that a busy or good-natured contractor is likely, under such conditions, to find himself bound to sub-contractors whom he does not wholly approve. It has been the rule in these cases for the general contractor to shelter himself behind the architect, and to get rid of the questionable sub bidder by telling him that the architect would not accept him; but, under the new code, this will not be so easy, as, although a clause in the contract requiring the architect's approval of all sub-contractors is, of course, paramount to any regulations which the builders may adopt among themselves, an aggrieved sub-bidder, by appealing to the authorities, and demanding damages, may give a great deal of trouble to all parties concerned. The simplest method of meeting the difficulty is one which has already been adopted by the most experienced architects, consisting simply in a demand that each principal contractor shall submit to the architect a list of the persons whom he intends to invite to make sub-bids, to be revised and approved by him before the invitations are issued. In this way the principal contractor escapes the necessity of offending his acquaintances, by casting the blame for their exclusion on the architect; and, as the latter exercises his right of approval before the invitations are sent out, there is no chance of trouble from a sub-bidder whom he has been obliged to reject after the sub-bids were in. The better class of general contractors accede readily to this arrangement, which protects them against misunderstandings with their sub-bidders, besides doing much to save them from being saddled with the responsibility for incapable or dishonest sub-contractors; and it is only necessary to see that it is made at the beginning of the figuring to carry it through successfully.

JOHN APPLETON BROWN, one of the most distinguished of American landscape-painters, died a few days ago, at the age of fifty-seven. Although Mr. Brown had long devoted himself entirely to landscape, he began his career as figure-painter, sharing a studio in Boston, when very young, with B. C. Porter, since greatly distinguished as a portrait-painter. Finding that his work did not satisfy his ambitious ideals, he gave up his studio and went to Paris, where he studied in the Louvre, and with Lambinet. He returned to Boston for a few years, but, immediately after his marriage, went to Paris again, where two of his pictures were accepted at the *Salon*. His subsequent life was spent partly in Boston and partly in New York, with an occasional vacation in Europe.

MAYOR LOW of New York has appointed, as the members of the Board of Building Examiners, whose duty it is to hear and decide appeals from rulings of the Building Department, Messrs. A. F. D'Oench, of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects; Francis C. Moore, of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters; Warren A. Conover, of the Mechanics' and Masons' Exchange; William J. Fryer, of the Society of Structural Iron Manufacturers; Cornelius O'Reilly, of the Real Estate Owners' and Builders' Association, and Edward F. Croker, Chief of the Fire Department. We need not say that, except the last two, all these gentlemen have long been eminent in the science of construction, and most of them have had experience in the duties committed to them. Mr. O'Reilly is well known as a man of ability in his own province, and Mr. Croker bids fair to be a worthy successor to the earnest and able Bonner; so that the new Board of Examiners will have the confidence of the professions most interested.

AN attempt is to be made to complete the half-finished Hudson River tunnel, and a committee has been formed to float stock and bonds of a new company, formed, we suppose, by reorganizing the old one. Five per cent first-mortgage bonds are to be issued, to the amount of seven million dollars, and the rest of the capital is to be represented by three and one-half millions preferred six per cent stock, and five millions of common stock. It is said that two and one-half millions of bonds will be reserved for the completion of the second tunnel, if that should be considered expedient. It is not stated whether

all existing indebtedness is to be paid off, so that the new mortgage-bonds will really hold the tunnel and terminals as security, or whether, as in the case of certain railway reorganizations, the property is already mortgaged for all it is worth, and the new company merely proposes to issue seven million dollars' worth of bonds secured by an equity of no actual value whatever, but these matters will undoubtedly be explained in time. Meanwhile, it is a satisfaction to know that there is a prospect of the completion of this great work, whatever may be the financial aspects of the affair.

THE French Minister of Fine-Arts, who has, as our readers know, secured the admission of women to the Paris School of Fine-Arts, where one of them, Mademoiselle Morgan, is winning distinction in the Department of Architecture, has presented for the approval of President Loubet a much more radical measure, by which "all artists, of either sex, aged from fifteen to thirty years, whether pupils of the School of Fine-Arts or not, provided they are French, may compete for the Prizes of Rome, after passing through two preliminary examinations." It remains to be seen whether the President will sign the decree in this form, but, as a thoughtful and unprejudiced man, familiar with the wishes and needs of the provinces, it seems very likely that he may approve a measure which will not only encourage women by opening to them the highest honor which France has to bestow on students of art, but will do much to remove the reproach which the provincial cities have long cast upon the national system of instruction in art, that its benefits were restricted to those who lived in Paris, or whose families could afford to send them there. In France, where art is looked upon as perhaps the noblest of all careers, and where boys who have shown character and talent are not unfrequently sent to Paris, and maintained there during their course at the School of Fine-Arts, at the expense of their native town or village, this is a very serious matter. It has often been proposed to remedy the trouble by establishing branches of the Paris school in the principal provincial cities; but this would be a very costly proceeding, and the atmosphere of such a provincial school would not be quite the same as that of Paris; and the proposition of M. Leygues, by allowing students outside of any official school to compete for the great prizes of the Paris School, is likely to please the provincials quite as much as the establishment of local schools, while it will cost nothing to carry it out. It is, perhaps, premature to speculate on the influence of such a measure, supposing it to be adopted, on the development of French art, but it seems obvious that it would be immediately followed by the opening, in all the principal provincial cities, of *ateliers*, intended expressly to prepare pupils for the competitions for the Prizes of Rome. There are many accomplished architects, to say nothing of painters and sculptors, in France, outside of Paris, and nearly all of these would do their best to prepare pupils for a contest, victory in which would cover their teachers, as well as themselves, with glory in their own community. In some ways, the teaching in these provincial *ateliers* would be more personal and individual than it can be in busy Paris, while the pupils, taken from families who hesitated to send their boys and, still more, their girls, away to Paris, would be, undoubtedly, as intelligent as those of the official school, besides being less distracted by the excitements of the capital; so that we might expect to see, not only an occasional Prize of Rome winner from a remote private *atelier*, but, in such winners, an originality of talent which would be of great value. Notwithstanding all that is said about academic formalism and routine in the French teaching of art, there is no place where artistic originality is more quickly recognized or more highly prized than in France; and if the new system, whenever it may be adopted, should lead, as seems probable, to the introduction of new ideals and thoughts in the practice of painting, sculpture and architecture, no one will rejoice more sincerely than the great artists who make the Paris School of Fine-Arts what it is.

ONE of those miraculous dispensations which so frequently afflict the virtuous has been experienced in Detroit, where four buildings recently "fell into a heap without a cause," demolishing in their fall about a hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth of goods stored in them. "Experts," we are told, have examined the ruins, but are unable to find any reason for the catastrophe, and it seems to be quite obvious that Providence alone is to blame.



BY Act of March 8, 1901, the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia was empowered to consider and report to the Senate of the United States upon the subject of the development and improvement of the entire park-system of the District of Columbia. The Committee was further empowered to sit during the recess and to employ at its discretion expert assistance, the expense of such investigation to be paid from the Contingent Fund of the Senate.

The Committee has now submitted its report, which has been unanimously adopted. The Report begins by saying that the District of Columbia was created to be the seat of government of the United States and Washington was laid out as distinctively a capital city. The first consideration in its planning was the location of the public buildings and the grounds relating to them. In determining these locations each site was selected in reference to every other site. The lines of communication between the various Departments were carefully studied, and care was taken to provide not alone for convenience, but also for beauty and dignity.

The original plan of Washington, having stood the test of a century, has met universal approval. It is the departures from that plan that are to be regretted and, whenever possible, remedied.

The Report then goes on to take up the problem in detail. The area added by the reclamation of the Potomac Flats must be treated as an extension of the Mall and Monument grounds, while that part lying as an island in the river may be individually treated. Of the 170 acres in the valley of Rock Creek, acquired by Congress in 1889, and now the Zoological Park, and of the later purchase of 1,600 acres running north on Rock Creek to District line and now known as Rock Creek Park, the Report says simply that there are some roads, but a need of landscape treatment.

The "flats" above navigation on Anacostia Creek, 1,100 acres, should on account of the city's health and the needs of its north-eastern district be reclaimed and made a water-park. It should now be decided either to fill or park the valley of Rock Creek from its mouth to the Zoological Park.

The parks need development, enlargement, and to be properly connected. The existing squalor of their approaches and entrances should be cured.

Attention is called to the function of our parks in adding dignity to the public buildings and suitable connections between them aside from the matters of health and pleasure.

It is historically noted that the plan prepared under the direction of Washington and Jefferson studied the relations, in an artistic sense, between the White House and the Capitol, and the reciprocal relations of buildings throughout the city; the question of vistas and axes; sites for monuments and museums, parks and pleasure-grounds, fountains and canals. All these things were thought of by Major L'Enfant working under the direction of the first President and his Secretary of State. Great models were studied. Washington and Jefferson were familiar with the art of landscape. L'Enfant was a man of position and education and an engineer of ability. He was doubtless familiar with the great works of Le Nôtre, the master of formal landscape art.

Mr. Jefferson lent Major L'Enfant from his private library plans of Paris, Amsterdam, Frankfort, Karlsruhe, Strasburg, Orleans, Turin, Milan and of other European cities.

The plan for Washington has suffered some sad changes, but these may be remedied and it brought back to the intention of the founders. It is now time to consider and to adopt a plan which will make of Washington "the most beautiful capital city in the world."

Thus broadly and bravely is the issue set forth.

Allusion is made to the Institute's part in bringing about the Senate's action, and it is stated that the appointments of Daniel H. Burnham, of Chicago, and of Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., of Brookline, to prepare plans were made at the instance of the committee named by the Institute to confer with the Senate Committee. Charles F. McKim and Augustus St. Gaudens became members of the Park Commission so-called, at the request of the original nominees.

The work of the Commission was at once broadened by their being consulted as to public buildings and memorials already under consideration. The officials, and many others interested, have worked cordially to assist them. The action of the Pennsylvania Railway, through its President, Mr. Cassatt, in agreeing to relinquish their grant upon the Mall—their title to which the Report says is not to be questioned—and to remove their tracks and yards and station, is most important. The road agrees to a union station—with the Baltimore and Ohio—upon a site determined and provided by legislation, with some compensation for the increase of expense involved and upon condition that the approaches to the new site be made worthy of the building erected.

This union station will be on Massachusetts Avenue, facing the Capitol, but not too near. It will be of white marble and of Classic

architecture, some "100 feet wider than the Capitol" and "to be superior to any structure ever put up for railway purposes."

The station will front upon a semicircular plaza 600 feet wide, where bodies of troops and civic organizations, debarked for public spectacles, may form.

It will be the "great and impressive vestibule to Washington."

The Report adds here something which is pleasant reading. It is that the President of the Pennsylvania Railway has considered this question from the standpoint of an American citizen, saying that he appreciated the fact that if the Congress intended to make the Mall what the founders of the city intended it to be no railroad should be allowed to cross it. The greatest obstacle to a proper treatment of the problem being thus removed, the Commission entered upon the preliminary surveys and studies.

It was determined that the climatic conditions of Washington, with its usual intense summer heat enduring through four months or more, demand alleviation by means of parks and recreation grounds.

Historical allusion is made to the building of fountains in Rome by the Emperors and the Popes, to the bringing down of living streams from the hills to every quarter of the Eternal City, placing fountains and jets everywhere, cascades, "beautiful jets of water now flung upward in great columns to add life and dignity even to St. Peter's; or again gushing in the form of cascades from some great work of architect or sculptor; or dripping refreshingly over the brim of a beautiful basin that was old when the Christian era began. The Forum is in ruins, basilicas and baths have been transformed into churches, palaces have been turned into museums; but the fountains of Rome are both omnipresent and eternal."

The need of fountains in Washington is dwelt upon; and to set playing what we already have, all together, would not use as much water as the famous fountains of Trevi or St. Peter's. At the château of Vaux-le-Vicomte, near Paris, Le Nôtre built cascades, canals and fountains, using five million gallons of water daily. The fountains of Versailles remain the delight of the French people. L'Enfant appreciated the worth of water-decoration and recommended its lavish use here. The Commission adds public baths and gymnasiums, and notes the facilities for fine bathing-beaches. As to the location of public buildings, the following is advised:—

"1. Only public buildings should face the grounds of the Capitol.

"2. That new Department buildings may well be located so as to face Lafayette Square;

"3. Buildings of a semi-public character may be located south of the present Corcoran Art Gallery, fronting on the White Lot and extending to the park limits;

"4. That the northern side of the Mall may properly be used by museums and other buildings containing collections in which the public generally is interested, but not by Department buildings.

"5. That the space between Pennsylvania Avenue and the Mall should be occupied by the District buildings, the Hall of Records, a modern market, an armory for the District militia, and structures of like character."

The Mall was meant to connect the two great buildings of the Nation, the Capitol and the White House, with a broad parked avenue and to serve as a grand setting for these buildings. This idea should be restored and carried out.

The present plan brings the Washington Monument into the Capitol vista by means of a broad grassy *allée*, bordered by formal bosks of trees.

Behind these trees show the white marble buildings of the scientific bureaus, museums and like buildings. Walks and driveways shaded by elms run east and west. The streets running north and south are carried through this avenue on the surface level.

From the Capitol to the Monument is about one and a half miles. A mile or so westward of the Monument the reclaimed flats allow extension of the Mall treatment and a new great memorial on the axis of the Capitol and the Monument and near the river-bank—a memorial to Lincoln, whose is the one name in our national history which the world couples with that of Washington. The gardens to be formed west of the Monument would add impressiveness to the obelisk and bring it into axial relation with the White House, thus simply carrying out L'Enfant's idea of placing the Memorial to Washington upon the axes of the Capitol and the White House. This garden surrounded by terraces with groves of elms becomes the gem of the entire park-system.

South of the Monument extends a space devoted to out-of-door sports, to gymnasiums and playgrounds, swimming and skating pools. And here is a great *round-point* where a monumental structure with some figure symbolic of the Republic would be proper.

The site of the Lincoln Memorial becomes the point of divergence for driveways leading southwest to the Potomac Park, for the Memorial Bridge leading directly to the mansion at Arlington and to the embankment carrying the driveway to the mouth of Rock Creek whence it continues up the valley of Rock Creek to the Zoological Park and Rock Creek Park. The Committee advocates parking the sides of Rock Creek, controlling and policing them, and is opposed to the project of filling-in.

For the section west of Rock Creek the plans contemplate driveways along the Potomac gorge even to Great Falls, and diagonal connections by way of picturesque valleys to the Rock Creek parks.

Park-connections are recommended east of Rock Creek Park to Soldiers' Home by way of Piney Branch, a gorge not less beautiful than the valley of Rock Creek, into which it opens, and also along Savannah Street, widened into a parkway. This latter allows a fine

reciprocity between the proposed Municipal Hospital buildings and the new structure to be erected at the Soldiers' Home.

Connections are also planned between the Home and Anacostia Creek, over wooded hills giving wide views of the city.

The swampy valley of the Anacostia should be transformed into a park for boating, swimming and skating, with encircling drives, walks and pleasure-grounds.

The use of the Thames by pleasure-craft is referred to, and also Belle Isle Park at Detroit, with shallow lakes and canals, upon which thousands disport themselves, boating or skating where was formerly only a marshy island.

This water-park with drives about it is planned for Anacostia above the head of navigation. The treatment of the navigable part, down to its junction with the Potomac, proposed is one of a walled channel and filled-in flats, with also a broad parked driveway by the river to connect Anacostia Park with Potomac Park, and a line of stone quays overlooked by terraces, as along the Seine at Paris.

The long island in the river opposite the Washington channel will be treated so as to provide shaded drives and walks along the water, with frequent boat-landings, in order to make this Potomac Park perfectly accessible to the section of the city it adjoins.

The wharves along the river-front should be rebuilt to be in keeping with the Government improvements at Arsenal Point for the Engineers' School and War College. The rentals for use will pay for this work.

There should be no slips to impede the ebb and flow of tide and force of current, but a continuous line of masonry quays.

Water Street will be broadened for a driveway between Potomac and Anacostia parks.

The models of a portion of the city, from the Library of Congress west to the Potomac, were indispensable aids to the designers, and will be guides for the carrying out of the plans, so that, no matter how long a period the work may cover, no departures from the approved designs need occur.

Numerous detail drawings were made and rendered by capable illustrators.

The plans call for systematic work, continuous over many years.

The parks and reservations are now under control of various officers and boards working duly, but not always in harmony.

For the sake of economy and efficiency a park commission should be created to control the entire park-system of the District of Columbia, national rather than local in character, and to work under the immediate control of the President of the United States.

The Report winds up by stating that it is impossible now to estimate the cost of carrying out these plans, nor is it necessary.

The procedure would be the addition of new public buildings and spaces from time to time, and of the facilities necessary to city life as fast as the need of such is realized, the work to be done within the limits of plans at once comprehensive, simple, adequate and dignified. "In such manner only can there be a development of the District of Columbia worthy of the nation."

So ends the Report of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia which submits to the Senate the results of the study by the four artists appointed to aid them.

The Report gives the proposals in sum and with its appreciation and approval.

The Commission went abroad during the summer, accompanied by Mr. Charles Moore, Secretary to the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, who acted as their secretary. They visited Rome, Paris, Berlin, Buda-Pesth and London and some of the smaller European capitals where examples of civic architecture are to be sought. They brought back a mass of photographic data which is now on exhibition with the rest.

The plans, sections, models, views and detail studies which accompany their Report have been arranged by Mr. McKim for exhibition at the Corcoran Art Gallery.

The maps, plans, bird's-eye views, diagrams, sections, etc., are in one room. On the hemicycle floor stand the two large models, the one of the existent Washington, its neighbor the Washington to be. Around the walls hang beautiful drawings rendered in color, of general views from several points and of details of treatment. Above them are enlargements from views in foreign cities.

One looks down upon the models from a platform. They are upon high bases, so that the eye may study them from all points and heights. Their utility is incalculable. There is a separate model, placed elsewhere in the Gallery, giving the treatment about the Washington Monument to a scale of one thirty-second.

The whole is a masterly presentation of the most important work of artistic significance ever projected in the United States. It marks an epoch in our national progress. It educates. It calls aloud for realization. It crowns gloriously the labors of this Commission and should effect their retention as a permanent board to inaugurate the plan they have conceived and to direct what the nation should do in the arts which they so honorably represent before the country.

The largeness of view shown by the Senate Committee in its conduct of this matter is instructive and encouraging.

[To be continued.]

STATUE OF ROCHAMBEAU.—Secretary Root has asked Congress to make an appropriation of \$15,000 to provide for a suitable foundation, and to arrange for the unveiling of a replica of the bronze statue of the distinguished Frenchman, Rochambeau, to be erected in Washington.—Exchange.

BOOKS PAPERS

THE first time we had occasion to turn to Mr. Sturgis's just finished dictionary¹ for desired information we found our expectation denied, and that the term which escaped the notice of the staffs of the editors of the "Century" and the "Standard" had escaped his too. This is not to say that any dictionary of the three is "wanting," but merely that none contains the term "stilt-block" which, in his new "History of Architecture in Italy," Mr. Charles A. Cummings has such frequent occasion to use in his descriptions of the ordonnance of Byzantine and Lombardesque buildings in the north of Italy, and very possibly is a translated equivalent for the German "Stelzblock," or some such compound. It is in itself an excellently descriptive word, and seemingly deserves a place in an up-to-date dictionary.

Of course, the real test of the value of a dictionary is the manner, satisfactory or the reverse, in which it affords comprehensive answers to every-day questions, and though Mr. Sturgis has seemingly failed us in this one instance, we do not doubt he will in many a future case cast the rays of his greater intelligence into our unenlightened minds. It is really humiliating, after more than a quarter of a century devoted to reading a greater amount of architectural literature than falls to the share of most practitioners, to find how very limited one's own architectural vocabulary is after all. Fortunately, if one does not undertake to add to the bulk of architectural literature the work of one's own pen, a limited vocabulary is not a vital disqualification in one's life-work. It is questionable whether a Scotch gardener grows any better flowers for knowing their Latinized botanical names, or whether an architect shows less artistic feeling in his design because he is ignorant of the really proper term belonging to each member of his composition.

For real every-day usefulness, it is to be regretted that this work was not arranged on a different scheme, or, rather, that its contents were not differently grouped. There are three volumes, and the contents of each volume are purely miscellaneous in character, with only the alphabetical index on the back to inform the seeker what he is likely to find between the covers of the volume he lifts from the shelves. Now, if we may trust our observation, the contents of these three volumes easily and naturally fall into three distinct groups of approximately equal bulk. First, there is Mr. Smith's excellent biographical work, which seems to occupy at least a third of the entire space, and which, as we have said before, deserved to be presented as a biographical dictionary on its own merits. Next, there is the encyclopædic matter proper—the historical articles, the treatises on architectural styles, etc., and many longer articles, argumentative and theoretical rather than merely descriptive: these, too, seem to consume in bulk about a third of the entire printed matter. Finally, there is the remaining third, the brief descriptions of terms, phrases and processes properly to be sought in a dictionary. We feel that if the matter had been divided and grouped on this principle the owner would have found that he had three very useful volumes on his shelves, and that he could turn to one or another of them with the confident knowledge that he would not have to waste time in turning over countless pages that did not interest him before he came to the single tiny fact he was in need of. Well, the work cannot be undone, of course, but an opportunity has been wasted, and the really useful architectural dictionary, pure and simple, is still to make.

One of the excellent devices employed is the appending to a given article of a more or less complete bibliography which cites either the authorities which have actually been consulted in the preparation of the article in question, or to which the reader may turn for fuller and further illumination. But, excellent as this device is, it does not quite take the place of a bibliography indexed under subject-matter, and the very good bibliography indexed under the author's name which closes the third volume is very far from being a satisfactory substitute. Thus, if one happens to want to read up on public baths and wash-houses, he finds no bibliographic clues either under "bath" or "wash-house," and, unless chance directs his eye to "Allsop, R. Owen," in the author's index, he will be justified in feeling that Mr. Sturgis's industry has failed to provide for his legitimate needs. Prefixing this bibliography, which occupies the closing pages of the work, we find a note which declares that, of the books enumerated below, "those from which illustrations have been drawn are indicated by an asterisk," and we find that, in this graceful way, acknowledgment is made to the authors and publishers of some seventy-five or eighty architectural works of such high character that their illustrations seem to have been selected as fit above all others to illuminate this work. As a glittering generality, a general acknowledgment in the form of an asterisk may be accepted as properly symbolic, while its lack of effusive cordiality certainly does suggest the chill of stellar space. It seems as if here we stumbled upon most unfortunate evidence of ethical obtuseness on the part of a responsible some one. The manner in which the illustrations have been procured and the careless way in which

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

the proprieties of scale have been disregarded we spoke of when the first volume appeared, but it speaks volumes for the real intelligibility of the common language that architects of every nationality use, that illustrations drawn from seventy odd different books, the work, possibly, of thrice that number of different draughtsmen, can be brought together in a single publication, and not produce more unpleasant jarring of the optic nerve. There is this to be said of the method adopted by the publishers in illustrating Mr. Sturgis's work: If they had gone to the expense of preparing proper original illustrations, approximately equivalent in merit and accuracy to those actually used, it would have been necessary for them to charge at least twenty dollars per volume, in place of six dollars, and it is probably because of the manner in which the illustrations have been "conveyed" from so many different sources that the publishers have been able to fix the price for this really valuable work at a limit which brings it within the reasonable reach of every one.

The third volume, which has about the same bulk as each of its predecessors, has much more the air of a dictionary than they, particularly the second volume, had. There seem to be a greater number of entries and fewer long encyclopædic articles, more brief definitions and fewer mere dissertations. In short, it looks like a dictionary, and so invites use, and makes us all the more regret that the definitions were not segregated in a single volume. It is not at all impossible that the editor found it needful to do more pruning on the matter prepared for this volume, if it were to be compressed into the limits fixed by the publishers, than seemed necessary or desirable in the earlier volumes. This is a fate that is common to all such undertakings. Planat's remarkably valuable "*Encyclopédie de l'Architecture et de la Construction*" proceeded in a most acceptable and satisfying manner through five volumes, the treatment in one being identical with that in the others, and then the publishers seem to have noticed for the first time that the editor had reached only the letter N. Then the screws seem to have been applied, and the remainder of the alphabet was disposed of in a single volume in a much less satisfactory manner. Mr. Sturgis has known how to plan his work better than this, and his final volume does not exhibit the enforced omissions and undesirable suppressions which M. Planat had to endure. Whatever condensation this third volume had to undergo has been distinctly to its advantage.

The volume is not altogether devoid of encyclopædic articles; they are only shorter. Mr. W. P. P. Longfellow rounds out the subjects treated by him in the second volume with papers on "Romanesque Architecture" and the "Round Church," while Mr. R. Phené Spiers writes of "Roman Architecture" and, again, of "Syria," topics both of which his extended travels admirably fit him to deal with. When Mr. C. H. Blackall held the first Rotch Travelling Scholarship he was particularly interested in the architecture of the Iberian Peninsula, and it was natural he should select "Spain" and "Portugal" as the subjects he would contribute to this *magnum opus*. Professor Frothingham supplements his interesting article on "Italy" in the second volume with a similar article on "Sicily" in this one, and Professor Hamlin deals with architecture as widely variant as is implied by the headings of his two contributions, "Persia" and "Scotland." Montgomery Schuyler writes the article for "United States," devoted largely to the earlier architectural developments, since so much that is modern has been treated under other headings, as "Office Building," "Synagogue," "Church," "Hotel," "Theatre," and so on. Mr. Sturgis himself treats the architecture of sundry other countries, seemingly those which he could find no one else particularly desirous of handling. But in no case have these historic articles the expansion and comprehensiveness of the similar articles in the second volume.

Among the longer articles, not primarily historic in character, may be cited Mr. E. M. Wheelright's paper on "Schoolhouses" and Mr. George P. Merrill's on "Stone," contributions both of which may be accepted as coming from competent authorities, and so, too, may Mr. La Farge's paper on stained-glass under the general heading "Window."

Some things in the volume strike us as a little singular. No one writes more delightfully or suggestively than Mr. Henry Rutgers Marshall, but the points he makes and the views he advances are so personal to himself that the reader feels himself invited to an immediate discussion with him of the point at issue. Now, one can sit down to discuss, even to answer, an essay in pamphlet form, but who would ever think of answering an article in an encyclopædia? and his essay introduced under the heading "Preliminary Studies" is just one of those things that afford many chances for discussion and controversy, and so, being largely debatable, are a little out of place in a dictionary. For instance, we do not feel at all sure that it is "self-evident that a building which is beautiful only to the technically trained architectural translator, and not to the average highly cultivated man, is not a work of architectural art at all."

In a different way, while we may be very glad to know what Mr. George L. Heins has to say, we think that no one would ever search for it under the heading "Refinements in Design," and we feel quite sure, further, that no such heading, quite regardless of the matter to be found under it, is ever likely to be sought under the letter R.

Another editorial vagary seems to be the placing of Mr. Walter Cook's interesting account of the Prix de Rome not under that title, but under the heading "School of Architecture."

It may seem unreasonable to complain because a dictionary has no index, but this work is in crying need of an index to its illustrations, and all the more because of the singular way in which the editor has

chosen to title his plates, the specific title of the subject being quite lost to sight, being seemingly grudgingly mentioned at all.

WASHINGTON

SOME four or five years ago we wrote with warm approbation of the "*History of Architecture*,"¹ prepared as a text-book for the schools by Professor Banister Fletcher and his son, and the frequent use we have made of the book in the intervening time has proved that we did not mistake its useful character. There are not many architectural books which a publisher finds there is profit in reprinting, but this one of the Messrs. Fletchers' ran through three editions—of unstated size be it said. It is fair to grant that but for its adoption as a text-book by colleges and schools of art and by University Extension lecturers, it would probably not have had an unusual sale, but its very adoption by these institutions is proof of its worth. The second and third editions were reprints of the original.

Finding the work was "a seller," the younger man, after the death of his father, resolved to revise and amplify the divisions of the original work while adding a considerable chapter, or division, on the non-historic styles—Indian, Chinese, Japanese and Saracenic. Fortunately, he found his publisher, Mr. B. T. Batsford, ready to meet him more than half way, and the result of their combined efforts is one of the most notable new editions that we can recall. The book, which was originally a small octavo, now appears as a medium octavo containing some two hundred more pages than were in the original, and exhibits a larger and fairer page of print than did the first edition, although that exhibited a more agreeable face than do most books of the kind.

Although very considerable additions have been made to the text-matter, the enlarged size of the book is due mainly to the increase in the number of the illustrations, which now occupy 256 plates, one half of which are half-tone prints from photographs, while the other half exhibit in compact form 1,300 illustrations so skilfully arranged that each plate, in place of being a mere hodge-podge of dissociated and mutually interfering forms, has generally a most attractive air. In some cases the grouping and balance of the cuts on the plate could not be improved, and the draughtsman, whoever he is—and he deserves to be known—has evidently given so much thought to securing a properly balanced effect, and has so generally succeeded, that it may be taken for granted that in those cases where he has failed could no one else have succeeded better. The manner in which these line-drawings have been prepared is wholly admirable, and the only ground we have for complaint is that the necessary descriptive titles and remarks are lettered on the drawing in open lettering, and, as a rule, fill up all available blank spaces. The result is that some pages have a bewilderingly dizzy aspect, and the student cannot at once determine which is the illustration and which the explanatory text. It is rather regrettable that the printer, who has done his part of the work with such typographical excellence, was not allowed to title these prints. But the really remarkable thing about these plates is that the illustrations in the first edition have not been simply reproduced at the larger scale of the new edition—they have been redrawn, and very materially improved in the process. That word "process" reminds us how greatly the art of making half-tone process-plates has improved in the last few years: the process-plates in this edition are, as a rule, far more satisfactory than the collotypes used in the first edition.

We must also point out one further particular in which author and publisher have used their intelligence for the public good. They are ready to furnish these illustrations to schools and lecturers either in the shape of lantern-slides or lecture-diagrams, 27" x 40" in size.

Comparisons are uncomfortable things to institute, but we really wish the publishers of Mr. Sturgis's "*Dictionary of Architecture*" would get a copy of this book, for we believe it would be an object-lesson, and that they could learn from it that there is a proper as well as an improper way of providing architectural illustrations.

With all that we have said in favor of the illustrated portions of Mr. Fletcher's work, we must complain that some one has again displayed rank stupidity in not providing an index of illustrations. We have a "list of illustrations" arranged in the ordinary silly form of a list printed in the order in which the cuts happen to be paged in the book, but there is no possible way of putting one's finger on a desired illustration save by hunting at random for it. This is all the more irritating because the "list of illustrations" is in itself admirably arranged in certain particulars, and it only needed a slight exertion of common-sense to throw the present meaningless arrangement into a sensible and self-revealing alphabetical sequence.

The character of the work itself can be noted from the following extract embodying a comparative statement of the characteristics of French and English Gothic:—

4. COMPARATIVE.

Amiens Cathedral (No. 120) is the most characteristic French cathedral, in the same way as Salisbury (No. 120) is considered to be the most typical English cathedral.

¹"*A History of Architecture on the Comparative Method*" for the Student, Craftsman and Amateur. By Prof. Banister Fletcher, F. R. I. B. A., and Banister F. Fletcher, A. R. I. B. A. Fourth edition, revised and enlarged, with 256 plates, comprising 1,300 illustrations. London: B. T. Batsford, Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 1901. Price, \$7.50.

FRENCH GOTHIC.

(a) *Plans* (No. 120). — Short, wide and high. Length about four times the width.

In the south richly designed cloisters are frequently met with, otherwise they are rarely found.

Transepts have slight projection, as may be seen in the sheet of comparative plans (No. 116).

Large number of side chapels, due to the popular character of the Cathedral as compared with the Abbey.

The circular apse is developed into *chevet*.

Lâon, Dol and Poitiers are notable exceptions.

There are sometimes double aisles, as at Notre Dame, Paris (No. 118), Le Mans (choir), Bourges, etc.

Two western towers (Nos. 115, 122 and 123) characteristic, the probable reason being that the great height of nave prevented a central tower to be constructed.

Compare central *flèche* at Amiens (422 feet high) (No. 126 n).

In Normandy, central spires are common.

The French attempted to combine many towers, placing four at the internal angles of the transepts, and two at the west end, with central *flèche* only, as at Lâon, Amiens (Nos. 115 a and 126 n), etc.

Wide spacing of arcading and general largeness of parts. No polygonal chapter-houses.

(b) *Walls*. — Early buttresses developed from the slight projections of the Romanesque period. They are sometimes semicircular columns attached to the walls, especially in the apses of churches. Later buttresses have chapels between them (No. 118).

Flying-buttresses are common, and are used with special effect at the east end. They are largely employed, being necessary on account of height and width of aisles and naves.

Offsets to buttresses are flatter as they are higher. Buttresses often nearly vertical, without offsets (No. 114).

Interiors owe their effect largely to their extreme height, otherwise they are considerably less ornate than the English examples.

Open tracery parapets occur (Nos. 125 and 126 c, n).

Characteristic west front is Notre Dame, Paris (No. 117).

(c) *Openings*. — Doorways elaborate and rich, larger and finer than the English, and deeply set in west fronts, as at Coutances and Notre Dame, Paris (Nos. 117, 122 and 123).

Windows have much "plate" tracery, "flamboyant" tracery final development.

Notice the absence of cusps in late French tracery.

Large circular windows in west fronts (Nos. 117 and 121), and transept ends (No. 114 n), with intricate tracery, are a special feature.

(d) *Roofs*. — Roofs always steep and ornamented (Nos. 115 and 125).

Slates often employed. Construction with double timbers of special type to surmount high vaults.

Early development of the vault, which is specially characteristic of the style. A striking feature of the "flamboyant" or later period is the frequent use of pendants in vaulted roofs.

ENGLISH GOTHIC.

(a) *Plans* (No. 120). — Long, narrow and low. Length about six times the width.

Cloisters frequent, owing to monastic foundation, and characteristic of English cathedrals.

Transepts have bold projection, and a second eastern transept is found, as at Salisbury, Lincoln, etc.

Small number of side chapels, due to the fact that the principal cathedrals were churches belonging to monastic foundations.

The square east end characteristic. The "Nine Altars" at Durham as an east end transept is remarkable.

Practically always single aisles; Chichester is the only example to the contrary (see page 216).

The central tower the most successful and predominant feature, as Lincoln (Nos. 88 b and 94), Canterbury, Durham, York, Ely and Gloucester (No. 88).

A single western tower is characteristic of parish churches.

The English were content to group three spires, placed on a central and two western towers, as at Salisbury (Nos. 88 a and 90), Chichester (No. 86 a), and Lichfield (No. 88 r).

Close spacing of arcading and smallness of parts in main features. Polygonal chapter-houses typical.

(b) *Walls*. — Early buttresses are flat projections. Later ones are much pronounced, and strongly marked with offsets and pinnacles.

Transitional buttresses may be seen at Salisbury with curious weathering.

Flying-buttresses, although occurring in many examples, are not so prominent a feature because the clerestory is kept comparatively low.

In the absence of the *chevet*, these features are somewhat unimportant in the general effect.

Offsets to buttresses are steeper as they get higher. In the later periods, highly ornamented with niches and panelling.

Interiors are ornate, owing to elaboration of the triforium, complex pier arch mouldings, variety of clerestory treatment and richness of the vaulting.

The battlemented parapet predominates (No. 111 m).

Characteristic west front is Peterborough (No. 87 c).

(c) *Openings*. — Doorways more simply treated and placed in less important position on south front, and often provided with a separate porch, elaborate and characteristic — Salisbury, Canterbury, Lincoln (No. 94), etc.

Windows develop on the same lines, but "plate" tracery seldom used, "perpendicular" tracery final development, and especially characteristic of English work.

Circular windows are not much used in England, but are found at Westminster and Durham.

(d) *Roofs* of moderate pitch, approaching to flatness in later periods.

Lead coverings generally employed. Carpentry is more advanced. Single framed timbers are used.

Ornamental wooden roofs were more highly developed than in France (No. 85). Fan-tracery vaulting (Nos. 84 and 90) peculiar to England.

FRENCH GOTHIC.

French vaults are usually domical, and ridge ribs are rarely employed. Very slight development in vaulting takes place. Intermediate and lierne ribs seldom used. Compare Gothic vaulting (page 188), (Nos. 81 and 84).

Extreme height, as at Amiens, which is 140 feet (No. 121).

The joints of the web (or infilling) are at right angles to the wall ribs (No. 119).

(e) *Columns*. — Plain circular nave columns are characteristic, as in Notre Dame, Paris (No. 126 n).

The use of columns seems due to Roman tradition; the capitals have foliage of the Corinthian type. There was a difficulty in bringing down the lines of the vaultings with this type, and we find clumsy expedients in use, as when the shafts started just above the square abacus of the arcade columns (No. 119). In the south is found the square pier with attached half-columns (No. 126, j, k, l).

(f) *Mouldings*. — Less bold and rich. Often kept some distance from window-openings.

Early application of stiff leaf foliage to capitals, classic type of foliage lasting well into the period (No. 126).

The square abacus is a great French feature (No. 126 o, n). The moulded "bell" capitals without foliage rarely met with, except in Normandy. The Crocket capital (No. 126 r, q) a characteristic feature.

French work being on a larger scale, features are rougher, and less attention is paid to detail.

(g) *Ornament*. — Decorative figure sculpture best exemplified at Chartres (No. 126 a), and Notre Dame, Paris. Carving of animals and birds also much used (No. 126 c).

In early stained-glass there was a fine development, Chartres possessing so many examples as to give an idea of the general effect of an interior, when completed, according to the intent of the artists of the epoch. Depth and strength, in a prevailing tone of blue tending to violet, is the impression produced. Color work seems to have fully developed, and it would appear that hangings were imitated in painted wall-decorations.

ENGLISH GOTHIC.

English vaults have level ridges and have ridge ribs in both directions. A heavier section is employed, and this backbone, given to the vaulting by such ridges, may be traced to the influence of carpentry (No. 83).

The joints of the web are often parallel to the wall rib or at right angles to a dividing line, starting from the angle of the compartment to the centre of diagonal.

(e) *Columns*. — The clustered shaft is a special feature (No. 112).

The early adoption of shafts as expressive of the vault lines and the composition of them, being taken as the basis of the pier, avoids any such difficulty (No. 92).

In France, however, the mouldings of the pier arches often die into the pillars without capitals, as at St. Lo. In England the development of moulded piers was a final feature.

(f) *Mouldings*. — A special striving for the development of mouldings in capitals and arches.

The moulded bell capital obtains in England (No. 112), but early carved caps are notable (No. 113), having stiff-leaved foliage.

The English abacus is round or octagonal as a rule (No. 113).

The "dog-tooth" ornament (No. 111 a) so common in the Early English period of Gothic architecture does not occur in French work.

The small scale of English work led to greater refinement and attention to detail.

(g) *Ornament*. — English decorative sculpture is best seen at Wells, Lichfield and Westminster, the west front of the former being perhaps the most complete in England.

The few early windows of Canterbury (see under E. English) remain as a proof of the capabilities of the style. The development of painted glass is explained under each section in the chapter on English Gothic.

Color appears to have been applied to sculpture. In the early period it probably followed on French examples. The colored roofs of the perpendicular period are notable.

THE HERMES RECOVERED NEAR ANTICYTHERA.

LAST March, through the kindness of Professor Richardson of the American School at Athens in sending me two Athenian papers, I was privileged to give the readers of the *Transcript* a detailed account of the remarkable find of statues at the bottom of the sea near the island of Anticythera, off Cape Malea. The best of these was a splendid bronze statue, preserved practically entire though in fragments, and now generally called a Hermes.

The recovery of the shipload of works of art so strangely preserved for us by the sea-god has been going on since that time, though a report early this fall stated that operations were hindered by a rock which was too large to be removed by the means at hand, but was to be blown up with dynamite.

Meanwhile, the fragments at Athens have been cleaned, and the Hermes partly restored, though but temporarily, for few men have the skill and experience requisite to the task of successfully fitting together a large number of pieces of bronze. Various propositions have been made to and by the Greek Government. One of these, strangely enough, came from Turkey. Through Mr. Mavrokordatos, the Greek Minister at Constantinople, Moustapha Bey, the best sculptor connected with the Imperial Museum in that city, expressed his desire to be allowed to undertake the piecing together of the Hermes. The Greek Ministry at Athens, before accepting the proposition, directed Mr. Mavrokordatos to seek further information about this sculptor. The Government also wrote, through Mr. Kabbadias, Ephor-General of Antiquities, to a sculptor at the Louvre, asking him to come to Athens and undertake the work. The result of this overture I have not seen reported, but, at the request of the Greek

Government, Herr Wilhelm Sturm, the restorer of the archaeological collections of the Imperial Palace at Vienna, was permitted to come to Athens in October to give his expert opinion on the restoration of the statue.

A friend at Athens has sent me a clipping from the *Asty* containing his official report to the Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Education, Mr. Staes, in whose department is included the care of antiquities.

After a formal introduction, he states, as a result of careful examination, that the bronze fragments of the statue are sufficiently strong and thick to endure the process of fitting together. Moreover, the missing portions of the trunk are so few and so unimportant that no difficulty will be presented in restoring the statue to its original form.

He has much praise for the work already done on the Hermes, saying: "I ought not to omit to mention with commendation that this most happy result, which will enrich the collections of the National Museum by a masterpiece of bronze sculpture, is due in the first place to the exceptional foresight and care with which the cleaning and preservation of the fragments, and, in general, of all the bronze finds, were carried out in good season by your Ministry. I am glad to be able to express my opinion that the method employed, which was the only one that could check the progress of dissolution which had begun, is shown to be wholly equal to the possibilities of the art to-day, and the future restorer has nothing more in this respect left him to do."

Herr Sturm then goes on to describe the method of restoration as follows: "In fitting together the statue the experience will be useful which was gained in the case of the large bronze statue of an athlete from Ephesus which is now in the collections of the Imperial Palace in Vienna. The method is this: the fragments are bound together on their inner surface by strips of brass and screws of the same metal, and in such a way that the latter do not project at all on the outer surface, but rather are rendered entirely invisible by the coating of patina. When the preserved fragments have been thus bound together, the hollow form of the body thus formed is fitted by brass pins upon a skeleton of tinned iron extending through the trunk, arms and legs.

"However, since we must provide against changes resulting from the chemical action between the metallic parts thus bound together, even when the statue is unmoved, not to speak of earthquakes, and also against the appearance of new breaks, it is quite necessary that the hollow within the statue should be filled with a solid core.

"As I regard metal unsuitable for this, I make use of a cement invented by myself, which, besides the relatively small weight, presents also the advantage that as soon as it hardens, because it absorbs no moisture, it becomes absolutely solid. Where this projects on the surface because parts of the statue are missing, it is easily fashioned, and by a special process and coloring is made like the metal in texture and shade.

"For setting up the whole there will be considered a bronze base, in which, without technical difficulties, a hollow can be made corresponding to the leaded projection at the lower extremity of the leg, on which the statue stands."

Herr Sturm expresses his earnest desire to perform himself the task of restoring the Hermes, but the work would require six months' time, and two more must be added which the core of cement needs to dry completely. His duties at Vienna are such that he does not expect permission for a longer absence, and so cannot undertake the work if it must be done at Athens. If, however, the restoration can be made at Vienna, he already has permission to give his time and attention to it there. The objections to the removal of the precious find to the Austrian capital he thinks of no weight compared to the advantages of this plan. The transfer of the fragments can be made without the least danger, for there is hope that through the influence of the royal Government permission will be given by the railroad and steamship companies to those in charge of the statue to manage themselves all necessary transfers, and to keep the boxes under their surveillance all the time, travelling in a private compartment. In Vienna the precious statue will be deposited in the private rooms of the Imperial Archaeological Museum immediately on arrival, will be accessible to no unauthorized person, and will have the same protection as is furnished to the treasures of the Imperial Palace, and of this both the Greek representatives and especially His Excellency Mr. Manos, the Greek Ambassador at the Imperial Court, may be assured.

Another reason why it is better that the work should be carried on in Vienna is that in the workrooms of the Court Museum are all the appliances, some very expensive, which were tested in the work on the bronze statue from Ephesus. And perfect and approved tools are so much the more necessary as he would feel obliged to prepare everything required for the work, even to the last screw, with his own hand. The loan of the tools of the imperial workrooms is absolutely forbidden, and it will be difficult to have perfect ones made at Athens. So on this account he urges most strongly the transfer of the Hermes to Vienna.

The proposal that the work be done at Athens by local artists under his oversight he deems unwise, for though he would gladly give his services, and even supposing permission for his absence from Vienna were granted, he would be hardly more than an adviser, and could not do the work with his own hand. The Athenian workmen lack his experience, and the statue might be sadly injured by experiments on their part, while the metal might be weakened by boring new screw-holes to rectify mistakes he might discover.

Notwithstanding Herr Sturm's arguments, the Greek Government is still naturally reluctant to allow the Hermes to leave the country, and has made an effort to secure this expert's personal services in its restoration at Athens, requesting the Austrian Government to permit his absence for the necessary time. This effort seems to have been successful, for the New York *Atlantis* of Nov. 1 contains the following item:—

"The Directors of the Austrian Archaeological Institute have announced by telegram to Mr. Kabbadias, the Ephor-General of Antiquities, that permission has been given to Herr Sturm to come to Greece to put together the statue of Hermes, the expenses of his journey being assumed by the Austrian Institute in grateful acknowledgment of the help which the Greek Government furnishes its representatives in Athens."

The last number of the *Jahrbuch des Kais. Deut. Inst. (Archäologischer Anzeiger)*, page 148, under the date of Oct. 17, gives a good picture of the bronze statue of the athlete from Ephesus mentioned above. This is of life-size, representing an athlete anointing himself, and was put together from more than two hundred fragments. It stands, with other pieces from Ephesus, in the so-called "Theseustempel" in the Volksgarten at Vienna, where Canova's group of Theseus and a Centaur formerly stood.

In the last issue of the *American Journal of Archaeology* (Vol. v., No. 3, page 339) is a list of the articles on these finds off Anticythera.—Arthur Stoddard Cooley in the *Boston Transcript*.



WASHINGTON CHAPTER OF THE A. I. A.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 27, 1902.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT:—

Dear Sir,—The enclosed printed matter was endorsed by the Washington Chapter of the American Institute of Architects at a meeting held January 25, 1902.

I have been asked to forward you the same and request its publication.

Yours very truly, F. B. PYLE, Secretary.

We, ———, a Society interested in the development of architecture and art in the United States, understanding that legislation is proposed changing the title of Architect of the U. S. Capitol, apparently upon the theory that the services of a trained architect are not required, and that the services which might be rendered to the country and Congress by a trained architect are not needed in this official, respectfully request careful consideration of the following preambles and resolution before any action is taken in the matter:—

Whereas, The title of Architect of the U. S. Capitol is an honorable and historic title which has been in existence one hundred and ten years, the position has only been held by such honored architects as William Thornton, B. H. Latrobe, Charles Bulfinch, Robert Mills, T. U. Walter, and Edward Clark; and

Whereas, The various incumbents have been of great service to the Government of the United States in the growth of the building on artistic and harmonious lines, and of great service to Congress as consulting-architect on various buildings, monuments, statuary, and matters of construction which have come before Congress for consideration for over a century; and

Whereas, At the beginning of the twentieth century the contemplated artistic development of Washington, submitted by the Park Commission, will make it more important that the building should continue to be developed in harmony with the present structure and in keeping with the best artistic and architectural practice of the country, and Congress will have greater need for a trained consulting-architect with the contemplated improvements of Washington before them for consideration and development; and

Whereas, The constant increase in the architectural knowledge among the people of the United States demands that the building in which, more than any other, all take a natural pride shall be developed in accordance with the highest standard of architectural art; and

Whereas, It is the rule among the most enlightened nations of the world unflinchingly to place an architect of high attainments in charge of all monumental buildings; and

Whereas, The officer in charge will be almost daily called on for advice relating to design, construction, decoration, and sanitation, and only a trained architect will be able to give advice that will be of the best service to Congress and the country at large; and

Whereas, It is possible that even now work is in progress that may prove detrimental to the dignity and refinement of the building, and may ultimately have to be removed to make it in keeping with the building and good architectural practice: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That our Association, in the interest of the Capitol building and its continued development on harmonious and artistic lines and proper methods of construction, earnestly ask that the title be not changed; that the work in progress on the building be examined by competent experts who shall report to Congress, and that the President appoint an architect at as early a date as possible.

ANTIQUITY OF CUNEIFORM INSCRIPTIONS.—The archaeological discoveries of M. de Morgan at Susa are throwing much light on prehistoric civilization. In the Anzanian capital, destroyed in B. C. 640, M. de Morgan found many inscriptions which proved that writing in the cuneiform character was introduced from Babylonia probably about B. C. 3800, when Elam was conquered and annexed by the Semitic rulers of Chaldaea.—*N. Y. Evening Post*.

ILLUSTRATIONS

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

"VENTFORT HALL," LENOX, MASS. MESSRS. ROTCH & TILDEN, ARCHITECTS, BOSTON, MASS.

"SHOREBY," THE SUMMER HOME OF SAMUEL MATHER, ESQ., SHORE OF LAKE ERIE. MR. C. F. SCHWEINFURTH, ARCHITECT, CLEVELAND, O.

A COMPETITIVE DESIGN FOR THE ROSWELL P. FLOWER MEMORIAL LIBRARY. MESSRS. BRUN, HAUSER & LAPOINTE, ARCHITECTS, NEW YORK, N. Y.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, THOMPSON, CONN. MESSRS. GAY & PROCTOR, ARCHITECTS, BOSTON, MASS.

THE library building at Thompson is in gray stone, Spanish red tile roof, quartered-oak finish and floors, plate-glass windows; interior richly decorated in color; books on steel stacks; steam heat, open plumbing. There are reading, periodical and book rooms, librarian's room, toilet, etc., lift, basement to attic; storage, and opening on ground-floor into book-room; main entrance-hall, high-domed ceiling. All rooms high and with coved ceilings. Fireplace in reading-room. Cost, \$18,000.

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

THE HUNGERFORD MEMORIAL BEDE HOUSES AND FREE SCHOOL, CORSHAM, WILTS, ENG.

This plate is copied from the *British Architect*.

[Additional illustrations in the International Edition.]

THE MAIN FRONT: "VENTFORT HALL," LENOX, MASS. MESSRS. ROTCH & TILDEN, ARCHITECTS.

THE GARDEN FRONT: "VENTFORT HALL."

HOUSE OF J. W. MCCLYMONDS, ESQ., MASSILLON, O. MR. CHARLES F. SCHWEINFURTH, ARCHITECT, CLEVELAND, O.

COMPETITIVE DESIGNS FOR THE FACADE OF SAN LORENZO, FLORENCE, ITALY. SUBMITTED BY MESSRS. R. SABATINI, C. BAZZANI, E. COLLAMARINI, G. CALDERINI.

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS

MUDDY WATER AND AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS. — Muddy river-water and sprinklers are incompatibilities, as was seen the other day when the soap-works and refinery of the Union Oil plant at Gretna, opposite New Orleans, took fire. The resultant damage was serious. The risk was equipped with sprinklers. It was, therefore, a surprise all round that the loss should have been so heavy. An investigation proved, however, that the sprinklers had been rendered useless by a deposit of mud. The heads were pendant, and, therefore, collected mud more readily than upright heads would have done. Many of them were so stopped up as not to operate, and all of them were, no doubt, so delayed in operating as to cause the disaster which has so disappointed the underwriters. The Mississippi river-water bears so much silt that pendant heads after having been in use a few years are practically valueless. — *Fire and Water*.

INTERESTING ELECTRICAL-DAMAGE SUIT IN IOWA. — A customer of Swift & Co., the meat-packers of Chicago, was recently killed by the electric current while in one of the firm's cars at Cedar Rapids, Ia., and a suit for \$15,000 damages was begun by his widow against Swift & Co. and the Cedar Rapids Electric Light and Power Company. The case against Swift & Co. was brought to trial first, and the jury awarded damages in \$2,000. As the verdict was undoubtedly a compromise, the case will be appealed by the defendant company. The testimony showed that Swift & Co. deliver every morning in Cedar Rapids a refrigerator-car of beef, which is run on a side-track near their office. Here the local retail-dealers come to select their meat. The Cedar Rapids Lighting Company furnishes light all over the city, using a 1,000-volt alternating current, which is reduced to 100 volts in the usual manner. The office of Swift & Co. was lighted from a trans-

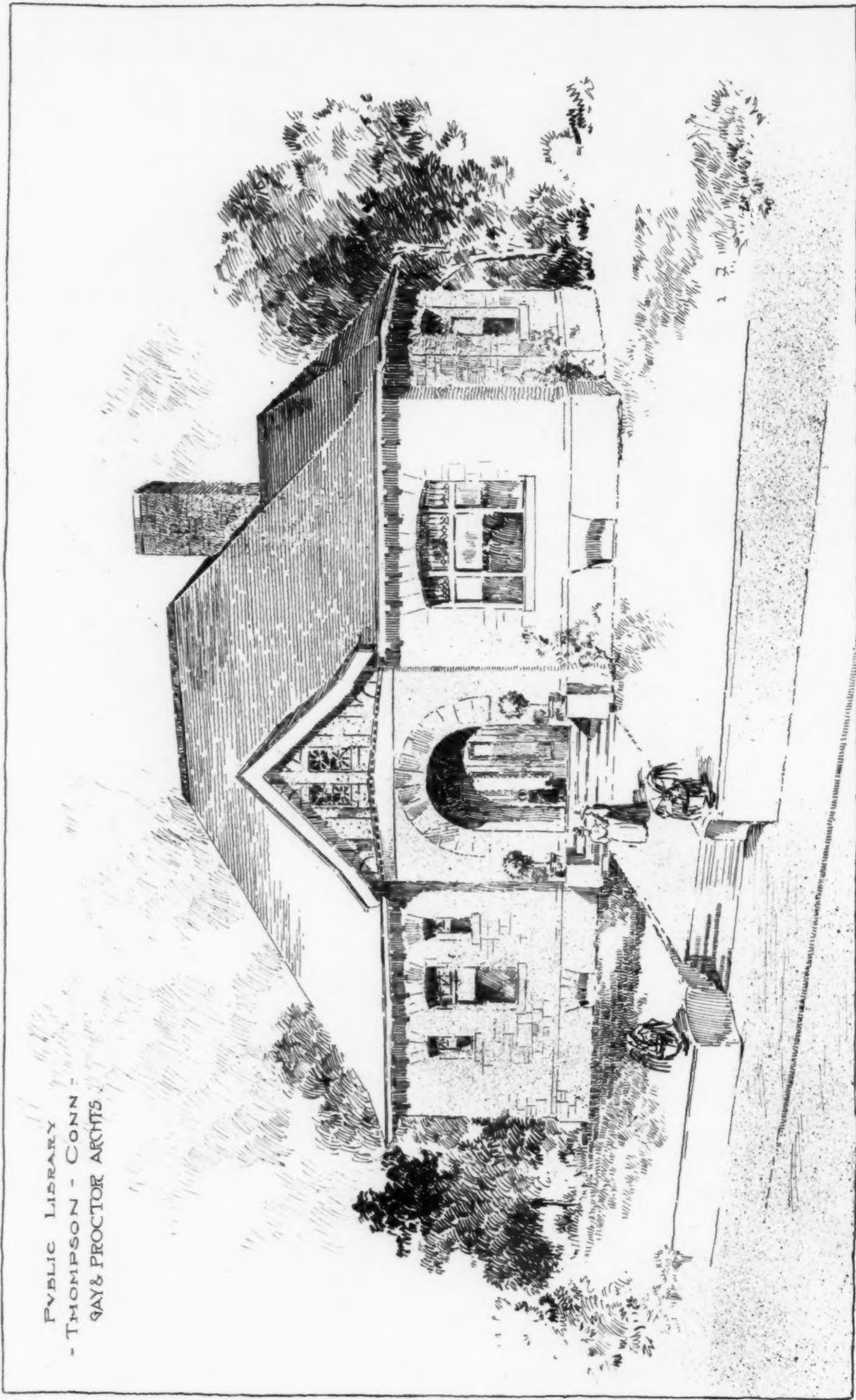
former supplying electric-light to a number of customers. There was also a circuit run from Swift's office to an upright near the track, to which, by means of socket and plug, a flexible-cord connection could be made and light carried into the car. The lamps used, in order to prevent breakage, were provided with wire guards. On June 10 last, there was a heavy thunderstorm early in the morning, and a number of persons were shocked, more or less severely, by touching exposed metal parts of circuits when they were standing on the ground or in damp basements. At about 8 A. M. on that day, Mr. Martinek, a customer of Swift & Co., entered the car as usual to select his meat. He held the lamp in his right hand, and when passing it to his left hand, received a severe electrical shock, which resulted in his death a few minutes later. The suit was begun by his widow, the claim being made that his death was due to the fact that the wires of the secondaries at Swift & Co.'s premises had been grounded. Experts from Chicago testified that the grounding was not only permitted by the underwriters, but would be an absolute safeguard as to protection of human life against the high potential current. They declared that the cause of death was due to Martinek's stepping on the king-bolt in the car in his wet boots, which established a connection between the main wire and the ground, sending the high-voltage current through his body. It was shown by witnesses that there was a leak in the transformer, caused by a crack in its cover, through which the water had leaked, and that there must have been a leak on the other side of the primary, which sent the deadly current along the wire. The Company's experts testified that the electric company alone should be liable, and have made this statement to the *Western Electrician*: "It is to be hoped, in the interest of life and limb of consumers of electric-light, that an appeal will be taken, as otherwise a very bad precedent would be established. It goes without saying that the electric-light company should be made absolutely responsible to guard against the entering of the high potential into the secondaries, and should provide safeguards, so that if such an entrance should occur, the dangerous potential should at once be relieved. The latest underwriters' rules recognize these facts, and permit the grounding of the secondaries by permanently grounding the centre of the secondary coil in the transformer; but, of course, it is easily understood that the grounding of any other point of the secondaries, intentionally or accidentally, would be an absolute safeguard to human life against the high-tension current. If the verdict as given should stand, it would simply mean that if a citizen invites a friend into his house and he should by accidental contact with a socket get a fatal shock, under circumstances similar to the ones explained, the host and not the electric-light company would be responsible for his death, if it could be shown that the wiring of the building in which the accident occurred should have been a little defective in some minor points. The absurdity of such a proposition is, of course, apparent to every electrical man, and it is to be hoped, in the interest of the protection of human life, that the Supreme Court of Iowa will reverse the verdict." — *N. Y. Evening Post*.

A SUCCESSFUL WAVE-MOTOR. — The *Scientific American* says that the "city of Santa Cruz, Cal., owns what is perhaps the only practical and efficient wave-motor in existence to-day, and it has stood the test of four years' operation. At a point unprotected by outlying rocks or shoals," it continues, "two wells 8 and 5 feet in diameter, respectively, were sunk in the cliff, one behind the other, the foremost but 5 feet from the brink. These wells extended from 30 feet above high tide to below the ebb and opened at bottom in the ocean. The simplicity of the motor precludes a lengthy description. A counterbalanced float rises and falls between vertical guides in the foremost well as the swells outside raise or lower the water-level. The plunger of a common force-pump working in any part of a long pump-barrel occupies the second well, forcing on the down stroke the salt water vertically 125 feet to a 5,000-gallon tank raised on a 60-foot derrick on the bank above, from whence it runs to tanks along the country roads for miles around and is used for sprinkling purposes. In ordinary weather the pump fills the supply-tank in about one hour. The surplus will also shortly be utilized in the manufacture of salt. But to return to the motor, however. A 35-foot, 4-post derrick carries the vertical guides for pump and float, which are fastened at and near the outer end of a 12-inch round timber 60 feet in length, the butt counterbalanced on the bank over two small iron car-wheels rolling on a short track, and thus allowing the timber to recede and advance as well as to oscillate as its outer end follows the vertical guides. The stopping and starting contrivance, however, caps the climax for simplicity. A strong chain leads from the outer end of the beam above the float over two sheaves at the top of the derrick, and suspends a large barrel in vertical guides at the side. To stop the motor the barrel is filled with water from a short garden-hose attached to a convenient connection from the tank. The weight of the filling barrel gradually overbalances the float, raising it above the waves. When the motor is to start a plug is pulled from the bottom of the barrel and the float gradually goes into action."

EXCAVATIONS NEAR CAIRO. — Robert Sewall is to leave England in a few days for Egypt, where, under the guidance of his friend, Professor Flinders Petrie, he will undertake, near Cairo, a series of excavations. Certain outside reasons exist for believing that a Buddhist mission went from India to Egypt about 250 B. C. No trace has been there manifest; but Mr. Sewall, whose archaeological discoveries in India are well known, is to set about digging not very far from Cairo, with a fairly confident heart. He is wished all good luck in his adventure by a large circle of friends, who include his uncle, the venerable Warden of New College, Oxford. — *London Chronicle*.

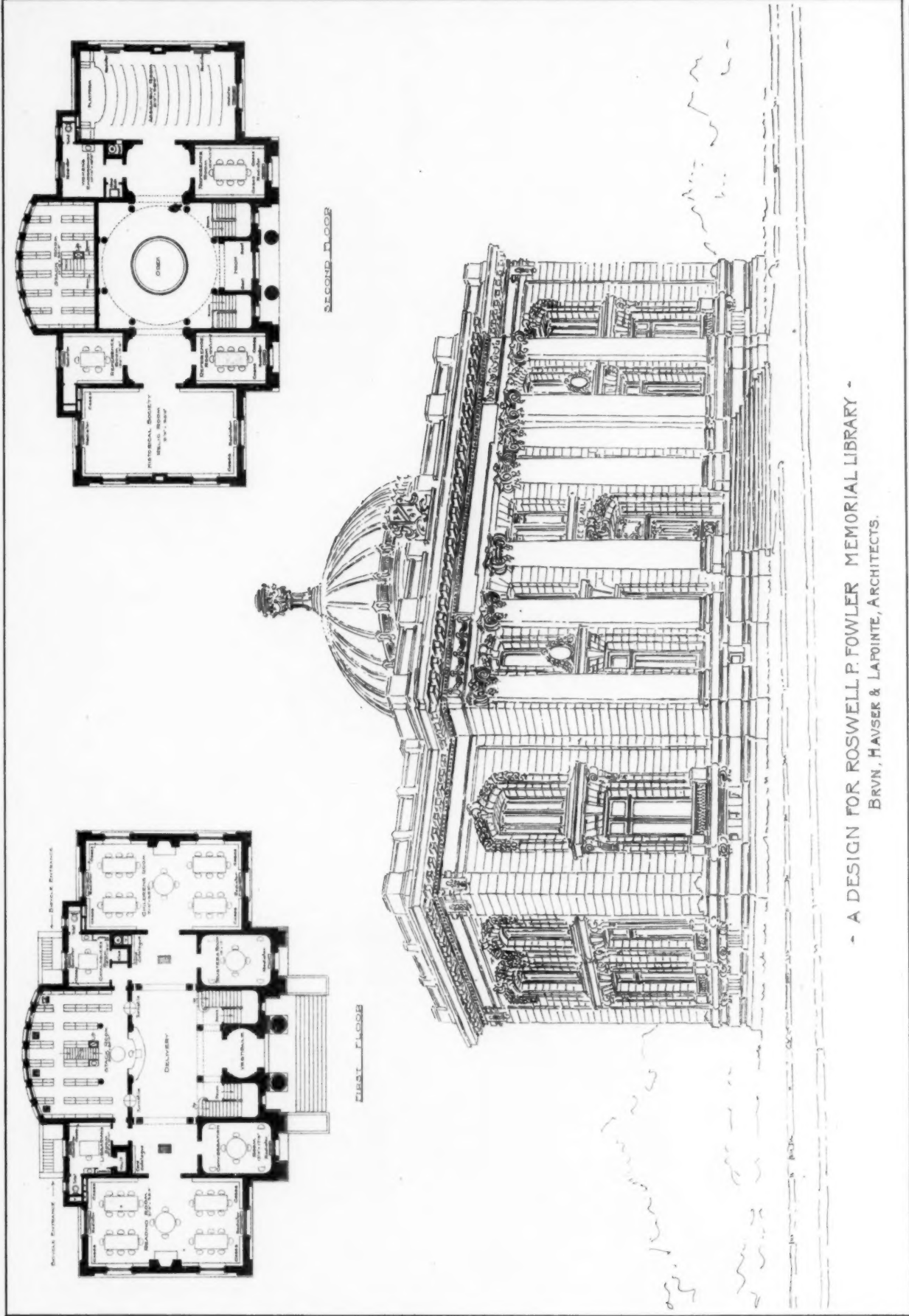
THE GROWTH OF THE PRACTICE OF CREMATION. — Statistics show that there are now twenty-six crematories in the United States and one in Canada, and that while the number of incinerations in 1884 was only 16, that in 1900 was 2,414. Prior to the year first mentioned and beginning with 1876 there were only 25. — *N. Y. Tribune*.

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COLLIER-PALMER CO., BOSTON

The American Architect
Feb. 1, 1902.
No. 1362.

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

ADVERTISERS' TRADE SUPPLEMENT

No. 237

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1902

VOLUME LXXV
No. 132

BICKELHAUPT'S PATENT SKYLIGHT LIFT.

We show in the accompanying engravings a patent skylight lift which has just been brought out by the G. Bickelhaupt Skylight Works of 243 and 245 West Forty-seventh street, New York City. The construction is such that the lift can be applied to either hipped or flat skylights and when closed is securely locked. It is referred to as being so simple that any one can operate it, and its use will greatly facilitate the ventilation of rooms by reason of the ease with which a skylight

(b) Sometimes pipe-chips lodge on the valve seat and prevents the valve from seating, or they may get into regulating-chamber and prevent the timing-piston from falling. Pipe-chips and white-lead are not a permanent menace, as they only occur when the valve and connections are first used.

If you have occasion to adjust the flow of water either to make it stronger or weaker, remember that turning the small regulating-screw "H" in the Volumeter-piston to the right increases the flush, and if you turn the screw to the left it will lessen the flow.

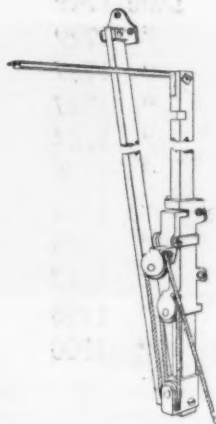


Fig. 11.

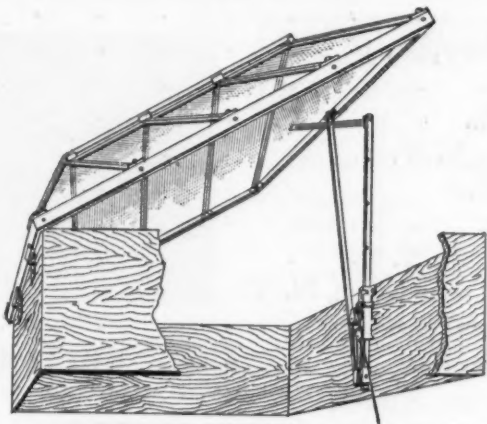


Fig. 12.

may be opened and retained in that position. Fig. 11 gives an idea of the mechanism of the lift, while Fig. 12 shows it applied to a skylight represented in an open position. In putting on the device the side holder is fastened to the curb and the joint to the skylight and raising-bar. A slight inward pull of the rope will cause the lever to catch in the notches of the lifting-rod in the slide-holder, thus maintaining the skylight in an open position. In order to close it a pull on the rope will release the lever from the notches and the skylight may be gradually lowered.

GEO. BICKELHAUPT,
NEW YORK, N. Y.

FACTS ABOUT THE VOLUMETER WORTH KNOWING.

VOLUMETERS are tested at the factory, and are not sent out unless they work properly. However, something may happen to a Volumeter to impair its efficiency:—

(a) It might be fouled with white-lead, which the plumber does into fittings in making pipe-connections; in such cases, the inner parts and interior surface of the Volumeter should be wiped clean.

Remember, too, that a slight turn of the regulating-screw is sufficient in most cases.

To flush a water-closet properly requires a large volume of water in a short space of time. (Remember that small pipes may deliver a high pressure, but they cannot deliver a large volume.) It is true that a small pipe will deliver more water under high pressure than it will under low pressure, but on account of the loss in pressure-head due to friction of pipe and bends, the supply-pipe should not be less than $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch diameter, even when the water-pressure is 100 pounds per square inch or over. We have Volumeters working satisfactorily at 50 pounds pressure with $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch pipe, but the conditions are favorable because the supply-pipe is short and no other taps are taken from it, and the Volumeter gets all the volume the pipe can deliver. We recommend the following size supply-pipes for single Volumeter, 5 to 30 pounds pressure, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch iron pipe; 30 to 75 pounds pressure, 1-inch pipe, and for higher pressures $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch pipe. If the pipes are long and crooked, or if other fixtures are tapped from these pipes, the available supply may be so much reduced that larger supply-pipes will be necessary.

When a pipe is run to one or more Volumeters, and an expansion-tank is employed to reinforce the volume of water, a check-valve should be placed in the supply-pipe between the expansion-tank and the source of supply, so as to make a separate system for the Volumeters, from which no other taps are taken.

When service-tap is small, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch or $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, the pressure in the house-pipe is much reduced by the opening of a faucet, and at the time one or more faucets are open, it is impossible to realize any pressure for flushing a water-closet, unless such pressure is trapped in an expansion-tank by a check-valve as above stated. An expansion-tank is simply an air-chamber which fills partly full of water with a cushion of air in the top, always ready to drive the water out upon demand. If the tank is not tight, and allows the air to leak out so as to fill solid full of water, the expansion-tank will have no valve whatever. Remember it must be tight.

The Volumeter works beautifully with an open-tank system when the supply-tank is 6 or more feet above the valve. Where the tank is 6 to 20 feet above the valve, use $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch pipe; from 20 to 65 feet use $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch pipe; from 65 to 100 feet or more, 1-inch pipe may be used. About five gallons of water are required to flush a water-closet properly, and the tank should be large enough to hold a reasonable margin.

The Volumeter is tapped for $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch iron pipe, and we do not recommend the use of supply-pipes less than 1-inch iron-pipe size.

N. B.—Where the word supply-pipe is mentioned it is to be understood as service-pipe from the street-main.

Caution.—Before you unpack the Volumeter make up your mind that you are not required to take it apart for inspection. It is all ready to attach to a closet just as it is, as it was tested before leaving our factory. As a general rule, plumbers do too much white-lead in the fittings when making up pipe-connections, and it will save you trouble to flush the pressure-pipe before connecting to Volumeter.

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(Continued on page 3.)

"The Georgian Period"

THIS publication, which now consists of eight Parts, contains more than a hundred pages of text, illustrated by over three hundred text-cuts, and two hundred and ninety-seven full-page plates, of which one-third are gelatine or half-tone prints. It is in truth a work of superior excellence and great usefulness.

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

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

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

CHURCHES

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

IMPORTANT HOUSES

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

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

Porches and Doorways	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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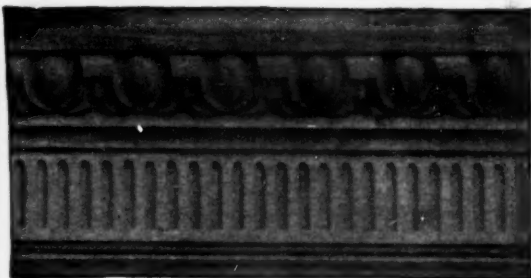
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sanitation, and giving at the same time the noiseless tread and cheerful warmth of carpet, it forms a luxurious floor for all parts of houses, public and business buildings, churches, hospitals, libraries, hotels, theatres, steamships, yachts, etc. It is laid directly upon the existing floor. We put it down easily, quickly, and, if necessary, without disturbing business.

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NOTES.

THE Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N. J., give interesting information concerning the protective painting of the Union Railroad Bridge, which crosses the Monongahela River at Pittsburgh (Rankin), Pa.

The associate-engineers were, Messrs. Emil Swensson, Designer and Engineer of Construction, and Wm. H. Smith, Chief Engineer, Carnegie Steel Co. The total weight of this bridge is 5,135 tons, and it has a total length of 2,328 feet.

Designed for carrying molten metal from the Carrie Furnace to the steel-mill and raw materials to the furnaces, this notable steel structure is subjected to heat from the molten metal, sulphur fumes from locomotives and river-steamers, also from the adjoining furnaces and steel-mills.

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Fashions Change

and we believe they have changed sufficiently for architects to find now a greater "practical" value in the

"Norman Monuments of Palermo"

than this interesting publication seemed to have at the date of publication, when it was in this country held to be a crime to design a building in any other than the Romanesque style — at that time the architectural "fashion" of the hour.

Originally published at \$20.00, unbound, in four parts, it can now be had, bound, for \$12.00.

American Architect & Bldg. News Co., 211 Tremont St., Boston

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ANOTHER model workingmen's town is claiming the attention of the sociologists. This appears to be the model of the "models." It is Vandergrift, some thirty-eight miles from Pittsburgh, and its creation is the work of the American Sheet Steel Company. Desiring to secure a high grade of workmen for its new mill, the Company planned a most attractive residential town. The dreamed-of ideal city was partly realized, in that all the streets were sewered, piped and connections made with the building-lots before the vitrified-brick pavement was laid. There need be no digging up of streets in Vandergrift. The streets are wide, and form arcs of circles, curving with the contour of the ground, and liberal provision of flowers and shrubbery was made. Lots were sold at the prices prevailing in a neighboring town, the only restriction being that liquor should not be sold. Ground was given for four churches, with a stipulation that each was to cost at least \$15,000, the Company giving one-half of that amount, and a site and \$14,000 was given towards a \$32,000 casino, used for public assemblies, and containing a free library of 2,500 volumes. The town is self-governing, the only participation of the Company being in the furnishing of water, gas and electric lighting. It is almost needless to add that there was no strike in Vandergrift last summer.



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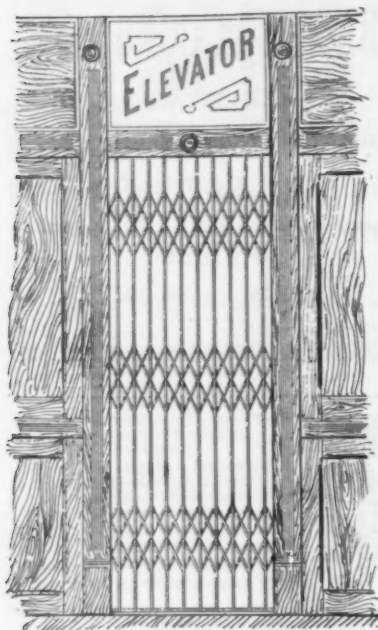
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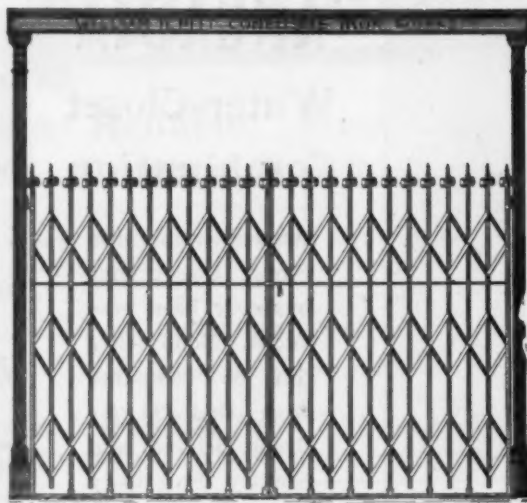
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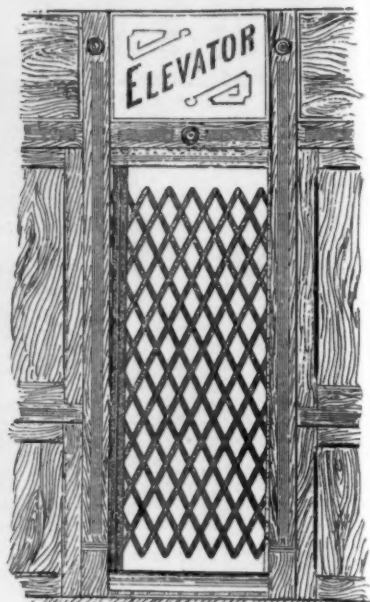
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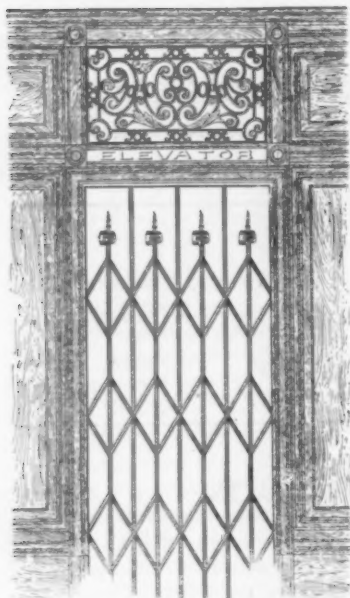
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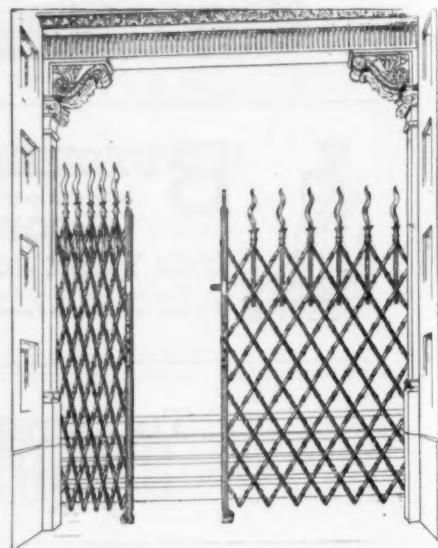
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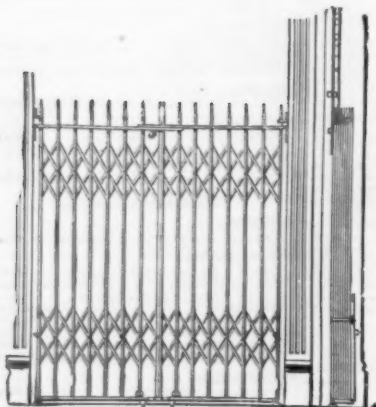
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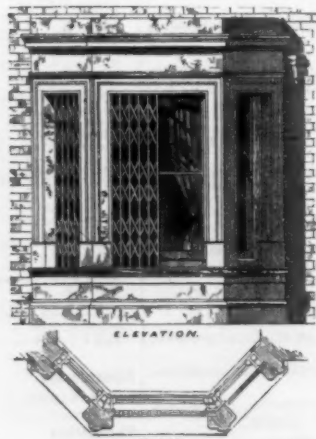
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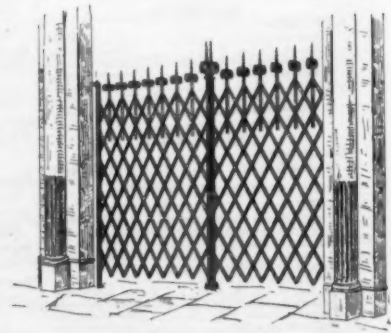
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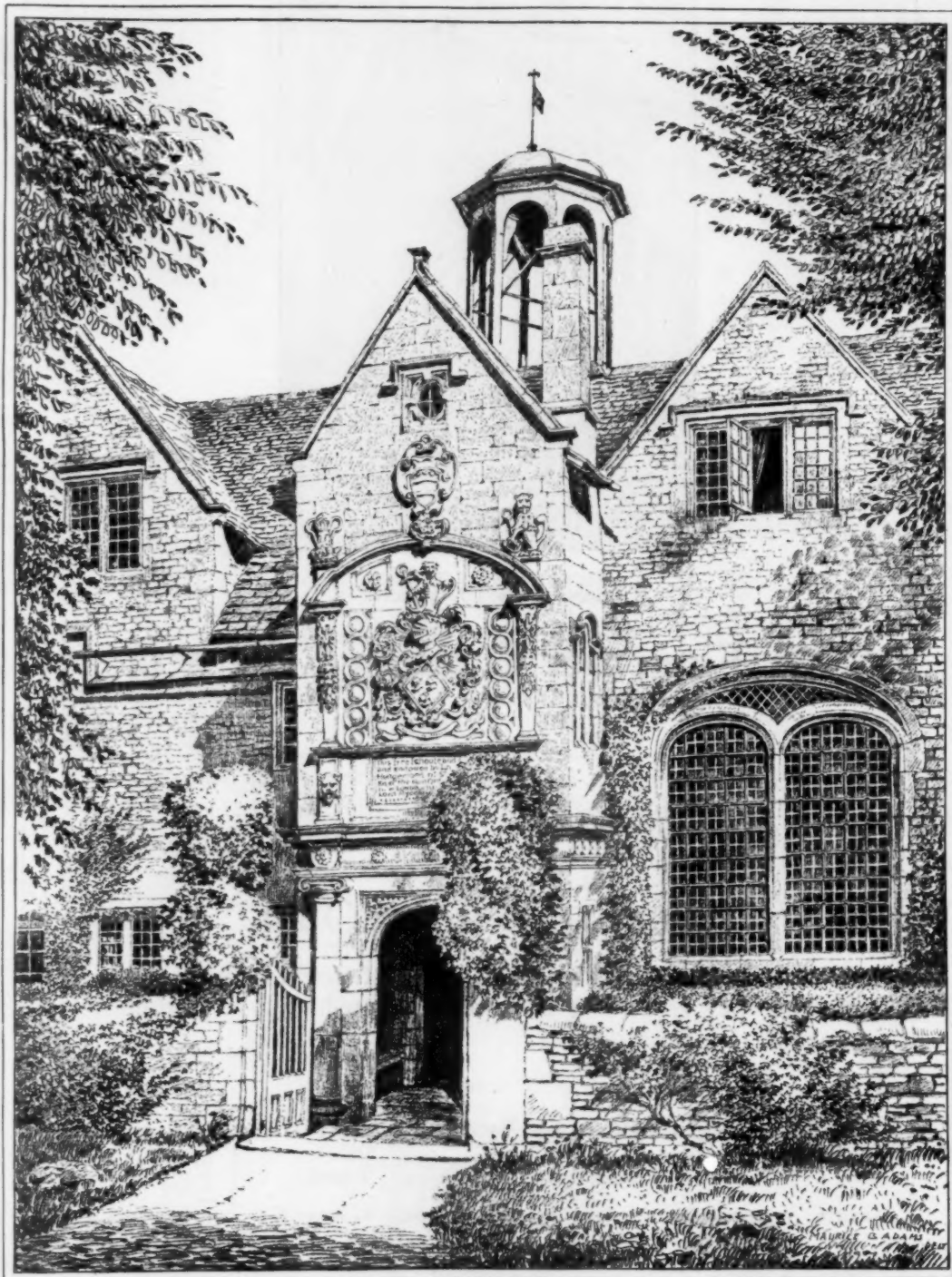
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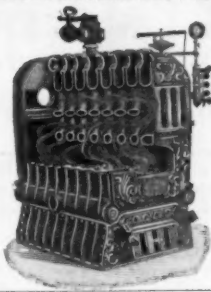
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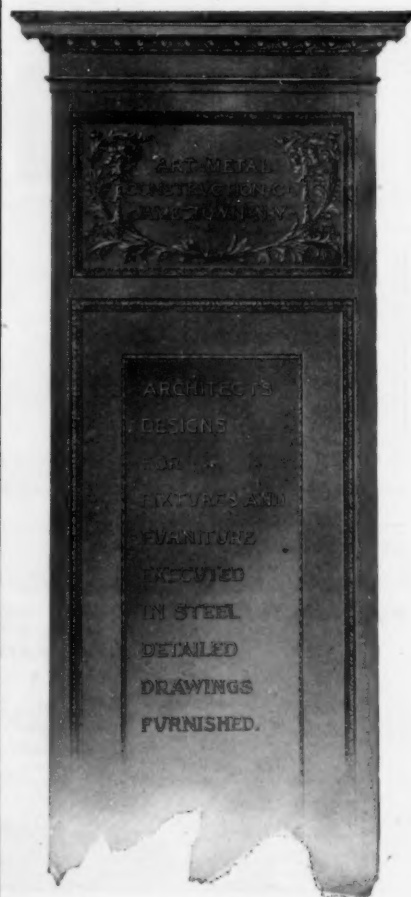
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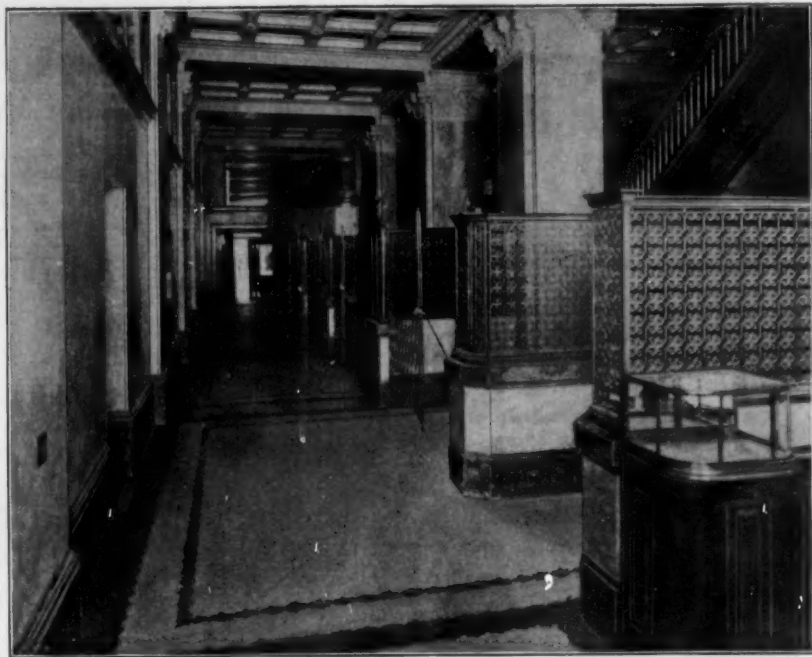
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MR. CLARENCE A. NEFF, formerly of the firm of Dwyer & Neff, and Mr. Thomas P. Thompson have this day formed a co-partnership for the practice of architecture, under the firm name of Neff & Thompson.
Norfolk, Va., January 4th, 1902.

WANTED.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Wanted, a draughtsman of general experience. Call personally, if possible. Ernest Flagg, architect, 35 Wall St., N. Y. City. 1362

WANTED.

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WANTED.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Wanted, one first-class architectural draughtsman, one well up in design, and able to render in perspective. None but a first-class man having had experience with first-class architects in this country need answer this advertisement. Fremont D. Orff, Minneapolis, Minn. 1365

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Reported for the American Architect and Building News.)

[Although a large portion of the building intelligence is provided by their regular correspondents, the editors greatly desire to receive voluntary information, especially from the smaller and outlying towns.]

ADVANCE RUMORS.

Allegheny, Pa.—Plans have been drawn by T. D. Evans, Lewis Building, Pittsburgh, for a brick and stone edifice for the Annunciation R. C. Church, to be erected on Charles St. and Norwood Ave.; cost, \$40,000.

Ashland, Wis.—It is said that Frank P. McClure, of Chicago, offers to erect an opera-house to seat 1,000 with all modern equipment, for a bonus subscription of \$10,000. The building and site are to cost \$30,000.

Atlanta, Ga.—The plans of Bruce & Morgan, Prudential Building, have been accepted for the Confederate Soldiers' Home to be erected on the old foundation; cost, \$25,000.

J. F. Leary will erect an apartment-house on Peachtree and Harris Sts., to cost \$150,000.

Boston, Mass.—John Parkinson is to erect a four-story dwelling at 162 Beacon St., after plans by Peabody & Stearns, 53 State St. Builders, McNeil Bros., Harrison Sq. Estimated cost, \$40,000.

Plans have been filed for a three-story brick home for the students of the New England Conservatory of Music, to be erected on Hemenway and Gainsborough Sts.; cost, \$175,000. Francis Peabody, Jr., and W. A. L. Bagely, trustees, 53 State St. Architect, Edw. T. Baker, 15 Exchange St.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—It is stated that the Flatbush Trust Co. has purchased the property on the corner of Flatbush and Linden Aves., and will erect a three-story brick and stone bank building, 49' x 107', on the site. The architect has not been selected.



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PHILADELPHIA, 26 and 28 N. Fourth St.
SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Front St.

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

Plans have been completed by William B. Claiborne, 81 Willoughby St., for a six-story brick and stone fireproof telephone building, 100' x 100', to be erected on Clinton and Atlantic Aves. for the New York & New Jersey Telephone Co., 81 Willoughby St.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Bethune, Bethune & Fuchs, 47 W. Chippewa St., have been selected to prepare plans for a quarantine hospital, to cost about \$50,000.

Cambridge, Mass.—Little, Brown & Co. have been granted permit to erect a brick building for bookbinding on Putnam Ave., near Western Ave.; cost, \$20,000.

Extensive alterations and improvements will be made to the old A. D. Club-house, corner Dunster and Mount Auburn Sts., recently purchased by the Signet Club of the university. Work will commence at once.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Plans have been completed for the erection of a \$50,000 hospital by the Sisters of Mercy.

Chicago, Ill.—D. H. Burnham & Co., Rookery Building, have prepared plans for the Union League Club-house, to be erected on Jackson Boulevard and Custom-house Pl.

Plans have been prepared by Thomas Mullay for a factory building to be erected at 22d and Johnson Sts. for the Kinsella Glass Co. It will be two stories in height, 100' x 145', and will cost \$40,000.

The congregation of St. Boniface R. C. Church will erect a new church and parsonage on Cornell and Noble Sts., at a cost of \$100,000.

Frank B. Abbott, 225 Dearborn St., has prepared plans for a factory to be erected at 46-50 Green St., for the McMahon Cracker & Biscuit Co., to cost about \$100,000.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—It is stated that the German Mutual Insurance Co. will erect a \$40,000 building.

Dallas, Tex.—The Phoenix Club is to erect a clubhouse to cost \$25,000.

The Woodmen of the World contemplate erecting a lodge building to cost \$25,000.

Detroit, Mich.—The Pridgen Estate will build a three-story apartment-house on Alford St., to cost about \$25,000. A. C. Varney & Co., architects. John Pridgen, Jr., 456 Woodward Ave., owner.

Waldo A. Avery has bought the lot, 69' x 100', northwest corner Griswold and Congress Sts. and intends to erect a twelve or fourteen story office-building.

Hunter & Hunter, of 177-181 Woodward Ave., will build a new store at the back of their present premises, to face on Griswold St., with connections over alley.

Duluth, Ia.—Cass Gilbert, of St. Paul, has prepared plans for remodeling and enlarging the Glass Block of Pantan & White. The building will be five and six stories, 100' x 115' depth. Contracts will be let soon.

Evanston, Ill.—Dr. P. L. McKinnie will erect a three-story apartment-house at Hinman Ave. and

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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

Greenleaf St., from plans of Myron Hunt, 123 La Salle St.; cost, \$75,000.

Evarts, S. D.—A bill has been offered in Congress providing for the establishment of an Indian industrial school here and appropriating \$50,000 for the purpose.

Fairmont, W. Va.—George D. Griffin & Co. have completed plans for a theatre to be erected on Madison St., to cost \$30,000.

Dr. Boyer is to erect a \$50,000 hospital on Fairmont Ave. and 4th St.

Florence, Col.—A Masonic Temple will be erected here to cost about \$20,000.

Ford City, Pa.—Press reports state that Valentine Debold, proprietor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, is preparing to rebuild the structure which was recently destroyed by fire; cost, \$30,000.

Galveston, Tex.—The Southern Pacific R. R. Co. will erect a freight depot here, to cost about \$25,000.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—C. Everett Clark, 100 Washington St., Chicago, Ill., has the contract for erecting the Martin A. Ryerson Library, for \$213,000.

Hartford City, Ind.—W. B. Cooley has decided to erect a four-story brick business block on the southeast corner of the public square, to cost \$40,000.

Hartford, Conn.—It is stated that a fine brick and frame residence, 40' x 50', will be erected after plans by W. E. Becker, architect, Prospect Ave., at a cost of \$10,000. Owner's name withheld for present.

Hinsdale, Mass.—The Roman Catholic Church Society, Rev. D. J. Cronin, pastor, is contemplating the erection of a new brick church edifice, 48' x 114', with granite trimmings, to cost \$30,000.

Hutchinson, Minn.—A site has been tendered and funds are being raised to secure the establishment of a college here.

Hyde Park, Mass.—A two-story brick business block, 23' x 90', will be erected on Harvard Ave., for A. P. Blake.

Kansas City, Mo.—W. E. Sullivan, pres., and gen. mgr. of the Globe Storage & Transfer Co., has had plans prepared for a six-story storage warehouse, to be erected on Main and 17th Sts.

Kennebunkport, Me.—There is a prospect of a building boom here this year. Among those who will erect new summer residences are: Chester Guild, Boston; Mr. Vanburen, Philadelphia; Geo. Little, paymaster of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Road, and Judge W. B. Saunders, Columbus, O.

Kittery, Me.—It is said that work on the new academy will be started in the spring and that plans for the building have already been completed.

Lafayette, Ind.—Vonnegut & Bohn, Indiana Trust Building, Indianapolis, will prepare plans for the \$60,000 Fowler Chapel and Memorial Hall, to be erected for Purdue University.

Lancaster, Pa.—The School Board will erect a girls' high school, to cost \$50,000.

Lawrence, Mass.—Plans have been drawn by A. R. Dunfren for an 8-apartment block to be erected at 253 Broadway for Abraham Richstein. Contracts not let for any portion of work or materials.



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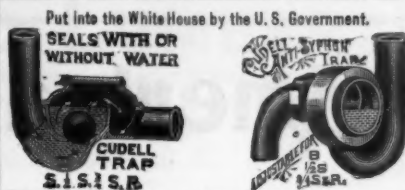
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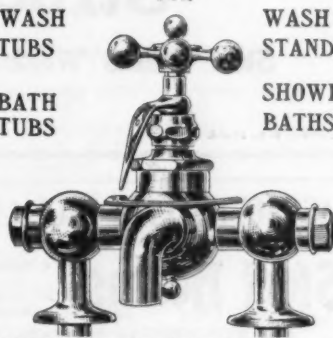
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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

from John Stemme was announced and it was resolved to use this sum to start a building fund of \$100,000, which will be needed soon for the erection of a more modern and convenient building.

The property at the northwest corner of Exchange Pl. and Broad St. has been purchased by Messrs. Blair & Co. and the old buildings on the site will be torn down to make room for a large modern office-building of fireproof construction.

C. C. Shayne, 124 W. 42d St., will erect an eleven-story brick and stone store and loft building, 20' x 100', on 41st St., west of 6th Ave., to cost \$50,000. Architect has not been selected. Work to start in April.

Plans have been made by M. Bernstein, 111 Broadway, for a six-story brick tenement, 45' x 60', to be erected on 11th St., near Greenwich St.; cost, \$65,000. I. Bachrach, 35 Nassau St., owner and builder.

Nass & Smallheiser, 23 Park Row, have completed plans for the alteration of the old Durand Riding academy at Grand Circle, 8th Ave., 61st St. and Broadway. The building will be remodelled and roof-garden added. About \$60,000 will be expended.

Morris Zimmerman has just purchased the plot at 70 and 72 W. 46th St. and will erect thereon a nine-story apartment hotel, costing \$200,000, from plans by Louis Korn, 37 and 39 Maiden Lane.

Jennie S. Parker, wife of John H. Parker, has purchased the northeast corner of Broadway and 12th St., and will erect an eleven-story store and office building. Plans by York & Sawyer, 155 Fifth Ave.

A press report states that Henry Corn, who has just purchased the old Chickering Hall property at the corner of 5th Ave. and 18th St., will erect thereon a twelve-story store, loft and office building from plans by Robert Maynicke, 725 Broadway.

M. Bernstein, 111 Broadway, has prepared plans for a six-story brick and stone tenement, 41' x 98', to be erected at 145 and 147 W. 27th St., to cost \$55,000.

Plans have been drawn by Clinton & Russell, 32 Nassau St., for a ten-story fireproof hotel to be erected at the corner of 5th Ave. and 60th St. for Warner Van Norden, President of the National Bank of North America, 25 Nassau St. The new building will cost about \$500,000.

The home of the Manhattan Maternity Hospital and Dispensary will be on the plot now known as 327-333 E. 60th St. The property has been bought by the Board of Directors of the institution from the American Ice Co. through Charles H. Easton & Co. for \$33,000. Daniel S. Lamont, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Frank L. Polk, Henry S. Thompson, Wm. Thorne, Moses Taylor and Percy R. Pyne are directors of the hospital. A training school for nurses, to be under the management of the hospital, may be built on part of the plot. It is expected that ground for the hospital will be broken in the near future.

The Municipal Realty Co. has sold No. 12 Fifth Ave., a four-story dwelling-house, to Max Juster, who will build a nine-story apartment hotel on the site, which has been leased from the plans.

A press report states that Manhattan College, long a landmark in Harlem, is to be removed from Broadway, between 131st and 132d Sts., to a large site north of the Harlem River, with modern buildings and equipment. Twelve acres have been bought in one tract. The new buildings will cost \$600,000, and accommodate 500 or 600 students.

Norfolk, Va.—Wyatt & Nolting, 4 E. Lexington St., Baltimore, Md., have prepared plans for a seven-story hotel to be called the Buckingham; cost, \$150,000.

Pembroke, N. H.—The Pembroke sanitarium incorporators have purchased of the heirs of the late Crosby Knox Estate 35 acres of land situated on the east side of Pembroke St., near the residences of

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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

It is reported that several of the local business men here are considering the purchase of H. K. Wheeler's residence on Lawrence St. and will extensively remodel same for a club-house.

Little Rock, Ark.—Plans have been drawn by J. W. Gaskell for a \$40,000 Y. M. C. A. Building.

Lynn, Mass.—Contract has been awarded Nelson & Roope, contractors, for the erection of storage building, 30' x 50', on Broadway, for the Illinois Leather Co.

Marquette, Mich.—The County Board has adopted plans for a court-house by Charlton, Gilbert & Demar, architects, to cost \$100,000. It will be of sandstone, 90' x 150', three stories.

Minneapolis, Minn.—F. B. & L. L. Long have prepared plans for a five-story building to be erected at 830 Hennepin Ave. It will be 20' x 60', pressed brick and terra-cotta with steam heat; cost, \$20,000.

It is reported that the Sheltering Arms Orphan Association, which has recently filed articles of incorporation, will shortly erect an orphanage building in the vicinity of Minnehaha Falls. About \$25,000 will be expended.

Muncie, Ind.—The Commercial Club is to erect a \$25,000 building. F. J. Claypool, sec'y.

Nashville, Tenn.—The Armour Packing Co. will build at once a large branch house here with a cold storage department, at a cost of \$25,000.

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

New Bedford, Mass.—The Whitman Mills Corporation has the plans for its annex ready for figuring. The total approximate cost will be \$1,000,000.

Newburyport, Mass.—An order was adopted in a meeting of the City Council instructing the mayor and city solicitor to petition the Legislature for an act empowering the city to increase its debt, not exceeding \$70,000, for the purchase of a building for high school purposes.

New Haven, Conn.—An extensive addition to cost \$125,000 is being contemplated by the New Haven Gas Light Co.

Newport, R. I.—It is reported that Congressman Bull, of Rhode Island, has written the bureau of navigation asking that a recommendation be made to Congress for the construction of the new barracks at the naval training station to cost \$250,000. He is also anxious that Congress provide for a new chapel and additional building.

New Prague, Minn.—Rev. Fr. Tiehy announces that the Catholic congregation will erect a new church; cost probably \$50,000 to \$60,000.

Newton Centre, Mass.—Plans are now in preparation by C. A. Turner for the erection of a fine frame residence on Middlesex Road for Matthew L. Crosby; cost, \$11,000.

New York, N. Y.—At the annual meeting of the German Poliklinik, held recently at the building of the institution, 78 and 80 E. 7th St., a gift of \$500

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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

R. Bart Robinson and L. C. Hutchinson. The land is elevated and the air dry, and it is a beautiful spot on which to build a fine hotel.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Joseph M. Rittenhouse is to erect a large store and hall at 53d St. and Haverford Ave. The structure will be four stories in height, and built of fancy brick, with elaborate stone and terra-cotta trimmings. The interior will be fitted up with every modern convenience, and the hall will be one of the most attractive of its kind in West Philadelphia. O. E. Rahn is the architect.

William Steele & Son, Stacy Reeves & Son, J. G. Ruhler and William R. Dougherty are figuring on the proposed shop and office building for the Frankford Chain Works, at Margaret and Pearce Sts., Frankford.

Furness, Evans & Co. have been awarded the contract for the new hospital for pay patients to be built as an annex to the Jewish Hospital, at Old York and Tabor Roads. The institution is the gift of Daniel Guggenheim, of New York, and will cost \$60,000.

Contractors W. A. & A. E. Wells were granted a permit for the alteration of the old Merchants' Exchange Building at the corner of 3d and Walnut Sts. into the new home for the Philadelphia Stock Exchange. The old foundation walls are to be used, and the cost of the work will be \$160,585.

E. P. Smart will shortly build 250 dwelling houses and 30 stores at 28th St. and Lehigh Ave. He is now taking sub-bids on the operation.

Report states that the Wallace Storage and Carpet Cleaning Co. will erect a large warehouse and carpet cleaning establishment at 208-210 N. 21st St. It will be a three-story brick building, with a frontage on 21st St., extending back to Van Pelt St. The front will be of Pompeian brick, with window copings of granite and Indiana limestone. Albert L. Dilks is the architect.

Princeton, N. J.—Report states that the Thompson-Starrett Co., 24 State St., New York, N. Y., have secured the contract to erect the Princeton gymnasium; cost, about \$225,000.

Providence, R. I.—St. Patrick's Church on State St., Capitol Hill, the oldest Catholic Church in this city, is to be replaced with a new one. It is not yet known what sort of edifice will be erected, nor when work of construction will commence.

Readville, Mass.—The contract has been awarded for the erection of a brick and steel electric-light plant for the N. Y., N. H. & Hartford R. R. Co.; cost, \$500,000.

Salem, Mass.—J. W. & O. B. Balcomb, Washington St., have secured the general contract for proposed two and three story brick and wood beef warehouse, 57' x 135', to be erected at corner of Bridge and North Sts. for Messrs. Swift & Co., 45 Ames Building, Boston. Plans by W. B. Page, Ames Building. Work will start at once.

Seattle, Wash.—The Pacific Coast Co. will erect a brick and stone building to cost \$50,000. Will have elevators, electric-light, steam heat, etc.

Stone & Webster, of Boston, contemplate the erection of an eleven-story building here at 2d Ave. and Cherry St.; cost, \$1,000,000.

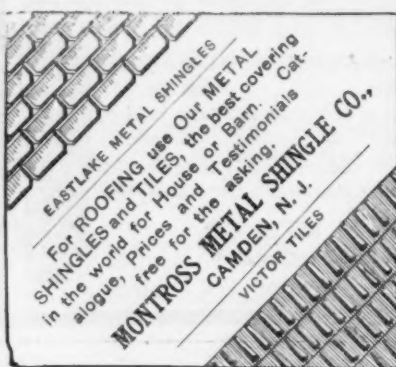
Sharon, Pa.—The Sharon Steel Hoop Co. will shortly begin work on additions and improvements to its plant that will cost about \$1,000,000.

Southampton, L. I., N. Y.—Rogers & Blydenburgh, of Babylon, have secured the contract to build an extension to the Southampton Art Gallery; cost, \$20,000.

Springfield, Mass.—George P. B. Alderman, of Hilyoke, has finished plans for a \$30,000 apartment-house to be erected on Round Hill.

St. Catherine's, Ont.—Andrew Carnegie has offered this city \$20,000 for a public library.

St. Paul, Minn.—Mark Fitzpatrick, 17 W. 9th St., has completed plans for the reconstruction of the building recently gutted by fire at 9th and Wabasha Sts. The building is five-story and the old walls still remain standing. It will be changed into a modern apartment-house; cost, \$50,000.



BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

Titusville, Pa.—R. D. Benson, of Passaic, N. J.; W. S. Benson, of Elizabeth, N. J., and their sister, Mrs. Charles F. Emerson, of Titusville, N. J., are reported to have offered this city a public library, to cost from \$30,000 to \$35,000, providing the city will guarantee a maintenance fund of \$2,000 per year.

Warren, R. I.—The five banks of this town are considering consolidation with a combined capital of \$2,000,000. A new bank building on Main St. would be erected as a result.

Warrenton, Va.—Plans have been drawn by Cope & Stewardson, 320 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa., for a three-story stone and timber residence to be erected by H. C. Groome; cost, \$20,000.

Washington, D. C.—Thomas M. Harellip, 1809 First St., has plans for 17 three-story brick dwellings, to be erected at a cost of \$70,000.

It is said that Messrs. Barr & Sanner, builders and contractors, have purchased a lot on 9th St. and will improve it with a substantial business building.

William R. Dougherty, of Philadelphia, Pa., is bidding on the new Grace Reformed Church to be erected in this city. The plans call for a handsome stone structure in fantastic Gothic style. Paul A. Pelz, of this city, and A. A. Richter, of Lebanon, Pa., are the architects.

Westfield, Mass.—It was announced at the annual meeting of the trustees of the Noble Hospital that a gift had been received in the form of the Keep Memorial Building, to be erected on the hospital grounds. W. Silver St., by Mrs. J. W. Keep in memory of her husband, who died several years ago. The building will be reserved for contagious cases, and will cost from \$10,000 to \$12,000. Work will begin in the spring. The hospital officials have plans under way for a large heating plant, to cost about \$5,000, to be erected in the rear of the hospital half-way down the slope. The plans for both structures were prepared by Architects E. C. & G. C. Gardner.

The N. B. Smith Co., heating apparatus, is to start soon upon a one-story brick addition to its plant, to cost about \$50,000.

Woonsocket, R. I.—The new school-house to be built in the 5th Ward will cost, including site, \$33,000, and will be the largest school-building yet constructed in the city. It will be three stories in height, of brick with granite trimmings. Wm. R. Walker & Son are the architects.

Wooster, O.—L. C. Holden, St. James Building, New York City, has designed 3 buildings for the University of Wooster, as follows: Recitation hall, to be of brick and terra-cotta, to cost \$100,000; Chemistry and Physics Building, to be of brick and stone; cost, \$50,000; Biological Building, to be of brick and stone; cost, \$50,000.

Worcester, Mass.—The trustees of the City Hospital have recommended that \$75,000 be appropriated for the erection of an isolated ward.

A three-story and basement brick structure, 40' x 142', will be erected at a cost of \$30,000 as an addition to present Odd Fellows' Home on North Ave. J. J. Whipple, 82 Boylston St., Boston (residence at Brockton), represents owners. Plans now in preparation by Barker & Nourse, architects, 425 Main St. The erection in the spring of a forge shop and foundry is contemplated by the Worcester Polytechnic. The sum of \$30,000 has been donated, of which half will be spent in erecting new building. Structure will be located on institute grounds, facing on West St.

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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSES.

Boston, Mass.—Beacon St., No. 162, Ward 11, four-story bk. dwell., 40' x 72', flat roof, steam; \$60,000; o., John Parkinson; a., Peabody & Stearns.

Wendell St., No. 23, three-story fr. dwell., 31' x 42', hot water; \$6,500; o., J. A. & R. J. Stinson; a., Reid & McAlpine.

Seaborn St., Nos. 7-9, Ward 20, two-story fr. dwell., 24' x 29' x 45', pitch roof, furnace; \$5,000; a., Brainerd, Leeds & Russell, 8 Beacon St.; b., A. A. Colkins, Somerville.

Harlem St., nr. Glenway, Ward 20, two-story fr. dwell., 30' x 48', pitch roof, furnace; \$6,000; o., J. Scott McLearn, Bowdoin Sq., Dorchester.

Newcastle Road, nr. Hobart St., Ward 25, two-story fr. dwell., 29' x 46', pitch roof, furnace; \$6,000; o., W. C. Brackett; a., George E. Parsons, Tremont Building.

Barry St., No. 50, Ward 20, two-story fr. dwell., 29' x 59', pitch roof, hot water; \$5,000; o. & b., Charles Logue, 17 State St.

COMPETITIONS.

MONUMENT.

[At Philadelphia, Pa.]

Competitive designs for the erection of a monument in honor of the soldiers, sailors and marines who served in the war for the suppression of the rebellion are invited; to be submitted on or before March 3, 1902. Competition open to any architect who is a citizen of the United States. Copy of a printed programme will be furnished on application to Gavin Neilson, clerk of committee on soldiers' monument.

1364

PROPOSALS.

Treasury Department, Office Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., January 24, 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 extended from February 15th, 1902, to March 8, 1902. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect.

1362

MASONIC TEMPLE.

[At Rochester, N. Y.]

Bids will be received by the Building Committee until February 10 for furnishing material and labor necessary to erect a Masonic Temple on Clinton Ave., North, corner of Mortimer St. F. C. MALLING, chmn. J. Mills Platt and Leon Stern, associate archts., Chamber of Commerce Building.

1362

POOR HOUSE.

[At Des Moines, Ia.]

Bids are wanted February 10 for erecting the County Poor House. M. P. SHARTS, co. aud.

1362

STOREHOUSES.

[At San Francisco, Cal.]

Bids are wanted February 13 for constructing 3 iron storehouses at the Presidio of San Francisco. D. D. WHEELER, Deputy Q. M. Gen.; Ch. Q. M.

1362

PIPE.

[At Detroit, Mich.]

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Detroit until

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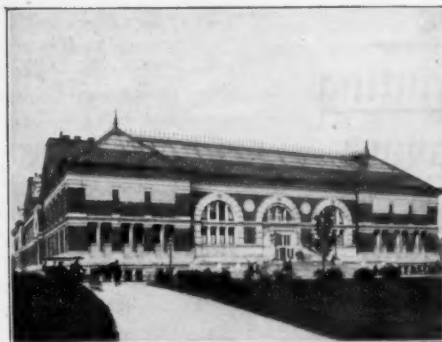
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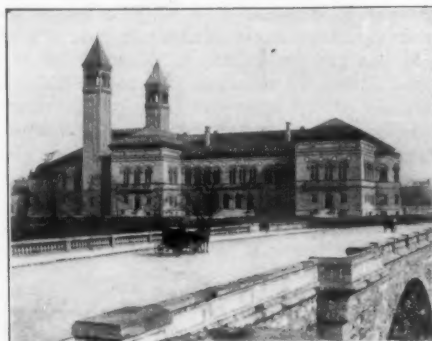
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PROPOSALS.

February 12, 1902, for furnishing approximately 4,000 tons of cast-iron water-pipe, in accordance with specifications which can be obtained at the office of the Board. For further information address, BENJAMIN F. GUINEY, secretary. 1362

CHAPEL.

[At Moundsville, W. Va.] Bids are wanted **February 11** for erecting a chapel at the West Virginia Penitentiary at Moundsville. F. W. Meyers, sec'y. C. E. HADDÖX, warden. 1362

SEWER.

[At Oakkosh, Wis.] The Board of Public Works will receive sealed bids until **February 10** for constructing the Murock Street sewer. FRANK MONAHAN, chairman. 1362

COURT-HOUSE AND JAIL.

[At Sibley, Ia.] Bids will be received until **February 15** for the erection of a \$50,000 court-house and jail. Kinney & Deltweiler, architects, Austin, Minn. 1363

COURT-HOUSE.

[At Lufkin, Tex.] Bids are wanted **February 20** for erecting a court-house; cost, about \$30,000. J. T. MARONEY, co. judge. 1363

SCHOOL.

[At West Concord, Minn.] Bids are wanted **February 15** for erecting a school. H. H. ORCUTT, clk. 1363

STRUCTURAL WORK.

[At Des Moines, Ia.] Bids are wanted **February 20** for the erection and completion of the structural steel and iron work, and concrete and fireproofing for the new Polk County Court-house. Address, BOARD OF SUPERVISORS. Proudfoot & Bird, archts., 712 Crocker Building. 1363

PROPOSALS.

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., January 25th, 1902. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 10th day of March, 1902, and then opened, for extension of wharf, buildings, etc., at the U. S. Quarantine Station, San Diego, Cal., in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office, the office of the Custodian at the station, or the office of Superintendent of Construction, New Post-office at San Francisco, Cal., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1363

POOR HOUSE.

[At Sparta, Wis.] Sealed proposals for poor house will be received until **February 17, 1902**, at the office of the county clerk, at Sparta, Monroe County, Wis., for the erection and completion of a poor house, including all labor and material excepting heating, plumbing and electric wire. Plans can be seen at the county clerk's office. (Signed) MYRON BRACKETT, Chairman of Building Committee. 1363

STORE AND OFFICE BUILDING.

[At Glenwood, Minn.] The undersigned hereby gives notice that sealed proposals for the erection of a two-story pressed-brick store and office building at Glenwood, Minn., including all labor and material, will be received by E. M. Webster until the 24th day of February, 1902. All bids must be in strict accordance with plans and specifications prepared by Charles S. Sedgwick, architect, 1027 Lumber Exchange, Minneapolis, which may be seen at the office of the architect, on and after February 8, 1902, and also at office of E. M. Webster, Glenwood, Minn. (Signed) E. M. WEBSTER, Glenwood, Minn. 1364

BUILDING.

[At Bremerton, Wash.] Sealed proposals will be received at the bureau of yards and docks, Navy Department, Washington, until **March 8, 1902**, for constructing a brick building at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Appropria-

PROPOSALS.

tion, \$67,000. Plans and specifications can be seen at the bureau or at the navy yard named, or will be furnished upon deposit of \$10 to secure their return. MORDECAI T. ENDICOTT, chief of bureau. 1364

PAVING, ETC.

[At Hoboken, N. J.] Bids will be received at office of city clerk until **February 26** for curbing, paving with Belgian block, etc., on 7th St. JOHN HAGGERTY, city clerk. 1364

STEEL AND IRON WORK.

[At Fort Monroe, Va.] Engineer Office, U. S. Army, Custom-house, Norfolk, Va. Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering steel and iron work for six range towers at Fort Monroe, Va., will be received here until **February 27, 1902**. Information on application. 1364

SEWER SYSTEM.

[At Fort Fremont, S. C.] Sealed proposals will be received here until **February 14, 1902**, for installing water and sewer system, including pump-house, pumping machinery, tanks, distributing mains, etc., also detached lavatory at this post. Information furnished on application. EARL W. TAYLOR, Q. M. 1362

SCHOOL-HOUSE.

[At Newport, Vt.] Sealed proposals for the construction of the new school-house for the Newport Academy and graded school district are invited. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of E. A. Cook, Newport. Bids will be opened **February 14**. E. A. COOK, Chairman Building Committee. 1362

SCHOOL-HOUSE.

[At Delanco, N. J.] Bids will be received by the Board of Education of Beverly Township until **February 10** for erecting an 8-room stone and brick school at Delanco. Address H. J. DENNIS, Dist. Clk., Delanco. 1362

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PROPOSALS.	PROPOSALS.	PROPOSALS.
CITY-HALL. [At Jacksonville, Fla.] Bids are wanted February 10 for erecting a city-hall. JOHN N. C. STOCKTON, Chmn. Bd. Pub. Wks. 1362	tions, prepared by Kinney & Detweiler, of Austin, Minn., which may be seen on and after January 20, 1902, at the office of the county auditor at Aberdeen, S. D., and may also be seen on application to <i>Improvement Bulletin</i> , Minneapolis, Minn., Builders' Exchange, St. Paul, Minn., <i>The American Contractor</i> , Chicago, Ill., McLeod & Smith, Duluth, Minn., and Kinney & Detweiler, Austin, Minn. CHAS. EYGBROAD, county auditor, Brown County, S. D. By order of the Board of County Commissioners. 1362	COURT-HOUSE. [At Elk Point, S. D.] Sealed bids will be received until February 11, 1902, for the erection of a court-house for Union County, S. D., to be built at Elk Point, in said county. Plans and specifications are on file in the office of the county auditor at Elk Point, and at the office of G. W. Burkhead, Iowa Bank Building, Sioux City, Ia. P. HERRITY, Ch. Board of Co. Commissioners. 1362
BUILDING. [At Boston, Mass.] Sealed proposals will be received at the bureau of yards and docks, Navy Department, Washington, until February 15, 1902, for constructing a brick and steel building at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Estimated cost, \$170,000. Plans and specifications can be seen at the bureau or at the navy yard named, or will be furnished by the commandant of said navy yard upon deposit of \$25 to secure their return. MORDECAI T. ENDICOTT, chief of bureau. 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 furnishing ventilating fans, with direct connected motors, for new building for Government Printing Office. Information furnished on application. JOHN STEPHEN SEWELL, capt., engr. 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., engr. 1362
COURT-HOUSE. [At Aberdeen, S. D.] Separate sealed proposals for the erection of a court-house and steam-heating plant therefor for Brown County, South Dakota, at Aberdeen, including all labor and material, will be received by the Board of County Commissioners of said county until the 18th day of February, 1902. All bids must be in strict accordance with the plans and specifications, prepared by Kinney & Detweiler, of Austin, Minn., which may be seen on and after January 20, 1902, at the office of the county auditor at Aberdeen, S. D., and may also be seen on application to <i>Improvement Bulletin</i> , Minneapolis, Minn., Builders' Exchange, St. Paul, Minn., <i>The American Contractor</i> , Chicago, Ill., McLeod & Smith, Duluth, Minn., and Kinney & Detweiler, Austin, Minn. CHAS. EYGBROAD, county auditor, Brown County, S. D. By order of the Board of County Commissioners. 1362	SCHOOL. [At West Concord, Minn.] Bids will be received until February 15 for the erection of the school-building, on plans by F. D. Ork, architect, of Minneapolis. H. H. ORFF, clerk. 1363	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., engr. 1362