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THE Brooklyn unions, having learned from the newspapers that public opinion was opposed to having work on school buildings stopped by strikes, decided, as they say, that they must "show that the unions stood together," or, in other words, that they must challenge the public to a trial of strength. With this view, they notified the Board of Education that all the non-union men at work on school buildings must be forthwith discharged. The officials of the Board of Education, distressed at the idea of having thousands of children kept waiting for school accommodation, explained that the law prohibited them from discriminating against non-union men, and that they could not interfere with their contractors in the matter; and the delegates departed, muttering threats. Whether they will really dare to defy public opinion remains to be seen, but a more impolitic performance, in the present state of the public mind, could hardly be advised. As a rule, the unions have been careful to "show their strength" only against an adversary very inferior in capacity, or, as in the case of railway strikes, taken at a great disadvantage; and a pitched battle between organized labor and the community could have only one ending.

THE situation in building matters in New York does not improve. The stone-setters' union has now broken with the employers' association, and refuses to set the stonework in buildings; and, as the bricklayers cannot set the brickwork unless the stonework is set in connection with it, and delay in the brickwork delays all the other branches of construction, the stone-setters have the whole building interest at their mercy. It is hardly necessary to point out that one of the principal objects of labor organization, as now carried on, and the specialization of trades, is to accomplish this very result, of controlling a vast interest by means of a small branch of it. Years ago, a few mule-spinners used to keep the cotton manufacturing interests of the United States in a continual uproar by striking, whenever they took a fancy for a little excitement, knowing that the factories must close unless they supplied them with yarn. When it had almost become a question whether the spinners or the superintendents should control the business, some one invented the ring-frame for spinning. As the ring-frame could be easily operated by children, the mule-spinners saw their monopoly depart from them, and the few efforts which they have since made to disturb the cotton manufacturing industry have been total failures.

IN the building industry it should be possible to defeat by similar means the system which has been formed with so much pains, and with such sinister purpose, by the union leaders. As architects and builders well know, the most effective weapon that can be used against union tyranny, and the one which the labor tyrants most dread, is the employment of "handy men," who can do work of different kinds. More than one contractor has saved himself from ruinous interference with his business in this way, by employing stone-masons, for

instance, who could also cut stone, in case of need, and thus make him independent of the antics of stone-cutters' unions; or by keeping with him carpenters who could wield a painter's brush, on occasion. In this way a few bricklayers who could set stone would be worth, probably, a hundred dollars a day just now to several New York contractors, and, sooner or later, some means will be found for enabling such men to earn what they are worth. The union leaders, who know well their danger, prescribe their severest penalties for any exercise by a member of one trade of the duties of any other; but the day of emancipation of the non-union man has begun to dawn; and the mechanic who can do several things well has now before him possibilities of steady employment and good wages which he has never had before.

THE New York Times quotes the well-known code of rules for the local plasterers' union, one portion of which prescribes that every job of plastering shall be conducted by a "foreman," who is, virtually, appointed by the union, although paid by the contractor, and whose duty it is to see that no one works on the job who is not in good standing in the union, and that the union members are not "rushed" in their labors, or otherwise disturbed in that reposeful style of work which "organized labor" favors; and wonders when this mode of carrying on industry will correct itself. The answer to the question is simple. As soon as non-union workingmen are absolutely protected from every sort of interference with their labor, and employers are guaranteed the right of employing any person whom they choose to work for them, without incurring concerted annoyance or interference with their business, the career of the "labor champion" will be brought to a close, and workingmen will be paid for what they do, and in proportion to the skill and efficiency with which they do it, instead of depending upon extortion to secure for them wages which they do not endeavor to earn. Of course, it will be a long time before the present system is broken up. The fact that a small branch of organized labor has just challenged the power of the Chief Executive of the United States Government shows how strongly entrenched the system is in political favor and influence; but there is more hope now than ever before that its reign is nearing its end, and that the non-union workingmen, who, even according to the union statistics, outnumber the union men in this country by more than eight to one, will, before very long, discover that they have some rights which even politicians will respect.

THERE is a good deal of discussion just now in the Boston newspapers as to a suitable site for the statue of Governor John Winthrop, which it is desired to set up somewhere in the older part of the city. It is known that the Governor's house stood on the spot on which was built, later, the Old South Church, now itself one of the most interesting historical monuments of Boston; and several writers urge that the statue should be connected in some way with the church. As the church stands close to the street, so close, in fact, that it is intended to cut an arcade through the lower story of the tower, and carry the sidewalk of Washington Street under it, there is no open ground about the building on which a statue could be placed, and the device which seems to meet with most favor is to form a niche in the front of the tower, over the proposed arcade, and set the statue in it.

ALTHOUGH it is, of course, desirable to place the statue in a locality actually connected with the Governor's life, it would, we think, be unfortunate to set it up in a niche, fifteen or twenty feet above the pavement, where it would be visible only to people passing on the other side of the street, and where it would be impracticable to give it a pedestal, or other surroundings, suitable to its dignity and historical significance. If we might offer a slightly different suggestion we should propose, instead of putting the statue in a niche in the Old South tower, to set it on a suitable pedestal, at the ground level, at the east side of the Winthrop Building, facing the Post-office. There is at this point a vacant space, recessed from the general line of the sidewalk, as the Winthrop Building does not extend to the street line of Devonshire Street,

which is utilized only by vendors of fruit and peanuts, street peddlers and other doubtful people. This space, if we are not mistaken, formed a part of Governor Winthrop's garden, so that he would be quite as much at home there as if perched in a niche in the Old South walls; and in the Winthrop Building area his statue could have a worthy pedestal, and would have about it sufficient space to give it the dignity which it needs, without encroaching in any way upon the Devonshire Street sidewalk. The weak point in American statuary is, usually, its placing. The Washington statue, on the Boston Public Garden, is, perhaps, the best placed one in this country; and the Winthrop figure might, in this unclaimed area opposite the Post-office, be made one of the most effective architectural adornments of the city.

EVERY one interested in American art will rejoice at the selection of Mr. Frederick L. Olmsted, Jr., as Professor of Landscape Design in Harvard University. Most of our readers have followed with interest the quiet, almost unconscious, evolution of the fine-art element in this great University, which, not very many years ago, stood so conspicuously for pure intellectuality, as distinguished alike from artistic sympathy on one side, and mercenary practicalism on the other. So far as mercenary practicalism is concerned, the standard of Harvard has not for a moment receded; but the views of the University in regard to artistic cultivation have undergone a change. It is true that, even twenty years ago, lectures were given on the history of fine-art, as a subject with which the educated man should be somewhat familiar; and excellent instruction in drawing has been given for about the same length of time; but it was not until the establishment of the present Course in Architecture, through the efforts and the generosity of the late Arthur Rotch, that anything like training for an artistic profession had been attempted in the University. Our readers will remember how earnestly we supported, from the first, Mr. Rotch's view that Harvard University was in a position to give a kind of instruction in architecture which could, at that time, hardly be given anywhere else in this country, and to a class of students more cultivated, as a rule, than those of the more strictly professional schools; and that it was well worth while to make the experiment of giving such instruction to such students, for the sake of seeing what would be, artistically, the result. It can hardly be said that the differentiation between the Harvard Course in Architecture and the Architectural Departments of the other professional schools has been, as yet, so marked as it may, perhaps, become later; but there has been, in the work of the Harvard School, so far as it has been shown to the public, a refinement and freedom which promise much for the future. In the development of the new Course in Landscape Design, under the guidance of Professor Olmsted, it is not too much to hope that the same characteristics will be shown as in the architectural course, and the two courses will admirably supplement each other.

A FIVE-STORY brick building, in process of construction in New York, fell the other day, injuring eight persons. The contractor was arrested, together with two or three foremen, but they agreed that the collapse was not due to any defect in the construction of the building, but was entirely the fault of the rain, which had worked under the foundations. Whether this explanation will be convincing to the authorities remains to be seen; but it hardly seems as if a rainstorm in New York could be considered one of those special providences against which human wisdom is unable to guard.

SIGNS multiply that the steel-skeleton construction, however illogical it may be, is capable, in the hands of a competent architect, of being made firm and enduring. Some days ago, the city of New York was visited by a violent wind, moving at the measured rate of fifty-seven miles an hour. It has often been predicted that the new Fuller, or "Flatiron," Building, at the junction of Fifth Avenue and Broadway, which is very narrow and very lofty, and stands isolated in a particularly windy quarter of the city, would blow over in the first severe storm, and its behavior in what was almost a hurricane was watched with interest. The newspapers, which usually find it more profitable to suit their information to the popular prejudices than to the facts, published terrifying tales on the subject, asserting that "every window in the building was blown in," and that "the tenants, alarmed by the fearful rock-

ing of the structure, fled from their offices to the street." Afterwards, when it occurred to some one to inquire into the truth of these accounts, it was ascertained that, although a few windows were blown in, as was the case in many other buildings, the structure itself resisted the wind with great steadiness, and the tenants, far from taking refuge in the streets, stayed in their offices, congratulating themselves on the remarkable freedom of the building from vibration.

CONSIDERING the frequency with which buildings of the ordinary construction fall down in New York on account of being exposed to winds "more violent than they were calculated to bear," or through "rain getting under the foundation," this display of the efficiency of the steel-frame structure will be gratifying to architects, who, whatever they may think of the steel skeleton methods, artistically or otherwise, are obliged to use them, and cannot escape a certain responsibility for them. It having been shown by this example, and confirmed by many others, that a steel-frame building, well designed, and well put together, is at least as strong as one of the ordinary construction, professional anxiety will be directed mainly to the resistance of the frame to corrosion; and, on this point, the investigation made by Mr. Burnham into the condition of the uprights in the Rookery Building, in Chicago, which showed them to be unharmed by corrosion after about fifteen years' exposure to conditions at least as unfavorable as those existing in any modern building of the sort properly designed and supervised, has done much to reassure his brethren.

THE Massachusetts Institute of Technology begins its new year with an increased number of pupils, and under a somewhat modified régime, women, for the first time in the history of the Institute, being no longer eligible for admission, although those already in the Institute are to be permitted to complete their course. The reasons for this important change are not given, but they are undoubtedly sufficient. Meanwhile, however, it may be permitted to call to mind the conspicuous merit of many of the women graduates of the Institute. To say nothing of Mrs. Ellen Richards, whose work in applied chemistry has brought honor to the Institute, the women have, perhaps, done quite as much as the men, after graduation, to reflect credit on their Alma Mater. In other departments it was probably the feeling of the governing body of the Institute that the colleges intended exclusively for women afforded suitable instruction; but none of these give any professional course in architecture, and we may well regret the exclusion of female students from a school which has trained many women for a congenial and useful career.

THE unions are finding that troubles never come singly, or, perhaps, having attempted too many encroachments at once upon the rights of the public, they are finding the community rebellious in various directions. Some two or three years ago, the device called the "union label" was invented. If we remember rightly, it was first introduced in consequence of an unsuccessful strike of cigar-makers, and was used to designate to "friends of labor" the brands of cigars made by good union men. It was not long before the applicability of "union labels" to casks of beer, boots and shoes, and many other articles was inquired into, and for some months past a great variety of goods have been adorned with it. Under the rules of organized labor, union labels can be applied only to articles made in shops in which no non-union man is employed; and, as union men and their friends are expected to buy only labelled goods, there seemed to be reason for believing that a powerful engine had been discovered for crushing the non-union man. Curiously enough, the result of the experiment has not confirmed this view. The manufacturers of cigars perhaps first discovered that unlabelled brands sold as readily as the others; then the larger shoe-manufacturers, finding that the union label did not help the sale of their product, while it committed their business to the control of the walking-delegates, one by one gave up the label; and now the horse-shoers, who, in fear of organized labor, have used horse-shoes marked with the union label, have defied the walking-delegates, and, instead of restricting themselves to labelled shoes, have resolved not to use any such shoes hereafter. It is said that the Federation of Labor, alarmed at the prospect that its label may be discredited, will summon all its resources to coerce the horse-shoers, and, in this case, not only the blacksmiths, but all who own or use horses, will be concerned in the struggle.

BEAULIEU ABBEY, HAMPSHIRE, ENG.

BEAULIEU, *Bellus locus*, or as it is pronounced, Bewley, was a famous Cistercian monastery founded by King John in 1204.

In the cartulary of the Abbey, it is recorded that his anger was so excited against the monks of that order that he vowed he would fling the monks under the hoofs of wild horses. But he had a bad dream: he was tried by a nameless judge and condemned to be scourged, and in the morning, lo! the marks of the lashes still remained. What could he do better in expiation of his sin than found an abbey? So the miserable monarch sent to Cîteaux, the headquarters of the order, and placed thirty brethren in his new abbey, and endowed it with lands in Berkshire and Hampshire. In 1250 the buildings were completed, and Henry III, his Queen, and numerous nobles attended the dedication. Queen Eleanor, John's mother, was buried at Beaulieu.

Pope Innocent granted the privilege of sanctuary to the abbey, a privilege of which Queen Margaret of Anjou and her son, Prince Edward, availed themselves; and it was from Beaulieu that they started upon the journey which led to the defeat at Tewkesbury. Another seeker of sanctuary was Peter Warbeck in 1496 after the failure of his pretensions at Taunton.

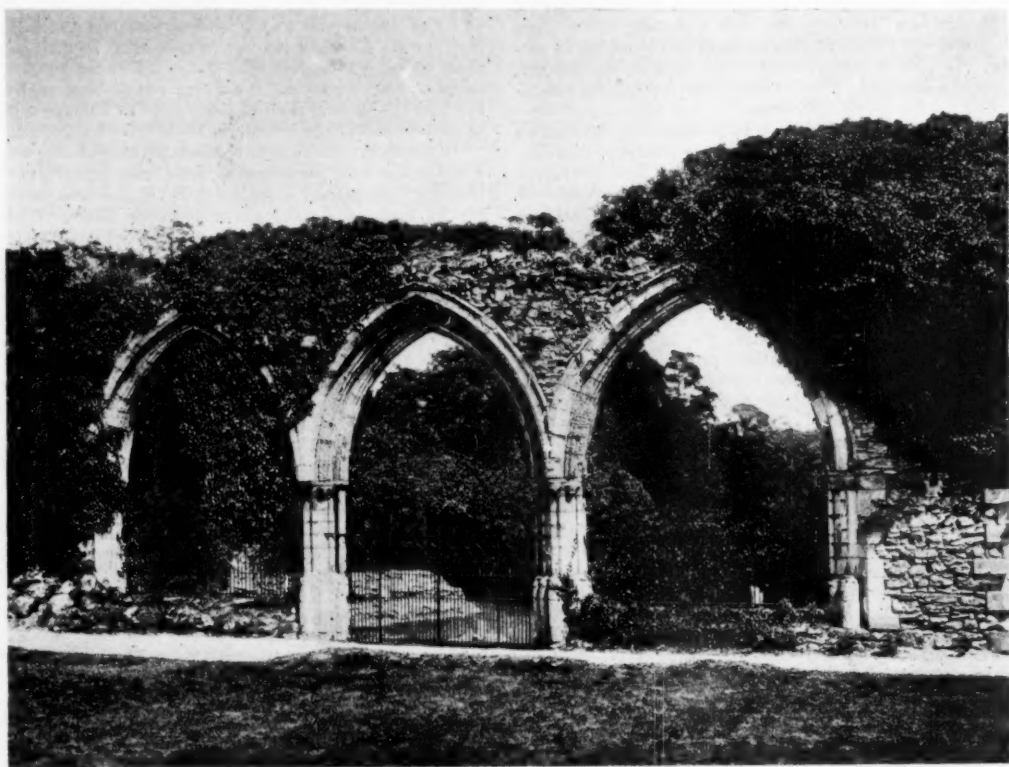
Beaulieu lies upon the shores of a little river which pours out its waters into the Solent opposite the Isle of Wight. It is a fertile

Of course the stones were robbed for more modern buildings. The abbot's house, the brewery, and other buildings are mere ruins, but the house of the lay brothers, consisting of cellars and a large dormitory with open-timber roof, is in good condition.

The refectory has been adapted to the needs of the village, as a church. It is a plain Early English building buttressed, and with large windows. The roof is later, arched with beams ornamented with bosses of heads and figures; probably the plaster between the beams covers rafters which were originally visible, as the exterior is much higher pitched than the interior. The stone reading pulpit is a beautiful work; polygonal, the upper part resting upon a base, the divisions of which end in a point. Each of these divisions is ornamented with a foliage design. The pulpit is approached by a staircase in the wall which has a rich open arcading of Purbeck marble colonettes. (See Parker's *Glossary of Architecture*, Vol. II, Plate 119.)

The fish-ponds remain and are beautiful with water-lilies; and hard by are fields still maintaining their old name of vineyards, but vines there are none.

The foundations of the great church are marked out upon the grass. It contained a nave, aisles, transepts with aisles, an apse, and a central tower. These may all be traced by markings in the grass covered with white stones—an excellent idea, as the whole building can be observed at once. Upon the site of the high altar, a wooden cross has been erected.



Entrance to Chapter-house from Cloisters.

spot in the midst of the new forest, which at that particular part consists mostly of heath land, wild and somewhat barren, carpeted with heather and gorse, and here and there a fir-tree, stunted by the sea air. The abbey lands, now belonging to Lord Montagu, are very fertile, and surrounding the ruins is the park where elms and other trees have attained a considerable size.

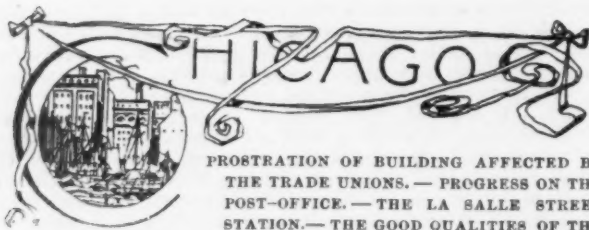
The gateway is well preserved, but the great church is completely destroyed. The cloister wall remains, and at the east side the three arches which led to the oblong chapter-house are in good preservation. The kitchen has a groined roof, and is the receptacle for fragments of ornament, encaustic tiles, and other remains. It is a wonderful contrast to the lapidary museums which one sees at Avignon, Arles, Vienne, and other French towns. The latter being public monuments are well cared for; order is their characteristic, and the different objects are labelled. At most English ruined places, it depends upon the private owner to organize the museum of fragments, or to pile them up in a heap—anywhere.

The kitchen at Beaulieu has one of these heaps, and on the floor is the slab of a fine tomb, the brass having been wrenched away probably when the slab was taken from the ruins of the great church.

At Brockenhurst, the nearest station to Beaulieu, a yew-tree, mentioned in Domesday book, may be seen in the churchyard; and in the church the basin of an early Norman font, raised upon modern piers.

S. BEALE.

MORTALITY IN LARGE CITIES.—Dr. Karl Ballod read a paper lately before the International Statistical Conference on the mortality in large cities, contending that cities having a population of a million in Western Europe were healthier than smaller cities, because the latter's sanitary precautions were far inferior to those of the larger cities. Berlin, he said, was the most healthful, and London and Vienna came next. Paris was the worst of all. Country populations were the least healthy, Dr. Ballod said, but country people going to the cities were healthier than town-bred persons. While the rural populations were stationary in Germany since 1871, the cities had doubled their populations, and the country was increasing in population by nearly a million a year.—*N. Y. Evening Post*.



PROSTRATION OF BUILDING AFFECTED BY THE TRADE UNIONS.—PROGRESS ON THE POST-OFFICE.—THE LA SALLE STREET STATION.—THE GOOD QUALITIES OF THE WOMAN'S TEMPLE.—A MATTER OF ENGLISH.—NEW SUBURBAN CARS.

IF we are discouraged over the building conditions in our city, there is, perhaps, one comforting thought, though it certainly is cold comfort, that Chicago does not stand singly in the conflict; for as every one knows, not here alone, but everywhere, through the length and breadth of this broad land, labor has arrayed itself against its best interests.

To build even a cow-shed means such an expenditure of nervous force, resulting from worry and vexation, that most people prefer to eat the pet bovine and take to condensed milk. One would think that good school-houses where the children of the laborer, as well as of the more well-to-do, could be comfortably housed to receive an education, would appeal somewhat to the working-class, but apparently this is not so, for the school-houses have had the same struggle to reach completion this summer, as has the most exclusive home of the millionaire. This surging monster of unionism, with its body of yielding uneducated millions and its head of unprincipled human brains, carries all before it now, crushing the rich and poor alike, those whom it was organized to protect, those whom it was intended to protect them from. Which is the greatest tyrant now to the laborer, the capitalist or the unions? Theoretically the capitalists, practically there is little choice between them.

With these conditions prevailing, it is only after long meditation and prayer, and pressed on by the most urgent necessity, that any building operation is undertaken within the city. The city offices naturally have work from all of the small places clustering around Chicago, suburban places and towns standing more independently by themselves. One has only to look into some of the surveyor's offices, even the large and old and well-established ones, to see how little work is being done which requires surveys in either city or near suburbs. As every reader of the daily papers knows, Chicago, like almost all other cities, has been subjected to a continual series of petty strikes, many of them indeed mere struggles between different union organizations and consequently entirely beyond the control of any contractor or owner. The sum total of these, however, has resulted in one continuous series of interruptions and losses to builders, until all confidence has been lost and building demoralized. To this has been added still another element more or less disturbing to prospective builders in the repeated assertions and statements of combinations between the contractors themselves and between contractors and the unions, all tending to enhance the cost of building operation.

In spite of many hindrances, some of the large down-town buildings have made material progress and some have actually reached completion.

After the late unpleasantness with its architect, Mr. Henry Ives Cobb, the Federal Building here seems to be moving along at a rate of speed which at least is perceptible to the naked eye. All the fireproof tiling is in, plastering has been commenced and in some parts the window frames are actually being put in. Perhaps the entire history of the building and its architect has not been one which one would covet to place in the biography of a friend, or for instance in one's own autobiography, but the building itself is certainly a fine and beautiful one, and as the maid said of the royal Bengal tiger skin rug, "Very pretty for the price." At least if it has "come high," if our Uncle Sam has had to pay bills far beyond his expectation, it is a comfort to think he has not been doing so for an inartistic building. Seen from the street intersection, where one gets a general view of the whole building, it is fine and imposing, and through the narrow streets, where one runs up against the porticoed façade, with its good dome rising above it, it is always picturesque and dignified.

The First National Bank Building is moving merrily along in spite of strikes, sympathetic and otherwise, and the La Salle Street Station popularly known as the Lake Shore and Rock Island has really been completed and occupied.

The depot is one of the largest in the city and, for approved railway facilities and general up-to-date arrangements, is superior to anything of the kind we have here, and is in striking contrast to the former old ramshackle building. The station itself extends south from Van Buren Street 1,433 feet, the train-shed alone being 580' x 215' wide. It consists of two distinct parts, the front portion being the thirteen-story office-building where all the offices of the roads are situated and the adjacent spacious train-shed. The material of the office portion is paving brick for all the stories above the third, granite being used in this portion as well as for the entrances, facings of the bays on the north façade and for the decorative frieze under the cornice. The introduction of granite the whole height of the building at the corner bays, which project a little beyond the

central portion, emphasizes them very strongly and not unpleasantly. The whole feeling of the building is Renaissance and the granite is scarcely a material which lends itself well in carving to the more refined designs of this particular style. The granite entrance is not without impressiveness from the mere material used, but the introduction as the keystone of the arch of a carved head of "Miss Chicago," that proud and rampaging young woman whose motto, it may be remembered, is, "I will," is somewhat questionable, when it comes to a matter of good taste or artistic fitness. The rest of the carvings around the entrance, large and would-be "bold," do not add much to the beauty of the building and when one remembers the repose and dignity of the granite carvings on the Federal Building, one cannot help making odious comparisons. The actual proportions of the cornice and its different members is unusually successful and reflects credit on the care taken in the study of it. Actual plaster models of the work were placed in the high position to obtain a fit sense of the just proportions. No such care would seem to have dignified the unhappy lions carved on the cartouches at the corners of the bays. As one comes up La Salle Street, to the average eye, they appear like four huge poodle dogs balancing themselves on their hind legs, behind some shields. The window sills are of brown terra-cotta, in tone quite the color of the bricks, and the only band-course of granite is one just below the twelfth story. This is well introduced, as a preparation for what might be an abrupt change from the dull red of the bricks, to the more lavish use of granite around the cornice.

Passing in through the doors under the great granite entrance arch one enters a large, low vestibule hall. This is entirely finished in white enamelled bricks and lighted by electricity as is practically all of the lower story. And this free use of electric light cannot fail to strike one as one of the innovations in city building of the last few years. Dimmed as our atmosphere is with smoke and soot, short as the wintry days are, doubly short too when they pass in the midst of "sky-scrapers," it no longer is deemed advisable to sacrifice much in the general plan of a building to attempt to secure daylight in all portions of the structure.

To the right as one enters is a restaurant, with very attractive setting, while at the left, parcel-rooms and ticket-offices take up the space. Directly opposite the entrance doors, at the back of the hall, a monumental flight of steps leads to the floor above. Either side of the steps ample door space gives access to the baggage and checking department and the carriage court. With the actual train-shed on the second story the baggage is all handled on the ground floor, large elevators carrying it up and down. This is the first station in the city with the arrangement for elevated tracks: enclosed courts permit of the delivery of baggage under cover directly into the baggage department, while passengers alight from the omnibuses in the same covered courts. Courts, checking-rooms, etc., are all lighted with electricity and give the impression of more than ample space which is both light and airy.

Mounting the marble stairway, which divides on a landing half way up, one comes to the main waiting-room. Up to the picture-moulding this is wainscoted in white marble and is furnished with high-backed mahogany dos-à-dos settees placed at intervals all over the room. Here daylight is used when available. The whole room, which is large and of thoroughly rich material, is curiously cold and severe. The groined ceiling is of a pale creamy white, untouched with decoration of any kind. When any obscured glass is used, as in some skylights and the windows at the back of the stairway giving into the train-shed, it is of the most severely uncompromising variety, whose inexpensive quality seems to be further accentuated by tiny bands of green glass used as a border. As a frieze, panels of very curious and beautiful marble are introduced. These panels, in color, all browns and yellow, are framed in mouldings of white marble, giving the effect to a remarkable degree of low-toned landscapes. On the west side of the room is the special waiting-room for women, and the lunch-counter, while at the east side are the men's rooms, smoking-room, barber-shop, etc. The woman's room, large and square, is sumptuously finished in mahogany, one of the striking features being some beautiful wooden columns, which unfortunately are marred by their careless and unstudied bases, which the excellent shafts and capitals cannot quite atone for. One especially fine feature throughout the entire building is the electroliers, many of which are charming in design. In the large waiting-room they are of bright bronze partaking of the nature of the hanging ecclesiastical lamps suspended by chains, the light placed within the obscure globe.

The train-shed is reached by passing directly from the large waiting-room on the same floor, and here this place of usual turmoil and scramble and bustle has become an actual place of quiet serenity, through its gigantic size and perfect appointment. Here, where the flurried traveller wants all the light heaven can shed upon his tortuous way to guide his steps aright, is a flood of sunlight pouring in through skylight and roof dormers. The tracks are sunk between cement platforms and everything seems smooth and easy of access.

Unfortunately an uninterrupted view of the whole building is not obtainable on account of the elevated road which runs directly in front of the building on Van Buren Street.

And so is added another giant to the down-town throng of sky-scrapers. In glancing around at these mammoths, it is striking to see how two of them, the Rookery and the Woman's Temple, creations which bear the stamp of the genius of John Wellborn Root,

stand out and defy the benumbing effect which the smoke and dirt have on many another building, which, in its spruce first year, was thought by an indiscriminating public to compare favorably with them. The Rookery especially seems to express its own character, while the Temple, from its charming Gothic roof way through its many stories, down to the attractive little bronze girl on the sidewalk, offering water to all who may thirst, is a delight. This building proves, more than any other in the city, that a high office-building may be a thing of beauty, can be carried out in some special style and need not always be the utilitarian box which of late has been the approved and adopted style of most of our large buildings. Viewed from the heights of some of the surrounding buildings, the treatment of the upper parts of the Woman's Temperance Temple makes it a most picturesque feature, whether bathed in bright morning light or wrapped in the mysterious mists of the typical Chicago sunset.

The Iroquois Theatre, which it is expected will be a model of its kind, is now progressing rapidly, though it is not yet far enough along to permit of any judgment being passed upon it. It is a low Classic building whose façade is covered, at present, with the scaffolding of the stone-carvers.

It is to be feared that the English of the architects of Chicago, as well as those of the rest of the country, will be seriously corrupted if they fall to studying the circular sent out from Madrid inviting them to take part in a competition to be held previous to the erection of a grand Casino there. Several paragraphs like the following fill you with admiration for the obscure depths of our mother tongue when used under certain conditions. They also make one wonder why in the midst of such grand sounds the meaning is so hard to grasp. The paragraph concerning the façade on the back street is abruptly and forcibly simple, but take the second one concerning the façade on the front street and matters become more involved.

"The hind façade looks into Aduana street, a third-class one, and shall be therefore of a sober and decent construction but with no ornaments."

"The looks on Alcalá street being very much appreciated, the authors of projects are recommended to fulfil the conditions hereafter enumerated without employing a large extension of the building front in the floor immediately above the underground one, in order that the saloons of the first series may enjoy the maximum length of balcony (with breastwork in the facing of front wall)."

As the paragraph is also published in French, perhaps some of the "authors of the projects" may help themselves out with that a bit.

The Illinois Central is about to introduce a decided innovation in the way of a design for a suburban coach, inspired, it would seem, by the so-called "cattle cars" of the World's Fair year. Mr. A. W. Sullivan, assistant vice-president, and Mr. William Renshaw, superintendent of machinery, are the inventors of the car which they call "the steel frame, side door, suburban coach." The car is designed with a view to facilitating suburban traffic, providing greater comfort for the passengers and greater safety in case of accident, and also offering a car of greater durability. The most distinguishing feature is the doors which open at the sides of the car at the end of every seat. While the car is in motion the doors are locked, but when unlocked they can be opened by the conductor all at the same time or individually by the passenger. A broad aisle runs either side of the seat, which is placed across the car. The car is sixty feet long and will seat one hundred people, whereas the ordinary suburban car only has seating capacity for fifty. The construction of the car is steel throughout.

THE ROMANS IN GREECE.¹

FROM the Roman conquest in 146 B. C. Greece lost her independence for a period of nearly 2,000 years. During twenty centuries the country had no separate existence as a nation, but followed the fortunes of foreign rulers. Attached, first to Rome and then to Constantinople, it was divided among various Latin nobles after the fall of the Byzantine Empire in 1204, and succumbed to the Turks in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. From that time, with the exception of the brief Venetian occupation of the Peloponnesus, and the long foreign administration of the Ionian Islands, it remained an integral part of the Turkish Empire till the erection of the modern Greek kingdom. Far too little attention has been paid to the history of Greece under foreign domination, for which large materials have been collected since Finlay wrote his great work. Yet, even in the darkest hours of bondage, the annals of Greece can scarcely fail to interest the admirers of ancient Hellas.

The victorious Romans treated the vanquished Greeks with moderation, and their victory was regarded by the masses as a relief from the state of war which was rapidly consuming the resources of the taxpayers. . . .

But the participation of many Greeks in the quarrel between Rome and Mithridates, King of Pontus, entailed far more serious consequences upon their country. . . . When [87] the armies of Mithridates reached the mainland, there was a great rising against the Romans, and for the second time the plain of Chæronea witnessed a battle, which on this occasion, however, was indecisive. A great change now took place in the fortunes of the war. Sylla arrived in Greece, routed the Athenian philosopher and his Pontic colleague in a single battle, cowed most of the Greeks by the mere terror of

his name, and laid siege to Athens and the Piræus, which offered a vigorous resistance. The groves of the Academy and the Lyceum furnished the timber for his battering-rams; the treasures of the most famous temples, those of Delphi, Olympia and Epidauros, provided pay for his soldiers; the remains of the famous "long walls," which had united Athens with her harbor, were converted into siege-works. The knoll near the street of tombs, on which a tiny church now stands, is supposed to be part of Sylla's mound, and the bones found there those of his victims. An attempt to relieve the besieged failed; and, as their provisions grew scarce, the Athenians lost heart and sought to obtain favorable terms from the enemy. In the true Athenian spirit, they prayed for consideration on the ground that their ancestors had fought at Marathon. But the practical Roman replied that he had "not come to study history, but to chastise rebels," and insisted on unconditional surrender. In 86 B. C. Athens was taken by assault, and many of the inhabitants were butchered; but, in spite of his indifference to the glories of Marathon, the conqueror consented to spare the fabric of the city for the sake of its ancient renown. The Acropolis, where Aristion had taken refuge, still held out, and the Odeion of Pericles, which stood at the southeast corner of it, perished by fire in the siege. Want of water at last forced the garrison to surrender, and the evacuation of the Piræus by the Pontic commander made Sylla master of that important position also. To the Piræus he showed as little mercy as Mummius had shown to Corinth. While from Athens he carried off nothing except a few columns of the temple of Zeus Olympios, a large sum of money which he found in the treasury of the Parthenon, and a fine manuscript of Aristotle and Theophrastus, he levelled the Piræus with the ground, and inflicted upon it a punishment from which it did not recover till the time of Constantine. . . .

The two Roman civil wars which were fought on Greek soil between 49 and 31 B. C., were a great misfortune for Greece, whose inhabitants took sides as if the cause were their own. The struggle between Cæsar and Pompey was decided at Pharsalus in Thessaly, and most of the Greeks found that they had chosen the cause of the vanquished, whose exploits against the pirates and generous gift of money for the restoration of Athens were still remembered. But Cæsar showed his usual magnanimity towards the misguided Greeks, with the exception of the Megareans, whose stubborn resistance to his arms was severely punished. Most of the survivors of the siege were sold as slaves, and one of Cæsar's officials, writing to Cicero a little later, says that as he sailed up the Saronic Gulf, the once flourishing cities of Megara, the Piræus and Corinth lay in ruins before his eyes.² It was Cæsar, however, who in 44 B. C., raised the last of these towns from its ashes. But the new Corinth, which he founded, was a Roman colony rather than a Greek city, whose inhabitants were chiefly freedmen, and whose name was at first associated with a lucrative traffic in antiquities, derived from the plunder of the ancient tombs. Had he lived, Cæsar had intended to dig a canal through the Isthmus—a feat reserved for the reign of the present king. On his death, his murderer, Brutus, was enthusiastically welcomed by the Athenians, who erected statues to him and Cassius besides those of the ancient tyrannicides, Harmodios and Aristogeiton. But the struggle between him and the Triumvirs was decided outside the confines of Greece, and had little effect upon the fortunes of that country, though there were Greek contingents on either side. After the fall of Brutus, Antony spent a long time at Athens, where he flattered the susceptible natives by wearing their costume, amused them by his antics and orgies on the Acropolis, gratified them by the gift of Ægina and other islands, and scandalized them by the presence of Cleopatra, upon whom he expected them to bestow the highest honors. When the war broke out between him and Octavian for the mastery of the Roman world, Greece for the second time became the theatre of her masters' fratricidal strife. At no previous time since the conquest had the unhappy country suffered such oppression as then. The inhabitants were torn from their homes to serve on the ships of Antony, the Peloponnesus was divided into two hostile camps according to the sympathies of the natives, and in the great native battle of Actium the fleeing ship of Cleopatra was pursued by a Lacedæmonian galley. . . .

It was at this period, about 54 A. D., that an event occurred which profoundly modified the future of the Greek race. In, or a little before, that year St. Paul arrived at Athens, and, stirred by the idolatry of the city, delivered his famous speech in the midst of the Areopagos. The unvarnished narrative of the Acts of the Apostles does not disguise the failure of the great teacher's first attempt to convert the argumentative Greeks, to whom the new gospel seemed "foolishness." But "Dionysios the Aeropagite and a woman named Damaris, and others with them," believed, thus forming the small beginnings of the Church which grew up there in later days. From Athens the Apostle proceeded to Corinth, where he stayed "a year and six months." The capital of Achaia and mart of Greece was a fine field for his missionary labors. The Roman colony, which had now been in existence almost a century, had become the home of commerce and the luxury which usually accompanies it. The superb situation, commanding the two seas, had attracted a cosmopolitan population, including many Jews, and the vices of the East and West seemed to meet on the Isthmus—the

¹ Extracts from a paper by Mr. W. Miller in the *Westminster Review* for August.

² Cicero: *Epistola ad Diversos*, iv. 5, 4.

Port Said of the Roman Empire. We may trace in the language of the two Epistles, which the Apostle addressed to the Corinthians later on, the main characteristics of the seat of Roman rule in Greece. The allusions to the fights with wild beasts, to the Isthmian games, to the long hair of the Corinthian dandies, to the easy virtue of the Corinthian women, all show what was the daily life of the most flourishing city of Greece in the middle of the first century. . . .

Another visitor of a very different kind next arrived in the Classic land. Nero had already displayed his taste for the fine-arts by despatching an emissary to Greece with the object of collecting statues for the adornment of his palace and capital. Delphi, Olympia and Athens, where, in the phrase of a contemporary satirist, "it was easier to meet a god than a man," furnished an ample booty, and the Thespians again lost, this time for ever, the statue of Eros. But Nero was not content with the sculpture of Greece; he yearned to display his manifold talents before a Greek audience, "the only one," as he said, "worthy of himself and his accomplishments." Accordingly, in 66, he crossed over to Kassopo in Corfu, and began his theatrical tour by singing before the altar of Zeus there. Such was the zeal of the Imperial pot-hunter, that he commanded all the national games to be celebrated in the same year, so that he might have the satisfaction of winning prizes at them all in the same tour. In order to exhibit his musical gifts, he ordered the insertion of a new item in the time-honored programme at Olympia, where he built himself a house, and at Corinth broke the Isthmian rules by contending in both tragedy and comedy. As a charioteer he eclipsed all previous performances by driving ten horses abreast, upsetting his car and still receiving the prize from the venal judges; as a victor, he had the effrontery to proclaim his own victory, and the number of his wreaths might have done credit to a royal funeral. In return for their compliances, the Greeks were informed by the voice of the Emperor himself on the day of the Isthmian games that they were once more free from the jurisdiction of the Senate and exempt from the payment of taxes.¹ The name of freedom and the practical advantage of fiscal immunity appealed with force to the patriotic and commercial sides of the Greek character, and outweighed the extortions of the Emperor and his suite to such a degree that Nero became a popular hero, in whose honor medals were struck and statues erected. To signalize yet further his stay in Greece, he bade the long projected canal to be dug across the Isthmus. This time the work was actually begun, and a prominent philosopher, who had incurred the Imperial displeasure, was seen digging away with a gang of other convicts. Nero himself dug the first sod with a golden spade, and carried away the first spadefuls of earth in a basket on his shoulders. But the task, of which traces may still be seen, was soon abandoned, and the dangers which threatened his throne recalled the Emperor to Italy. But first he consulted the Oracle of Delphi, which fully maintained its ancient reputation for obscurity and accuracy, but was bidden henceforth to be dumb. The two most celebrated seats of Greek antiquity, Athens and Sparta, he left, however, unvisited — Sparta, because he disapproved of its institutions; Athens, because he, the matricide, feared the vengeance of the Furies, whose fabled shrine was beneath the Areopagos.² . . .

With the death of Marcus Aurelius [180] the series of Philhellenic Emperors ended, and the Roman civil wars in the last decade of the second century occupied the attention of the Empire. Without taking an active part in the struggle, Greece submitted to the authority of Pescennius Niger, one of the unsuccessful candidates, and this temporary error of judgment may have induced the Emperor Septimius Severus to inflict a punishment upon Athens, the cause of which is usually ascribed to a slight which he suffered during his student days there. His successor, Caracalla, by extending the Roman citizenship to all free inhabitants of the Empire, gave the Greeks an opportunity, of which they were not slow to avail themselves. From that moment the doors of the Roman administration were thrown open to all the races of the Roman dominions, and the nimble-witted Greeks so obtained a predominance in that department such as they acquired much later under Turkish rule. From that moment, too, they considered themselves as "Romans," and the name stuck to them long after the Roman Empire had passed away. . . . But the philosophers and playgoers of Athens were soon to be roused by the alarm of an invasion such as their city had not experienced for many a generation.

Hitherto, with the unimportant exception of the raid of the Kostobokes as far as Elateia, Greece had never been submitted to the terrors of a barbarian inroad since the Roman Conquest. The Roman Empire had protected Achaia from foreign attack, and even the least friendly of the Emperors had allowed no one to plunder the art treasures of the Greek cities except their own occasional emissaries. Hence the Greece of the middle of the third century preserved in many respects the same external appearance as that of the same country 400 years earlier. But this blessing of peace, which Rome had conferred upon the Greeks, had had the bad effect of training up a nation which was a stranger to the arts of war. Caracalla, indeed, had raised a couple of Spartan regiments; but the local militia of the Greek cities had had no experience of fighting, and the fortifications of the country had been allowed to fall into ruin. Such was the state of the Greek defences when in 250 the Goths

crossed the Balkans and entered what is now Eastern Roumelia. Measures were at once taken to defend the Greek provinces. Claudius, afterwards Emperor, was ordered to occupy the historic pass of Thermopylae, but his forces were small and most of them had been newly enrolled. The death of the Emperor Decius, fighting against the Goths, increased the alarm, and the siege of Salonica thoroughly startled the Greeks. No sooner had Valerian mounted the Imperial throne, than they signalized his reign by repairing the walls of Athens, which had been neglected since the siege of Sylla, and it was perhaps at the same time that a fort and a new gate were erected for the defence of the Acropolis.³ As a second line of defence the fortifications across the Isthmus were restored, and occupied, just as by Peloponnesian troops of old on the approach of the Persian host. But these preparations did not long preserve the country from the attacks of the Goths. Distracted by the rival claims of self-styled Emperors, Valens in Achaia, and Piso in Thessaly, who had availed themselves of the general confusion to declare their independence, and visited by a terrible plague which followed in the wake of the Roman armies, the Greeks soon had the Gothic hosts upon them. A first raid was repulsed, only to be repeated in 267 on a far larger scale. This time the Goths and fierce Heruli arrived by sea, and after ravaging the storied island of Scyros, captured Argos, Sparta, and the lower city of Corinth. Athens herself was surprised by the enemy, before the Emperor Gallienus, whose admiration for the ancient city had been shown by his initiation into the Eleusinian mysteries and his acceptance of the Athenian citizenship with the office of Archon Eponymos, could send troops to her assistance. But at this crisis in her history, Athens showed herself worthy of her glorious past. At that time one of her leading citizens was the historian Dexippos, whose writings on the Scythian wars, preserved now only in fragments, were favorably compared by a Byzantine critic with those of Thucydides. But Dexippos, if a less caustic writer, was a better general than the historian of the Peloponnesian war. He assembled a body of Athenians, addressed them in a fiery harangue, a fragment of which still exists,⁴ and reminded them that the event of battles was usually decided by bravery rather than by numbers. Marshalling his troops in the Olive Grove, he accustomed them little by little to the noise of the Gothic war cries and the sight of the Gothic warriors. The arrival of a Roman fleet effected a timely diversion, and the barbarians, taken between two hostile forces, abandoned Athens and succumbed to the Emperor's arms on their march towards the North. Fortunately they seem to have spared the monuments of the city during their occupation, and we are told that the Athenian libraries were saved from the flames by the deep policy of a shrewd Goth, who thought that the pursuit of literature would unfit the Greeks for the art of war.⁵ Dexippos, who proved by his own example the compatibility of learning with strategy, has been commemorated in an inscription, which praises his merits as a writer, but is silent about his fame as a maker, of history. Yet at that moment Greece needed men of action rather than men of letters. For another Gothic invasion took place two years later, and from Thessaly to Crete the vessels of the barbarians harried the coasts. But the interval had been used to put the defences of the cities into repair; and such was the ill-success of the invaders, who could not take a single town, that they did not renew the attack. For more than a century the land was spared the horrors of a fresh Gothic war. The great victory of the Emperor Claudius II over the Goths at Nish and the abandonment of what is now Roumania to them by his successor Aurelian secured the peace of Achaia. Although the three invasions had resulted in the loss of a considerable amount of movable property and of many slaves, who had either been carried off as captives or had escaped from their Greek masters to the Gothic ranks, the recovery of Athens and Corinth seems to have been so rapid that seven years after the last raid they were among the nine cities of the Empire to which the Roman Senate wrote announcing the election of the Emperor Tacitus and bidding them direct any appeals from the Proconsul to the Prefect of the City of Rome — a clear proof of their civic importance. . . .

The transference of the capital to Constantinople [328], enormous as its ultimate results have proved to be, was at first a disadvantage to the inhabitants of Greece. We are accustomed to look on the centre of the Byzantine Empire as a largely Greek city, but it must be remembered that, at the outset, it was Roman in conception and that its language was Latin. Almost immediately, however, it began to drain Greece of its population, attracted by the prospects of work and the certainty of "bread and games" in the New Rome. In the days of Demosthenes Byzantium had been the granary of Athens; now Attica, always unproductive of wheat, began to find that Constantine's growing capital had to import bread-stuffs for its own use, and the Athenians were thankful for an annual grant of corn from the Emperor. The founder wanted, too, Greek works of art to adorn his city, and 427 statues were placed in Sta. Sophia alone; the Muses of Helicon were carried off to the palace of the Emperor; the serpent column, which the grateful Greeks had dedicated at Delphi after the battle of Plataea, was set up in the Hippodrome, where one of its three heads was struck off by the battle-axe of Mohammed II.

¹In 1888 an inscription, containing this proclamation, was found at the Boeotian Karditsa. Karolides, note 31 to Paparregopoulos, *op. cit.* ii. 448.

²Suetonius, Nero, 19, 22-24.

³Hertzberg; *Die Geschichte Griechenlands unter der Herrschaft der Römer*, iii. 79.

⁴In his *History of the Scythian wars*, c. 5.

⁵Zonaras, xii. 26.

The conversion of Constantine to Christianity had the natural effect of bringing within the Christian ranks those lukewarm pagans who took their religious views from the Emperor. But the comparative immunity from persecution which the Christians of Greece had enjoyed under the pagan ascendancy led them to treat their opponents with the same mildness. There was no reaction, because there had been no revolution, and the devotees of the old and the new religion went on living peaceably side by side. . . . After Constantine's death the harmony between the pagans and the Christians was temporarily disturbed. Under Constantius II, the public offerings ceased, the temples were closed, the oracles fell into disuse; under Julian the Apostate a final attempt was made to rehabilitate the ancient religion. . . . The temples were re-opened, the altars once more smoked with the offerings of the devout; the great games were revived, including the Actian festival of Augustus, which had fallen into decline with the falling fortunes of Nicopolis. Julian restored that city and others like it, and the Argives did not appeal in vain for a rehearing of a wearisome law-suit with Corinth to an Emperor who was steeped to the lips in classic lore. At Athens he purged the University by excluding Christians from professorial chairs, Christian students were often converted, like the Emperor, by the genius of the place, and the University became the last refuge of Hellenism in Greece, when Julian's attempted restoration of the old order of things collapsed at his death. Throughout this period, indeed, the University of Athens was not only the chief intellectual centre of the Empire — for Rome had ceased, and the newly founded University of Constantinople had not yet begun to attract the best intellects — but it was the all-absorbing institution of the city. Athenian trade had gone on decaying, and under Constantine, the son of Constantine, the people of Athens were obliged to ask the Emperor for the grant of certain insular revenues, which he allowed them to devote to the purchase of provisions. So Athens was now solely a University town. . . .

The triumph of paganism ceased with the death of Julian [363]; but his successor Jovian, though he ordered the Church of the Virgin to be erected at Corfu out of the fragments of a heathen temple,¹ proclaimed universal toleration. His wise example was followed by Valentinian I, who repealed Julian's edict which had made the profession of paganism a test of professorial office at Athens, and allowed his subjects to approach heaven in what manner they pleased. The Greeks were specially exempted from the law forbidding nocturnal sacrifices because it would "make their life unendurable." The Eleusinian mysteries were permitted to be celebrated, and Athens continued to derive much profit from those festivals. . . . A few years after his death the Emperor Theodosius I publicly proclaimed the Catholic faith to be the established creed of the Empire, and proceeded to stamp out paganism with all the zeal of a Spaniard. The Oracle of Delphi was closed forever, the temples were shut, and in 393 the Olympic games, which had been the rallying point of the Hellenic race for untold centuries, ceased to exist. As a token of their discontinuance the statue of Zeus, which had stood in the temple of the god at Olympia, was removed to Constantinople, and the time-honored custom of reckoning time by the Olympiads was definitely replaced by the prosaic cycle of Indictions. Yet Athens still remained a bulwark of the old religion, and the preservation of that city from the great earthquake which devastated large parts of Greece in 375 was attributed to the miraculous protection of the hero Achilles, whose statue had been placed in the Parthenon by the venerable hierophant of the Eleusinian mysteries.

But a worse evil than earthquakes was about to befall the Greeks. After more than a century's peace, the Goths crossed the Balkans and defeated the Emperor Valens in the battle of Adrianople [378]. The Greek provinces, entrusted for their better defence to the strong arm of Theodosius, escaped for the moment with no further loss than that caused by a Gothic raid in the North and by the brigandage which is the natural result of every war in the Balkan Peninsula. But, on the death of that Emperor and the final division of the Roman Empire between his sons, Honorius and Arcadius, in 395, the Goths, under their great leader, Alaric, attacked the now divided Prefecture of Illyricum. . . . Athens capitulated, and Alaric, who bade spare the holy sanctuaries of the Apostles when, fifteen years later, he entered Rome, abstained from destroying the artistic treasures of which Athens was full. But the great temple of the mysteries at the town of Eleusis, and that town itself, so intimately associated with that ancient cult, was sacrificed either to the fanaticism of the Arian monks who followed the Gothic army, to the cupidity of the troops, or to both. The last hierophant seems to have perished with the shrine, of which he was the guardian, and a pagan apologist saw in his fall the manifest wrath of the gods, angry at the usurpation of that high office by one who did not belong to the sacred family of the Eumolpidae. Henceforth the Eleusinian mysteries ceased to exist, and the home of those great festivals is now a sorry Albanian village, where ruins still mark the work of the destroyer. . . . Throughout the vicissitudes of the five and a half centuries, which we have traversed since the Roman Conquest, one conqueror after another had spared the glories of Athens, and even after the terrible calamity of this Gothic invasion she remained the one bright spot amid the darkness which had settled down upon the land of the Hellenes.

¹ Opposite the King's villa. A Greek inscription alluding to Jovian may still be read over the west door, but Mustoxidi (*Delle Cose Corciresi*, pp. 406-7) differs from Spon and Montfaucon in thinking that some other Jovian is meant.



AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

PROGRAMME of the Thirty-seventh Annual Convention, to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, October 15, 16 and 17, 1903.

Order of Proceedings. — Wednesday, October 14.

Meeting of the Board of Directors at 10 A. M.

Thursday, October 15. — (1) Morning Session.

The members of the Institute will meet in the Hollenden Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, at 9.30 o'clock; will register their names; the President will appoint a Committee of Three on Credentials of Delegates, and at 10 o'clock there will be a short address of welcome by Hon. Tom L. Johnson, after which the President of the Institute, Mr. Charles F. McKim, will make brief remarks, when the Convention will be declared open for business.

Order of Business.

1. Report of the Board of Directors.
2. Report of the Treasurer and reference to the Auditing Committee.
3. Reports of Chapters, a synopsis of which will be read by the Secretary.
4. Reports of the Standing Committees: —

- (a) House and Library Committee, Robert Stead, *Chairman*.
- (b) Education and Publication Committee, H. L. Warren, *Chairman*.
- (c) Foreign Correspondence Committee, Glenn Brown, *Chairman*.
- (d) Contract and Lien Laws Committee, Alfred Stone, *Chairman*.
- (e) Applied Arts and Science Committee, W. G. Preston, *Chairman*.

5. Reports of Special Committees: —

- (a) Legislative Committee on Government Architecture, George B. Post, *Chairman*.
- (b) Delegate to National Conference Electrical Code, and to meeting of National Fire Protection Association, Alfred Stone, *Delegate*.
- (c) Conference with Architectural League on Competition, Codes and Cooperation, R. Clipston Sturgis, *Chairman*.
- (d) Committee on Competitions, R. Clipston Sturgis, *Chairman*.
- (e) Improvement-of-Washington Committee, W. A. Boring, *Chairman*.
- (f) Fine-Arts Commission and Bureau of Architecture Committee, Robert S. Peabody, *Chairman*.
- (g) Municipal Improvement Committee, Frank Miles Day, *Chairman*.
- (h) World's Congress Committee, W. S. Eames, *Chairman*.
- (i) Metric System Committee, James Knox Taylor, *Chairman*.
- (j) Committee to nominate officers for 1904 and place of next Convention, James R. Marshall, *Chairman*.
- (k) Committee for securing funds for deferred payment on The Octagon, George B. Post, *Chairman*.

Luncheon served in banquet-hall at 1 o'clock. Ladies in attendance with members are invited.

(2) Afternoon Session, 2 o'clock.

1. Appointment of five Special Committees; one to consider and report on the President's Address, one to report on recommendations contained in the Report of Board of Directors, one on Reports of Chapters, and one on the Standing Committee's Reports, and one on Special Committee's Reports.
2. Report of Credential Committee.
3. Reports of Committees not reached at morning session.
4. At 2.30 o'clock the Cleveland Chapter will take delegates on a drive about the Boulevard.

(3) Evening Session, 8 o'clock.

1. Paper: —

- (a) The Necessity for Trained Men in Future Artistic Productions by Mr. Theo. N. Ely.
- (b) The Advantages of the School of Rome for the Study of Mural Painting, by Mr. John LaFarge.
- (c) A Few Words on Academic Training in Sculpture, by Mr. Augustus St. Gaudens. Illustrated by Lantern Slides.

Friday, October 16. — (4) Morning Session, 10 o'clock.

1. Reports of Special Committees not finished at first session.

2. Unfinished business of the previous day.
 3. Ballot open for the election of officers and fellows.
- Luncheon served in the banquet-room at 1 o'clock. Ladies in attendance with members are invited.

(5) Afternoon Session, 2 o'clock.

Papers:—

- (a) Rome as a Place of Schooling for a Decorative Painter, by Mr. E. H. Blashfield. Illustrated by Lantern Slides.
- (b) The Significance of Rome to the American Architectural Student, by Mr. Austin W. Lord.

(6) Evening Session, 8 o'clock.

Banquet by the Cleveland Chapter.

Saturday, October 17.—(7) Morning Session.

1. Reports of the four Committees appointed at the second session and their consideration.
 2. Unfinished business.
 3. Miscellaneous business.
 4. Ballot closed.
- Luncheon at 1 o'clock. Ladies in attendance with members are invited.

(8) Afternoon Session, 2 o'clock.

1. Unfinished business.
2. Report of tellers on election of officers and place of next meeting.

Exhibitions, October 15 to 17.

Drawings of the group plan for Public Buildings in Cleveland. Presented by the Cleveland Group Plan Commission, Mr. D. H. Burnham, Mr. John M. Carrère, Mr. Arnold W. Brunner.

Delegates will be distinguished by a red ribbon, and will occupy seats from the front row as far back as is necessary for their accommodation.

Members of the Institute who are not delegates are entitled to enter all discussions, to offer resolutions and motions, and to vote on a proposition that it is the sense of the meeting.

Prompt and full attendance on the successive sessions at the hours indicated is requested, otherwise the business of the Convention cannot be fully accomplished.

Committee of Arrangements.—Glenn Brown, A. W. Brunner, J. R. Marshall, Benj. S. Hubbell.

Per order of the Committee,

GLENN BROWN, Secretary, A. I. A.



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

HOUSE OF MRS. L. F. JONES, KIRKWOOD, MO. MR. W. ALBERT SWASEY, ARCHITECT, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE PALLADIAN BRIDGE, PRIOR'S PARK, BATH, ENG. MEASURED AND DRAWN BY MR. W. L. WELTON.

THE CENTRAL MOTIVE: RHODE ISLAND STATE-HOUSE, PROVIDENCE, R. I. MESSRS. MCKIM, MEAD & WHITE, ARCHITECTS, NEW YORK, N. Y.

VIEW FROM NORTHWEST: RHODE ISLAND STATE-HOUSE, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Additional Illustrations in the International Edition.

REAR VIEW: RHODE ISLAND STATE-HOUSE, PROVIDENCE, R. I. MESSRS. MCKIM, MEAD & WHITE, ARCHITECTS, NEW YORK, N. Y.

FOUNTAIN IN THE PIAZZA DEL DUOMO, MESSINA, ITALY.

FOUNTAIN IN THE PIAZZA DI MONTOLIVETO, NAPLES, ITALY.

FOUNTAIN IN THE PIAZZA DELLA MADONNA, LORETO, ITALY. FONTANA & MADERNO, ARCHITECTS. THE BRONZES BY THE BROTHERS JACOMETTI.

BEAULIEU ABBEY, HANTS, ENGLAND: REFECTORY AND CLOISTERS;—ENTRANCE TO CHURCH FROM CLOISTERS.



THE INFLUENCE OF L'ART NOUVEAU IN GERMANY.—L'art nouveau has made such a hit in Germany that it has seriously affected the wood-turning shops in Hamburg. The style which goes in Germany by the name of Jugendstil does not call for the elaborate woodwork produced by the turning-lathe; consequently many workmen have been dismissed from the shops. A change in the style of German cabinetwork can hardly be other than a blessing. Not even in the United States had such work fallen into a stagnation so hopelessly dull. The new style demands at least the exercise of brains on the part of workmen. One of the most interesting exhibits at the St. Louis Fair might be the German attempts to introduce a new spirit into cabinetwork. But, according to the latest news from Berlin, the modern phases of art will not be allowed representation in the German exhibit at St. Louis. Dr. Müller, who defended the apostles of modern art in the Kultusministerium, has been asked to resign, and the Government has intrusted to the Deutsche Kunstgenossenschaft the task of arranging Germany's exhibit. This means that the art commission under Dr. Lewald, Art Commissioner for the St. Louis Fair, has been set aside and its place filled by a society which represents the old-established routine. The change is said to have created a good deal of excitement in Berlin among the artists and art lovers, who are thus reminded again that a paternal Government watches over the art manifestation and rebukes all attempts to depart from beaten paths.—*N. Y. Times*.

TREE-PLANTING FOR RAILROAD TIES.—The Pennsylvania Railroad has ordered 50,000 young locust trees, which are to be set out this fall, on land owned by the company; and it is the intention that the policy thus begun, of raising timber for the use of the road, will be continued by the planting of additional trees each year hereafter. Some experimental work has been done along the middle division of the road for two years past, and several thousand trees are already in flourishing condition. The company owns a large number of tracts of land at various points along its lines, where, in purchasing rights-of-way, it has been necessary to buy more land than was needed for the tracks. Some of the farms thus bought have been leased and are now occupied by tenants; but in many cases where the soil is suitable for the cultivation of the locust, it is the intention of the company to terminate the leases which are now in force and enter upon the cultivation of this tree.—*Boston Transcript*.

THE EIFFEL TOWER.—Paris's Eiffel tower will stand for only a few years longer. A commission appointed to decide on the uses to which the Champs de Mars shall be put has ordered that the tower be torn down at the end of the concession, which expires in 1910.—*Exchange*.

THE BALLADE OF THE WALKING-DELEGATE.

Oh, it was a walking-delegate, a haughty man was he,
And he was the business agent for a union, don't you see?
He didn't do the toiling and the mowing in the sun,
But 'tis he's the one who figured how the toiling should be done.
There were certain men for this thing, there were certain men for that,
He'd a handy set of arbitrary rulings in his hat;
And if one who handled lumber just as much as touched a brick,
There was likely to be trouble and 'twas likely to be quick!
For the haughty walking-delegate was there to see that none
Should do anything at all, but just as he would have it done.

Now the man who hired the workers, and the man who paid them too,
Didn't have a blessed thing with all his journeymen to do.
If he happened to spy one who on slouchy work was bent,
Oh, he didn't dare to fire him till he had the full consent
Of the natty business agent with his men for this and that,
And his handy set of arbitrary rulings in his hat;
For if he who paid the toilers of himself should made a kick
There was likely to be trouble, and 'twas likely to be quick!
For the haughty walking-delegate was there to see that none
Interfered with him in showing how the work was to be done.

Now the man who paid the toilers, should he find the work was slow,
And he felt like telling some one he must hurry up or go;
If the job was hanging heavy, and the contract time was nigh,
Should he offer a suggestion as to how to make things fly—
Then the haughty business agent would be chillingly severe,
And would take the meek proposal with the very slightest sneer,
Until all upon the building, Hezekiah, Hans and Dick,
Felt that trouble was a-brewing, and 'twas likely to be quick!
For the haughty walking-delegate was there to see that none
Interfered with him in showing how the work was to be done!

But one day the walking-delegate got tumbled off his shelf,
For the man who paid the toilers told him he could chase himself.
He would run (he said) his business as he used to do of yore,
And he'd take no domineering (his expression) any more.
And the natty business agent with the rulings in his hat,
Why, the boss's proposition for a moment knocked him flat.
"Ho," says he, "me gay gazabo, there's a way to stop that trick,
For there's goin' to be trouble, an' it's goin' to be quick!"—
So the haughty walking-delegate he called a strike, you bet,
And the boss is now a bankrupt, and the men are loafing yet!

—*Life*.



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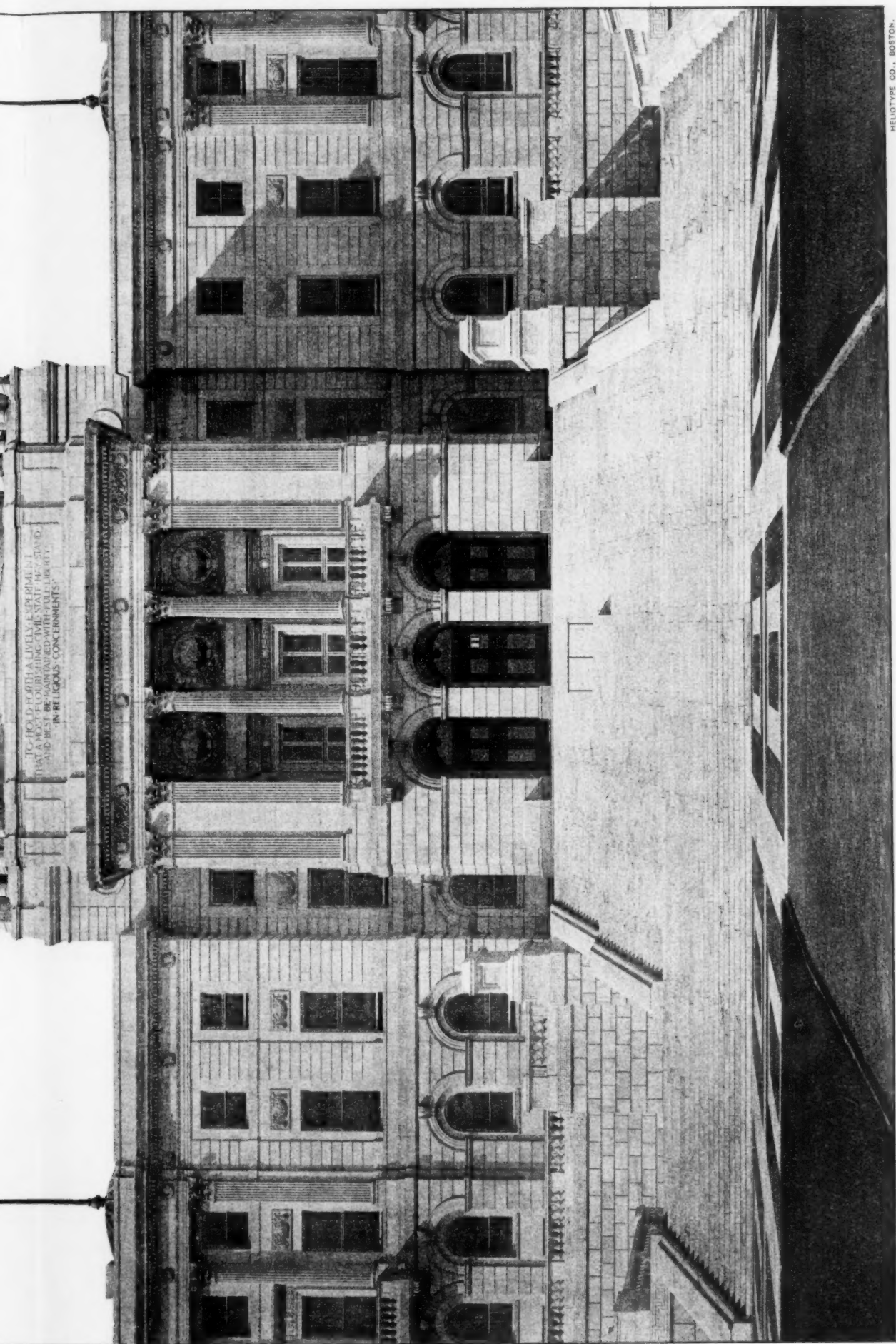
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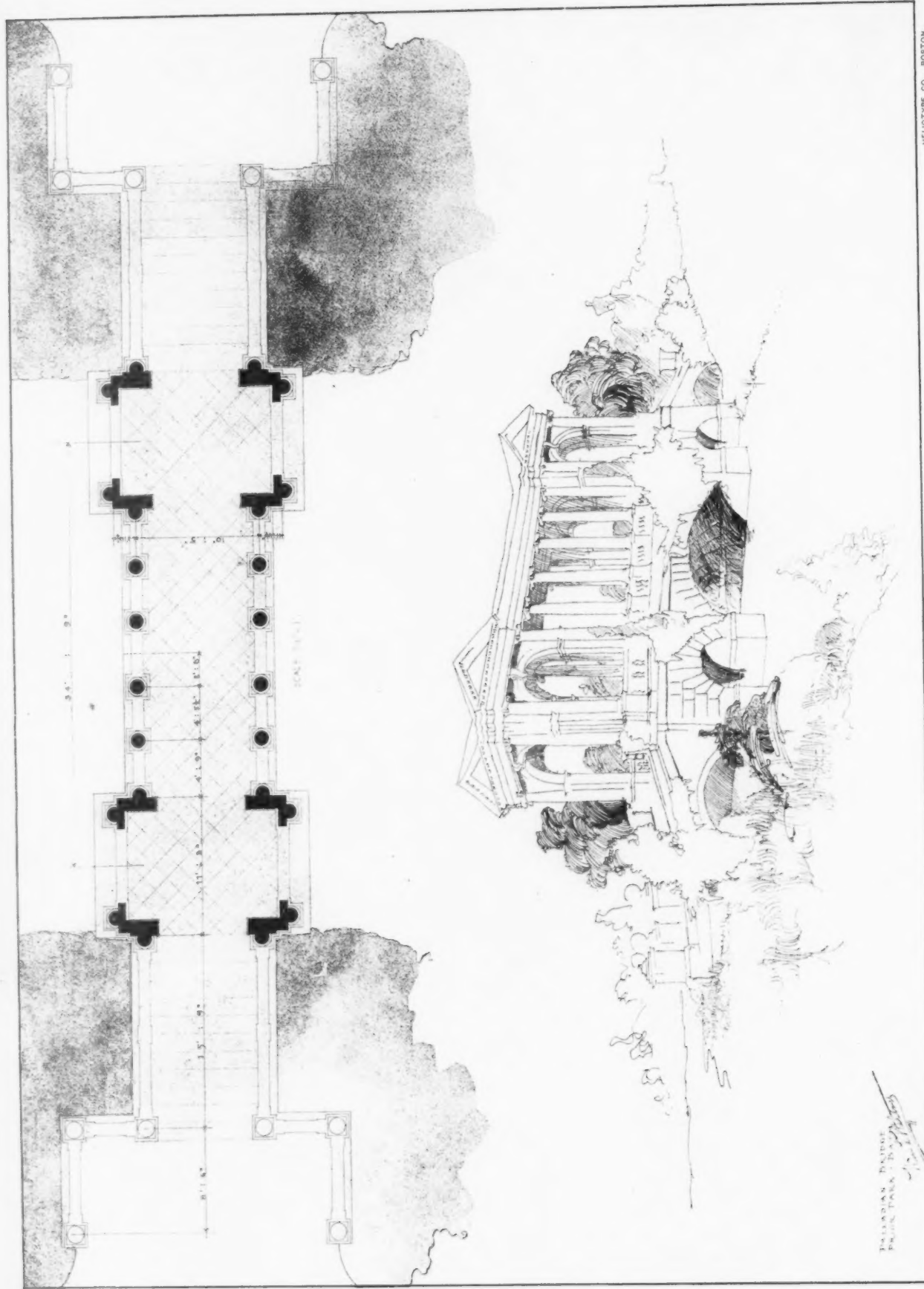


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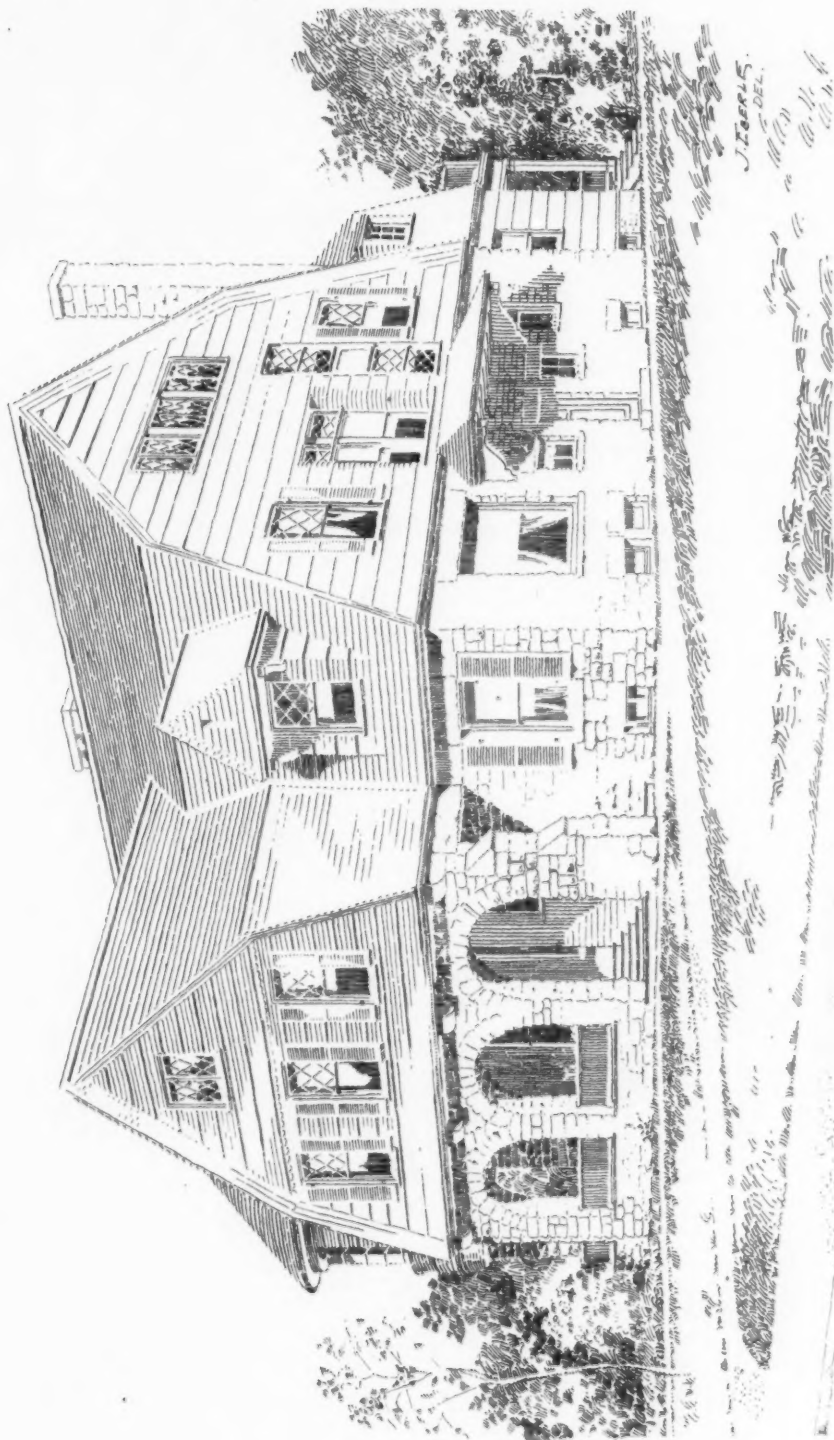
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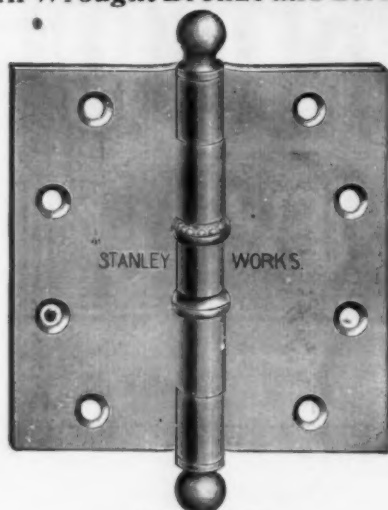
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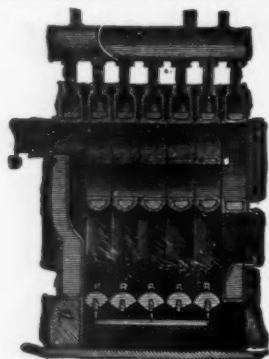
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A principal contractor is under no obligation to use a bid which he has not solicited, accepted, or received, but if he does not wish to use the estimate of a sub-bidder he should decline it, if proffered personally, or should return it unopened if sent to him by mail or otherwise. The retention of a bid should be construed as a receipt of the same.

A principal contractor, when making up his estimate, is not entitled to receive bids from sub-contractors if he is at the same time making himself their competitor by figuring their portion of the contemplated work. It is legitimate for a principal contractor to figure all portions of work, depending upon no one for what are usually known as sub-estimates, but it is not legitimate for him to receive bids from others for sub-work if he is himself figuring those portions independently.

ARTICLE II.

Award of Sub-Contracts.

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ARTICLE III.

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A principal contractor failing to award a sub-contract to the lowest sub-bidder to whom he is under obligation as previously provided should be liable to pay damages to the said lowest bidder, in amount not less than ten per cent of the amount of the estimate.

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ARTICLE V.

Payments to Sub-Contractors.

Unless the contracts made with sub-contractors otherwise provide, payments during the progress of the work should be made by the principal contractor to the sub-contractors upon the same basis of payment, in relation to amount of work performed, as is prescribed in the contract made by the principal contractor with the owner.

Final payment to a sub-contractor should be considered as due at the expiration of thirty days after the completion of his work and its approval by the architect or owner, unless otherwise provided by the sub-contract or agreement.

ARTICLE VII.

Obligation of Sub-Contractor to Principal Contractor.

Should a sub-contractor refuse to contract at the amount of the estimate he has given to a principal contractor who has used the said estimate in good faith, he then should be liable to the said principal contractor for damages in amount not less than the difference between the amount of the estimate which was submitted by him and the amount at which the principal contractor may be obliged to contract the work.

Payment of such damages will not relieve the sub-contractor from liability to discipline under provisions of Article X of the By-Laws of this Association.

ARTICLE X.

Bids to Architects or Owners.

When bids for separate departments of work on a building are solicited by the architect or the owner, they should be submitted with the understanding that they are direct estimates, for which direct contracts are to be made by the owner with the lowest bidder, and no other disposition of such bids should be permitted without consent of the bidder submitting the same.

Sub-bids should be given only to the principal contractors who are estimating the work in question, and should not be left with architects or owners for the inspection and information of principal contractors. Sub-contractors must understand that bids thus left with architects or owners are in great danger of losing their confidential character, and that if they so leave them they cannot claim protection or redress under the first article of this Code.

SUGGESTIONS.

Members of this Association having sub-contracts to let, or material to buy, should, as far as may be consistent with business principles, deal only with members of the Association, or at all events give their fellow-members an opportunity to compete, and then give them the preference, other things being equal.

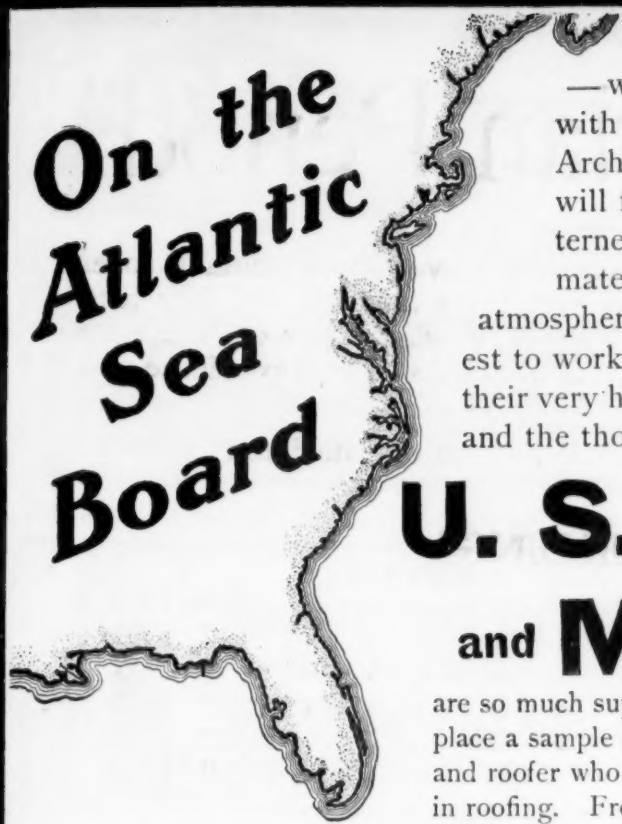
All bidders should take cognizance of the danger they may be subjected to through the practice, so prevalent in some architects' offices, of making change in plans or specifications, or in both, during the progress of estimating. Correction of this pernicious practice can only be obtained through refusal by contractors to estimate under such conditions.

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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
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Fanlights	60 "

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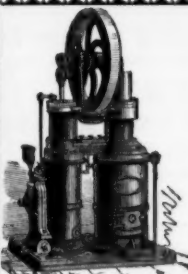
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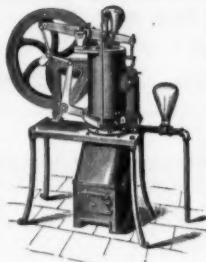
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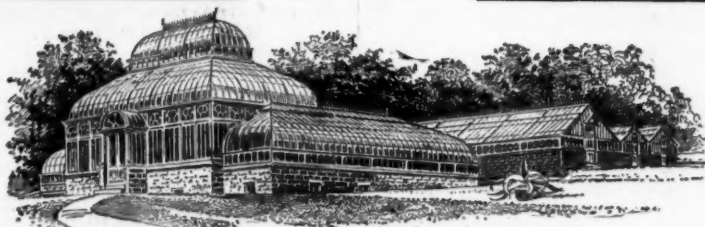
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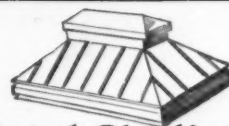
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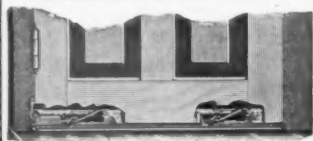
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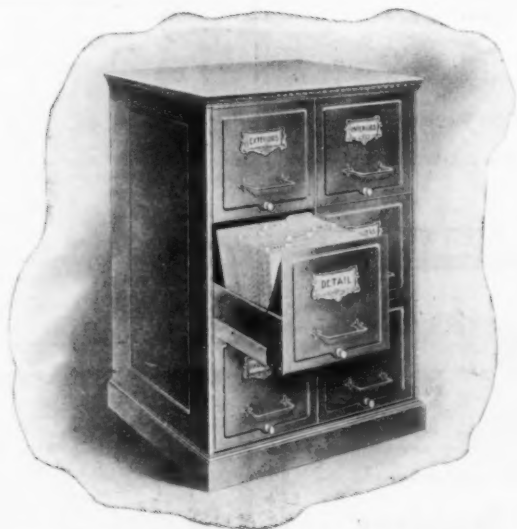
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(Reported for the American Architect and Building News.)

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

ADVANCE RUMORS.

Attleboro, Mass.—A new business block is to be erected at the corner of N. Main and County Sts., by the Attleboro Land Co., a Rhode Island corporation, largely composed of Attleboro men. It will be a five-story building of light colored brick, with white terra-cotta trimmings. The total cost will be between \$50,000 and \$50,000. Ezekiel Bates lodge of Masons is to take the entire fourth and half of the fifth floors.

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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

Bangor, Me.—Although it has been a long time coming, at last it is assured that this city is to have an addition to the post-office building. The addition will be a one-story structure on the Central Street side of the building and will be used exclusively by the post-office department.

Mar Harbor, Me.—Another of the shore lots has been sold. The lot in question is that on Eden St. between the W. S. and A. C. Gurnee houses and it has been sold by Mrs. Lucien Carr, of Cambridge, to Mr. and Mrs. Clarence B. Wadsworth, of New York. The lot is an exceptionally desirable one, and commands a beautiful view. It contains a trifle over three acres and extends for 165 feet on Eden St., with a frontage on the shore of 198 feet. It is rumored the price paid was in the neighborhood of \$50,000. Mr. and Mrs. Wadsworth contemplate building and doubtless will put up a cottage in the near future if not this winter.

Mrs. A. M. Archbold will erect a very beautiful and modern cottage on her lot at the corner of Bloomfield and Eagle Lake Roads. It will be an Italian villa, costing in the neighborhood of \$25,000.

Bennington, Vt.—Mayor J. B. Hollister, of Rutland, has announced to the trustees of Burr and Burton seminary that he will give \$5,000 toward the erection of a gymnasium for the institution provided that a like amount is raised by the trustees and friends of the school.

Berkeley, Cal.—Robert Greig has been awarded the contract for building the Wanger block at the corner of Shattuck Ave. and Kittredge St. The consideration is \$29,016. Lindgren & Hicks have been awarded the concrete work, while Robert Carter is doing the grading. The total cost of the building will be in the neighborhood of \$50,000.

Boston, Mass.—The old landmark, the Liberty Tree block, corner of Washington and Essex Sts., has been leased for a long term of years by George F. Washburn. The transaction was made with the David Sears Real Estate Trust by James M. Walsh. It is the intention of the lessee to immediately renovate and improve the building. The three

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

entrances to the corner store will be closed and transformed into show windows and a large corner entrance established.

The will of Miss Elizabeth S. Fiske, who resided at 121 Commonwealth Ave., which has been filed in the Suffolk Probate office, bequeaths \$25,000 to the Boston Young Women's Christian Association for a new building. This sum may, by a vote of its directors or trustees, be applied to the general purposes of the association, if the building is not commenced within five years from the time her executors qualify.

The plan of the New England Trust Co. is to erect a two-story bank building on the site of the present Rialto Building property. The entire property has a frontage of about 150 feet on Devonshire St., and the proposed building would have a frontage of about 100 feet on Devonshire St. The plans call for safety deposit vaults in the basement, the two upper floors being reserved exclusively for bank purposes by the New England Trust Co. Kidder, Peabody & Co. reserve the balance of 50 feet on Devonshire St., and contemplate extensive changes in the front of their building, as their present entrance facilities are inadequate for their requirements. Actual work on the building is not likely to be begun until the early spring of 1904, and it will take from a year to a year and a half for the removal of the Rialto Building property and the erection of a new building.

One-half of the \$3,000,000 loan made by the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Boston, to the Department Store Trust has been advanced, and the remainder will be paid during the construction of the big department-store to be erected for Henry Siegel & Co. on the block bounded by Washington and Essex Sts., Harrison Ave. and Hayward Pl. It is stated that the new building is to cover the entire area with the exception of a small estate on the corner of Hayward Pl. and Harrison Ave. extension, which is under lease for a term of years. The trustees of the new building will demolish the present buildings on or before January 1, 1904, and the new structure, it is expected, will be completed in the early part of 1905. It is the intention to use

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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

light brick with terra-cotta trimmings in the construction of the new building and the fronts on the various streets for the first two stories are to be largely of plate-glass. The institution of another large department-store in Boston will be awaited with great interest, and, apart from such an improvement, the effect on real estate values in the vicinity of the site is an important consideration.

Bridgeport, Conn.—The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad has awarded one of the largest depot contracts let by the road for some time. The contract for the construction of the Bridgeport depot was awarded to the Horton & Hemenway Co., of Providence, R. I. The exact figures were not made public, but are in the neighborhood of \$400,000.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—The Bedford Branch of the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. has had preliminary plans prepared by Jackson & Rosenorans, 31 Union Sq., New York City, for a building to be erected at Monroe St. and Bedford Ave.; probable cost, \$250,000.

Buffalo, N. Y.—B. F. Keith has purchased a site for a theatre, 94' x 200', on Main St., near Chippewa, and will build same in the near future.

Chicago, Ill.—Contracts have been let by Holabird & Roche for a one-story warehouse, 50' x 160', of brick, with concrete foundations, to be built at 25th St. and Armour Ave., for Bauer & Black, at a cost of \$25,000.

The Madison Building, to be erected at the southwest corner of Madison and State Sts. by Joseph E. and Ralph Otis and Mrs. Buckingham, will cost \$500,000, as by plans of Holabird & Roche. It will be sixteen stories and construction will begin May 1.

Cleveland, O.—A fine new building will be erected on a strip of territory on Broadway, Central and Woodland Ave. The land was purchased recently by the Produce Exchange Banking Co.

Columbia, S. C.—The Building Committee of the Clemson Board of Trustees, having in charge the construction of the new \$50,000 agricultural hall at the college, have awarded the contract to H. C.

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

Morrison, of Augusta, Ga. The building itself will cost about \$45,000, the remainder of the appropriation being used for wiring and heating. The new building is to be of brick, 150' x 190' and two stories high, with a basement in the rear. Stone trimmings are to be used and the general style is to be Classic, eight Bedford stone columns supporting the large front portico, which extends the full height of the two stories.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—The Knights of Pythias of this city, are contemplating erecting a building of their own. Concordia lodge has taken the initiative and appointed the following as a committee to confer with St. Alban's lodge: Brandt Crocker, C. F. Kimball and Frank Hober.

Detroit, Mich.—Donaldson & Meier are preparing plans for a \$75,000 building for the Young Women's Christian Association.

Joy & Barcroft are preparing plans for a \$100,000 apartment-house to be built on Woodward Ave.

Field, Hinchman & Smith are the architects for the new plant of the Olds Co., Lansing.

Greenpoint, N. Y.—The one-story frame structures at 139 and 140 Huron St. have been razed to the ground and the debris cleared away to make room for the building operations which will soon commence on the new public interior bath to be erected on this site. The site for the bath, which has 50 feet frontage and a depth of 100 feet, cost \$5,800. The contract time for the erection of the structure is 100 days. The bath, when completed, will be similar in design to four other baths now in course of construction in various parts of the city.

Herkimer, N. Y.—Herkimer is to have a municipal building. At a special election held in the town rooms recently the proposition to raise \$30,000 with which to purchase a site and erect a suitable building was voted upon and carried. The Board of Trustees have several available sites under consideration and will select one in a few days.

Housatonic, Mass.—The late Theodore G. Ramsdell, of Great Barrington, bequeathed the sum of \$25,000 for the building and equipment of a public

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

library in this village, provided the town of Great Barrington would provide funds for its maintenance.

Hudson, Mass.—At a special town meeting, Henry Tower, Milton T. Bailey and Edward P. Worcester were appointed a committee to construct a public library building with a gift of \$12,500 from Andrew Carnegie.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The site for the erection of the new office-building of the Knights and Ladies of Honor has been chosen. At the recent meeting at Louisville of the national council of the order an appropriation of \$75,000 was made for the erection of a building for the offices of the supreme council, the selection of the location being left to the officers of the supreme council in this city. The lot on Pennsylvania St. opposite the Second Presbyterian Church has been purchased from the Charles B. Fletcher estate. The price paid was \$18,000. A large three-story brick building will be begun at once and is to be completed by the middle of June. The building is to be constructed of brick and stone at a cost of \$60,000.

La Porte, Ind.—Samuel Fox & Sons will make a new addition to their mill and will install a new wool washer, also dyeing and finishing machinery. Charles M. Schwab will establish industrial training schools at several places in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, including La Porte.

Lincoln, Neb.—A permit has been issued for the erection of the Second Presbyterian Church, to cost \$25,000. It will be 55' x 94', of stone, brick and terra-cotta.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The new Hall of Letters for Occidental College will stand on the plot of ground between the college and Pasadena Ave., midway of Avenues 50 and 51. It is estimated to cost about \$45,000, and plans and specifications will be prepared at once and submitted for bids for its erection. The building will have three stories and a basement, and the style of architecture chosen by the designers is English Gothic of the sixteenth century, commonly known as the Tudor style. Dennis, Farwell & Dennis, architects.



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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

Marinette, Wis.—The Marinette & Menominee Paper Co. will rebuild paper mill No. 1, at a cost of \$30,000.

Mason City, Ia.—J. H. Nelson has the contract for erecting the high school here to cost \$44,000.

McKeesport, Pa.—Work on the new post-office building will be commenced shortly. The appropriation made for the building is \$110,000 and of that amount \$35,000 has already been spent on a site. The site is at the corner of Walnut St. and 8th Ave.

Michigan City, Ind.—A bill will be introduced at the coming session of Congress asking an appropriation for a post-office building here. The amount of the appropriation that will be asked has not been decided, but it will be at least \$100,000.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The congregation of Zion's church of the Evangelical Association will erect a church. The edifice, to cost \$25,000, will be erected on lots bought at 11th and Harmon Sts.

Architects Evans & Marshall will prepare plans for Mr. Benjamann's residence on Prospect Ave., which is to cost \$30,000.

Mrs. William Sawyer will soon erect a home at Terrace Ave. and Ivanhoe Pl. to cost about \$15,000.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Work will begin on a four-story flat building to be erected at 1303-7-11 Yale Pl., for G. F. Koby. It will have a front of pressed brick, galvanized iron corners, steam heat, modern plumbing, laundries, etc., and will cost \$75,000. Excavations have been made for another flat building for Beery & Brown at Hennepin Ave. and 22d St. This also will be four stories high, with galvanized-iron cornice, front of pressed brick and cut stone. It will be finished in hardwood, have laundries, modern plumbing, steam heating, gas and electric lights, etc. There will be 16 large apartments in the structure, which will cost, as a whole, \$50,000.

Moline, Ill.—Important improvements are being made in the Journal building at the corner of 4th Ave. and 16th St., which will be permanent so far as the construction of a basement under the front of the building is concerned. This will necessitate the raising of the present frame structure two feet and a half, to allow the construction of heavy walls to carry a two-story brick structure, which it is the intention to erect in the spring. Until that time the present frame building will be improved to serve during the winter, and the improvements will include the construction of a corner entrance.

Morton, Ill.—The bonds for the establishment of the new Morton Township High School have been disposed of to John Mueen, of Chicago, who offered a premium of \$540, the contract has been let to a Peoria firm and ground has already been broken for the structure. Construction work will be pushed through with all dispatch and the school occupied as soon as possible.

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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

Mt. Vernon, Conn.—The H. Wales Lines Co., of Meriden, which has the contract for the Connecticut building at St. Louis, has been awarded the contract for building a new brick factory here for the Manser Manufacturing Co., which is to be used for the making of tin can machinery and the manufacture of tin cans. The building will cost \$37,000.

Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—James A. Bailey, of the Barnum & Bailey Circus, signed contracts for the erection of a \$150,000 house and \$40,000 stable, to be built this fall on the land purchased recently from the Glover estate. The improvements will represent an outlay of about \$300,000. The mansion will be of the Spanish style of architecture.

Newark, N. J.—A three-story brick fire-house will be erected at Washington Ave. and Herbert Pl. Cost, \$15,000.

New Haven, Conn.—John Hays Hammond, mining expert and professor of mining engineering at Yale University, will present to that institution a metallurgical laboratory costing between \$25,000 and \$50,000. A site has not yet been selected nor plans drawn.

The subject of a new front for the free public library is being agitated, and it is more than a possibility that the Board of Directors may include in its estimates for 1904 a request for an appropriation of \$50,000 to provide a four-story addition to be erected flush with the street line.

Newport, R. I.—It is reported from New York that a stock company is to be formed for the purchase of the site of the Ocean House, which was burned six years ago, and to erect thereon a needed hotel.

New York, N. Y.—Plans have been filed with the Building Bureau for the enlargement and remodeling of the 2 four-story and basement dwellings at 108 and 110 W. 38th St. into a hotel and restaurant for Angelo Morello. Large rear extensions are to be added, the fronts extended to the building line and a new facade of ornamental iron and glass constructed. The improvements are to cost \$35,000.

New Westminster, B. C.—The Great Northern Railway will erect a six-story hotel here, costing \$250,000.

Norman, Okla.—The Board of Regents of the University of Oklahoma met recently to open bids for the new Carnegie Library donated to this institution last spring. The contract was let at a cost not to exceed \$27,000. The plans and specifications under which the contract was let call for a very elaborate structure and when completed will be three stories with floor space of 18,000 feet.

Northampton, Mass.—Plans for the public building to be erected here from plans by Mr. J. Knox Taylor are being revised. The building will be constructed of stone and brick, and will cost \$75,000. In dimensions it will be 83' x 85'.

Norwich, Conn.—The last session of the general assembly appropriated \$100,000 for the building of a new State hospital for the insane, to be located here. The entire plot of land on which the buildings will be erected will cover some 20 acres. The extreme width of the plot is 1,800 feet, and from the front of the administration building to the powerhouse is about 1,300 feet, or a quarter of a mile. The buildings will follow throughout the Gothic design, being built of common brick, with limestone and terra-cotta trimmings. The construction will be iron and concrete throughout, scarcely any wood being employed. The floors of concrete will be laid in cinder concrete, the roofs will be nailed in concrete beds, and the stairs will be concrete throughout. The administration building will be the most pretentious of the structures, being elaborately finished inside in quartered oak, with grand staircase and mosaic floors.

Oldtown, Me.—Work on the union station for the Bangor & Aroostook and Maine Central railroads will begin at once. The structure will cost about \$25,000, and will replace a small wooden building.

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

Omaha, Neb.—The building permit for the new power-house of the street railway company, which is in process of construction at 5th and Jackson Sts. has been issued. It places the cost of the construction work at \$76,000 and is one of the largest permits taken out this year. Work on the power-house is now well under way and will be pushed.

Pasadena, Cal.—It is stated that the First Christian Church Society will erect an edifice, to cost \$30,000.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The First Company of the German Military Association will erect a hall at S. 18th St. and Monastery Ave.; probable cost \$50,000.

Reading, Pa.—The School Board will purchase a site at 8th and Washington Sts. for the erection of a Boys' High School, to cost \$300,000.

Rochelle, Ill.—S. M. Crowen, \$5 Dearborn St., Chicago, has let the contract for a new factory for the Vassar Smith Underwear Co. to William McAlpin, Dixon. It will be two stories, of brick, and cost \$15,000.

Rutland, Vt.—F. R. Richmond, Springfield, Mass., is making plans for the erection of four new buildings to be added to the State sanitarium. \$150,000 has been appropriated. The buildings will provide for about 150 patients.

Seattle, Wash.—J. A. Moore, of the Washington Hotel, proposes to erect an immense business block and theatre in connection, the whole to cost about \$600,000.

Spokane, Wash.—It is reported that the city will vote October 10 on bonds for the erection of a \$150,000 high school, an 8-room building at the Logan; a 4-room building at Peaceful Valley; a 6-room addition to the Edison School; a 4-room addition to the Grant; 4 rooms at the Washington; 6 at the Baneroff, and the reconstruction of the Lincoln; a total of \$230,000.

Victor Dessert will erect a three or four story hotel building on Riverside Ave.

COMPETITIONS.

SCHOOL-HOUSE.

[At Harrisburg, Pa.]

Competitive plans will be received October 30 by the Bd. of Educ. for erecting a three-story brick and stone school. Estimated cost, \$60,000. J. B. LUCE, Chmn.

1450

PROPOSALS.

BUILDING, ETC.

[At Riverside, Cal.]

Bids will be received October 22 by the Comr. of Indian Affairs, Dept. of Interior, Washington, D. C., for furnishing material and constructing 3 brick double cottages, including plumbing and electric light at Riverside School. For further information apply to HARWOOD HALL, Supt. of School.

1450

WORK.

[At Brooklyn, N. Y.]

Sealed bids or estimates will be received by the Park Board, at the office of the Department of Parks, 5th Ave. and 6th St., New York City, until October 15, 1903. Borough of Brooklyn. No. 1. For furnishing all the labor and materials to complete the painting of the interior of the centre pavilion, Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. No. 2. For furnishing and erecting post and pipe railing on masonry foundation, and also wrought-iron picket fence around Williamsburg Bridge Park. No. 3. For furnishing all the labor and materials for grading, curbing and guttering and paving with macadam pavement 75th St., between 14th and 15th Aves. For full particulars see City Record. WILLIAM R. WILLCOX, JOHN E. EUSTIS, RICHARD YOUNG, Commissioners.

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PROPOSALS.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

[At New York, N. Y.]

Sealed bids will be received by the Park Board at the office of the Department of Parks, Arsenal Building, 5th Ave. and 6th St., Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, until October 15, 1903. Borough of the Bronx, for furnishing and delivering four hundred (400) barrels Portland cement, for parks, Borough of the Bronx. For full particulars see City Record. WILLIAM R. WILLCOX, JOHN E. EUSTIS, RICHARD YOUNG, Commissioners of Parks. 1450

MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

[At Cleveland, O.]

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, Rose Building, Cleveland, O., until October 26, 1903, for furnishing all the materials and for doing all the work necessary to complete a manual training school in the rear of Lincoln High School, and to be known as the annex to Lincoln High School. In accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the office of the Superintendent of Buildings, Rose Building, and as determined by the Board of Education by resolution No. 1735, adopted September 21, 1903. STARR CADWALLADER, School Director, Cleveland, O. 1451

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., October 5, 1903. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on the 11th day of November, 1903, and then opened, for the construction (including heating apparatus and electric wiring and conduits) of the U. S. Post-office at Goldsboro, North Carolina, in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or the office of the Postmaster at Goldsboro, N. C., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1451

REMODELLING BUILDINGS.

[At St. Paul, Minn.]

Office of Constructing Q. M., St. Paul, Minn. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until November 2, 1903, for remodelling old round tower and converting same into administration building; remodelling 2 buildings into quarters for 6 line officers and 1 set quarters for a field officer; remodelling 2 old barracks into barracks for 4 troops of cavalry; remodelling old hexagon tower and converting same into a storehouse; remodelling old prison building and converting same into a guard-house; remodelling old bake-house; remodelling old blacksmith shop and converting same into a blacksmith and farrier's shop for 4 troops cavalry; construction of 2 double sets captains' quarters, 4 brick cavalry stables and 2 double cavalry stable guard buildings. Plans and specifications may be seen and blank proposals with full instructions had upon application here. R. M. SCHOFIELD, Constructing Q. M. 1451

RESIDENCE AND OFFICE.

[At Sac and Fox, Ia.]

Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C. Sealed proposals addressed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., will be received at the Indian Office until November 3, 1903, for furnishing the necessary materials and labor required to construct a residence and office at Sac and Fox, Ia., boarding school, to be submitted in strict accordance with the plans, specifications and instructions to bidders, which may be examined at this office and at the Agency. For further information apply to William G. Malin, U. S. Indian Agent, Toledo, O. W. A. JONES, Commissioner. 1451

COURT-HOUSE.

[At Windom, Minn.]

John A. Brown, County Auditor, invites the submission of detailed plans and specifications for the proposed new court-house until November 17, the cost, constructed and furnished, not to exceed \$50,000. 1452

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., September 30, 1903. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on the 9th day of November, 1903, and then opened, for the construction (except heating apparatus, electric wiring and conduits), of the extension to the U. S. Post-office, and Court-house at Kansas City, Mo., in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office, or at the office of the Custodian at Kansas City, Mo., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1450

PROPOSALS.

ROADS AND WALKS.

[At Fort Meade, S. D.]

Fort Meade, S. D. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received until October 17, 1903, for the construction of macadam roads and cement walks at Fort Meade, S. D. Information furnished upon application. Envelopes containing proposals to be marked "Proposals for Roads and Walks," addressed to C. B. Vogdes, Capt. 1450

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., September 30, 1903. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on the 21st day of October, 1903, and then opened, for the installation of a hydraulic mail lift, changes in present elevator equipment, etc., in the U. S. Court-house and Post-office at Minneapolis, Minn., 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. 1450

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., September 25, 1903. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on the 2d day of November, 1903, and then opened, for the construction (except heating apparatus, electric wiring and conduits) of the U. S. Post-office at Hastings, Nebraska, in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office, or the office of the Postmaster at Hastings, Nebraska, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1450

EXTENSION OF BUILDING.

[At Mare Island, Cal.]

Sealed proposals endorsed will be received at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, until October 11, 1903, for constructing an extension of building No. 116, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal. Estimated cost, \$16,500. Plan and specifications will be furnished by the commandant of the navy yard named or by the Bureau upon deposit of \$15 as security for their return. MORDECAI T. ENDICOTT, chief of bureau. 1451

OFFICE-BUILDING.

[At Charleston, S. C.]

Bids will be received October 24 by Mordecai T. Endicott, Ch. of Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Dept., Washington, D. C., for a brick office-building, 39' x 80', at the Navy Yard, Charleston. 1450

PROPOSALS.

BUILDINGS.

[At Fort Totten, N. Y.]

Office of the Constructing Quartermaster, Fort Totten, Willets Point, N. Y. Sealed proposals for the construction, plumbing, steam heating and electric wiring of one administration building, one set of quarters for unmarried officers, one double set of quarters for married officers, two double sets of no-commissioned staff officers' quarters, and mess hall and kitchen additions to each of three barracks, all of brick, foundations of stone, will be received here until October 22, 1903. Information furnished on application. CAPTAIN G. H. McMANUS, Constructing Quartermaster. 1450

COURT-HOUSE.

[At Beonville, Ind.]

Bids are wanted October 26 for erecting a court-house, to cost about \$65,000. Architects, Harris & Shopbell, of Evansville. 1450

LOCK GATES.

[At Plaquemine, La.]

U. S. Engineer Office, Custom-house, New Orleans, La. Sealed proposals for constructing lock gates, Plaquemine, La., will be received here until October 29, 1903. Information furnished on application. H. M. ADAMS, Lt. Col., Engrs. 1450

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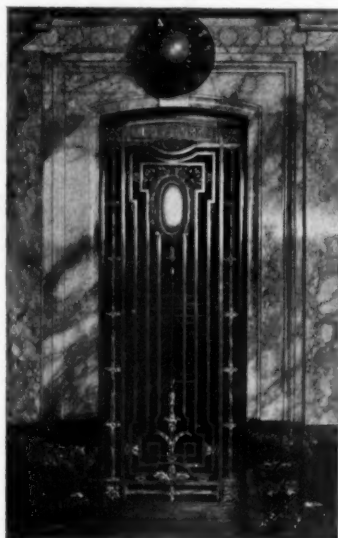
[At Fort Caswell, N. C.]

Sealed proposals will be received here until October 19, 1903, for constructing, plumbing, heating and wiring guard-house, hospital and one officers' quarters; constructing, plumbing and wiring Q. M. workshop, and 3 sets N. C. S. quarters at this post. Information furnished on application. PHILIP YOST, Q. M. 1450

SCHOOL-BUILDING.

[At Harrisburg, Pa.]

The Committee on Buildings, Furniture and Grounds of the Board of School Directors of the Harrisburg School District, will receive competitive plans for a twelve-room building to be located on State St., between 16th and 17th Sts., until October 20, 1903. The competition is open to all architects and only the plans adopted will be paid for. For further information apply to the undersigned. D. D. HAMMELBAUGH, Secretary, 121-123 Chestnut St. 1451



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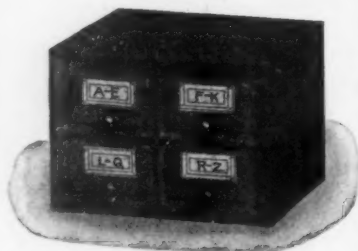
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the Boston Society of Architects,
was

ADOPTED BY THE SOCIETY, FEBRUARY 1,

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SECTION 1. No Member should enter into partnership, in any form or degree, with any builder, contractor, or manufacturer.

SECTION 2. A Member having any ownership in any building material, device or invention, proposed to be used on work for which he is architect, should inform his employer of the fact of such ownership.

SECTION 3. No Member should be a party to a building contract except as "owner."

SECTION 4. No Member should guarantee an estimate or contract by personal bond.

SECTION 5. It is unprofessional to offer drawings or other services "on approval" and without adequate pecuniary compensation.

SECTION 6. It is unprofessional to advertise in any other way than by a notice giving name, address, profession, and office hours, and special branch (if such) of practice.

SECTION 7. It is unprofessional to make alterations of a building designed by another architect, within ten years of its completion, without ascertaining that the owner refuses to employ the original designer, or, in event of the property having changed hands, without due notice to the said designer.

SECTION 8. It is unprofessional to attempt to supplant an architect after definite steps have been taken toward his employment.

SECTION 9. It is unprofessional for a Member to criticize in the public prints the professional conduct or work of another architect except over his own name or under the authority of a professional journal.

SECTION 10. It is unprofessional to furnish designs in competition for private work or for public work, unless for proper compensation, and unless a competent professional adviser is employed to draw up the "conditions" and assist in the award.

SECTION 11. No Member should submit drawings except as an original contributor in any duly instituted competition, or attempt to secure any work for which such a competition remains undecided.

SECTION 12. The American Institute of Architects' "schedule of charges" represents minimum rates for full, faithful and competent service. It is the duty of every architect to charge higher rates whenever the demand for his services will justify the increase, rather than to accept work to which he cannot give proper personal attention.

SECTION 13. No Member shall compete in amount of commission, or offer to work for less than another, in order to secure the work.

SECTION 14. It is unprofessional to enter into competition with or to consult with an architect who has been dishonorably expelled from the "Institute" or "Society."

SECTION 15. The assumption of the title of "Architect" should be held to mean that the bearer has the professional knowledge and natural ability needed for the proper invention, illustration and supervision of all building operations which he may undertake.

SECTION 16. A Member should so conduct his practice as to forward the cause of professional education and render all possible help to juniors, draughtsmen and students.

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