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WE will call to the attention of subscribers to our International Edition that the current issue is, for the present at least, the last one that will be sent out in the familiar form it has borne for so many years. We shrink when we picture to ourselves the number of times that during the coming weeks we must give special explanation to subscribers who have happened not to observe our repeated warnings and so find themselves obliged to demand an explanation of the apparent substitution of the copies of the Regular Edition for the International Edition to which they have subscribed.

MR. EDWARD ATKINSON corrects our account of the fire in the Park Avenue Hotel, in New York, and sends us a copy of the extremely interesting report of it which he made after personal examination and inquiry. It seems that the heat from the burning armory, one hundred and ten feet away, did not even crack a single window on the side of the hotel exposed to it. Two men in the hotel opened a window, and sparks from the armory blew in, and set fire to the curtains; but the window was closed again, and the blazing curtains extinguished, without any communication of the fire to other rooms; and it seems most probable that the fire in the hotel was simply simultaneous with that in the armory. Possibly a spark from the armory may have floated into the elevator-shaft, but a dry bearing in the elevator-machine at the foot of the shaft, or a short-circuited electric-wire, would fully account for all the phenomena. However it may have been kindled, it is certain that the fire began in a brick elevator-shaft, at the bottom of which was an hydraulic motor. The motor chamber was sheathed with wood, but the walls of the shaft above the basement showed only the bare brickwork. There were, however, windows in the shaft, on every floor but two, looking into the courtyard, and a wooden platform spanned the shaft at every window, to facilitate washing the glass. On the side toward the hall there were the usual wooden elevator-doors, with glass in the upper panels. The platforms in the shaft were more or less burned, the upper ones more than the lower, showing that the fire gathered intensity as it ascended. There seems to have been no skylight at the top of the shaft, to draw the flames inward and upward, and the wooden platforms acted as deflectors, throwing the fire against the windows in the shaft, and the panes of glass in the elevator-doors, all of which were broken. It is a most significant circumstance that, except the breaking of these windows, and the burning of the platforms, hardly any injury was done to the building, the sad loss of life having been due almost wholly to the smoke. The fire grew more intense as it proceeded upward, and the highest flight of stairs, which was principally of wood, and was very near the shaft, was destroyed. The

other stairs, which were of iron, were uninjured, and not a single door from the hall to the rooms was burned through; yet the smoke which came into the rooms through the crevices, and, in some cases, through the open transoms, was sufficiently dense to suffocate their inmates, and, in the hall itself, it was, of course, impossible to live. As the building is constructed almost entirely of iron and masonry, with brick partitions and floor-arches, the smoke which proved fatal to so many persons came mainly from the burning of the carpets and furniture, and the flames from the elevator-shaft, which was practically a blast-furnace, one hundred and thirty feet high, were so intensified as to burn very rapidly whatever they could reach. In this way a book-case, filled with books, standing in the corridor of the upper story, was so completely and quickly destroyed that not a trace was left, even of the books; and in the story below, the furrings and laths on the walls, which were furred and plastered on wooden laths, in the old-fashioned manner, were consumed, down to the brickwork. In the other stories, the fire seems to have fed mostly on the varnish of the woodwork, and the carpets, with their cotton linings. The resistance of the painted wooden doors of the rooms, even in the upper stories, to heat so concentrated is remarkable, but they were all set on the room side of the thick brick partition wall, and, consequently, were deeply recessed, and this is not the first time that it has been observed that a quantity of air, imprisoned, so to speak, in a recess, and thus prevented from circulating, is a very effective shield against fire. If the doors had been covered with metal, and the transoms glazed with wire-glass, the occupants of the rooms might, with full confidence, have closed the transoms, and put their heads out of the windows, to get fresh air to breathe until the fire in the hall should be extinguished; but it is not wonderful that with nothing but unprotected wood and thin glass between them and the flames which they could see through the transoms, some of the guests should have lost their presence of mind. The moral of the whole sad story, like that of so many similar ones, is that, however fireproof a building may be, the people in it may at any time be suffocated by smoke from burning curtains, carpets, furniture or varnished woodwork; and that these must be eliminated so far as possible from halls and open places in hotels, or, at least, protected by sprinklers.

A LETTER to the Boston *Transcript* on methods of building for protection against fire, while excellent in intention, contains so many mistakes and misapprehensions as to deprive it of much of the influence that it ought to have. The writer after saying that the Park Avenue Hotel in New York was "totally destroyed," because it was "not properly constructed, every air-space being open for the spread of fire and smoke from the cellar to the roof, and no protection whatever to the elevators," goes on to argue that buildings should be "divided and subdivided," to "prevent the instant spread of flames and smoke, now possible throughout the entire structure," and that fireproof shutters should be applied to outside windows. In confirmation of the value of these precautions, the writer quotes the example of Paris, where the compartment system has been in use, he tells us, "for many years."

AS a matter of fact, the Park Avenue Hotel, which the writer holds up as a warning, was perhaps the most perfect example in this country of the application of the compartment system. Not only were all the floors of iron and brick, but nearly all the partitions between the rooms and halls, and between the rooms themselves, consisted of brick walls, and the elevators and two of the stairways were enclosed in brick walls, and the consequence of this solidity of construction was that the fire which caused the death of several people in it, instead of "totally destroying" the building, did very little injury to it. Mr. Edward Atkinson's report of the fire says that "no exterior damage was done," not a single pane of glass on the street-fronts was even cracked, the stairways were uninjured, except the topmost flight of one of them, and the fire, if we understand the report, did not make its way into any of the rooms, being confined entirely to the main hall; and the deplorable loss of life was due entirely to the smoke, which filled the hall and stairways so that they could not be used, and

penetrated into the rooms, through the crevices around the doors and transoms, in such volumes as to suffocate people who were as safe from actual burning as if they had been a mile away. The *Transcript* correspondent, like so many other newspaper writers, is also in error in speaking of the "compartment system" of building as being particularly well understood and practised in Paris. While dwellings in Paris are usually divided by partitions of masonry, and floors are filled-in with plaster rubbish, the great stores there are striking examples of the lack of the precautions which our architects and fire-engineers consider necessary. In similar stores in London real subdivision is practised, and the shopper at any of the great department-stores on Regent Street or Oxford Street is sent through an endless succession of narrow doors in heavy brick walls, or through tunnels under the streets, to find what he wants. Most Americans, comparing the insignificant appearance of these strings of little rooms with the splendors of Siegel & Cooper's, or Macy's or Wanamaker's stores, imagine that the English are too penurious to pull down a whole row of old houses to build in their place an imposing establishment, and, therefore, content themselves with cutting little holes between the old buildings, and utilizing them without further alteration; but, whatever may be the origin of the English system, it offers great security. In Paris, on the contrary, vast spaces, open to the roof, and filled with combustible goods hung, piled and spread wherever there is a place for them, are as common as they are in New York, while automatic-sprinklers and similar appliances used in such places in this country are practically unknown. The French are habitually careful, and it is through this circumstance, much more than on account of their superior skill in construction, that great conflagrations are rare, not only in Paris, but on the Continent generally. It is probable that the habit of caution in regard to fire, which is carried so far that, in the forests belonging to the city of Heidelberg, it is forbidden even to throw a bit of paper on the ground, and much more to light a match, originates in neighborhood liability of every house-owner or tenant for damage from fire spreading from his premises to others, which is almost universal on the Continent. A man who has to pay for the actions of a fire originating on his premises, exactly as if it were a pet dog which he allowed to get out and bite his neighbors, finds it for his interest to keep his fires and his vicious dogs within bounds; and, insensibly, the habitual construction in France, Italy, Spain, Austria and Germany has become one adapted to confining fire to the room in which it originates. In the simple precautions by which this end is attained the Continental builders of dwelling-houses have become more and more expert, and, as it seems to us, a similar system would, in time, lead to the same result here.

THE operations on the New York Rapid Transit tunnel have been unfortunate in their results. Within a few weeks after the terrible explosion of dynamite which nearly destroyed the Murray Hill Hotel, the sides of the excavation in Park Avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Streets, which was supposed to be in solid rock, and was therefore not braced, suddenly gave way, allowing the soil to escape from beneath the foundations of several of the neighboring houses, letting the front walls of three of them fall. Unfortunate as the accident was, it seems to have been one of the casualties which could not have been foreseen. The whole neighboring region is a mass of rock, a sort of "bastard granite," as the contractors call it, slightly stratified. The stone is hard, and generally sound, and is constantly used for foundation work in the upper part of the city, so that, although the tunnel excavation was about forty feet lower than the cellar floors of the houses, anything like a "slip" would seem extremely improbable, if not impossible. As it proved, however, some unfavorable dip of the stratification, or, possibly, some water-bearing seam, favored a movement in just the direction in which it could do the most damage.

SO far as can be judged from the daily papers, there seems to be a little doubt whether the St. Louis Exposition will really be held next year. The disastrous financial failure of the Buffalo Exposition, followed by the disappointments of that at Charleston, have discouraged some, at least, of the St. Louis people, and it is argued, not without reason, that a postponement for a year would not only make it possible to organize the affair more carefully, but would give the public a chance to recover a little of its appetite for international shows, which

now seems to be suffering from surfeit. Whenever the Exposition is finally opened, the Municipal Art Exhibit is likely to be one of the most interesting things in it to architects and engineers; and we may as well remark here that it is to be hoped that architects and engineers who want to see it will be enabled in some way to find it. As our readers remember, a splendid display of American municipal engineering work was made by the city of Boston at the Paris Exposition of 1900, but, perhaps because it did not fit accurately into any one of the official divisions of the exhibition, it was almost impossible to find it. As municipal art is neither a fine-art, like painting and sculpture, nor a branch of engineering, like sewers and tramways, nor a form of education or of public charity, it has no definite place in the usual scheme of exposition classification, and must be made conspicuous in its own way.

AS laid out by Mr. Albert Kelsey, who is, apparently, entitled to the honor of having first prepared the definite plan, the Municipal Art Exhibit is to occupy a circular space, surrounded by a boulevard, planted with trees in the most approved manner. On a square adjoining the boulevard is the railway station, and from this a paved street extends in a straight line to the "plaza," which occupies the centre of the model town. Around the plaza are arranged the court-house, town-hall and post-office. From the plaza radiate other streets, and special districts are set apart for "amusement" and "educational" centres, furnished with model theatres, school-houses and libraries. Possibly a model tenement-house may be shown; and it is likely that some of the accessory services of the Exposition, such as a hospital and fire-station, will form a part of the model city. In the way of detail, it is proposed to show different street sections, systems of sewerage, lighting and the other municipal services on the perfection of which the comfort of dwellers in cities so greatly depends; while as much as possible will be done to bring together beautiful suggestions in design, grouping and arrangement, not only of buildings, but of fountains, monuments, bridges, park planting, lamps and so on. It is hoped that a Congress of Public Art, like those of Brussels and Paris, and the one to be held this spring at Turin, may be called at St. Louis, and, if this is done, the Model City will form the most interesting exhibit yet shown on such an occasion.

AN idea of the great advance which has been made in artistic street-designing in Germany may be derived from the plan of the new suburb of Elberfeld, made by the city engineer of Elberfeld, in consultation with the city engineer of Cologne, and published in the *Deutsche Bauzeitung*. It seems that a majority of the proprietors of a tract of suburban land, by applying to the city authorities, may have a plan made for developing it, which will be carried out if they desire it. In this case, the owner of a hilly tract, southwest of Elberfeld, determined upon improving it, and employed private talent to make a plan, which, it is needless to say, showed the territory divided by straight streets, at right angles with each other. Luckily, they found reason to be dissatisfied with this scheme before they attempted to carry it out, and applied to the city engineer, who set himself at work to devise a plan with street-lines not only more "characteristic," as the Germans say, but better suited to the irregularities of the natural surface. Our American city engineers, whose principle usually is to lay out their streets first with a ruler, and then make the ground conform to them, will probably be shocked to learn that Herr Voss's plan, covering a tract of two hundred and twenty-five acres, has not a straight street or a right angle in it, except where a single highway, already existing, is utilized as a part of the new system. Naturally, the house-lots, the proposed boundaries of which are given on the plan, vary in depth, but the variation is not excessive. Three pretty little parks of indescribable shape are introduced, at nearly equal distances apart. Notwithstanding the irregularity of the ground, the variation in height between different portions being nearly five hundred feet, only one street has so steep a slope as one in twelve, most of them being much less, while the natural surface is very little disturbed. Not only are the streets, as might be supposed, highly "characteristic," but we find that an attempt has been made to lay them out in "soft curves," an expression which, we are sure, is wholly lacking in the vocabulary of American city engineers' offices; and it is interesting to note that the steeper ascents are intentionally curved in plan, "in order to conceal the steepness from the eye."

THE EMPEROR'S SUMMER PALACE.

As an introduction or, rather, as a foil to some account of a visit to Shanghai by Prof. Edward S. Morse which we are about to publish, which account deals with the simpler forms of domestic life and domestic architecture—somewhat after the manner of his "*Japanese Homes*"—we have thought well to introduce here translated extracts from the "*Journal d'un Interprète en Chine*" which appeared at greater length in one of the recent "*Reports*" of the Smithsonian Institution.

The writer, the Comte de Herisson, was not only the interpreter but the private secretary of General Montauban, the commander of the French contingent, and, though a very young officer, shows himself to have been a keen and intelligent observer, adroit in analysis and skilful in synthesis.

The sacking of the summer palace occurred October 8, 1860, and the burning of it was ordered by Lord Elgin on the eighteenth of the same month, after the Europeans had come to full knowledge of the atrocious way in which their diplomatic representatives had been tortured, mutilated and murdered.—Eds.

THE next day the march was resumed at dawn, and the ground became more and more difficult. Finally a long halt was made by the army at a distance of little over a mile from the northeast corner of Peking. A few minutes later an orderly arrived from General Grant to inform the French Commander that, according to spies, the Tartar army had retired to Yuenmingyuen, the magnificent imperial residence, for the probable purpose of protecting the Emperor, who was thought to be still in this, his autumn palace. Yuenmingyuen is in fact the autumn palace, which all Europeans call—I cannot imagine why—the summer palace. General Grant announced that he was going to visit it, and begged his comrade to accompany him. Montauban, interrupting the conversation held with Lord Elgin, gave the necessary orders, and the march was resumed past Haitien, an unimportant town, where the palace in question is situated, which I, like the rest of the world, shall call, if you please, the summer palace.

The guide who accompanied Grant's orderly told us that the palace was about two miles off; but, these two miles being very much like the "short half hour" of our French peasants, we marched for two hours and did not reach the place. At last, after having made a dozen times the two miles announced by our guide, the French army arrived at Haitien just as the day began to wane.

Just as Versailles is an appendage of the palace of the great king, so Haitien is an annex to the palace of Yuenmingyuen. A broad street, flagged with granite, leads directly to the palace, crossing, 600 feet before reaching it, a monumental bridge thrown over the canal. It is then transformed into an avenue of venerable trees, bordered by houses inhabited by the mandarins of the Court when the Son of Heaven deigns to show himself on earth in his summer palace.

The first companies to arrive halted in front of the palace, and soon the whole army was massed on the grand open square, which served as the court of honor, and which had very nearly the dimensions of the Place d'Armes at Versailles, but with the additional advantage of possessing splendid shade-trees.

Before us rose the hermetically closed walls surrounding the palace, and stretching on either side beyond our vision. . . .

The great gate was opened, the first court was occupied by the Collineau Brigade, and for greater security the gates which opened into the interior of the palace were barricaded without and guarded.

The capture of the palace had cost us the wounds of M. de Pina and M. Vivenot, as well as those of two marines, one sheep, and the general's walking-stick.

The next morning the gates were unfastened and opened. All within was silent and deserted. General de Montauban penetrated into the palace accompanied by Generals Jamin and Collineau and Colonel Schmitz. I had the honor to follow these four officers.

The generals, from a feeling of delicacy, easy to comprehend, had wished that the first visit might be made in the presence of a delegation of English officers, whose troops were marching with us. None of these officers knew what had become of their general-in-chief and the army, and cannon were fired every five minutes for an hour on the great square, to indicate to our allies the place where we could be found.

We five Frenchmen were joined by Brigadier Pattle, Major Sley, of the Queen's Dragoons, and Colonel Fowley, and were preceded by a company of marines.

To depict all the splendors before our astonished eyes, I should need to dissolve specimens of all known precious stones in liquid gold for ink, and to dip into it a diamond pen tipped with the fantasies of an Oriental poet.

What struck me at first was this: Although built in a pure and elegant Chinese style, the summer palace furnished in its arrangement, its architecture, and even in certain of its details, singular reminiscences of the palace at Versailles, modified by the peculiarities of all Chinese constructions, which are never more than one story in height, having only a ground-floor, without attics or mansard windows, with nothing to separate the roof from the rooms on the ground-floor. This distant resemblance is not inexplicable.

The Jesuits, who played so important a part in China, who gave to it veritable Richelieus and Mazarins; the Jesuits, who remained in high honor as semi-sovereigns at Peking until 1773, when their order was suppressed by Clement XIV; the Jesuits, as clever in administration as they are great in mathematics, who had in their order men having all talents and knowing all sciences, were in some sort the

architects of the summer palace and the designers of the beautiful gardens.

At that epoch Louis XIV had sunk so many millions in Versailles that when he received detailed bills he ordered them to be paid and burned, hoping to conceal from posterity as well as from himself his royal folly. The echo of these splendors created by the Grand Monarch reverberated from country to country, transmitted by word of mouth throughout the world, and finally reached the ears of the Emperor of China.

The Son of Heaven found it strange and inappropriate that there should be on the earth a king who took the sacred emblem of the sun and who allowed himself treasures which he, the true Son of Heaven, had not secured. And what sort of a king? A mere kinglet, a man who governed a paltry handful of human beings, 25,000,000 souls, who was consequently only one-thirteenth of his own importance. And in this way, strange as the thing appears, Versailles gave birth, in some measure, on another continent, to the richness and magnificence of Yuenmingyuen. The palace was a long time in construction, and the Jesuits were succeeded by other missionaries, as artistic as themselves, who had but to embellish the original plans. But this is history enough; let us proceed.

At the end of the first court arose on three granite steps an immense hall, its naked walls unornamented save by a few inscriptions, and having no furniture but high-backed wooden benches. It was here that his subjects awaited the honor of approaching His Majesty. Behind the hall on the same level stretches a second court, which separates it from the audience-chamber; this court is furnished with vases of old porcelain, four or five feet high, which serve to hold a quantity of little trees, each queerer than the other. . . . Take, for example, an oak. It is 200 years old; it does not resemble a young tree; on the contrary, it is an exact photographic reduction of a huge and venerable oak of the forest, but it is only three feet high. It is a perfect dwarf, and by the side of it is a group of six trees of different species, growing a few inches apart, in a single vase, which are united at the height of three feet into a single trunk, which branches out a little higher, producing leaves impossible to classify—and, observe, the Chinese are not acquainted with grafting. These tricks are reproduced in all the large pots in varying forms. Generations of learned men have devoted their lives to the study of processes for cultivating these vegetable monstrosities, and presently, continuing our visit, we shall find on the shelves of ancient libraries the results of their studies, in well-labelled volumes.

We only gave a passing attention to the extravagant contents of these porcelain vases, of which the smallest would be worth 100,000 francs in Druot's auction-rooms, and we went straight into the first audience-room, which opened before us.

This hall forms one side of a quadrangle of buildings, in the midst of which is a garden and fountains; to the right and to the left are two other halls of audience and of ceremonies, and at the far end of the quadrangle the throne-room.

In the three halls first traversed we found most extraordinary treasures. We must bear in mind that the Emperor preserved in these palaces—transformed into a museum, or, rather, into a warehouse of riches—the most exquisite products of many generations of 400,000,000 human beings, of which he is the demigod, as well as all the tributes paid him by foreign nations, all the presents which fear or admiration had drawn from the great as well as the humble, all which had been confiscated from his rebellious subjects. We must bear in mind that in this immense Empire not a superior work of art was produced which did not naturally drift toward the Emperor, and not a treasure was discovered that did not fall into his hands of its own accord.

Here were gathered all the wealth in precious stones and fine fabrics presented by tributary princes, and all that the kings and emperors of Europe had sent to Hien-Fong and his predecessors, all the bric-à-brac and curiosities, as well as all the goods which the simple-minded merchant, wishing to obtain rights in a port, subtracted from his cargo to propitiate the Sovereign. Everything was preserved with care and equally honored, from a cloth of gold ornamented with pearls, which had come, perhaps, from the Sublime Porte, up to a doll that cried "papa" and "mamma," which a Marseilles captain had taken from his little daughter at Christmas and carried to China to "grease the palm" of the chief mandarin.

This multitude of treasures had overflowed the private apartments of the Sovereign and his wives and spread itself into these immense cathedral halls. The spectacle was at once extraordinary and dazzling—dazzling from the richness of the articles, extraordinary from their number and variety.

At length we reached the throne-room, placed on a platform approached by seven steps of beautiful granite polished like a mirror. It is completely separated from surrounding buildings. Its raised roof, extending at least three feet beyond the granite steps, is supported by two rows of ironwood columns, most artistically engraved and resembles those bamboos or engraved ivories which we in Europe use for tobacco-jars or match-boxes, but swollen to gigantic proportions. No two pillars were alike, and the scenes which were engraved in spirals around their shafts, as on the column in the Place Vendôme, were borrowed in part from national history, in part from legends, in part from celebrated romances and mythology.

The one against which I leaned, the only one of which I have a distinct recollection, pictured the life of the god of wine, whose skull is as high as the rest of his body. He is travelling, peacefully seated upon a buffalo, with a curved stick in his hand, and before reaching

the top of the pillar he must pass precipices, enchanting landscapes and caverns where monsters lie in wait, and finally go under a triumphal arch surrounded by pretty women. It is a lively sort of a journey for the good deity and a symbol of the imaginary voyages which his followers make after too copious libations in his honor.

On the shafts of these columns all the surface of the wood not removed by chisels is covered with lacquer of dazzling colors; on the capitals the imperial dragon twists and rolls himself into all possible shapes, holding in his claws escutcheons covered with mottoes.

From these columns, where our gaze has been agreeably arrested, it ascends to the roof, and there it meets a magnificent spectacle. The roof is covered with those shining yellow tiles made in the little village where we spent last night, the ridges and the eaves being of green tiles as brilliant as the yellow ones, producing an elegant and majestic combination of colors. At the four lower angles of the roof immense dragons of green *faience* are crouching, inestimable products of the city of Hangtchoufou; the enormous beasts appear to be climbing up the ridges of the roof; they gaze at each other in pairs, their jaws open and their eyes staring.

Finally, at the two ends of the coping a marine monster in green-and-black *faience* springs at another monster facing him, and gaily raises heavenward a three-metre-long tail, ending in a pinion which serves as a colossal double crest to the whole building, and gives to it a swaggering air, if one can apply such a word to a house.

In the sunlight, whose golden arrows are reflected in blinding array from these brilliant and gaudy surfaces, throwing its sparks into the eyeballs of the monsters, and its shadows into the abysses of their gaping jaws, the superb and magnificent building arises like an enormously magnified jewel.

Everything is clean and clear and intact in this masterpiece, over which the blue sky seems, at the coming of night, to close like a jewel-case with a blue-velvet lining. And the care of its preservation and maintenance is carried so far that wherever a wandering bird might place its tiny feet, it would find an invisible iron wire which would remove his desire to rest there.

The throne-room is entered by a great opening without a door. The interior might be seen from without were the view not intercepted by a screen of teak-wood, as big as the rood-screen of a cathedral — carved, inlaid, cut out like lace, and representing gods, and bounding men and horses — a room 160 yards long, 22 yards wide, and 17 yards high; such are its temple-like dimensions.

The throne faces the screen and is raised upon ten steps; it is a mountain of cushions and silk mattresses, in a niche nearly 25 feet wide, itself cut out of an immense lattice-work wainscoting, like an openwork alcove in the wood of the choir of one of our old cathedrals.

The hall is well lighted throughout, for the windows are close together, and furnished with ventilators, shades and blinds, permitting the passage of refreshing air no matter what the position of the sun. On piers between the windows, frames of sculptured woodwork surround pictured panels.

There is scarcely any furniture; behind the screen is a little altar facing the throne, on the right of the imperial seat a table and an arm-chair of teakwood. On the table are a golden tray, some writing brushes, a saucer of vermilion, and some paper on which is traced characters in vermilion — it is the interrupted correspondence of His Majesty. On the small altar rest two incense-burners of jade, some porcelain saucers, on which, in the absence of the Emperor, are placed fruits, tea and flowers, offerings addressed to his spirit, that, in Chinese belief, is always present in these places.

On either side of the throne, in the corners of the hall, are two doors, each leading to a kind of small saloon or oratory; that on the right communicating with the private apartments of the Sovereign; it is called the *Tien* — heaven.

The walls, the ceilings, the dressing-tables, the chairs, the footstools are all in gold, studded with gems. Rows of small gods in massy gold are carved with such wonderful skill that their artistic value is far beyond their intrinsic worth.

There, on supports of jade, are two pagodas of enamelled gold, as large as corn-bins, with seven superposed roofs, and from each pear-shaped pearls hang like so many bells. In among the gods are European clocks of every description. Two of them are of the beautiful Louis XVI style and are models of good taste, beauty and fine workmanship; alongside are more incense-burners, torches, candlesticks, golden boxes, snuff-boxes embellished with precious stones and enamelled miniatures, a jeweller's fevered dream.

In the other oratory to the left, which resembles the interior of a monstrosity, are gathered all the articles for daily use of the "Son of Heaven," when occupying the throne-room; his tea-service, his cups, his pipes — the bowl of gold or silver — the long tubes enriched with coral, jade, rubies, sapphires and little tufts of many-colored silk; his ceremonial chaplets of rows of pearls as large as nuts, which are spread across his august breast, though their whiteness is not quite perfect. Here are his speaking-trumpets of silver-gilt, used at times to swell his voice to thunder tones for the benefit of his prostrate subjects. On wall-cabinets are a great many little silver blades, with rounded ends, nearly half an inch thick, two inches wide and eight long, looking a good deal like our thermometers; these bear engraved characters, the chiselled lines being filled with gold. Etiquette requires you not to speak to the Sovereign, not to even lift your eyes to his sacred person. If, however, he should ask, "What time is it?" how can you reply without speaking or looking at him? With bowed head one of the silver tablets on which is inscribed the

particular passing minute is presented to him; he glances at it and learns what he needs to know. It is very ingenious, but for my part I should prefer a good watch.

I shall not attempt to portray the wonder and admiration of the "barbarians" who penetrated into these precincts. Involuntarily we spoke in low tones, and began to walk on tiptoe on seeing before us such a profusion of riches for the possession of which mortals fight and die, and which their owner had abandoned in his flight as indifferently as a citizen closes the door of his house, leaving his mahogany bureau exposed to the chances of war. All was so natural, so familiar, so commonplace to him that he did not even try to save these treasures.

Behind the throne-room, stretched over an immense space, in the midst of gardens, are the private apartments, likewise crowded with objects of luxury and beauty, but on the whole less extraordinary, for between the sleeping-room of an emperor and that of a private person there is less difference than between a throne-room and a parlor.

In the rooms of the Empress, the walls of the closets of the secretaries are furnished from top to bottom with pigeon-holes, in which, one above another, like files of lawyers' briefs, are red boxes of old lacquer of Peking, wonderfully engraved in *intaglio*, containing ornaments, necklaces, and bracelets in pearls, in jade, in precious stones, tiny rings for feminine fingers, and huge ones of jade, worn by men when they draw the strings of their bows.

Boxes not holding ornaments already mounted are crowded with artistic objects, with materials to be transformed into jewels, with unique specimens of transparent jade, of rock-crystal, of milky jade, of moss-agates, of uncut diamonds, of precious stones still in their natural state; tea-services, cups, saucers, a regular bazaar — not one where everything is quoted at 19 cents — but rather a bazaar where everything is worth 19,000 francs. On opening one of these boxes, it appeared to send out sparks and sheaves of light.

Beyond, great wardrobes of old lacquer set into the walls of the room contain the garments of the Empress, both those for daily use and for ceremonious occasions. There was enough to dress, from head to foot, 10,000 princesses from the "*Arabian Nights*," so that it would be impossible for the Caliph of Bagdad, a judge in such matters, to find occasion for changing the position of a single pin or to alter their arrangement. All is of silk, satin, damask, fur, with embroideries sometimes as delicate as spiders' webs, sometimes as heavy as those on bishops' copes; it is a brilliant display of birds, butterflies, and flowers fresher than those in the sun, with diamond dew-drops in their perfumed calices.

Here and there footstools of strange shape allow the ladies-in-waiting to reach the high shelves where the toilets are, and offer nest-like cushions to their little crippled feet.

His Imperial Majesty, as every one knows, does not content himself with a single wife. He has concubines, whose quarters are opposite his private apartments. These ladies, into whose rooms we throw a passing glance, our powers of attention being already wearied, are apparently almost as well cared for as their Sovereign, and drink their tea from cups almost as precious as his own. When the Son of Heaven takes a cup of tea here he must perceive no difference.

At last we have finished this endless fairy story and find ourselves face to face with nature, with fountains and with foliage. What a magnificent park! It is immense, with high walls extending about eight and a half miles around it. Those who designed it took special pains to arrange picturesque views, giving impressions which were sometimes gentle and tender, sometimes savage and theatrical; and they succeeded.

But they assisted nature by architectural effects also, and this park of Yuenmingyuen (literally, "residence of the original splendor") contains a little of everything — isolated palaces, temples, pavilions, pagodas, pyramids, porticos, colonnades, artificial mountains, grottos, lakes, rivulets, islands, groves, labyrinths, observatories and kiosks. The artificial rock-work, so fashionable among us a few years ago in Paris gardens, is here — immense, striking, monumental and unique.

Here, for instance, is a mountain built up of rocks; in niches cut in its sides are images of all sorts of infernal divinities, who grin and squirm in the midst of unheard-of vegetation. It dominates the entire park, its summit is crowned by a little pagoda, about 25' x 20', surmounted with roofs entirely of white porcelain, decorated with stars; it is dedicated to the Chinese Virgin, Koua Him, who, from this culminating point, seems to extend her protection over all the palaces lying at her feet. She is represented by a statuette of gilded bronze, seated in the midst of a lotus-flower; on each side watches a fully-armed warrior; these two sentinels are engaged in hideous contortions and in making horrible faces.

On the right of this artificial mountain, following a labyrinth whose tortuous paths easily lead one astray in a space of 50 square yards, rises a large building; it is the imperial library. Its roof, with yellow tiles, resembles that of the throne-room, and, like it, is peopled with a menagerie of black *faience* dragons chasing other chimerical monsters.

The hall, 40 feet high, 30 wide, and 120 long, has its walls lined with cases in which are most curious and ancient manuscripts. In the hall are tables and arm-chairs for studious visitors, and two small altars, one to the north and the other to the south, on which are still slowly burning perfumed incense-sticks in honor of Confucius and of Lao-Tzeu, whose portraits are reproduced on large silken banners suspended here and there.

Here are the grottos, deep, crooked, and full of statues of gods

and animals; some have the entrance curtained by hanging vines; in others a crystal cascade falls from an upper basin and loses itself murmuring through the turf. Here are the lakes; in the centre of the largest is a small palace, which we have neither the time nor courage to visit, but which I beg the reader to keep in mind; he will soon learn why. This palace, built on an island, whose heaped-up soil scarcely rises above the surrounding water, seems to emerge from the bottom of the lake.

On the border of the lake, to the left, is a large building of carved and precious woods, entirely smothered under the vines twining around it, climbing its top, and winding in flowery plumes about the tails of dragons scaling its roof. It is a coach-house, and contains the carriages of gilded and carved wood, with doors covered with Vernis Martin, interiors lined with Genoa velvet, great carriage-lamps of chiselled silver, with thick and heavy cloths like women's dresses at the Court of Louis XIV, and ornamented with pendants of gold and of silk — which had been sent to the Emperor of China by George III, through Lord Macartney at the end of the preceding century. In this memorable embassy, the English, with the object of serving the interests of the East India Company, consented to pay tribute to the Emperor of China. These carriages, their magnificent trappings stretched on wooden horses, were never used; they were covered with dust and could not have been often seen.

Alongside of the stable was the landing-place of the imperial pleasure-boats; its roof of yellow tiles extended above the lake. There was the bark of His Majesty, one for the Empress, others for royal princes, and still others for high mandarins. There was the fishing-boat of the Emperor, gilded and lacquered, and still furnished with his paraphernalia. Within this the Son of Heaven gave himself up to fishing among the innumerable varieties of fish which the Chinese fish breeders, foremost in the world, had created for him, but he cannot have abused this sport, for the fish appeared to us to be quite tame, and as they had no patriotic spirit, they came to the edge of the lake to gaze at the barbarians and shamelessly ate their bread. There are goldfishes a foot long, whose name alone describes them. Here are redfish, cousins to those that people the basins in the Tuileries, and here are little marine monsters, all head, with eyes as large as those of a man; while others resemble the sea-horse, a fish venerated by the Chinese under the name of water-dragon; to us they are hideous, but to them, beautiful.

A little farther on rises a tower, an exact reproduction of the famous porcelain tower of Nankin, its numerous roofs marking as many stories. To reach it one has to pass in front of a pagoda built in honor of Buddha; and the statue of the god seated on a low pedestal, his legs crossed in Turkish or Chinese style, is not less than 65 feet high, while a staircase which runs along the interior wall of the pagoda permits climbing to the level of his head of frizzled hair, his knees being reached at the first story, his navel at the second, and so on. This very ancient statue is of gilded bronze, but time has impaired the gilding; the half-closed eyes of the god are of silver, their pupils of iron; from one knee to the other at the base the statue measures 45 feet. Two gigantic incense-burners and one altar are in this pagoda, which has been constructed solely as a shelter to the statue.

Our presentation to this enormous gentleman terminated our visit to the summer palace. It had lasted several hours. We returned worn-out, exhausted, our eyes burning from the sight of all this gold and this splendor, with aching heads.

The general-in-chief placed sentinels at all the entrances to prevent any one from penetrating the palace before the arrival of our allies, and he assigned two captains of artillery, MM. Schelcher and de Brives, to see that the order was strictly carried out.

To add to the effect of our signal guns, Brigadier Pattle had sent numerous troops of cavalry in every direction, who finally met General Grant with his army and brought them in at noon. On his arrival General Grant went into the palace and saw with his own eyes that everything was intact.

creation of all the wide and well-ventilated streets upon which handsome and hygienic modern buildings have replaced the old and unhealthy structures. These are changes which hardly any one dares to regret. This necessary disembowelling perforce drew after it the disappearance of certain picturesque corners and provoked certain regrets on the part of artists smitten with the love of old things and the admirers of old Paris. But there still was left the Marais, the Ile St. Louis and the Ile de la Cité, where certain relics worthy of their love and adoration were still to be found.

Alas! The Municipal Council has just dealt them a cruel blow. Not content with its recent decrees taxing land not already built on, thus, consequently, assailing private gardens and provoking the destruction of the little that is left of verdure and freshness in Paris, it has just voted in favor of certain works which, if carried out, menace one of the classic beauties of the capital. This tax on land not built upon, of which the *American Architect* spoke in its issue for the 30th of November last, may be, and probably will be, annulled, but the misfortune would be irreparable if a sequel should be had to the vote passed by the Municipal Council in the last month of the past year.

Among the works proposed for Paris, there are some of great utility. The demolition of the fortifications, for example, is an absolute necessity. Now no longer answering to the real needs of defense in case of war, they render unfruitful a considerable superficial area of land the sale of which would create for the city enormous revenues. So the suppression of the fortifications on the west and northwest of the city is a burning question just now. That is to say, on the side where the population seems most inclined to spread. The city would equally find serious advantages in the sale of a large part of the Champ-de-Mars. One scheme, a very ingenious one by M. Bouvard, architect of the Services of Architecture, consists in at length demolishing the Gallery of Machinery, and creating a long and wide avenue, bordered by gardens, on the axis of the Champ-de-Mars in front of the Ecole Militaire. The land bordering on each side of this avenue would be sold under the pledge of having built there magnificent buildings.

These schemes are very attractive; so, too, is the completion of the Boulevard Haussmann, for a long time demanded, and also that of the Boulevard Raspail, on the left bank. Unfortunately, they don't stop here, and there is now a question of the prolongation of the Rue de Rennes, under conditions which are absolutely disastrous.

This prolongation of the Rue de Rennes carries with it, in fact, the demolition of a portion of the Palace of the Institute, and, what is still more unfortunate, the building of a bridge over the Seine, the central pier of which would have to rest on the extreme point of the Ile de la Cité. This scheme, in fact, was an item in Haussmann's plans, in so far as concerns the demolition of the Palace of the Institute. Without the least compunction, this vandal prefect had the intention of sacrificing both wings of the Palace; but the Commission Supérieure des Bâtiments laid a protest before the Emperor. In 1860, the latter visited the Bibliothèque Mazarine, and, thanks to M. de Sacy, the threats of M. Haussmann were not carried out and the Institute was saved. To-day, the administration of the city again takes up the scheme. They modify it and ameliorate it in the sense that the entire façade of the Palace is to be respected. The buildings on the grand courtyard in the rear will alone be sacrificed, in such a way as to allow a new street to be cut between the Palace of the Institute and the Hôtel de la Monnaie. But what is to become of all the services of the Institute now arranged in a retiring and quiet fashion, far from the noises of the street, in such a way as to assure the calm and retirement necessary to our savants and our artists? The library and halls of study will have to be rearranged and brought out upon the façade on the new street, with its animation and noises. Hence, protestations have not tarried, and the Academicians are ready to defend their home.

If this careless disregard of the rights of the Institute is blamable, what shall be said of the construction of a new bridge, which is one of its consequences?

In the eighteenth century, a distinguished traveller professed that the three finest views that he had ever encountered in his long journeyings were that at the entrance of the harbor of Constantinople, that from the port of Goa, in the Portuguese Indies, and, finally, that from the Pont Neuf, at Paris. There is little literature and few artists who have not paid their tribute to this vision of old Paris, — Notre-Dame, the Sainte Chapelle and the Palace of Justice, silhouetting their *flèches* and towers above the verdant point of the Ile de la Cité and the majestic arches of the Pont Neuf. In the transparent mists of the morning, in the warm caress of the setting sun, it is always a superb picture and one of the picturesque scenes most admired by strangers.

Can one imagine this panorama cut athwart by a modern bridge? Can one suppose this admirable perspective of *quais* and the banks of the Seine barred forever? This little verdant island suppressed and replaced by monumental and heavy piers? Do not allow the example of the Alexander III Bridge to be invoked, which also was criticised before its execution. Let no one bring forward reasons of sheer utility.

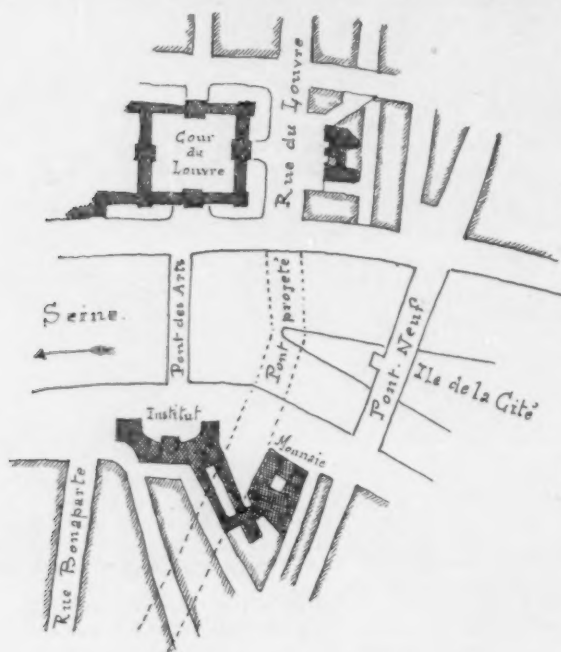
The site of the Alexander III Bridge cannot be compared with that of the projected bridge, which must be placed at the very spot where the Seine is widest and most beautiful. As to utility, that is a matter open to discussion. The end aimed at is the facilitated communication at this point between the left and right banks in the line of the prolongation of the Rue du Louvre. But even though this end cannot be attained save by means of such sacrifices, is it not



GREAT UNDERTAKINGS BY THE MUNICIPALITY. — PROPOSED NEW BRIDGE OVER THE SEINE. — THE EQUITABLE INSURANCE BUILDING. — THE THIÉRY BEQUEST TO THE LOUVRE.

WHAT will Paris look like in fifty years — even, perhaps, before that? It will be larger surely, possibly it will be uglier. In any event, if the projects already voted by the Municipal Council are carried out, it will have lost the little that is left of its picturesque and historical beauty. Under the Second Empire, Haussmann, the Prefect of the Seine, drew up a plan for the embellishment of the city, which, it must be allowed, was intended to do away with certain old quarters that really encumbered the centre of Paris. It is to him that we owe the widening of the present streets, the cutting of the Avenue de l'Opéra, the boulevards on the left bank, and the

allowable to demand of practical exigencies certain concessions in favor of art and the aesthetic beauties of the city? A bridge is necessary? Well, nothing is easier than to build one in place of the Pont des Arts, a simple foot-bridge now, impassable to vehicles. On the axis of the Palace of the Institute and the arcades of the courtyard of the Louvre, this bridge, with its sufficient widenings at each end, and the widening which would be necessary in its length, would



Plan indiquant le tracé du
nouveau pont projeté.

only compel an insignificant detour for one desiring to enter the Rue du Louvre.

As to the prolongation of the Rue de Rennes, it could be made much more economically by a widening of the Rue Bonaparte, which would allow the integrity of the Palace of the Institute to be absolutely respected.

How simple this is! It is much too simple to be approved by the Administration. But, nevertheless, the scheme voted by the Municipal Council, and which, happily, must be discussed in the Chamber of Deputies, has made a great number of people indignant. In the Municipal Council itself, several have protested; several journals voice cries of alarm and call upon the societies of artists and upon the commissions charged with defending the monuments of the past. Let us hope that these efforts will result in something and succeed in fending off an act of real vandalism. And, in this connection, is it not regrettable that the societies which are now called upon to protest against this scheme should not, in the first place, be consulted, before votes of this importance are carried? It would be interesting to have, before reaching decisions of this character, the advice of competent artists and architects. This is done in Vienna, and, I believe, in certain other cities of Europe. It would evidently be necessary that a special commission should be composed of persons very independent, while having incontestable authority. It is this attribute of independence which is too often lacking. So, in the matter which occupies our attention to-day, the Société Centrale des Architectes was invited by some of its active members to publicly protest before the administrative powers against the construction of the projected bridge and the partial demolition of the Institute. Surely, the proposition would have rallied numerous suffrages when it was perceived (Oh, irony!) that the president of the said Society was the very one entrusted, as architect of the Institute, with the study of the project! He could not, then, protest, even in the name of his confrères, against the very work which he was charged with carrying out! But, isn't it amusing?

Amongst the other schemes interesting the capital and its monumental wealth is one which, in a private capacity and aside from all matters of public administration, is not less important. This comes to us from the United States in the way of a grand insurance building—the Equitable. For several years past we have had on the boulevards a very rich and sumptuous building, erected by the New York Life Insurance Company.

The Equitable of the United States, already the proprietor of two buildings on the Avenue de l'Opéra, has just acquired the corner of the Place de l'Opéra included between the Rue de la Paix and the Boulevard des Capucines. The buildings now standing occupy an area of 1,197 metres, and their façades, developed, measure 99.5 metres, of which 53.5 are on the Boulevard, 19 on the Place de l'Opéra and 27 on the Rue de la Paix. The price paid by the Equitable is 8,000,000 francs. It is, therefore, a very important

affair, all the larger since it is the intention of the Company to demolish the present buildings and build in their place new ones for the composition of which a competition is to be opened to all French architects. This was what was done with the New York building. If the results of the new competition are as satisfactory, we shall have, on the Place de l'Opéra, a new palace of splendid elegance adding to the richness of this place a unique framing such as our Grand Opéra deserves.

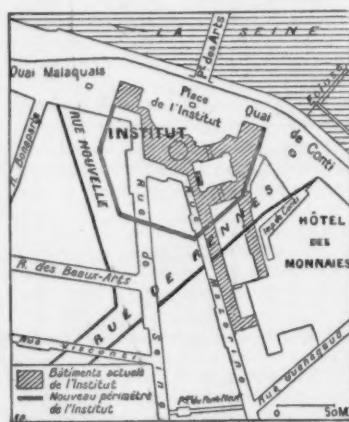
If things go on in this way, it is America, apparently, which is going to rebuild Paris!

While all these schemes are being elaborated with a view to its architectural transformation, Paris finds the collections at the Louvre enriched by a princely gift. A Moor, of French origin, M. Thomy Thiéry,¹ has just died, bequeathing to our National Museum a collection whose richness is beyond words. Never, since the time of the Lacaze bequest, which fills an entire hall at the Louvre, has a more princely gift been offered. It includes, in fact, a marvellous collection of our French masters of the nineteenth century, of almost the entire work of the sculptor Barye, in models, and a superb collection of furniture in Gobelin tapestry, all estimated at a value of 9,000,000 francs. The cause of the formation of this collection is sufficiently odd. Very much smitten with the school of painting which stretches from 1825 to about 1860, Thiéry adopted the programme of having in his collection twelve paintings by each of twelve artists. His choice rested on Delacroix, Decamps, Millet, Théodore Rousseau, Corot, Tryon, Isabey, Jules Dupré, Diaz, Daubigny and Meissonnier. As the twelfth master, the collector fixed upon the sculptor Barye. But time was too short for him to be able to completely carry out his programme, and his collection is composed of 12 Corots, Jules Duprés and Diazes, 13 Daubignys, 17 Decamps, 11 Delacroix and Tryons, 6 Théodore Rousseaus, 6 Isabeyes, 6 Millets and 5 Meissonniers. Barye, unfortunately, is represented only by a single finished piece—"The Two Lions." In all, then, there are 115 canvases and 1 piece of sculpture. It is not a bad legacy! When we shall actually come into possession of these *chefs d'œuvre* is unknown. Perhaps not immediately, as administrative formalities in France take time!

We find from an account in *L'Eclair* that the question of throwing a new bridge across the Seine has apparently been settled in the negative, largely through the intervention of the Commission du Vieux Paris and because of the general feeling that it was necessary to preserve the historic view from the Pont Neuf and the refreshing bit of verdure to which our correspondent refers above. The Prefect of the Seine, however, gave the matter a turn of great significance, for he declared that the Commission du Vieux Paris was not merely the zealous guardian of the treasures of past ages, that it had not merely the narrow function of jealously watching over the riches of the past, but that it had a more vital mission in a higher and larger degree. Its real duty was to associate itself with the incessant transformations going on in a great city where the appearances of things are inevitably submitted to unceasing progress. The Paris of the Commission du Vieux Paris is not a thing which cannot be varied from. The necessities of the city's active life lay on it the obligation of constantly rebuilding upon its own ruins. The ideal effort, therefore, is to reconcile the feverishness of contemporaneous

demands with the serene calmness of the dead centuries. The way to really defend Old Paris is to allow her to lend herself, in the happiest way possible and without damage, to the decoration of the New Paris. The prefect, therefore, promised to always submit all questions to the consideration of the Commission du Vieux Paris whenever the embellishment of New Paris was under discussion.

The question of the new bridge being thus disposed of, the changes of the street-lines, in so far as they affect the Palace of the Institute,



suggested by M. Bouvard, the architect in charge of the building, appear to have been adopted, as shown in the annexed plan, and M. Bouvard declared plainly that he created these two streets in order that the erection of a new bridge might be avoided. The

¹ The Paris *Figaro* gives some interesting details concerning M. Thomy Thiéry, whose gift of modern pictures, worth millions of francs to the Louvre, has been recorded above. He was born in 1823, at Port Louis, in Mauritius, and educated in Paris. He went back to Mauritius in 1848 and continued to work the sugar plantations left him by his father until 1875, when he settled in Paris. His hobby was picture buying, especially pictures of the school of Corot, Dupré, Millet and Daubigny. According to common report he spent about \$800,000 upon his collection. He was represented at every important picture sale of the last thirty years, whether in France, England or this country. During the last ten years of his life he was afflicted with partial paralysis, which confined him to a chair and finally to a species of litter which was moved from place to place in his gallery, so that he could always have some of his masterpieces before him. The sole condition of his gift to the Louvre is that the collection shall be kept together in a gallery to be known by his name.

circulation in this way will be divided into two streams, one flowing towards the Pont Neuf and the other towards the Pont des Sts. Pères. The possibility of getting along without the new bridge is further strengthened by the fact that the Metropolitan Railway is to pass under the river, in that way connecting both banks. This solution has received the approval of the Commission du Vieux Paris and this approval is to be considered as its contribution to the decoration of New Paris. But, at the same time, in order that there may be no misapprehension as to its convictions, it has renewed its aspiration that no bridge should be thrown across the Seine between the Pont Neuf and the Pont des Arts, and this is its contribution to the preservation of Old Paris. As for the Palace of the Institute, the façade towards the river remains unchanged, and by the new disposition of the streets it secures a larger area of ground than that which it abandons to the new thoroughfares. — Eds.

THE LATEST FROM THE ROMAN FORUM.¹

IT is as nearly as possible three years since the era of new discovery in the Roman Forum was opened by Signor Giacomo Boni. Every year has brought fresh results, and though, as time goes on, the area which still offers possibilities for enlightened excavation is becoming more restricted, there is no reason to suppose that the era is nearing its close. Still, the character of the work is gradually changing.

Startling discoveries like those of the Lapis Niger, the Fons Juturnæ and the Basilica Palatina (Santa Maria Antiqua) are no longer within the bounds of probability, but an immense field for patient investigation lies open in the nooks and corners of the Forum and in the apparently meaningless spots which lie between the sites of the chief monuments. Ritual pits, deposits of sacrificial ashes, old drains and shapeless blocks of concrete become under Signor Boni's patient and thorough analysis so many leaves in the Book of the Forum which the world is entitled to expect him to write. This kind of work is more tiresome to onlookers than the excavation of famous spots, but it is equally useful because it helps to confirm old impressions, to correct assumptions which previously seemed justified, and to pile up a mass of evidence from which archaeologists will be able to draw sound conclusions.

The most picturesque discovery of the year, or rather the one which appeals most strongly to the imagination, is that of the subterranean galleries running north and south and east and west under the heart of the Forum, in the space between the Black Stone and the Basilica Giulia, immediately in front of the Rostra. These galleries are 10 feet high and 4 feet broad. They lie about one foot below the surface of the Forum, and communicate with the air by openings large enough to admit of the passage of a man. At distances along the galleries there are square chambers large enough to admit apparatus for working a kind of windlass, and the sides of the openings are worn down by rope-marks — a sign that heavy objects must have been raised and lowered through them. Some of the elm beams which served as windlasses were found in the galleries. The most probable explanation is that the galleries were used as an armamentarium during the Cæsarean games which took place in the Forum prior to the construction of the amphitheatre. The most probable date of their construction is about 45 B. C., during the lifetime of Julius Cæsar; and the Aretine vases, the coins and other datable objects found in the galleries show that they must have been abandoned during the reign of Augustus.

For the present the examination of the galleries has had to be suspended owing to the infiltration of water, but as soon as the municipality has arranged a proper outlet for the Cloaca Maxima, operations will be resumed. It is easy to imagine the bustle which must have gone on in these galleries during the Cæsarean games when scene-shifting and stage-carpentering had to be done or when banquets had to be served. The galleries could certainly contain several scores of workmen at a time.

Another important discovery of the year is the Volcanale, or original rock, cut perpendicularly so as to form a kind of rostrum near the Senate House before the regular Rostra were constructed. The rock still bears traces of the red plaster with which it was covered in the time of the kings. This discovery has completed the series of Rostra which represented the tribunals of the common people. Of the curious arched chambers under the Imperial Rostra descriptions have previously been given, and Signor Boni's hypothesis that they served as a repository for the bronze rams or rostra of the enemies' captured ships is still the only credible explanation of their purpose.

In other parts of the Forum, excavations have led to the discovery of the site of the Temple of Jupiter Stator, near the Arch of Titus, and to the unearthing of the bases of the arch itself so that its original proportions may be seen and its history imagined from the different levels of the marks made by wheels as they rubbed against its sides. At the same time work has been pushed forward behind the Church of Santa Francesca Romana, where the graceful arcades erected in the fifteenth century on the foundations of the Temple of Venus and Rome have been rendered visible. The old cloisters and rooms of the convent are being converted into a museum for the principal objects found during the Forum excavations.

Much careful reconstruction has been done in the Palatine Basilica, commonly known as Santa Maria Antiqua. As inevitably happens

whenever buried frescos are brought to light, their freshness gradually disappears, and it becomes impossible to form an idea of their original beauty unless they are carefully damped with a wet cloth or brush. As this process, if open repeated, would naturally damage the frescos, Signor Boni has had them carefully copied by special artists, who have succeeded in reproducing the frescos with perfect color and accuracy. These copies will be placed in the new Forum Museum at Santa Francesca Romana, where they will be accessible to all visitors. Signor Boni is also bridging over the gap which now exists in the winding tiled slope that leads from the side of the Palatine Basilica up to the Palatine Hill. This operation is one of great delicacy, but when completed it will enable the true relation of the Palatine to the Forum to be understood, especially after the Vicus Tuscus had been thoroughly cleared of earth and the Temple of Castor and Pollux completely isolated. It will then be possible to clear the whole of the foot of the Palatine Hill and to pass along it, by the baptistery of San Theodorus and the Byzantine Church of San't Anastasia, to the Circus Maximus.

In comparison with undertakings of such importance the discovery of the splendid mosaic pavements of the House of the Vestals and of other details of the ritual and sacerdotal edifices of the Romans seem almost insignificant, but they prove the theories of some earlier excavators concerning the asceticism of the life and dwellings of the Vestals to be far from the truth.

Until Signor Boni has completed the series of reports to the Government which he is now writing it will not be possible for others than professional archaeologists to form a connected idea of the light thrown by his discoveries on the life of the Forum as a whole and its place in the organization of the Roman State. In the meantime the Italian Government may be congratulated on possessing so intelligent and indefatigable an official and on having seconded his efforts to elucidate one of the most interesting problems of human history.



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

BOULEVARD ENTRANCE TO GORDEN PARK, CLEVELAND, O. MR. C. F. SCHWEINFURTH, ARCHITECT, CLEVELAND, O.

THE HATCH LIBRARY, ADELBERT COLLEGE, CLEVELAND, O. MR. C. F. SCHWEINFURTH, ARCHITECT, CLEVELAND, O.

DETAILS OF THE DE LA MONTAGNA MAUSOLEUM, CYPRESS LAWN CEMETERY, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. MR. B. J. S. CAHILL, ARCHITECT, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, NANTUCKET, MASS. MR. JOSEPH W. NORTHROP, ARCHITECT, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

THIS church is being built by Miss C. L. W. French, of Boston, as a memorial of Mr. Jonathan French, one of Boston's old time merchants. The material is light buff-gray granite. The roof is of black slate. The west window, also five chancel windows, are by Tiffany, and are memorials of relatives of Miss French. The interior is finished in ash and oak. There are columns of wood, with richly carved capitals between nave and aisles. The cost is about \$35,000.

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

SECOND-PRIZE DESIGN FOR CITY-HALL, RIGA, RUSSIA. MESSRS. WALTER & HEGER, ARCHITECTS.

This plate is copied from *Architektonische Rundschau*.

[Additional illustrations in the International Edition.]

THE PONT ALEXANDRE III, PARIS, FRANCE: TWO VIEWS.

THE PONT DES ARTS AND THE PALAIS DE L'INSTITUT, PARIS, FRANCE. M. LOUIS LEVAU, ARCHITECT; — THE PONT NEUF, STATUE OF HENRI IV AND THE PANTHÉON, PARIS, FRANCE.

THESE views are interesting in connection with the suggestion concerning a proposed new bridge over the Seine, which our Paris correspondent discusses elsewhere in this issue.

THE PONT DE GARABIT, CANTAL, FRANCE: TWO VIEWS.

THE PONT DE L'ALMA, PARIS, FRANCE, AND BUILDINGS OF THE PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1900; — THE PONT AU CHANGE AND THE CONCIERGERIE, PARIS, FRANCE.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 166, NEW YORK, N. Y. MR. C. B. J. SNYDER, ARCHITECT, NEW YORK, N. Y.

ENTRANCE TO THE SAME.

¹ Correspondence of the *London Post*.



TUNNELING A VENETIAN CANAL.—The Italian Government has decided to construct a tunnel connecting Venice with the adjoining island of La Giudecca. — *Exchange.*

THE CLEVELAND, O., GROUP PLAN.—Further steps have been taken in the last few days in the advancement of Cleveland's scheme to reconstruct the public buildings of the city on the "group plan." A site has been chosen for the execution of the scheme, and friction between the city and county authorities, which threatened the success of the project at one time, has been overcome. As now decided, the municipal, county, and Federal buildings will be grouped about a court of honor, some 350 feet wide, and long enough to stretch from Superior Street north to Summit Street on the lake-front, a distance of five blocks. Altogether, something over eight squares of the city will be given over to this scheme of architectural embellishment on a grand scale, in addition to the land on which the Federal Building will stand and the abutting square already used as a park. In other words, practically ten city blocks will be devoted to the buildings of the group and the parks and courts within and about it. On the south, it is proposed to give the place of honor to the new Federal Building; on the north, next the lake, where the new park to be created will be but a street's width removed from the Lake View Park, which stretches along the water-front, space has been allotted for a court-house, in deference to the desires of the County Commissioners that their building be in as conspicuous a position as possible. Along the sides of the court of honor thus bounded at its ends there will be a library, music-hall, City-hall, separate buildings for the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Education, and also, it is hoped, a gallery of art. Expropriation will be the necessary method for obtaining much of the needed land, and legislative authority is required before actual work can begin. The improvements will cost complete, it is supposed, about \$16,000,000, but the work will be carried out so gradually that this expenditure will be spread over a number of years. Part of the necessary land is already owned by the city, as the central boulevard or court will be where Wood Street now is, and to some extent park-lands will be used. Not without reason, the people of Cleveland are inclined to expect great results from this Hausmannizing of the principal portion of their town. Carefully carried out, the plan offers great possibilities of civic and artistic distinction. Too many cities, especially in their central sections, have been allowed to grow up in haphazard fashion; too few have ever risen on the lines of a preconceived and judicious plan. While lacking the eyesores which make parts of the national capital hideous, Cleveland promises to develop beauties which in many respects may rival even those of a reconstructed Washington. — *N. Y. Evening Post.*

STOOP PROJECTING BEYOND THE STOOP-LINE.—George H. B. Hill, the owner of the premises 25 West Thirty-fourth Street, on May 19, 1898, sold the property to Mitchell A. C. Levy. The latter paid \$1,500 on account, and the searching of the title cost him \$240. As a result of the search Levy discovered that the stoop of the Thirty-fourth Street building extended beyond the stoop-line 15 feet 8 inches, and constituted an unlawful encroachment upon the street, and was liable to be removed at any time by the municipal authorities. Levy held that the extension made the title defective, and brought an action asking that a just deduction be made from the purchase-money because of the defective title and the incumbrance and encroachment mentioned. The Court held that this suit could not be maintained, and then Levy sued to recover the deposit-money and the cost of searching the title. This also fell through, Justice Patterson in his opinion saying: "The projection of a stoop beyond the line of a city street is not necessarily unlawful, and the question as to whether it is can only arise between the municipal authorities and the owner of the building, and that such encroachment does not constitute a defect in the title. The stoop in the present case has occupied its present position for thirty years and upward without objection on the part of the municipality or of adjoining property-owners or any other persons. The contingency that its removal will ever be compelled by the municipality or any person having authority in the premises is so remote as not to be within reasonable contemplation. These decisions are authoritative of the questions presented and result in the conclusion that plaintiff is not entitled to recover the sum sought to be recovered in this action." On a motion for a new trial upon exceptions the case came up before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, and Justice Hatch, in his opinion, concurred in by Justices O'Brien, McLaughlin, and Laughlin, filed recently, granted a motion for a new trial. To this finding Justice Van Brunt dissented. — *N. Y. Times.*

JOHN RUSKIN AND NEWMAN HALL.—While his church was building, Mr. Newman Hall had an amusing bout with Mr. John Ruskin. He went and asked the seer's advice as to how to erect a church which should not only be commodious, but beautiful, not only sheltering from rain and sun, but inspiring happy thoughts and holy emotions. He replied—as he had already written—"that we should not build up stones, but gather together a few people who would not steal or tell lies." "I said," writes the pastor, "that we had many hundreds of such, and needed a building where under shelter they might worship and be taught. He repeated his opinion, and I said I had made a mistake in troubling him, as I thought I was speaking to the author of the 'Stones of Venice.'" Whereupon Mr. Ruskin made the singular reply: "No, you are not. Every one who does something in teaching men passes through three stages of life. At first he teaches what is inaccurate; then he unlearns it, and lastly he teaches the Truth—which stage I have now reached." That was in 1872. — *London Chronicle.*

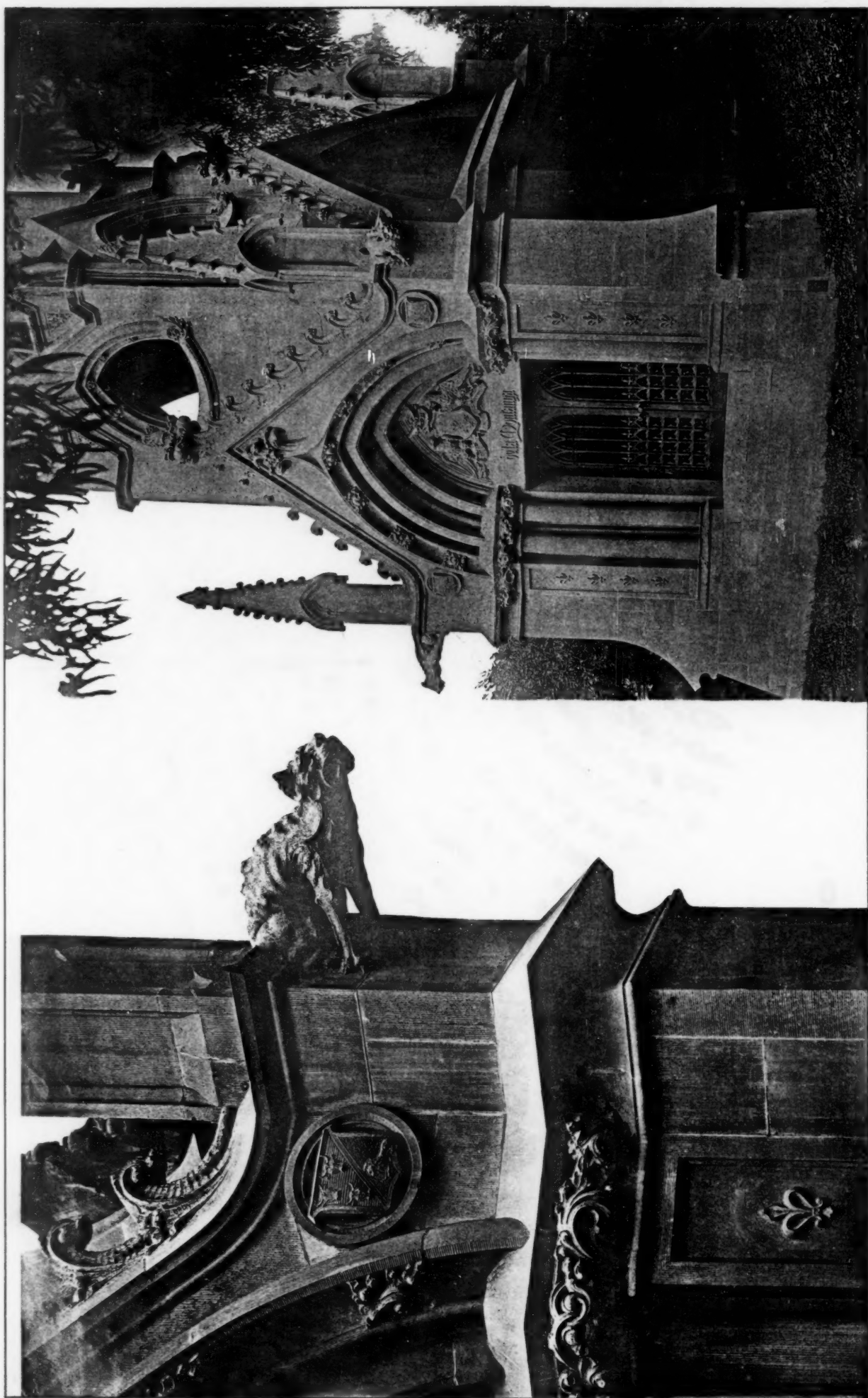
PROPOSED STATUE OF L'ENFANT.—Representative McDermott of New Jersey has introduced a bill in the House appropriating \$50,000 for the erection of a statue in the city of Washington in memory of Major Pierre L'Enfant, who prepared the plans of that city. — *Exchange.*

THE WALLS OF AVIGNON.—The Paris correspondent of *The Times* says Edouard Aynard attacked the Government in the Chamber of Deputies recently, in the course of the debate on the Fine-Arts Estimates, for allowing the municipality of Avignon to demolish a section of the ramparts. M. Aynard also condemned the Commission on Historical Monuments for allowing the demolition. The portion of the ramparts demolished consists of about 1,200 feet of wall opposite the railway-station. It is not ancient, having been rebuilt by Viollet-le-Duc. The really historical parts of the walls of the old City of the Popes will not be touched, says *The Times's* correspondent, and it is unlikely that visitors will discover any change in the appearance of the city.

PORTRAIT-BUSTS OF MEMBERS OF THE INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.—It has been customary for the Institute of France to order a bust of each deceased member placed in the hall of the Institute. Recent criticism has led to a proposal to have such busts made when members are elected instead of waiting until their death. Very often the sculptor intrusted with such a commission never saw the savant whom he had to immortalize; and so having nothing but descriptions and, possibly, a few photographs to work from, he produced a bust that had but slight resemblance to the personage whose name it bore. French critics have also pointed out that the men elected to the Academy take their seats at the very time of life when their fame is at its height, and that this is the period when they should be represented, and not at the close of life. It is pointed out that should the modesty of the "immortals" object to the new order of things, their busts can be made when they are elected, but not put in place until after their death. — *Exchange.*

UTILIZING RUBBER SCRAP.—"The utilization of rubber scrap," says the *Electrical Review*, "is of very great importance, for anything that can be added to new rubber to decrease its cost and increase supplies must be welcome, providing that the compound is serviceable. The scraps are sorted according to their composition, and then cleaned by boiling, which removes dirt, absorbed any adhering acids, and free sulphur; but attempts to desulphurize vulcanized rubber have not been successful yet. The waste is ground between rollers and reduced to powder in emery-grinders with automatic feeding, and in many cases the resultant material can be added at once to the new rubber mixture; but generally it is treated chemically by being boiled in a caustic-soda solution or sulphuric or hydrochloric acid, and then steaming for about twenty-four hours at a pressure of four atmospheres. In another method, the ground scraps are steamed with soda-lye under pressure, thoroughly washed twice to remove the lye, and then dried in vacuum. Then they are mixed between cold rollers with from 5 to 10 per cent of benzol or mineral oil and steamed for several hours, at the same pressure as above. After either of these processes, the product is rolled into plates and then added to the rubber dough."

THE FLORENTINE DUOMO AND THE VERSAILLES PALACE.—The decree of the Florentine Republic, which in the thirteenth century ordered the construction of Santa Maria del Fiore, could not be surpassed by any edict of ancient Rome. It says: "Whereas the chief aim of a people of great origin being to act in a way that, from its outward works, every one should recognize both its wise and magnanimous manner of proceeding, we order Arnolfo, chief architect of our city, to make a model or design for the complete rebuilding of Santa Reparata with the greatest possible magnificence that the human mind is capable of conceiving, since it has been decreed in council, both public and private, by the most able men of this city, that nothing should be undertaken for the community which did not correspond entirely to the ideas of its most enlightened citizens united together to decide on such subjects." Contrast this with the pride and fear of Louis XIV.—fear of living in view of the sepulchre of his race—which led to the erection of the Palace of Versailles, and we have the direct measure of the difference between the nobility of a religious people, whose imaginations are exalted by art, and the meanness of a ruler who makes art the mere instrument of his self-glory. The relative magnanimity of the two is nowhere more strongly shown than in the disregard of expense actuating each. The king forced a powerful and wealthy nation to the brink of ruin to gratify his selfishness, for the palace has been said to have cost from twelve to forty millions sterling; the republic of Florence contributed their money to erect religious edifices with a proud alacrity which would astonish modern economists. In 1334 they commenced building the present campanile, passing a decree that it should be built so as to exceed in magnificence, height and excellence of workmanship whatever in that kind had been achieved by the Greeks and Romans in the time of their utmost power and greatness. The first stone was laid accordingly with great pomp on July 18 following, and the work prosecuted with vigor and with such costliness and utter disregard of expense that a citizen of Verona, looking on, exclaimed that the republic was taxing her strength too far, that the united resources of two great monarchs would be insufficient to complete it—a criticism which the Signoria resented by confining him for two months in prison, and afterwards conducting him through the public treasury, to teach him that the Florentines could build their whole city of marble, and not one poor steeple only, were they so inclined. This "one poor steeple" is the most beautiful specimen of tower architecture the world has to show, costing at the rate of about sixty pounds per superficial foot, making an entire expenditure of five millions old currency, which, by taking the present value of wheat and comparing it with the price of the fourteenth century, would augment its cost fivefold. — *The Architect.*



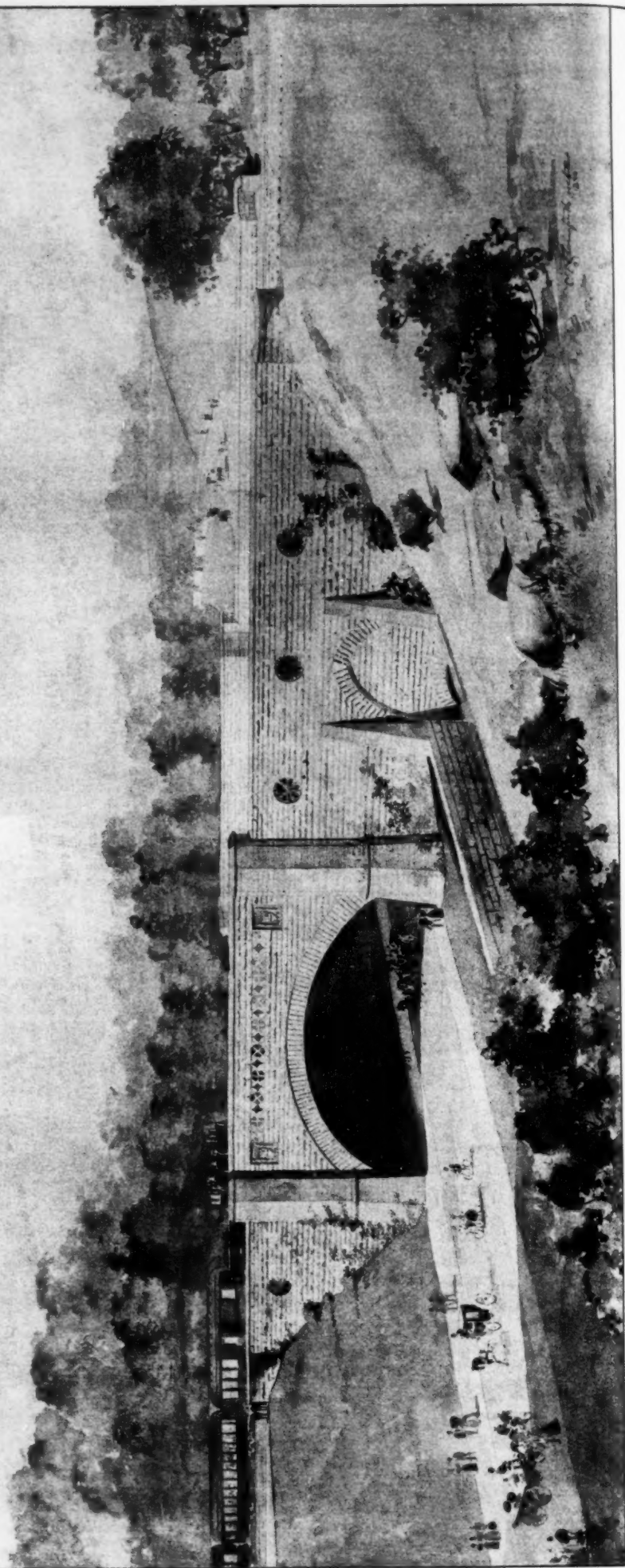
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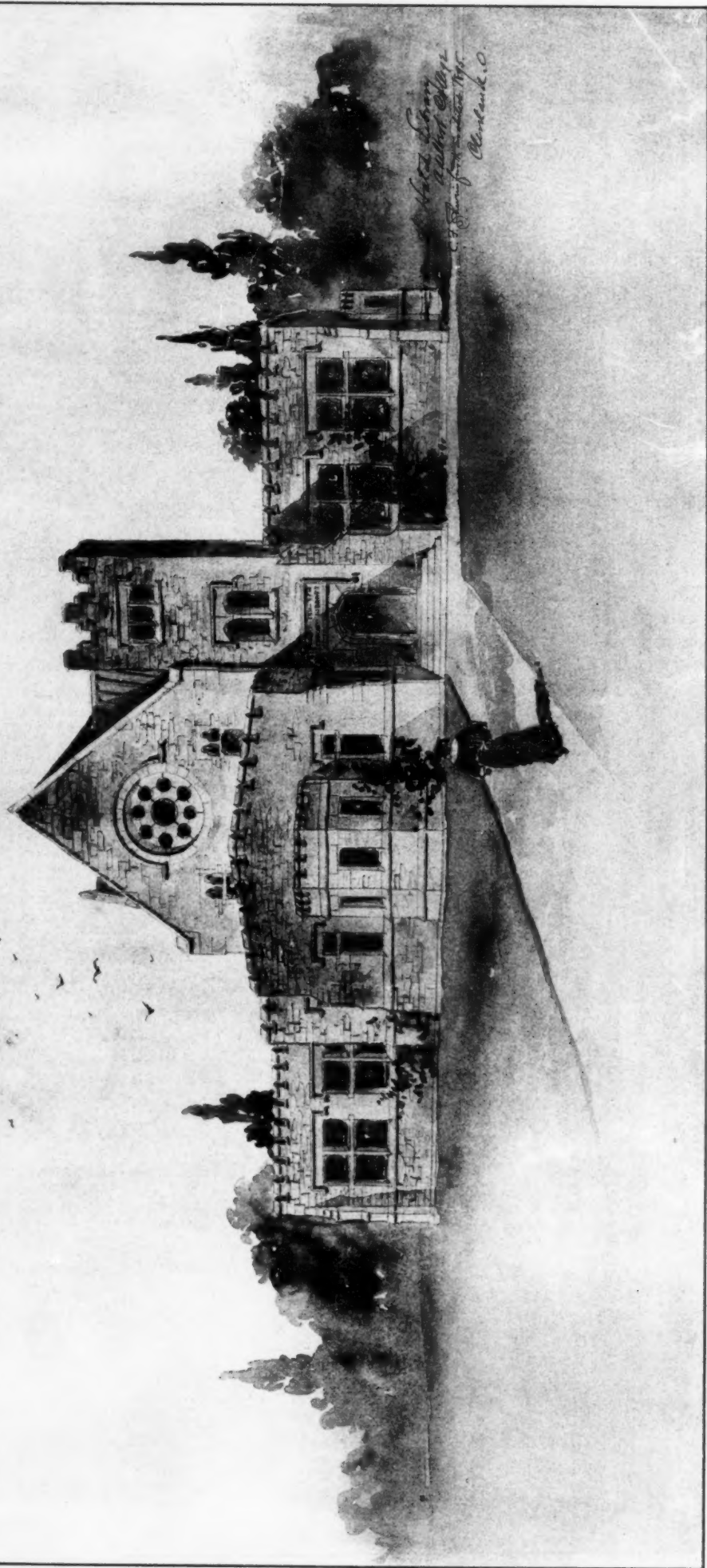
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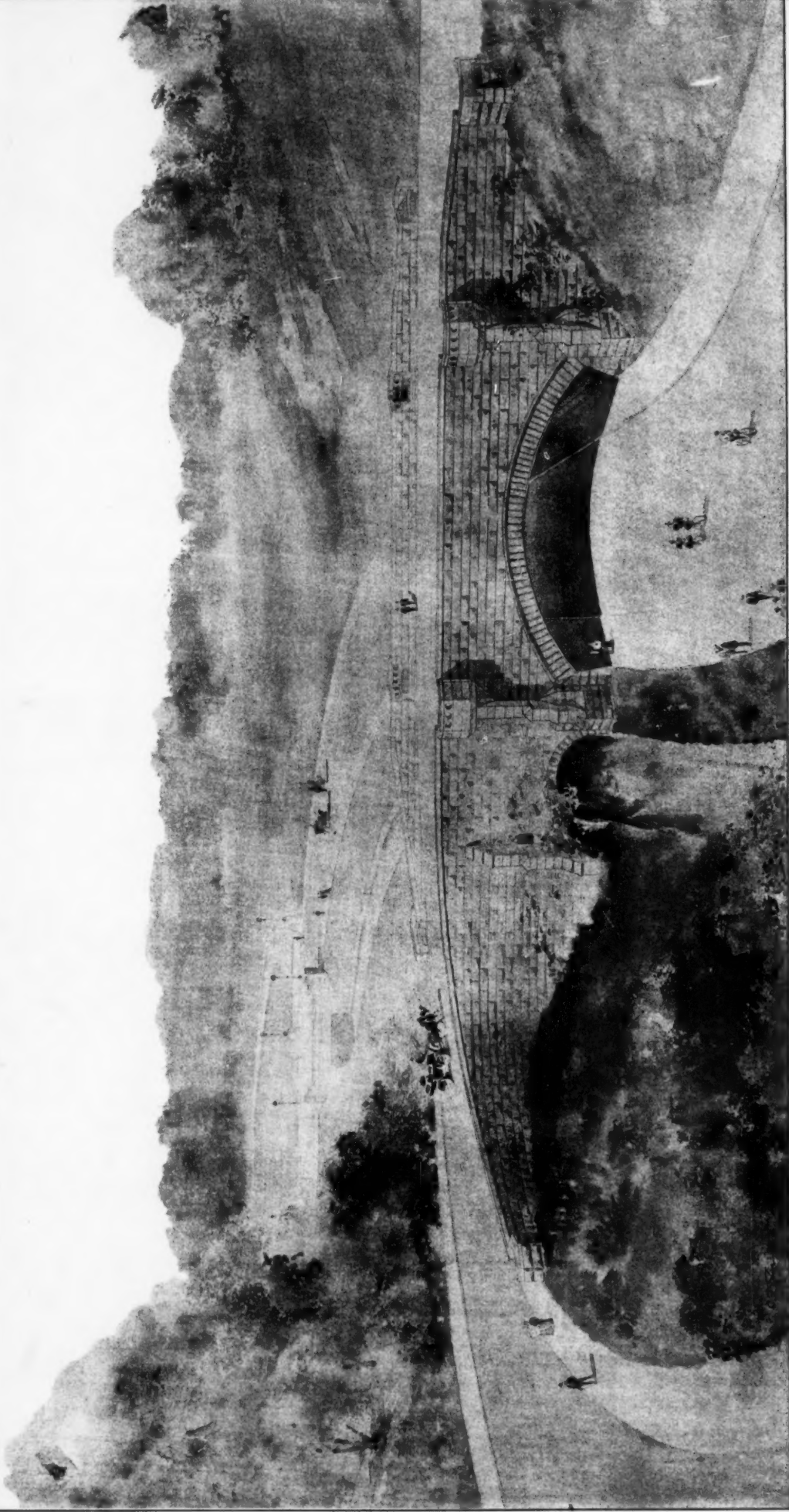
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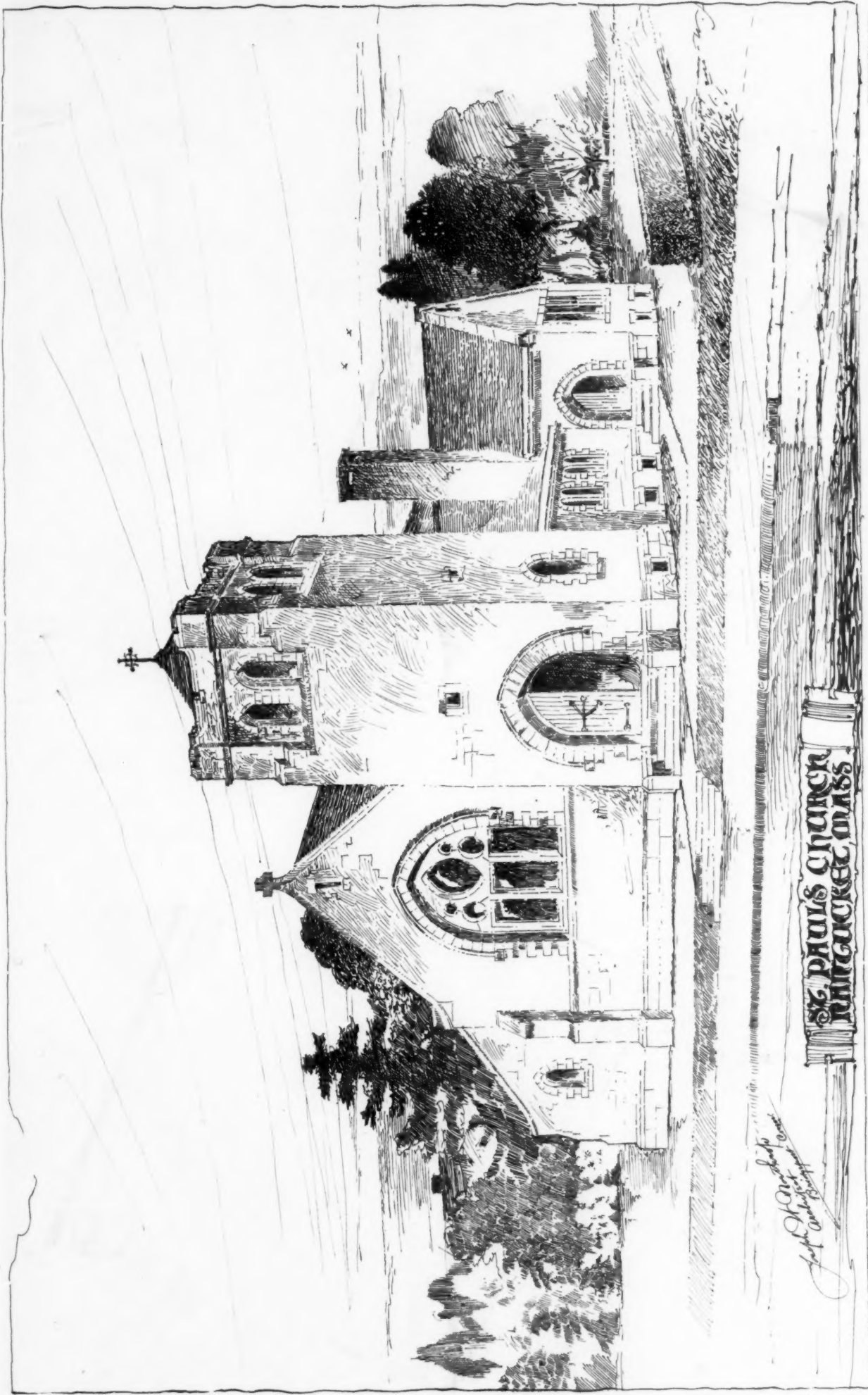




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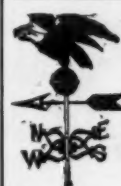
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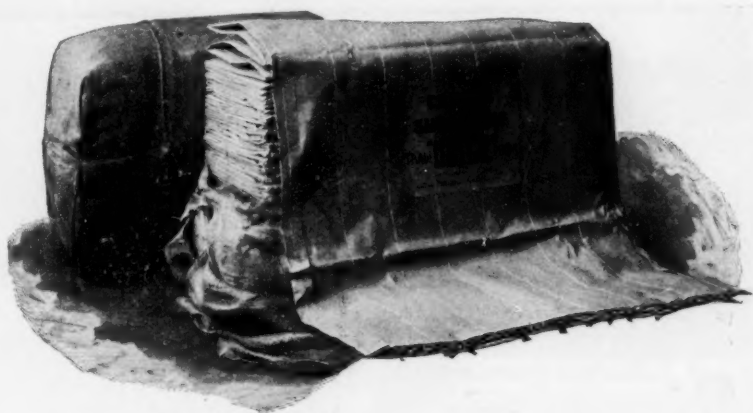
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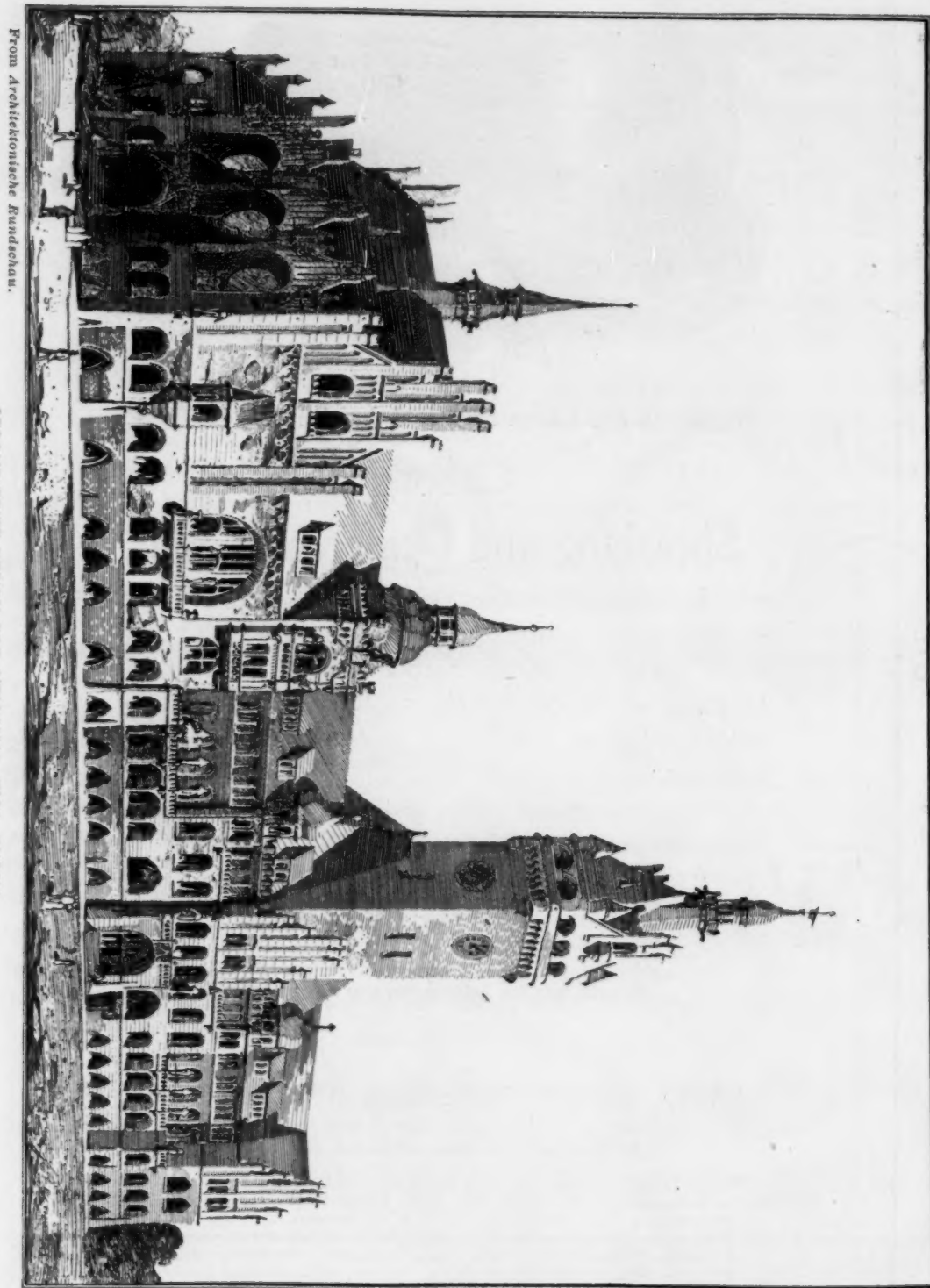
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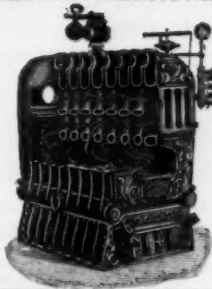
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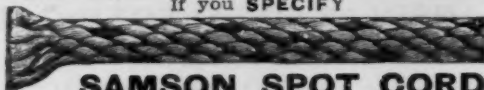
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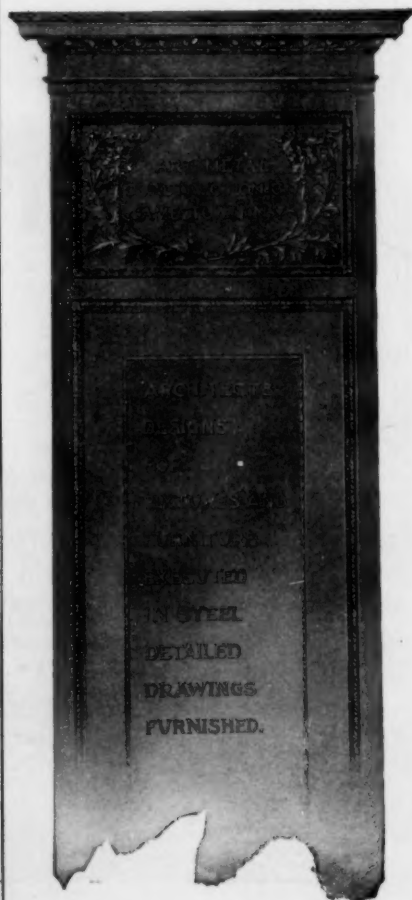
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New Advertisements.

E. VAN NOORDEN CO. (Boston, Mass.), Skylights, Metal. Page xl.
CHARLES M. HEATH (Trenton, N. J.), Engines. Page x.

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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.

Atlanta, Ga.—Bradford L. Gilbert, 50 Broadway, New York, N. Y., has been selected to prepare preliminary plans for the proposed union station.

Bruce & Morgan, Prudential Building, have completed plans for a \$35,000 edifice for the St. Mark's Episcopal Church, to be erected on Peachtree and 5th Sts.

Attleboro, Mass.—A \$30,000 brick and stone bank building is to be erected for the Attleboro Savings Bank.

Baltimore, Md.—The Simpson & Doeller Co., label printers, contemplate an extensive addition to their present plant on Lanvale St. and Milton Ave., and have purchased a plot of ground adjoining from the Home Investment Co. This piece of ground is about 75' x 150', and will be improved by a four-story brick building, costing from \$50,000 to \$75,000.

Bayonne, N. J.—The House has passed a bill granting the city permission to expend \$200,000 for a new city hall.

Boston, Mass.—At the adjourned annual meeting of the New England Conservatory of Music it was announced that a gift of \$50,000 had been made to the conservatory by Mr. Eben D. Jordan, of this city, for the general building fund of the new conservatory now being erected on Huntington Ave.

The new electrical building for the Institute of Technology is now assured and will be erected at once. The laboratories and equipments for research work will be the finest of their kind in the world. President Pritchett's chief desire now is to build up the department of naval architecture. He says: "With the harbor, the navy yard and the big ship-building plants so near, we are in a peculiarly

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(Advance Rumors Continued.)

fortunate location for this branch of study. The government already sends its cadets to us to be trained. What I want to find is some man who desires to make his name immortal. I should like to put it over the portal of a building for the department of naval architecture."

Bristol, Va.—The Norfolk & Western Ry. Co. will erect a depot here to cost \$100,000. L. E. Johnson, gen. mgr., Roanoke.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—A court-house will be built on Gates Ave., near Marey, to cost \$38,000. It will be occupied by the Second District Municipal Court and the Sixth District Magistrate's Court.

Bryn Mawr, Pa.—Denbigh Hall, at Bryn Mawr College, was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$100,000. The structure will be rebuilt. Miss M. Carey Thomas, principal.

Cincinnati, O.—It is stated B. H. Kroger will erect a \$50,000 addition to his grocery warehouse on Hunt St.

Danville, Ky.—It is reported that a \$50,000 library will be erected for the Central University.

Denver, Col.—Plans have been drawn by Marean & Norton, 206 Equitable Building, for a three-story brick and stone flat to be built for D. C. Dodge at Lincoln St. and 17th Ave.; cost, \$85,000. Same architects have prepared plans for a four-story brick and stone office-building, to be erected for W. S. Cheerman, at Broadway and 17th Ave.; cost, \$100,000; also for a two-story brick and stone building, to be erected at Broadway and 1st Ave., for W. Best; cost, \$35,000.

Durham, N. H.—Walter H. Sargent, of Concord, has secured the contract for erecting a college here; cost, \$30,000.

Elmwood, Ind.—It is stated that R. O. Leeson will erect a \$30,000 business building here this spring.

Fostoria, O.—The Draw Cut Shear, Tool & Manufacturing Co. has been organized, with a capital of \$100,000. The company will erect a plant in this city or in Cleveland.

Hingham, Mass.—It is reported that a syndicate represented by Marshall Lincoln, of 21 Essex St., Boston, will probably erect a frame hotel near Crow Point, that will aggregate \$200,000 in cost. Capitalists will proceed if town makes certain improvements to roads, draining, etc.

Jackson, Mich.—The Jackson Glass Co. has been reorganized with a capital of \$50,000. A factory will be built in this city. H. C. Ransom, president.

Jacksonville, Ill.—I. C. Coleman, 232½ W. State St., has prepared plans for a \$16,000 hotel addition on W. State St., for Alex. Smith; also for an office and store building for the Morrison Estate, to be erected on West and W. State Sts., to cost about \$14,000.

I. C. Coleman, 232½ W. State St., has prepared plans for a \$25,000 addition to the Women's College on E. State St.

Jersey City, N. J.—It is stated that Elizabeth A. Wilcox, 746 Ocean Ave., will erect a ten-story stone, brick and steel store and loft building, at a cost of \$100,000, after plans by Israels & Harder, 194 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Joliet, Ill.—St. Peter's Lutheran Church will build a \$20,000 school on N. Broadway. H. Pelpenbrink, chmn. of com.

(Continued on page xl.)

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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

Kansas City, Mo.—It is stated that the Missouri & Kansas Telephone Co. will erect 3 buildings here; total cost, \$75,000.

Kearney, Neb.—Senator Millard introduced a bill in the Senate providing for a public building here, to cost \$75,000.

La Crosse, Wis.—The National Railroad Y. M. C. A. will erect a \$30,000 building here.

Lancaster, Pa.—Plans have been drawn by C. E. Urban, 8 Lancaster Trust Co. building, for the new girl's high-school building, to cost \$100,000. D. M. Mullen, president Board of Education.

Leavenworth, Kan.—W. E. Thomas will erect a pressed brick and stone residence at a cost of \$25,000. Plans have been prepared by William P. Feth, 34 Manufacturers' National Bank Building.

Liberty, Mo.—John D. Rockefeller has offered to give \$25,000 to the endowment fund of William Jewell College, provided \$75,000 additional is raised by January 1, 1903.

Manchester, N. H.—A new convent building is to be erected by St. Augustine's parish, on the corner of Beech and Spruce Sts., for the Sisters Jesus-Mary. It will be a handsome building, containing all improvements, and cost \$25,000. Work on the foundation will be commenced early in the spring.

Manistee, Mich.—W. T. Cooper & Son, of Saginaw, are preparing plans for a \$40,000 opera-house, to be erected here.

Marquette, Wis.—Patton & Miller, 115 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill., are to prepare plans for the Stephenson Library, to cost \$30,000.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Plans have been prepared for 2 flat buildings to be erected by I. R. Berry and Walter R. Brown on 28th St. and Oakland and Park Aves., to cost \$130,000.

The St. Anthony Improvement Co., recently incorporated with a capital of \$50,000, will erect a two-story store and apartment building at Central Ave. and 4th St. W. Y. Chute, president.

New Bedford, Mass.—Architect S. C. Hunt will have plans ready about April 1st for remodelling the Parker Street Grammar School Building. New windows, slate roof, cornices, heating and ventilating, floors and blackboards will be required; cost, \$25,000.

Shoultown, Pa.—Local press reports state that the United States Wire and Nail Co. contemplates the extension of its manufacturing facilities at this place. Architects have prepared plans for the erection of a billet mill to cost \$500,000.

Somerville, Mass.—The committee on additional school accommodations has reported to the School Board in favor of the erection of a new Latin school building this year east of the present structure at a cost of \$150,000.

Southbridge, Mass.—Andrew Carnegie will give \$20,000 for the erection of a free public library building here providing the town will provide a site for the same and contribute \$2,000 a year for the support of the library. The offer will be brought before the town meeting in April, and the town asked to contribute \$10,000 additional, making the building cost \$30,000.

South Manchester, Conn.—A brick school-house, gift of Messrs. Cheney Bros., will be erected here. Seating capacity, 700. All improvements. Cost, \$60,000. Plans will probably be furnished by Hartwell & Driver, 62 Devonshire St., Boston.

Springfield, Mass.—Plans have been prepared by W. B. Reid, of Holyoke, for a 16-apartment block to be erected on N. Main St., Round Hill, for Louis Ducharme. Will be brick and brownstone, with gravel roof, galvanized iron cornices, hardwood finish, steam heat; cost, \$40,000.

The factory of the Hampden Corundum Wheel Co., at the corner of Fisk and Diamond Aves., Brightwood, which was destroyed by fire February 16th, will be rebuilt at once.

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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

The plans of Gardner & Gardner, 35 Lyman St., have been accepted for an addition to the city hall, to cost about \$27,000. Plans call for a three-story brick building with brownstone trimmings.

Plans have been completed by Architect James A. Clough, of Holyoke, for the proposed new block, 75' x 105', to be erected on the corner of Maple and Temple Sts. for Dr. H. W. Van Allen, at a cost of \$75,000.

F. B. Taylor has the plans drawn for a new business block to be erected on the lot adjoining his present store building on E. Court St. The new block will be four stories high, and will have a front of Blandford white brick, with brownstone trimmings. It will be heated by steam, lighted by electricity, and will be provided with all the modern improvements. The building will cost about \$25,000, and work will be begun at once.

St. Paul, Minn.—The Omaha Ry. Co.'s new freight-house on John St. will be of brick and stone, slate roof, 45' x 450', with modern equipment; cost, \$25,000.

Taunton, Mass.—The plans by Architect S. C. Hunt, of New Bedford, for a new Probate Court and Registry of Deeds building have been accepted. They call for a three-story modern brick and granite structure, 75' x 90', with slate roof; cost, \$125,000.

Work has started on the erection of a three-story brick and frame Y. M. C. A. building to cost \$25,000, from plans furnished by Swasey & Stephenson, 171 Tremont St., Boston. L. M. Witherell, builder, 29 Court St.

Toledo, O.—Architect Somerskill has designed a stone church and rectory to be erected by the congregation of St. Mark's Episcopal Church; cost, \$40,000.

Troy, N. Y.—A store building to cost between \$85,000 and \$100,000 is to be erected at State and 3d Sts. after plans by Demers & Campion.

A six-story department-store, 72' x 130', will be erected by the Church Dodge Co., at a cost of \$125,000.

Vincennes, Ind.—Andrew Carnegie is stated to have offered this city \$20,000 for a public library.

Washington, D. C.—It is stated that the District Commissioners have announced the names of three successful architects in preliminary competition to secure plans for the proposed municipal hospital here. The architects are as follows: Frank Miles Day & Bro., Philadelphia; Herbert D. Hale and George B. Degersdorff, 15 Exchange St., Boston, and Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, Boston. A new and revised programme will now be drawn up for the final competition and the above named architects will submit plans.

It is stated that the Metropolitan club-house on 17th and H Sts. is to be enlarged and improved, at a probable cost of \$100,000.

The Chinese government has purchased land here. A home for its legation and for Minister Wu Ting Fang will be erected.

Waukesha, Wis.—Carl Barkhausen, 501 Iron Block, Milwaukee, has drawn plans for a \$50,000 sanitarium to be erected here by the Waukesha Sanitarium Co.

Webster, Mass.—Outside capitalists have offered to put \$10,000 into a glass factory here, providing Webster men will add \$20,000 to it. Definite plans have not yet been decided upon. J. P. Love and John Flint are interested.

West Selkirk, Man.—The government proposes to erect at the provincial asylum a pavilion for convalescing insane; cost, \$27,000.

Wheeling, W. Va.—Plans and specifications have been completed for the proposed building of the W. Va. Printing Co.; cost, \$60,000. Architect, Jos. Leiner.

Wilkesburg, Pa.—Beezer Bros., Liberty National Bank Building, Pittsburgh, are stated to have completed plans for an eight-story store and office building to be erected on Wood and Ross Sts. by Leopold Vilsack, to cost about \$150,000.

It is proposed to erect a \$65,000 school in the 1st Ward.

Willoughby, O.—The House has passed a bill providing for the incorporation of a trust to carry out the bequest of the late W. C. Andrews, of New York, for the establishment of a girls' industrial school here. The bequest amounts to about \$1,500,000.

Wilmington, Del.—Milligan & Webber, Philadelphia, have prepared plans for a fine seven-story hotel to be built here by the Marlborough Hotel Co. It will be of Brandywine limestone, 200' x 200', and will cost about \$300,000. The structure will be equipped with every modern convenience, including a handsome ball-room and a roof-garden.

Woburn, Mass.—Plans have been drawn by Wm. P. Richards, 55 Kilby St., Boston, for a \$100,000 brick building to be erected for J. N. & E. F. Johnson at Main St. and Montvale Ave.

Worcester, Mass.—Mr. Abe Spitz, manager of the Empire Theatre and the new Park Theatre, in Providence, and Mr. Max Natherson, also of Providence, have been in Worcester recently, looking for a suitable site for a new theatre.

A press report states that R. C. Taylor will erect a \$150,000 theatre here to be leased by F. F. Shea & Co., of Springfield.

A five-story brick addition will be made to factory of the Graton & Knight Mfg. Co.; cost, \$150,000.

Cutting, Carleton & Cutting, 44 Front St., have completed plans for a theatre and hotel to be erected by Ransom C. Taylor on Franklin Sq. and Southbridge St.; cost, \$150,000.

ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS.

Hartford, Conn.—Four-story & base, bk. addition to factory, 80' x 300'; \$100,000; o., Pratt & Whitney Co.; a., Wilson Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Lawrence, Mass.—Essex St., two-story bk. addition to Odd Fellows Block; \$30,000; a., Geo. G. Adams.

APARTMENT-HOUSES.

Cambridge, Mass.—Magazine St., cor. Upton St., four-story bk. apart.; \$20,000; o., E. A. Barnard, 11 Magazine St.; a., O. H. Bartlett, 634 Massachusetts Ave.

Chicago, Ill.—Pine Grove Ave., Nos. 554-560, and Addison Ave., Nos. 1810-20, three-story apart., 90' x 200'; \$90,000; o., Hildreth & Colvin; a., John S. Woollacott, Chicago Opera-house Building.

Indiana Ave., Nos. 5436-38, three-story apart., 45' x



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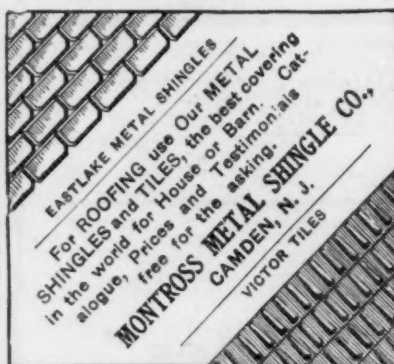
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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Apartment-Houses Continued.)

63'; \$20,000; o., Dr. Joseph Trenehard, 343 Twenty-sixth St.; a., J. E. Youngberg, 218 La Salle St.; b., Harper Bros., 92 La Salle St.

Harvard Ave., Nos. 6539-41, three-story apart., 46' x 80'; \$28,000; o., Grant Orr, 6307 Yale Ave.; a., Fred Ahleschlager, 70 La Salle St.

Harvard Ave., Nos. 7300-2, three-story apart., 50' x 111'; \$40,000; o., a., S. M. Seator, 225 Dearborn St.; b., J. Kinberg, 6641 Wabash Ave.

Calumet Ave., Nos. 5227-35, 2 three-story apart., 44' x 62'; \$40,000; o., George E. Cropper and Harry Weymouth, 84 La Salle St.; a., L. M. Mitchell, 145 La Salle St.

Springfield, Mass.—Maple St., cor. Temple St., three-story bk. apart., 70' x 100'; \$50,000; o., Dr. H. W. Van Allen, 197 State St.; a., Jas. A. Clough, Holyoke.

FABRICATORIES.

Chicago, Ill.—Union Park Pl., No. 63, six-story factory, 57' x 120'; \$20,000; o., C. C. Helsen; a., William Strippelman, 163 La Salle St.; b., Bully & Andrews, 115 Dearborn St.

W. Sixty-first St., Nos. 140-48, one & three-story factory, 61' x 100'; 100' x 260'; \$45,000; o., Goes Lithographing Co., 158 Adams St.; a., Nimmons & Fellows, Marquette Building.

Johnson St., Nos. 1017-53, two-story factory, 94' x 220'; \$30,000; o., John J. Kinella, 464 Wabash Ave.; a., L. G. Hallberg, 608, 84 La Salle St.

W. Adams St., Nos. 60-74, six-story factory, 82' x 150'; \$75,000; o., William Borden; a., Jarvis Hunt, Monadnock Block; b., William Adams Co., 145 La Salle St.

HOUSES.

Cambridge, Mass.—Winsor St., cor. Market St., three-story fr. dwell., 34' x 39'; \$6,000; o., Miss Charlotte A. Ricker, 271 Winsor St.; a., J. P. Rinn; b., Patterson & Fox.

Chicago, Ill.—N. Ashland Ave., No. 4269, 2½-story fr. dwell., 31' x 47'; \$8,000; o., Dr. Paul Hullburt; a., H. Wittekind, 914 Fargo Ave.; b., H. S. Gilbert, 232 Lunt Ave.

Portsmouth, N. H.—Wilbird St., cor. Lincoln Ave., 2½-story fr. dwell., 33' x 37'; steam; \$5,000; o., Rob't J. Kirkpatrick; a., W. A. Ashe.

Taunton, Mass.—Bay St., three-story fr. store & dwell., 28' x 65', comp. roof, stores; \$5,000; o., G. R. Smith; a., G. L. Smith.

Broadway, one-story fr. dwell., 28' x 43', shingle roof, steam; \$5,000; a., G. L. Smith.

OFFICE-BUILDINGS.

Chicago, Ill.—E. Forty-third St., Nos. 418-428, one & two-story stores & office, 56' x 134'; \$20,000; o.,

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(Office-buildings Continued.)

Dennis Collins; a., Meldahl & Hessemueller, 225 Dearborn St.; b., W. Ritchie, 6049 Ellis Ave.

Waterbury, Conn.—Five-story bk. store & office building, 43' x 100'; \$30,000; o., Jones & Morgan Co.; a., J. A. Jackson.

STABLES.

Brighton, Mass.—Almy St., two-story bk. stable, 34' x 62', comp. roof; \$3,000; o., John O'Brien, 163 Cambridge St.; a., G. H. Smith, 15 School St., Boston.

Dorchester, Mass.—New England Ave., nr. Talbot Ave., Ward 20, two-story stable, 23' x 35', shingle roof; \$2,000; o., E. E. Murphy, 296 Kilton St.; a., F. M. Churchill.

STORES.

Chicago, Ill.—W. Twenty-second St., Nos. 1534-90, one-story store, 93' x 125'; \$25,000; o., F. Soobada; a., A. Lonek, 145 La Salle St.; b., Sedlack & Co.

Michigan Ave., Nos. 319-20, seven-story store & storage, 46' x 152'; \$35,000; o., Milton J. Palmer; a., C. N. Palmer, Monadnock Block; b., Leafgreen Brothers, 614 Chamber of Commerce.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Chicago, Ill.—Stewart Ave., Nos. 5511-5621, one-story grain elevator, 48' x 180'; \$150,000; o., H. Mueller & Co., 2 Sherman St.; a., J. F. Dornfeld; b., J. Rameke, 100 Seminary Ave.

COMPETITIONS.

SCHOOL.

[At Milwaukee, Wis.]
The Board of Public Works will receive, until April 18, competitive sketch plans and outline specifications for the construction of a public school on 37th St., between Walnut and Roberts Sts., cost complete not to exceed \$55,000. Chas. J. Poetsch, Comm. of Pub. Wks. G. W. PORTH, Deputy Comm.

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PROPOSALS.

CHURCH.

[At Heron Lake, Minn.] Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until April 10, 1902, for the erection and completion of a church building at Heron Lake, Minn., in accordance with plans and specifications by Omeyer & Thorl, architects, St. Paul. Plans to be seen at the office of J. W. Benson & Co., Heron Lake, Minn., also at the office of the *Improvement Bulletin*, Minneapolis, Minn., and at the office of architects, in the Chamber of Commerce Building, St. Paul. J. S. VAN CAMP, Secretary. 1370

COURT-HOUSE.

[At Albia, Ia.] Bids are wanted April 10 for erecting a fireproof court-house; probable cost, \$75,000. B. P. CASTNER, Co. Aud., and O. O. Smith, archt., Des Moines, Ia. 1370

COURT-HOUSE.

[At Lancaster, Wis.] Bids are wanted April 9 for the construction of the Grant Co. Court house. E. H. GRIFFIS, co. clk. H. C. Koch & Co., architects, 106 Mason St., Milwaukee. 1370

DEPOT.

[At Austin, Tex.] Bids will be received April 8 by J. N. Miller, of Houston, Mgr. Houston & Texas Central R. R., for the erection of a depot at Austin, to cost about \$25,000. 1370

BUILDINGS, ETC.

[At Mt. Pleasant, Mich.] Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C. Sealed proposals will be received at the Indian office until April 8, 1902, for furnishing necessary materials and labor required to construct and complete at the Mt. Pleasant Indian School, Michigan, a brick hospital and brick additions to mess hall and dormitory, with plumbing, electric light and steam heat, in strict accordance with plans, specifications and instructions to bidders. For further information apply to E. C. Nardin, superintendent, Indian School, Mt. Pleasant, Mich. W. A. JONES, commissioner. 1370

SEWER.

[At South Bend, Ind.] Sealed bids are wanted until April 8 for a trunk sewer 5,690 feet long and consisting of 42 x 54-inch, 30 x 45-inch and 20 x 30-inch brick sewer; also 24-inch and 15-inch pipe sewer; also for about 2,000 feet of lateral pipe sewer, 15, 12 and 8-inch. 1370

BUILDING.

[At Ft. Mott, N. J.] Ft. Mott, N. J. Sealed proposals for furnishing material and labor for constructing frame administration building at Ft. Mott will be received here until April 10, 1902. Information furnished on application. QUARTERMASTER, Ft. Mott, N. J. 1370

BANK BUILDING.

[At Rolling Fork, Miss.] Bids are wanted April 7 for the erection of a two-story brick bank building. MORRIS ROSENS FOCK, vice-pres., Pettit, Miss. 1370

HEATING SYSTEM.

[At Jefferson City, Mo.] Bids are wanted April 7 for installing a heating system in a dormitory of the Lincoln Institution. L. D. GORDON, sec'y. 1370

COURT-HOUSE.

[At Orange City, Ia.] Bids are wanted until April 15 for the erection of a court-house. WILFRED W. BEACH, archt., Sioux City. 1371

PROPOSALS.

COURT-HOUSE.

[At Crowley, La.] Sealed bids are wanted until April 16 for the erection of a fireproof court-house in this parish. C. H. BROOKS, secretary police jury, Arcadia parish, Crowley, La. 1371

PIPE SEWERS.

[At Bessemer, Ala.] Sealed bids are wanted until April 15 for 6 to 24-inch pipe sewers, to cost in the neighborhood of \$60,000. W. J. PARKS, city engineer. 1371

COURT-HOUSE.

[At Washington, Ga.] Bids are wanted by the Wilkes Co. Comrs., R. D. Callaway, Chmn., until April 15 for the erection of a new court-house. Architect, Frank P. Hiburn, of Columbia, S. C. 1371

TOWN-HALL.

[At Granby, Conn.] Bids are wanted April 15 for the construction of a town-hall. WILBERT REED, Chmn. Bldg. Com. 1371

JAIL.

[At Marietta, Ga.] The county ordinary will receive bids until April 15 for the erection of a jail. J. W. GOLUCKE & CO., architects, Temple Court, Atlanta. 1371

COURT-HOUSE.

[At Vinton, Ga.] Sealed bids are wanted until April 11 for the erection of a court-house. J. B. COBURN, Chairman of Board. 1371

APARTMENT-HOUSE.

[At Wheeling, W. Va.] Bids are wanted for the erection of the Rhodes Taylor apartment-house, to be built on 14th St., at a cost of \$50,000. E. B. FRANZHEIM, 45 Twelfth St., architect. 1371

HOSPITAL.

[At Winnipeg, Man.] Bids are wanted April 14 for the erection of a hospital in Winnipeg. FRED. GELINAS, Sec'y Dept. Pub. Wks., Ottawa, Ont. 1371

HEATING.

[At Oskaloosa, Ia.] Bids are wanted April 12 for furnishing heating apparatus complete in place for the U. S. Post-office at Oskaloosa, Ia. JAS. KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Archt., Treasury Dept., Washington, D. C. 1371

BUILDING.

[At Port Townsend, Wash.] Bids are wanted April 14 for a laundry building and machinery at the U. S. Quarantine Station, Port Townsend. JAS. KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Archt., Treasury Dept., Washington, D. C. 1371

LUMBER.

[At Ft. Monroe, Va.] U. S. Engineer Office, Custom-house, Norfolk, Va. Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering pine piles, creosoted pine piles, yellow pine lumber and creosoted yellow pine lumber at Ft. Monroe, Va., will be received here until April 17, 1902. Information on application. 1371

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

COURT-HOUSE.

[At Greensburg, Pa.] Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the County Controller, of Westmoreland County, Greensburg, Pa., until 12 M., April 17th, 1902, for the

PROPOSALS.

erection and completion of the superstructure of the new court-house for Westmoreland County, at Greensburg, Pa., in accordance with the drawings and specifications prepared by William Kauffman, architect, Lewis Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. Bids will be received for structure to be of stone, or granite casing. Plans and specifications can now be seen at the office of the commissioners, Greensburg, Pa. All proposals must be accompanied by a certified check equal to ten (10) per cent of the amount of bid. The Board of Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all proposals. All proposals must be securely sealed with wax, and the name or initials of the bidders stamped thereon. JOHN H. BROWN, controller. 1371

COUNTY HOME.

[At Vinton, Ia.] Sealed bids will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Benton County, Ia., for the erection of a county home building, according to plans and specifications hereinafter referred to, up to the 11th day of April, 1902. Separate bids will be received for the heating, lighting, plumbing and sanitary work in said building. Plans may be seen at the office of Murphy & Ralston, architects, Waterloo, Ia., and at the County Auditor's office, at the court-house in Vinton, Ia., on and after the 10th day of March, 1902. J. P. COBURN, Chairman Board of Supervisors. Attest: W. O. BRAND, County Auditor. 1370

HOSPITAL.

[At Morris Indian School, Minn.] 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 the Indian office until April 8, 1902, for furnishing necessary materials and labor required to construct and complete a brick hospital, with plumbing and electric light, at the Morris Indian School, Minn., in strict accordance with plans, specifications and instructions to bidders. For further information apply to John B. Brown, superintendent, Indian School, Morris, Minn. W. A. JONES, commissioner. 1370

Treasury Department, Office Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., March 17, 1902. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 23d day of April, 1902, and then opened, for the construction, including heating apparatus, electric wiring, conduit and freight lift of the extension to the U. S. Custom-house and Post-office at Newark, N. J., in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or the office of the Custodian at Newark, N. J., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1370

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., March 15, 1902. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 5th day of May, 1902, and then opened, for the construction (except heating apparatus, electric wiring and conduits) of the U. S. Court-house and Post office at Salt Lake City, Utah, in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office or the office of the Postmaster at Salt Lake City, Utah, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1370

CHURCH.

[At Fernando, Minn.] The undersigned hereby gives notice that sealed proposals for the erection of St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran congregation at Fernando, Minn., including all labor and material, will be received by building committee until the 12th day of April, 1902. All bids must be in strict accordance with the plans and specifications, prepared by Charles E. Webster, of Winthrop, Minn., which may be seen at the

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PROPOSALS.	PROPOSALS.	PROPOSALS.
office of the <i>Improvement Bulletin</i> , Minneapolis, and on application at the office of Charles E. Webster and Henry Proehl, Fernando, Minn. (Signed) HENRY PROEHL, F. W. ROSE, FRED. F. FENSKE. 1371	noon, for the interior stone and marble work. (Proposals for each class of work separately.) For the new State Capitol Building at St. Paul, in accordance with the drawings and specifications, which may be seen at the office of the Board and at the architect's offices on and after Monday, March 17th, 1902. Copies of said drawings and specifications may be obtained from Cass Gilbert, architect, No. 534 Endicott Building, St. Paul, Minn., or Room 704 Constable Building, 111 Fifth Ave., New York City, upon payment of the cost of such reproductions, and a deposit of \$100, such deposit to be returned to the bidder upon return of the drawings and specifications. Certified checks must accompany bids, as follows: on plastering, \$1,500; on ornamental iron, \$1,500; on woodwork, \$1,000; on painting and glazing, \$1,000; on hardware, \$500; on interior stone and marble work, \$2,500; payable to the order of said Board, as a guarantee of good faith. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids and to waive any defect or informality in any bid, if it be deemed in the interest of the State to do so. Proposals received after the time stated will be returned to the bidders. Proposals must be made in duplicate and on printed forms, which will be furnished by the Board, and must be enclosed in envelopes, sealed and marked "Proposals for (name class of work bid upon) the new Minnesota State Capitol at St. Paul," and addressed to the Board of State Capitol	Commissioners. For the Board of State Capitol Commissioners. CHANNING SEABURY, Vice-president. St. Paul, Minn., March 15th, 1902. 1372
COURT-HOUSE. [At Alexandria, La.] Bids will be received by the Police Jury until April 7 for erecting a court-house, to cost about \$75,000, according to plans prepared by J. Riley Gordon, of Dallas, Tex. 1370		BARRACK BUILDINGS AND POWER-HOUSE. [For the Mountain Branch, N. H. D. V. S.] OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS, Rooms 332-4 New York Life Building, 346 Broadway, New York City, March 12th, 1902. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. Wednesday, the 16th day of April, 1902, for furnishing materials, labor, etc., for the construction of barrack buildings and power-house at the Mountain Branch of the National Home for D. V. S., near Johnson City, Tenn. Plans and specifications can be seen, necessary information obtained, and blank forms for proposals procured on application to this office or to the architect, J. H. Friedlander, 244 Fifth Ave., New York City, or at the office of the Superintendent of Construction near the site of the work. The Home reserves the right to reject any or all bids and to waive defects. MOSES HARRIS, General Treasurer, N. H. D. V. S. Approved: M. T. McMAHON, President Board of Managers, N. H. D. V. S. 1372
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. STATE CAPITOL BUILDING. [At St. Paul, Minn.] Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at the office of the Board of State Capitol Commissioners, No. 512 Endicott Bldg., St. Paul, Minn., until Tuesday, May 6th, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, for all labor and material required for the plastering, the ornamental iron; also until Tuesday, June 3d, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, for the woodwork, the painting and glazing; also until Tuesday July 1st, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, for the hardware; also until Tuesday, October 7th, 1902, at 12 o'clock		

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