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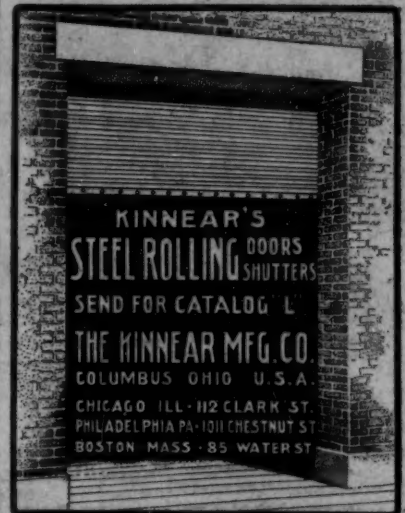
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THE most encouraging statement yet published in regard to the durability of protected steel structures has been made by the most competent of all authorities in this matter, Professor C. L. Norton, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who, after carrying out a great number of experiments, devised with the skill which only an expert chemist could command, upon steel buried in Portland cement concrete of various composition, and subjected to the action of different corrosive agents, simulating, as nearly as practicable, the slower action of the weather, says that "It would, therefore, seem that if we admit that from a severe trial of a short duration we may judge relatively of the effects of the less severe but longer test of time, it cannot be questioned that structural steel is safe from corrosion, if encased in a sound sheet of good concrete, at least for a period of years so long as to make the subject of more interest to our great-grandchildren's children than to us"; and he adds: "It seems to be beyond question that steel properly covered in concrete may well be expected to last far longer than the changes in our cities will allow any building to remain." This conclusion from laboratory experiments agrees entirely with the actual tests made by Mr. Burnham, of Chicago, upon the protected steel columns of the Auditorium Building, which, after fourteen years of exposure to the weather, were found perfectly sound; and architects may safely confirm themselves in the opinion which has been gradually assuming form in the profession, that a well-framed steel building, thoroughly protected with Portland cement, everywhere in contact with the metal, is practically everlasting. Of course, no architect imagines that a masonry casing will cling to the steel frame without proper ties, or that the cement in the mortar-joints of such a casing will "absorb" corrosive agencies at a distance of an inch or more from the metal; but bad building is, probably, no more deleterious to a steel-framed structure than to any other.

THE University of Pennsylvania announces the opening of an *atelier* for advanced work in architectural design, under the charge of Professor Paul P. Cret, of the School of Architecture, formerly a brilliant pupil of the School of Fine-Arts in Paris. Any architect or principal draughtsman, or graduate in architecture from a reputable university, is eligible for membership. The work is done in the rooms of the School of Architecture of the University, which are open, with the library, every week-day evening; and on Monday and Thursday evenings Professor Cret criticises what has been done. A charge of three dollars a month is made to cover expenses of lighting, heating and care, but instruction is otherwise entirely gratuitous. Applications for membership, or inquiries in regard to the plan, should be addressed to Professor Warren P. Laird, University of Pennsylvania.

TO our mind, this is the most interesting scheme for architectural instruction yet offered. In no country in the world, perhaps, is so much teaching of architecture done as in the United States, yet those most competent to judge would probably agree that the results are not yet wholly satisfactory. In theoretical training the graduate of an American architectural school stands among the very first in the world, and in knowledge of the theory of design, and, often, in skill in rendering, he is the equal of the average student in any country who has devoted the same amount of time to professional work; but our graduates in architecture, as artists, are generally lacking in the individuality and "subjectiveness," if we may borrow a word from metaphysics, which can alone produce great art. It is true that artists in general emancipate themselves only gradually from the influences of their pupilage, and that it is often years before they find their true career; but, with American graduates in architecture, the period of individuality, of artistic conviction, seems never to come. To a much less extent the same is true even of the Paris School of Fine-Arts, and the reason is to be found, undoubtedly, in both cases, in the diminished influence of personal instruction. In the days of Labrousse and André every student under them was inspired by their enthusiasm, their ideas and, perhaps, their prejudices; but the prejudices were easily eliminated by the maturer judgment of after life, while the enthusiasm and the ideas remained. Now, brilliant and devoted as are many of the great artists who conduct the School *ateliers*, the number of pupils under their charge has increased so much that most of the instruction must be given by the "*anciens*," the master appearing only as the occasional critic of the work; while, in the American schools, the Professor of Design has his routine duties to perform, and, even if he could spare the time, is forced, through fear of awakening dissatisfaction and jealousies among the pupils, to avoid devoting himself as he would like to the exceptional men for whose talent, if properly cultivated, he can foresee a great future. To a considerable extent this defect, inherent in the American university system, can be corrected, so far as architecture is concerned, by supplementing the university courses by *atelier* instruction, and every attempt to provide this supplementary instruction is of the deepest interest. We have heard pupils in the best American architectural schools say that they learned more of real designing in three or four months of vacation work in an architect's office than in their whole university course, for the reason, undoubtedly, that they then, for the first time, really entered into the principles on which an architect's designing, as distinguished from the work of a student, must be based. We presume that architects, who are quite conscious of the shortcomings of their own artistic work, will be surprised to learn that it can so inspire younger men, but they underrate the influence of their ambitions and ideals, which are, perhaps, often more effective for good than the reality of their productions. However that may be, the *atelier* system seems to be the best way of securing in architecture the individual personal influence which is essential in the teaching of the other arts. The Beaux-Arts Society, recognizing its importance, has already made an experiment in this direction, the results of which are not known to us; but the University of Pennsylvania, by establishing an *atelier* under the direction of an accomplished teacher, rather than that of a busy practitioner, and by giving it the use of the great resources of the Architectural Department, has done still more, and has, even in making the trial, merited the gratitude of the profession and the community.

MANY architects will mourn the death of Harvey Ellis, which occurred at a hospital in Syracuse a few days ago. Mr. Ellis was one of those brilliant draughtsmen, full of sympathy for all the artistic part of architecture, who are, apparently, repelled by the modern practice of the profession, and prefer to devote themselves to drawing beautiful architectural compositions, leaving to others the task of carrying them into execution. The late H. W. Brewer, of London, H. P. Kirby, of New York, and Mr. Ellis, were, perhaps, the most conspicuous representatives of a class of men who, in the Middle Ages, or the Renaissance period, would have been the most

renowned architects of the day, carrying out in stone the beautiful refinements of line and silhouette which, in modern times, are to be found only in drawings. Mr. Ellis worked for many years with L. S. Buffington, of St. Paul, and our pages of illustrations have presented a great number of specimens of his drawing. Although he might easily have built up a large practice as an architect, he shrank, like a true artist, from the responsibilities and anxieties of business life, and only left his drawing-board a few years ago, to devote himself wholly to painting. In this he had already earned reputation, and one of his pictures was accepted by the international jury, and exhibited at the Paris Exposition of 1900. He had returned, of late years, to his birthplace, Rochester, N. Y., and was active in the artistic movement of the city, being President of the local Society of Arts and Crafts.

WE take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the series of lectures given under the auspices of the Boston Architectural Club, on alternate Thursday evenings, at the Boston Public Library, on various architectural subjects, by well-known architects of the city. The lectures are open to the public, and are to be illustrated by stereopticon views and photographs. The first lecture, by Mr. C. Howard Walker, was given on the evening of January 14; the second, by Mr. Thomas A. Fox, on the Grecian architecture of the time of Pericles, comes on January 28. The lectures are given in the Public Hall of the Library, beginning at eight o'clock. The entrance to the hall is on the Boylston Street side of the Library building.

THE rivalry between the so-called "standard" systems of fireproof flooring, in which terra-cotta blocks are used, forming flat arches between the beams, and the various systems of reinforced concrete, is at present so keen that we should, perhaps, disclaim any prejudice in mentioning that there have been several failures of reinforced concrete floors lately, from which architects should take warning. It may be said that all bad construction is dangerous, whatever may be the materials used, and we have seen some bad and dangerous fireproof floors of the "standard" type; but, under present conditions, concrete floors are probably more likely to be badly executed than those of standard construction. The use of the arch blocks for floors is so widespread that every bricklayer now knows how they should be set, but the proper manufacture and use of concrete is little understood among workmen. Even Portland cement is used by masons with the vaguest comprehension of its qualities. As every architect knows, nine-tenths of the workmen who have to handle cement will, if they can escape his eye, pound up the hardened material left in the tubs from the day before, mix it with water, and use it, in complete ignorance of the fact that mud would be equally valuable; and there are few foremen who will not surreptitiously encourage them in this practice. It is not surprising that men who take this view of Portland cement are utterly untrustworthy as concrete mixers, and that failures of concrete floors constantly occur, from mixing too much water with one part of the concrete, or too much sand with another part, or using too large stones, or not mixing any of the materials properly, or breaking up cement that has begun to set, or allowing the concrete to freeze, or from some other piece of folly that would be criminal if the universal ignorance of the properties of the material did not afford some sort of excuse. We remember once, in the days when speculating builders laid "concrete" foundations by filling a trench with dry pebbles, dumping sand on top, and then emptying some barrels of Portland cement over all, and turning on a hose, "to incorporate the materials," having to supervise a rather extensive piece of underpinning, in which ten-to-one concrete was used. The proceedings excited great interest among the masons of the neighborhood, who were never tired of jeering, first at the idea of expecting to make concrete with only one-tenth cement, then at the ridiculous fussiness which required the sand and pebbles to be measured in barrels, the water to be measured by the gallon, the pebbles to be washed before using, and the whole to be tamped at short intervals. When the concrete was finished, and they tried to "break off pieces" from the edge, their opinion of it changed, and we had the satisfaction of hearing, one day, that our method of underpinning was being "imitated" at another building near by. On visiting the spot, we found

that the "imitation" consisted in mixing some cement, sand and pebbles, in what proportion probably not even the mixer knew, and dumping the mess into holes dug alongside the foundation which it was desired to underpin. On inquiring what was supposed to be the advantage of this proceeding, we were told that the "concrete," when it reached the bottom of the holes, would "adhere" to the ailing foundation wall, and prevent it from settling any further. It is probable that the inventor of this device still prides himself upon his extensive knowledge of the manufacture and use of concrete, and there are very few masons who would not admit his claim. The consequence of this lack of comprehension, on the part of workmen, of even the rudiments of the science of mixing and using concrete is to be seen, not only in the failure of concrete floors and walls, but in the spongy, badly mixed and cracked concrete of many floors which still keep in place, to the surprise of the experts who see them.

THE New York Times is surprised that insurance companies are willing to write policies on theatres, and thinks that this must be a very unprofitable part of their business. Considering, however, the great number of theatres in existence, and the comparatively small damage which even a very fatal fire, like that at the Iroquois Theatre, does to anything except the decorations and the stage machinery, it is not likely that theatre insurance is very unprofitable, considered merely as an element in the average business of a company. It is, however, as the Times suggests, very desirable to interest underwriters in looking after the construction and maintenance of theatres, and we will venture to suggest that this might, perhaps, be done by making each theatre ticket carry an accident insurance coupon in some good company. It might be made compulsory on the proprietors of theatres to furnish such coupons, but it would probably be sufficient to leave the matter to the natural laws of business, as an insurance coupon, which would cost the management of the theatre very little, would add greatly to the attractiveness of the ticket in the minds of the public. An insurance company, having several hundred thousand dollars at stake during every performance at the theatre concerned, would find it profitable to have an inspector on the ground, to see that the precautions required by law were observed; and, as we have before pointed out, if the requirements of our present laws in connection with theatres were complied with, no one in the audience need ever be injured from fire in them.

THOSE who interest themselves in Parisian monuments will remember Frémiet's equestrian statue of Jeanne d'Arc, in the Place des Pyramides, which has for thirty years formed a precious landmark for the English and American tourists who swarm in that region; and will probably also remember that Frémiet and his friends were dissatisfied with the figure, and that, a few years ago, a sum of money was raised to enable the sculptor to produce a new statue, to replace the old one. The new statue was duly modelled and cast, and was exhibited at the Salon of 1890, but nothing was done about putting it in the place of the old one, which seemed to most people very satisfactory. Not long ago, when the Metropolitan Railway tunnel was carried through the Rue de Rivoli, in front of the statue, it was found necessary to remove the latter temporarily. When it was replaced, after the completion of the railway tunnel, it was found to have changed in character. Jeanne d'Arc seemed to have grown several years older, while the horse had grown younger and more sprightly. The transformation excited discussion, but M. Frémiet declared that nothing had been done except to remove the patina from the bronze, and alter the harness of the horse. It is now, however, no longer denied by the artist and his friends that the new statue of 1890 was actually substituted for that of 1873, and that the latter was destroyed after the change was made. We have nothing to say against the substitution, if, as Frémiet thought, historical accuracy required that the heroine of France should be shown as a mature woman, rather than the girl of sixteen that the legend represents her to have been; but it is a great pity that the original figure should have been destroyed. Good statues are not so common that the world can afford to waste them, and Frémiet's noble young girl, made more refined and delicate by contrast with the figure of the heavy charger which she rode, would, under any name, have been the most cherished ornament of many cities that we could mention.

THE PHYSIOGNOMY OF BEACON STREET.

ALL great cities have some street or thoroughfare which has some special characteristics of its own, and these make it dear to the traveller. In London there is Piccadilly and also Pall Mall; in Paris the system of Boulevards, in New York, Broadway and Fifth Avenue, in Madrid the Puerta del Sol, and in Boston there is Beacon Street. But between the latter and the other streets I have named, there is an enormous difference, one which cannot be too much insisted on. It is this: that Beacon Street was the focus of an educated public opinion which comprehended the essential quality of city or urban architecture which many American cities do not yet understand and may never grasp. That public opinion was differentiated when Beacon Street was confined to the few blocks of the hill upon which the State-house is proudly seated, letting its golden light shine before men. But it influenced the architecture of the entire city of Boston. In that later Beacon Street, which begins at the Public Garden and sweeps onward in calm dignity to the old Mill-dam site, there is but one example of a breach of what may be called the first law of urban architecture, and that solitary one is intensely conspicuous, and to the educated eye becomes a desecrating blot.

This law of the architecture of a city is that, in all buildings not of a public character, there must be a certain uniformity in style and proportions. This requires on the part of individuals a suppression of private taste which is surprising in modern times, and which was best exemplified in the early days of Athens when beauty and splendor and costliness of materials were considered as set apart for public buildings. It is not a light thing for a man who knows himself to be more cultured and more appreciative of architectural beauty than other men to suppress himself and to conform to a common standard for the pure love of his city. But this is precisely what those early Beaconians did, and the result has been a most extraordinary restraint in domestic architecture, due to the overmastering influence of Beacon Street. But as in Athens and in early Rome the passion for the beautiful has found vent in the public buildings. Two blocks below Joy Street are two houses that may be considered typical of the domestic architecture of Beacon Street in the past. They are four storied, for that was the unwritten law, of red brick, and of white marble facings and trimmings. In the entrances alone the marble is allowed to be conspicuous, and each door is flanked by two Ionic columns of a certain dignity. Half of each house has bow windows, the other section being flat. Above the fourth story there is a cornice into which all the hunger for beauty and for decoration is thrown, and above this is an Italian balustrading. The main and most conspicuous impression which these houses make is that the restraint imposed by the law of uniformity upon some natures was a burden very hard to bear, but it was borne. And in the fulness of time this restraint gave birth to public buildings of such beauty and such chaste wealth of decoration as cannot be found in any other modern city either here or in Europe. The soberness of Beacon Street was the foundation of the Public Library which is Athenian in its beauty and Roman in its regal costliness of decoration. One thinks involuntarily of the Baths of Caracalla as one gazes upon the marble, the frescos, the statuary, the mosaics, the decorations and the few but good bronzes.

To know how true this is, it becomes necessary to institute some comparisons, which are perforce odorous, as Dogberry says. Let us compare the buildings of Chicago and New York, both public and private, with those of Boston. New York has only one building of a public character which can be called monumental, and that is the Produce Exchange away down by the Battery where no one ever sees it. Upon Broadway there is no general effect because of the number of very high buildings, so that all uniformity is lost and there is no general skyline. Upon Fifth Avenue from the vicinity of Central Park, we are in a region of residences. Many of these are of great architectural beauty, and reflect honor upon the architects who conceived them. But they are all different and seem like samples of architectural styles. What is far more important, they are out of place. The majority of them seem to be modifications of the French château type, from the early Renaissance down to the rococo. Almost all require a backing of shrubberies and great trees. In front of them there should be immense lawns and an elliptic carriage-drive. Some of them, indeed, seem to have been torn violently from a setting of grand terraces. What can be more ridiculous architecturally than a copy of the Château de Chenonceaux planted upon a lot 50' x 150'? The force of absurdity can go no farther. It is a confounding of the conditions which must govern urban, suburban and rural architecture. The architects cannot be blamed. The rich New Yorker stood behind them with a full pocketbook, and demanded some château or other, De Chaumont, or Pierrefonds, or something which he himself had discovered in his travels, and of which he had a photograph. There was nothing to check him, no force of educated public opinion, no habit of self-restraint, formed by generations of patriotic forefathers, nothing save the feeble protest of a conscientious architect, soon stifled.

In Chicago, in the southern residence part of the city, there are a number of avenues that run parallel with Lake Michigan. Here one sees houses calculated to give one bad nerves. In New York the fault is chiefly one of misplaced beauty; but in Chicago it is abundantly clear that the rich man demanded of his architect something original, something that no one ever had before. And he got

it. The result is that the houses here seem like toys. They have no air of being real residences, but seem to belong to some strange City of Wonderland that Alice forgot to mention to her literary man. One finds here and there beautiful structures upon which Richardson set the seal of his genius, and his strong originality, but what are they among many? And here as in New York there is the same unpleasant fact that the public buildings are not worthy. It would seem as if there could be no beauty in public structures where there had not been long continued restraint in the architecture of private residences. The Auditorium has some points of beauty, it is true, and a highly original scheme of internal decoration. But one may wander at will through the business centre of Chicago, and find nothing save pretentious ugliness. There is in almost all public buildings a straining for big effects, a desire to impress by colossal size and exaggerated features, and a want of comprehension of skyline and of the rhythm of continuous effects. A small feature repeated again and again is far more impressive than a single feature that is grandiose. The aim is to produce eye-bitters, and this is fatal to architecture, which is based upon the symmetry of proportions, and the nice balance of masses and lines.

Where there is no restraint in house architecture, there cannot be beauty in public structures. There will be a neglect of the great things and a hideous exaggeration of the little things. And this will be seen when the New York Public Library is finished,—the foundations are not yet completed. It will be to the Boston Public Library the most complete foil that the mind of man could devise, and then New York may begin to comprehend that there is something rotten in Denmark. It must be admitted that Gotham never had its Thoreaus and its Emersons, and its ideals of the beautiful are based upon a careful study of what has been done in Europe. The key note to Boston's splendid development of the idea of beauty is to be found in a true, pervading love of Nature. That educated public opinion that started upon Beacon Hill, and that influenced Beacon Street from end to end, when it came to the old Mill-dam took off its hat, and addressed Madame Nature: "Dear lady, will you take these waste places under your charge, and make them a series of wild gardens?" and Nature smiled assent. Then the slopes that go down to the brown-tinged water became dense with shrubs, and long tangled grass, and wild flowers which the ignorant call weeds. At this writing asters and golden-rods present their splendid colors, and there are many others that hide themselves in the tangle. The time must come when these spots of Nature's guarding will be filled with wild birds, which it will be a delight to watch. Had there not been this love of Nature the repression and restraint of Beacon Street would never have created that famous Triad of glorious architecture, Trinity Church, the Fine-Art Museum and the Library.

EDWARD GARCZYNSKI.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY: INTIMIDATION: INJUNCTION.

WE make the following extract from the report, just issued, by Hon. Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor: Prof. Davis R. Dewey of the Institute of Technology, Royal Robbins of the American Waltham Watch Company, William N. Osgood, attorney-at-law, and Henry Sterling, a prominent trades unionist, constituting a commission appointed by Governor Bates, of Massachusetts, to investigate and, after public hearings, to report on sundry matters affecting the relations between employers and employes:—

EMPLOYER'S LIABILITIES.

THE resolve creating this committee especially directs it to consider the liability of the employer for injuries received by the employé in the course of his employment and the creation of a disability, or pension, fund by the joint contributions of employers and employes. The intimate connection of these two subjects is such that a comprehensive act pertaining to the whole relation of employers and employes when accidents or personal injuries occur must be taken into consideration. . . .

The number of personal-injury cases of all kinds in the community is very large, and is constantly increasing with the growth of population, the extension of industry and the development of means of transportation. The volume of litigation in this class of cases, not to mention those which are compromised before suits are instituted, is sufficiently large to engage almost the entire time of many sessions of courts and to demand from time to time the appointment of new judges, with accompanying increase in court expenses. A much greater proportion of personal-injury cases than ever before, in comparison with other cases, occupies the attention of trial courts. These cases, good and bad, encumber the court dockets and in various ways delay the progress of justice. It has been estimated that, of this large volume of personal-injury cases, those particularly relating to employes constitute from one-eighth to one-seventh. The aim of the committee has been to deal exclusively with the subject of personal injuries to employes received in the course of their employment, and not with personal injuries suffered by citizens independently of their employment.

It is asserted by employers and those representing them that employes are often induced by unscrupulous persons to bring groundless actions against their employers, to rely upon manufactured evidence, and that the sympathies and prejudices of juries frequently

favor the employés. It is further claimed that the injured employé, if after a long time he is successful in recovering damages, receives in the end but a small part of the amount so recovered, owing to the expenses of litigation and the exorbitant and unreasonable charges of his lawyer and medical adviser.

On the other hand, it is urged in behalf of the injured employé, that the employer, either himself or, if insured, through his representative, upon the happening of an accident, at once sends agents to the place of accident for the purpose of investigation and to secure evidence. The names of witnesses, together with their statements, are carefully preserved. The employé has no access to this evidence or the names of witnesses, and must prepare his case in the best way he can. It is also asserted that, as soon as the employé can be reached, he is approached by the claim-agent of his employer, or by the claim-agent of an employers' liability insurance company, if his employer is insured, and urged to settle his claim for damages for a trifling amount. The employé is told that if he goes to law it will be a long time before he gets anything, and that the lawyers will get the larger share.

If a settlement is not made and a suit follows, a great waste of time and money results to both parties. . . .

The Commissioners review the present statute relating to personal injuries to employés, discussing statutory and common laws, and then continue:—

It may truthfully be asserted that neither employers nor employés are satisfied with the present law pertaining to personal injuries to employés. The employers, on the one hand, claim that the tendency of juries is to increase their burdens by awarding liberal verdicts against them; that laws are being passed more and more favorable to employés; and that there is a growing inclination of injured employés, either through their own indifference to friendly relations with their employers or through the influence of others, to institute legal proceedings against their employers for damages.

On the other hand, some employés contend that, under the present conditions, injured employés do not receive substantial justice, or a fair and certain compensation for their injuries. It is also asserted that they are denied speedy trials in the courts, owing to the crowded dockets; that they are forced to fight, not their employers, but unsympathetic employers' liability insurance companies, with their corps of claim-agents, experts and attorneys, which only tends to separate employer and employé, and discourage amicable relations between them, which should rather be fostered and developed.

As to the intrinsic merits of the several propositions relating to the amendment of the present Employers' Liability Act, we are unable to agree; but in view of the general act which we shall recommend, we believe it inexpedient at the present time to amend the Employers' Liability Act.

Workmen's compensation acts, so called, have in different forms been enacted in several foreign countries, notably in Germany, Austria, Norway, Finland, Great Britain, Denmark, Holland, Sweden, Italy, France, Spain, New Zealand and South Australia. We are not aware, however, that any such act has been passed or been contemplated in any of the United States. . . .

The question before this committee is, how to establish a system, so far as accidents are concerned, which shall be fair to the employé suffering injury, and to the employer who in the first instance has to pay for such injury.

Under the proposed compensation act, the troublesome questions of assumption of risk, both in relation to defective ways, works and machinery, and the carelessness of fellow-employés, are eliminated. In fine, there is no doubtful question of liability to be determined; that is entirely removed. The only questions arising under the act are, Has the employé sustained an injury in his employment, and, if so, to what is he entitled? The sum to which he is entitled depends upon the seriousness and nature of his injury and the amount of his earnings. If he is killed, his dependents, if any, would receive an amount approximately equal to his aggregate wages for three years. In the event of his total or partial incapacity to work, as a result of the accident, he would be paid a weekly payment, not to exceed fifty per cent of his earnings, for a period during such incapacity not to exceed a term of four years. Provision is also made in case there are no dependents or next of kin for paying the reasonable expenses of the last sickness and burial of the deceased employé.

All questions of dispute between employers and employés arising under the act are settled by a committee equally representing both parties, or by an arbitrator appointed by agreement between them, or by a referee appointed by a justice of the Superior Court in cases of disagreement. There is no appeal on questions of fact, but questions of law may be reserved and passed upon by the Supreme Judicial Court.

The act which the committee has prepared differs in some degree from the British Workmen's Compensation Act—the one with which we are most familiar. It is to be hoped that the changes which we have seen fit to make in that act will be deemed to be salutary, and more in conformity with local laws and conditions.

While we are unanimously of opinion that the Employers' Liability Act and the compensation act should not permanently coexist as to the same establishments, we are divided on the question whether the liability act should continue in force temporarily as to such establishments as are covered by the compensation act until the latter shall have been tested by actual experience. We believe that in any

event the injured employé should always have the option of recovery at common law in the event of gross negligence on the part of the employer. Section 3 of the accompanying bill must be taken, therefore, as subject to the question of the liability act, as above discussed.

The question as to whether the employé should, prior to an accident, make an election of the remedy to which he would resort, has been thoroughly considered, but no practical method of making such election has been suggested to or ascertained by the committee. Under Section 3 of the bill we recommend that the injured employé may, at his option, either claim compensation under it or proceed against his employer as though the act had not been passed, but shall be bound by whatever proceedings he first institutes against his employer. Should the employé be compelled to make an election as to which method he would adopt prior to any accident, to make such election effective he would have to file with his employer notice of such election, or file in some public office notice of such election, or make his election in duplicate, keeping one copy himself. Massachusetts is an industrial State, and the large number of persons employed who would be covered by any employers' liability law would render any such election nugatory. The shifting of employés, their migration from one employer to another, their employment for a brief time—all these matters offer obstacles which cannot well be overcome, or sufficiently overcome to warrant any provision compelling a prior election of the manner in which an employé shall proceed to recover damages for injuries incurred.

A comprehensive bill of thirty-two sections is presented to cover these recommendations.

Pension Fund.—In regard to pension funds established and sustained by joint contributions of employers and employés, we have no recommendation to make. . . .

BLACKLISTING; INTIMIDATION; BOYCOTTS; INJUNCTIONS IN LABOR DISPUTES.

Blacklisting.—The resolve under which this committee has acted made special reference to the matters given at the head of this section, and many bills were referred to us or brought to our attention during the hearings. . . . Evidence was offered the committee to show that blacklisting has existed at certain times, and other evidence to show that union men have prevented the employment of non-union men. Taking all the evidence offered, and considering the matter as broadly as possible, we believe it is unwise to recommend the passage of the bill in question.

Intimidation.—The question of intimidation is already regulated by law. Section 11, Chapter 106, Revised Laws, provides that: "No person shall, by intimidation or force, prevent or seek to prevent a person from entering into or continuing in the employment of any person or corporation." This act applies equally to employers and to employés, and might be construed to prevent blacklisting and boycotting. It appears impossible to define in precise terms the word intimidation; pending such definition, the above statute seems sufficient in its provisions.

Boycotts.—No bill relating to boycotts was referred to the committee, but the subject comes under the same general head as blacklisting. The whole question of boycotting is very subtle. It is held by many lawyers that the individual member of a body instituting a boycott is responsible in damages for any injury to person or property growing out of the boycott. Some courts have held that where a boycott is organized by employés for the purpose of injuring the property or business of an employer, or of those who patronize the employer, the act is unlawful and actionable, it constituting a conspiracy; while, on the other hand, a boycott resulting from the action of a trader, or any person or corporation engaged in business, or by a combination of such persons or corporations, to secure the trade or business of competitors, even when the result of such action is the utter destruction of the competitor, is not unlawful. The representatives of labor insist that, if one be unlawful, the other should be also; but in the evolution of judicial decision there is disagreement. . . .

The cases of the boycott against a manufacturing hatter in Connecticut are still pending in the courts, and, until this question of the liability of an individual member of a boycotting combination or body is more specifically defined under common law, legislation is not recommended, especially in view of the existing law on intimidation, already quoted. We believe, however, that the use of the boycott as a weapon in trade, labor and other disputes has been carried to extremes which cannot be justified, and that in many cases its use is futile or unwise, even from the standpoint of the interests of those who use it.

Injunctions.—Among the subjects upon which we have been called to report is the use of injunctions in industrial disputes. The issue of restraining orders by courts of equity during times of strikes has developed during the past ten years, giving rise to wide discussion and great divergence of opinion. On the other hand, it is asserted that the writ of injunction is a valuable remedy, as the ordinary processes of common and statutory law do not meet the fundamental evils occasioned by a strike, while, on the other hand, it is charged that, through the use of such writs, the rights of workmen are attacked and that the country is in danger of government by injunction.

It is impossible to summarize briefly the history of equity jurisdiction, or even the use of one of its important instrument—the writ of injunction. Its development has been a long and slow process, evolved by centuries of experience. . . . Courts of equity, in granting the issue of orders which restrain the acts of employes engaged in industrial contests, have entered upon a comparatively new exercise of the process; but it must not hastily be concluded that such courts have departed from their original intent, or have radically changed the fundamental principles of our judicial system. According to a consensus of legal opinion, the law in relation to injunctions has not yet been completely evolved by the courts. Courts of equity are rightly clothed with great powers, and are peculiarly able, through the inherent elasticity of equity, to conform themselves to changed conditions of society in the administration of justice, and from time to time to supply remedies not provided by common law.

As a rule, injunctions are issued for the preservation of property and property rights, rather than for the preservation of personal rights, which are generally secured by other means. As has been stated by the Supreme Court of the United States: "Something more than the threatened commission of an offence against the laws of the land is necessary to call into exercise the injunctive powers of the courts. There must be some interference, actual or threatened, with property or rights of a pecuniary nature; but when such interferences appear, the jurisdiction of a court of equity arises." It is upon this theory that it is possible to evoke the aid of a court of equity in case of an industrial dispute if property rights are endangered, and for the court to issue a preliminary or a permanent injunction. . . .

In the development of equity procedure there has been no uniformity of practice throughout the country. In some States injunctions are issued more generally than in others, and in particular some of the Federal courts in the West have freely granted them under the mandatory provisions of Section 4 of the Sherman Anti-trust Act. This diversity of practice and its causes need to be taken into account; and the present discussion should not be complicated by the requirements of Federal law, or by possible abuses which have arisen elsewhere in an inconsiderate issue of injunctions. We are especially concerned with conditions in Massachusetts, and shall therefore confine our observations and recommendations to conditions existing in this State.

In order to ascertain to what extent writs of injunction and other restraining orders have been issued in trade disputes in Massachusetts, the committee has corresponded with the clerks of courts of the several counties of the Commonwealth, and has obtained copies of the several forms of orders issued. A summary of this correspondence will be found in an appendix to the report.

As a rule, these orders agree in contents with the one above presented. The general testimony, as gathered from our correspondence, is that there is a growing inclination on the part of our courts to guard more carefully the issue of injunctions in strike cases, and to scrutinize more critically the phraseology of such injunctions. . . .

We do not regard with favor the proposition that any class of persons or interests within the Commonwealth shall be exempt from the just orders of a court of equity. Such exemption runs counter to the Constitution of the Commonwealth. . . .

With the so-called "blanket" injunctions we have no sympathy, nor do we believe that they should have a place in the equity procedure of this State. Certainly no person should be punished for contempt not committed in the presence of the court, unless he is a party to the suit, or the agent of a party, or has been personally served with a copy of the injunction order. With this end in view, we submit the following bill:—

AN ACT RELATING TO THE ISSUE OF INJUNCTIONS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by authority of the same, as follows:—

No restraining order or injunction shall be issued against any person, association or corporation not named as a respondent in the same, except that when such order or injunction issues against an association or corporation or individuals named it may be issued also against the officers, agents, attorneys and members of such associations or corporations, or against the agents or attorneys of such individuals, without naming the parties so designated.

Relative to punishment for contempt of court, the Commissioners say, in part:—

If a person be punished for contempt of court because of an act afterwards adjudged to be a crime, he is now subject to such penalty as the court may assign for the contempt, and, in addition, to a subsequent penalty for the crime. While arguments may be advanced in favor of the abstract justice of this proceeding, we believe that the powers of the courts will in no wise be weakened, and that much and bitter misunderstanding of the object of an orderly government will be removed if but one punishment be administered. Any person so convicted should have his punishment for the crime diminished by the penalty suffered by him for the contempt. We consequently recommend the following bill:—

AN ACT RELATING TO PUNISHMENT FOR CONTEMPT.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Any person held in contempt for the violation of an order or decree in equity, whose act constituting the contempt is also a crime, and who suffers punishment for the contempt, shall, if convicted of the crime, have his punishment for the crime diminished by the penalty suffered by him for the contempt, when the penalty and the punishment are of the same nature—that is, when both are by fine, or both by imprisonment. . . .

ishment for the crime diminished by the penalty suffered by him for the contempt, when the penalty and the punishment are of the same nature—that is, when both are by fine, or both by imprisonment. . . .

It has been proposed to define more clearly by legislation what persons may, and may not, do when engaged in industrial disputes. Such a measure, around which centres much interest, and which is urged by labor unions all over the country, there being a similar bill pending in Congress, is House No. 870, entitled "An Act to Limit the Meaning of the Word 'Conspiracy' and the Use of Restraining Orders and Injunctions in Certain Instances." Section 1 provides that "no agreement, combination or contract by or between two or more persons to do or procure to be done, or not to do or procure not to be done, any act in contemplation or furtherance of any trade dispute between employers and employes in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts or between employers and employes who may be engaged in trade or commerce in said Commonwealth, shall be deemed criminal; nor shall those engaged therein be indictable or otherwise punishable for the crime of conspiracy, if such act committed by one person would not be punishable as a crime; nor shall such agreement, combination or contract be considered as in restraint of trade or commerce, nor shall any restraining order or injunction be issued with relation thereto."

It is frequently stated that this bill is similar to the English Conspiracy Act of 1875, which reads, in part: "An agreement or combination of two or more persons to do, or to procure to be done, any act in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute between employers and workmen shall not be punishable as a conspiracy if such act as aforesaid, when committed by one person, would not be punishable as a crime."

It should, however, be observed that this repeal of the conspiracy law principle in England was coupled with certain very important prohibitions, among which is the provision that every person who uses violence or intimidates any other person, or his wife or children, or injures his property with a view to compel such other person to abstain from doing or to do any act which such other person has a legal right to do or abstain from doing, wrongfully and without legal authority, shall, on conviction, be liable either to pay a penalty not exceeding £20, or to be imprisoned for a term not to exceed three months. Again, it provides that whoever for the same purpose persistently follows such other person about from place to place, or whoever hides any tools, clothing or any other property owned or used by such other person, or deprives him or hinders him in the use thereof; or whoever watches or besets the house or other place where such other person resides or works or carries on business or happens to be, or the approach to such a house or place, shall be punished in the same manner.

The British act of 1875 (See appendix No. 13) was hailed by the workmen with great satisfaction. It was regarded by them as conceding all for which they had so long contended, the right to enter into a legal combination to thwart or restrain the efforts of their employers more narrowly to define their rights, and to limit the punishment which they might incur in case of any violation of the law. The employers did not regard the law without apprehension. In considering the British law as viewed from the standpoint of the employer, it is shown by a report to the United States Department of Labor, Bulletin No. 33, March, 1901, that, while the employers dreaded the law when it was passed, they would not now repeal it, had they the power; and this is not the opinion of any single employer, but it is the composite opinion of what may be termed the representative employers of labor in the United Kingdom, men speaking for the basic industries on which must rest British commercial prosperity.

The reason given by English employers for their satisfaction with the existing law is that it is easier now to prosecute and convict men endeavoring to interfere with their business or their employes than it was prior to the passage of the act; and as the rights of both parties are more narrowly defined, both know precisely what they may or may not be permitted to do, and generally endeavor to keep within those limitations.

The right of workmen to do in combination that which they might do legally as individuals, feared by the employer at the time of the passage of the act, and regarded by the workmen as placing a powerful weapon in their hands, has in practice not been either so dangerous or so beneficial as was expected. That men may strike, either as individuals or in combination, and do other things in combination which would have been illegal under previous laws, does not apparently cause the employers much concern. So long as men go on a strike, and do not, by intimidation or violence, prevent other men from taking their places, employers feel able to cope with the situation. It is in dealing with this question that British employers believe that they have been distinct gainers by the passage of the conspiracy and protection of property act of 1875. To enact a bill in part similar to the British act, in accordance with suggestions made to us, would result in too great an interference with American ideas of the freedom of action of the individual. The law in its entirety is more drastic than we care to endorse.

If the conduct of trade disputes could be disassociated absolutely from intimidation and threats, we believe it would be public policy to abandon the common law principle of conspiracy as applied to such disputes. A strike may injure the employer, but this ought not necessarily and in itself to make the acts of the workmen unlawful, if otherwise innocent, provided the main object of a strike is to improve the condition of the workmen concerned.

We recognize, however, that the ordinary processes of law frequently do not meet all of the real evils in case of a strike, and that intimidation and threats, while now punishable under the law, cannot always be satisfactorily proved before the courts. We are not, therefore, prepared to recommend the passage of so radical a measure as House No. 870. There is an element in the law of conspiracy, as applied by courts of equity in industrial disputes, which needs to be preserved; and, while it may be admitted that judicial interpretation of the law is uncertain, and even inconsistent, we believe that it is for the interest of society to proceed slowly, along more conservative lines.

If it were possible to frame an act declaratory of the rights of contestants in industrial disputes which would not on the one hand be regarded as a justification of industrial disorder, and on the other hand as giving legal sanction to combination of capital in the form of trusts, we should favor the passage of a measure attempting to define more precisely what it is lawful for citizens to do. We have endeavored to frame a measure which will embody such rights; but, in view of the far-reaching consequences above alluded to, we have been unable to agree.

It is understood that Messrs. Sterling and Osgood sign this report subject to the qualifications, relating to the single topic of injunctions, stated by each separately over his own name.

CARROLL D. WRIGHT.
HENRY STERLING.
ROYAL ROBBINS.
WILLIAM N. OSGOOD.
DAVIS R. DEWEY.

Believing, as I do, that the interposition of courts in equity by injunctions in labor disputes between employer and employé is a wrongful exercise of that power, and that no restraining order should issue in relation to such disputes, and that every person accused of a crime should have his constitutional right to a trial by jury respected, I desire to say that, while I assent to the report as a whole, the treatment of the subject of injunctions seems to me to be inadequate, and I disagree with the reasoning in the two closing paragraphs and in the paragraph relating to exemption from orders of courts of equity.

HENRY STERLING.

I have requested the permission of my fellow-members of the committee to insert an explanation of my attitude upon the single subject of injunctions, which relates to matters in addition to those unanimously indorsed by the committee.

A sense of duty, coupled with a deference to convictions firm if erroneous, impels me to attempt to embody my ideas upon the same in a proposed bill for legislative action.

Many lawyers of eminence believe that our courts have not gone too far in issuing injunctions in industrial disputes, and that no legislation is demanded; that any apparent ambiguity or inconsistency in the application of the principles of equity in the preservation of property rights when compared with the preservation of personal rights will ultimately be corrected by the courts themselves, independently of legislation.

Other lawyers of equal eminence, as well as some judges, believe that the Legislature should declare what personal rights of the citizens should not be enjoined, and that the powers of the courts of equity in regard to issuing injunctions in industrial disputes should be defined.

In a recent case, *Plant vs. Woods*, 176 Mass., 492, Justice Holmes plainly intimated that the remedy for industrial disputes should be left with the Legislature, if that body should see fit to interfere; and in *Vegelahn vs. Guntner*, 167 Mass., 92, he used the following language: "But there is a notion, which latterly has been insisted on a good deal, that a combination of persons to do what any one of them lawfully might do by himself will make the otherwise lawful conduct unlawful."

The late Chief Justice Field in the case last referred to said: "In England the rights of employers and employed, with reference to strikes, boycotts and other similar movements, have not in general been left to be worked out by the courts from common law principles, but statutes from time to time have been passed defining what may and what may not be permitted. The administration of those statutes largely has been through the criminal courts." "If acts complained of do not amount to intimidation or force, it is not in all respects clear what are lawful and what are not lawful at common law."

It may be urged that these words just quoted are from dissenting opinions, and do not state the law. It should not be forgotten, indeed, that from criticism spring all progress, all reform.

Without intimating that the power of our courts in issuing injunctions in industrial disputes has been abused or is in danger of being abused, it may nevertheless be of the utmost importance that certain personal rights of our citizens, including both employers and employés, should be defined, and that the possibility of their future infringement should be guarded against.

Property rights are undoubtedly and properly protected by the courts of equity, as stated in this report. But should not the personal rights of both employer and employed be also protected? I do not refer to personal rights to do wrong, because there can be no such rights, but to personal rights to do lawful and peaceful acts.

Therefore, I respectfully suggest the following bill:—

AN ACT RELATING TO CERTAIN PERSONAL RIGHTS OF CITIZENS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

SECTION 1.—It shall be lawful in this commonwealth for citizens to assemble in places not forbidden by law or municipal ordinances, for the peaceable discussion of grievances which they may have against other citizens; peaceably to persuade and attempt to persuade other citizens to do any lawful act; peaceably in lawful places and at lawful times to apprise others of any dispute or difference which has arisen between them and others concerning the price of their services or commodities, and while seeking to accomplish said results to do any and all acts which are not directly connected with a breach of the peace, and which are neither criminal nor actionable at law, or which do not directly cause irreparable injury to the property or persons of others.

SECT. 2.—Any act which it is lawful for an individual citizen to do acting alone in seeking to secure a fair and reasonable compensation for personal services shall not be unlawful if done by two or more individuals acting together for said purpose, provided that the provisions of this act shall not be construed to apply to the acts of two or more individuals or corporations in respect to regulating the price of commodities, or to regulating the rates of transportation within this commonwealth of commodities or persons by common carriers, or the rates of transmission of intelligence, heat, light and power, as distinguished from personal services.

WILLIAM N. OSGOOD.

CURIOUS SURVIVALS OF PAST CUSTOMS.

LONDON has undergone many changes in the past century. It has little in common with the days of our grandfathers, and yet there still linger in odd, out-of-the-way places reminiscences of its ancient past, scarce noted in the rush and bustle of to-day. Who, for instance, among the teeming millions of the overgrown city, knows that the curfew has been regularly sounded at Spitalfields Church, or that the hours were called throughout the night at New Inn up to quite recent date? Yet these relics of mediæval times have remained among us. The fine old parish church of Spitalfields, situated in a classic spot, full of reminiscences of the old Huguenots, and close by No. 3 Wood Street, where lived Dr. Watts, whose hymns have an undying interest, and whose study is still shown to the curious, is one of very few churches where the curfew has been uninterruptedly rung from ancient days. And at New Inn the watchman almost to the last continued to cry the hours. This was formerly done all the night through, but shortly before it was pulled down it was only done at the hours of ten and one o'clock. But now New Inn has had to make way for the new avenue which is to connect Holborn and the Strand, and a quaint survival has gone. New Inn was in itself a quaint survival, being one of the last of the old Inns of Chancery. One by one these old inns are fast disappearing. Lyons Inn, famous in the criminal annals of London, has been rebuilt and adapted to modern uses. Barnard's is absorbed into Mercers' School. Danes Inn, after being let out in cheap flats, shared the fate of New Inn, and Thavies's is given up to commerce.

The Inns of Chancery were formerly nurseries of the law, attached to the Inns of Court. It was at one time indispensable for a student to spend one or two years at these inns. At what precise time they ceased to be schools of preparation for the Bar it is impossible to discover, but they fell into the hands of the attorneys, who closed them against students for the Bar, and utilized them for convivial purposes. New Inn, like Lyons Inn and some of the others, was originally a mere tavern, a common "guest inn" for travelers; and it is significant of the change which has come over London that when it was rented for the use of students the rent paid was only £6 per year, "for more cannot be gotten from them, and much less will they be put from it." It was a primitive sort of place, where members used their bread as plates and drank out of wooden cups.

Other survivals there are which are simply curiosities of a remote past. In the vestry room of St. Dionis Backchurch are preserved four of the large syringes which were at one time the only appliance used in London to put out fires, and which are a striking contrast to the modern fire-engine. Stowed away somewhere in St. Pancras there is a "wheelbarrow," such as was formerly used to carry home vestrymen after their, at one time habitual, carouses over the public business. More interesting, perhaps, is a relic kept at Guildhall of the Maria Wood, the state barge of the Lord Mayor, which was not long ago broken up at Isleworth. The King has his state barge, which has not been used since 1849, when Queen Victoria went by water to open the Coal Exchange. The Lords of the Admiralty also have an official barge, and in former days several of the city guilds, including the Goldsmiths', the Vintners', the Stationers' and the Dyers', had similar means of navigating the river. The Maria Wood, which replaced the Crosby, was sold in 1859 for £410, and among its last appearances were those at the beautiful riverside fêtes at Richmond and Twickenham. More generally known than the barges are the old "watch" boxes, several of which are to be found in various parts of London.

The best one is at Ely Place, and there is an interesting one at the Holborn end of Gray's Inn Road. The principal survivals in connection with the city relate to the powers of supervision and interference in trade matters by the Corporation and the City Companies. Some years ago there was a revival of the powers of one of the companies to deal with unruly apprentices, and many were startled to find that at the Bridewell there is still a special place of punishment reserved for the city apprentice. Several of the City Companies have special powers over apprentices. The Goldsmiths'

Company, for instance, still possesses the right to flog apprentices, and the Armourers and Founders' Company have the power to imprison them in the Bridewell. These powers have fallen into desuetude, but the Vintners' Company continues to exercise its right to sell foreign wines and spirits without a license. There are still many "free vintners" throughout the country. — *Correspondent London Sunday Standard.*

BOOKS AND PAPERS

ARCHITECTS are so frequently called upon for advice in the development of real-estate, and, in fact, are so often the most judicious and far-sighted originators of plans for such development, both on a small scale, in dealing with private property, and, on a larger scale, in preparing schemes for municipal improvement, that they will regard Mr. Hurd's admirable little book¹ as being particularly intended for them, and those that possess it will find it one of their most precious possessions. Every city is strewn with unsuccessful real-estate ventures, which might have been successful ones if they had been skilfully planned, and adapted to the conditions surrounding them; and Mr. Hurd, by showing, by hundreds of examples, how towns grow, and what buildings are suited to different locations, and how land in a given locality is improved or injured in value, has conferred a great service, not only upon architects and real-estate owners, but on the community, which suffers indirectly, but sensibly, from the injudicious investments of its members.

It is singular that, amid the mass of works on economics, no one should have taken up this branch before, but there is, apparently, no other book of the kind; and, except for some vague maxims current among owners and trustees of real-estate, there has been nothing to guide the investor but his own judgment, based, necessarily, on very imperfect data. Mr. Hurd recognizes the slenderness of the basis of experience for most real-estate operations, and takes pains to fortify his conclusions by a great variety of examples, collected with a patience and discrimination for which his readers can hardly be too grateful.

It would be impracticable to give anything like a summary of the contents of the book, but a few examples will serve to show its character and, we are sure, to commend it as it deserves to all who are concerned with real-estate investments. Speaking of the growth of cities, Mr. Hurd observes that the tendency, in residential quarters, is toward continuous expansion, each new house being built near the last new one, without sudden leaps from one desirable locality to another one at a distance. An expensive residence, if its influence is not overcome by unfavorable factors, may, however, as in the case of royal palaces, attract similar buildings, and thus create a fashionable quarter around it. "When the best residence district is determined, the main growth of the city is quite certain to follow it," as is shown by the movement of retail stores after the best residences on the fashionable streets of most cities. Although the fashionable quarter is, usually, far from being the quarter of densest population, he thinks that business follows the finest residences partly because the purchasing power of the rich more than offsets the greater numbers of the poorer classes, and partly because of the fact that stores supposed to be patronized by the wealthy become fashionable, and are sought by all classes so far as their means permit.

"Exceptions to this progression," Mr. Hurd tells us, "are chiefly due to topography, business remaining on a level, if possible, and climbing hills only under great pressure."

In regard to the adaptation of buildings to their surroundings, Mr. Hurd makes an observation which other real-estate experts have also made, that there should not be too great a disproportion between the value of the lot on which a building stands and the cost of the structure itself. One of the most sensible real-estate managers in Boston believed that the cost of the building should not much exceed the salable value of the land on which it stood. Mr. Hurd is more liberal than this, thinking that a dwelling-house in a new and promising quarter may safely cost two or three times as much as the lot on which it stands, where a costly business building on cheap land would be a financial and speculative failure. He gives several examples of the latter, and others will occur to most real-estate experts who read the book.

In regard to the question of the influence of electric railways upon real-estate values, Mr. Hurd has some interesting views. So far as residential land is concerned, he says that the railways, by making the outlying areas accessible, have added greatly to their value, at the expense, to a considerable extent, of the intermediate zone, so that "the effect of street railways on residence land is to lower its average value." On the contrary, the railways, by the facilities which they offer for concentrating a large number of people at a given point, increase the value of centrally-located business property; and, curiously enough, they add to the value of hilly residential land, for the reason that people who would be unwilling to walk up a given hill will pay a high price for a house-lot on top of the same hill if they can be transported to their door in an electric car.

¹ "Principles of City Land Values." By Richard M. Hurd, President of the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company. Published by the Record and Guide, New York. 1903.

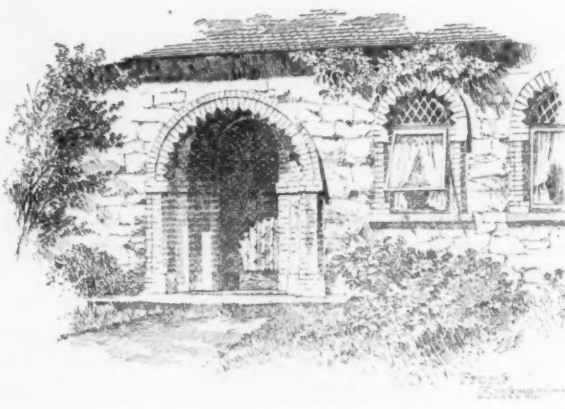
ILLUSTRATIONS

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

[NOTE. — By accident these notes were omitted from our issue of January 9.]

CHRIST CHURCH, PELHAM MANOR, N. J. SKETCHED BY MR. E. ELTON DEANE.

ON a well-known route and known to many automobilists and wheelmen, as also to the members of the New York Athletic Club, whose country club quarters are situated in the immediate vicinity, the parish church and the old school present an ever pleasing picture; ivy-covered and situated amid rural and most picturesque surroundings, one might almost imagine he had dropped down into a corner of Devonshire, Eng. These structures were only built, however, in the year 1843, though the assimilated Norman arches on the school-house, now a parish-house, rather bewilder one.



Entrance to Old School, Pelham Manor, N. J.

Pelham was one of the original "manors" of Westchester County and though rapidly being built up there are lovely stretches of wild country still to be developed. It was in 1843 the late Rev. Robert Bolton, rector of Eastchester, who had for some time been extending his labors in the formation of a new parish, erected this church and school, his sons heartily cooperating with him. One of them, a surveyor or engineer, designed them. Another, the present rector of the Church of the Redeemer, Rev. Cornelius Winter Bolton, Pelhamville, and, by the way, one of the oldest ordained priests in the country, supervised the work, cutting all the bricks in the arch chevrons of the school-house with his own hand, and carving the sanctuary chairs after an old chair brought over from near Oxford, Eng. It appears that all the brothers were clever in wood-carving. The present rector of Pelhamville told the writer that taking one of the chairs to New York (which by the way, then only came up as far as Canal Street) to have it copied, and lugging it around to individual cabinet-makers, etc., he was laughed at, as asking impossibilities, whereupon he returned home and undertook it himself, with excellent results as observation shows, although he committed amusing mistakes, for instance, cutting one bulbous knob out of beech or ash, and another out of cherry or apple. The same gentleman at the instance of Mr. Washington Irving, who had been having some repairs made to the Sleepy Hollow Church, Tarrytown, which necessitated the removal of some old bricks, there being some remaining after completion, took a horse and cart and drove over himself and secured them, building them into the gable of the "Priory," his father's house at Pelham Manor. This energy has followed his ministerial career, resulting in the building of the church at Pelhamville and Grace Church, City Island. The Boltons are a branch of an old family of that name in Lancashire, Eng., and are strongly tinged with English conservatism and bias in favor of the "Established Church," being interrelated with English clerical families. "The Priory" in the vicinity of Christ Church, Pelham Manor, was the residence of the late Rob't Bolton, whose father, Rob't Bolton, was a well-known merchant of Savannah, Ga., and only son of Rob't Bolton, the first postmaster of Savannah, and senior warden of Christ Church, that city, in 1727, coming from Philadelphia there, and whose birthplace is given as Wales, Yorkshire, Eng. The Priory, for many years used as a private ladies' school, well known far and wide, during the occupancy of the late Rev. R. Bolton, is stated to have been a very treasure-house of antiquities — the rarest of autographs and some rare old paintings, armor, etc.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, OLD TOWN, ME. MR. ALBERT RANDOLPH ROSS, ARCHITECT, NEW YORK, N. Y.

This building, which is to cost \$9,500, has walls of white Roman

brick relieved with terra-cotta finish to match. The interior is finished in "weathered oak."

PLANS OF THE SAME.

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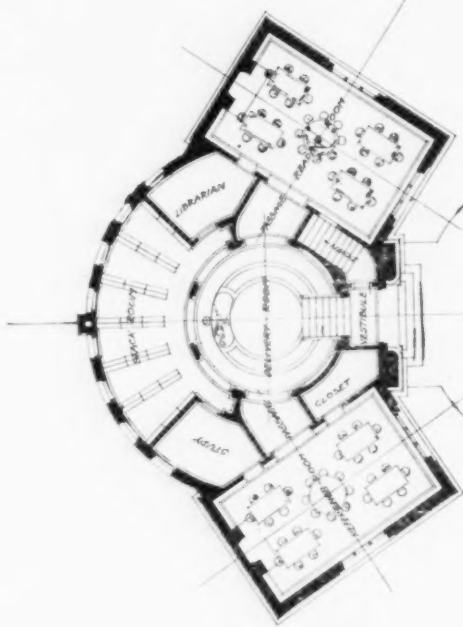
LINED TUBING VS. SOLID METAL.—The use of brass in furniture trimmings and similar goods is a matter which usually does not require the highest grade of material. Finish is generally paramount to everything else. Our attention was recently called to the extending use of lined tubing in this and similar trades, and we were more or less surprised to find the quality of the tubing as good as it is, and admirably adapted to the uses to which it is put. The advent of the brass bedstead in the United States is apparently responsible for the production of lined tubing, for here was a case where nothing was required except finish and the requisite strength. The early bedstead manufacturers made tubing themselves by forming brass sheet over iron pipe. This gave the requisite strength. The call for better material, however, became loud, and the maker soon found that to produce a good material it is necessary to use a lining metal which has a smooth, cylindrical surface. Seamless drawn steel tubing is now used, and over it the brass tube is drawn, so that, to all appearances, a solid brass tube is produced. We have recently seen such tubing stand all the difficult bending that could be given a seamless copper tube, and, for many purposes, such as bedsteads and show work of various kinds, it possesses every advantage of the seamless or brazed product. This tubing should supplant the electro-plated iron rod upon which a thin coating of brass has been put, as such material sooner or later rusts and becomes unsightly. Several of the brass manufacturers have begun the manufacture of a good lined tubing, and we believe that many new uses will be found for the product. — *Metal Industry*.

PRESERVATION OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN INDIA.—A resolution of the Government of India directs that in future the annual reports of the purely departmental work of the archaeological surveys shall be distinct from the reports of the progress of archaeological research in India. The latter are in future to be prepared with the aim of supplying the public and students of archaeology with interesting and readable accounts of the archaeological work being done in the country year by year. In the words of the resolution, they are to contain clear and accurate accounts of the work of restoration and preservation of important buildings and sites of excavations and fresh discoveries, and will be illustrated. They will also give a *résumé* of the epigraphical, numismatic, exploratory and other work of the department, compiled from special reports of the provincial surveyors and from personal observation. The preparation of drawings should continue slowly and methodically, and they should be given to the public as soon as they are ready, but the free use of the more economical process of photography is inculcated for the illustrative work of the archaeological survey. "Whenever scaffolding is erected to carry out repairs to a building, the opportunity should be taken to photograph any architectural details which would otherwise be inaccessible to the camera. A complete series of photographs should also be made of both the exterior and interior of buildings selected for extensive repairs before the work of conservation is commenced. In the case of structures of a

perishable nature or in an advanced stage of decay, it is specially desirable that complete photographic illustrations should be obtained without delay. It should further be the aim of the department to make its photographs freely available to students of archaeology, for which purpose a catalogue of them should be published periodically." As to the preservation of ancient monuments, the Government does not think that this work is sufficiently attended to at present; and accordingly, rules are laid down requiring the surveyors to advise on conservation and restoration within their districts, as well as to make lists of the ancient monuments there, and to assist and supervise the officers of public works in the task of repairing and preserving them. In respect to ancient sites, local Governments are desired to permit no excavations except by thoroughly competent persons, and to disturb ancient sites only under the supervision of the local archaeological surveyor. — *The Architect*.

SYRACUSE.—As is usually the case in sites of limited area which have been continuously inhabited for many centuries, the remains of Classical antiquity are scanty. Two fragments of temples alone remain from Hellenic Syracuse. One survives in the columns and part of the floor and front of a temple apparently of the fifth century B. C., supposed to have been dedicated to Apollo—a fine piece of work, but much damaged, and so crowded in by houses that its proportions and general effect cannot be duly appreciated. The columns of another have been preserved, embedded in the walls of the Cathedral, a building of no great beauty, for though its earliest form must date from a remote time, it has been modernized in an unattractive late Renaissance style. One might expect that in the open ground outside the island more considerable ruins would remain. There are, however, but few. Three miles away, across the Great Harbor, two columns only remain of the Temple of Olympian Zeus, which contained a famous statue clothed in the golden mantle which Dionysius stole. There is also, a mile outside the modern town, the Greek theatre, whose seats, cut in the limestone rock, are still perfect. There is a Roman amphitheatre, somewhat more dilapidated, because its materials have been carried away to be used in building. With the exception of a stray column or two and some fragments of Roman work, and of the walls to be presently noticed, these are practically all that is left of old Syracuse. In what, then, does the special interest of the place consist? In the site itself—that is to say, in an examination of the ground covered by the ancient city in its greatest extent, and in the identification of the spots which played a conspicuous part in its history. It was not only a vast and populous city, but, during the period of its greatest power, from B. C. 500 to B. C. 200, was more frequently besieged by large armies and fleets than perhaps any other city, so that the methods of attack and defence practised by the ancients can nowhere be better studied in their relation to the natural features which determined their employment. Originally confined to the isle of Ortygia, the city spread northwards beyond the narrow and shallow strait which divided it, on the north, from the mainland. Here the ground rises gradually to a sort of tableland, which breaks down to the east in bold cliffs towards the sea, and on the west slopes gently upwards for about five miles. The eastern or seaward part of this tableland, called by the Greeks Achradina, was first covered with houses; and presently, when it had been enclosed by a wall, it became part of the city, the strait having been now bridged over, as it is to-day. By degrees the city spread farther to the west, until the whole plateau was (under Dionysius the elder) encircled by a wall which ran along the top of the line of cliff that bounds the plateau on the north and on the southwest. In this, its greatest extent, Syracuse was eight or ten times the size of the old isle-city, and had room for a million of people, though probably the population never reached that number, and large spaces remained unbuild on. In the later days of the Roman Empire, as the prosperity of Sicily declined, Syracuse shrank slowly back to its former limits. It is now again confined to the isle of Ortygia, though a few houses are scattered over the lower parts of Achradina, within a mile of the modern town.—*N. Y. Evening Post*.

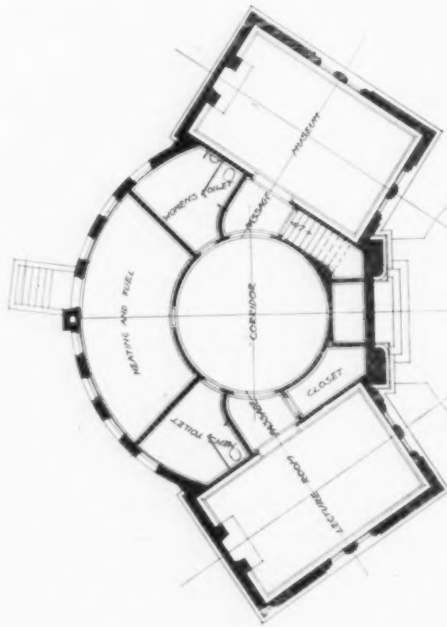
EXTERIOR FRESCOS IN ITALY.—In no city of Italy was the combination of architecture and painting more studied and carried to a higher degree of perfection than in Verona. Its splendid Gothic monuments, churches, tombs, and public and private buildings were profusely decorated with frescos, and not only were the interiors of edifices thus adorned, but even the façades of palaces were covered with paintings representing Biblical and Classical subjects. Painters of the highest repute did not disdain to employ their talents for such purposes. Mantegna thus decorated the palaces of Mantua and Padua, and even Titian, Giorgione and Pordenone vied with each other in this field of art. Unfortunately, with the exception of some fragments by Pordenone, the frescos executed by those great masters in Venice have perished. In Verona, Vicenza and other cities of *terra firma*, and especially of the Friuli, such works have fared better. Their effect is rich and striking, and adds much to the picturesque beauty of the old Venetian towns. The subjects chosen were sacred and profane, holy families and saints, the patrons of the town or of the owner of the building, or scenes from the Old Testament; episodes from the history of Greece or Rome, not unfrequently representations of contemporary events. These paintings were accompanied by imitations of architecture, Classic ornaments, and medallions of heroes and celebrated men. This mode of decoration was carried to great perfection on the façades of the spacious palaces of Verona. Nearly all the painters of the Veronese school who have gained renown were engaged in it. The traveller who has visited Verona will not forget the picturesque appearance on a sunny Italian morning, and especially on a market day, of the great square—the Piazza delle Erbe—with its painted house fronts and its two columns surmounted by the symbols of the old Venetian republic. The scene has been a favorite one with our painters. — *The Architect*.



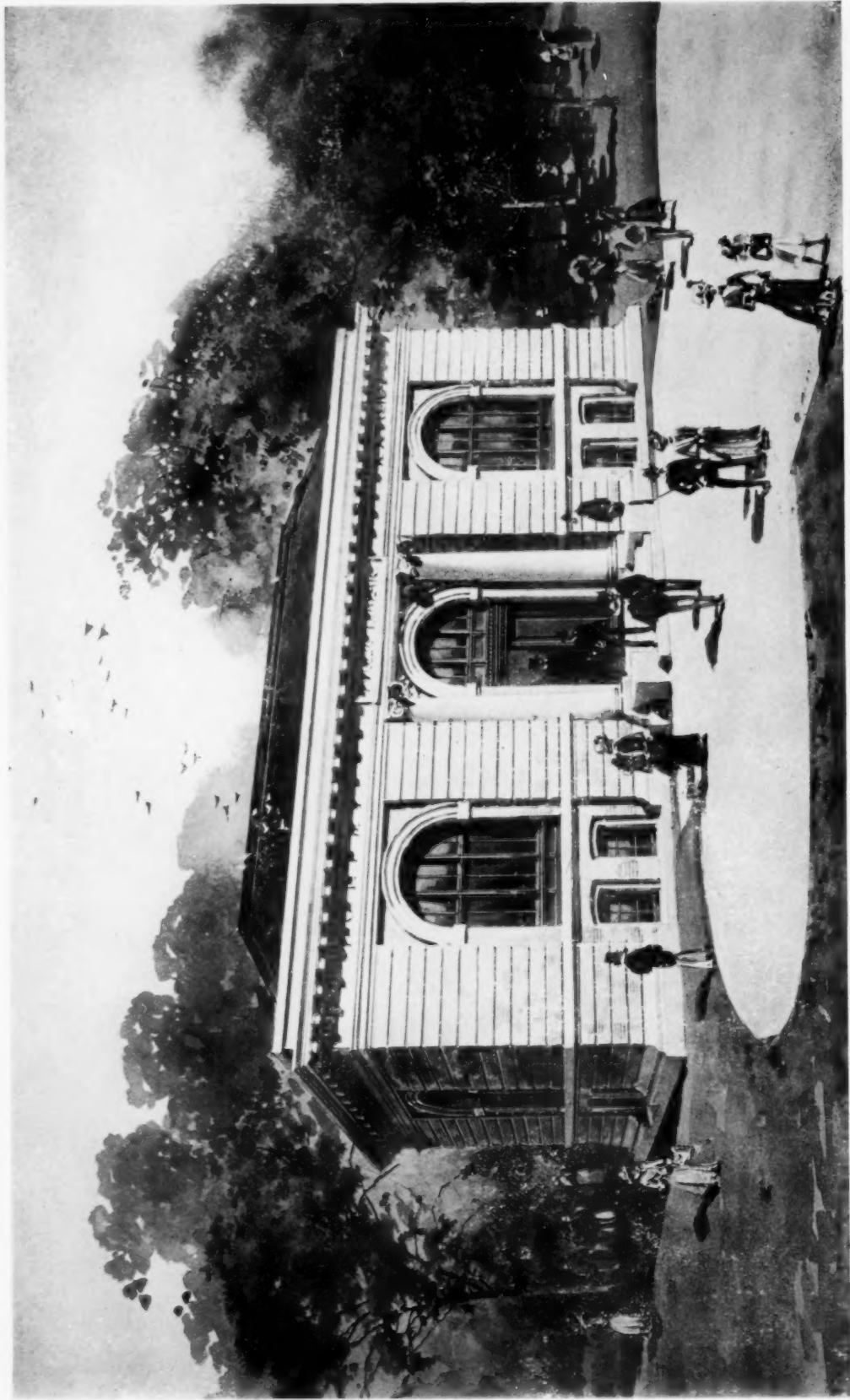
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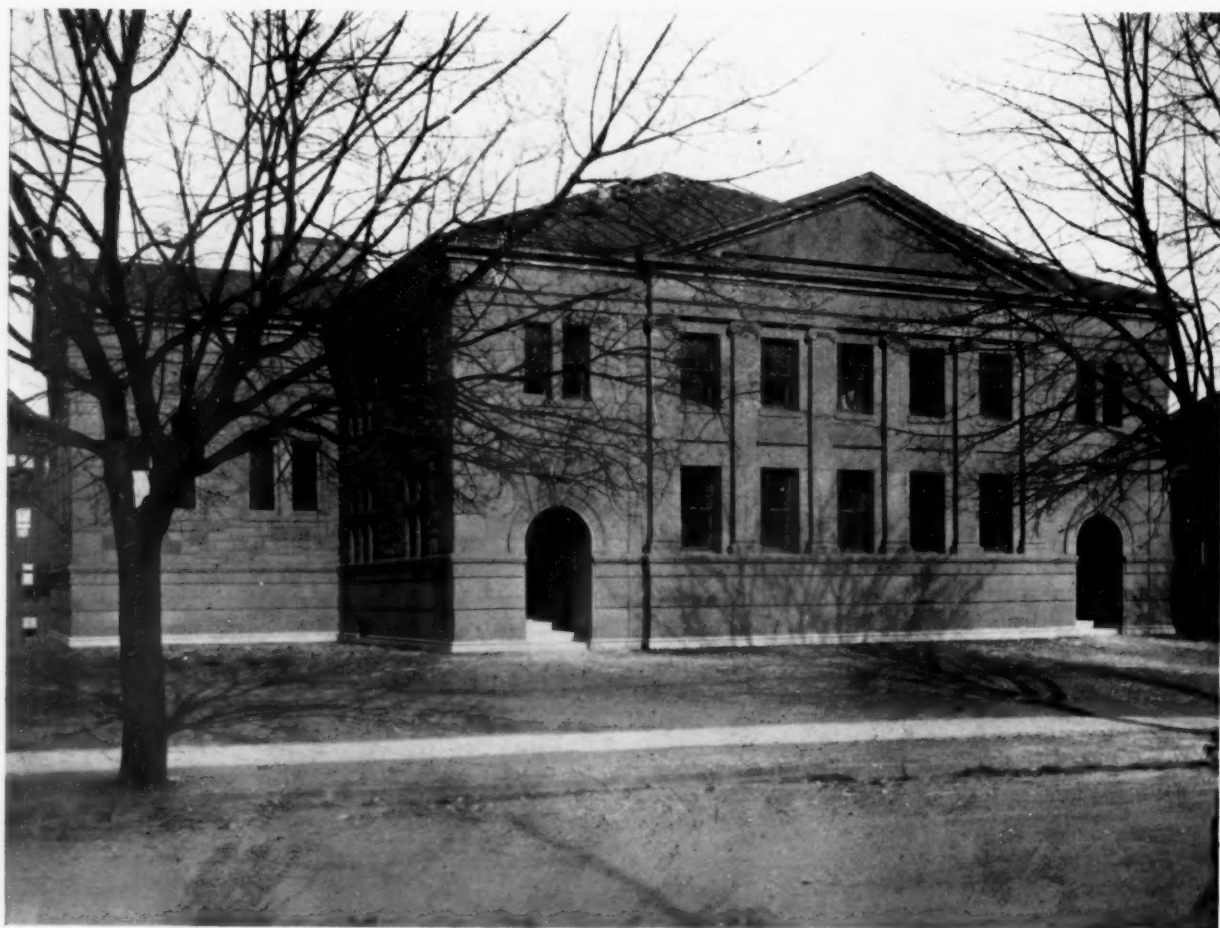
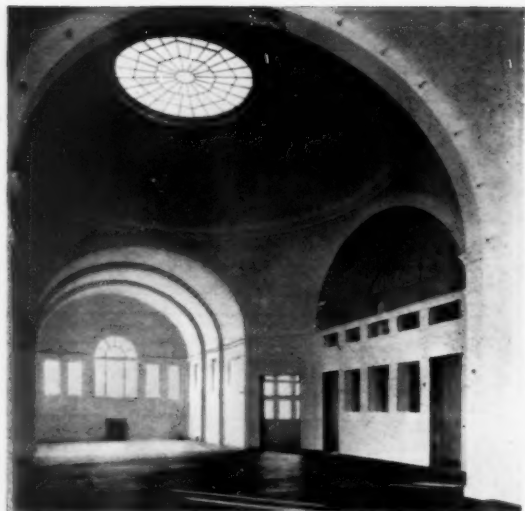


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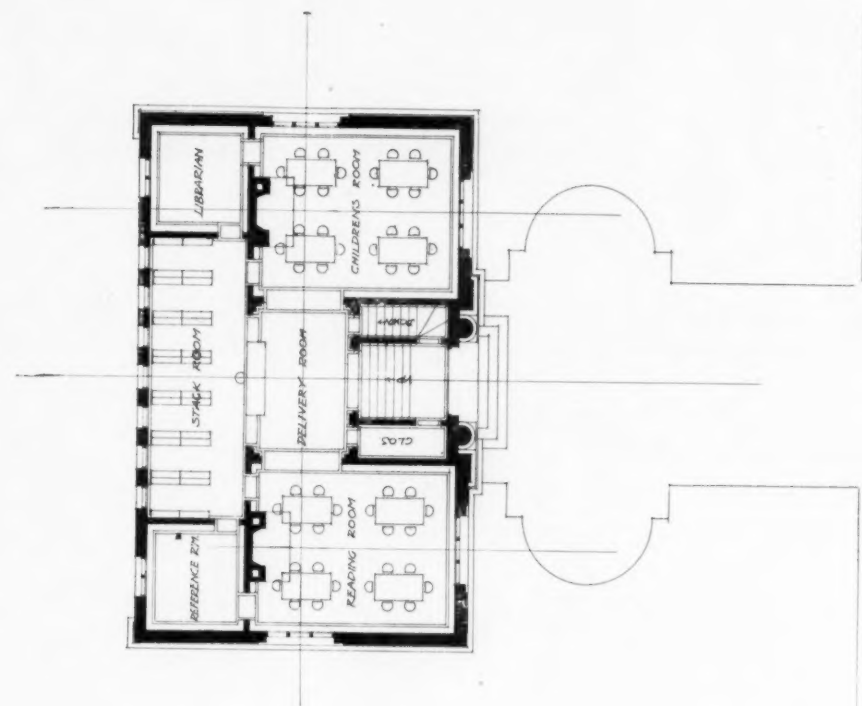
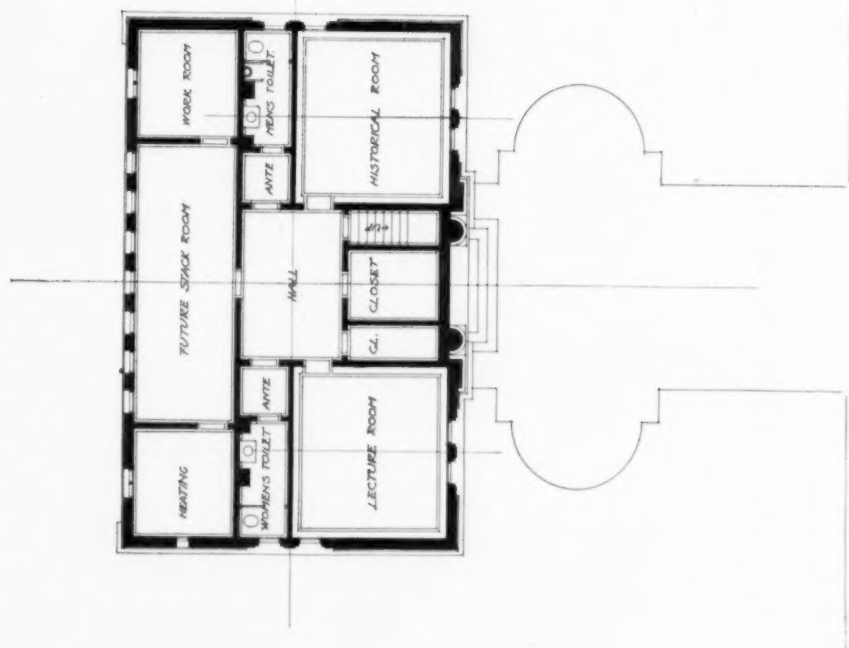
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Gate at Hunt's Point.

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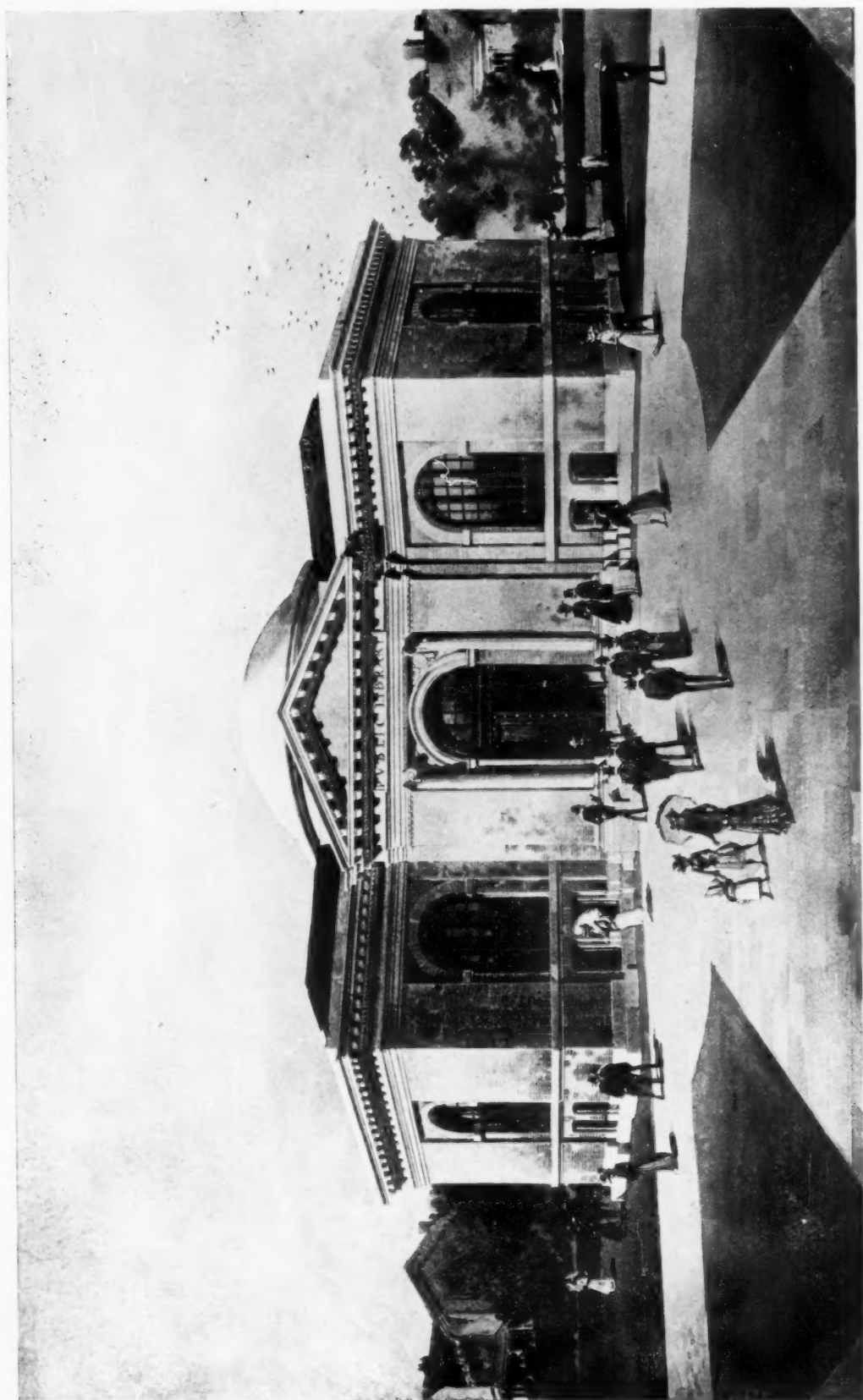


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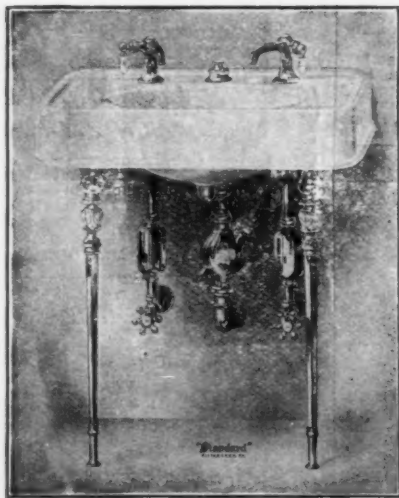
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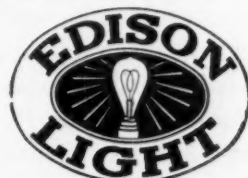
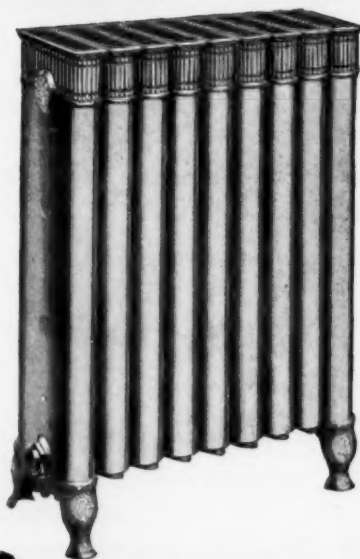
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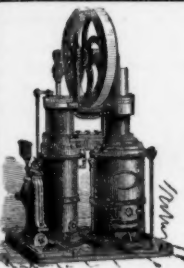
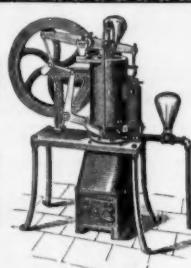
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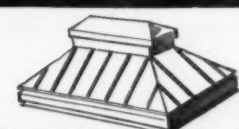
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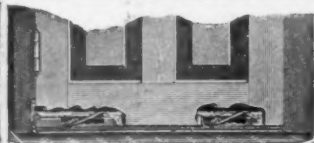
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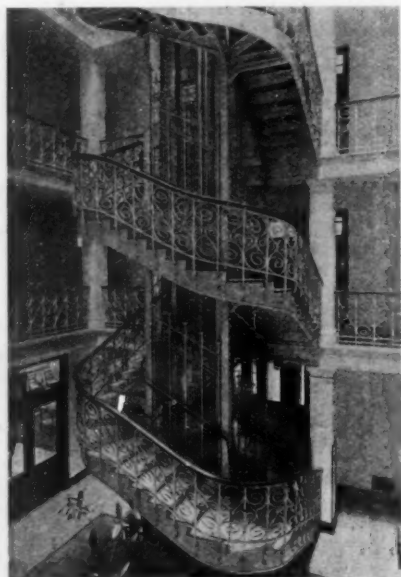


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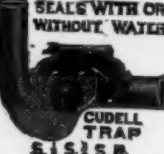
(Reported for the American Architect and Building News.)

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

ADVANCE RUMORS.

Aldentown, Pa.—Among the notable buildings to be erected this year are a store-building for Farr Bros. & Co. at 8th and Hamilton Sts.; a large apart-

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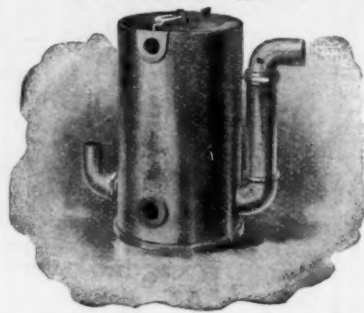
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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

ment-house for Mrs. Charles Zinderstein and a large addition to Dungan & Fry's building at 520 Hamilton St. Architects Jacoby, Welsh-impel & Piggitt have the preliminaries for the first and the last and Architect A. W. Leih, of South Bethlehem, has plans for the apartment.

Altadena, Cal.—J. Mansar, of Chicago, will build a bungalow, 40' x 100', at this place. Hudson & Munsell are working on the plans.

Appleton, Wis.—Waverly Lodge will erect a \$50,000 Masonic Temple.

Atlanta, Ga.—A permit has been issued for the erection of the new Mitchell St. passenger station for the Atlanta Terminal Co. The structure will cost \$350,000, exclusive of the train-shed proper, which will cost \$600,000. The main body of the structure will be built of brick. It will be four stories high and 180' x 200' in dimensions.

Benson, Minn.—The School Board is considering plans for a building to cost \$22,000.

Bessemer, Ala.—This city proposes to erect a \$50,000 high-school building.

Birmingham, Ala.—W. S. Brown has a permit to erect a three-story brick building at 2d Ave., between 22d and 23d Sts. Cost, \$20,000.

Boston, Mass.—It is reported that E. H. Harriman has asked some of the leading architects of the county for competitive drawings for a \$1,000,000 mansion for his 60,000 acre estate in New York State.

A lot on the corner of Dudley Ave. and Brandon St., West Roxbury, has been sold to Ellen M. Woodman, who buys for improvement.

Property on Ditson St., Dorchester, owned by James G. Grant and Joseph I. Stewart, has been conveyed to Francis H. Topham. The location is between Josephine and Charles Sts. The new owner will improve for investment.

Two lots of vacant land on Hobson St., Brighton, owned by W. Lendley Sanborn, have passed to the ownership of William Brown, who purchases for investment and will improve the same with two frame-houses.

The New England Historical Genealogical Society has purchased the brick stable property near Allston St. This is one of several parcels in this vicinity that the Society will purchase for the new building to be erected on the sites of the different buildings.

More property has been added to the holdings of the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind in the Back Bay, the latest purchase being the estate numbered 379 Boylston St., adjoining the property already owned by the purchaser. It is the intention of the trustees at some future day to improve the property with a handsome structure, they now owning four large parcels.

A report is current that a fine hotel will be erected on Summer St. not far from Devonshire. The exact location is not yet made public, neither is it definitely known just what kind of a building will be erected.

L. P. Soule & Son, 163 Devonshire St., have the contract to erect a mercantile and office building at 331 Boylston St. It is for the T. E. Proctor estate. Plans by W. G. Rantoul, 6 Beacon St., Boston.

Chicago, Ill.—Plans submitted by S. S. Beman

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

have been accepted for the Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, to be erected at the northeast corner of Harvard Ave. and 67th St. The building will front 100 feet and have a depth of 130 feet. It will be built of gray brick with stone trimmings, and will have a seating capacity of 1,000. Construction will be commenced as soon as the weather permits in the spring, and the cost is estimated at \$60,000.

Clinton, Mass.—The architect for the Holder Memorial building to be erected in the spring is Emil Grewery of Yonkers. Plans will be ready and bids called for within a short time. The building will cost upwards of \$60,000, and is given by Frank T. Holder, of Yonkers, N. Y., in memory of his parents.

Conshohocken, Pa.—A committee has been appointed to secure a site for the proposed \$100,000 high school.

Covington, Ky.—The Mother of God Society are stated to have planned to erect, near the church, a school to cost about \$60,000.

Darlington, Wis.—The bequest of the late M. Murphy, providing \$125,000 for the erection of a court-house, has been accepted.

Delaware, O.—Contract has been awarded D. S. Schureman, of Rockford, Ill., to erect a \$50,000 school here.

Detroit, Mich.—Eastern parties through their agent C. H. Lawrence, of Detroit, have bought the property corner of Woodward and Hendrie Aves., and will build a \$300,000 apartment-house thereon during the coming season.

The Board of Education have asked the city estimators for nearly \$500,000 with which to erect several new schools this year. Address Secretary Brown of the School Board.

Pollmar & Ropes have made plans for a business block, 60' x 139', for M. W. & J. F. Dinan, to be erected corner High and Russell Sts.

Duluth, Minn.—The County Poor Commissioners contemplate erecting a poor-house. Plans have been prepared by J. J. Wangenstein for a \$50,000 building.

Ellis Island, N. Y.—The appropriations for improvements at the Ellis Island Immigrant Station amount to \$1,036,000. Included is a request of \$300,000 for extension of the main building, \$250,000 for the construction of a hospital and \$200,000 for the erection of another hospital.

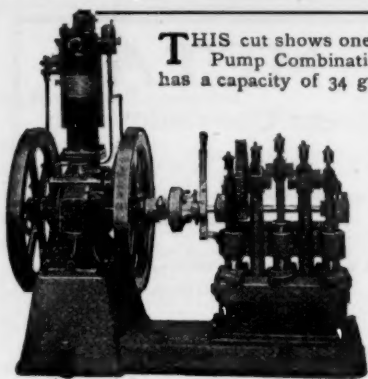
Escanaba, Mich.—A cement block factory is to be established here having an output of 400 blocks a day.

Evanston, Ill.—It is stated that \$65,000 has been pledged to erect a gymnasium at the Northwestern University.

Everett, Mass.—A frame stable to cost \$4,000 will be erected on Beacham St., by the New England Gas & Coke Co. It will be 150 feet long and two stories high.

Faribault, Minn.—A gasoline engine factory is projected.

Fayetteville, Ark.—The erection of a court-house to cost about \$60,000 is proposed. Chas. L. Thompson, of Little Rock, will draw plans. The bids will probably be received some time next summer.



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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

Fort Harrison, Mont.—A post exchange building will be erected here to cost about \$40,000. Bids will be taken at St. Paul.

Hartford, Conn.—The First Church of Christ, Scientist, is considering plans for a new edifice to be erected this year.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Steps are being taken toward the organization of a stock company with a \$50,000 capital to erect a club-house for Post 13, of the Travellers' Protective Association. Although the plans have not sufficiently matured to permit of a positive statement as to the kind of a structure that will be decided upon, it is known that a majority of the members who have expressed themselves on the subject favor a five-story building, the three lower floors to be divided into flats and the fourth and fifth floors to be used by the Post. So confident is the Board of Directors that the movement will prove a success that various sites for the structure within the business districts of the city are now being considered.

The United States Trust Co. of Terre Haute, expect to be in their new building about February 1. The capital of the company is \$500,000, and it has a surplus of \$100,000.

Iowa City, Ia.—A press report states that the Regents of the State University have arranged for the erection of a \$25,000 armory to be completed by September 1 and for the erection of a south wing and centre part of the proposed museum to be completed in 1903. Cost, \$150,000.

Lake City, Fla.—The Board of Trustees of the University of Florida will erect brick barracks for the students to take the place of Foster Hall, recently destroyed by fire. It is stated that plans and specifications will be secured immediately, and the work of construction begun at an early date.

Lake Hopatcong, N. J.—A large club-house, to cost \$80,000, will be built here by rich men from Newark, Jersey City, New York and Brooklyn. The building will be near the Hotel Breslin, and it is expected it will be finished in three months.

Lincoln, Neb.—The Western Newspaper Union will erect a three-story brick building, 50' x 140', at 14th near O St., to cost \$25,000.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The plans of Dennis, Farwell & Dennis have been adopted by the Board of Trustees of Occidental College for the new Hall of Letters to be erected at Highland Park. This building will have a frontage of 180 feet and a depth of 80 feet. It will be three stories with basement and built of red brick throughout.

Figures are being taken on a \$100,000 addition to the Good Samaritan Hospital.

Isaac W. Hellman has had plans drawn for a five-story brick business block to be erected on the West side of Main St., between 4th and 5th Sts. The building will cost \$55,000. Morgan & Walls are the architects.

Boston architects are planning three new Catholic churches for this city. One is for the Vernon district; one for W. Adams St. and one, presumably, for W. 8th St.

Arthur Letts, proprietor of the Broadway Department-store, proposes to build himself a two-story residence at 7th St. and Benton Boulevard. It will contain 14 rooms. The first-story will be faced with Santa Barbara sandstone.

O. T. Johnson is about to undertake an important building enterprise on Main St. He will erect a three-story brick block on the site of the old 10th St. hotel property, 120 feet frontage being devoted to the new project. John Parkinson is preparing plans for the structure, which will cost \$50,000.

Louisville, Ky.—The Fourth Presbyterian Church Society are considering the erection of a \$100,000 edifice.

Madison, Wis.—The design of F. M. Day & Bro., architects, of Philadelphia, has been accepted for the Carnegie Library building. Cost, \$65,000.

Marshalltown, Ia.—Articles of incorporation have been filed for the Tremont company, the owners of the site of the old Tremont Hotel that was destroyed by fire a year ago last March, so that in all probability a fine business block will be erected in the course of a short time. Cost, \$75,000.

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

May's Landing, N. J.—The Atlantic County Board of Freeholders has appointed a committee to consider the advisability of building a new court-house, to cost from \$80,000 to \$125,000, instead of building an addition to the old structure, as was originally intended.

Memphis, Tenn.—Negotiations have been practically completed whereby the Tennessee Trust Co. will assume possession of the three buildings on Madison St. east of the alley between Front and Main Sts. They will be taken down, and plans for a steel skyscraper of fourteen or fifteen stories are in progress.

Milford, Mass.—The Cladin, or Silver Hill farm, situated on Congress, Hopkinton and Hill Sts., comprises 235 acres of land, mansion house, farmer's house, large barns and other buildings, the whole forming a small village. It has recently been purchased by W. B. Ricker of Colorado, who contemplates the establishment of a health and pleasure resort.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Wolff & Evans have plans for remodeling the Prentiss block at Mason and E. Water Sts., for the Miller Brewing Co. Cost, \$28,000.

The University Club has taken out a building permit to erect a brick club-house on Jefferson St., at a cost of \$40,000. Howland Russell, architect, 106 Mason St.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Bolivar Hotel Co. contemplates erecting a \$600,000, twenty-four-story hotel building, containing 1,000 rooms, on the site occupied by the old city-hall. Only Minneapolis capital is said to be interested.

Tentative plans have been drawn by Reed & Stem for a new station for the Great Northern. Other roads are likely to abandon separate depots and use the new terminals.

A fireproof structure, eight stories high, to cost in the neighborhood of a million dollars is soon to occupy the site of the present Hotel Nicolet. The building is to be of stone, brick and steel construction, modern in every particular. It is planned to provide 350 guest-rooms, two cafes, a grill room, bar and billiard room.

Monterey, Neb.—A \$25,000 brick church will be erected by the St. Boniface Catholic Society. Work will be started as soon as the weather permits.

Mt. Carroll, Ill.—The Executors of the Caroline Marks estate are said to have a legacy of \$300,000 with which to erect and maintain an old ladies' home.

Newark, N. J.—Plans have been filed for an Eye and Ear Infirmary, 40' x 79', four stories, brick, at 75-81 Central Ave.; estimated cost, \$50,000.

New Haven, Conn.—The Knights of Columbus have purchased a site in this city for the erection of a building to serve as a national headquarters of the order. It is located at 954 956 Chapel St. The building will be six or eight stories, and will cost \$250,000.

Newport News, Va.—Thos. G. Leath will have plans prepared for a \$75,000 theatre which he intends erecting in the near future.

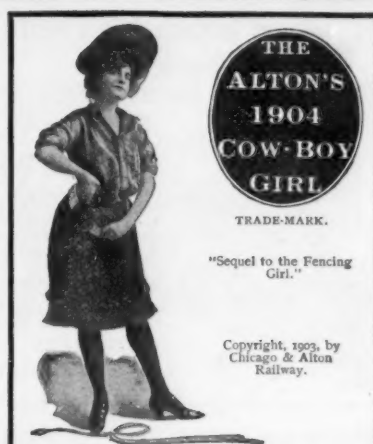
Newport, R. I.—A resolution has been passed by the City Council authorizing the issue of \$100,000 bonds to erect a high school.

New Ulm, Minn.—A. J. Vandeuzen, of Winona, has secured the contract to furnish the plans for a fine new parochial school to be erected here at an estimated cost of \$40,000.

New York, N. Y.—A new home for the Actors' Society of America is to be erected in the near future, the institution having outgrown its present accommodations at 114 W. 40th St. The building will cost \$100,000. The exact location of the new home has not been chosen, but will undoubtedly be in the theatre district between 30th and 45th Sts., near Broadway.

Oakland, Cal.—The Y. M. C. A. is contemplating the erection of a \$180,000 building.

Omaha, Neb.—Plans for Hayden Bro.'s new ten-story building on Douglas, near 16th St., have been practically completed and the store will be put up during 1904. It will be a thoroughly modern fire-



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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

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Palmer, Mass.—F. R. Richmond, of Springfield, Mass., has drawn plans for the new building to be erected for the Palmer Savings Bank. Bids will close about the middle of February.

Philadelphia, Pa.—A \$50,000 department-store building is to be erected for McCurdy Brothers at the corner of Front and York Sts. It will be four stories high, with exterior walls of brick and ornamental terra-cotta. The dimensions will be 60' x 110'. The building will be equipped with passenger and freight elevators and brick tower fire-escapes.

Portland, Me.—Watson, Miller & Co., dry goods, Portland, Me., are figuring for the erection of a \$75,000 business block. Penn Varney, 40 Central Sq., Lynn, Mass., is the architect.

Richmond, Va.—The senate committees on finance and education and public instruction met in joint session recently to consider the recommendation for the establishment of a new normal school for white girl students. It is estimated that to build and equip the new institution \$200,000 will be necessary. The question of a site was considered but not decided.

The School Board is contemplating the erection of a \$35,000 school in the East End.

San Jose, Cal.—Johnson & Temple, real estate dealers, have had plans prepared for a three-story brick store and flat building to be erected on S. 2d St. Cost, \$120,000.



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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

Seattle, Wash.—Plans have been submitted for erecting a four-story steel, brick and stone addition to the Colman Block, to cost about \$200,000. J. M. Colman, owner.

Sharon, Pa.—The School Board has chosen a site in S. Water St. on which to erect a \$40,000 school.

South Boston, Mass.—Clough & Wardner have prepared plans for a new school-building to be erected on 7th St., between O and N Sts., at a cost of \$130,000. The structure will be three stories, 69' x 91'. It will be of brick, with stone trimmings.

Spokane, Wash.—It is reported that the Evergreen State Fruit Co. will erect a \$60,000 cider factory.

Springfield, Mass.—Plans have been prepared for a large addition to the Hampden Homoeopathic Hospital. The present building can accommodate 25 patients. The new one will be built just east of the present one, which could then be used for an administration building. It is to be of brick, 50 feet front, 120 deep and would contain 70 private rooms. The cost totally equipped would be \$60,000. A start may be made soon to secure it.

St. Louis, Mo.—Plans for the new St. Louis Normal School, to be built at Theresa and Park Aves., will be submitted to the Board of Education at its February meeting. The building will be two stories in height. It will have eight recitation-rooms and will accommodate 250 students. Besides the recitation-rooms there will be chemical and physical laboratories, gymnasiums for the instruction of physical training teachers, a critique room with a stage, drawing-room and lunch-rooms. The school will cost \$150,000.

St. Paul, Minn.—The Knights of Pythias lodge, No. 2, will erect a new building on St. Peter St., near 6th. The building will be a three-story stone and brick structure, costing in the neighborhood of \$200,000. The first floor will be arranged for stores, and the upper stories will be fitted up for the lodge. There will be a large assembly hall, a library room, reading and reception rooms and parlors for ladies and gentlemen.

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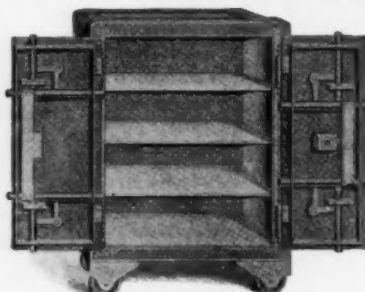
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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

Buechner & Orth have completed plans for an addition to the Phalen School building. The addition will be pressed brick and cut stone, two stories and basement, to contain eight rooms, finished in style to conform with the main superstructure. Cost, \$25,000.

Syracuse, N. Y.—G. A. Wright, with Walter J. Cooper as associate architect, has been selected to prepare plans and specifications for a large building to be erected at Nos. 519, 521 and 523 S. Clinton St. in the spring at a cost of between \$40,000 and \$50,000. It will be ready for occupancy in the early summer, and will be used exclusively by the John Single Paper Co.

Tidoute, Pa.—Mrs. Lillian Hunter will erect at this place a \$50,000 memorial school in memory of her husband, the late L. L. Hunter. It will be erected after plans by W. G. Eckles, of New Castle. The building will contain eight school-rooms, with basement playgrounds for the children during stormy and inclement weather, rooms for the principal and teachers and many other conveniences not usually found in public school buildings.

Topeka, Kan.—A proposition for the location of the Methodist University, for the founding of which Mrs. Eliza Chrisman left her fortune of \$200,000, upon a tract of ground adjoining Gage Park, will be determined upon within the next month. If the plans now in contemplation can be carried out the university will be built on a site overlooking this city and about one mile outside its present limits.

Toronto, Ont.—A press report states that the members of the National Club will erect on Bay St., a \$60,000 club-house.

Waterbury, Conn.—Architects have been commissioned to prepare plans for the new school-house to be erected on Elm St. It will be a brick structure three stories high, basement, with a gravel roof, metal cornices and skylights. It is hoped to begin construction about March 1st. The building will cost \$60,000.

PROPOSALS.

COURT-HOUSE.

[At Camden, N. J.]

Proposals will be received by the county building commissioners until February 1 for erecting (except heating apparatus, elevators, electric wiring and conduits) county court-house. IRVING BUCKLE, Chairman. 1465

BUILDING.

[At Buffalo, N. Y.]

Bids will be received by the State Com. in Lunacy, Albany, on February 3 for the construction of certain buildings at Buffalo State Hospital. 1465

WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM.

[At Fort Snelling, Minn.]

Office of Constructing Q. M., St. Paul, Minn. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until February 2, 1904, for the construction of a water and sewer system at Fort Snelling, Minn. Plans and specifications may be seen and blank proposals with full instructions had upon application here. R. M. SCHOFIELD, Constructing Q. M. 1465

PROPOSALS.

BUILDING.

[At Gibbon, Minn.]

Until February 1, 1904, bids will be received at office of undersigned for completion above basement of two-story brick building, Gibbon, Minn., according to plans and specifications at office of Omeyer & Thorl, architects, 508-510 Chamber of Commerce Building, The Builders' Exchange, St. Paul, and office of undersigned. W. FRIEDL & SONS, Gibbon, Minn. 1465

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., January 14, 1904. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on the 15th day of February, 1904, and then opened, for the hot-water heating apparatus for the U. S. Post-office building at Centerville, Iowa, in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Superintendent at Centerville, Iowa, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1466

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., January 14, 1904. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on the 26th day of February, 1904, and then opened, for the U. S. Post-office building, Atlantic City, New Jersey, in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at the discretion of the Supervising Architect, on application to this office, or the office of the Postmaster, Atlantic City, New Jersey. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1466

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., January 12, 1904. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on the 16th day of February, 1904, and then opened, for the construction of work-rooms under terrace at the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Custodian at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1466

STUDENTS' BUILDING.

[At Bloomington, Ind.]

The trustees of Indiana University will receive bids on February 15 for a students' building, which is expected to cost \$100,000. The plans call for the largest structure on the university campus, and work will begin March 1. 1467

GRADING.

[At Chickamauga Park, Ga.]

Bids are wanted February 15 for grading and constructing walks and roads here. Address CAPT. H. W. FRENCH, Q. M., Chattanooga, Tenn. 1467

YELLOW PINE TIMBER.

[At Nashville, Tenn.]

Bids are wanted February 15 for furnishing and delivering about 1,470,000 feet B. W. long-leaf yellow pine timber. LIEUT. COL. CLINTON B. SEARS, Corps Engrs. 1467

ROAD.

[At Union, N. J.]

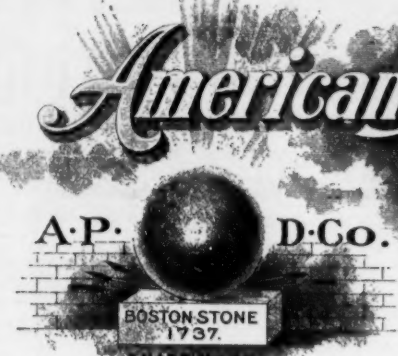
Proposals will be received until February 9 by the County Board of Chosen Freeholders for constructing 3 1/2 miles of gravel road in Union Township. JAMES E. OTIS, Director. 1465

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PROPOSALS.

SEWERS, IRON PIPE, ETC. [At New Orleans, La.]

Proposals will be received until February 2, 1904, for the construction of approximately 66 miles of sewers and appurtenances and the laying of 2.7 miles of water mains. Bids will also be received on one contract for furnishing f. o. b. cars New Orleans approximately 2,600 tons of cast-iron pipe, 113 tons of special castings and 36 gate valves, in sizes of pipe from 6 to 48 inches, and 24 hydrants. F. S. SHIELDS, Secretary. 1465

ROADWORK. [At Ottawa, O.]

O. C. Talbot, county surveyor, will receive proposals until January 28 for 7½ miles of stone road work. 1465

CEMENT. [At Marquette, Mich.]

U. S. Engineer Office, Duluth, Minn. Sealed proposals for furnishing 4,300 barrels Portland cement for concrete superstructure to breakwater at Marquette, Mich., will be received here until February 2, 1904. Information on application. CHAS. L. POTTER, Capt. Engrs. 1465

LIBRARY. [At Cedar Rapids, La.]

Proposals for the erection of the Carnegie Library will be received in January. F. F. DAWLEY, Vice-president Library Board. Cost about \$75,000. 1465

COURT-HOUSE. [At Syracuse, N. Y.]

Proposals will be received until February 2 by the Court-house Building Committee for erecting a court-house. ANSON N. PALMER, Chairman. 1465

LIBRARY. [At Bangor, Me.]

The President of Library Trustees will receive proposals until February 1 for erecting a library. ALBERT R. ROSS, architect, New York City. 1465

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., January 6, 1904. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on the 27th day of January, 1904, and then opened, for the installation of a hydraulic lift in the U. S. Custom-house and Post-office at Newport News, Va., in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Superintendent at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1465

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., January 7, 1904. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on the 10th day of February, 1904, and then opened, for furnishing and placing the lighting fixtures for the U. S. Mint (new) at Denver, Colorado, in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be obtained at this office at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1465

COURT-HOUSE. [At Valdosta, Ga.]

The county commissioners of roads and revenues will receive proposals until February 15 for erecting a 72 x 100-foot brick county court-house. R. T. MYDDLETON, Clerk. 1466

SEWERS. [At Washington, D. C.]

Sealed proposals will be received until February 20 for constructing sewers in the District of Columbia. HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND et al., Commissioners, D. C. 1466

BUILDING. [At Portsmouth, N. H.]

Sealed proposals will be received at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, until February 6, 1904, and then there publicly opened, for constructing a two-story brick and steel building at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H. Funds available, \$38,000. Plans and specifications will be furnished by the chief of bureau upon deposit of \$10 as security for their return. MORDECAI T. ENDICOTT, Chief of Bureau. 1466

STEEL AND IRON. [At Fort Monroe, Va.]

Engineer Office, U. S. Army, Room 2 Custom-house, Norfolk, Va. Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering steel and iron at Fort Monroe, Va., will be received here until February 8, 1904. Information furnished on application. E. EVELETH WINSLOW, capt. engrs. 1466

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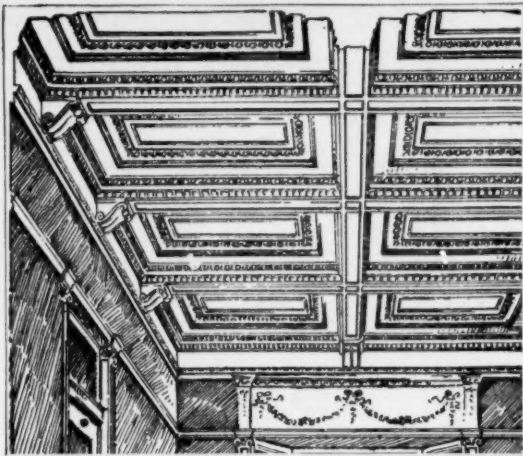
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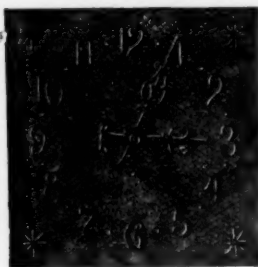


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ADOPTED BY THE SOCIETY, FEBRUARY 1.
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SECTION 1. No Member should enter into
partnership, in any form or degree, with any
builder, contractor, or manufacturer.

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 draw-
ings 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 altera-
tions of a building designed by another archi-
tect, 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, with-
out 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 criticise 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 de-
signs 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 draw-
ings 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 Archi-
tects' "schedule of charges" represents mini-
mum 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 archi-
tect 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 profes-
sional education and render all possible help
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