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THE Continental Insurance Company, of New York, has published an interesting account of the fire at Paterson, with photographic illustrations, showing very effectively the value of reasonably fireproof construction in checking a conflagration, and the danger of the mixture of wooden and brick buildings which prevails in all our large cities except New York. Briefly, the Paterson fire began in a wooden shed, spread, aided by a wind blowing at the rate of sixty miles an hour, to a block of ten wooden houses near by; then, its intensity having been augmented by the additional fuel, it seized on a cluster of buildings, consisting of a large brick stable, surrounded by wooden sheds. The flames then burst through the rear windows of a block of brick stores close by; while the showers of sparks set fire to other wooden buildings in the neighborhood; and the conflagration, fed by the combination of brick buildings filled with wooden floors and inflammable goods, and structures entirely of wood, soon swept everything before it, until it was stopped at five points by brick buildings, from one to five stories high, but having in most cases blank walls on the side most exposed to the flames. The interior woodwork of some of these brick buildings was burned, by fire getting in through unprotected windows; but it appears, more evidently, perhaps, than ever before, that a good blank wall of brick, even if twelve inches thick, or less, is impenetrable to almost any conflagration.

ANOTHER lesson that the Paterson fire, like several other recent ones, teaches is that a really fireproof building forms a bulwark against the spread of a conflagration which is of incalculable value. How many millions of dollars were saved to the insurance companies of Paterson by four or five brick walls it would be difficult to say, but the amount was certainly large enough to make it worth while for underwriters to encourage the building of plain brick walls and terra-cotta floors by the utmost possible reduction in premium rates. We do not say that a hotel of iron and brick or concrete, but with large, unprotected windows, ought to be insured at a rate which would not cover the probable loss in case a fire occurred near it; but where the owners are willing to add to their solid brick walls and floors of masonry wire-glass windows, or tin-covered shutters, they should be encouraged by a reduction of their premium rates to the lowest possible point, the insurance-companies bearing in mind that in case of a large fire in the neighborhood, such a building would probably save them, by keeping the fire back, more money than the premiums on it would amount to in a hundred years. In the same way, every dwelling-house owner in a city who builds with iron floor-beams, joining two solid

party-walls, is, virtually, erecting a fort against conflagrations, and should be encouraged in the same way.

THE insurance-companies are said to have used the Paterson fire as a pretext for a twenty-five per-cent increase in premium rates everywhere, on everything except mercantile buildings and merchandise. Practically, the fire seems to have demonstrated, even more strongly than before, that a mercantile building is the worst of all risks, while modest brick dwellings, with solid party-walls between them, possess unexpected powers of resistance, so that the logic of increasing the rates on the latter, and leaving them unchanged on the former, will not be quite clear to architects; but, as they have learned that any questions or suggestions on their part seem only to call down on them a storm of abuse from the underwriters, they are likely to keep their observations to themselves. Meanwhile, however, speaking in behalf of ordinary people, it may be well to call attention to the disasters which Boston, particularly, is preparing for itself by its neglect to extend the fire-limits to the outlying wards. As Paterson has just shown, as Boston itself showed thirty years ago, and as it will show again before many months, a mixture of wooden and brick buildings is a continual invitation to a terrible conflagration; yet Roxbury, Dorchester and Brighton are filled with wooden structures, in many cases tenement-houses, four or five stories high, among which a fire, if it should once gain headway, might spread for miles. It is true that many owners, appalled at the danger, now build of brick, although not required to do so; but the number of brick buildings is too small to offer any effective barrier to the spread of a conflagration; and, as no law can, in this country, compel a man to pull down a building erected in conformity with the regulations then in force, there can be no radical change until the wooden buildings have been burned away,—and paid for twice over, it may be remarked, by the holders of insurance policies. It is, therefore, those who hold, and pay for, contracts of insurance who must, ultimately, buy, at an enormous cost, these wooden buildings, before the ground can be made ready for better ones. It is common to imagine that the underwriters exert their influence in favor of greater security of construction, and that, if the wooden suburbs of Boston were really so dangerous, they would second, before the Legislature, the urgent appeals of the Commissioner of Buildings for the extension of the fire-limits; but the underwriters trouble themselves very little about dwelling-house property, which, even in such localities, pays a disproportionately high premium rate, devoting their lamentations, and their objurgations against architects almost entirely to mercantile risks, which are notoriously insured too low, owing to the competition of the companies for large policies. We should be as much pleased as anybody to see the suggestions of the underwriters in regard to the construction of mercantile buildings generally complied with, and have always done our best to show the value of them; but architects look impartially on all classes of buildings, and the assistance of the underwriters in rating dwelling-house property fairly, and in promoting legislation to protect it, would be appreciated by them.

IN the death of Mr. Henry G. Marquand American art loses one of the sincerest and most faithful friends that it has ever had. For nearly fifty years he has been perhaps the most conspicuous and most intelligent of all American patrons of art, as well as the most generous and unwearied in all endeavors to educate the public taste, and bring to the minds of the people the happiness and refinement which art can bestow. Although of a fortune modest in comparison with the gigantic wealth of some of the beneficiaries of the system of high protection, Mr. Marquand, early in life, was able to surround himself with the beautiful things which he loved and understood so well, and he made it a matter of conscience to lead the way in the path of artistic cultivation. His house was one of the most refined works of the late Richard M. Hunt, and was filled with the best attainable decoration and furniture. Two of the ceilings were painted on canvas for the house by Sir Frederic Leighton, and higher praise could hardly be given them than to say that they were worthy both of the artist and of his patron. It was not, however, for himself that Mr. Marquand collected beautiful objects. He had been among

the first, as he was the most energetic, in endeavoring to raise funds for the establishment of a Museum of Fine-Arts in New York. As our readers know, the Metropolitan Museum was, in the beginning, entirely a private enterprise. The city gave a site for the building in the Central Park, but the building was erected, equipped, maintained and filled with works of art wholly by private generosity, and among the public-spirited men who gave their time and money to the undertaking Mr. Marquand was the chief. Not only did he, with the others whose memory is so affectionately cherished in New York, contribute money enough to build a structure adequate for what they foresaw would be required of it, but he is said to have given to the Museum, during his lifetime, works of art to the value of more than a million and a half of dollars. It is a pleasure to think that Mr. Marquand, and many of his associates, lived long enough to reap the reward of their good deeds in the knowledge that the Metropolitan Museum has been one of the most important factors in the refinement and elevation of the people of New York; and, although it has now far outgrown its early limits, and has, by bequests and gifts, become, perhaps, the most richly endowed institution of the kind in the world, it was the energy and unselfishness of these good men which made it possible; and, without Mr. Marquand, Mr. Johnston and their friends, New York would, very probably, be still without any fine-art collection open to the public.

MIDDLE-AGED people will hear with regret of the death of Albert Bierstadt, for many years the most noted of American landscape-painters. It must be nearly half a century since Mr. Bierstadt startled and delighted the unsophisticated American public with a series of very large paintings of imposing pieces of natural scenery in the Rocky Mountains and elsewhere. These pictures were executed with great talent, if not with very profound feeling, and the painter would probably, in these days of more extended knowledge and sounder criticism, have been developed into an artist of the very highest rank; but, in an evil moment, the showman got hold of him, and it was found profitable to carry his large canvases around the country, fit them up with a frame of curtains, illuminate them by artificial light, and exhibit them to awestruck audiences at twenty-five cents a head. To paint with the object of astonishing uncultivated people, with the aid of glaring lights and theatrical accessories, would spoil the greatest artist that ever lived, and, even if it did not spoil the artist, it would ruin his reputation among people of discrimination, so that it is not surprising that Bierstadt's less pretentious works, some of which were of great merit, were overlooked, and that a suspicion of charlatanism fell upon him, which was not lessened, in the minds of those who knew the scenes which he painted, by the boldness with which he improved upon nature for the sake of pleasing his audiences. This manner of viewing fine-art was, in that day, at least pecuniarily profitable; and before advancing public taste had fully decided to disapprove of the theatrical display of pictures, he was able to console himself with a considerable fortune for the loss of his preëminence among American painters, and for many years, he had lived quietly, painting little, or, at least, exhibiting little, but enjoying the friendship and regard which his many kind deeds brought him. Some time, we trust that it may be possible to get together some of Bierstadt's less pretentious, but better studied, pictures, and show them, with some of those of Moran and Church, who painted similar subjects at about the same period. The comparison between these three, in the light of our present views of landscape-painting, would be extremely interesting; and, in fact, we can hardly think of anything more interesting, as a "between season" affair, than a retrospective exhibition of American landscape-painting, taking in Bierstadt, Church, McEntee, Thomas Moran, Kensett, William Bradford, Hunt, Gifford and Inness, with, perhaps, a few others. We may be sure that Americans would have no reason to be ashamed of their painters of the last generation, and, if La Farge and Richards would consent to be represented in the collection, it would not be easy, in any country in the world, to get together a greater variety of beautiful work of the kind.

THE New York Times makes a suggestion which is of great importance in connection with the energetic movement now in progress for securing the abolition of the customs duty on works of art. This duty, we need hardly say, has, apparently, not a single defender. Nearly all the respectable

artists in the country have united, at short intervals, in vigorous protests against the barbarian policy of depriving the country of the costly, but precious, means of instruction in refinement and taste which so many of our citizens would bring here if we would let them; Congressmen, who have the remedy in their hands, individually disclaim all sympathy with the exclusion of such treasures; yet, collectively, they are unwilling to do anything to modify or repeal the existing law. Meanwhile, the most precious pictures and statues in the world are rapidly disappearing from the market. Anything of the kind that reaches a public museum in Europe is, of course, thenceforth unattainable, and, as it happens, political and financial troubles have, just now, brought to sale an unusually large number of works belonging to private owners. The same troubles have affected the museums, so that they have, in many cases, less than their usual resources for making new acquisitions, and the moment is, therefore, particularly favorable for rich Americans to secure what will probably never again be within their reach. It is needless to say that the works of art which rich Americans buy are almost always exhibited with the greatest liberality for the public benefit, and it is the whole American people which is interested now in giving all possible opportunity to those of their fellow-citizens who are able and willing to do so to buy pictures and statues which are sure to be used for the general good. A year from now conditions may be changed, and, in any case, the best of the works now in the market will have been secured by the European museums; so that prompt action by Congress in doing that which Congressmen themselves almost unanimously acknowledge to be desirable, and which the people of the country have for years demanded, may be of incalculable value.

ARCHITECTS who read French, and, particularly, those who have been members of the Paris School of Fine-Arts, or of a school *atelier*, should not fail to get the issue for February 1 of *Le Monde Moderne*, which contains a charming article, by Paul Gsell, on the Prize of Rome students at the Villa Medici, with many illustrations, beginning with a brief, but very interesting, history of the foundation and early days of the French Academy at Rome. The origin of the institution is said to be found in the desire of King Louis XIV to possess in his palaces copies of the masterpieces of antique sculpture. Nicolas Poussin, who then resided at Rome, was requested to take charge of the organization of the new school, but declined, on account of failing health, and it was not until 1666, a year after Poussin's death, that the new Academy was established, under the direction of the painter Errard. The regulations prescribed that twelve students should be admitted, six painters, four sculptors and two architects, all of whom must be French by birth, and Catholics in religion. They were forbidden to blaspheme, and were required to say their prayers morning and evening. In summer they were obliged to rise at five, in winter at six, and ten o'clock was bedtime all the year round. During their meals, one student, designated by the director, read history to them. The ambassador of France at Rome was requested to make occasional visits to the Academy, with his wife, as a polite attention to the students, and the sculptor Bernini, who understood the art of making friends, delighted the King and his Minister, Colbert, by volunteering to advise the young French artists. Great numbers of copies of pictures and casts of sculpture were made by the students and sent to Paris, with regular reports of the conduct of each member of the school. In 1792, the Academy was suppressed by the Convention, but it was reëstablished by the Directory, three years later, and the number of students increased to twenty-four. In 1803, the Academy, after having been lodged in various palaces in the city, was removed to the Villa Medici, where it has been domiciled ever since. For many years the French Academy has been very popular in Rome, both in the royal and papal courts. It will be remembered that, a year or two ago, an excellent portrait was published of the present Pope. This portrait was a reproduction of one painted by a student of the school, M. Chartran, to whom the Pope accorded the unusual favor of several sittings; and, from the other side of the Tiber, the Queen of Italy regularly visits the annual exhibition of works by students of the Academy, which is held from the first to the fifteenth of April. Among themselves, the students have various customs, and are subjected to various rules, for which we must refer our readers to M. Gsell's paper, where they will find also an interesting discussion of the merits of the present system of admission.

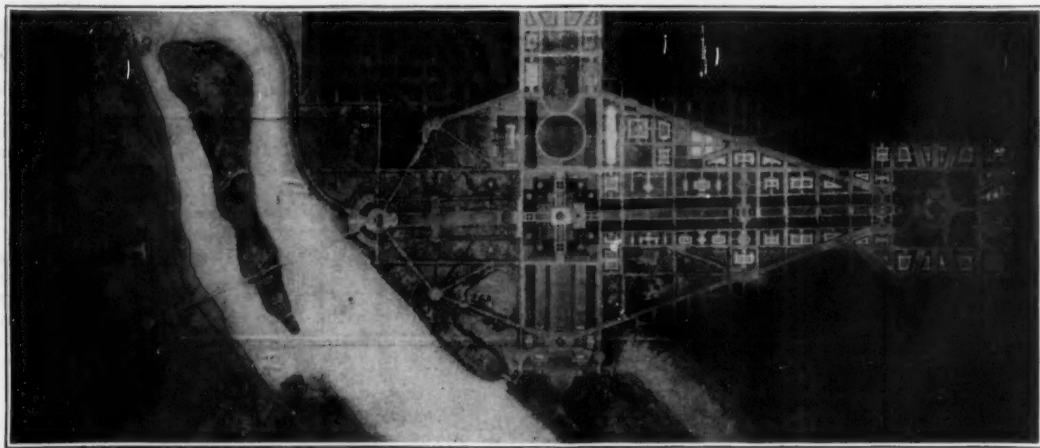


THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENT
OF THE PARK-SYSTEM.¹—II.

THE plans and report of the Park Commission upon the present conditions and proper future development of the park-system of the District of Columbia will come in the minds of those who are interested in national aesthetics to mark a stage in our intellectual progress, and, at the risk of giving a somewhat Hibernian turn to the metaphor, it might be added

than adequate, no less than a fitting expression of the Republic's dignity. The scheme will be laid before the people again and again in the technical journals, explained to them in word and picture in the important magazines and exhibited in some of the great centres until its lesson is learned. The lesson is one in the principles of an art which includes most of the arts, but which, as an essentially busy and utilitarian people, we have not as yet had time to study as it deserves. There is little doubt of the ultimate acceptance of the plan as the right one for Washington's development and adornment and as one perfectly practicable. The people will want this thing done for the country's sake, for their own education and edification and for their children and children's children. Whether they will soon be able to impress upon their representatives in Congress the assurance of their supporting the necessary appropriations is another matter.

There is much encouragement for us in the way this plan has come about. The awakening of our people to the beauty of a studied disposition of buildings in ordered landscape began with the Chicago



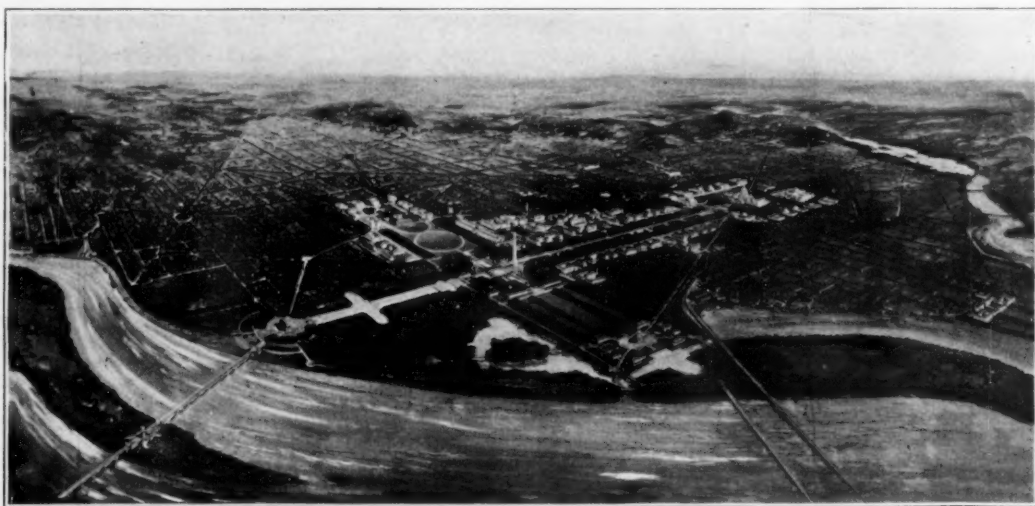
that the progress is not so much an advance as it is a return to the better sense and better taste of the founders. We have retreated to our base of supplies, and now we mean to march forward on the right road, with Washington and his lieutenant, L'Enfant, riding at the head of the column.

From another point-of-view, the material one, the conception of so splendid and costly a scheme by men of practical judgment and experience is highly significant of the greatness of our national prosperity, for their scheme involves the expenditure of as yet unreckoned millions of money. It may be that the plain people of the country will at first consider it as a dream impossible of realization.

It is in fact, I believe, the biggest scheme of city treatment as yet projected, the most extensive problem in landscape-architecture

Exposition of '93. Since that event the general interest in such matters has grown rapidly, as things well started have a way of doing in this favored land.

While the immediate impulse in this case came from the architectural bodies and art societies, it is true that persons of intelligence and taste have been working individually toward the same end for a long time. The Senate Committee on the District of Columbia happens just now to contain a good deal of this sort of intelligence and to enjoy in its present chairman the leadership of a man of more than ordinarily comprehensive attainments. Having acted with rare promptness upon the advice of the artistic professions, even to the extent of appointing the commission of experts nominated by them, the Senate, in presenting to the country the admirable result of their



which has been undertaken. So I am told, and we rather like to measure our achievements against those of all time and of the world, and to express them in superlatives.

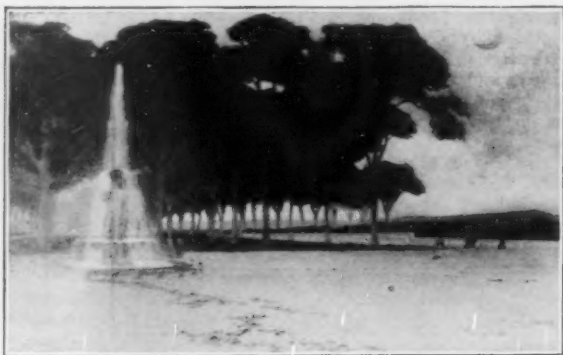
Studied, however, in the light of a plan not only for present needs but for the Nation's life, it will come to be understood as no more

labors, looks to have it appreciated, accepted, and always strongly supported by those bodies.

The plan is admirable. It stands close criticism. We wanted a working-plan for the improvement of the national capital. Here is one which has grown out of close and comprehensive study of all the conditions. The Park Commission was given a free hand as to cost

¹ Continued from No. 1362, page 36.

of investigation. It was generously aided by the various departments and officers of Government. It covered the ground at home and abroad as no individual could hope to cover it. The membership of the Commission could not have been improved upon. We must now accept the plan it gives us as the best one possible, and work for its adoption. Let the promptings of individual talent—there are, alas, already those who would demonstrate how much better they



View from Base of Monument towards Arlington.

could have done it—be sternly disregarded, and let us work loyally together for the common good.

This should be all the more easy from the modest attitude of the Park Commission, which presents its beautiful project as simply an amplification of the design Pierre Charles L'Enfant worked out under the direction and assistance of Washington and Jefferson.

Major L'Enfant was a young French engineer of ability, who came highly recommended to Washington for the performance of this work. The work was admirably well done—and, incidentally, not entirely paid for, which is a way we have in republics sometimes.

This plan after a century's trial has had universal approval. It has been a model for city-building and improvement all over the world. It deals with Washington as distinctively a capital city. It provides a convenient and beautiful arrangement of streets in which the first consideration was the location of public buildings and grounds, the determination of each site in reference to every other site, and of lines of communication between them. It studies the reciprocal relations of buildings, vistas and axes, parks and pleasure-grounds, fountains and canals, monuments and museums, noble groupings of foliage and water decoration.

The present Park Commission found this plan, marred as it has been by deplorable but not incurable departures, perfectly adequate, with some elaboration, for all our needs of to-day and of the future, and they determined to adhere to it. They thereby "acquire merit."

Taking L'Enfant's Mall and his axial treatment of the Capitol, the Washington Memorial, and the President's house as their working basis or point of departure, they form in a study of the evident prototype of L'Enfant's design—Le Nôtre's masterpiece, Versailles—the inspiration of the project they so superbly demonstrate in this exposition at the Corcoran Gallery of Art. A summer tour to Rome, Venice, Vienna, Buda-Pesth, Frankfort, Berlin, Paris and London gave them a review of famous examples of city-making and landscape-architecture, and in their scheme for the beautification of Washington, they give us the charm of many noted places.

Here we shall rival the classic monuments and noble fountains of Rome, the broad-stretching vistas of Paris, the quays and embankments, bridges and general river-treatment of London, Buda-Pesth, Paris, and especially the grandiose conceptions of Le Nôtre, the unquestioned master of landscape art. Even a slight comparison of the plans of Le Nôtre's Versailles, of L'Enfant's Washington, and of the Park Commission's greater Washington, will disclose insistent analogies and resemblances which put the sources of inspiration beyond a doubt.

In Le Nôtre's plan the principle of axial relation followed to its ultimate conclusions gave the Latin-cross form, which is that of our own scheme. At Versailles are also those diagonal extensions at the sides and about the head of the cross which lends to Washington its peculiar kite-shape. The rond-point at the head of the cross, the radial system of roads and paths are again resemblances. In fact, the rectangular divisions of the garden-terrace at Versailles, if overlain with the secondary system of rond-points and radial avenues which run through the domain, would give the essential feature of L'Enfant's plan of Washington.

At the risk of repeating points referred to in a former letter, I wish to again call attention to certain strong features of the Commission's report:

The Commission has formulated certain precepts as to the locations of public buildings: (1) That 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) that 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 Building, the Hall of Records, a modern market, an armory for the District militia and structures of like character.

In all of these cases except the fourth cited it would be necessary for the Government to acquire by condemnation and purchase large bodies of ground, of high value about Lafayette Square, of lesser but still considerable value along Pennsylvania Avenue, and at moderate cost elsewhere.

The very generous and public-spirited action of the Pennsylvania Railway, through its President, Mr. Cassatt, in agreeing, should Congress decide to carry out the project of the Commission, to give up its grant upon the Mall, to remove its tracks and station thence to a site chosen for them, and to bear its share in the construction of a magnificent union station, in white marble and of Classic architecture, to tunnel Capitol Hill for its southern connection, and to eliminate grade-crossings as the engineers have planned, remove all obstacle to the beautification of Washington except the need of legislation and appropriations. To preserve uniformity of effect the Commission prescribes that all buildings public or semi-public in character to be erected within the limits of the general treatment proposed shall be designed in the Classic orders and built of white marble.

There is no space in this paper for a discussion of the Commission's proposals for park extensions and connections, for driveways and roads and bridges, quays and embankments. This part of their subject has been exhaustively treated and is of immense importance. Their plan involves the reclamation of the whole river-front of the city, which is to be made sanitary and sightly. Its present state is deplorable. The valley of Rock Creek from its mouth to the Zoölogical Park will be rescued from its present squalor and unloveliness. The river-roads will be improved and the beauties of the gorge of the Potomac above Georgetown brought into the scheme of parked driveways which are to connect the outlying parks and completely encircle the city. The fever-breeding flats of the Anacostia will become a water-park and the navigable stretch of that stream down to its junction with the Potomac will be restricted to a dredged and walled channel, out to which the bed will be filled on both sides.

Another glance at the treatment proposed within the city proper and this attempt to sketch-in the mere outlines of the project will be done.

L'Enfant explained that the essence of his plan of the city was the idea "to preserve through the whole a reciprocity of sight." His radial avenues attain that end most admirably. These make, with the triangles and circles which occur upon the maps where they cross one another or cut the grillage of lettered and numbered streets, the glory of the city and give suggestions of infinite possibilities of enhanced beauty. This "reciprocity" is nowhere disturbed in the new plans.

Its application to the axes of the Capitol, the Washington Monument and Lincoln Memorial, the White House and the river arm of the cross is the basis of the whole development. The aberration of the actual site of the Washington Monument from the axial lines is cleverly adjusted. "The Commission proposes by a simple device of planting," says the Report, "to bring the Monument into the Capitol vista, so that the observer standing on the west terrace of the Capitol shall look off over a green carpet, bordered on each side by four rows of elms, to the Monument rising from a plain."

Beyond this border of stately trees will stand, on either hand, buildings in white marble of Classic design, uniform in scale and in ample grounds. Those on the north will house the museums and public collections; those on the south, the scientific bureaus. There will be space for this arrangement within the sixteen-hundred-foot width of the Mall.

The broadening of the base of the cross about the Capitol by taking in the squares giving upon the grounds to afford sites for buildings auxiliary to the Houses of Congress gives admirable balance to



Showing proposed Development of Site for Lincoln Memorial.

the plan and is delightfully convincing as seen in the views and model. The restoration of the beautiful Bulfinch gates, the fountains, terraces, basins, equestrian statues and approaches where the Mall ends at the foot of the Capitoline Hill will add great dignity to the view from the Mall. Incidentally, it is to be hoped, perhaps, that our new statuary may not be so inevitably horsed.

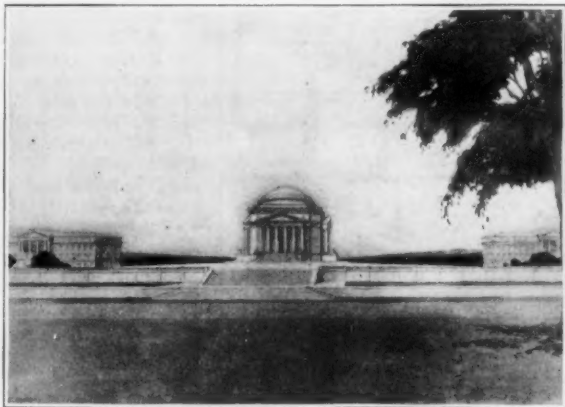
The terraces, with formal tree-masses and pavilions, broad approaches and a sunken garden on the west about the Monument will

add a proper base and ennoble the effect of the Monument without detracting in the least from its soaring height. In the whole plan of the Commission appears nothing more commendable than the setting given the great obelisk. A square measuring sixteen hundred feet on a side, described by the intersecting axes of the Capitol and the White House, at the full width of the Mall reservation, is terraced with marble walls and parapets. This encloses an interior square of twelve hundred feet, a sunken garden adorned with a water-decoration of cascades and a great round basin which marks the centre of the cross and in which the shaft of the Monument reflects. This formal garden, in the words of the Report, becomes "the gem of the whole park-system."

The Monument itself as a simple and noble expression of beauty and grandeur combined is, beyond measure of words, impressive. A mighty shaft of white against the blue, a pillar of purity against the clouds, with storm about its head or rising calm and glittering in the moonlight, it towers above the city and dominates the prospect from every point, as the great man whom it commemorates and typifies stands over the nation ever and guides the destinies he set in motion. It was fitting that his Memorial should stand at the heart of his city's beauty. There is a symbolism in its place upon this plan as the goal of every view.

Here again L'Enfant's idea lives. One may fairly well realize the effect of this terrace and garden by recalling the gardens of the Luxembourg, which, however, lack the superb vistas we shall enjoy here.

The grandest looks west from the Monument to the head of the cross-plan, over the garden down the long perspective of a great basin, again cruciform, between ranks of trees, to the rond-point. This circle is ringed with trees forming a peristyle from which radiate avenues. An eminence circumscribed by the encircling roadway will be crowned with the proposed Memorial to Lincoln, a Doric portico in rectangular form, 250 feet in length and 220 feet in width, on a continuous stylobate or base, approached by broad flights of steps on the east and west, and bearing a panel with appropriate



Suggestions for Public Buildings.

inscription. This portico will have groups of sculpture and be "surmounted by a central crowning group of statuary."

The avenues radiating from this centre lead to Potomac Park, to the Memorial Bridge, to Arlington, and by the Riverside Drive to the Rock Creek parks.

The whole parallelogram west of the Monument Garden has the width of the Mall, 1,600 feet, and extends for a mile to the Potomac. The canal, or water-avenue, which lies in the Capitol and Monument axis is 3,600 feet long by 200 feet in width. The treatment of the whole area about the top of the cross-plan is more sylvan and affords relief from the formalism properly held elsewhere. In the middle-distance curves the river, and beyond are the tree-covered Arlington hills against the sky.

The grouping of new Department buildings about Lafayette Square, the provision for Executive Offices and reception-halls in one of these, thus permitting the White House to remain exteriorly as it is, the creation of a beautiful vista southward from it over the White Lot, the Monument Gardens, Washington Common, with its proposed stadium, playgrounds and theatre, to the Memorial to the Republic by the river-shore, where will also be made public baths, and lakes for swimming, boating and skating—all these are admirable features among others for more extended reference than there is space for now.

The proposed acquisition of the space between Pennsylvania Avenue and B Street, now covered with buildings of a most unsightly sort and forming a district of sordid, unsanitary and immoral conditions, a region of slums, and the use of this ground as sites for a municipal building, for enlarged modern markets, for an armory, a hall of records or deposit for the Governmental archives, and for like purposes, has been long urged, and will commend itself to every traveller who may have been shocked at the present condition of this, the city's most important, avenue.

It should be noted by those who may regret the loss of Downing's Mall that in the masses of forest and park treatment appearing in the Commission's plan, upon the acquisitions south of the Mall and

in the parts toward the Lincoln Memorial, there will be given back an equal or greater area less regularly planted and showing within its formal boundaries something of the picturesque, or English, style which we have been accustomed to associate with the idea of a park. And this sentiment is a thing to be reckoned with as something which comes to us through an inheritance of many generations. It was in Pope's time that an overdoing of the Italian garden and absurd exaggeration of the topiary art began to be ridiculed out of the way of the new natural school, which has since so generally held sway. The formality of this essentially academic and formal work of the Commission may not at once commend itself to people who have grown up in another tradition. This stiff-set piece of landscape-art, showing in every feature the law and order of Classic art, may cause lovers of the Romantic School a certain weariness of spirit.

The first sight of Versailles, for instance, the long straight avenues, geometric figures at every crossing of the ways, the trees in ranks, the hedges clipped to forms of stone, the vast perspective between mathematical parallels of foliage, the rococo distortion and imprisonment of nature's free grace, may bring a lonesome feeling, a yearning for the sight of the vagabond cow-path in the big woods. Mother Nature seems remote. Her sweet, intimate beauty is not here. Instead reigns a pagan god. A bust of Pan leers from the *quincunx*. Well, Nature still sits upon her proper throne, but here Art reigns of right. And so in these plans of the Commission we must let these capable artists teach us what is best. And as we study their scheme, as a whole and in detail, we must grow more and more deeply impressed with the splendidly comprehensive grasp and knowledge and refinement of taste which have gone into its invention. Their presentation of it in their report and in this exhibition of plans, sections, models, views, and bits of detail in beautiful rendering, with hundreds of enlarged photographs of examples of landscape-architecture from foreign places is, beyond words, convincing and beautiful. One hopes that means will be found to let it be seen in other centres of population, that its incalculable educational value may be felt far and wide among us. Already something toward this end has been arranged, and the exhibition goes to Chicago for a time after March 1st, and will later be seen in New York.

Finally, it is comforting to know that, so far, all projects for new public buildings coming before Congress in this session are within the lines of the Commission's plan:

A building for the use of Congress is to balance the Library at the northeast corner of the Capitol grounds. Another square in that place will be given to a building for the Supreme Court. The new Department Building of State and Justice will occupy the square bounded by Seventeenth Street, Pennsylvania Avenue, Lafayette Square and H Street. Negotiations are in progress to purchase the square on south side of Pennsylvania Avenue east of Fourteenth Street, for a Hall of Records.

It is proposed at once to remove the trees from the Capitol and Monument axis.

Thus are the essential features of the Commission's plan already being ratified by Congressional approval.

COMMON ACCIDENTS IN BUILDING.

THE following memorandum on the causes of common accidents that occur on buildings in course of construction or repair, and hints for their prevention, has been issued by the [English] Home Secretary.

In the memorandum an attempt is made to explain and illustrate those accidents the cause of which may be considered controllable by the builders and workmen. The dangerous conditions in building-operations may be divided into two classes—(a) Those arising from imperfect scaffolding, and (b) Those arising from the lifting and carrying of material.

SCAFFOLDING.

1. The two principal methods are known respectively as the North and South Country systems. The Northern, as the name indicates, is principally used in Scotland and the North of England, although of late years it has also found favor in the South; the other method (see Fig. 1) is essentially the South-country system.

2. The first method is invariably used in conjunction with power, generally a steam crane. When one crane only is necessary it is fixed upon a triangular platform built upon three legs, one at each angle, and is raised to such a height as to be well over the building to be erected. The crane stands over the principal, or king, leg. Owing to the guys it cannot make a complete revolution; if power is required that can be utilized on all parts of the building, the erection has a square platform with a leg at each angle, two cranes are then fixed, being placed diametrically opposite to each other.

3. The three or four legs, as the case may be, are of framed timber, bolted, and are weighted to the ground by masses of brickwork. The whole is so well built that accidents occurring through faults of construction are extremely rare.

4. The greatest dangers arise when the crane is imperfectly fixed, and when the weight of the crane engine and load is too much for the king-leg on which it rests, and when the legs are not sufficiently far from the king.

5. With regard to the first point, the guys of the crane should always be carried to the centre of the secondary legs, and chained down to the masses of brickwork which weight these legs at their feet. This chain requires frequent examination, especially when a

heavy load is being raised, as, owing to the vibration of the scaffold, it becomes loose, and, if not tightened, the crane would lose its rigidity, and accidents would be likely to occur.

6. In the second case where the weight is great, the king leg should have an additional centre upright running from top to bottom. (See Fig. 2, which is a plan of a king leg.)

7. The second form of scaffolding presents many points of interest. In order to render this report more intelligible, notes are given on the sketch (Fig. 1) which explain the technical terms used. There are two varieties again of this scaffold, and their use depends upon the material of which the building is being constructed—viz., either of brick or stone.

8. Where bricks are in use, one row of standards and ledgers only are necessary, the putlogs resting outwardly on the ledgers and inwardly on the wall (where header-bricks have been left out for their reception).

9. On stone buildings, and more especially when ashlar fronted and where an opening in the wall would leave a permanent disfigurement, a double set of standards, etc., are necessary to carry the putlogs. (See Fig. 3, which is a section of what is known as a mason's scaffold.)

10. A few points with regard to these erections.

11. The different marrying, tyings, etc., should be carefully watched, as scaffolds have been known to come down owing to the cords slipping. This happens more especially when cords have been used damp, the influence of a hot sun causing them to relax considerably. Wedge-driving between cords and posts is the usual method of tightening.

12. The boards on which the men work should be carefully kept in position. Figure 4 shows the usual position of the boards. Carelessness may, and does, result in these losing their place, and if by so doing they take the position shown on Figure 5, what is known as a trap is formed. Figure 6 illustrates the working of a trap. It will be noticed that when on the boards it is not easy to tell where the putlogs are. This creates to a large extent the danger. A certain preventive would be for the putlogs to be used in pairs; the boards then, instead of overlapping, could be placed end to end (see Fig. 7); in overlapping, boards get out of place, and a second man of two may catch his toe against the end raised.

13. Two of the commonest forms of accidents occur on these scaffolds, the falling of workmen and the dropping of the material from the upper floors of the erection. On the outside of the scaffold, also at the ends, a guard-rail should be lashed to the standards about 3 feet 6 inches above the scaffold-boards. This would obviate the first danger. With regard to the second, the danger from falling material is much to be deplored, as, though it can occur in many ways, it is, as a rule, the result of great carelessness. A board on edge running along the outside of the scaffold, but within the uprights and nailed to them, and again at the ends, would, to a great extent, prevent this class of accidents. Unfortunately, this board cannot be fixed on the inward side of the scaffold, as it would interfere with the free use of

the workmen's tools. Figures 1 and 3 show the guard-rail and board on edge.

14. A mason's scaffold should be supported in such a manner that no opportunity could occur for it to fall away from the building. Figure 3 shows the shoring which is the usual method of preventing this where room permits—but this cannot be applied in a street, and in that case the scaffold should be tied to the inside of the buildings by poles through the openings.

15. There are other conditions of risk involved in insufficient width of runs, and in the use of centring improperly supported. A run is commonly seen only one board wide (9 inches). It is needless to say that this width is dangerous; 18 inches is the least that should be allowed. A run for continued use would be better made of two

3" x 11" planks if two planks are used. A slip of wood can be nailed across the undersides to keep them together. Figure 8 is a plan of a working-platform surrounding a courtyard or well, and gives three examples of runs which are commonly used, but which are not satisfactory.

16. Improperly supported centring is seen only in cheap work. Figures 9 and 10 give an example of what is meant. It will be noticed that the supports to the centring of Figure 9 are kept in their position entirely by the lateral pressure exerted by the stay A. It follows that if this pressure is eased sufficiently, say by shrinkage, it is more than probable that the centring and a large portion of the unfinished arch would fall. Figure 10 shows the centring properly supported. All supports to centring should rise from a solid foundation.

16a. Painters' boats occasionally fall owing to the use of defective cordage and supports. Care is the only remedy that can be suggested.

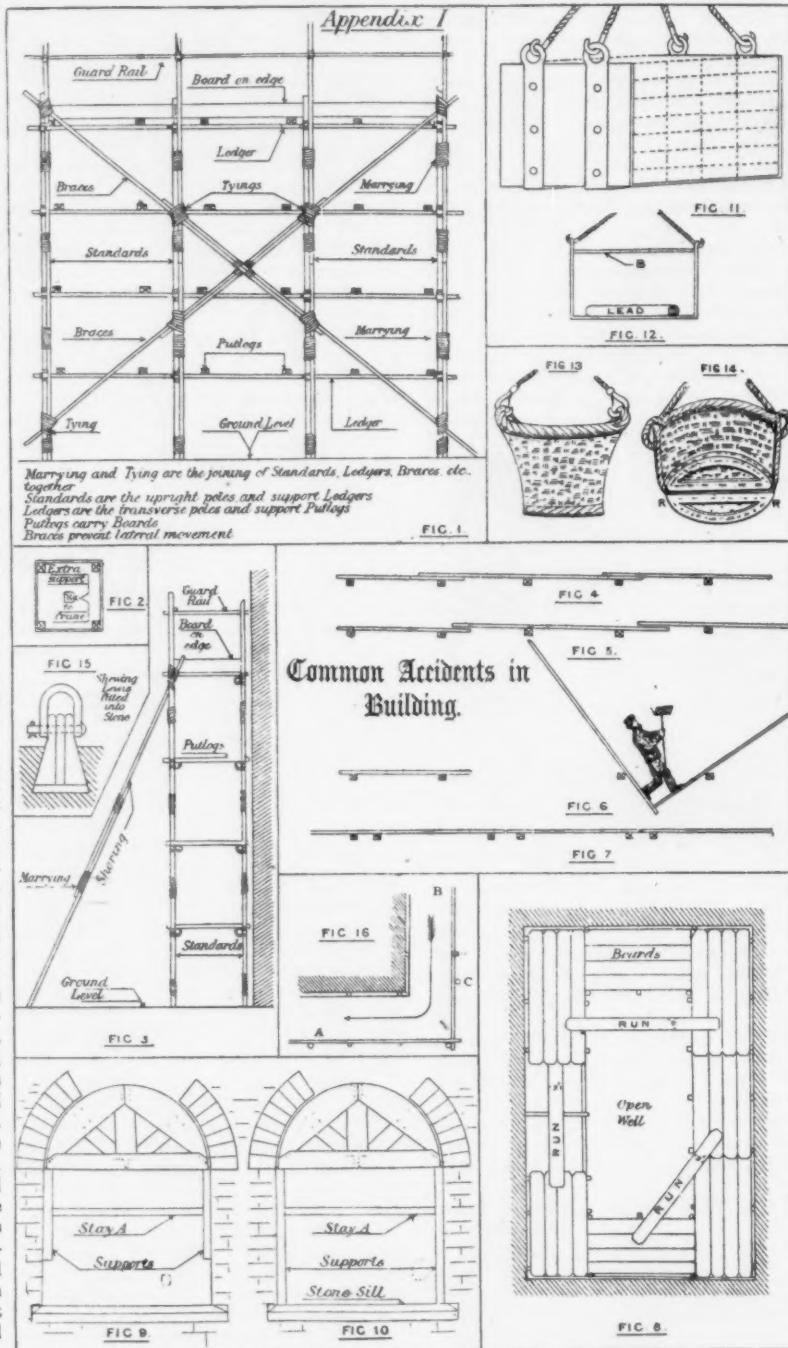
16b. Gantries, especially those erected over the public way, having to carry great weights, should be effectively struted and braced, and timber of sufficient strength used.

THE LIFTING AND CARRYING OF MATERIAL.

17. Very little danger arises during the lifting and carrying of material so far as the power in use is concerned. The accidents generally occur owing to the defective manner by which the material is secured to the crane, pulley-wheels, or whatever the arrangement for lifting may be.

IRONWORK.

18. Ironwork is principally used in the form of girders or columns. They are sometimes slung by a chain round the middle and as evenly balanced as may be. There is considerable danger of this chain slipping, however well balanced (more especially if the load when swinging is tilted, say by receiving a jar through touching some part of the erection) and thus allowing the material to fall. To prevent this a second chain may be run from each end of the column or girder to a point some distance up the supporting chain; but the best remedy is a "softener"—i. e., an old bag or sack put round the ironwork first, and the chain turned twice round it over the



"softener" and knocked as close as possible; then no slipping will take place.

The same applies to timber.

TIMBER.

19. Timber in lengths can be carried in the same manner as the iron girders, but owing to the greater friction set up between wood and iron, it is not so likely to slip as the former. The same precautions, however, are necessary.

BRICKS, SLATES, ETC.

20. Bricks, slates, etc., in large quantities are slung in crates, in smaller quantities in baskets, and in small work are carried in hods by laborers.

21. The crates (Fig. 11) will carry as many as 350 bricks. It will be noticed that they are not fitted with sides. This is to facilitate loading. The chief danger arises from their use when they are improperly packed. When suspended the pull on the handles causes the ends to take an inward slope. If the crate is tightly packed this pull creates a pressure on the material, and tends to keep it in position; but if loosely packed, the absence of sides would be a source of danger, as the material could easily fall out.

22. If a similar crate was used to carry a roll of lead, it would be necessary to place a stay (B, Fig. 12) across the top, to counteract and relieve the strain at the bottom.

23. When baskets are used, the danger lies in the handles. If they are hooked to chains, which is the usual method (Fig. 13), the weight may, and does, cause them to give way. One remedy is for the chain or rope to be carried round the basket, as shown in Figure 14. The pieces of wood marked R, if fixed as shown, would give the basket a level bottom, and would also tend to prevent the rope slipping. A better course would be so to construct the basket that the material of which the handles are made should be carried down the sides and along the bottom of the baskets, and well secured thereto. In any case care should be taken to see that the baskets are strong enough in the first instance, kept in proper repair, and not overloaded, and that spring hooks be used on the slings.

STONE.

24. There are several methods of lifting stone. It can be lifted in the same manner as ironwork, or may be suspended by means of a "lewis," or, again, by means of nippers.

25. The first method is perhaps the safest, but is generally used for undressed work only, as the chain is apt to break up any finished edges, etc.

26. The second method — by a lewis. A hole is cut into the stone wider at the bottom than at the top, three pieces of iron, as shown in Figure 15, are fitted into it, the outside, or splayed, pieces first, and the rectangular centre-piece last. A bolt running through the top of each fixes its position, and at the same time secures a ring into which the hook by which it is to be lifted is placed. This arrangement will lift a very great weight. They are made in all sizes to suit; the softer the stone the deeper they ought to be in proportion to the weight. The risk of its giving way if the stone is not free from vents, or when the lewis does not fit the hole, or, again, if the weight is not evenly distributed, is considerable. Its use with perfect safety can only be left to the judgment of the mason.

27. The nippers clutch the stone on the outside. Danger may arise if the small holes picked out to receive the nippers are so near the top edges of the stone that the points drag out; or again, the centre of gravity may be above the points, causing the stone to turn over and fall.

28. It is, of course, assumed that the plant in use has been, both in point of quantity and quality (and the first is of equal importance with the second), fully sufficient. It is regrettable that often in actual practice this has been found not to be so. Inferior tackle has been, and is, responsible for many accidents. Many lives, again, could have been saved if a little forethought had been used, and compliance made with those unwritten rules by which workmen should be guided. Figure 16 will give a clear illustration of what is meant. A laborer, in building a scaffold, required a ledger at point A. He fetched it from point B. He carried it upon his right shoulder, and in turning the corner in the direction of the arrow, the end of the pole struck against standard C. The recoil immediately knocked him off the scaffold. If the pole had been upon his left shoulder the blow would have fallen harmlessly, and his life would not have been lost.

The following suggestions, if carried out, would tend materially to reduce the number of accidents occurring on buildings in course of construction or repair:—

(1) All working-platforms above the height of 10 feet, taken from the adjacent ground level, should, before employment takes place thereon, be provided throughout their entire length on the outside and at their ends —

(a) With a guard-rail fixed at a height of 3 feet 6 inches above the scaffold-boards. Openings may be left for workmen to land from the ladders, and for the landing of material.

(b) With boards fixed so that their bottom edges are resting on or abutting to the scaffold-boards. The boards so fixed should rise above the working-platform not less than 7 inches. Openings may be left for the landing of the workmen from the ladders.

(2) All "runs" or similar means of communication between different portions of a scaffold or building should be not less than 18 inches wide.

If composed of two or more boards they should be fastened together in such a manner as to prevent unequal sagging.

(3) Scaffold-boards forming part of a working-platform should be supported at each end by a putlog, and should not project more than 6 inches beyond it unless lapped by another board, which should rest partly on or over the same putlog and partly upon putlogs other than those upon which the supported board rests.

In such cases where the scaffold-boards rest upon brackets, the foregoing suggestion should read as if the word "bracket" replaced the word "putlog."

N.B. — Experiments have shown that a board with not more than a 6-inch projection over a putlog can be considered safe from trapping or tilting.

(4) All supports to centring should be carried from a solid foundation.

(5) In places where the scaffolding has been sublet to a contractor, the employer should satisfy himself, before allowing work to proceed thereon, that the foregoing suggestions have been complied with, and that the material used in the construction of the scaffold is sound.

ARTISTS' PROTEST AGAINST THE TARIFF.

IT is opportune for a renewal of the movement for a repeal of the tariff on works of art. Probably there has never been so general an interest in the subject throughout the country as has been aroused by the recent purchase of great masterpieces of the world's art by several Americans of great wealth and liberality. While the Government of Italy has placed every legal obstacle in the way of the sale and exportation of the artistic treasures of its citizens, realizing that its works of art are one of the most valuable assets of the country, our own Government strives to render the importation of these same works of art difficult or impossible, and with such a measure of success that many great works actually owned by American citizens are retained abroad because the tax on their importation is too heavy to be willingly borne. At a time when the United States is the richest and one of the most powerful countries in the world, when a growing taste leads us increasingly to desire those things of beauty which our wealth enables us to command, and when financial embarrassment in many countries of the Old World is placing upon the market art treasures which a few years ago could not have been purchased at any price, why should our Government alone among those of civilized peoples treat art as a luxury, the indulgence in which must be penalized?

It can only be as a luxury that art is taxed, for with our overflowing treasury, necessitating the immediate reduction of taxation, the comparative small revenue arising from the tariff on works of art could readily be spared; while the repeated and continuous efforts of the artists of this country to secure the abolition of that tariff show better than could anything else the absurdity of considering that a protective tax which its supposed beneficiaries are most desirous of abolishing. Yet, it seems scarcely necessary to argue at this day against that view which considers as a mere "luxury" one of the greatest of civilizing forces and one of the most permanent forms of wealth, and to point out that no one consumes works of art, but that they remain in the country, ultimately devolving by gift, bequest or purchase to museums or other public institutions, where, as the property of the people, they diffuse education and culture forever.

In common with all other people of taste and refinement, the artists of the United States are opposed to this tax on civilization. Through an organization formed for that purpose they advocated its abolition for years, and secured, first, a reduction of one-half, and then its entire removal. In the Dingley tariff, however, the tax on works of art was reimposed, and in a worse form than ever, for the new tax made no exception of "antiquities," under which name the works of the old masters were formerly admitted free of duty. We believe that American artists ask and need no protection, and we would willingly see the total abolition of any tax whatever upon the importation of works of art. Certainly we not only need no protection against the works of the old masters, but we need those works, and heartily desire bringing into this country as many such as can be procured. We can see no possible interest that could be harmed, and many that could be helped, by the placing upon the free list of all works of art created fifty years before the date of importation, and we hope that at least so much freedom of importation may be granted.

As the National Free Art League was dissolved, after apparently accomplishing its purpose, the artists of the country can act only through their regular organizations. We therefore purpose to bring the matter of the tariff upon works of art once more before the various art-societies of New York, and ultimately before the Fine Arts Federation, in the hope that Congress will be induced to abolish or modify the present tax.

J. CARROLL BECKWITH,	F. P. VINTON,
KENYON COX,	J. ALDEN WEIR,
WILLIAM M. CHASE,	FREDERICK W. KOST,
EDWIN H. BASHFIELD,	C. E. COOKMAN,
WILLIAM A. COFFIN,	CHILDE HASSAM,
FREDERICK DIELMAN,	JOHN W. ALEXANDER,
J. G. BROWN,	EDWIN A. ABBEY,
JOHN LA FARGE,	H. SIDDONS MOWBRAY,
THOMAS EAKINS,	

THEY DO NOT DO THINGS BETTER IN ITALY. — Palermo has a fine new theatre. The estimated cost was 2,450,000 francs; the real cost was 7,000,000. — *Exchange*.

ILLUSTRATIONS

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

ST. PETER'S R. C. CHURCH, COLUMBIA, S. C. MR. GEORGE A. LOVATT, ARCHITECT, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PRELIMINARY STUDY FOR THE SAME.

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CLUB-HOUSE OF THE A. D. CLUB, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. MESSRS. PARKER & THOMAS, ARCHITECTS, BOSTON, MASS.

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

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This plate is copied from the *Architect*.

[Additional illustrations in the International Edition.]

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THE IMPERIAL POST-OFFICE, BERLIN, PRUSSIA.

THE IMPERIAL MUSEUM, CONSTANTINOPLE, TURKEY.

MODELS FOR THE WASHINGTON IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

TREATMENT OF THE WHITE HOUSE LOT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

COMMUNICATIONS

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

THE NUMBER OF THE ARCHITECTS TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR NEW YORK MUNICIPAL WORK.

NEW YORK, N. Y., February 25, 1902.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT:—

Dear Sirs,—In your editorial reference to the bill "to facilitate the selection of competent architects for municipal work in the city of New York," in your issue of February 22, one point of great importance has been overlooked. There is no intention to limit the "eligible list" to 100. This is merely a limit beyond which the Fine-Arts Federation are not compelled to furnish names to the Mayor.

It seemed necessary, as a matter of public policy, to give the Mayor power to keep the "eligible list" filled up to the limit of 100 even if the Federation for any reason should fail to act. Beyond that point it seemed desirable that the Mayor should not have this power unless the Federation did present him lists of names from which to appoint, for very great care would be necessary in the choice of architects after such a list of 100 had been named, and there might be years when the Federation would not feel inclined to furnish any names whatever. It is, however, intended to make the list just as large as possible, so that eventually it will include all the men of reputation in this country.

We have great hopes that this list will eventually become a roll of honor, and that, as all the younger members of the profession will desire to be placed on this list, it will furnish an additional incentive to them to avoid questionable practices and will thus tend on the whole to raise the morale of the profession at large.

Yours very truly, HENRY R. MARSHALL, President.

NOTES & CLIPPINGS

THE FOUNDRY CHURCH, WASHINGTON, D. C.—One of the oldest houses of worship in Washington, the Foundry Church, which more than one Methodist President has attended, is about to be torn down to make room for a modern office-building. The property has been bought by Thomas F. Walsh, the rich Colorado miner. As the story goes, he happened in at a fair which was given to raise money for the uses of the congregation. He bought almost everything in sight at the prices asked, and then looked about for something more to purchase. There was nothing but the meeting-house, and the lot on which it stood; it had long waited for a purchaser with a full purse, for the site on the corner of Fourteenth and G Streets is in a good neighborhood for business purposes. One of the trustees told Mr. Walsh he could have it for \$200,000 cash. It required a few days to perfect the transfer, but recently the deed was put on record, and the price stated at \$203,778. The building was erected by an old Scotchman shortly after the capital was invaded and burned by the British in 1814. He owned a foundry in Georgetown, about two miles distant. He had made guns for use in the war, and when the enemy arrived he supposed his foundry would be the first thing wiped out. But the British were so intent upon looting the White House and other official buildings, and in such haste to get away from hostile reinforcements, which existed only in their imagination, that they quite overlooked the iron-foundry. When the proprietor returned with the rest of the panic-stricken populace, he was so amazed to find his property intact and himself still rich, instead of ruined, that he attributed it to the special intervention of Providence, and at once voted to repay the Lord with a fine Methodist meeting-house. This he did; and hence the name—the Foundry Church.—*N. Y. Evening Post*.

CHURCH HYGIENE.—In view of the remarks recently published in our columns on the relation of the Church to sanitation, some information appearing in a French journal is not without interest. It seems that the Italian Bishop of Fano has sent out a circular to the priests of his diocese directing that in all churches immediately after feast-days on which there have been very large congregations the floors must be disinfected by means of wood sawdust soaked in a one-tenth per cent solution of corrosive-sublimate. On ordinary days they must be frequently swept, after sprinkling them with water so as to raise no dust. It is further directed that every week, and even oftener, the pews and confessionals must be cleaned with sponges and cloths moistened with pure water, and that every week, and oftener if necessary, the grilles of the confessionals are to be washed and polished, while the holy water receptacles must be emptied every week, or oftener if necessary, and washed with hot water or a solution of corrosive-sublimate. In order that these provisions may be carried out, the Bishop has instituted a service of inspection, and requires the payment of fines into the diocesan treasury for transgression of any of these hygienic rules. The journal responsible for the foregoing expresses the hope that the Bishop of Fano's example will be imitated by Church authorities in other countries.—*Sanitary Record and Journal*.

AN ANCIENT BILLIARD-TABLE.—There is a billiard-table in London at the present moment that can boast of a life-time of two centuries and a long acquaintance with men who have made history. It belonged originally to Louis XIV, passed into the possession of Napoleon I, and now, in its old age, is on exhibition in Soho Square. This celebrated table is smaller than an English table. The body of the table is a block of oak, weighing ten hundredweight, covered with a cloth of electric-blue. The frame of the table is of rosewood, and the six pockets—perhaps the most striking feature of the table—are reproductions in bronze of queer hideous old gargoyles. When the ball falls into the pocket, the lower jaw of the gargoyle drops, and the ball is found in its mouth. It is a clever piece of old mechanism.—*Liverpool Post*.

PROPOSED MONUMENT TO DANTE AT ROME.—The Rome correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* sends this interesting item: "The munificent gift of a monument of Goethe by the Emperor William to Rome has aroused different sentiments in the breasts of Italians, gratitude, and shame that their own greatest poet should have been unrepresented in the capital of the Kingdom. There was a serious project to raise a monument to Dante, but King Humbert's death interfered with the project, which is now revived. By the irony of fate the movement is led by a Clerical. Dante, besides being the father of the Italian language, was the incarnation of the Ghibelline idea, as opposed to the Gueff, or Clerical. Now, to the stupefaction of all, a strong Clerical in the Municipal Council has risen and proposed that Rome erect a monument to Italy's greatest son."

A THREE-WAY BRIDGE AT ZANESVILLE, O.—A unique three-way stone bridge, now building at Zanesville, O., is attracting the attention of a wide circle of engineers. The city is on three river-banks, where the Licking runs into the Muskingum. The new bridge connects the three sections. It is in three parts, each extending from one of the banks of the river to a big three-sided central pier in the middle of the river. The bridge is for the traffic—street-car, wagon and foot—of the population of some 28,000, hence the amount of traffic that passes over the structure is large. All the trolley-car systems of the city are connected with the bridge, and there are double tracks over it. At the centre of the bridge is an arrangement of switches that makes it possible for a car going on to the bridge from either direction to leave it by either of the other arms.—*Exchange*.



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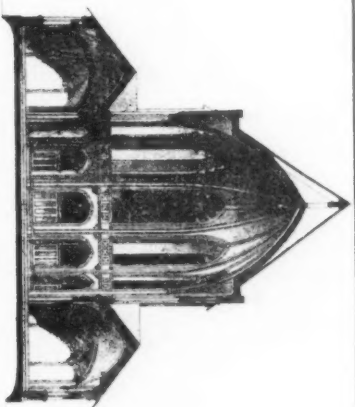
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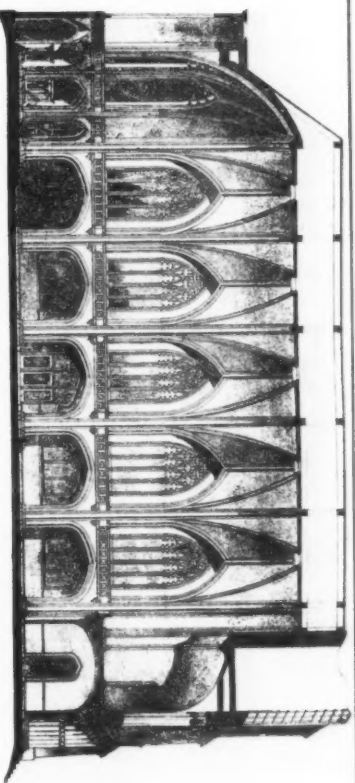
The American Architect
March, 8, 1902.
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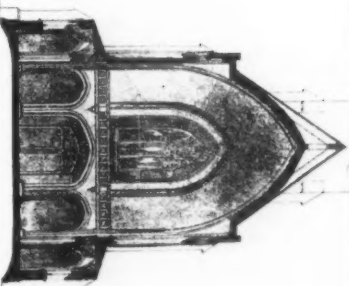
The American Architect
March, 8, 1902.
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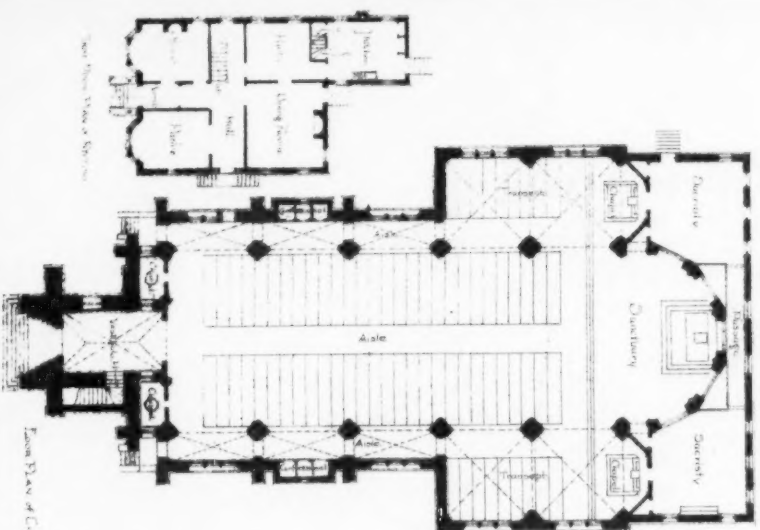
Front Elevation, Looking Northward



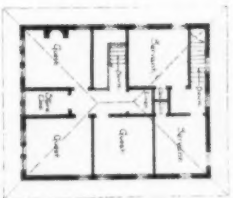
Side Elevation, Looking Southward



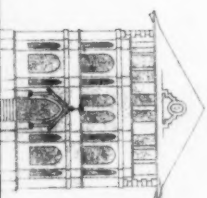
Rear Elevation, Looking Southward



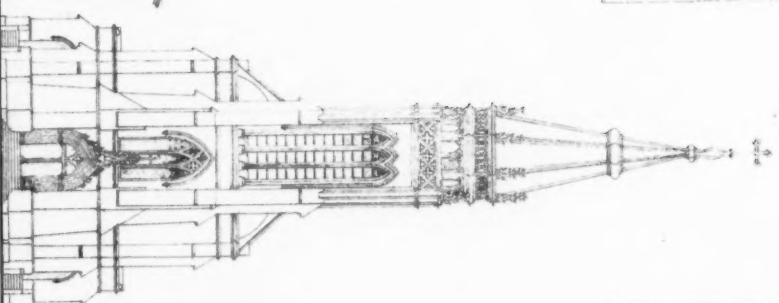
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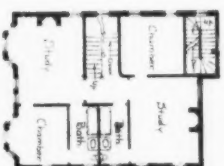
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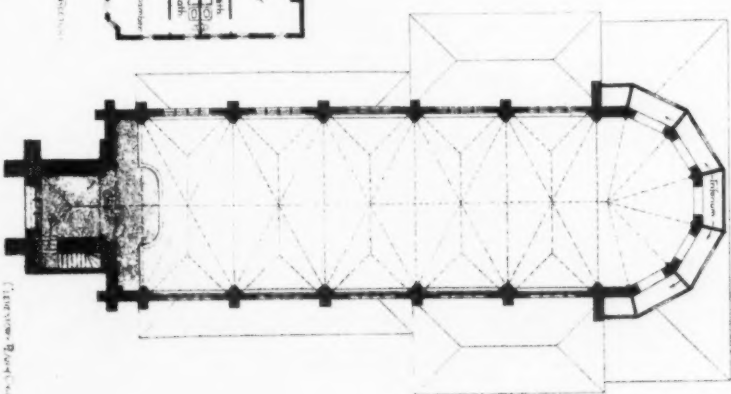
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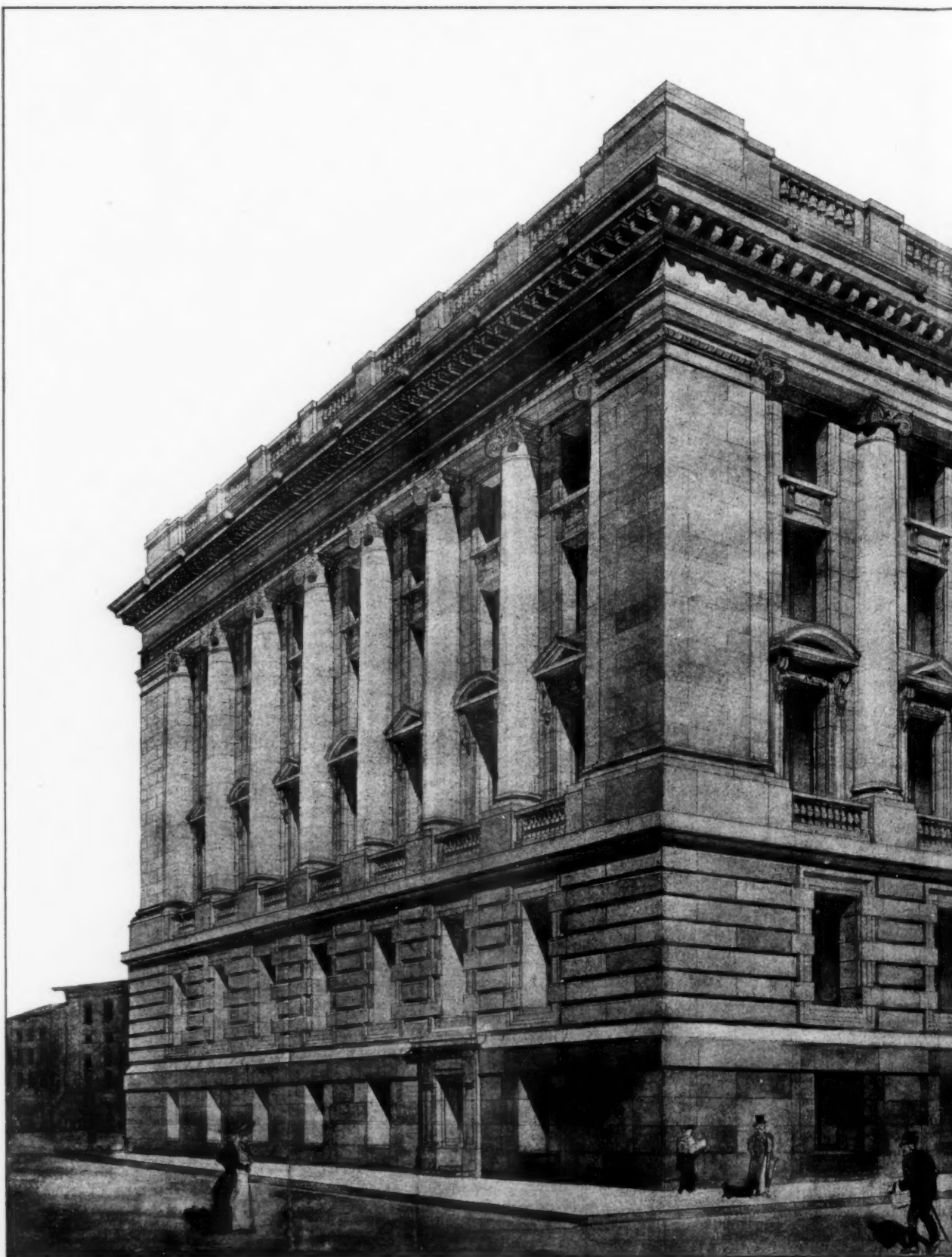


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Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.		" 1729
Faneuil Hall, Boston, Mass.		" 1741
and others.		

CHURCHES

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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.		

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Mappa House, Trenton, N. Y.		" 1809
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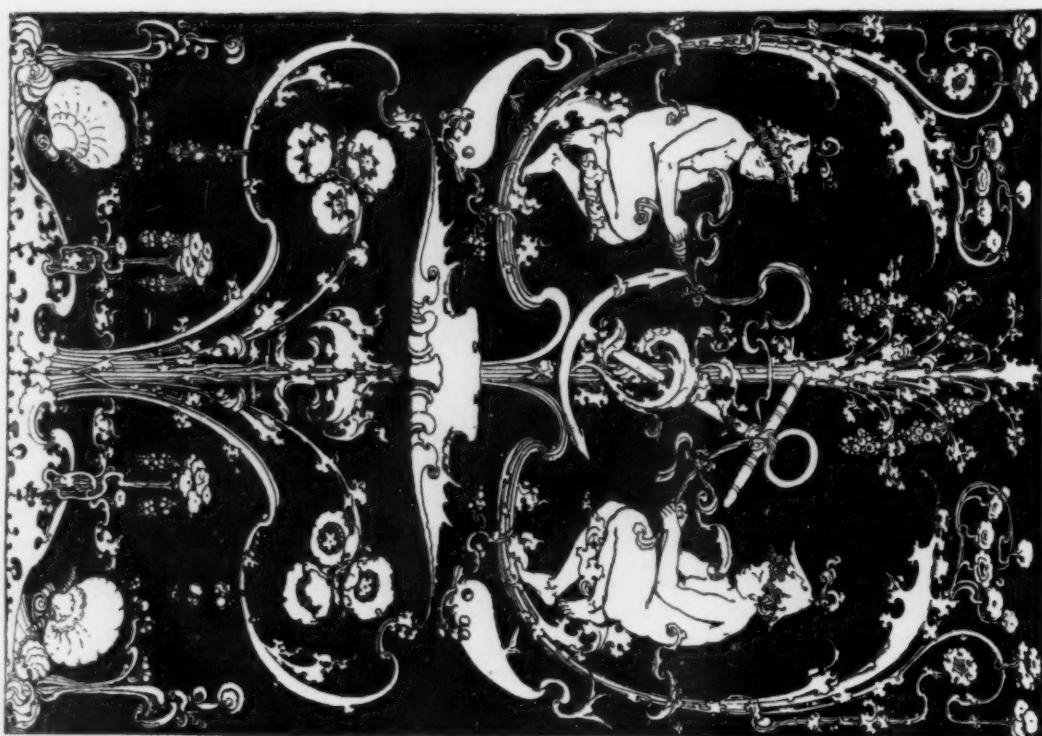
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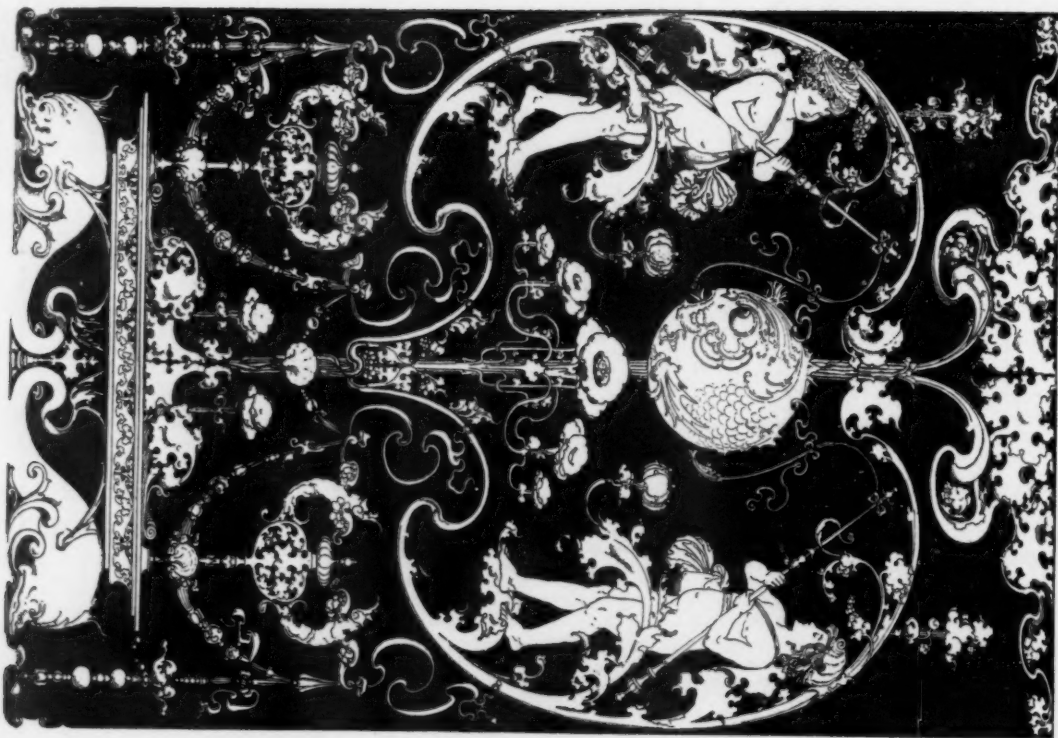
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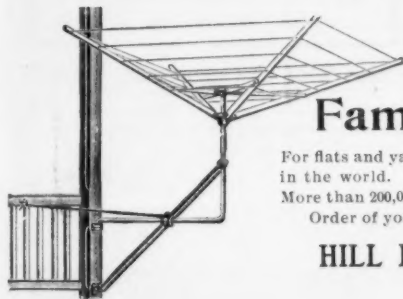
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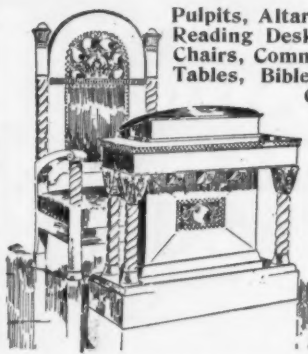


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FOR future references in connection with the works of this department the writer respectfully requests catalogues and discount prices from the advertisers of this journal. Miguel C. Palmer, chief engineer, Departamento Obras Publicas, Santa Clara, Cuba. 1367

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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.

Battle Creek, Mich.—Plans are already under way for the erection of new fireproof buildings, to take the place of the Kellogg Hospital and Sanatorium burned recently. Revised estimates place the loss on the buildings at \$400,000, with \$156,000 insurance.

Boston, Mass.—The will of George Buck, Putnam, Conn., gives the New England Christian Association \$10,000 outright for a new building for a home or headquarters. Nearly all the estate is given to the Christian Association, but there is a proviso that the association itself must raise \$15,000, to show good faith and interest.

Brockton, Mass.—A special committee of the Board of Trade has reported favorably upon a project for erecting a seven-story shoe factory in this city, the funds to be raised in part by popular subscription, the total cost estimated at \$250,000. The lot recommended by the committee is on Court St., near Montello St., and is 147' x 613'. It is proposed to form a "trust company" on the lines of organization which have been successful in other places in the construction of large buildings.

Chicago, Ill.—Plans have been drawn by L. Levy, civil engineer for Schwarzhild & Sulzberger Co., Ashland Ave. and 41st St., for a large glue house, which that company will build at its plant in the Union Stock Yards, at a cost of \$45,000. Specifications provide for all modern improvements and the firm desires to receive bids from the manufacturers of such machinery as is usually installed in plants of that nature.

Members of the Industrial Art League and of the Rabbinical Association are discussing a project to erect a \$30,000 building in connection with the Jewish Manual Training School on the West Side. Jenney & Mundie, New York Life Building, have made plans for a six-story factory building, 70' x 110', which the Theodore A. Kochs Co. will erect at the corner of Huron and Wells Sts.; cost, \$60,000.

It is said that unnamed persons have purchased the leasehold interest and building at 207 and 209 Wabash Ave., and that the purchasers will construct a ten-story fireproof building on the premises to cost in the neighborhood of \$400,000. The ground is owned by Mrs. Francis E. Curtiss.

Plans have been drawn by W. G. Krieg, 84 Washington St., for a three-story modern apartment building which E. H. Abbott will erect on Winthrop Ave., near Ainslie St., at a cost of \$20,000.

It is reported that the construction of a \$600,000 fireproof store and office building, at 145 to 153 State

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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

St., will be started this spring by Otto Young after plans by D. H. Burnham & Co.

The National Safe Deposit Co. will shortly let contracts for the construction of a \$3,000,000 bank building and office structure on the corner of Monroe and Dearborn Sts.

S. M. Seator, 225 La Salle St., has completed plans for a three-story apartment building which he will erect at Harvard Ave. and 73d St., at a cost of \$40,000.

Handy & Cady, 172 Washington St., have completed plans for a four-story apartment building, which will be erected at 51st St. and S. Park Ave. by P. J. Ryan; cost, \$80,000.

Plans have been drawn by Warren H. Milner, Stock Exchange Building, for a \$50,000 mill which James B. Clow & Sons, Franklin & Lake Sts., will erect on Western Ave. and 24th St.

Frost & Granger, The Temple, have been commissioned by Eldridge M. Fowler, of Detroit, to prepare plans for the construction of an eight-story building at 148 and 149 Michigan Ave. Structure will be 40' x 170', of mill construction, and will cost \$200,000.

A fund of \$50,000, representing one-third of the amount necessary for the completion of the Chicago Art Institute, has been secured, and work will soon be begun on the remaining wing of the structure, which has been 10 years in building. The addition will be in the form of a long corridor, which will connect the two wings of the present building, completing a hollow square. The new corridor is to be known as sculpture hall.

Plans have been prepared by Jenney & Mundie for the eleven-story building which A. S. Trude will erect at 38 Randolph St. adjacent to the Trude Building. It will be of steel and hollow tile construction and will cost \$100,000.

Bids are being received by Patton & Miller for the construction of the North Shore Congregational Church at Sheridan Road and Wilson Ave. It will be built of brick and stone and will cost \$45,000.

The A. H. Andrews Co. will enlarge its plant on Fisk St., extending from 21st to 22d Sts., plans for which are being prepared by Architects Jenney & Mundie. The extensions provide for a four-story factory fronting 276 feet on 22d St., with two wings of 175 feet each. They will be constructed of brick and stone and will cost \$100,000.

Chippewa Falls, Wis.—Andrew Carnegie offers \$20,000 for the erection of a library building.

Cincinnati, O.—A new cold storage and ice manufacturing plant will be erected here inside of a few months, and a deal has already been closed whereby the new company has purchased the real estate required. The building will be five stories high and will have a frontage of 137 feet and a depth of 200 feet. About \$300,000 will be invested in the plant, under the name of the Western Cold Storage & Ice Co.

A seven-story factory, 50' x 110', will be erected on Sycamore and 6th Sts. by the Graydon estate and occupied by Behring & Co., shoe manufacturers.

Cleveland, O.—Hodges & Hodges, 954 Rose Building, have drawn plans for a stone front apartment building for the National Trading Co., 509 Chamber of Commerce. It will be four stories high and will cost \$50,000.

Plans have been prepared by Hodges & Hodges, Rose Building, for a 32-suite apartment building for the National Trading Co. to cost \$50,000.

Colorado Springs, Col.—George Noble Todd, of Denver, has purchased property at Nevada and Platte Aves., and will build two apartment buildings, at a cost of \$100,000.

Reports state that a tract of 15 acres has been purchased by Hugh W. Fullerton, on which to erect a glass factory.

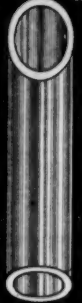
Davenport, Ia.—The Central Methodist Church has adopted plans by Clausen & Burrows, of this city, for the new building. It will be 80' x 140', common brick, slate roof, furnace or steam heat, etc.; cost, \$60,000. Contracts will be let about May 1.

Deadwood, S. D.—The Deadwood Hotel Co. will erect a modern hotel to cost \$100,000 for the superstructure and fittings. The foundation is in.

The Senate has passed the bill providing for the construction of a public building here, to cost, including the site, \$200,000.

Des Moines, Ia.—Hallett & Rawson, architects, have plans for a modern residence for George Kling to be erected at Ingersoll Ave. and Park Lane. It will cost about \$25,000.

Dover, Del.—The Pennsylvania Railroad is to build a branch line from Frankford, on the Delaware,



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(Advance Rumors Continued.)

Maryland & Virginia Branch, to Bethany Beach, a beautiful ocean resort about two miles below Ocean View. The new line will pass through Omar and Millville, a section that has become famous for quail and rabbit hunting. The primary object of the building of the road is to accommodate Southern Pennsylvania Baptists, who have represented to the railroad company that 2,000 cottages and hotels will be erected there. The denomination has already bought up several fine farms, which include about two miles of the ocean front. The company which will control the resort has been incorporated here as the Bethany Beach Association.

East St. Louis, Ill.—Plans have been drawn by A. B. Frankel for a two-story brick and stone store, office and lodge building, 50' x 225', for R. A. Richardson, to cost \$25,000. It will have gravel roof, steam heat, hard wood finish, gas and electric light, etc.

Fernando, Minn.—St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran congregation has had plans prepared by Charles E. Webster, architect, of Winthrop, for a brick church, 36' x 53'; cost, \$10,000. Contracts will be let about March 1. Henry Phoel, chairman building committee.

Floral Park, L. I., N. Y.—Horace Trumbauer, 1408 Land Title Building, Philadelphia, has made plans for a suburban residence, 60' x 120', to be erected here by William K. Vanderbilt, Jr.

Fort Meade, S. D.—It is reported that \$1,500,000 will be expended in new buildings at this place, in the event of the passage of the bill recently recommended by the Army Board.

Great Falls, Mont.—Great Falls district voted \$30,000 bonds for the erection of a new school-house.

Hutchinson, Minn.—The plans for the new Norwegian college provide for a building to cost \$50,000. E. S. Stebbins, of Minneapolis, architect.

Ithaca, N. Y.—A bill has been introduced into the Senate, appropriating \$200,000 for buildings for Cornell College of Agriculture. Such buildings are greatly needed. The site chosen is on the northern side of the campus not far from the residence of Ambassador Andrew D. White. Tentative plans have been drawn.

Jeannette, Pa.—The Pennsylvania Rubber Co. has secured 20 acres of land on which to erect a plant to cost \$40,000. The main building will be of brick and stone, four stories high, 300' x 500', and will cost \$100,000.

Louisville, Ky.—The plant of the Louisville Bolt & Iron Co. at 2d and L Sts. was destroyed by fire on February 18. Loss, \$100,000. It will be rebuilt at once.

Memphis, Tenn.—Chighizola & Harker, Randolph Building, have prepared plans for a five-story stone office-building for Napoleon Hill, to cost \$85,000. B. C. Alsop & Co., Randolph Building, have prepared drawings for 100 three to six room cottages for the South Memphis Land Co., for the use of employees of the Florence Pump Co.

Middlesboro, Ky.—Press reports state that the American Association (Limited), with headquarters here, will erect a large church on the site of the Quarter House Saloon.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Theodore Koerner has purchased a property at Cass and Martin Sts. on which he will erect a \$70,000 four-story apartment-house. The Wisconsin Bridge & Iron Works have plans for a brick and steel foundry to be erected for the Filer Stowell Co., to cost \$200,000.

Minneapolis, Minn.—It is stated that the Brooks-Griffiths Elevator Co. will rebuild its plant, which was destroyed by fire on February 14. The new

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

building will be of fireproof construction and will cost \$100,000.

The Minnesota Clay Co. will erect a plant at Coon Creek to cost \$100,000. The main building will be 80' x 124'.

It is reported that the west wing of the city hospital will be erected during the coming season. The matter is being seriously considered by the city officials. About \$80,000 will be expended if the building is erected.

New Britain, Conn.—Another new factory building will be erected this spring by Landers, Frary & Clark. The company has prepared plans for a brick structure on the lot on Winter St. owned by the company.

Newport, R. I.—The ground has been staked out on Aquidneck mill wharf for the new power station of the Old Colony R. R. Co.'s system. The new plant will entirely supplant the present station on the same property.

New Ulm, Minn.—The John Hauenstein Brewing Co. will enlarge the plant at a cost of \$75,000.

New York, N. Y.—Plans have been drawn by Geo. H. Griebel, 247 W. 125th St., for a six-story brick, stone and terra-cotta business building for Barnett Bros.; cost, \$350,000.

It is proposed to establish in this city a branch of the Catholic University of America, to be known as the department of pedagogy. It is hoped to begin this work next summer.

Plans have been filed at the Bureau of Buildings for an eleven-story brick office-building with store, to be built at the northeast corner of 12th St. and Broadway, by the National Realty Co., of 225 Fourth Ave. W. H. Birkshire is the architect. The estimated cost is placed at \$625,000.

Robert Taggart, Jr., the livery stable proprietor, has bought 789-801 Sixth Ave., and 103-105 W. 45th St. He owns 803 S 4th Ave. On the property, No. 799, is a one-story building, at Nos. 801 and 803, 2 four-story buildings, and at Nos. 103 and 105 W. 45th St., private dwelling-houses. It is said he may build a big stable on the premises.

Plans have been filed for a twelve-story brick hotel, to be erected at the corner of Broadway and 67th St., being 112.10 feet front by 161.9 deep. The Boulevard Realty Co., of 18 Morningside Ave., is the owner, and C. P. H. Gilbert, of 1123 Broadway, is the architect. Estimated cost, \$1,250,000.

Plans have been filed with the Bureau of Buildings, Manhattan, for a nine-story brick hotel to be built at 12 Fifth Ave., to cost \$150,000. M. Jusis, of 728 E. 149th St., is the owner, and L. Korn, of 37 Maiden Lane, the architect.

A. N. Allen, 571 Fifth Ave., has completed plans for a six-story brick and stone dwelling, 25' x 90', to be erected at 33 E. 89th St., for Mr. Sprague, care architect; cost, \$60,000.

Michael Bernstein, 111 Broadway, has made plans for a six-story modern tenement with stores, to be erected at 709 and 711 E. 6th St., for Steiner & Spielberger, 66 St. Mark's Pl.; cost, \$35,000.

Plans have been prepared for an eleven-story brick and stone store and loft building, to be erected at 726-730 Broadway, running through to 31-39 Lafayette Pl.; cost, \$1,000,000. W. E. Finn, 115 Broadway, owner.

Norfolk, Va.—The Hampton Roads Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co., a new corporation, which has been capitalized at \$2,000,000, reports that it has obtained a site for a new ship-building yard at Sewall's Point, near here. The new yard will cover an area of 100 acres, and the company has obtained 600 acres of land immediately adjoining it on which to erect homes for the workmen in the company's employ. The plant will be equipped with marine railways and the repair shops, molding rooms and machine shops will be of the most modern type

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(Advance Rumors Continued.)

and built of brick. The incorporators of the company include ex-Gov. Atkinson of Virginia; State Treasurer Peter Gilman of West Virginia; R. C. McCoy of Pittsburgh, and W. H. Anderson of Wheeling.

Orange City, Ia.—The plans of W. W. Beach, architect, of Sioux City, were adopted for the new court-house. Will be fireproof, of stone; cost, \$70,000.

Paterson, N. J.—Mrs. Mary Ryle has just given \$100,000 to the city to be used without condition, for a public library. The library building, with its contents, was burned in the great fire. Mrs. Ryle's gift and the insurance on the old library will enable the trustees to build a larger one than the one destroyed.

Perth Amboy, N. J.—The trustees of the free public library here have accepted a plot for the building, thus making sure of the gift of \$20,000 for a library building for Andrew Carnegie. He offered the money in May, 1901, and six sites have since been under consideration. The one accepted is in the centre of the city and measures 100' x 145'. It is given by Leonard and Adolph Lewisohn and James C. McCoy, and is valued at \$5,000. A committee has been appointed to secure at once plans and proposals for the erection of the building.

Peterboro, N. H.—This town has been given \$5,000 by Andrew Carnegie for the benefit of the town library.

Philadelphia, Pa.—William H. Allen will build 125 two-story houses and 16 three-story houses on the block bounded by 29th, 30th, Oxford and Jefferson Sts.; cost, \$225,000.

Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Building, has awarded the contract to Doyle & Doak for erecting a three-story brick and marble residence, 65' x 85', for J. B. McCall, president Pennsylvania Heat, Light & Power Co.; cost, \$45,000.

Application has been made by William H. Greenfield, Jr., George H. Huddell and William Tompkins for a charter for the Garrick Hotel and Restaurant Co. The new corporation proposes to erect in the near future a fine modern hotel at 106 10 S. 13th St. An option has been secured on the properties, two

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(Advance Rumors Continued.)

of which are at present occupied by the Garrick restaurant. An architect for the new building has not yet been selected, but it is said that the structure will be from eight to ten stories in height and thoroughly up-to-date in every particular.

William Steele & Sons are estimating on a five-story brick factory to be built at 2d St. and Indiana Ave. for William Scholes & Sons. The same firm of builders have plans from Architects James H. Windrim and J. A. Patterson for a large power-house to be erected for the Philadelphia Electric Co. at 26th and Christian Sts. It will be of brick, six stories in height and will measure 116' x 199'.

Frank R. Watson, architect, has drawn plans for alterations to the St. Anthony of Padua Parochial School, 2334 6 Carpenter St.

Oscar M. Steppacher has taken title to 148-50 N. 15th St., on which will be erected a modern shirt factory for Walter Steppacher & Bro. The building will be L-shape, 45 feet on 15th St. by 126 feet on Clarion St., with an extension on Shelnark St., 14' x 54' 9".

A new building for the Calvary Baptist Church will be erected at 7th St. and Snyder Ave. The plans which were prepared nearly a year ago by Architect J. F. Stuckert & Son, provide for a stone and brick structure, finished in hard wood, and handsomely equipped throughout.

D. Meehan has purchased from Thomas P. Twibill property at the corner of 50th St. and Baltimore Ave., on which he will erect a fine modern apartment-house. It will be a four-story brick structure in the Italian Renaissance style, and will measure 35' x 85'. On the first floor will be the parlors, dining-room, kitchens and a cafe. The upper stories will contain about 30 suites of rooms.

Plans will soon be drawn providing for a new building for the H. C. Harmer Republican Club, on Shackamaxon St., below Girard Ave. It will be a three-story brick building, 45' x 112'. On the first floor will be pool and billiard rooms and a bowling alley; on the second story a large auditorium and a stage, and on the third floor a fine gymnasium.

Pomona, Cal.—Andrew Carnegie has offered \$15,000 to this city for the establishment of a free library, with the condition that the city furnishes the site and supports the library.

Quakertown, Pa.—The Reading Railway has awarded to Cramp & Co., Philadelphia, contracts for the erection of a new passenger station and a large freight warehouse at this place. The new passenger station will be 25 feet wide and 97 feet long, with a projection on the track side of nine feet and on the west side and ends of seven feet. The exterior walls will be of Rockhill granite, trimmed with another shade of granite and Indiana limestone. In connection with this handsome passenger station a large and commodious modern freight-house will be erected. This structure will be 39 feet wide by 128 feet long, covered with a slag roof.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—Contract will be let at once for the erection of a \$100,000 mill at the Annie Laurie plant, after plans by Joseph Dedericks. Mr. Rader, manager.

San Francisco, Cal.—The Pacific Union Club has decided to buy the lot at the northeast corner of Port and Stockton Sts., directly opposite its present house, and to erect a new building, to cost \$250,000. The lot will cost \$242,500. The new building will be four stories high and will be devoted entirely to

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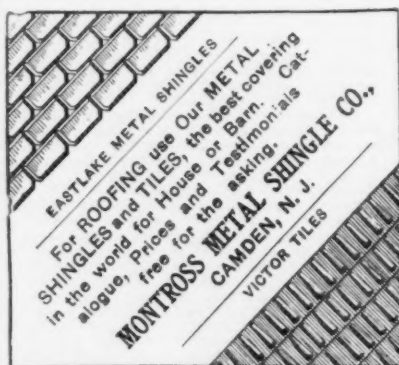
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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

club purposes. It overlooks Union Sq., and is an ideal location for a club.

Seattle, Wash.—A modern five-story brick hotel is to be erected at 4th Ave. and Yesler Way to cost \$35,000 by J. Cannon and H. McGinley. Donohoe & Donnellan, architects.

Spokane, Wash.—The Senate has passed the bill appropriating \$500,000 for the purchase of a site and erection of a public building here.

Springfield, Mass.—Elisha Morgan contemplates the erection of an addition to the Germona Building early in the coming spring. The addition will be seven stories, 43' x 85', and will provide additional factory space, which it is now expected will be utilized in part by the Brooks Bank Note Co. and the F. A. Bassette Printing and Publishing Co.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Board of Directors of the Lumbermen's Association of the South propose erecting a \$50,000 club-house at the World's Fair. Cal F. Drake, Austin, Tex., president.

Toledo, O.—The Jefferson Street Improvement Co. will build a five-story office-building on Jefferson St., at a cost of \$30,000.

Walla Walla, Wash.—The Walla Walla Club has plans for the erection of a club-house to cost \$22,000.



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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

Washington, D. C.—Henry Ives Cobb, 100 Washington St., Chicago, has prepared plans for the erection of the Illinois College of Languages, to be built on the campus of the American University in this city. The building is to be a classic structure of the Corinthian order; cost, approximately, \$350,000.

Professor Gilman, of the Carnegie Institution, says that no part of the \$10,000,000 or the income therefrom given by Mr. Carnegie will be used in the erection of buildings. The Carnegie Institution is merely to exist in Washington offices. There will be no instructors and no college buildings. Professor Gilman said: "If a scientist at any university reaches a point where he is unable to continue for lack of funds, we shall supply him with the money to complete his work. Washington will merely be headquarters, where trustees and officials hold their meetings."

Senator Deboe has introduced a bill establishing the University of the United States. It is intended to carry out the plan prepared by General Washington, and which has been before nearly every Congress during the past century. The grounds set aside by President Washington, and until recently occupied by the Naval Observatory, are to be used for the university. Bequests and gifts of money to the university are to be invested in Government bonds unless otherwise ordered by the donor.

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(Advance Rumors Continued.) Waterloo, Ia.—J. T. Burkett will prepare plans for a new building for the Waterloo Carriage Co.; cost, \$40,000. Waukegan, Ill.—Dr. Julius C. Hoffman, Room 401, 46 Van Buren St., Chicago, has practically closed a deal for the purchase of a tract or more than 100 acres near this place, upon which, it is said, a syndicate headed by him will erect a sanitarium, which will exceed \$150,000 in cost. Wooster, O.—It is announced that subscriptions have been received in excess of the amount necessary to secure the \$100,000 donated by Andrew Carnegie for the rebuilding of the Wooster University, recently destroyed by fire. The trustees will have \$350,000 at their disposal. APARTMENT-HOUSES. New York, N. Y.—<i>Riverside Drive</i>, cor. 97th St., nine-st'y & base, bk. & st. flat, 35' x 100' & 113', plastic slate roof; \$275,000; o., West Side Construction Co., 306 W. 94th St.; a., G. F. Pelham, 503 Fifth Ave. <i>Lexington Ave.</i>, cor. 49th St., nine-st'y bk. & st. flat, 51' 3" x 90' 5", asphalt & plastic slate roof; \$185,000; o., Gundlach & Koch, 204 E. 86th St.; a., John Hauser, 1961 Seventh Ave. <i>One Hundred and Thirty-fifth St.</i>, nr. Willow Ave., four-st'y bk. & st. flat, 50' x 87' 3"; \$28,000; o., Martin Tully, 734 E. 145th St.; a., Harry T. Howell, 138th St. & Brook Ave. FACTORIES. Chicago, Ill.—<i>Western Ave.</i>, nr. 23d St., three-st'y bk. & st. factory, 62' x 284'; \$50,000; o., W. D. Allen Mfg. Co.; a., Hill & Woltersdorf, Lafayette Building. HOTELS. New York, N. Y.—<i>Broadway</i>, cor. 67th St., twelve-st'y bk. & st. hotel, 112' x 161', terra-cotta roof; \$1,250,000; o., Boulevard Realty Co., 51 Wall St.; a., C. P. H. Gilbert, 1123 Broadway. <i>Fifth Ave.</i>, No. 12, nine-st'y bk. & st. hotel, 26' 3" x 96', bk. roof; \$150,000; o., Max Juster, 728 E. 149th St.; a., Louis Korn, 37 Maiden Lane. <i>Broadway</i>, nr. 95th St., nine-st'y bk. & st. hotel, 50' 4" x 107', plastic slate roof; \$230,000; o., Chas. J. Judson, 812 St. Nicholas Ave.; a., Ross & McNeill, 39 E. 42d St. HOUSES. Bolton, Mass.—<i>Newcastle Road</i>, No. 57, 21-st'y fr. dwell., 31' x 34', furnace; \$6,500; o., Mrs. Helen McDaniel, 11 Countess St.; a., G. E. Parsons, Tremont Building, Boston. Brooklyn, N. Y.—<i>Bay Twenty-ninth St.</i>, cor. Benson Ave., 2 two-st'y & attic fr. dwells., 27' x 40', shingle roofs, steam; \$12,000; o., W. H. Henning, Bay 11th St. & Croysey Ave. <i>E. Twenty-fourth St.</i>, nr. Avenue G, two-st'y fr. dwell., 28' x 40'; \$4,500; o., H. & B. Ditmas, 2415 Avenue G. <i>E. Seventh St.</i>, nr. Bath Ave., two-st'y fr. dwell., 22' 2" x 36' 8", shingle roof; \$4,200; o. & a., W. H. Fleming, Bay 11th St., nr. Croysey Ave. <i>Decatur St.</i>, nr. Howard Ave., 4 three-st'y bk. dwells., 18' x 59'; \$20,000; o., Otto Singer, 671 Mason St.; a., W. B. Willis, 17 Troutman St. <i>E. Fifteenth St.</i>, nr. Beverley Road, 2 two-st'y & cellar fr. dwells., 32' x 47', shingle roofs; \$10,000; o., W. R. Lusher, Beverley Road & E. 12th St. <i>Forty-first St.</i>, cor. Fort Hamilton Ave., three-st'y bk. store & dwell., 20' x 70', slag roof, steam; \$8,000; o., S. Wineberg, 644 President St.; a., H. Emslie, 675 President St.	(Houses Continued.) New York, N. Y.—<i>Union Ave.</i>, nr. 169th St., 9 three-st'y bk. dwells., 20' & 21' 11" x 55'; \$54,000; o., Nellie Leary, 1159 Stebbins Ave.; a., Rob't Glenn, 2908 Third Ave. <i>Prospect Ave.</i>, cor. Westchester Ave., two-st'y bk. store & dwell., 99' x 99'; addition, 5' x 38'; \$20,000; o., E. L. Phillips, 149th St. & 3d Ave. STABLES. Brooklyn, N. Y.—<i>Marion St.</i>, nr. Howard Ave., two-st'y bk. stable, 50' x 98', gravel roof; \$3,000; o., L. Curth, 214 Marion St.; a., C. Infanger, 2590 Atlantic Ave. <i>Parkway</i>, nr. Atlantic Ave., two-st'y bk. workshop & stable, 40' x 40', gravel roof; \$4,500; o., W. R. Crawford Bros., 85 Somers St.; a., B. Driesler, 1432 Flatbush Ave. <i>Driggs Ave.</i>, nr. Filmore Pl., three-st'y bk. stable, 21' x 60'; \$4,000; o., J. L. & R. T. Whalen, Grand St. & Driggs Ave.; a., H. Vollweiler, 483 Hart St. New York, N. Y.—<i>E. Seventy-sixth St.</i>, No. 416, two-st'y bk. stable, 25' x 97' 8", tar & gravel roof; \$8,000; o., Antonette Rabe, 442 E. 77th St.; a., Jas. J. F. Gavigan, 1123 Broadway. <i>W. Twenty-ninth St.</i>, No. 217, six-st'y bk. stable & storage house, 23' x 96'; \$20,000; o. & b., John Maher & Son, 122 W. 34th St.; a., J. E. Kerby, 722 Tremont Ave. <i>E. Twenty-fourth St.</i>, Nos. 419-423, three-st'y bk. & st. stable, 75' x 88', gravel roof; \$30,000; o., Rehm & Evers, 47-49 Monroe St.; a., William Kurtzer, Bowery & Spring St.; m'n, Andrew Brose, 1 Madison Ave.; o., Eugene Schulz, 213 W. 80th St. STORES. Brooklyn, N. Y.—<i>Third Ave.</i>, nr. 52d St., one-st'y bk. store, 25' x 90'; \$3,500; o., D. Meyer, 1112 Third Ave.; a., H. Hohlman, 198 Fifty-third St. New York, N. Y.—<i>Broadway</i>, cor. 12th St., eleven-st'y bk. & st. lots & stores, 42' & 153' x 153', gravel roof; \$625,000; o., National Realty Co., 225 Fourth Ave.; a., Wm. H. Birkmire, 396 Broadway; b., John H. Parker, 225 Fourth Ave. TENEMENT-HOUSES. New York, N. Y.—<i>Westchester Ave.</i>, nr. 162d St., five-st'y bk. tenement, 66' x 76'; \$40,000; o., Abraham Jungman, 106 Beach St. <i>Avenue C</i>, Nos. 64-66, six-st'y bk. tenement & stores, 48' x 70'; \$40,000; o., John Katzman, 61 E. 102d St.; a., Sass & Smallheiser, 23 Park Row. <i>E. Seventh St.</i>, Nos. 219-221, six-st'y bk. tenements & stores, 44' x 94' 6"; \$40,000; o., Max Gold, 37 W. 118th St.; a., Horenburger & Straub, 122 Bowery. <i>Union Ave.</i>, cor. 168th St., five-st'y bk. tenement, 28' x 86'; \$25,000; o., Minnie Bonagur, 971 Home St.; a., Vincent Bonagur. THEATRES AND HALLS. New York, N. Y.—<i>One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St.</i>, nr. St. Nicholas Ave., three-st'y bk. theatre, 75' x 151', concrete & plastic slate roof; \$200,000; o., West End Amusement Co., 217 W. 125th St.; a., Neville & Bagge, 217 W. 125th St. <i>Bowery</i>, Nos. 291-293, three-st'y bk. theatre, 48' x 265', asphalt roof; \$150,000; o., Baum, Binder & Stimmel, 111 Broadway; & 7-9 Second Ave.; a., M. Bernstein, 111 Broadway. WAREHOUSES. New York, N. Y.—<i>Jones St.</i>, Nos. 8-12, six-st'y bk. & st. warehouse, 75' x 100', composition roof; \$90,	(Warehouses Continued.) 000; o., James Stanton, 41 W. 24th St.; a., Fred'k C. Zobel, 41 W. 24th St. COMPETITIONS. JAIL. [At Martinez, Cal.] The Board of Supervisors will receive plans until March 17 for a county jail, cost not to exceed \$35,000. 1367 PROPOSALS. HIGH SCHOOL. [At Sanford, Fla.] Bids will be received by the Board of Trustees until March 17 for erecting a high school, according to plans prepared by W. B. Talley, of Savannah, Ga. 1367 COURT-HOUSE. [At Elk Point, S. D.] Bids are wanted March 17 for erecting a court-house at Elk Point. P. HERRITY, Chmn. Bd. Co Comrs. 1367 SEWER. [At Sac City, Ia.] The incorporated city of Sac City, Ia., will receive sealed bids until March 24th, 1902, for the construction of a sanitary sewer. Plans, specifications and proposal blanks are on file with Dr. T. B. Mansfield, chairman sewer committee, Sac City, Ia., and the Engineer, A. Marston, Ames, Ia. 1368 COURT-HOUSE. [At Parker, S. D.] Bids are wanted March 25 for erecting a court-house; also same date for plumbing and heating the same. Address, the Co. Aud. 1368 ADDITION TO WAREHOUSE. [At Hayward Boarding School, Wis.] Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C. Sealed proposals addressed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., will be received at this office until March 25, 1902, for furnishing and delivering the necessary materials and labor to construct and complete at the Hayward Boarding School, Wis., an addition to the brick warehouse in strict accordance with the plans and specifications and instructions to bidders. For further information apply to this office, or to the U. S. Indian Agent, La Pointe Agency, Ashland, Wis. W. A. JONES, commissioner. 1368 DORMITORY AND WATER AND SEWER SYSTEMS. [At Crow Agency, Mont.] Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C. Sealed proposals addressed to the commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., will be received at this office until March 31, 1902, for furnishing and delivering the necessary materials and labor required in the construction and completion of a brick or stone dormitory, and water and sewer systems at Pryor Creek, Crow Agency, Mont., in strict accordance with plans and specifications, and instructions to bidders. For additional information apply to this office, or to J. E. Edwards, U. S. Indian agent, Crow Agency, Mont. W. A. JONES, commissioner. 1369

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PROPOSALS.	PROPOSALS.	PROPOSALS.
CEMENT AND STONE. [At Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y., and Ft. Hancock, N. J.] U. S. Engineer Office, Army Building, New York, N. Y. Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering cement and broken stone at Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y. and Ft. Hancock, N. J., will be received here until March 31, 1902. Information on application. W. L. MARSHALL, major, engineers. 1369	ing a heating plant, elevator and complete system of cells in said building. C. W. BELL, county clerk. 1367 COURT-HOUSE. [At Sibley, Ia.] C. W. Thomas, county auditor, will receive bids until March 20 for the erection of a court-house, from plans by Kinney & Detweiler, architects, of Austin, Minn. 1367	plans by Buechner & Jacobson, architects, of St. Paul. 1367 OFFICERS' QUARTERS. [At Fort Adams, R. I.] Office Constructing Quartermaster, 209 Thames St., Newport, R. I. Sealed proposals will be received here until March 26, 1902, for constructing, plumbing, heating and wiring 2 single sets frame officers' quarters, Fort Adams, R. I. Information furnished on application. THOMAS H. SLAVENS, Q. M. 1368
BUILDING, PLUMBING, HEATING, ETC. [At Fort Riley, Kan.] Fort Riley, Kan. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until March 20, 1902, for constructing the following buildings, including plumbing, heating and electric wiring: One artillery barracks and one double cavalry barracks at Fort Riley, Kan. Full information and blank forms of proposal furnished upon application to this office. Plans and specifications may be seen here, also in office of depot quartermaster at Chicago, St. Louis and Omaha. CAPT. G. O. CRESS, constructing quartermaster. 1367	SCHOOL-HOUSE. [At Cokato, Minn.] The undersigned hereby gives notice that sealed proposals for the erection of a school-house at Cokato, Minn., including all labor and material will be received by A. Hammarsten, clerk school board, until the 21st day of March, 1902. Plans and specifications, prepared by Fremont D. Orff, architect, of Minneapolis, Minn., may be seen at the office of A. Hammarsten, clerk, on and after March 5, 1902, and may also be seen on application to the architect. (Signed) A. HAMMARSTEN, clerk. 1367	PIPE. [At Batesville, Ind.] Sealed bids are wanted until March 24 by the town clerk for furnishing and laying approximately 1½ miles of 4-inch and 6-inch pipe, including hydrants and valves. Plans and specifications on file in the office of Sturtevant & Todd, 1208 Fisher Building, Chicago. 1368
JAIL. [At Los Angeles, Cal.] Sealed bids are wanted until March 18, 1902, for the erection of a jail; also for furnishing and install-	COURT-HOUSE. [At Sisseton, S. D.] H. A. Metcalf, county auditor, will receive bids until March 18 for the erection of a court-house, on	COURT-HOUSE. [At Russell, Kan.] Ira S. Fleck, county clerk, has plans and will receive bids until March 12 for the erection of a court-house, from plans by George A. Berlinghof, architect, Beatrice, Neb. 1367