

SEP 3- 1902

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

VOL. LXXVII

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1902

No. 1392



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THE eleventh Part of "The Georgian Period" is in press, and we now have only to select the material for the twelfth, and final, Part of a publication that has received from critics and reviewers an unusual amount of praise and remarkably little in the way of blame. When an undertaking of this kind is nearly complete, it is easy not only to know what matter has been gathered and used, but, conversely, what matter has not been used, presumably because it was unknown to the editor or for some reason inaccessible to him. It will be a misfortune if desirable and accessible material should not find a place in a work which to some degree is comprehensive and thorough, and hence we will make one more appeal to our readers to let us have the use of any illustrative material or historic and architectural data which, because of their real value, should not be omitted from the twelfth, and final, Part, already in an advanced state of preparation, but having still enough elasticity to take in more material than is at present in sight. At one time or another many people have notified us that they already had photographs or drawings of interesting and unpublished buildings, or else that they could easily procure them, and though frequent reminders have failed to make some of these promised treasures materialize, the proffers are surely a proof that there is abundant material to be had, if only memory, convenience and good-will could be brought to work synchronously.

AMERICAN art, as well as the American public, has suffered a great loss in the death of General Charles Greely Loring, for many years Director of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. General Loring was a noble example of that class of citizens, peculiar, perhaps, to republics, who can serve their country in various capacities, and serve it well in all. Born of a distinguished and intellectual family, he interested himself, even in his college days, in the study of antiquity, and pursued his researches in a modest way after his graduation. At the breaking out of the Civil War he abandoned his peaceful occupations, and entered the army as Assistant Inspector-General of the Ninth Army Corps. He was sent immediately to the front, and participated in the great battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Bethesda Church, receiving his brevet as colonel for gallant and meritorious services. A few months later he was brevetted brigadier-general for services in the campaign in Eastern Tennessee; and, in 1865, he was made major-general by brevet. After the conclusion of the war, he made a short trip to Europe, and soon after his return, found congenial occupation in assisting in the arrangement of the Way Collection of Egyptian antiquities, which had just come into the possession of the Museum of Fine Arts. The

skill and learning which he displayed in this work excited the grateful admiration of the authorities of the Museum, and he was elected a member of the Board of Trustees. Four years later he succeeded the late Martin Brimmer as Director of the Museum, and held this office until last May, when his feeble health compelled him to retire from his post. As Curator and Director, the administration, not only of the collections of the Museum, but of its finances, devolved upon him, and the burden of making a small and uncertain income cover the cost of making the Museum the public benefit which its founders designed it to be was often a serious one. Without his energy and resource, and the tact with which he conciliated all classes of citizens to the support of the Museum of which Boston has so much reason to be proud, some of the years of his administration would have been gloomy ones. It is said that his anxieties on this account were in a great degree responsible for the failing health which compelled him to give up his task at an age when a man of so much force might count upon several years of usefulness; and it is significant of the determination with which he carried out his duties as long as he could that hardly three months elapsed between his resignation and his death.

WE mentioned, some weeks ago, that suit had been brought against the Boston Elevated Railway Company, to recover damages for injury done to an estate abutting upon a street in which the railway is built, by the noise incident to the movement of the trains. This claim has been energetically contested by the railway company, on various grounds, but principally on the ground that the charter of the company provided that it should pay damages to abutting owners for obstruction of the street, and for deprivation of light and air, thus, by implication, excluding claims for injury from noise. This important case has now been decided in the Superior Court, the Chief Justice delivering an admirable opinion, in which he points out that, even if the Legislature were disposed to do so, it could not authorize a corporation to injure any citizen, or deprive him of any of his rights, without compensation; and that the question was whether the noise incident to the operation of the railway caused injury of a kind which, like the deprivation of light and air, entitled the sufferer to recover definite damages. In regard to this, the Court was of opinion that the estate of the petitioner had suffered injury, beyond any benefit that the location of the railway conferred upon it, to the extent of two thousand dollars; and that half of this injury was chargeable to the noise made by the trains. Naturally, the railway company, which is hardly likely to view with complacency the prospect of having the damages doubled in the compensation cases now pending, has asked permission to appeal to the Supreme Court; but it is said that the decisions of Chief Justice Mason are seldom reversed in the upper court. There is no doubt that the Boston Elevated Railway is very noisy. The structure is open, to allow as much light as possible to go through it; and this circumstance adds materially to the noise incidental to the passage of trains. Either for this reason, or for some other, the actual injury done to abutting estates, as shown by the loss in rental value, and the diminished prices obtainable in case of sale, has been very great along the line of the Boston Elevated road; and it may be found necessary, in order to save heavy damages, to devise some means of operating the trains more quietly.

THE National Arts Club of New York issues an appeal for American subscriptions in aid of the rebuilding of the Campanile in Venice, basing its appeal on the fact that for many generations Americans have received pleasure and benefit from the art and architecture of Venice, and that both public and private collections of works of art in Italy have long been freely opened to American students. Although Italy is poor, and Venice is poorer still, it is now said that the Venetian Government is disposed to attempt the rebuilding of the Campanile from its own resources, without calling for assistance from outside of Italy. Every one will commend the courage displayed in this resolution, which recalls the Venetian spirit of former days; but Americans might make a gift to the Venetians, to be used indirectly in aid of the rebuilding, which could

be accepted with perfect propriety, and would do much to endear the American name to the reserved and home-loving people of Venice. Every one may not know that, in 1777 or 1778, the new-born Republic of the United States of America, through Dr. Benjamin Franklin and its other delegates in Europe, proposed to the Republic of Venice a treaty of alliance and mutual support. The Venetian Government had just then too many cares on its shoulders to be disposed to assume any additional responsibilities in connection with a revolutionary Government four thousand miles away; but the feeling in Venice seems to have been favorable to the idea of intimacy with the young Transatlantic nation. Since that time, while Venice has seen its political and commercial importance almost disappear, the country which, a hundred and twenty years ago, was the only other commercial republic in existence, has risen to be the greatest power in the world; and so good an opportunity for the Americans, without offending the pride of a people whose commonwealth was a thousand years old before Columbus sailed from Palos, to show courtesy and generosity to the citizens of a community which favored them when they needed friends, may never occur again. Those of our readers who are disposed to join in the gift may send checks or money orders, payable to the order of Spencer Trask, Treasurer, either to the National Arts Club, New York, or to Spencer Trask & Co., 27 Pine Street, New York, giving at the same time their own name and address.

THE New York Municipal Art Society is finding its hands tolerably full in its endeavors to fulfil its duties under the new city charter. Recently, a design for a proposed street-sign was submitted to it, and approved. Nothing more was done for a time until an advertisement appeared, calling for bids for street-signs for the Borough of Manhattan, in accordance with a certain design. These bids were received and opened, but, before the contract was awarded, the Municipal Art Society learned that the design upon which the bids were invited was not that which it had approved. As the city charter absolutely requires the approval of the Society in such cases, the attention of the President of the Borough, Mr. Cantor, was called, in a letter which can hardly be too highly commended for its courtesy as well as firmness, to the fact that a contract awarded without such approval would be void. As the approval of the Comptroller is also required for municipal contracts of all kinds, and that official is now in Europe, nothing will be done about the matter before his return; but it is probable that, in view of the circumstances, he also will withhold his approval, so as to avoid involving the Society, which has done so much for the city, in any controversy, and that new designs will be made.

MEANWHILE, Mr. Cantor, who has the interests of his borough very much at heart, earnestly urges the appointment of a Commission to prepare a general plan for the improvement of New York, as has been done for Washington, and says that, if Mayor Low does not appoint such a Commission for the whole city, he will himself appoint one for Manhattan. Such a Commission would have plenty to do. Mr. Cantor mentions the "island" which has just been placed at Twenty-third Street and Broadway, giving due credit to the Municipal Art Society for its generous and enlightened aid in decorating it; and says that a similar island has already been provided for in Fourteenth Street, near Union Square; but, for the future, he thinks that such works should be placed in charge of a Commission of the sort that he proposes, which should study the conditions, and decide where future islands should be placed, and how they should be decorated. With these modest works to attend to, besides the greater schemes of viaducts, bridges, terraces and so on, which are already in contemplation, a good Commission, such as Mayor Low or Mr. Cantor would appoint, might almost revolutionize the appearance of New York in a few years; and it is to be hoped that the project will be carried out.

THE Department of Architecture of Harvard University has just issued its annual announcement, which has a special interest, partly on account of the courses in what may be called pure æsthetics, which accompany the more strictly utilitarian studies, and are, so far as we know, peculiar to the Harvard School of Architecture. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to say that the Harvard curriculum is thoroughly artistic, the

student, as the announcement observes, being required "to devote all the time he can possibly give" to the work of the classes in design, besides drawing and coloring from the round and the life, and modelling in clay, for recreation; but, in addition to these things, a course is given in the Theory of Design, by Dr. Denman W. Ross, with an assistant, which appears to resemble in scope Garbett's little book, familiar to older architects, and to afford valuable and interesting suggestions to students of sufficient intellectual capacity to appreciate it. Dr. Ross, so far as can be gathered from the synopsis in the Announcement, begins by taking a spot of paint as a term of expression, and showing how its suggestions are varied through abstract form, symmetry, color, tone and harmony, comparing the appeal of pure design to the eye with that of music to the ear. This form of art is contrasted with that which suggests by imitation, or representation, and the influence of one on the other; and the "undeveloped possibilities of pure design" are treated in what must be an admirable course, which we wish might be available to architects of maturer years. A course in some ways related to this is given by Professor Santayana, a man, we need hardly say, distinguished throughout the civilized world for his brilliant essays on æsthetic philosophy, on the Philosophy of Art, with a survey of the æsthetic theories of Plato and Aristotle, Lessing, Schopenhauer and Hegel. This course is devoted more particularly to tracing the relation of æsthetic to scientific and moral matters, rather than to the development of the sense of beauty and the power of imagination which forms the object of Dr. Ross's course; but it should be not the less a very stimulating and strengthening exercise for students of high capacity.

THE city of Paris, after long discussion, has adopted an official scale of fees to architects for public work, which has an interest for the profession everywhere. As the municipality is likely to expend many millions of dollars in public buildings within the next few years, it has adopted a reduced fee for the most important commissions, making up for it by allotting a compensation larger than the traditional five per cent for the less important ones. As it now stands, the official scale allots to the architects of buildings costing more than one hundred and sixty thousand dollars a commission of only four per cent on the expenditure; for those costing from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and sixty thousand four and one-half per cent is paid; five per cent for those from eighty to one hundred and twenty thousand; five and one-half per cent for those from forty to eighty thousand, and six per cent for all buildings of less cost than forty thousand dollars. The Administration reserves, however, the right to increase or diminish the fee, according to the character of the structures concerned.

THE preliminary competition for the Liverpool Cathedral occupies much of the attention of writers in the English professional journals. Strictly, the competition was simply a general invitation to architects to submit such drawings, or other evidences of their skill in church design, as might enable the Cathedral Trustees to make a selection for invitation to the final competition. It may be imagined that many architects of the highest reputation would not care to enter such a contest, particularly as the Trustees did not bind themselves to make their selection only from the participants in the first competition; but a large number of well-known names were included in the list, among them being those of R. W. Gibson and Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson, who, we may be sure, have done credit to the skill of American architects in church design. The original invitation appeared, at the time, to call only for work done previously by the competitors, but many of the Englishmen understood it differently, and sent in actual designs for the proposed building. According to the English journals, most of these were not extremely successful, and it is likely that the building will be carried out by some one whose name has not yet been connected with it.

THE meanest thief recorded in history seems to have been discovered in New York, in the shape of a young man who goes through the halls of tenement-houses, breaking off the gas-fixtures, and carrying them off to sell for old brass, of course leaving the gas escaping in streams from the broken pipes. Fortunately, this youth has been captured, and it is to be hoped that his punishment may be such as to deter any one from imitating his exploits.

LIBRARIES IN THE UNITED STATES.¹—VI.

BRANCH LIBRARIES.

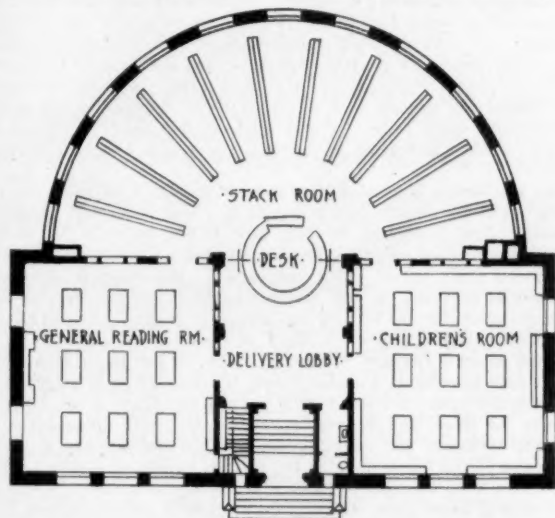
THE system of branch libraries and stations is remarkably organized in many of the large towns. At present few towns have started with a series of new buildings. Old buildings generally have been converted, such as schools, churches, private residences and shops. The branch library is therefore likely to develop very greatly in the near future. Those at Pittsburgh, Pa., which are in connection with the Carnegie Public Library there, are excellent, but they are only designed for isolated sites, and therefore represent only one type. It will be most interesting to watch the result of the work of the advisory board of architects appointed to design the 65 new branch libraries of New York. Quite a different type of plan will have to be adopted from those of Pittsburgh. The sites will be in ordinary street-blocks, between houses generally, with light from front and back only.

Some branches have already been erected in New York. The Bloomingdale branch, on a site with a frontage of 43 feet to the street and a depth of 60 feet, is a recent one, and will be described hereafter. Generally, for these branch libraries there is no need to provide more shelving accommodation than for from 15,000 to 25,000 volumes. Important books are easily obtained from the central library, and an automobile service delivers in a very short time what is asked for by telephone.

BRANCH LIBRARIES, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Up to the present time the planning of the branch library has been studied perhaps in Pittsburgh, in connection with the Carnegie Library there, more successfully than in any other town in America. There are 5 branches already erected of the 7 given by Mr. Carnegie, each on an isolated site, so differing in this respect from the branch library one would expect in a large town, where often the site is cooped between houses, with capabilities of lighting only from the front and back.

The first built was the Lawrenceville Branch, opened May 10, 1898. Its cost was about £8,000. In the preparation of the plans



First Floor: Lawrenceville Branch, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pa. Messrs. Alden & Harlow, Architects.

for this building the problem was to provide for a stack-room with a capacity of 20,000 volumes, a delivery-desk, a general reading-room and a children's room on one floor, and that every part of this floor should be visible from the delivery-desk, allowing complete supervision of the whole, so that free access to the shelves could be given to the public.

The plan will show how these requirements have been met. The general reading-room and the children's room, each 31' x 33' and 18 feet high, are placed on either side of the delivery-lobby, 21' x 22', which occupies the centre of the building. The circular delivery-desk is 14 feet clear diameter, and separates the delivery-lobby from the stack-room. The card-catalogue case is in the rear of it and faces the stack-room. The outer wall of the stack-room is semicircular, and its centre corresponds with the centre of the delivery-desk. Its radius is 37 feet 9 inches, and the 10 book-stacks, 18 feet long, radiate from the centre. From the delivery-desk, therefore, the assistants in charge command a view of its entire floor.

The 10 stacks in the stack-room have a capacity of about 25,000 volumes, which may be doubled by superimposing a second floor, sufficient light having been provided.

This branch being worked on the free-access plan, the doors C and D on either side of the delivery-lobby are unnecessary, and the entrance to the stack-room is through the registering-turnstile F, which works in only one direction, and thence to the reading-rooms

through the doors A and B. The exit from all parts is through the turnstile E, which also works in only one direction. By making it necessary for every one to pass out by the delivery-desk through this turnstile, the temptation to carry a book away without having it charged is reduced to a minimum, especially since no one can feel sure that he has escaped observation at any time during his visit.

The basement contains a newspaper-room 21' 6" x 26', a work-room 17' x 17', a boiler-room 13' x 33', men's lavatory, and an auditorium under the stack-room to seat 500. This has a separate entrance at the side from the street, or can be entered from the delivery-lobby by the staircase to the left of the vestibule, which descends into a foyer, 16' x 25', with entrances to the auditorium either side of the platform.

The general reading-room is fitted with 9 tables, each 3' x 5', with chairs to seat about 50 readers. In this room are the current periodicals in a rack, and a small collection of reference-books.

The children's room also contains 9 tables, 3' x 5', graduated in height to the various sizes of children. The chairs are also of various heights and sizes. Sixty children may comfortably be seated in this room at one time. All the wall-space to a height of about 5 feet is occupied by shelves holding 4,000 volumes, and the whole of the books of the children's library are kept in, and issued from, this room.

The next branch opened was the West-end Branch, January 31, 1899. This is a much smaller library than the Lawrenceville, and is without the semicircular stack-room. It also consists of 2 floors. In the basement are the workrooms and auditorium as before. The main floor is simply one large room. The central desk is placed in a similar position to that at Lawrenceville, with turnstiles either side, and the delivery-lobby is separated from the children's room and the general reading-room by railings of the same height as the turnstiles. The walls are shelved round the entire room. At the back of the delivery-desk is a small room, 16' x 14', projecting out from the main building. It is used as a small reference-room.

Both reading-rooms are smaller than those at Lawrenceville, being 30' x 28' 4" each, and about 18 feet in height, fitted with 3 long tables, each 16' 6" x 30'. There are 16 chairs to each table in the general reading-room, and 18 in the children's. Its cost was nearly £4,000.

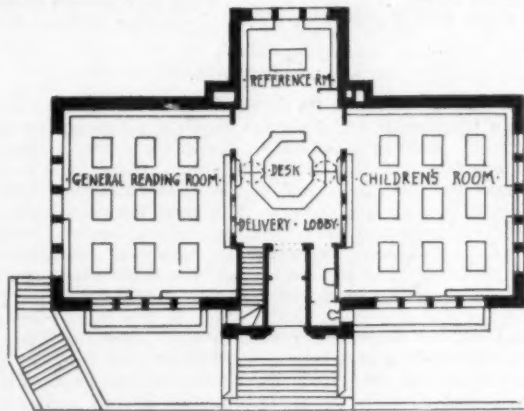
The branch at Wylie Avenue was opened in June, 1899, and practically follows the lines of the Lawrenceville, with its radiating stacks, but owing to the increased size of the reading-rooms to 37' 6" x 33', giving another row of 3 tables, the stack-room is wider and not so deep. Its radius is 42 feet to about the centre of the delivery-lobby, not the delivery-desk as before, but the stacks radiate from the centre of the delivery-desk.

The Mount Washington Branch is modelled on the plan of the West-end Branch, except that glass-partitions separate the general reading-room and the children's room from the delivery-lobby. By this means a greater degree of quiet is ensured. The recess for reference-books in the rear of the delivery-desk is 14' 6" x 16", and has a capacity of shelving 2,000 volumes. The other books are shelved in the 2 reading-rooms.

The turnstiles have been improved in several details, the entrance turnstile, marked F on the plan, having a frictional attachment which ensures a more accurate registration of the number of visitors. The exit turnstile, marked E, is fitted with a locking attachment, which is released by pressing a pedal located just where the charging-assistant stands within the delivery-desk.

The delivery-desk is octagonal instead of circular in form, and works more satisfactorily. On the inside it is fitted at the front with shelves for returned books, and with drawers for the shelf-list, which is kept on cards, and at the other side with drawers for borrowers' applications and cards. The case of drawers containing the card-catalogue is in the rear of the desk and faces outwards, so that it is readily accessible to borrowers.

The size of the general reading-room is 27' 4" x 30', with 8 tables, seating 64 persons, 56 inches long, 39 inches wide, and 30 inches high.



First Floor: Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pa., Mount Washington Branch. Messrs. Alden & Harlow, Architects.

Near the entrance to the room is an attendant's desk of the same size as the tables. The room has a shelving capacity of 5,200 volumes, the bookcases being 7 shelves high, except under the glass partition.

¹A paper by Sidney K. Greenslade [A.], Pugin student, Grissell Medallist, Godwin Bursar, read before the Royal Institute of British Architects, Monday, March 17, 1902, and printed in the *Journal of the Society*. Continued from No. 1391, page 61.

In the children's room, of exactly similar size, the shelving is carried to the same height, the upper portion having a corticine-panel framed in oak. These panels altogether form a bulletin-frieze extending around the room, and make an excellent background for small framed pictures hung within easy reach of the children's eyes. The shelving capacity of the room is for 3,800 volumes. The tables (8) are of the same superficial area as those in the general reading-room, but are of 3 heights, 28 inches, 26 inches, and 22 inches high respectively, 17 inches, 16 inches, and 14 inches high respectively. The room contains also an attendant's desk, similar to the general reading-room. Between the children's room and the vestibule is placed the women's toilet-room, the men's being in the basement. The children's room is fitted with a small cabinet wash-basin, compact in form, which folds against the wall behind closed doors when not in use. In the basement are placed the auditorium, boiler-room, store-room, workrooms, and men's toilet, etc.

The Hazelwood Branch was the last to be completed. Practically very little variation has been made. The seating capacity of the reading-room is one-third greater, the dimensions being 26' 8" x 38' 6", each having 12 tables; and the small reference-room is contained within the main lines of the building, just behind the delivery-counter. It is only temporary, until the stack-room is built over the existing semicircular auditorium. The fittings of the delivery-desk and shelving, etc., are exactly similar to the others.

Living quarters for the janitor are provided in a half-story above the main floor.

It is interesting to note the gradual development of these plans. The growth of what may be called the "turnstile control," resulting in the abandonment of the entrances to the reading-rooms from the delivery-hall, as adopted on the first plan, is important.

The apparent unfitness of the low railing separating the reading-rooms from the delivery-hall, as adopted in the West-end Branch, and substituted afterwards by screens in the later plans, is also worthy of note. Although the radial-stack plan is costly to build, yet the advantages where a "free access" policy is adopted are very great. The architects for all these libraries were Messrs. Alden & Harlow, of Pittsburgh.

NEW YORK CITY BRANCH LIBRARIES.

In a very few years the city of New York will have a most complete scheme of branch libraries in connection with its magnificent central one. Mr. Andrew Carnegie has given £1,000,000 to build 65 branches, and the Board of Library Trustees have just appointed 3 firms as an advisory board of architects to take the entire charge of the designing and supervising of these buildings, the firms so appointed being Messrs. McKim, Mead & White, Messrs. Carrère & Hastings, and Messrs. Babb, Cook & Willard. There will be a certain number of libraries built each year, and the above firms will confer and collaborate in the work. The result should be eminently satisfactory.

Among the branch libraries already built in New York, perhaps the Bloomingdale Branch will best serve as an illustration of the arrangements adopted. It is built on a site with a frontage of 43 feet and depth of about 60 feet. Lighting is only obtainable from the front and an area at the back. It consists of a basement and 3 floors above, and the whole of the main-floor area is open. The front portion is occupied by the delivery-space, about 23' x 9'. Beyond, placed centrally, is the delivery-desk, enclosing a working-space for attendants 14' x 7'. The rear of the room is divided by a bookcase, 7 feet high, into two, 2 tables for 6 readers being placed on either side. A portion by the side of the delivery-desk, to the front, is reserved for children. Bookshelves are placed around the walls to a height of 7 feet. Gates and low railings separate the delivery-space from the other portion of the room. The stairs to the upper floors are in the far right-hand corner, and are lighted from the area. The whole of the first floor is also open, and is used as the general reading-room. Book-lifts from the delivery-desk below are placed in the centre of the room. It is fitted with 12 tables for 6 readers each.

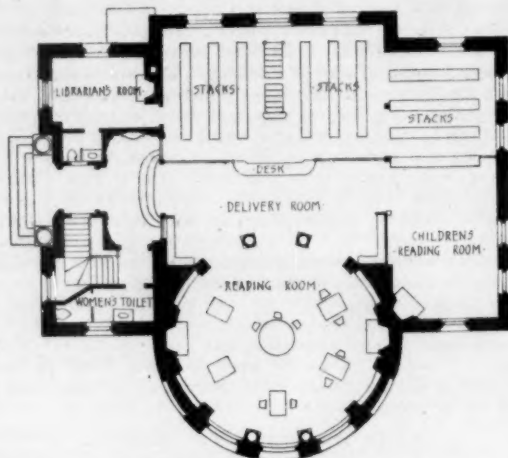
The upper floor is allotted to the janitor and for purposes of the travelling-library.

SMALL LIBRARIES.

In the State of Massachusetts the requirements of the small library have been particularly well studied. Hardly a village or hamlet is without one. Many of those around Boston are extremely successful. It was here that Mr. H. H. Richardson, about 1880, erected several that are well known, such as the Ames Library, at Easton, and those at Woburn and Quincy. The great feature of the plan he generally adopted is the alcoved main reading room, and in these alcoves all the books were shelved. The stack-room, as understood now, did not exist. This method has not been found wholly successful from the readers' point-of-view, although architecturally the general effect of the alcoves is good. Many of the recently-erected libraries have very simple and compact plans. Those at Wayland, Plymouth and Weston have been selected to illustrate this, and also because the buildings are quiet and well suited to their surroundings. Often the small memorial library fails because it is so monumental in character. The plan often adopted for this type consists of 4 rooms, the 2 reading-rooms either side of the domed central hall, and the stack-room in the rear. They are often just miniatures of large town libraries, and look out of place.

The little library at Wayland, Mass., is admirably planned. Practically the whole is one room, easily controlled from the attendant's

desk, yet ingeniously contrived so that the reader when in the reading-room is not disturbed by the borrowers at the delivery-counter. From the inner hall there are 3 steps up into the delivery-room, which averages 12 feet wide by 33 feet long, with the delivery-counter,

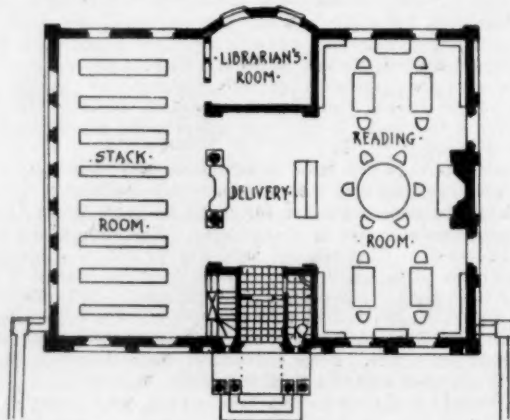


First Floor: Public Library, Wayland, Mass. Messrs. Cabot, Everett & Mead, Architects.

stack-room, and librarian's room to the left. To the right is the reading-room. Either side of the counter the stack is separated from the delivery-space by a low railing with gates in it. The reading-room is circular in plan, with a diameter of 32 feet. One-quarter of the circle is open to the delivery-room, divided into 3 openings of 6 feet each by 2 columns. It is fitted with 5 tables, 2' 8" x 4', seating 2 readers each, and a circular table in the centre of the room, 6 feet 6 inches diameter, seating 6 readers. There are 3 large sash-windows, corresponding to the 3 openings from the delivery-room and opposite to them; and between are 2 open fireplaces, with bookshelves either side. The children's reading-room is beyond the delivery-room, and is 24' x 17', fitted with 2 tables seating 4 each. A stack, in which their books are shelved, to hold about 1,000 volumes, separates the room from a small room, 15' x 15', behind, practically a portion of the book-stack, which could be conveniently used as a small reference-room.

The stack-room is fitted with 6 rows of stacks, 3 on each side of centre, each row divided into 2 lengths of 6 feet each, with gangway between. Just at present they will take 10,000 volumes, but on the second floor further stack accommodation can be arranged for more than twice this number. The approach to this floor is from the staircase at the back of the delivery-counter only, so the storage accommodation for the size of the library is great. The architects were Messrs. Cabot, Everett & Mead, of Boston.

In the Russell Library, Plymouth, Mass., by the same architects, the scheme adopted is a smaller one, but similar in arrangement; generally the rooms are more open in plan, and there is no division between the stack and delivery room. A seat with bookshelves at the back separates the reading-room from the delivery-space. The stack-room to the left is 20' 6" x 40', having 8 rows of stacks 12 feet long, with a total capacity of 13,440. Provision is made for a second floor; it is to be of glass, with a gallery towards the delivery-space; it is reached by a staircase in the front corner of the stack. The space



Russell Library, Plymouth, Mass. Messrs. Cabot, Everett & Mead, Architects.

over the librarian's room is occupied by a private study-room, the only room on the second floor.

The librarian's room on the first floor opens directly off the stack and is placed beyond the delivery-space. The reading-room to the right is 20' 5" x 40' and 16 feet in height; it is well lighted on the three sides and shelved all around for books. It is fitted with 5 tables,

Unlike the majority of the small libraries, that at Weston is J-shaped in plan. Directly opposite the long arm on the short side the entrance is placed, and directly beyond is the delivery-hall, 15 feet square. To the left, through an opening 14 feet wide, divided into three by 2 oak columns, is the reading-room. It is 44 feet long and 24 feet 6 inches wide, and very well lighted on three sides. It is fitted with 2 tables, each 13' x 3' 6", and a circular one at the end of the room, seating altogether 22 readers. Between the columns on the right of the hall is a settle which divides off the children's small room, 11' 6" x 15' 6", also provided with a circular table seating 5. Both these rooms are fitted with wall-shelving between the windows. The book-room occupies the long arm of the J. It is about 56 feet long by 30 feet wide. The opening between it and the delivery-hall is 14 feet wide, and is divided into three by 2 columns, like the other room. The delivery-counter is placed in the centre; a desk occupies the left opening, for the use of the librarian, and a gate is placed in the right one. The first 10 feet of it on the left is fitted for the librarian, and commands a view of all the rooms from her desk; beyond, it is divided into 5 well-lighted bays of 10 feet centres. There is a central 6-foot-wide gangway and small ones 3 feet wide at the walls. The stacks, which are of wood, 9 feet long and 8 feet high, have a capacity for shelving 11,340 volumes. This does not include the wall-shelving in each bay below the windows. Between these stacks, near the wall, are placed small fixed tables, each 18" x 2' 6", supported by central cast-iron standards screwed to the floor, and fitted with a fixed stool at the wall end. A lift and staircase connect with the floor below the book-room, which is of the same area. This is an extremely convenient and well-arranged little library. The architect was Mr. Jenney, of Boston.

In conclusion I should like to express my great thanks and indebtedness to all the librarians and architects who so readily assisted me in my work, and particularly to those who kindly gave me plans of their libraries for the Institute. These courtesies, so generously shown, made my visit to America as Godwin Bursar a most pleasant one.

THE ROYAL PALACES OF LONDON.¹

THE royal palaces of London have a special interest this year, when the English monarchy and its historic associations are vividly recalled to men's minds by the coronation of King Edward VII. Of these palaces only one, and that the least interesting—Buckingham Palace—is the residence of the King. St. James's still remains the official court and the scene of levees and investitures. But the glories of Kensington and Whitehall are wholly of the past.

Little or nothing is left of Whitehall, if we except the magnificent banqueting-hall. Yet the palace of Whitehall was for centuries the chief London residence of our monarchs, and no review of the royal palaces of London would be complete which did not take it into account. The original building of Whitehall was erected in the reign of Henry III by Hugo de Burgh, Earl of Kent and Chief Justiciary of England. At his death it passed either by will or sale into the hands of some Preaching or Black Friars, and they sold it in 1248 to Walter de Grey, Archbishop of York. From that time to the fall of Cardinal Wolsey, nearly three centuries later, it served as the London residence of the northern primates, and was called York House. As an archiepiscopal palace, York House was for long the centre of much ecclesiastical pomp and state. But it was Wolsey who raised it to its zenith; he rebuilt a great part of the palace, and added a hall and chapel. At York House this prince of the Church entertained with sumptuous magnificence; the splendors of his equipage and liveries, the costliness of his entertainments, and the profusion and extravagance of his household were never before equalled by any English subject, peer or prelate. But Wolsey's day at York House, though brilliant, was brief. Anne Boleyn was prejudiced against him, and King Henry VIII attributed to him the failure of the negotiations for the divorce of Catherine of Aragon; perhaps, too, the pomp and display affected by the Cardinal aroused the King's jealousy. Wolsey was ignominiously turned out of York House; the palace was seized by the King, and henceforth called Whitehall. Some authorities say that the unfortunate Cardinal handed the palace over to his rapacious master as a peace-offering in vain, others that the King took it without ceremony. However that may be, it is certain that Henry VIII got Whitehall for nothing, and could therefore afford to enlarge and beautify it. This he did in many ways, notably by obtaining land from the Abbot of Westminster, and enclosing it with a wall as a park "for his Grace's singular pleasure, comfort, and commodity," as Strype has it, "to the great credit of the realm." The King also added to the palace a spacious room for entertainments, a finer chapel, galleries, a cockpit, and a tennis-court. When all was completed Henry VIII came to Whitehall with his Court, and the palace henceforth became the principal London residence of our English monarchs until it was destroyed by fire more than a century later.

The succeeding Tudor sovereigns did little or nothing for Whitehall. James I on his accession found the palace sadly out of repair, and resolved to rebuild it on a regal scale. He consulted Inigo Jones, who prepared elaborate plans, far beyond his royal master's means or needs. They were only in part carried out, but the superb banqueting-hall remains to this day a witness of the magnificence of

the architect's designs. For the rest, it has been well said that "the Whitehall of Inigo Jones is an unrealized dream."

Charles I at one time thought of carrying on the work begun by his father, and employed Rubens to paint the ceiling of the banquet-hall, and commissioned Vandyck to paint the walls, but political troubles came all too soon, and Vandyck's commission was never executed.

After the Restoration, Charles II commanded Sir Christopher Wren to draw up plans for the improvement of Whitehall, but through lack of money nothing was done, and until the end Whitehall remained much as Inigo Jones had left it. Even so it was a truly regal palace, chiefly in the style of Tudor architecture, a large rambling building, or rather group of buildings, extending far along the river. . . .

After the death of Mary, William III came but rarely to Whitehall, possibly because his sister-in-law Anne, whom he hated, had lodgings there at one time. Four years before his death, in 1698, Whitehall was burned to the ground. As a royal residence it ceased to exist, and only the magnificent banqueting-hall remained to bear witness of what was once the stately Palace of Whitehall. After the accession of George I this hall was converted into a Chapel Royal, and it so remained until 1890, when it was dismantled as a place of worship. Many notable services were held in the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, not the least interesting being the thanksgiving service attended by their present Majesties and all their children the day after their silver wedding (March 11, 1888), when the eloquent Dr. Magee, Archbishop of York, preached.

Shortly after this event the hall was closed as a Chapel Royal. It was "lent" by Queen Victoria to the Royal United Service Institution, and has since been fitted up by that body for the exhibition of trophies connected with the history of the army and navy. . . .

The burning of Whitehall led to the recognition of St. James's as a royal palace. For though St. James's was first acquired by Henry VIII, it was not until the reign of William III that it became the accredited seat of royalty. The phrases, "The Court of St. James's," "The Palace of St. James's," date from the Revolution era—before then it had been "The Court of Whitehall."

The Hospital of St. James's, founded for the reception of "fourteen sisters, maidens, that were leprous, living chastely and honestly in divine service," was acquired by Henry VIII in the year 1532, by comparatively honest means, for though he turned the sisters out of doors he granted them pensions. The hospital was razed to the ground, and St. James's Manor-house was erected in its place, under the direction of Cromwell, Earl of Essex. Holbein is said to have furnished the plan, but this may be doubted. Henry VIII entered into occupation of his "goodly mansion of St. James's" at a time when his passion for Anne Boleyn was at its height, and carved on the chimney-piece of the presence-chamber may still be seen the Tudor badges and the initials H. A. intertwined—the cipher of the monarch lover and his swanlike bride. Anne Boleyn must have spent some of the happiest hours of her brief reign at St. James's, and have witnessed there many a stately masque. The King, perchance, associated St. James's with his wayward fancy for Anne Boleyn, for he seldom went thither after her tragic death, but repaired to his more commodious palace of Whitehall. Mary, his daughter, passed much of her time at St. James's. From its gates at her accession she rode in state to Whitehall with the Princess Elizabeth at her side. The Tudor sisters rode on white palfreys, gaily caparisoned, and followed by a brave show of ladies and knights. In St. James's, too, a few years later, Mary dragged out the last days of her inglorious reign, weeping over the loss of Calais, and sighing for Philip, her husband, who came not.

After Mary's death the course of events flowed away from St. James's. Elizabeth cared nothing for the palace, but she sometimes held receptions in the state apartments. James I went thither but little, and though he affected to be pleased that it bore his name, the magnificence of Whitehall appealed much more to him. So he made over the Manor-house of St. James's to his son Henry, Prince of Wales, who occupied it until his premature death. Charles I had a liking for St. James's, and most of his children were born there. So, too, had Queen Henrietta Maria, who lodged a colony of priests and friars in the Friary Court, to the great indignation of the Puritans. . . .

But it was not until the accession of George I that St. James's became actually the residence of the sovereign, a place to live in as well as the scene of levees and drawing-rooms. What Whitehall was to the Stuarts, St. James's became to the first two Georges. . . .

St. James's as a place of residence did not long enjoy the royal favor after the accession of George III. But it was to St. James's that Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz came as the bride of the young King. When she first saw the palace she turned pale and trembled. The Duchess of Hamilton, who had been sent to attend her, reassured her with a smile. "My dear Duchess," said the young Princess tartly, "you may laugh, for you have been married twice, but it is no joke to me." When the coach stopped, and the King came forth to meet her, she trembled and would have knelt at his feet, but he gallantly prevented this and embraced her. It is said that for a moment—only for a moment—he started with dismay, her portraits had made her so much fairer than she proved to be. But it was too late to draw back, and the "plain, awkward

¹ Extracts from a paper in the *Edinburgh Review* for July, 1902

German girl" became "good Queen Charlotte," of penurious and shrewish memory.

The eldest son of this union, George IV, was born at St. James's, and here for a short time King George and Queen Charlotte resided when in London, and held levees and drawing-rooms. But in 1763 they moved their household to Buckingham House. From that date St. James's Palace has never been the residence of the reigning sovereign, and for a time it fell into disfavor. . . .

Kensington Palace will be chiefly known to future generations as the birthplace and early home of Queen Victoria. The original mansion, of which, it is probable, some portion still stands, was the residence of Lord Chancellor Finch, afterwards Earl of Nottingham, and bore the name of Nottingham House. The estate included some park-land, now known as Kensington Gardens. King William III bought it from the second Lord Nottingham, as Northouck writes, "for its convenience and healthy situation, and for the King to reside in during the sittings of Parliament." Evelyn, in his "Memoirs," under date February 25, 1690-91, writes: "I went to Kensington, which King William has bought from Lord Nottingham, and altered. It is yet a patched-up building, but with the gardens, however, a very neat villa." The palace was considerably enlarged by William III and Queen Mary, from designs by Sir Christopher Wren, and prim gardens with straight paths and formal flower-beds were laid out in the approved Dutch fashion. William and Mary were very fond of Kensington, and spent large sums in altering and improving their newly acquired estate. Before the work was completed, Queen Mary died at Kensington of smallpox, December 28, 1694. When the nature of her illness was communicated to her she realized that there was no hope, and locked herself in her closet, where she spent the night in sorting and burning her private papers. A few days later she died. . . .

Anne was even more attached than her predecessors to Kensington, and though she did little to improve the palace, she devoted much time and thought to beautifying and enlarging the gardens, and spent hours pottering among her plants and flowers. The beautiful greenhouse or orangery was built by Sir Christopher Wren at her command. If there be such a thing as a "Queen Anne" style of architecture, this building may be regarded as its highest expression. It shows Sir Christopher Wren at his best. Queen Anne used to come to the orangery sometimes to drink tea, and here she often sat squabbling with the haughty Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, or gossiping with the cunning Abigail Hill, Lady Masham. Anne died at Kensington from a stroke of apoplexy, brought on by the strife and contention of her ministers, and her sudden death defeated the ill-matured plans of the Jacobites. . . .

George I was fond of Kensington, which reminded him, more than other English palaces, of his beloved Herrenhausen. Sir Christopher Wren having been turned out of his place by a base Court intrigue, William Kent, a man immeasurably his inferior, was appointed in his stead, and to him George I gave orders for the erection of a new and additional suite of state-rooms, including the famous cube or cupola room, a gorgeous chamber of the pseudo-Classical style, with painted and gilded walls, and a gaudy domed ceiling of blue and gold. . . .

On the accession of George II and Queen Caroline Kensington became one of the favorite residences of the Court. Queen Caroline's drawing-room, built and decorated by Kent, was the scene of many an interview between her and Walpole. Here together they concocted schemes for the management of the King, and here, too, Caroline would often give audience to malcontent nobles, like Lord Stair, and endeavor to win them over to the side of the Government. Caroline was devoted to gardening, and with the assistance of Kent, who was a better landscape-gardener than an architect, she planned many alterations in Kensington Gardens. It was she who made the Round Pond, turned a string of smaller ponds into the Serpentine, and laid out the Broad Walk and many of the smaller avenues. Under Queen Caroline the Kensington promenades were revived, and became more frequented than ever. The King and the Queen were very fond of walking, and, accompanied by the princesses and attended by a numerous body of courtiers, they would give many informal audiences in Kensington Gardens in the course of their morning walk. George II died at Kensington Palace twenty-three years after the death of his Queen. With him the glory of Kensington as a royal residence to a great extent departed. . . .

The state-rooms at Kensington Palace have been carefully restored, and by command of her late Majesty are now open to the public. Here may be seen Queen Mary's privy chamber, Queen Anne's private dining-room, the magnificent king's gallery, the cupola-room, Queen Victoria's nursery, and many other apartments. But the most interesting of all, the room in which Queen Victoria was born, and the room in which she held her first Council, are not shown.

Buckingham Palace has been left to the last, for it possesses few historic memories and has the reputation of being the ugliest royal palace in Europe. The reputation is not altogether deserved, as those who have witnessed the gloomy and forbidding barracks which do duty as royal palaces in some of the capital cities of Europe can testify. From the garden-front, at least, Buckingham Palace has a certain stateliness which is not unworthy of the principal London residence of the King. In the far-away days when the Court dis-

ported itself at Whitehall the site of Buckingham Palace was known as the Mulberry Garden. This garden was a fashionable resort during the reigns of Charles I and of Charles II, and was the scene of many gay comedies. There was a house adjoining the Mulberry Garden known as Goring House, which was later purchased by Lord Arlington, and rebuilt on a larger scale, and styled Arlington House. This was demolished in 1703, and upon its site John Sheffield, the magnificent Duke of Buckingham, built a mansion and named it Buckingham House, situated, as he says, "in a little wilderness full of blackbirds and nightingales." . . .

George III and Queen Charlotte were looking about for a mansion which would serve them as a London residence in the place of St. James's Palace, which they both disliked. Buckingham House was therefore purchased by the King and settled upon Queen Charlotte as her special property and called Queen's House. The royal pair entered in possession of their new London home, which was then a commodious red brick mansion surrounded with beautiful gardens. To make the grounds even larger a portion of the Green Park was added. Here "Farmer George" and his Queen lived the quiet domestic life they loved so well, all state functions taking place at St. James's Palace; but later, when the grand saloon at Buckingham House was fitted-up as a throne-room, Queen Charlotte held her smaller drawing-rooms there. . . .

The King and Queen were at Queen's House the night when the Gordon Riots were raging, and the troops which guarded the palace had no straw to lie upon. "My lads," said the King, "my crown could not purchase straw for you to-night, but depend upon it I have given orders that a sufficiency shall be sent here by to-morrow noon. As a substitute for the straw my servants will instantly serve you with a good allowance of wine and spirits to make your situation as comfortable as possible, and I shall myself keep you company till to-morrow morning." He kept his word, and sat up all night with the officers in the Queen's Riding House, sending messengers every now and again over to St. James's Palace to report on the proceedings of the rioters who were trying to force an entrance there.

When George IV came to the throne, the "Queen's House" was in a very dilapidated condition, and the King determined to rebuild it. He had not long finished his grotesque pleasure-house, the Pavilion at Brighton, and as there was a little difficulty about getting the necessary supplies from Parliament to build a new palace in London, he cunningly asked for a grant for "the enlargement and repair of the Queen's House and got it." Nash, the architect, had the King's command to keep up the fiction of repair, but very soon the Queen's House was transformed into the King's Palace of Piccadilly. George IV, with all his faults, had a sense of the magnificent, and he dreamed of a palace which should rival those of ancient Rome. The palace grew and grew, and a notable feature of the "repairs" was the magnificent marble arch copied from that of Constantine at Rome, upon which an equestrian statue of the King was to stand. This statue was never placed there, and, shortly after Queen Victoria's accession, the Marble Arch was banished to the Oxford Street entrance of Hyde Park. The King's repairs and additions cost half a million of money, and by the time they were finished every trace of the original structure of Buckingham House was lost. The work was not ended when George IV died, and his successor, William IV, swore that the palace was a monstrosity, and declared that nothing would induce him to live in it. So it remained uninhabited and deserted, surrounded by a wilderness of sandy gravel, until Queen Victoria came to the throne.

The young Queen declared that she liked neither Kensington nor St. James's, but would in the future make the King's Palace at Piccadilly her London residence. The palace was soon finished and up-holstered, and the Queen decided that she would call it in future Buckingham Palace. In July, 1837, she quitted Kensington and drove through cheering crowds to her new home, passing under the Marble Arch, whereon the Royal Standard floated for the first time. In the early years of Queen Victoria's reign Buckingham Palace was considerably altered and improved. The magnificent ball-room was built and the gardens were beautified under the direction of the Prince Consort. Though, after her husband's death, she resided in London but little, Buckingham Palace was always the centre of Queen Victoria's life in the metropolis during her long reign of sixty-three years. She drove from it to her coronation and her wedding, and here many of her children were born. From its windows she watched the funeral of the great Duke of Wellington passing to St. Paul's, and from the balcony she waved farewell to her Guards as they set forth to the Crimea. Through the great bronze gates of Buckingham Palace Queen Victoria passed to the thanksgiving of her Jubilee in Westminster in 1887, and ten years later they swung open again when the aged Queen went forth to celebrate with her people her Diamond Jubilee.

PROFESSIONAL OBLIGATIONS.

THERE are few men in the profession who are capable of managing their clients, though they may be quite competent in their own business and in other ways. Yet this power of management is very essential to a successful conduct of business. The cantankerous or litigious client is extremely difficult to manage, for he seems always thinking that he is being wronged. This belief haunts him night and morning, and he is always trying to find out a mistake or pick a quarrel with architect or builder. And here it is

where a knowledge of men and business tact are so essential to the profession. They cannot learn it from books: it can be only mastered by experience. The cantankerous client is very sensitive; he resents anything which seems to him to be a slight or an inattention, and, therefore, the best way is to meet him half-way, to humor him in small things, to be tactful, to consult him now and then, his likes and dislikes, and so to win his friendship and confidence as far as possible without giving oneself away. But the tactful behavior is not everybody's forte. In nine cases out of ten the architect puts his back up, goes the wrong way to conciliate, gives orders without consulting, and is in the habit of doing the wrong thing or at the wrong time. The management of a client of this kind can only be got from a long personal acquaintance with him, his tastes and whims, and it is this study of the personality of the client that is so often lost sight of by the profession. . . .

There are several matters of contract with which the architect is often unfamiliar. His relation to the contract is of the first importance. As an agent of the employer he is answerable for acts of negligence, and in this capacity he is liable for six years, and payment does not relieve him from his liability; but he is not liable to the contractor unless for fraud or collusion. And what does this agency or liability imply? His client expects of him a knowledge of the law in regard to buildings; he ought to know the general law of contract, the law of easements — as light and air, rights of property, party-walls, etc.; he should be practically acquainted with the Building Act, local Acts, by-laws and regulations, sanitary and otherwise. These constitute a considerable knowledge of municipal and statutory provisions; he cannot delegate his duties to another; he is also liable to his client for the faults and errors of his assistants. But the architect is not so much a general agent of the employer as a special agent, and this limitation is important. Thus he is appointed to see that his plans are properly carried out, and this involves good foundations, sound walls and floors, drainage and other structural matters, responsibility for defects of design, and all injuries sustained by collapse, or errors in estimating cost. A most important duty often neglected is that relating to the rights of building and adjoining owners on party-walls, and a thorough knowledge of the schedule and provisions of the Building Act is necessary. Many an architect has come to trouble owing to his neglect of a knowledge of light and air. Plans have been prepared and building operations commenced, when a complaint is made that the new building will obstruct the light that comes to a window which has had an uninterrupted enjoyment of it for the prescribed period. It is then found that the owner of dominant tenement has a right, and that the building must be stopped, or alterations made to avoid the consequences. And his knowledge of the law must be up to date. For example, recent decisions on the question of the amount of lateral light that can be acquired by long enjoyment have to be studied. . . .

There is much misunderstanding prevalent in the profession about the ownership of drawings for buildings not proceeded with. The law has decided that the employer can claim the drawings if no agreement to the contrary has been made; if the building is carried out, the architect has been ordered to deliver the drawings, though on insufficient grounds. But in either case the architect can make his own terms.

A great deal often turns on the real meaning attached to the usual contract-clause "In case of any dispute arising between the parties, the architect's decision in the matter shall be final and binding." He can decide solely by his skill or judgment, without hearing the parties; he is acting in the position of a quasi-arbitrator, who gives his decision without having to inquire into the matter of dispute between the parties; he is in the position of a valuer or a "dispute preventer." The architect in this case acts upon his own judgment on the facts. But when he is appointed by two or more parties to determine or value a matter after a dispute has taken place, and to settle that dispute, and he is expected to hear evidence, then he is acting in a judicial position as arbitrator. Neither employer nor contractor can dismiss an architect who is acting as a quasi-arbitrator — an important difference between the architect who acts merely as an agent and one who acts as dispute-preventer or quasi-arbitrator. It is well for the architect to keep in mind these two functions of his work — that of an agent and that of a quasi-arbitrator — being responsible to his clients in certain duties, and holding also a position of dispute-preventer between the parties to the contract. By having a clear conception of what these functions imply, he may be saved many mistakes and misgivings, while he will be able to maintain a firmer attitude towards his employers and the contractor. As arbitrator or quasi-arbitrator he is not the agent of either party, for he is acting for both; hence, he is not responsible to either of them for his acts, as, for instance, in giving certificates, ordering extras, and making valuations, which are binding alike on both. This independent position ought to save him from much annoyance and threats of dismissal, or to appoint another architect to decide points under the contract. It could only be by the joint action of both parties to the contract that another architect could be appointed. An architect has an implied authority to do many things, such as to instruct a quantity-surveyor to prepare quantities, to order certain things, to give final certificates — all of which things he could not do if he were not a special agent, or if, for example, he had been engaged only to supply a set of drawings for a builder to carry out independently, in which case he is not an agent, but a draughtsman. — *Building News*.

THE NEW ITALIAN LAW ON DEALINGS IN ART.

THE Roman correspondent of the *London Morning Post* transcribes from the *Official Gazette* the new law regulating trade in artistic and archaeological objects, and recently adopted by the Italian Parliament. That the authorities are resolved to protect the artistic interests of the State in the most practical manner is shown by the following interesting passages in the correspondent's letter:—

"All artistic or archaeological collections, monuments or isolated artistic objects belonging to the ecclesiastical authorities and to corporations recognized by the State cannot be sold out of the country, and can only be sold in Italy by one religious or public authority to another, or to the State, with the permission of the Government. A general catalogue of pictures, monuments and archaeological objects is to be drawn up, one part of the catalogue to include the objects and collections belonging to the above-mentioned corporations and authorities, and the other to include all objects and collections belonging to private owners, provided that these collections are considered to be of high artistic value. Objects not included in the catalogue may be sold, but only with the permission of the Minister of Public Instruction. Owners of objects registered in the catalogue must immediately notify the Ministry of Public Instruction in case of sale or change of ownership. Sellers must always warn buyers when an object they are about to purchase is registered in the national catalogue. The Government will always have the right of preemption, under equal conditions, in case of such sales, but the right must be exercised within six months of the notification that a sale is contemplated. When the right is exercised in regard to an object for which an offer has been made from abroad, the price will be fixed by deducting the export duty from the amount offered. The export duty is progressive, and amounts to 5 per cent up to the first £200 of the price, 7 per cent on the next £200, 9 per cent on the third £200, 11 per cent on the fourth £200, and so on until the maximum of 20 per cent is reached for costly objects.

"Article 8 of the law contains a provision which, if properly applied, would stop the practice of declaring the value of an object to be infinitely lower than it really is. Exporters of valuable pictures and other objects which may be worth, say, £5,000 will often declare their value to be £15 or £20, not so much in order to avoid payment of the export duty (which will, in any case, be paid by the foreign purchaser) as to avoid arousing the suspicion of the Government experts that a good picture may be going out of the country. It does not say much for Government experts that, in order to tell a valuable picture from a worthless one, they should need to see a high declaration of price, yet this is frequently the case, and during the last few years many a valuable work has easily obtained a permit for exportation because its value was declared at £12, instead of £1,200. Article 8 of the new law, however, says that the Government will have the right to buy all objects for which permission to export is requested at the price declared by their owners, less the export duty. The purchaser of a valuable picture will think twice before declaring its value to be only a few pounds, because he will know that in case of suspicion he would be bound to accept the few pounds, less 5 per cent, from the Government as the price of a picture for which he may have given £1,000. The net effect of the new law will probably be to kill the trade in authentic pictures, and to stimulate the production of those ingenious forgeries which do not figure in trade-returns as the staple article of Italian commerce, but which certainly bring more money into the country than the usual commodities for exportation."



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

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THE HERMES OF CYTHERA. — M. André, the French artist, says the Athens correspondent of the *Times*, receives 20,000 francs for restoring the great bronze Hermes that was found in the sea off Cerigo in fragments. Dr. Charles Waldstein pronounces the figure to be a work by Praxiteles or of his school, and he and other experts declare that it is undoubtedly the finest Greek bronze yet discovered. At the same time was found a marble figure of a wrestler — strikingly like a Parthenon metope now destroyed, but known through a drawing by Jacques Carrey — in workmanship of the Rhodian or Pergamene school, and Lysippan in type.

FERRO-CONCRETE. — An interesting article on "Ferro-Concrete and its Applications" appears in last month's issue of the *Engineering Times*, from the pen of Mr. L. G. Mouchel. It is some years since the idea was formed of moulding concrete with the addition of a metal skeleton, but for some time the system was employed in a timid and tentative manner. Recently, however, the French Government created a separate Department of the Ministry of Public Works to give attention to all matters relating to ferro-concrete construction, with a view to its greater development. The Hennélique system of ferro-concrete, which gained for its inventor the Grand Prix at the last Paris Exhibition, consists of a combination of Portland-cement concrete and steel, in such a manner as to form a beam in which each of these two materials would develop the maximum of its inherent properties — the concrete, of course, acting in compression, and the steel in tension. Ferro-concrete has been adopted in the foundations of heavy buildings in this country, notably in the case of the big flour-mill and grain-elevators erected at Swansea for Messrs. Weaver & Co., and a warehouse at Newcastle-on-Tyne for the Coöperative Wholesale Society. The foundations of the Swansea buildings consisted of ground made of sand and rubbish brought over as ship's ballast and tipped on the soft mud in the estuary of the Swansea River. A sill of this ferro-concrete underneath the foundations has been found to ensure perfect stability. — *Stone Trades' Journal*.

GASOLINE AUTOMOBILES. — The Boston Manufacturers Mutual Fire Insurance Co. sends out the following admonition: "We learn that in some cases members or others in charge of risks insured by this Company are making use of the gasoline automobile. However safe or otherwise these machines may be upon the road according to their kind, their care, housing and charging are subject to the special hazard of gasoline vapor. In view of the number of bad accidents in the charging-room of these machines, caution is given that the place for housing and charging gasoline automobiles should not be in any of the insured premises within the mill-yards covered by our policies. If they are brought into the mill-yard a separate building, uninsured, should be put up for housing and charging. That building should have bottom ventilation directed toward the outside of the yard, downhill if possible, vents at the floor-level or below, so that the heavy gasoline vapors may drain away as fast as made. We have urgent reason for giving this caution, not from any loss or damage to insured property, but from bad accidents which have occurred within the month to one of our most valued clients."

LIGHTING BY MEANS OF ALCOHOL. — Although the flame of pure alcohol is not luminous, it may be made so by carburizing the spirit with the addition of 35 to 60 per cent of coal-tar benzine; or the flame of uncarburized alcohol may raise to incandescence a mantle of the rare metals as in incandescent gas lighting. Hence, the two main divisions into which alcohol lamps may be classed — those with free flame from carburized spirit, and those with uncarburized spirit and incandescent mantle. The lighting exhibits at the Paris Industrial Alcohol Exhibition were practically divided into three categories, viz.: — (1) Lamps (for lighting streets, stations, works, etc.) of 60 to 800 candle-power, consuming from 1 to 1.6 gramme (1 gramme is 1.36 ounce) of debased alcohol per candle-power per hour, or of 100 to 1,000 candle-power, consuming from half a gramme to 1 gramme per candle-power per hour; (2) incandescent lamps of 12 to 50-candle-power for domestic use, consuming from 1 to 3 grammes of carburized or uncarburized alcohol per candle-power per hour; and (3) lamps of 8 to 15-candle-power, consuming from 6 to 8 grammes per candle-power per hour. Outside these categories, the jury granted a silver medal to M. Laurent for his application of electricity and use of carburized air to the lighting of incandescent lamps from a distance; and a work of art was awarded to the Société La Washington, of Paris, for its collective exhibits under two of the above-named categories. This company also received a gold medal for its lamp of high power, with two or three mantles and independent reservoir for carburized or uncarburized alcohol. — *Journal of the Society of Arts*.

MICHAEL ANGELO'S "DAVID." — The referendum has hardly made its way into the world of art, and the Society for the Protection of Old Florence probably has pioneer honors in asking the art-lovers of the world to pass on a matter of local interest. The point at issue is the erection in the Piazza della Signoria of a marble copy of Michael Angelo's colossal "David." The original, now preserved in the Academy of Fine Arts, was made for this square, as all the world knows, and there it stood for more than three centuries, until it was removed in 1687 to save it from the destructive effects of the weather. Meanwhile a bronze copy was set up on the outlying terrace below San Miniato. It is now proposed to place the marble replica where the original stood, and the opinion of all art-lovers is asked upon the project. This, it will be seen, is a revision of the preference of the sculptor and his Florentine patrons, some centuries after the event. It will be curious to see whether a plebiscite of modern art-lovers will bear out the taste of the early sixteenth century. A favorable vote might only indicate respect for tradition; an unfavorable vote would show that the contemporaries of Rodin and Saint Gaudens are quite ready to set those of Michael Angelo right. Such a disposition has been shown in recent criticism of the plan for rebuilding the Venetian Campanile. — *N. Y. Evening Post*.

COLLAPSE OF A GERMAN CEMENT TRUST. — Consul Albert, at Brunswick, informs the State Department that the efforts of the German cement syndicate to control the production and to regulate the prices of cement have failed, and the syndicate has been dissolved. In the last two or three years, so many new factories have sprung up that it was impossible for the syndicate to bring them all under one management, and the competition which has ensued has been disastrous to the trust. At the same time, dissensions have arisen within the syndicate. The struggle has culminated in a conflict of extermination between the larger factories and the smaller. Prices of cement have fallen so that they are now at least 20 per cent below the cost of production of the most capably managed works. The domestic consumption and export in Germany amount to about 14,000,000 barrels, and the productive capacity of the factories is 30,000,000 barrels, or more than twice as much; consequently the factories can only work at half their capacity, and the supply of cement on hand is so great that it has to be stored. — *Exchange*.

BOGUS ANTIQUES. — The remarkable disclosure, that one of the ancient Roman statuettes in the Museum at Vienna is found to be rich in tobacco products, and to be, in fact, indisputably made from the worn-out mouthpieces of pipes and cigar-holders, will send a shock through all the cabinets (with a small c) in Europe. It is now asserted that the majority of the antique works of art of this description are the work of contemporary Greeks who appear to have made this unsavory industry theirs. As Lord Macaulay has it in a well-known Lay: —

Such cunning they who live on high
Have given unto the Greek.

We may even adapt another line from the same source, by the alteration of one word, to form a motto for the collector of such curiosities: —

Leave to the Greek his amber nymphs!

— *London Daily News*.

ENGLISH STATESMEN AS GARGOYLES. — Lord Salisbury has not received the rare honor of having had his statue erected while he is still living. Such honor is usually reserved for royalty, though Calcutta boasts a statue of the Marquis of Lansdowne as a memorial of his Indian Vice-royalty. But the visitor to St. Giles, Camberwell, may see among the gargoyles Lord Salisbury with the ears and legs of a dog. Mr. Gladstone is hard by with wings growing from his shoulders, while Lord Randolph Churchill, with open mouth, in the act of speaking, keeps company with Mr. Bradlaugh (his head horned) and John Bright. The faces of Lord Beaconsfield, Mr. Gladstone, and Lord Randolph Churchill, figure on the gateway of Magdalen College, Oxford, and Chester Cathedral has a gargoyle portrait of Lord Beaconsfield. On the western porch of St. Albans Abbey Lord Grimthorpe (its restorer) figures as an angel with wings and whiskers, and Lord Roberts has been recently portrayed in a Boer War memorial window in a Bristol church. — *London Chronicle*.

PIERRE DE FRANQUEVILLE'S STATUES. — A marble "Apollo" by Pierre de Franqueville is on exhibition in Paris, where little of this old French sculptor's work is to be seen. Born at Cambrai in 1548, he was the despair of his father, who had no belief in the career of an artist. Escaping to Paris from parental tyranny in 1564, he worked his way to Italy, and became an assistant of John of Bologna, or Jean Boulogne. For the Salviati Palace in Florence he made the "Apollo" now in Paris. England contains the largest number of his works; no less than eight of his statues decorate the terrace of Windsor Castle. They symbolize Evening, Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. Three represent Diana, Vulcan and Bacchus, while a group of two figures shows Pan and Orpheus. "These exquisite marbles," remarks a London paper, "are the work of French hands, and the man who executed them was paid five crowns a day and his food by a Florentine prelate. It is more than three centuries since these statues were evolved from the marble block, and there are many people in France who do not know of their existence and have no knowledge of the marvellous man who wrought them." — *N. Y. Times*.

A SKELETON FOUND IN THE WHITE HOUSE. — While, a few weeks ago, the workmen engaged in repairing the White House were excavating, a massive stone vault was encountered. It proved to be apparently the foundation walls of an old house, that had evidently stood on the same spot where the White House was afterward erected. Here was found a portion of a human skeleton. — *Exchange*.

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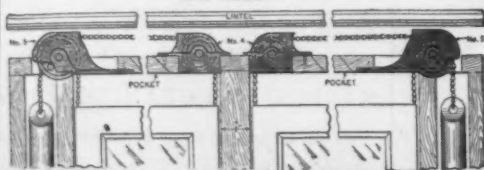
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MASSACHUSETTS. Boston. Smith-Warren Co.....[Windows (Fireproof)]		ROCHESTER. Cutler Mfg. Co.....[Mail Chutes]		Albany. Yale & Towne.....[Hardware (Art)]		Marion. Kinnear Mfg. Co.....[Steel Rolling-Doors]	

"The Georgian Period"

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

The matter illustrated may in small part be classified thus:

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

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

CHURCHES

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

IMPORTANT HOUSES

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

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

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

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

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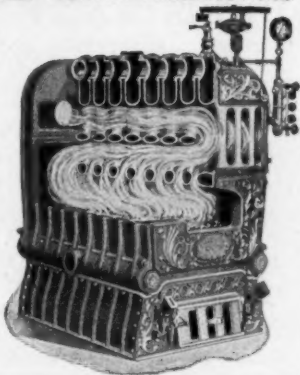
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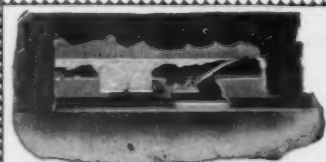
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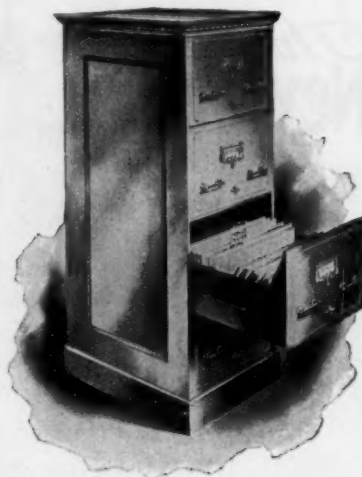
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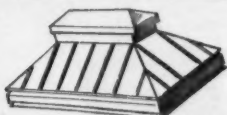
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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

E. 50th St., to the Swedish Evangelical Bethesda Church for \$45,000. The congregation will build on its new site.

Norwich, Conn.—An important addition is projected for erection in addition to present silk mill of J. B. Martin. Proposed building will be of brick and measure 145' x 150'.

Paducah, Ky.—The Paducah Masons and Odd Fellows have decided to erect a \$50,000 fraternity building on 5th St. and Broadway.

Patterson, N. J.—John W. Ferguson is stated to have secured the contract for erecting a building to be occupied jointly by the Patterson National Bank and the Patterson Safe Deposit & Trust Co., to cost about \$325,000.

Pennacook, N. H.—Foundation work is under way for proposed new factory of the Concord Mfg. Co. Owners may not start work on superstructure until next fall.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Building, is designing a palatial residence to be built at 13 and 15 E. 54th St. for John R. Drexel. It will be five stories high, 40' x 110', with Indiana limestone basement; cost, \$500,000.

The Patterson Manufacturing Co., 8th and Dauphin Sts., has bought land, 110' x 250' in dimensions, at Kensington and Allegheny Aves. and H St. This will be used as a site for a new manufacturing plant, plans for which are now in preparation. A five-story factory building, a boiler-house and a power plant will be erected, costing about \$75,000.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—A press report states that the American Steel & Wire Co. will erect a hospital on the grounds of each of its 22 plants, the buildings and equipment to cost about \$300,000.

Pottsville, Pa.—Geo. W. Kramer, 1 Madison Ave., New York City, has completed drawings for the new First Methodist Episcopal Church, 71' x 165', to be erected at 4th and Market Sts., at a cost of \$75,000. Dr. J. T. Satchell, will receive bids.

Providence, R. I.—Five new buildings are to be erected upon the campus at Brown University. The John Carter Brown library, which is to cost \$150,000; the Hoyt swimming-pool and the Rockefeller Christian Association building. Also a mechanical engineering building and a dormitory four stories high.

An addition of three stories is to be made to the Fletcher Building, which is located at the corner of Weybosset and Union Sts., and the ground floor of which is occupied by the Standard Hat Manufacturing Co. The material used will be light-colored brick of the same style as that of which the building is constructed. It will have a terra-cotta finish, with metal cornices.

The Ward-Cosby Baking Co., of Philadelphia, is to erect in this city a large building on the corner of Eddy and Manchester Sts. The application for permission to build the structure has already been filed and it is probable work will be started on the



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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

structure in the near future. Plans by James S. Parsons, of Washington.

Important alterations are to be made in Shepard's emporium. The plans are now being completed by Martin & Hall of this city, and it is understood that work will be commenced on the masonry in September.

Pueblo, Col.—It is stated that a new edifice will be erected by the People's Church at a cost of \$40,000.

Rochester, Minn.—Boehme & Cordella, 501 Kasota Block, Minneapolis, have plans for an addition to be made to the Academy of Notre Dame de Lourdes. There will be a detached two-story brick building with high basement, fireproof construction, to be used for a heating and lighting plant and laundry; also a high brick smokestack. Cost complete with equipment, \$20,000.

The plans of Boehme & Cordella, Minneapolis, have been adopted for additions to be made to the Sisters of St. Francis Hospital. There will be a new brick chapel and enlargements of the building proper, and a brick fireproof boiler-house and steamstack. These improvements and other changes will amount to about \$65,000.

Rochester, N. Y.—It is stated that Vreedenberg & Co., lithographers, propose erecting a six-story building on South Ave. and Capron St., to cost \$40,000.

Roxbury, Mass.—A meeting of the proprietors of St. James Church was held recently to appropriate money for the reconstruction of the church edifice, to purchase additional land in the rear of the church, and to select an architect to draw plans.

San Francisco, Cal.—Plans have been drawn by Albert Pissis, 307 Sansome St., for a five-story building to be erected on Mission and 3d Sts. for the Wilcox Realty Co., to cost \$125,000.

Those Walsh has prepared plans for a seven-story building for the Italian American Bank to be erected on Montgomery and Sacramento Sts., to cost \$225,000.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—St. Ignace Catholic Society will erect a brick veneered chapel, 50' x 80', to cost \$15,000.

Savannah, Ga.—Architects Bruce & Morgan, Atlanta, have been engaged to prepare plans for the Germania Bank. It will be a fireproof structure, 60' x 90', eight stories.

Seattle, Wash.—The Bryant Lumber Co. will rebuild its mill, which was burned. Cost, \$35,000.

South Boston, Mass.—The Bohemian American Slavonic Athletic Literary Association is about to put up a fine new building on Old Harbor St. to meet the varied needs suggested by the society's name. All the space bounded by E. 9th, Dunham and Old Harbor Sts. will be used and the building itself will occupy 39' x 92'. It is to be of brick and stone and is from plans by A. B. Pinkham, Roxbury.

Spokane, Wash.—The Centennial flour mills were destroyed by fire with a loss of \$85,000. Will be rebuilt.

Springfield, Mass.—Plans have been drawn for the new brewery which is soon to be built on the corner of Liberty and Charles Sts. by the new brewing company, in which T. R. Geisel, Charles T. Shean and others are interested. The new structure will be of brick and stone, four stories high in the main part, while the cooling department will carry the building up two more at the rear. The cost will probably be between \$250,000 and \$300,000.

St. Louis, Mo.—W. Albert Swasey, 705 Olive St., has completed drawings for a three-story residence, to be erected by Mrs. Marion Green at a cost of \$100,000.

Mrs. Emma C. Copelin, 5154 Westmoreland Ave., will erect a brick, terra-cotta and stone residence, at a cost of \$60,000, after plans by Geo. W. Helmuth, 122 N. 7th St.

Permits have been issued to the Forest City Building Co. for the erection of a seven-story hotel on Washington Ave. and King's Highway, to cost \$300,000, and to the Missouri Furniture Co. for an addition to a factory to cost \$30,000.

St. Paul, Minn.—It is stated that Geo. Somers & Co. have purchased a site on 6th and Wacouta Sts., on which they will erect a warehouse and factory to cost \$150,000. The building is to be six or eight stories high.

Tacoma, Wash.—An addition is to be erected at the Visitation academy and the old part will be remodelled. Cost, \$50,000.

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

Trenton, N. J.—The American Fork and Hoe Co., capital \$4,000,000, was incorporated here recently to manufacture agricultural implements. The incorporators are George H. Kelly, George G. Whitcomb, Joseph G. Russell and Arthur B. Rust, all of East Orange.

Vinton, Ia.—There is talk of the erection of a hotel building by a stock company with \$25,000 capital.

Washington, D. C.—Jas. L. Parsons, 1425 New York Ave. N. W., is stated to have secured the contract for erecting an apartment-house on Connecticut Ave. and L St., for \$467,000. Architect, Jas. G. Hill.

The committee supervising the erection of a church for the congregation of the Foundry M. E. Church is reported to have invited a number of architects to submit sketch plans for the proposed structure; \$145,000 is available for the church, parsonage and site.

Waterbury, Conn.—A new four-story factory building, 40' x 152', will be erected here for Messrs. Platt Bros. & Co., button manufacturers. Contract has been awarded and work will be pushed to completion.

Winona, Minn.—Notre Dame Polish school contemplates the erection of a new building to cost complete \$50,000 to \$60,000.

Worcester, Mass.—Plans are being drawn for a theatre to be erected on Franklin St., with seating capacity of 2,000, by Architects Cutting, Carleton & Cutting, R. C. Taylor, owner, P. E. Shea & Co., Springfield, lessees. Cost \$250,000.

Plans are being drawn by Barker & Nourse for a two and one-half story frame residence to be erected on Dayton St., 28' x 50', for James W. Hunt. Cost, about \$5,000.

York, Neb.—York College will erect a new building for the musical department.

ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS.

Cambridge, Mass.—Albany St., three-story bk. fr. & iron addition, 51' x 60'; o., C. Brigham & Co.; b., G. C. Davis & Son and George F. Hadley; a., Sam'l D. Kelley, Boston.

Wellesley, Mass.—Four-story fr. addition, 40' x 41', to Norumbega Hall, Wellesley College; \$10,000; o., Wellesley College; b., E. T. Wilson, Natick; a., J. A. Schweinfurth, Boston.

Worcester, Mass.—Southbridge St., one-story bk. addition, 56' x 242'; \$10,000; o., M. J. Whittall; a., Frost, Briggs & Chamberlain; o., J. G. Vaudreuil.

APARTMENT-HOUSES.

Boston, Mass.—Brighton Ave., nr. Chester St., Brighton, three-story bk. flats, 19' x 67' each, comp. roof, s'eam; \$58,500; o., Geo. W. Watson, 317 Tremont Building.

New York, N. Y.—E. One Hundred and Tenth St., Nos. 32-35, 2 six-story bk. flats, each 41' x 87'; \$80,000; o., William and Julius Bachrach, 50 Liberty St.; a., Bernstein & Bernstein.

Worcester, Mass.—Park St., four-story bk. store & apart. building, 60' x 100'; \$18,000; o. & b., H. S. Prentice; a., W. H. Harvey.

CLUB-HOUSES.

Elizabethport, N. J.—Three-story bk. & st. club-house; \$40,000; o., Graec Church Society; b., V. J. Hedden & Sons, 1 Madison Ave., New York City; a., Bigelow, Wallace & Cotton, New York City.

EDUCATIONAL.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Fort Hamilton Ave., cor. Ocean Parkway, two-story & base bk. school, 250' x 247' 9", gravel roof; \$65,000; o., City of New York; a., C. B. J. Snyder, Supt. of School Buildings.

Cincinnati, O.—Two-story bk. high school, 75' x 90', shingle roof, steam; \$15,000; o., City; a., J. C. & W. Woodward, Council Bluffs, Ia.

Easthampton, Mass.—Two-story bk. school, 80' x 85'; o., Town, Hon. A. J. Fargo, Chairman of Building Committee; a., Page & Hayes, Springfield.

New Britain, Conn.—Two-story bk. school; \$25,000; o., City; b., B. H. Hibbard; a., Davis & Brooks, Hartford.

New York, N. Y.—W. Thirty-eighth St., Nos. 417-419, four-story bk. school, 50' x 50' 3", extension, 26' x 32' 6", terra-cotta arches, concrete & flat tile; \$40,000; o., Children's Aid Society, 105 E. 22d St.; a., Clinton & Russell, 32 Nassau St.

Whitefield, N. H.—Two-story bk. school, 93' x 93'; o., Town; a., R. B. Eastman, Passumpsic, Vt.

Worcester, Mass.—Two-story fr. school, 52' x 64'; \$16,000; o., Bancroft School Corporation, George F.

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HOSPITALS.

Milford, Mass.—Main and Prospect Sts., 2½-st'y bk. & st. hospital building, 45' x 71'; \$50,000; o, Eben S. Draper, Hopedale, who will donate it to the Hospital Association when complete; b, Dillon Bros.; a, Rob't A. Cooke.

HOTELS.

Mitchell, S. D.—Three-st'y bk. & st. hotel, 75' x 142', comp. ro f, steam; \$40,000; o, Fred Widmann; a, W. L. Dow & Son, Sioux Falls.

HOUSES.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Avenue S, cor. E. 7th St., two-st'y & attic fr. dwell., 26' x 34' 6", shingle roof; \$5,500; o, W. Huston, W. 1st St. & Neptune Ave.; a, J. F. Brewster.

Quincy St., nr. Tompkins Ave., three-st'y bk. dwell., 20' x 42'; \$6,000; o, A. Crawford, 186 Kemsen St.; a, L. H. Voss, 65 De Kalb Ave.

Kemore Pl., nr. Avenue F, two-st'y & attic fr. dwell., 35' x 33'; \$6,000; o, J. R. Corbin Co., 1516 Flatbush Ave.; a, B. Driscoll, 13 Willoughby Ave.

Forty-fourth St., nr. 17th Ave., 2 two-st'y & attic fr. dwells., 22' x 32', shingle roofs; \$5,000; o, & a, G. A. Widen, West St., nr. 16th Ave.

Pacific St., nr. Kingston Ave., 6 three-st'y bk. dwells., 19' x 45'; \$33,000; o, C. G. Reynolds, 999 Sterling Pl.; a, A. S. Hedman, 371 Fulton St.

E. Eighteenth St., nr. Beverley Road, two-st'y & attic fr. dwell., 21' x 44', shingle roof; \$6,000; o, H. H. Gamble, on premises; a, F. S. Benedict, 3 W. 29th St., N. Y.

Stone Ave., cor. Glenmore Ave., two-st'y & base. bk. dwell., 20' x 40'; \$5,000; o, S. Katras, 84 Osborn St.; a, L. Dananher, 256 E. New York Ave.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Gates Circle, No. 41, two-st'y bk. & st. dwell., 70' x 100'; \$46,000; o, Mrs. Porter Norton

Burlington, Ia.—Two-st'y & base. bk. & st. dwell., 60' x 70'; \$35,000; o, Robert Moir; a, Hill & Woltersdorf, 72 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

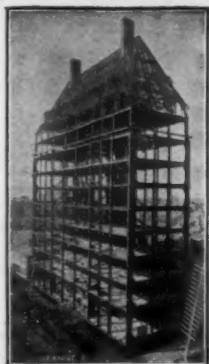
Chicago, Ill.—Sheridan Road, No. 2425, two-st'y dwell., 51' x 52'; \$15,000; o, Chas. Lamb; b, John Peterson & Co.; a, Myron H. Church.

Sheridan Road, No. 2399, 2½-st'y dwell., 35' x 61'; \$20,000; o, J. L. Cochran; b, John Peterson & Co.; a, Myron H. Church.

Kemore Ave., No. 2397, 2½-st'y fr. dwell., 34' x 45'; \$15,000; o, John R. Chapman, 293 Washington St.; b, F. O. Johnson; a, Clarence Hatzfeld.

Malden Ave., No. 3267, 2½-st'y fr. dwell., 31' x 50'; \$7,800; o, A. A. McClannahan, 218 La Salle St.; b, McCarthy Bros.; a, Niels Buck.

Woodlawn Ave., No. 4901, 2½-st'y dwell., 33' x 83'; \$25,000; o, C. H. Starkweather, 152 La Salle St.; b, John Peterson & Co.; a, Howard Shaw.



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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Houses Continued.)

Minneapolis, Minn.—Elliott Ave., No. 1828, two-st'y fr. dwell., 34' x 50'; \$6,500; o, C. J. Johnson; a, L. A. Lamoreaux.

New York, N. Y.—Fif-y-second St., nr. Park Ave., five-st'y bk. dwell., 20' x 79' 10", slate & tin roof; \$50,000; o, M. Newburg, 44th St. & 5th Ave.; a, J. H. Friedlander, 244 Fifth Ave.; b, Jere C. Lyons, 4 E. 42d St.

One Hundred and Eighty-fourth St., cor. Davidson Ave., 8 three-st'y bk. & st. dwells., slate roofs, six are 16' 4" x 40', one is 17' x 40', one is 17' x 20'; \$61,000; o, S. W. Snighl, on premises; a, Henry Andersen, 1183 Broadway.

Garfield St., cor. Grant Ave., 2½-st'y fr. dwell., 19' x 58' 6"; \$10,000; o, James Bradley, 1527 Washington Ave.; a, Rudolph Werner, 1579 Bathgate Ave.

Forty-ninth St., nr. Park Ave., four-st'y dwell., 20' x 57' 1"; \$26,000; o, Robert A. Cheheborough, 17 State St.; a, Augustus N. Allen, 571 Fifth Ave.

Ninetieth St., nr. 5th Ave., five-st'y bk. & st. dwell., 25' 11-6" x 57' 6", fireproof, asphalt, gravel & slate roof; \$50,000; o, Mrs. M. Louise McAlpin, 55 W. 33d St.; a, Barney & Chapman, 44 W. 34th St.

Ninetieth St., nr. 5th Ave., five-st'y bk. dwell., 26' x 92' 8", tile roof; \$45,000; o, George L. McAlpin, n e cor. 33d St. & Broadway; a, Geo. Keister, 1133 Broadway.

Roxbury, Mass.—Hartwell St., two-st'y bk. & st. dwell., 33' x 62', comp. roof, steam; \$8,000; a, G. H. Smith, 15 School St., Boston.

Somerville, Mass.—Fenwick St., nr. Heath St., two-st'y fr. dwell., 23' x 41', shingle roof, furnace heat; \$4,500; o, Mary A. Riordan, 76 Archer St., Lynn; b, D. Riordan.

Highland Ave., nr. Lowell St., two-st'y fr. dwell., 27' x 49', pitch roof, furnace; \$5,000; o, D. M. Frye, 232 Highland Ave.; b, Belding Bros.

Stonington, Me.—2½-st'y fr. dwell., 46' x 62', slate roof, hot water; \$10,000; o, Dr. B. L. Noyes; a, W. H. Hunt.

St. Paul, Minn.—Summit Ave., three-st'y dwell., 50' x 89'; \$85,000; o, Louis W. Hill; a, Clarence H. Johnston, Manhattan Building.

Watertown, Mass.—Mt. Auburn St. (near), 2½-st'y fr. dwell., 30' x 36', shingle roof, hot water; \$4,000; o, F. A. Smith; a, E. A. Snow, 8 Exchange Pl., Boston.

LIBRARIES.

Burlington, Vt.—One-st'y & base. bk. public library building, 48' x 110', with ell; o, Andrew Carnegie, donor; a, W. R. B. Wilcox.

Hadley, Mass.—Two-st'y bk. library building, 38' x 54'; o, Town; b, F. P. Morey, Springfield; a, Guy Kirkham, Springfield.

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Libraries Continued.)

Middleboro, Mass.—1½-st'y bk. & st. library; \$50,000; o, Thomas Pierce Estate; b, Henry W. Ward well.

Montclair, N. J.—Two-st'y bk. library building, 53' x 90', slate roof; \$30,000; Andrew Carnegie, donor; b, V. J. Hedden & Sons, New York City; a, John Galen Howard, New York City.

OFFICE-BUILDINGS.

New York, N. Y.—Broadway, No. 198, twelve-st'y bk. & st. terra-cotta fireproof office-building, 23' x 151', plastic cement roof; \$235,000; o, James A. Campbell, 38 Park Row; a, Walter H. Wickes, 160 Fifth Ave.

Rochester, N. H.—Three-st'y bk. & st. building for stores & offices, 78' x 100', flat roof, steam; \$30,000; o, Dodge Estate; a, F. H. Blake.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Dedham, Mass.—High St., opp. Court-house, three-st'y bk. & st. structure for registry of deeds and probate business, 88' x 192', with one-st'y wing, 72' x 80'; \$275,000; o, County of Norfolk; a, Peabody & Stearns, Boston.

STABLES.

Boston, Mass.—Gibson St., Dorchester, three-st'y bk. stable, 80' x 80', comp. roof, hot water; \$23,000; o, J. H. Townsend, Clement St.; a, A. S. Drisco, 166 Devonshire St.

Concord, N. H.—1½-st'y fr. stable, 35' x 45', pitch roof; \$3,500; o, Mrs. Sarah L. Parker; a, Prescott & Sidebottom, 113 Devonshire St., Boston.

New York, N. Y.—Charlton St., No. 14, four-st'y bk. stable, 40' 7" x 74' 4", asphalt composition roof; \$10,000; o, Austin Leake, 42 King St.; a, J. B. Franklin, 335 Broadway.

E. Thirty-eighth St., No. 149, two-st'y bk. private stable, 25' x 88', tile & slag roof; \$15,000; o, Wm. R. H. Martin, 842 Broadway; a, Ralph Townsend, 29 E. 19th St.

STORES.

Cambridge, Mass.—Block of 5 stores, one-st'y bk., 50' x 100'; \$12,000; o, Mary A. Southwick; b, John McGirr; a, J. A. Schweinfurth, Boston.

New York, N. Y.—W. Third St., No. 68, seven-st'y bk. & st. store & loft building, 25' x 94'; \$35,000; o, Cecelia McCarthy, 664 E. 159th St.; a, C. Cavinato, 21 E. 8th St.

E. Twentieth St., Nos. 20-24, six-st'y bk. stores & salesrooms, 74' 3½" x 72', tile roof; \$120,000; o, Almy G. Gallatin, 671 Fifth Ave.; a, John B. Snook & Sons, 261 Broadway.

W. Fifteenth St., No. 42, eight-st'y bk. stores & lofts, 25' x 92', slate roof; \$70,000; o, George Fuchs, 42 W. 15th St.; a, Geo. Houston, 111 Nassau St.

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(Stores Continued.)

E. Broadway, Nos. 291-291½, six-st'y bk. stores & lofts, 36' x 64'; \$18,000; o., St. Theresa's Church, on premises; a., R. Burger, 309 Broadway.

TENEMENT-HOUSES.

Brooklyn, N. Y. — High St., s. s. 125' w Bridge St., five-st'y bk. tenement, 30' x 88'; \$15,000; o., F. Berlenbach, 838 Flushing Ave.; a., W. B. Wills, 17 Trontman St.

One Hundred and Thirty-seventh St., s. s. 175' e 7th Ave., five-st'y bk. tenement, 50' x 87' 11"; \$75,000; o., Chas. Adams, 2137 Madison Ave.; a., Lorenz F. J. Welher, 103 E. 125th St.

Eighty-second St., s. s. 109' e West End Ave., six-st'y bk. tenement, 45' x 77' 4"; plastic slate roof; \$75,000; o., Jesse C. Bennett, 338 Columbus Ave.; a., Neville & Bagge, 217 W. 125th St.

E. Fifty-first St., Nos. 246-248, six-st'y bk. tenement & stores, 40' x 87' 5"; \$40,000; o., Max Gold, 37 W. 118th St.; a., Horenburger & Straub, 122 Bowery. One Hundred and Thirtieth St., n. s. 375' w 7th Ave., six-st'y bk. & st. flat, 50' x 87' 7"; \$75,000; o., b., Arthur E. Silverman, 400 Manhattan Ave.; a., G. F. Pelham, 503 Fifth Ave.

Chicago, Ill. — Ainslee Ave., Nos. 1303-09, three-st'y bk. & st. flats, 52' x 124'; \$40,000; o., Nels Erickson; b., H. D. Moreland & Co., 723 Reaper Block; a., Chas. A. Strandel.

New York, N. Y. — A'lexander Ave., w. s. 75' s 141st St., five-st'y bk. tenement, 25' x 63'; \$20,000; o., Rachel Blanchard, 482 Willis Ave.; a., A. F. A. Sehmldt, 604 Courtlandt Ave.

Barretto St., n. e. cor. 169th St., four-st'y bk. tenement, 40' 2" x 64'; \$25,000; o., Arthur H. Haman, 1353 Boston Ave.; a., Moore & Landsidel, 3d Ave. & 145th St.

E. Eleventh St., Nos. 327-331, six-st'y bk. stores & tenements, 21' 3" x 50' x 25' x 34' & 17' 4" irregular; \$45,000; o., Lapin & Baum, 167 Rivington St.; a., Bernstein & Bernstein, 111 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

ALTERATIONS.

[At Brooklyn, N. Y.]

Bids are wanted September 10 for furnishing material and making alterations and additions to the Kings Co. Hall of Records. Estimated cost \$500,000. J. EDW. SWANSTROM, Boro. Pres. 1392

FENCE AND SIDEWALKS.

[At St. Louis, Mo.]

Bids are wanted September 10 for an iron fence, artificial stone sidewalks, etc., for the U. S. Marine Hospital at St. Louis. Specifications may be obtained from JAS. S. GASSAWAY, surgeon, P. H. & M. H. S. (Custodian). 1392

OFFICE-BUILDING.

[At Reinbeck, Ia.]

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until September 5th, 1902, for the erection and completion of an office-building at Reinbeck, Ia., in accordance with plans and specifications by Murphy & Ralst n, architects, Waterloo, Ia. Plans to be seen at the office of said architects after August 20th, 1902.

PROPOSALS.

also at the office of C. J. Adams, Reinbeck, Ia. CHAS. J. ADAMS. 1392

Treasury Department, Office Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., August 25, 1902. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 14th day of October, 1902, and then opened, for the construction (except heating apparatus, electric wiring and conduits) of the U. S. Post-office at Aberdeen, South Dakota, in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Postmaster at Aberdeen, South Dakota, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1392

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., August 21, 1902. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 19th day of September, 1902, and then opened for the installation of a conduit and electric wiring system for the U. S. Custom-house and Post-office at Brunswick, Georgia, in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be obtained at this office or at the office of the Superintendent of Construction at Brunswick, Georgia, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1393

COURT-HOUSE.

[At Ruston, La.]

Sealed proposals will be received until September 12 for the erection of a court-house at Ruston, La. The contractors may submit proposals in regular form. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the parish clerk in Ruston, La., at the Builders' Exchange, Louisville, Ky., and at the offices of the J. Riely Gordon Co., 32 Waverly Pl., New York City, and Vicksburg, Miss. J. L. BOND, president police jury, Ruston, La. 1393

CHURCH.

[At Beaumont, Tex.]

Bids are wanted September 12 for erecting a Catholic church. J. B. Brechin, architect, Beaumont. 1393

HOSPITAL.

[At Cleveland, O.]

Bids are wanted September 6 for erecting an Acute Hospital building on site designated at Cleveland State Hospital. Frank L. Packard, architect, Columbus, O. A. B. HOWARD, M. D., Sec'y Bd. of Trus. 1392

LIBRARY.

[At Sheboygan, Wis.]

Bids are wanted September 10 for the erection of a public library. FRANCIS WILLIAMS, Sec'y Library Bd. Approximate cost of building, \$35,000. 1392

SEWER AND WATER MAINS.

[At Lakewood, O.]

Bids are wanted September 6 for laying the necessary sewer and water mains on Lake Ave. Bids will also be received by the Bd. of Hamlet Trus. in September for laying necessary sewers on Clifton Boulevard. Plans may be obtained at the office of the Wm. H. Evers Engineering Co., Williamson Building, Cleveland. JOHN FRENCH, Hamlet Ck. 1392

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PROPOSALS.

STEEL.

[At Brooklyn, N. Y.]

Proposals for steel for use in building battle-ship "Connecticut," at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., will be received at the Navy Department until September 10, 1902. Specifications and all information may be obtained on application to the bureau of construction and repair, Navy Department. CHAS. H. DARLING, acting secretary of the navy. 1392

PIPE.

[At Washington, D. C.]

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the commissioners until September 6, 1902, for furnishing 30-inch, 36-inch and 48-inch cast-iron water-pipe and specials. Specifications and blank forms of proposal may be obtained at this office. HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND, et al., commissioners, D. C. 1392

VALVES.

[At Washington, D. C.]

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the commissioners, D. C., until September 6, 1902, for furnishing gate and check valves for water department. Specifications and blank forms of proposal may be obtained at this office. HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND et al., commissioners, D. C. 1392

BUILDING.

[At Green River, Ky.]

U. S. Engineer Office, Louisville, Ky. Sealed proposals for office and warehouse buildings at locks 2 and 3, Green River, Ky., will be received here until September 6, 1902. Information furnished on application. E. H. RUFFNER, maj. engra. 1392

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., August 13th, 1902. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 3d day of September, 1902, and then opened, for furnishing the plumbing and gas-piping complete in place for the Hygienic Laboratory of the U. S. Marine Hospital Service at Washington, D. C., in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1392

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., August 13th, 1902. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 3d day of September, 1902, and then opened, for the installation of a conduit and electric wiring system for the Hygienic Laboratory, U. S. Marine Hospital Service, Washington, D. C., in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be obtained at this office at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1392

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., August 16th, 1902. Sealed

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PROPOSALS.

proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 8th day of September, 1902, and then opened, for furnishing the low pressure steam heating apparatus, etc., complete in place for the Hygienic Laboratory of the Marine Hospital Service at Washington, D. C., in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1392

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., August 19, 1902. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 30th day of September, 1902, and then opened for the mechanical and electrical equipment for the U. S. Court-house and Post-office at Indianapolis, Indiana, in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at the discretion of the Supervising Architect on application at this office or the office of the architects, Rankin & Kellogg, 1012 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Applications must be accompanied by a certified check for \$100 payable to the Treasurer of the United States, which will be held at this office until the return of the drawings and specifications. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1392

PROPOSALS.

SCHOOL.

[At Cincinnati, O.]
Sealed proposals will be received up to and including September 15th, 1902, for the erection of a brick school-house in Cincinnati, Appanoose County, Ia., according to plans and specifications of J. C. & W. Woodward, Council Bluffs, Ia. For plans and specifications address the architects or the undersigned secretary. L. H. ATHERTON, secretary. J. M. STURDIVANT, president. 1393

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[For the Mountain Branch, N. H. D. V. S.]
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Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. Tuesday, the 2d day of September, 1902, for furnishing materials, labor, etc., for the construction of mess-hall and kitchen, laundry, storehouse, hospital morgue, and for steam and electric lighting connections from the power-house to these buildings and others now under construction at the Mountain Branch of the National Home for D. V. S., near John

PROPOSALS.

son City, Tenn. Also for a complete system of water distribution and sewerage for this Branch Home. Plans and specifications can be seen at this office, at the office of the architect, J. H. Freedlander, 244 Fifth Ave., New York City, or at the office of the Superintendent of Construction, at the site of the work. Necessary information can also be obtained and blank forms for proposals procured on application at either of the above-named places. 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. 1392

INTERIOR FINISH, ETC.

[At Chicago, Ill.]
Treasury Department, Office of the Chicago Building, Washington, D. C. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until September 24, 1902, for the interior finish and completion of the post-office, court-house, etc., Chicago, Ill., in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had on application at this office. Henry Ives Cobb, architect, U. S. Government Building at Chicago, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. 1393

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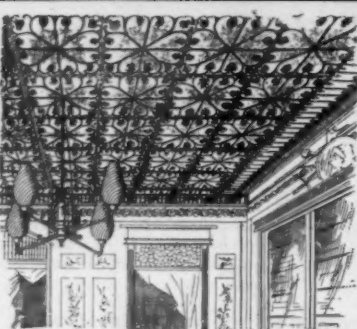
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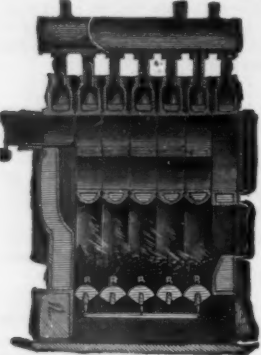


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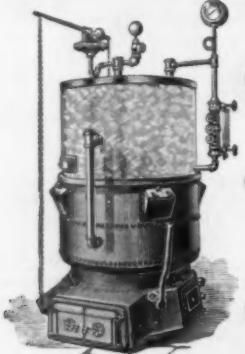
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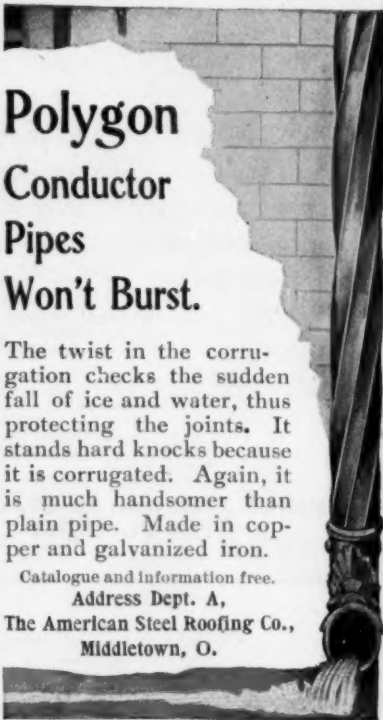
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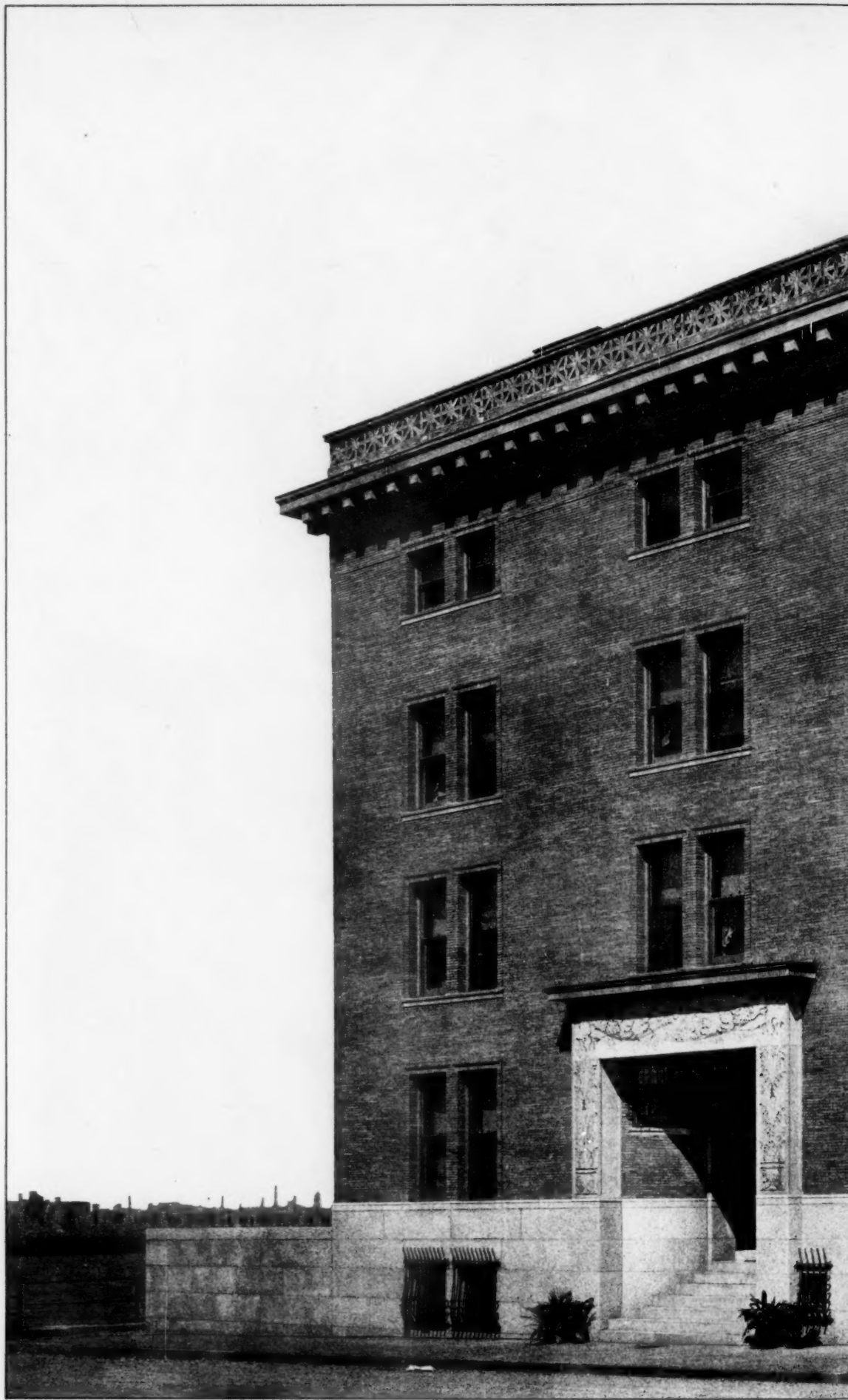
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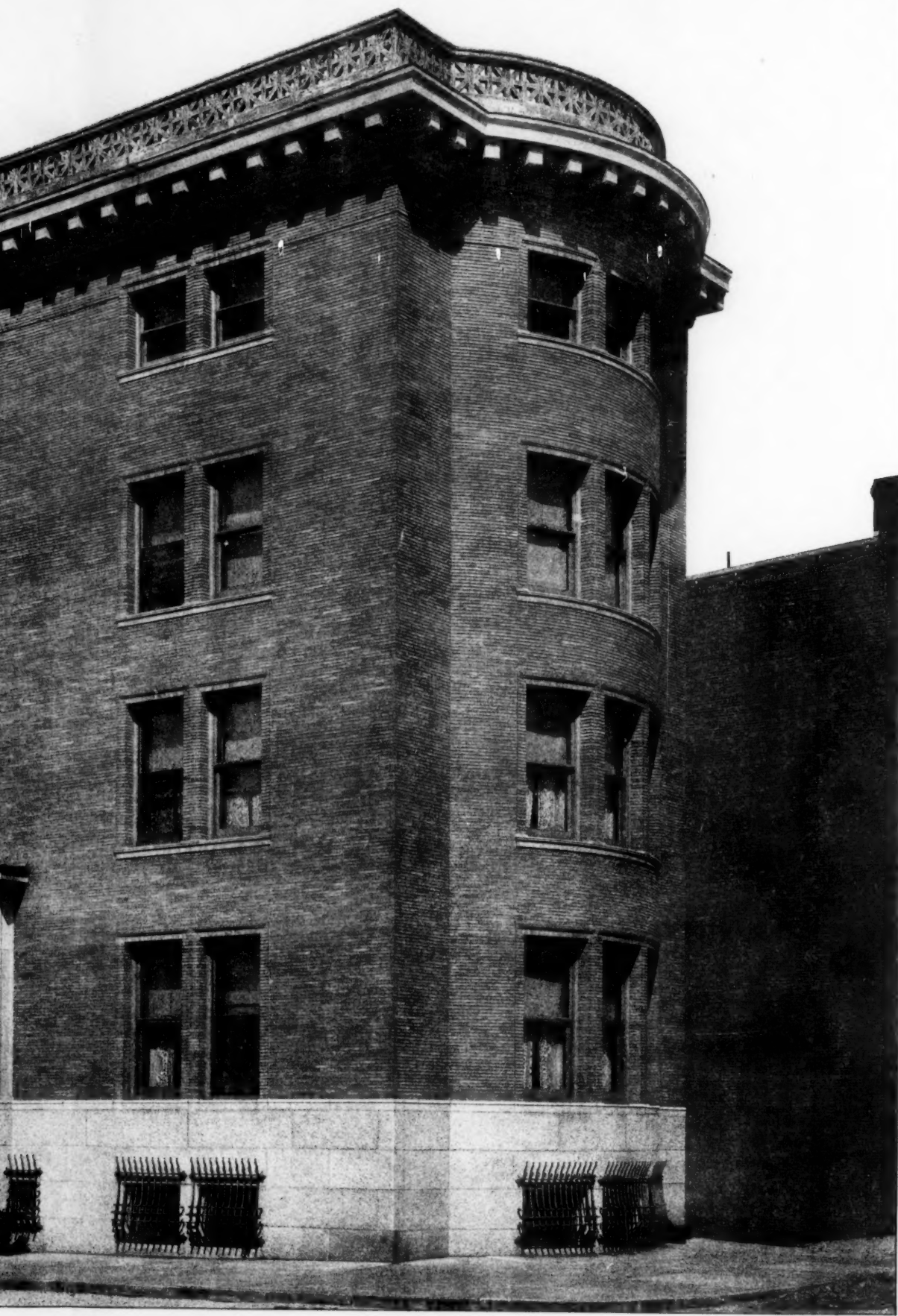
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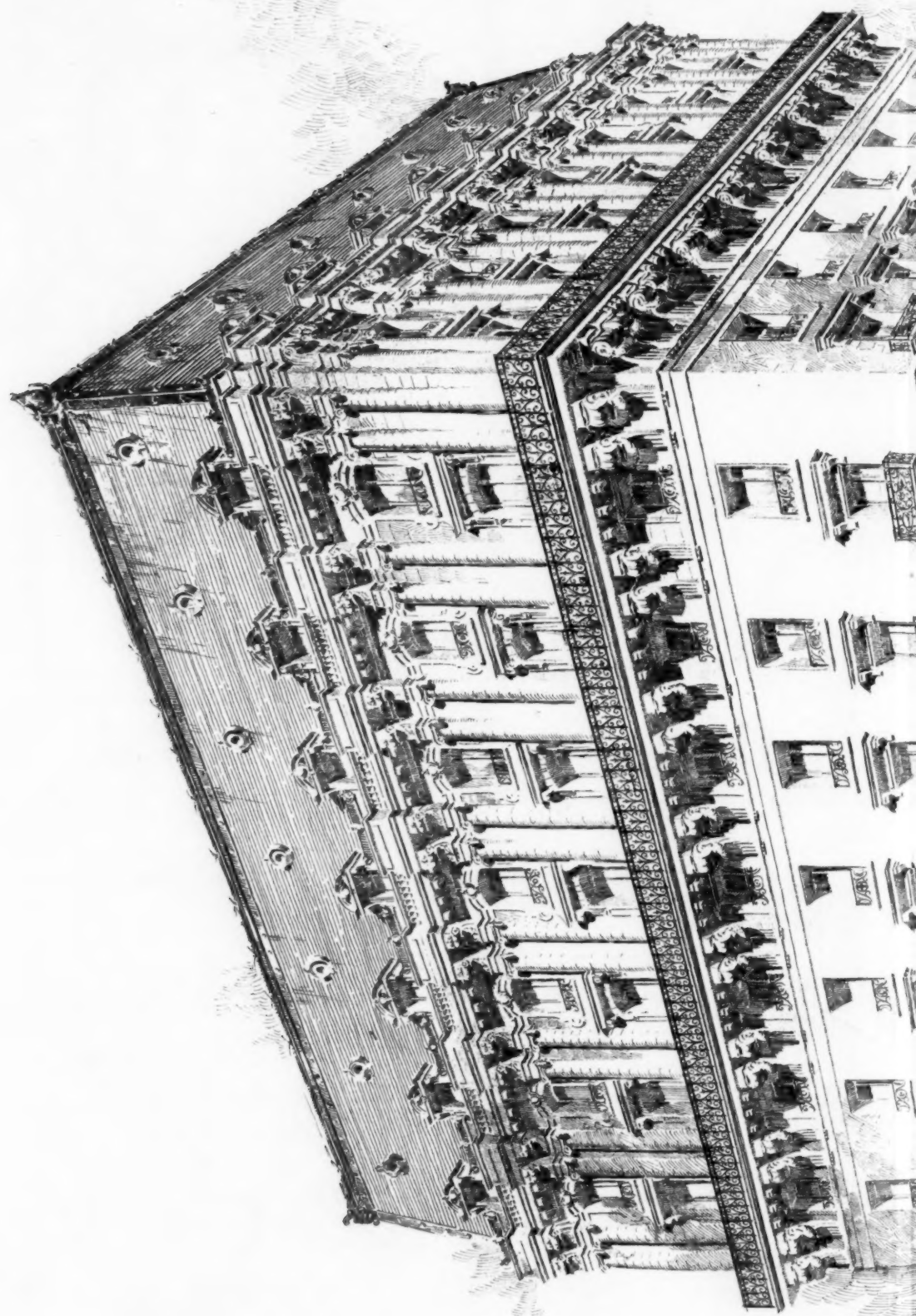
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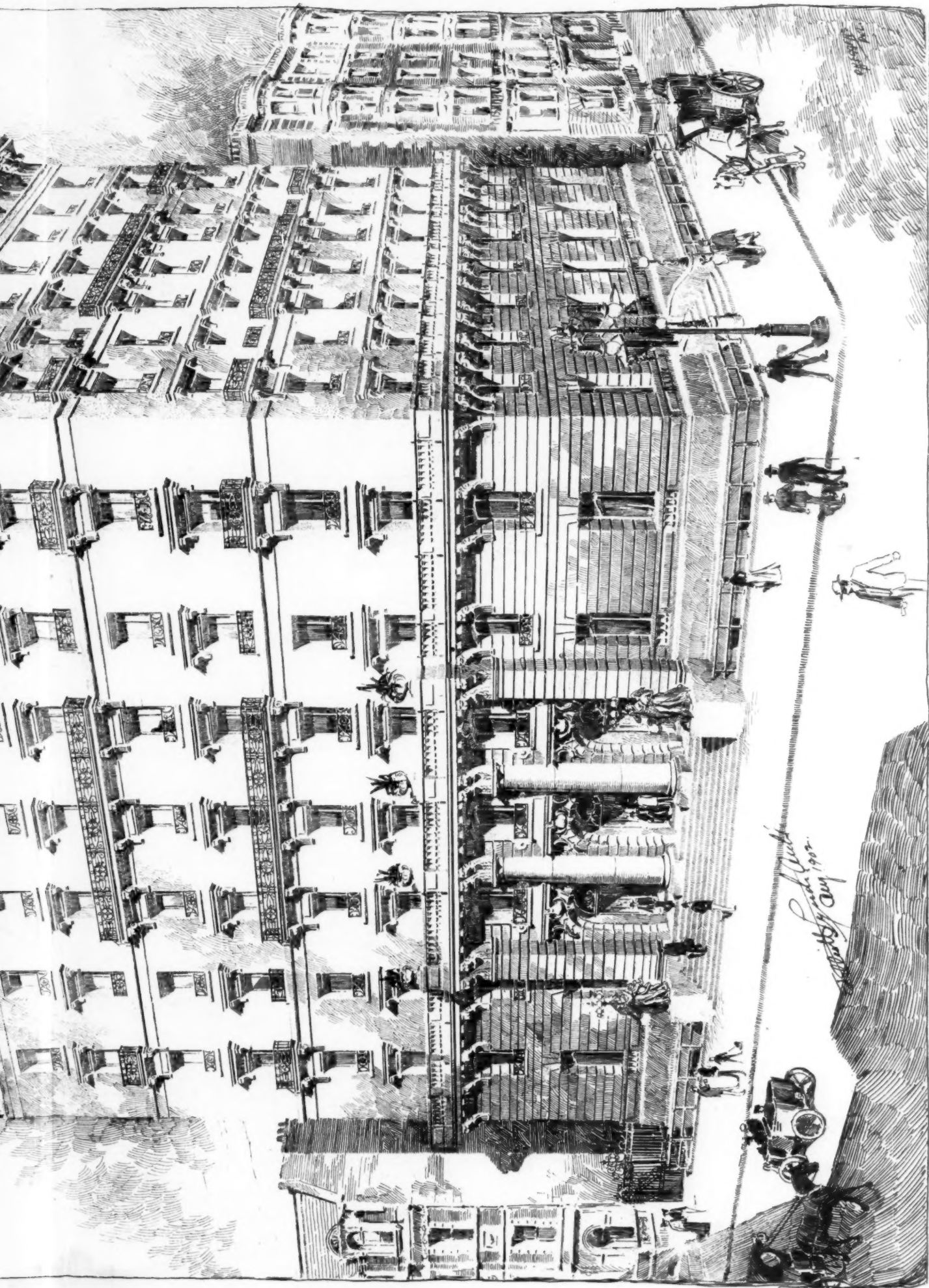


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