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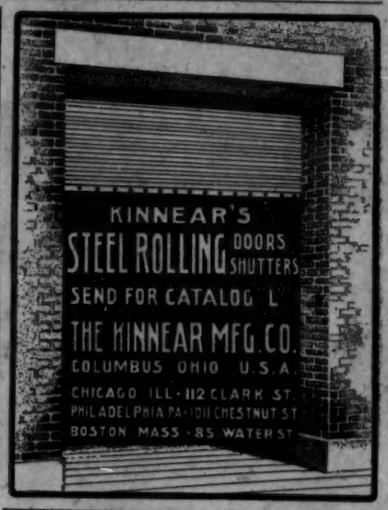

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THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

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IT may be well to "cast an anchor to windward" and advise our subscribers that, for a time at least, publishers in Boston are likely to have trouble in getting their periodicals out on time. Not only has a printers' strike just been declared in this city but the situation is affected by the equally serious matter of a threatened shortage in the paper market. The unusually severe winter has already caused the shutting-down of many paper-mills, and now the supply of wood-pulp is running short, and this, seeing that so much "coated" paper is used, is a serious matter even to publishers who use only high-grade stock. We have already been somewhat affected, our regular supplies being cut off, and have been materially delayed in our attempt to bring *Topical Architecture* out on time.

IT is rather a pity that the somewhat startling but very logical verdict brought in by the coroner's jury sitting on the Iroquois Theatre disaster should have been in a measure set at naught so far as concerns the holding of the Mayor of Chicago either in durance or under bonds. In all probability the reasoning of the judge who ordered the discharge of Mayor Harrison and the cancellation of his bond is sufficiently sound, although it is hard for the lay mind to comprehend why, if there was really such measure of personal responsibility on the mayor as to justify him in peremptorily closing theatres after the disaster, he can be held to have had no responsibility prior to the event, seeing that his attention had actually been called to existing violations of the city ordinances. We hope that the Grand Jury, who now must consider the entire question, will not neglect to consider the matter of the mayor's inactivity on all sides: it is too good a chance to ascertain whether laws and ordinances are to be enforced or to be disregarded with impunity by the ultimate executive authority. It seems to us quite likely that the mayor's prompt release may have been in part due to the perception of the fact that, if the mayor could be held, there would be no possibility that the city itself could escape being made a party in every damage suit which is inevitably to be brought against some one by those having interests in the victims. If it could be definitely determined that the highest executive authority personally and the municipal treasury as well could be held responsible in all cases for the non-enforcement of legally enacted laws and ordinances, several very desirable things would be accomplished, and, as the entire country would be affected by such a ruling, perhaps the great loss of life at Chicago would not be too great a price to pay. Such a ruling would inevitably bring it about that the supreme authority would fall into the hands only of men of firmness of character and honesty of purpose, and for another thing, it would cause a thorough overhauling of the statute books and the elimination of laws and ordinances that are not fairly enforceable, but which, being there, now and then are found of service in the winning of civil suits for damages which are obviously inequitable.

IT seems to us that, on the evidence, it was entirely proper to hold the Mayor, the Building Commissioner, the Chief of the Fire Department, the District Building Inspector, the acting-manager of the theatre, the stage-carpenter, the theatre fireman and the manipulator of the electric-light apparatus, the primary cause of the disaster. All these we feel were properly held on the evidence, but we do not at all understand how it happens that the architect of the building was not held at the same time, nor yet why the owners of the building escape — unless they are essentially held through the manager. We have no desire to encourage the public to believe that the already heavy burden of responsibility resting on architects should be increased, but in this case, as we understand the evidence, the loss of life was in part due to two facts: first, certain aisles shown on the plans on which the building permit was issued were actually closed up and so allowed the second violation, which consisted in a very large increase in the number of seats actually installed over those for which the permit was granted. As neither of these violations could possibly have escaped the attention of the architect, it is hard to see why he, too, was not included in the very sweeping indictment. In all the discussion that has been brought out by the disaster there is no point upon which a greater difference of opinion has been developed than upon the propriety of carrying the seats clear to the bounding wall of the auditorium or separating them from it by a passageway of communication of greater or less width. It would seem that, as the exit doors into the outer lobby are usually the full width of the aisles, there could be no advantage in an interior line of communication; but it is almost certain that, however the theatres may be planned, some exit will be nearer the main outlet than the others and so free itself first, and an interior line of communication would allow the escape to it from other aisles; in the same way it might happen that the majority of people using one aisle should be men and so escape quicker. The fact that theatres which have these interior ambulatories usually allow them to be filled by "standees" is, of course, an argument against their existence, but "standees" can be abolished by law. The modern craze for fixing "responsibility" upon some unfortunate individual for every form of disaster is so great that we wonder no attempt has been made to apprehend the very individual who allowed impurities to get into the carbon whose sparking or flashing was the first cause of the mishap.

WERE it not for the invention of printing and the consequent wide dissemination of printed records, the world of letters would be tempted to look upon the burning of the library of the University of Turin as a disaster comparable fairly with the burning of the Iroquois Theatre, for in the latter case, great as was the loss of life, the loss was in the main but that of average lives, the victims hardly being likely to make much impress on their own or on future time. In the case of the destruction of the early libraries by inconsiderate conquerors or by such disaster as caused the loss of the Alexandrine Library, who can guess truly how greatly the progress of mankind has been retarded? In spite of the fact that the great bulk of the loss at Turin consisted of printed books which have their duplicates in other collections, there were enough of original manuscripts and unedited documents destroyed to make the loss not only heavy but irreparable. The disaster draws attention to the desirability of several things: first, of course, to the obligation placed upon the custodians of original literary records to keep such documents in fireproof vaults, a thing which can be accomplished even in a non-fireproof building; and next to the duplication by photography of the most valuable of those unpublished and only partly examined documents, so that they may be distributed among several depositories. The disaster should also give food for thought to architects and librarians alike, for few articles are better arranged for a furious fire than the modern library stack with its open shelves and standards, and we fancy that the fireproof buildings that could stand so fierce a caloric assault are very few indeed. If architect and librarian are disposed to feel that there is no place less likely to be attacked by fire than a library book-stack, they would do well to call to mind the many unaccountable fires

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for which electricity and imperfect wiring are finally held responsible.

IT would be a strange thing if, sometime during its career, Tammany Hall should not do the wholly unexpected thing and for once set expectation and past habit at naught by giving to New York City a really good government — good that it is in comparison with its usual efforts in that line. If it is really the intention to attempt to secure the presidential nomination for the present Tammany mayor, no play could be more judicious than during the next ten months to really carry out the pledges that have been given to the people, and in some ways it seems as if this were the purpose of the leaders. Dr. Woodbury has been retained as head of the street-cleaning department and Mr. McAdoo promises to control the police as effectively as did General Greene. And now Tammany has treated the city to one more surprise, and has appointed as Superintendent of Buildings Mr. Isaac A. Hopper, a man of character, who has the capacity, as he has, we believe, the will, to administer his office faithfully in the interest of the building community at large and the general public. This selection is particularly gratifying as there is no department of the city government which is capable of turning into the Tammany treasury so large an income through graft and blackmail as the Building Department, and Mr. Hopper has been so long engaged in building affairs of importance that he must be thoroughly conversant with the situation and know when to be watchful, if his own good name is to remain unstained. The fact that Mr. Hopper has been "a leader" in Tammany need not necessarily count against him; there have been other honorable men associated with that body, and the fact that he did not seek the office counts in his favor, as also does the fact that for the sake of a five-thousand-dollar office he must sever his connection with his firm of building contractors, which at this moment has a large amount of contracts on hand, some with the city and some with the National Government.

THE English law of "ancient lights," fortunately for architects, does not obtain in this country, although ethically so much can be said in its favor. We wisely have set the right of a community to progress in accordance with the changing conditions of urban life above the rights of the owner of a "dominant" tenement or other structure, and it is held in this country as entirely proper that an owner of real-estate should develop it to his own selfish advantage without regard to the property rights of his neighbors, so long as he does not transgress the very simple law of nuisance. If an owner suddenly finds his buildings deserted by former tenants because surrounding high buildings have deprived them of light and air needed for their business, health or comfort, why, so much the worse for him. He should have played the card himself first. Taught by experience, however, it is now the custom of the syndicates who build high buildings to protect themselves and their tenants by bonding for a long term of years the lower buildings surrounding the intended site. But seemingly it is not always possible to provide for all contingencies, as was recently discovered by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, in New York, who had an eighteen-story building to which they proposed to join as an addition a structure having twenty-five stories, the combined plan being of such a shape that outside offices in the older building would become essentially inside offices, drawing light from a partly enclosed well or court. As soon as the tenants, who had been observing the building of the deep caisson foundation with much interest, found the stories above ground rapidly rising toward them and saw what was about to happen, they entered protest with their common landlord, with such effectiveness that the new building is being roofed-in at the height of the seventh story, and there it will probably halt until the leases of the offices about to be darkened shall have expired. If by chance the twenty-five story building were being erected by independent owners the protest would have been unavailing, and in all probability it was effective in this case not because of good-will or fair-play, or because the law in any way terrorized the builders, but simply because seven finished stories afforded a satisfactory income on the investment, or at least made the loss smaller than would the cancellation of the affected leases; and possibly, too, the owners may have felt that with a falling market there was at once a possibility of making economies in the construction account and a probability that there would not be tenants at hand to fill the remaining eighteen stories.

A SHORT time ago we spoke of the manner in which, under the charge of the architect, Mr. Cass Gilbert, the interior decoration of the new Minnesota State-house, at Saint Paul, was to be carried out by a commission of mural-painters and sculptors of unexceptionable ability, the general oversight of the work being placed in the charge of Mr. Elmer Garnsey, whose similar work of harmonizing detached treatments with one another at the Library of Congress and the Boston Public Library has proved so acceptable. Now Mr. Garnsey, although being, besides a capable decorator, a very sensible man, has been so unwise as to enter upon his task without first having provided himself with a Union "button" in his lappel or a Union "label" on his undershirt, or wherever else, and no sooner had he begun his task than the State Capitol Commission was served with notice that injunction had been sought by the house-painters of Minneapolis, restraining them from carrying out their contract with Mr. Garnsey, on the plea that bids had not been advertised for and that no preference had been shown for Minnesota citizens as required by law. The notion of the house-painters of Minnesota attempting, on any plea whatsoever, to take so important a piece of work out of the hands of such men as Garnsey, Blashfield, Simmons, etc., surely proves that the schoolmaster is badly needed in that State for one thing and that true civic pride is wholly unknown.

WE believe that this *contretemps* is the first matter in the light of a scandal that has affected this particular building, which has been carried along to its present state of completion with felicitous success, thanks to the harmony that has existed between the architect and an exceptionally capable and intelligent Board of Commissioners. Ordinarily speaking, the building of a State-house in this country has been attended with circumstances that attracted to it an undesirable notoriety, even the Massachusetts undertaking occasioning an amiable difference of opinion among architects publicly expressed, while the scandals that have surrounded the undertakings at Albany and Harrisburg are only more notorious than those which have attended the building of such structures in other States. Perhaps there is no escape from this disagreeable condition of things, but we hope that the new State-house at Frankfort, Ky., for which one million dollars has just been appropriated, may have a happier fate.

LITTLE by little the existence of Trinity Church, New York, has become a mere matter of guide-book interest, and even in the daily papers one seems to find more references to the churchyard, which some people do notice, than to the church fabric which can hardly be noticed at all nowadays, thanks, ironical thanks! to its flanking guard of monstrous office-buildings. Once, the spire of Trinity Church was a landmark seen from all parts of the harbor, the islands and the New Jersey shore, and those who saw it so were grateful for the beauty that a skilled hand had added to the landscape, and were tempted to enter reverently in and worship when the fitting moment came. But now it is almost forgotten as a physical fact and is hardly remembered by more than the regular Sunday attendants at its services. But the beautiful fabric still stands and is under careful guardianship, as is betokened by the letter recently addressed by Trinity Corporation to the Rapid Transit Commission, in which was expressed the belief that work on the subway in lower Broadway was likely to impair the stability of the church. The warning was unquestionably a prudent step to take, for the soil on which the church is built is said to be, in part, sand which may or may not be the occasion of slips according as it may be properly or improperly handled, and the corporation very probably had in mind the settlements that had occurred higher up the island, where, however, the conditions were very dissimilar. Perhaps, too, the authorities recalled the alarming reports about the threatened fall of the east end of St. Paul's, which caused so much alarmist discussion in the daily and even in the technical English press some three years ago, but of which no recent mention seems to have been made anywhere. If the settlement at St. Paul's was the instigating cause, it is worth while to remember that, although the fractures were believed to be caused by the effect of tunnelling for the underground railroads, the conditions are really very different, for, in the first place, the foundations of St. Paul's are laid on clay and in the next place the weight of the masonry affected is vastly greater in the English than in the American case. Still, any mischance to Trinity Church would be grievously resented and it is welcome news that its guardians are alive to their responsibilities.

ROMAN FRESCO ARCHITECTURE.[1]

Fig. 1.

HISTORIANS and the archæologists are generally baffled in their attempts to trace forms and manners of construction beyond remains in stone, or, at the farthest, brick or terra-cotta. Doubtless many debated points of architectural history could be cleared up if remains of wooden buildings were extant. Here, the scenes of rural life depicting simple and complex country architecture, together with representations of curious ancient shrines and temples, which are to be found in profusion upon Roman frescos

Fig. 2.

offer interesting suggestions. This is a field which has not received, perhaps, the careful study it deserves.

The question, how the common farm buildings of the Romans were constructed, is one more of archæological interest than of practical æsthetic value. Nevertheless, such buildings form the first

Fig. 3.

steps in a development that resulted in the sumptuous villas of the Empire.

The old Roman was a countryman at heart, and great was his contempt for the dwellers in towns. With Roman sense, he worked his farm not for pleasure, but for profit. Cincinnatus, so the story goes, was found with bare arms working in his fields by the messenger who was sent to inform him of his appointment as Dictator, to take the field against the Æqui. These early farms were not interesting architecturally, but were purely utilitarian. The dwelling of the master followed the usual Roman method, being built around one or more courts. In front were placed the owner's apartments, or that of his bailiff, or *villicus*. Then came the great kitchen, dining-room and common servants' hall. In the rear were the stables, barns and other farm buildings. This form of farmhouse was preserved after the luxurious villa had arisen by its side.

Of course, all vestiges of frame buildings have perished, but there are some remains of farmhouses scattered through various parts of the empire, and the little bits of country life depicted upon the walls

Fig. 4.

of some of the Pompeian houses give a clue to their appearance. It is impossible to tell in all cases exactly what the functions of these little buildings were; yet the frequent recurrence of several types gives us a general notion of what a Roman farm must have looked like.

[1] This paper was prepared as a thesis while the writer was a student at the School of Architecture, Columbia University, New York.

Figure 1 shows a fresco from the house of Marcus Lucretius at Pompeii. Here is seen what is possibly a small barn on the edge of a lake. It is curious to note the projecting roof, supported upon small brackets, which was used as a shelter for stock during rainstorms. The same thing is used to-day.

Figure 2 represents another little building, which is unmistakably a barn, from the manure-bin placed at the end and the large door on the side. It is covered by a simple gable roof with widely projecting eaves for shelter. Upon one end is placed a high circular tower with a cone-shaped roof having a wide overhang, and a little lantern, a miniature tower, surmounts the whole. The building is placed some distance from the main house or villa.

Fig. 5.

Towers form a conspicuous element in a great many of these pictures. They are of varied design, but are generally circular or square in plan. Figure 3 contains several. One is placed at the end of what is presumably a small barn. Its design is fantastic: on

Fig. 6.

one side a curious overhanging portion is seen, upon which rests a little ladder. The tower is crowned by a huge castellated top. In the same figure is another tower, square or rectangular in plan, with splayed sides. It stands near a stream, and may be a water-tower. A third one is thatched.

Figures 5 and 6 show castellated towers.

Figures 4, 7 and 8 show these towers developed, with some attempt

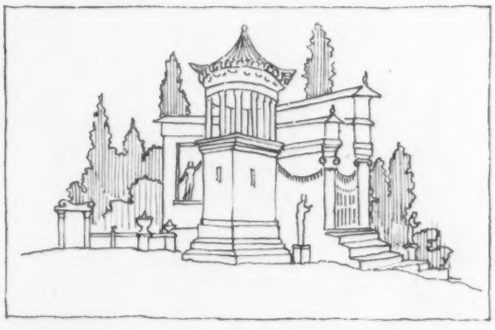

Fig. 7.

at architectural effect, and employed in compositions of a monumental character. What they were used for is a question. If not water-towers, they may have been used for defence. They seem to be frequently placed upon the tops of hills, as in Figure 9, which would seem to show that they may be watch-towers or signal-stations. They may be the early ancestors of the brick towers

Fig. 8.

found in Rome, and to which the mediæval campanile owes its origin.

Figure 10, from the Baths near the Stabian Gate at Pompeii shows square towers with simple gable roofs, grouped picturesquely with little buildings of simple design.

Figure 11, from the "House of the Colored Capitals," shows towers

Fig. 9.

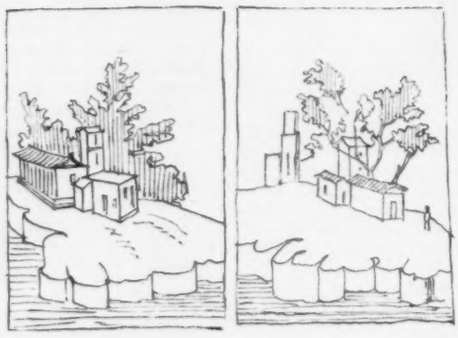

Fig. 10.

Fig. 12.

Fig. 15.

Fig. 17.

Fig. 11.

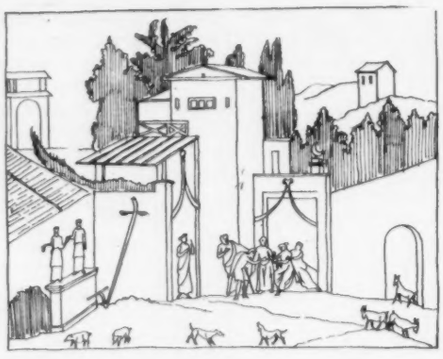

Fig. 14.

Fig. 13.

Fig. 16.

Fig. 20.

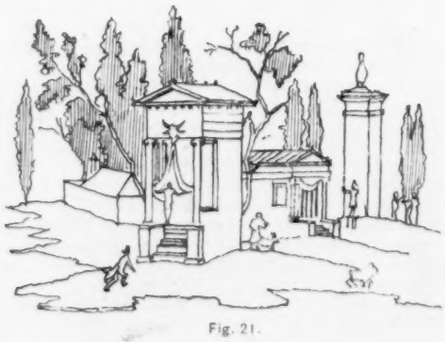

Fig. 21.

Fig. 18.

Fig. 22.

placed upon the angles of an enclosure, and one with a fantastic roof in the middle of one of its sides. It is unfortunate that this fresco is not better preserved. What little there is gives the corner of what seems to be a fine, large house of two stories. Objects which resemble sprouting-frames rest against the side of the house.

Fig. 23.

Another frequently recurring form is seen in Figures 12 and 13. These little buildings are built in two levels. The main portion of the structure is carried up about twice as high as the rest, and is covered with either a flat or a gabled roof.

A fresco in the "House of the Second Fountain," Figure 14, gives a view which is unmistakably that of a group of farm buildings. A wall, probably surrounding a court and pierced with portals, abuts upon a tower-like structure containing little windows near the top. A porch or balcony with a simple balustrade is also placed near the top, giving outside access to the rooms of the tower. The building is surmounted by a simple gable roof. An open shed, evidently for the shelter of wagons or of farm implements, is built alongside. A wagon-tongue leans against the shed, and pigs and goats are seen running about the court. Small decorative monuments are constantly recurring through these paintings, like the little monument to the Penates or household gods at the left of the picture. In the distance are seen simple little utilitarian buildings.

By far the largest number of fresco pictures are compositions of a purely decorative character representing temples, altars, shrines, commemorative columns and statues.

Fig. 24.

Figure 15 illustrates what is evidently a temple, with long wings thrown forward on either side. It is interesting to note here the use of parallel perspective.

Figure 9 is an elaborate and very decorative composition comprising a shrine, temples, a long colonnade and a tall ornamental column.

Figure 16 shows what is evidently a tomb composed of two engaged columns upon pedestals and surmounted by a curved pediment. Gravestones and sepulchral monuments are seen scattered about in Figure 17, which is taken from the Temple of Isis.

Figures 18, 20, 21, 22 and 37 show decorative temple compositions. Figures 23 and 24 show common types of purely decorative structures, composed of short free-standing sections of wall resting upon pedestals and surmounted by block entablatures. The wall is often replaced by columns, as in Figure 25, which is taken from a house back of the Pantheon at Pompeii.

Figure 26 contains a little monument surmounted by a cross, possibly a very early Christian shrine. Here are seen the little grotesque figures, fully as high as the surrounding architecture, which are characteristic of a great part of Pompeian frescos. A rural shrine is seen in Figure 27. It represents a little temple on the shores of a lake. The fore part of the building is pedimented and rests upon two columns. The frequently recurring cross-patterned balustrade is placed between the columns and the main portion of the building. In the rear is a rectangular structure approached by steps and surmounted by a pyramidal roof, having concave ridges and ornamented with panel work. We find here a characteristic form of fantastic roofing, almost Japanese in effect.

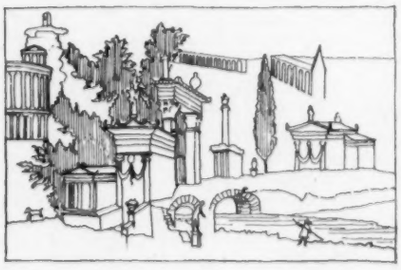

Fig. 25.

We have seen how in the beginning the Roman was a farmer, and his dwelling, or *villa rustica*, was a plain building built to meet his simple needs, and without claim to architectural merit. In the time of Metellus and Lucullus, the farms gave way to country seats and later, under the Empire, the villa reached a state of development

Fig. 26.

probably unparalleled for splendor and magnificence. The conditions impelling this movement were twofold: a growing luxuriousness in taste, brought about by contact with the East; and secondly, conditions of city life akin to our own, rush of business, increased population in Rome, and consequent crowding of the city by reason of

Fig. 27.

which many-storied apartments, or *insulæ*, so called, were erected. All combined to force the wealthy Romans to seek the quiet and seclusion of the country. The requirements of a villa site included a fine outlook. Ostia, Antium, Baiæ, the Bay of Naples, Puteoli,

Fig. 28.

Sorrentum, the Gulf of Tarentum were all favorite spots. The famous Villa of Hadrian was built at Tivoli. Pompeii was largely given over to the pleasure-seeking Romans. Pliny the Younger gives elaborate descriptions of his favorite villas, one in Tuscany and the

Fig. 29.

other at Laurentum on the coast of Latium. He says that in one triclinium one might hear the beating of the surf, and in another that, when a gale was blowing off the African coast, the breakers dashed against the walls and fell in spray at the foot of the building.

Fig. 30.

Here guests obtained a view of the sea in three different directions; in a fourth a view of the inner courts and entrance portico was to be had. He adds that even swimmers in the *piscina* could look upon the sea.

The nature of the grounds was carefully studied with a view to

the general effect. Sloping ground was terraced. The formal gardens received great care, and were laid out in paths and groves, containing sheltered nooks, with statues of nymphs and goddesses and couches of marble. The beech, yew and cypress trees were clipped

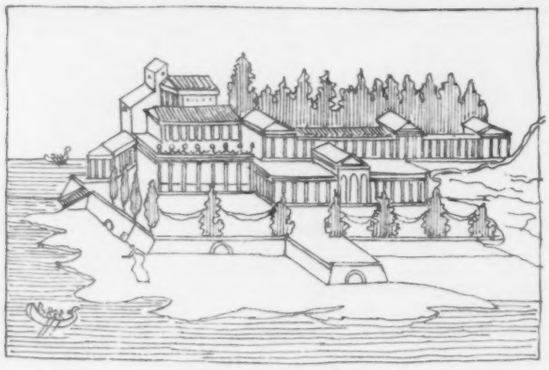

Fig. 31.

into fantastic forms, such as globes, pyramids, letters of the alphabet, names, ships and figures of animals. Figures 28 and 29 represent garden compositions with arbors, trees and fountains.

Colonnades were provided for promenading. Walks along the sea were valued, the sea itself being kept back by dykes or sea-walls. In the gardens of Hadrian's Villa are said to have been erected reproductions of the Prytaneum, the Stoa Pœcile, the Lyceum and the Academy at Athens. In memory of Antinoüs he erected an Egyptian temple containing hundreds of statues in the Egyptian manner.

Fig. 32.

The interiors were sumptuously fitted up, and bronzes, marbles, mosaics and statuary were used in profusion. The columns were twined with ivy and water was lavishly used for cooling purposes.

Remains of these villas are few, and the testimony of ancient writers gives but vague generalizations concerning their aspect and appointments. It is interesting and instructive, therefore, to find fresco representations of entire villa sites upon the walls of various

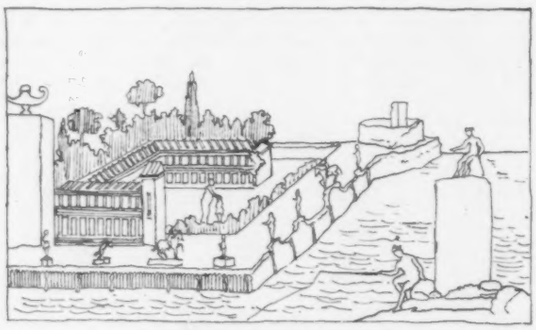

Fig. 33.

homes in Herculaneum and Pompeii. One of the simpler types is seen in Figure 30. It represents a villa in the Egyptian or Alexandrian manner. The principal building appears to be a two-storied structure, with a porch, and surmounted by a roof having widely projecting eaves. The ends of the ridge are ornamented with curious umbrella-shaped affairs whose function, if not that of mere ornament, is extremely doubtful. Little out-buildings, also with umbrella finials, are seen in the distance. The grounds around the main house are

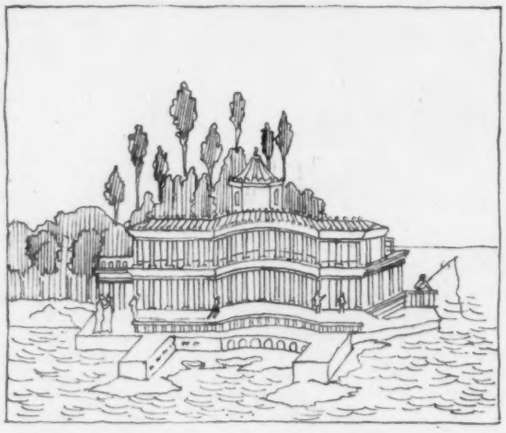

Fig. 34.

enclosed by a high wall. The picture is highly fantastic and decorative. Figure 31 on the other hand is more architectural, and possibly may be an exact representation of some real villa. The site is upon the seashore. The buildings are all constructed upon a high terrace with retaining-walls of arched masonry. Access is had by a flight of

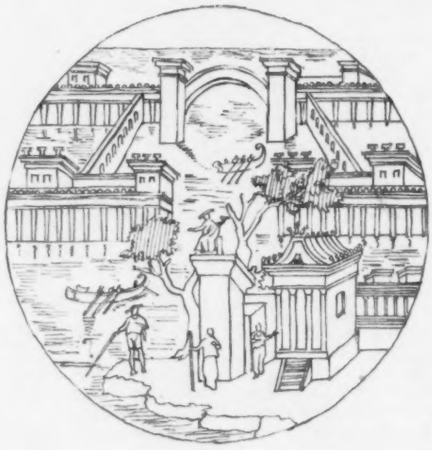

Fig. 35.

steps. This arrangement is the rule in these marine villas. Long porticoed buildings are seen ranged about a U-shaped court. One of the buildings is of the curious type mentioned in connection with farm buildings, i.e. the tall building with a lower addition abutting on it. This form occurs repeatedly in these pictures.

Figure 34 shows a two-storied building recessed in the centre,

Fig. 36.

forming a semi-circular terrace. An octagonal tower is placed picturesquely in the rear of the building. Piers jut out from the usual dyked embankment.

Figure 33 shows a two-storied structure upon a U-shaped plan

with the court facing the open sea. Statues are placed at intervals along the dyked sea-wall. Shrubbery and statuary are seen within the court. In all these fresco pictures natural and formal trees are made the most of to heighten the decorative effect of the composition.

Figure 32 shows an unordered collection of buildings. That it represents a villa is plainly evidenced by the numerous pleasure-seekers, the fishermen and a boating party. The same characteristic walled embankments are seen with their accompanying flights of steps.

Figure 35 shows a marine villa upon an elaborate scale. A huge arched opening with flanking towers and sea-walls gives access from

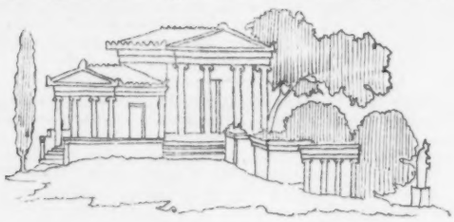

Fig. 37.

the sea into the harbor. A second opening, flanked by towers and long colonnaded buildings, gives access to an inner bay. A little shrine is seen in the foreground with a fantastic Japanese-like roof ornamented with cresting. All this reminds one of the Chicago Exhibition.

Figure 36 gives a view of an extensive villa scheme comprising a great colonnaded hall and tower upon the usual walled embankment. To the right of the picture is seen a massive arched dyke with apertures to prevent the harbor behind from being filled up with sand. Towers are placed on the sea-wall for defense of the harbor.

This paper has been confined to frescos at Pompeii and Herculaneum. The Baths of Titus and the House of Livia in Rome would add new material to the subject. The Boscoreale frescos now at the Metropolitan Museum in New York are interesting for their architectural representations, though these compositions are mere decorative groups, not carrying out any definite architectural scheme. A chance is there given to study the coloring which adds greatly to the charm of the pictures. LUCIAN E. SMITH.

BOOKS & PAPERS

SUPLEE'S Hand-book[1] is too good to be dismissed with a simple mention, and yet it contains so much excellent matter that to merely enumerate the headings would take up considerable space. In one sense it is a successor to Nystrom's Hand-book, the plates for which were destroyed in 1899, this book being prepared by Mr. Suplee to take its place. A great deal of new matter and some new arrangements have been added, so that it is in no sense a copy of the older publication. It is what its title indicates, a reference-book, and contains in very practical form a mass of information which must be at hand for the engineer. Although written from the mechanical engineer's standpoint, it includes a great deal of data pertaining to building and civil engineering, and goes very thoroughly, but with extreme conciseness, into the theories of mechanics, machine-design, pneumatics and hydraulics, steam-engineering, and a certain amount of electrical work. The portions relating to mathematics, algebra, trigonometry, etc., are exceptionally free from pedantic verbosity, and are on the whole the most concise statements upon the subject with which we are familiar. The value of the work is greatly enhanced by a very comprehensive index. It is one of the kind of books which we simply cannot get along without, and the amount of work involved in its preparation is only faintly appreciated by a study of its comprehensive departments.

LOVERS of literary curiosities will be pleased with the reproduction of Sir Henry Wotton's "*Elements of Architecture*,"[2] issued, in a small edition of 350 copies, by Longmans, Green & Co. Almost every one knows something of this little treatise, and many of the maxims relating to building which the wise and cultivated gentleman had gathered from reading and experience, and set down in a book, "for some diversion of his minde" from the "infirmitie" with which he was troubled, have been copied in countless subsequent works; but the book itself, in its original form, as it was presented to King James and Prince Charles, is rarely to be found, even in libraries. The present reprint is a charming reproduction of the book-making of the Stuart period, executed in the most careful manner, with hand-made linen paper, rubricated initial letters and delightful little tail-pieces.

We need hardly remind our readers that Sir Henry Wotton, besides being a man of taste and learning, was particularly well qualified to write of architecture through his residence abroad. He was, we believe, for nearly twenty years the ambassador of Queen Elizabeth and King James I at Venice, and the respect and affection with which he was regarded there probably had much to do with the fact that, in that period of furious religious wars, no person, notwithstanding the demands of the Pope for the expulsion of heretics, was ever molested in Venice on account of his religious opinions. Although the Renaissance had by this time been long established in Italy, the great revival of art, and particularly of architecture, in England, began at about the time of Wotton's birth, and it was with a mind penetrated with the exultation of England over its successful resistance to the Spaniards, and its desire to express its confidence and joy in enduring monuments, that he took up his residence in the centre of European art. It was one of his own sayings that "an ambassador is an honest man who is sent abroad to tell lies for his country," and he had always in mind, in his study of French and Italian art, the application at home of his observations, so that it is not surprising that they were received with a favor which, after three centuries of progress and refinement, is still well deserved.

Considering the fashion of the time, we can forgive him for his references to the "naturall imbecility" of pointed arches, which, as he says, "ought to be exiled from judicious eyes, and left to their first inventors, the Gothes or Lumbards, amongst other Reliques of that barbarous Age," for the sake of his judicious observations on other matters. Among these we will choose only one, which deserves to be kept in mind by all who build houses, for themselves or others. "Every mans proper Mansion House and Home," says Wotton, "being the Theater of his Hospitality, the Seate of Selfefruition, the Comfortablest part of his owne Life, the Noblest of his Sonnes Inheritance, a kind of private Princedome; Nay, to the Possessors thereof, an Epitomie of the whole World; may well deserve by these Attributes, according to the degree of the Master, to be decently and delightfully adorned."

AS one never finds Charles Scribner's Sons sending out a slovenly bit of bookmaking from their own establishment, and almost as rarely discovers that the books they import depart materially from their own standard, it is a matter of surprise to find this nightmarish book[3] sent to us by them, and, if ever nightmare could be produced, it would certainly be by these beds and bedsteads, which, because of the wretched manner in which the illustrations have been printed, have all the unkemptness of a soiled and "unmade" bed.

Just which French and German books dealing with the furniture of the last two centuries Mr. Strange has pillaged so ruthlessly, we can't quite make out, but there are several such works still well known, and which in their day had a considerable vogue, partly because of their intrinsic interest and usefulness, and partly because they exhibited samples of the new art of lithography. If care had been taken to procure good copies to reproduce, and if the photo-lithographic work had been done with reasonable skill, the resulting prints would have been vastly better, although no skill of the printer could have erased the patchwork air that is caused by the attempt to fit together on a page cuts which do not match and which cannot be made to group agreeably.

Mr. Strange's undertaking finds its excuse in the new matter he has added in the shape of half-tone prints of pieces of furniture that he has found in public and private collections and in certain of the French palaces. While the presence of these half-tone prints — badly printed as are the other cuts — add something to the usefulness of the book, they simply still further mar it as a piece of bookmaking.

As for the text, it is quite as slovenly as the illustrations.

ILLUSTRATIONS

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

STATUE OF GENERAL JOSEPH HOOKER, BOSTON, MASS. MR. DANIEL CHESTER FRENCH, SCULPTOR, NEW YORK, N. Y.

AN EXHIBIT BUILDING FOR THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION, ST. LOUIS, MO. MESSRS. MAGINNIS, WELCH & SULLIVAN, ARCHITECTS, BOSTON, MASS.

ACCEPTED DESIGN FOR SCHOOL BUILDING, WHITING, TEX. MR. GLENN ALLEN, ARCHITECT, WACO, TEX.

[1] "*The Mechanical Engineer's Reference-book.*" A Hand-book of Tables, Formulas and Methods for Engineers, Students and Draughtsmen. By Henry Harrison Suplee, B.Sc., M.E. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company. 1904.

[2] "*The Elements of Architecture,*" collected by Henry Wotton, Kt., from the best Authors and Examples. London M.D.CCCC.III. Reprinted by Longmans, Green & Co., 39 Paternoster Row, London; New York and Bombay. Price 10*s.* 6*d.* Net.

[3] "*An Historical Guide to French Interiors, Furniture, Decoration, Woodwork and Allied Arts*" during the last Half of the Seventeenth Century, the whole of the Eighteenth Century, and the earlier part of the Nineteenth. By Thomas Arthur Strange. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. New York. Price $5.00.

PROPOSED MODEL LODGING-HOUSE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, ENG. MR. J. C. MAXWELL, ARCHITECT.

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VIEW OF THE SAME FROM THE STATE-HOUSE.

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NOTES AND CLIPPINGS

PRESERVATION OF THE SEQUOIAS. — President Roosevelt has sent a message to Congress recommending that the Government take steps for the preservation of the Calaveras Big Tree grove, which he describes as "not only a California but a national inheritance." — *Exchange*.

PREHISTORIC REMAINS IN BAVARIA. — The remains of a prehistoric village have been found in the Rhön Mountains, near Sontheim, in Bavaria. The village contains twenty-nine funnel-shaped dwellings, which are believed to be 3,000 years old. They are from eight to ten metres in diameter, and stand at almost equal distances apart. Smooth bricks were also found, which were probably the remains of the circular wall which protected the dwellings from earth and water. A thick slab of sandstone, used, it is thought, for grinding, lay in front of a hearth, in which ashes and cinders were found. The thigh-bone of a mammal encrusted with lime was also unearthed. — *Berlin Correspondence London Standard*.

"FURNISHING MATERIALS" UNDER THE LIEN LAW. — Does the fact that stone was quarried and prepared ready for delivery by a material-man for use by a contractor engaged under a contract with the city in the construction of the New York anchorage of the East River Bridge entitle the material-man, where the stone was never actually delivered, to a lien under Sections 5 and 12 of the lien law giving such a right to a person "furnishing materials" to a contractor with the State or Municipal Government? Justice Scott of the Supreme Court thinks that under the circumstances it cannot be said that the stone was "furnished," and therefore gives a decision against allowing a lien. "It has been uniformly held in this State," said Justice Scott, "that a material-man can enforce a lien only for materials actually used, or, as the present statute says, 'expended' upon the structure. The general provision of the lien law that its provisions shall be liberally construed does not authorize the extension of its scope or the enforcement of a lien not provided for in the statute." — *N. Y. Times*.

A TRAVELLED DUST-HEAP. — The continued activity with which the searching of refuse heaps in quest of treasure is being prosecuted makes it interesting to remember that the sifters and sorters of London were once wealthy and organized. A case is on record of one woman who in eight years was able to build house property out of the profits of her grubbing and gleaning. It seems scarcely credible that Moscow is built upon London rubbish. Such, however, is the case. An enormous heap of refuse at the Battle-bridge end of what is now Caledonian Road, which was "the grand centre of dustmen, scavengers, horse and dog dealers, knackermen, brickmakers, and other low but necessary professionalists," had lain in that position since the great fire. After the destruction of Moscow upon the visit of Napoleon, the Russians, by some means, came to hear of this dust-heap. They bought it, bricks, bones, rubbish and all, and shipped it off to Moscow, and upon it founded the resurrected city which travellers know to-day. — *St. James's Gazette*.

A BIG POWER SCREW. — English engineering skill has again broken the record. Messrs. Somers of Halesowen have just formed from a single ingot of steel a screw which (being 11½ inches in diameter) has the tremendous length of 85 feet 7 inches. It has a 2-inch thread from end to end, and weighs 17½ tons. It is to be used for a 150-ton "sheer leg," which lifts heavier weights than cranes can manage. — *London Evening News*.

AN AUSTRALIAN MONUMENT TO TRADE UNIONISM. — The first monument to trades unionism was recently erected in Melbourne, Australia. It is called the "Eight Hour Monument," as it is in commemoration of the eight-hour system, which was begun in Australia forty-eight years ago. The monument is a tall marble pillar, surmounted by an oblong block holding a globe and torch. The word "Prosperity" is written on the globe and three large figure eights are engraved on the block. — *Exchange*.

GREAT BRIDGE OVER CANSO STRAIT. — Announcement has been made by the Strait of Canso Bridge Company that American engineers have been commissioned and are now preparing plans for the proposed bridge across the Strait of Canso. The engineers have pronounced the project feasible, notwithstanding that the cantilever span will have to be the longest in the world, owing to the great depth of water in the middle of the strait. This span will be 1,800 feet long, and will rest on two abutments in the shape of steel cylinders 40 feet in diameter, filled with concrete. The length of the bridge from shore to shore is to be 3,300 feet, and the under part of the main span will be 150 feet above the water. Thirty-five thousand tons of steel will be required in the construction, and the estimated cost is $5,000,000. — *N. Y. Tribune*.

WHISTLER AND ROSSETTI. — There was some discussion the other day as to whether Rossetti was greater as poet or as painter. Arguments on subjects of this nature are usually unprofitable; there is no balance yet invented that will weigh in opposite scales a sunset and a sonata, a poem and a picture. But one recalls an appropriate story of the late James McNeill Whistler which is peculiarly germane to this matter and worth relating. They say that Rossetti one day showed Whistler a sketch for a picture and asked how he liked it. "It has good points, Rossetti," said Whistler: "go ahead with it by all means." A few weeks later he asked how the work was advancing. "All right," said Rossetti cheerfully; "I've ordered a stunning frame for it." Some time afterwards Whistler dropped in at Rossetti's studio in Cheyne Walk and asked to see the new picture, which was brought out in the magnificent frame. "You've done nothing to it since I saw you, have you?" asked Whistler. "No-o," replied Rossetti, "but I've written a sonnet on the subject, if you would like to hear it." Of course the visitor agreed, and the poet-painter recited some lines of singular tenderness and beauty. He had scarcely finished when Whistler broke in with, "Rossetti, take out the picture and put the sonnet in the frame!" — *Manchester Guardian*.

UNDERGROUND LODGERS IN RUSSIA. — The heavy floods in St. Petersburg recently drove to the surface 250,000 people who prey upon the tolerance of householders by living in their cellars. The return to underground lodgings of the army of ill-nourished persons has added enormously to a death rate which was already much larger than that of any other Christian capital. It is part of an unwritten code that a lady or gentleman should not know where cellars, garrets, laundry-rooms, or servants' quarters are, and a genuine St. Petersburg householder never does know from one year's end to another.

Mrs. McCormick, the wife of the American ambassador, after she and Mr. McCormick had moved into the palace they now occupy in St. Petersburg, became conscious of singular smells. The fragrance of stale herrings, onions, soapy water, boiling cabbage, penetrated to her drawing-room. As a competent housekeeper she made inquiry. No one would tell her at first, but finally the butler admitted the odors came from those who lived in the cellars. Lived in the cellars! How could that be? To the horror of the servants, she insisted on going to the cellars, where she actually found sixty-eight permanent dwellers. She called in a policeman and had them all turned out.

Mrs. McCormick mentioned her singular discovery to the Countess de Montebello, the wife of the then French ambassador. "That is nothing," said the countess. "My sister and her children were coming to see me. My maid said: —

"'Madame, I would earnestly advise you not to have the children come.'

"'What do you mean? Why not?' I said.

"'I don't mean anything, only I think the children should not come. They might get ill.'

"I asked her what she meant by such nonsense and questioned her sharply. She was distressed, and only after a long time would she say, mysteriously: —

"'There are fifteen cases of diphtheria in the house.'

"I found that more than one hundred people lived in the cellars and that, as the maid had said, fifteen children had the diphtheria."

Some thousands actually live under the Winter Palace. Not only that, but recently a dairy with several cows was found in full operation in the imperial cellar. The cows had to go, but the people were not disturbed. That would have been out of keeping with Russian carelessness and noblesse oblige. — *From Collier's Weekly*.

OILED ROADS. — There are 950 miles of oiled roads in California. This State was the first to make use of crude petroleum oil in road improvement, it having thus far hardly passed beyond the experimental stage elsewhere. It has been, however, a marked success in the West. — *Exchange*.

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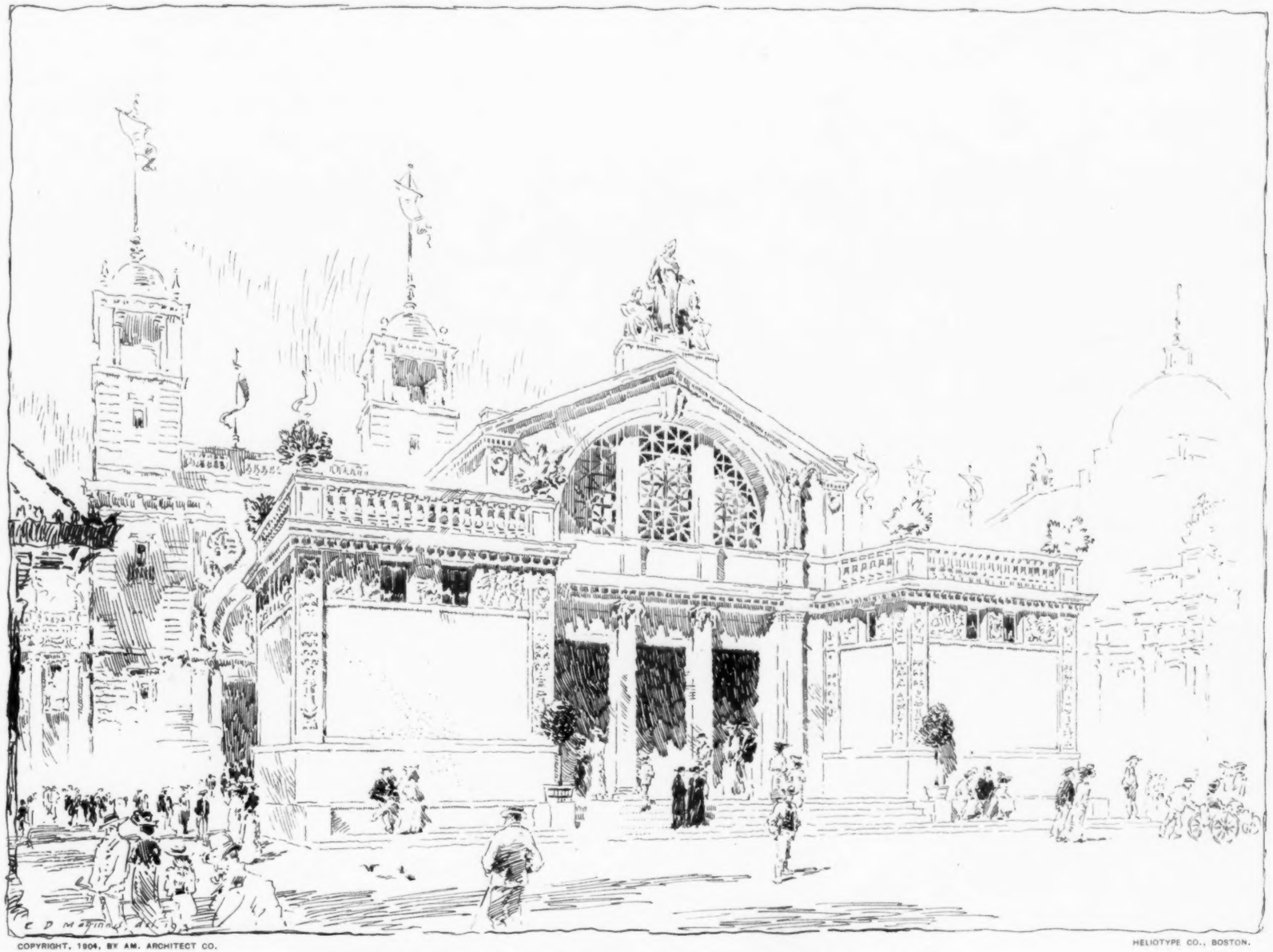

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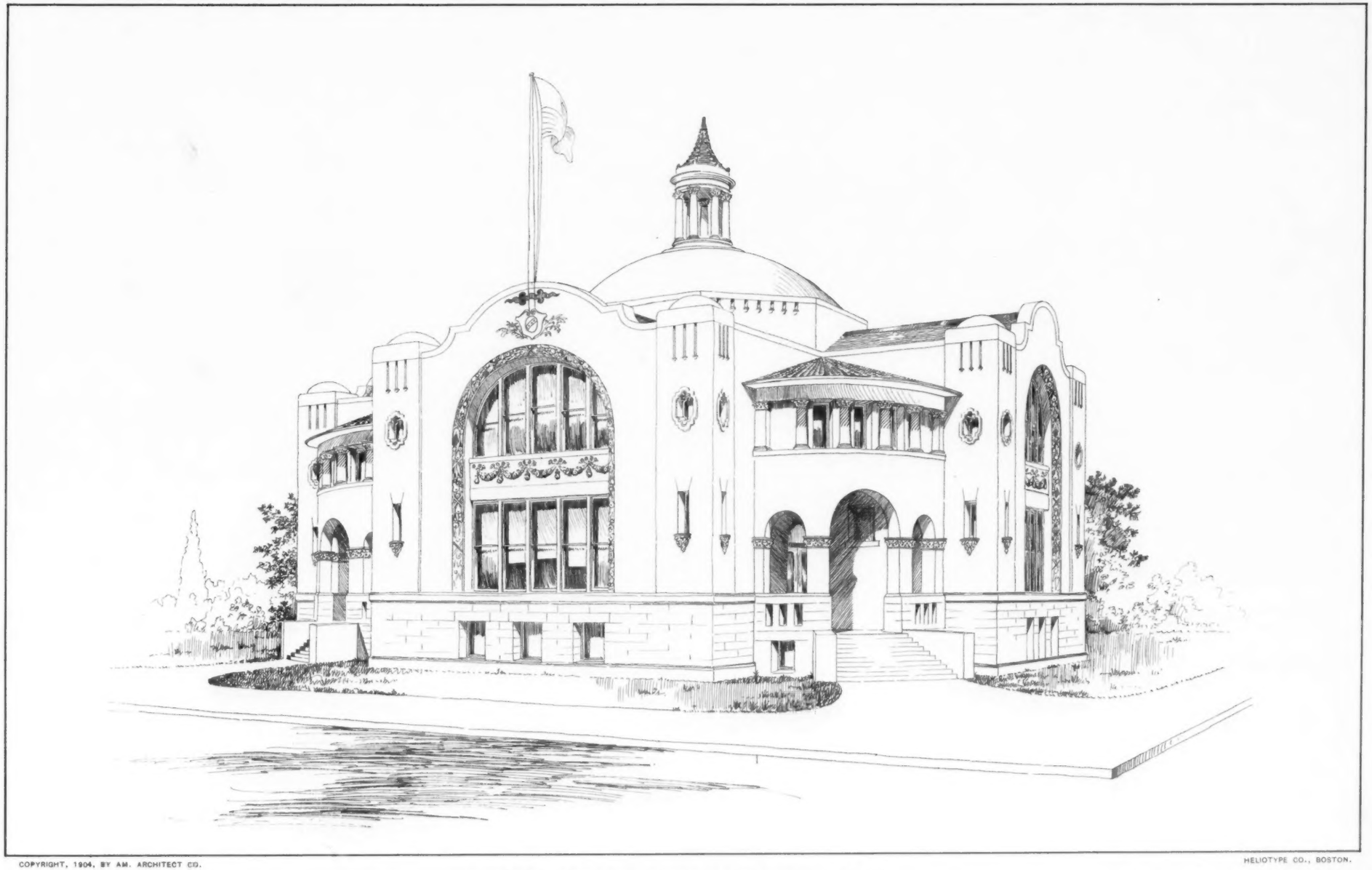

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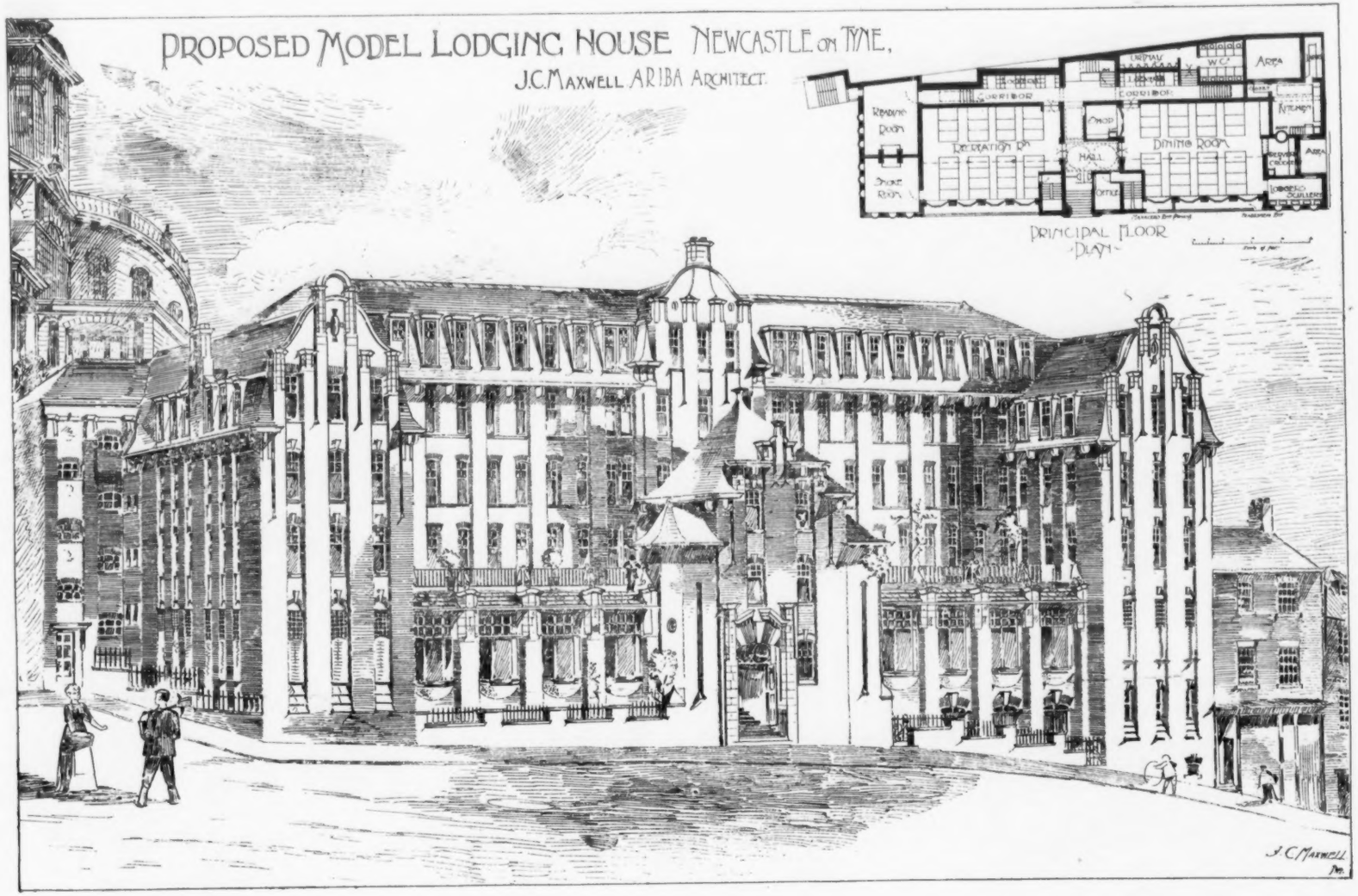

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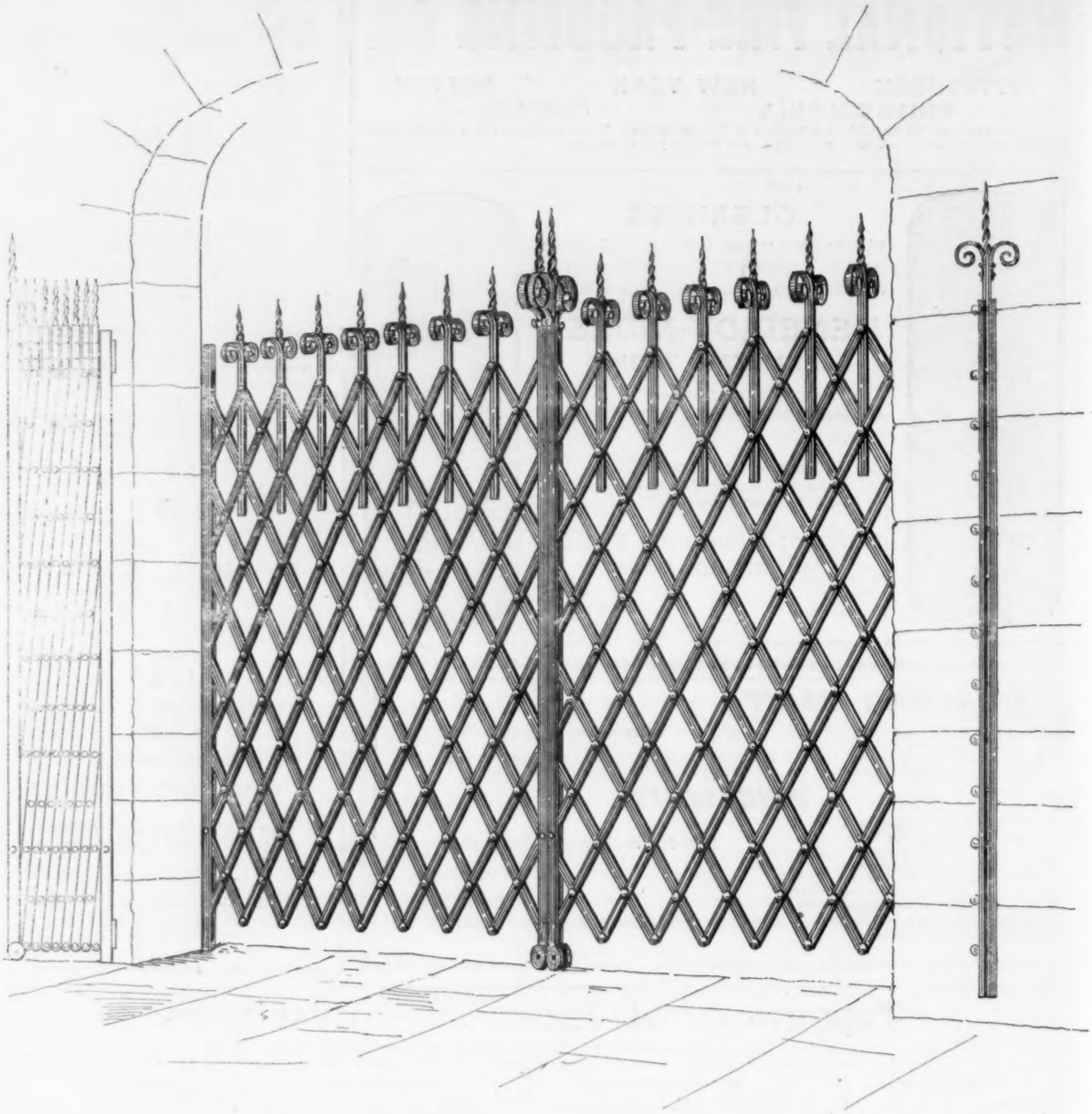

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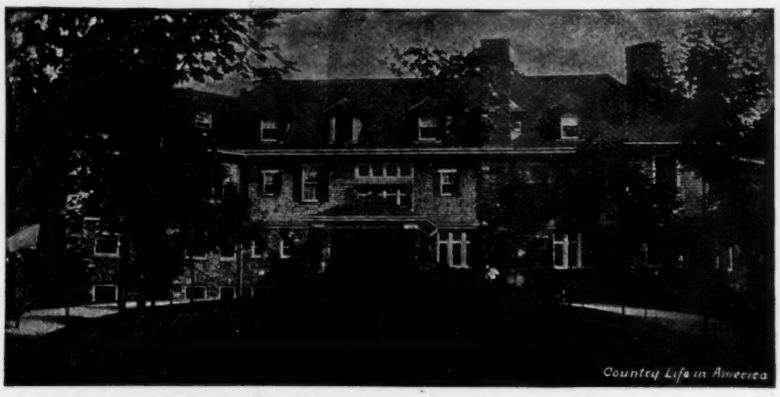

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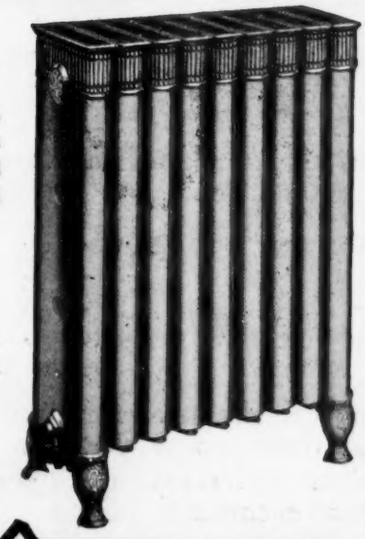

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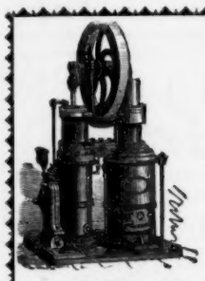

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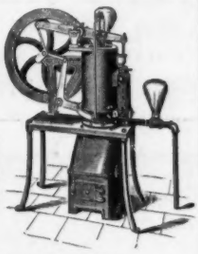

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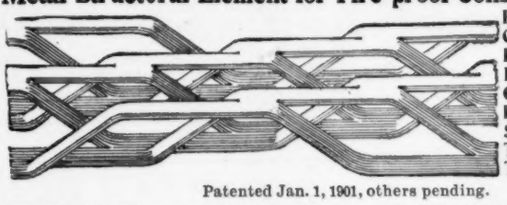

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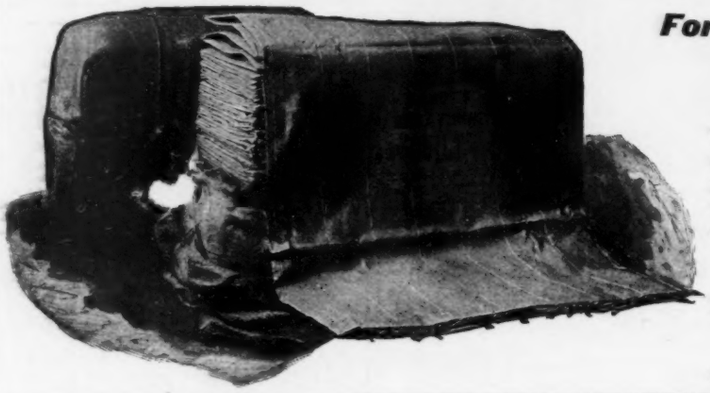

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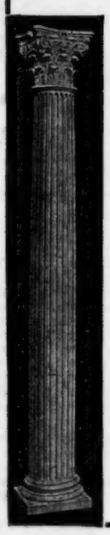

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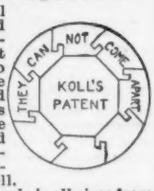

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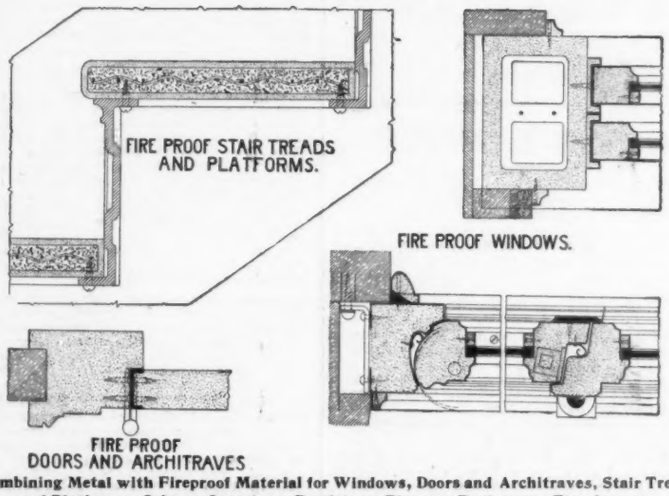

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ARCHITECTS' REMOVALS, Etc.

LOUIS C. SPIERING, architect, has opened an office for the practice of architecture, 1323 Chemical Building, St. Louis, Mo.

THE office of Robert Maynicke, architect, has been removed from No. 725-727 Broadway, New York City, to No. 298 Fifth Ave., s w corner of 31st St. 1467

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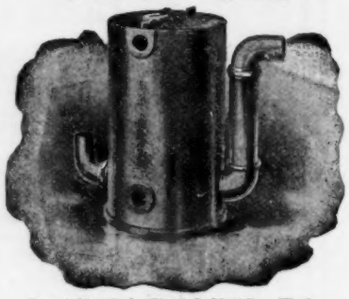

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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Reported for the American Architect and Building News.)

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

ADVANCE RUMORS.

Annapolis, Md. — The plans and specifications for the new academic building which is to be constructed at the Naval Academy are about complete, and the Navy Department is about to advertise for bids. The academic building will be constructed near the old midshipmen's quarters and on the same line with the new building now being constructed for the department of marine engineering and naval construction. The building will be three stories in height, of brick, with granite trimmings, with mansard roof. Each wing will be 160 feet wide by 460 feet long; library departments, 250 feet wide by 300 feet long. The entire building will be 650 feet wide by 700 feet long.

Appleton, Wis. — Ryan High School was totally destroyed by fire on January 26th entailing a loss of $50,000. The destruction of the school may lead to the adoption of the union school system, instead of the district system, as at present. Already it is said that a fund of $75,000 is in sight for the erection of a union high-school building to take the place of the one burned and the 3d Ward High School.

Athens, Ga. — At the office of the supervising architect of the treasury bids for the construction of the new federal building here under the appropriation of $100,000 made by the last Congress have been opened. The lowest bid is that of F. O. Brown & Son, of Augusta, $64,190.40. The award will probably be made within a week or ten days.

Atlanta, Ga. — By a vote of fifteen to three, the special conference composed of the representatives of seven southern Presbyterian synods decided to recommend the consolidation of the Columbia Theological University at Columbia, S. C., and Southwestern Presbyterian University, at Clarkesville, Tenn., in one great university in Atlanta. The conference appointed a committee to submit the plan of consolidation to the various synods, and there is no doubt that this plan will be adopted. $250,000 has been subscribed toward this project.

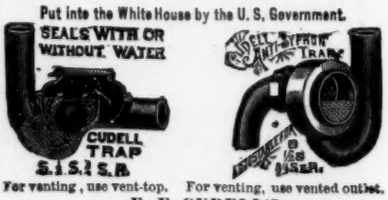
Berkeley, Cal. — John Galen Howard, supervising architect for the University of California, was formally asked at a meeting of the official board of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church to submit plans for a $50,000 stone structure to replace the present building at the corner of Allston Way and Fulton St.

Birmingham, Ala. — There are many new buildings now in contemplation here. Some of them are of the skyscraper variety, and it is believed that 1904 will be a year of great prosperity for carpenters, brick masons and others employed in construction work. Among the new structures will be the Masonic Temple, and probably the Y. M. C. A. building.

Bluffton, Ind — The Bliss Hotel Co. has been incorporated with a capital of $55,000 and will erect a hotel in this city.

Boston, Mass. — The report is current that the parcel on the corner of Newbury and Arlington Sts. which was purchased by the Boston Atheneum is in the market, and negotiations are under way for the purchase of the same, it being the intention of a syndicate interested, if suitable terms can be arranged, to improve the property with a hotel.

Put into the White House by the U. S. Government.



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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(*Advance Rumors Continued.*)

Bridgeport, Conn. — Ex-Mayor Thomas P. Taylor has commissioned Architects Meloy & Beckwith to prepare plans for a seven-story brick block, on the property on the north side of Cannon St., between Broad and Main Sts., recently acquired by him. The building will be absolutely fireproof. It will be of steel-frame construction, and will have a frontage of 86 feet and a depth of 90 feet. The first floor will be given over to stores. On the second floor will be a club-room which will be designed so as to have every convenience of modern club life.

Brighton, Mass. — A new grammar school-house for boys and girls will be erected at the corner of Athol and Brentwood Sts. The building will be a first-class fireproof structure, 100′ x 136′ and three stories, but with the high basement it will have the appearance of four stories on Brentwood St. In the basement will be cooking and manual training class-rooms and separate playrooms.

Cambridge, Mass. — It is reported that the plans for Emerson Hall, the proposed new building for Harvard's Department of Philosophy, are about completed. The architect is Guy Lowell, '92.

A donor, whose name for the present is withheld, has given $160,000 to go toward the erection of a new gymnasium for Harvard. Without doubt this is a first step toward the building for Harvard of the most costly and best equipped gymnasium in the world.

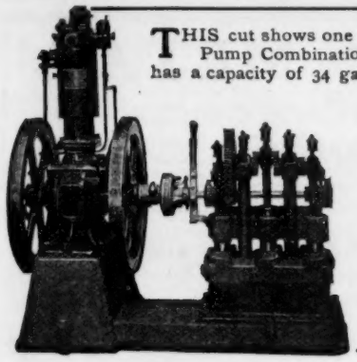
Chicago, Ill. — Andrew Sandegren has drawn plans for a three-story apartment-building, 75′ x 100′, which is to be built at Cornell Ave. and 53d St. Cost, $85,000.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold F. McCormick, who founded the Memorial Institute for Infectious Diseases two years ago, have under consideration the erection of a hospital for the treatment of contagious diseases in children.

A three-story apartment block will be erected by Hood & Tullgren, builders, after plans by S. M. Seator. Cost, $70,000.

The Alexander estate, owner of the Olympic Theatre in the Ashland Block annex, will rebuild the theatre at a cost of $175,000 to $200,000. Kohl & Castle are the lessees. The rebuilding will begin as soon as the new ordinance has been decided on definitely and signed by the mayor. James Gamble Rogers was the architect of the present theatre and has been consulted by Kohl & Castle in regard to the new one.

The Weber & Kransz Co. will erect this year 101 houses in their new subdivisions at N. Edgewater and High Ridge. So far 350 have been completed. These houses are designed in various styles of



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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

architecture, but they are of the same general character, two stories, of frame on brick base, and costing from $2,750 to $3,500 each, according to interior finish.

J. M. Carlson will build 18 frame dwellings at Rogers Park. They will cost $90,000.

W. E. Walker has let the contract for an addition to the hotel at 488-490 State St., owned by H. T. Howard. The annex will be five stories high, 40′ x 50′ in ground dimensions, and will cost $30,000.

Cincinnati, O.—The Young Women's Christian Association is to erect its new structure on 8th St., between Vine and Walnut. The new building will be 60′ x 140′, four stories high, and of stone and pressed brick. Cost, $75,000.

Samuel Hannaford & Sons, architects for Christian Boss, the owner, have taken out a permit to erect an eight-story stone, brick and steel store building, 47′ x 172′, on the northeast corner of 6th St. and Lodge Alley. It will cost $60,000.

Cleveland, O.—A coöperative company has been formed, comprising 700 East End families, to erect a business block, three stories high, near the corner of Willson and Euclid Aves. On the ground floor will be five large stores, offices, gymnasium and club-rooms on the second floor and ball room and assembly hall on the top floor. The five storerooms are to contain a grocery store, a dry goods store, a hardware store, a clothing store and a boot and shoe store. These are to be run on the coöperative plan, similar to a concern which has met with success in London, Eng. Work will start on the building by April 1st.

Colorado Springs, Col.—Mrs. Sarah A. Evans, of Montreal, Can., has bought property on Wood Ave., 100′ x 190′, for $6,000. Mrs. Evans is the wife of Alfred Evans, of Montreal, and the property will be improved by the erection of a $30,000 dwelling which they will occupy as their home.

Danville, Ill.—The Warren County Library Board is planning to erect a new building next spring. Mrs. Sarah C. Billings who some years ago willed the library real estate valued at $14,000 at that time, has since sold for $17,000, giving them ample means to provide a building that will be a credit to the town.

Detroit, Mich.—Louis Kamper is the architect for the proposed club-house for the Detroit Launch Club, to be built on the river front, on a site yet to be selected. The plans provide for a building, 40′ x 80′, the main part three stories high, of cement construction and tile roof, the style to be Italian Renaissance.

Fort Sam Houston, Tex.—It is thought the officials at Washington will approve the construction of a new hospital at this place. The plans for the contemplated hospital have already been completed and call for a building two stories in height and costing approximately $70,000. The equipment will be of the best.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—Mayor Berghoff has received a letter from Andrew Carnegie announcing a second gift of $15,000 for the new city library, to which he had already given $75,000.

Galveston, Tex.—Among the improvements contemplated by the city commissioners is the erection of a brick pumping-station at the waterworks to take the place of the old wooden shed which has

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

been in use for three years. A substantial brick building, one of modern construction, has been favorably considered by the commissioners.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Catholics of the diocese of Indianapolis will build a new cathedral here this year, the work to begin in April and the structure to cost about $200,000. A gift of $20,000 from Bishop Chatard has been announced. The building will be erected on the ground owned by the church at Meridian and 14th Sts., and will front on Meridian St.

The Indianapolis School Board at a recent meeting considered plans for the large new addition to the Shortridge High School, prepared several months ago by Vonegut & Bohn. The plans were adopted and the architects will at once prepare the building specifications.

Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.—The Ottilie Orphan Asylum Society of New York has bought of James S. Lawson for $23,250 an eleven and a quarter acre plot of ground on the northwestern portion of what was formerly the Aaron A. DeGrauw farm, a short distance west of Flushing Ave. and the Jamaica Normal School. The plot is to be used as a site for an orphanage home, the building to cost $60,000. In the rear is to be built a hospital and a laundry. The grounds will be handsomely graded and improved and the place made very attractive.

Leavenworth, Kan.—Robert Yoakum has been awarded the general contract for the construction of the new high-school building. It will cost $50,000.

Los Angeles, Cal.—John C. Austin has prepared plans for a fire-engine station to be built on Hope St., between 1st and Court Sts.

Architect F. M. Tyler has prepared plans for a one and one-half story 7-room frame residence to be built on the corner of Royal and 32d Sts. for Tyler & Co.

Architect C. F. Skilling has prepared plans for a two-story, 10-room residence for W. F. Cronemiller, to be built on the east side of Alvarado St., near 10th St. It will be in the Colonial style of architecture.

Theodore A. Eisen has prepared plans and taken bids for extensive additions to the Good Samaritan Hospital on W. 7th St. The proposed improvements will consist of a four-story brick addition, 45′ x 119′, which will be erected directly in the rear of the main building. There will also be erected two frame buildings adjoining the above. Every modern convenience including a complete system of steam heating and ventilating, will be installed. The entire exterior of the old structure is to be replastered, and the interior will be extensively remodelled.

Architect John P. Krempel has prepared plans for a three-story brick factory building, 108′ x 125′, to be erected on the corner of Main and Jefferson Sts. for the J. Niederer Co. It will be used for manufacturing store fittings and cabinet work. A boiler-house will be built in connection with the factory.

Plans are being drawn for the main building at the Southern California State Hospital, for which the last Legislature made an appropriation of $110,000. The plans will be submitted February 19.

Louisville, Ky.—Plans for the new twelve-story office-building to be erected in this city by Eastern capitalists have been drawn by Brinton B. Davis,

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

who is now negotiating for a site. The building proper will cost $700,000, while the ground will run the total cost up to at least $1,000,000.

The trustees have selected the following ten architects to prepare plans for the new library building: Clark & Loomis, D. X. Murphy & Bro., Henry Wolters, James B. Hutchings, H. P. McDonald, all of Louisville; Albert R. Ross, of New York; Pilcher & Xacehm, New York; McKim, Mead & White, Boston; Mauran, Russell & Gardener, St. Louis; F. M. Andrews, Dayton.

Lovell, Me.—The Woman's Library Club begins its fifth year with a membership of 65 and a fund of $916.40 to be used for the erection of a library building when enough more shall have been raised for the purpose.

Ludlow, Ky.—Besides the expenditure of over a million dollars in new freight cars, the Queen & Crescent Route is arranging to enlarge the car repair shops at this place, and build new shops at Chattanooga, Tenn., involving an expenditure of about $200,000.

Madison, Wis.—J. T. W. Jennings has prepared plans for a $100,000 chemical building at the University.

The new chemistry building for the State University will be located on the corner of Charter St. and University Ave. The building will be three stories constructed either of local sandstone or of a pressed brick to match the color of the local stone, which will be used for trimming. The architect is J. T. W. Jennings. A special feature will be the exhaust ventilation system, designed by Mr. Jennings and now in use in the present laboratories, which is a decided improvement over any system in use at any other of the universities.

Marseilles, Ill.—A project is on foot for the establishment of a public library here.

Medford, Mass.—President Capen of Tufts College outlines the particular needs of the institution to successfully carry on its work as follows: "A library building, to cost not less than $100,000, a lecture and recitation hall for the college of letters, to cost not less than $100,000; an additional building for the engineering department, to cost not less than $60,000; a new chemical building, to cost not less than $40,000; a central heating, lighting and power station, this to cost $90,000. Above all, it is declared that a woman's building, to serve at once for assembly, physical training and recitations, at a cost of at least $75,000, is needed."

Mt. Clemens, Mich.—A large new hotel and bathhouse is under consideration for construction near the Bath City, on the present site of Bingham's Lakeside Inn. It is expected that over $250,000 will be represented before the new buildings will be completed, the construction of which, it is believed, will commence in the coming season.

New York, N. Y.—Athletic women in society are about to see realized the scheme which has been talked of for more than a year. The York Athletic Club will be incorporated and the land has been bought for the site of a club-house. The money required, $250,000, has been subscribed, with the exception of a small amount, which the committee is confident will be forthcoming when required. An option has been obtained on the property Nos. 120 and 122 Madison Ave., and as soon as the bargain is closed operations will begin. The building will probably be five or six stories high. It will contain three square courts, a fully equipped gymnasium with running track, a complete Turkish bath establishment, with swimming-pool, reading-room, grille room and three or four bedrooms for the accommodation of out of town members.

A fund is being raised for the erection of a new home for the Hebrew Infant Asylum, at present at 161st St. and Eagle Ave. It is desired to raise $175,000.

Plans by Buchman & Fox have been filed at the Bureau of Buildings for the new Hebrew Technical School for Girls, to be built at an estimated cost of $275,000 at the southeast corner of 2d Ave. and 15th St. It is to be a seven-story fireproof building with a façade of brick and limestone.

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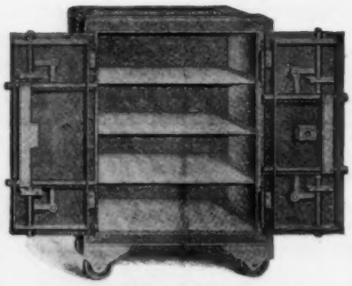

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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

It is reported that Miss Emily A. Watson, a member of the Board of Supervisors of the New York Orthopedic Hospital, has agreed to endow a new club-house for the institution with a fund of $250,000, to be known as the Country Branch and Industrial School.

Pasadena, Cal.—C. F. Driscoll has prepared plans for a two-story frame residence, to contain 6 rooms, to be built on S. Lake Ave., for William Mulberry.

Architect Joseph J. Blick is preparing plans of a two-story, 7-room residence, with stone foundation and all modern features. It will be built on Hollister Ave. for J. E. Wilson.

Competitive plans for the proposed new Congregational Church have been submitted by Architects Marsh & Russell and by the Valk Architectural Co., of Los Angeles. The estimated cost is $30,000.

Philadelphia, Pa.—J. P. Thompson has a contract from Baker & Dallett, architects, for the remodelling of the residence, 3819 Walnut St., for Herbert D. Allman. The cost will be $7,500.

It is reported that John D. Rockefeller and others purpose to raise $400,000 for the erection of a Y. M. C. A. building at League Island Navy Yard.

Edwin F. Durang has completed plans for an additional building to be erected on the grounds of St. Agnes's Hospital at Broad and Mifflin Sts. It will be a four-story stone structure, conforming in architectural appearance with the present buildings. The dimensions will be 50' x 125'. The plans have been submitted to the Board of Trustees of the institution, and as soon as they are approved estimates for the work of erection will be invited.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Belcher Water Bath Co. has completed arrangements to build at 4th St. and Lucas Ave. a bath establishment, to cost $300,000. It is said that it will be the handsomest plant of the kind in America. According to plans now in the hands of architects, the building will be five stories with basement, and in addition to a big natatorium, will include all manner of tub, shower, Turkish and Russian bath facilities and several hundred rooms for guests who may desire to spend a night.

Topeka, Kan.—A permit has been taken out at fire-department headquarters by the Board of Education to erect the new school-building on N. Quincy St. The cost of the building as shown by the permit is $50,000. The plans are to have it completed by May 1. It will be built of brick and stone.

Turners Falls, Mass.—The Turners Falls Co. has offered this town a tract of land back of High St. containing about five acres as a location for a school-house and public buildings. The company had previously made an offer of land on the bluff for a high school and library. The voters accepted the site for a high school, but objected to it for a library site. The company has now made a new offer in another place.

Union Springs, Ala.—Plans prepared by B. B. Smith, Moses Building, Montgomery, are stated to have been accepted for a $25,000 brick school.

Wadesboro, N. C.—A structure is to be erected by the First Presbyterian congregation, from plans by McMichael & Hunter, of Charlotte. The building will cost $10,000.

Waltham, Mass.—A meeting of the Committee on the new City-hall was held recently at which plans for a new building by Architect W. T. Towner, of Boston, were presented. The plans call for a three-story building, 80' x 160', with strictly fireproof construction, estimated to cost in the vicinity of $185,000.

Washington, D. C.—Two handsome buildings of Classic outline will probably be begun in the near future. These will be the Columbian University, and the Continental Hall, the latter to be erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution. The plans for the hall have been submitted by Architect Casey, of New York. Work will soon be begun on the new buildings for the Soldiers' Home. Active operations will also be begun on the Municipal Building, the Homœopathic Hospital, the building for the House of Representatives, the Connecticut Ave. Bridge, and a number of other more or less notable structures.

The contract for the construction of a new hospital on the site of the old Naval Observatory will be given to the General Supply and Construction Co., of New York City, whose bid was $141,900.

A tentative plan for a Hall of Records has been prepared by James Knox Taylor, supervising architect of the treasury, and sent to the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds for its consideration. The plan is merely in the form of a suggestion to Congress as to what can be secured for an expenditure of $2,000,000. It may be changed greatly before finally adopted. It is expected that Congress will take up the question of appropriating for the building during the present session.

It is now being admitted by those in charge of the Library of Congress that steps must soon be taken by Congress relative to its enlargement and improvement. Bernard R. Green, superintendent of the library buildings and grounds, in a report to the house committee on library has this to say on the general situation as it now exists: "Spacious as the building is and far reaching as originally seemed to be the provisions made for the future in its construction, every part of it is already in active use from cellar to attic, excepting only two or three attic rooms. It is even now evident that the original estimate that something like a century's growth had been provided for, based on the conditions and data of the day, must be discounted 70 or 80 per cent."

Waterloo, Ia.—The Waterloo Loan and Trust Co. has been formed and will begin business at once. The capital is $200,000. The company will erect a seven-story office-building in the spring.

Waynesboro, Pa.—The Lutheran Church here is being razed to make way for the new edifice, to cost $35,000.

West Medford, Mass.—The West Medford Congregationalist Society will erect a new edifice at the corner of Allston and High Sts. Brainerd, Leed & Russell, of Boston, have drawn the plans, which call for a seam-faced granite building, with tower that will be a fine example of perpendicular Gothic architecture. It is expected that the church will be ready for occupancy next winter.

Whatcom, Wash.—At the meeting of Freeport consistory, the report of the committee on a Masonic Temple was adopted and the recommendations concurred in. This action practically insures the erection of a Masonic Temple opposite the public library at a cost of not less than $40,000. It will be three stories in height with basement.

Winchester, Va.—Richard L. Gray, Clk. Corporation Court, writes that it is proposed to erect a public library, to cost from $75,000 to $100,000. Address Sec'y Bd., Handley Trus., Winchester.

Winnipeg, Can.—Plans for a new home for the Winnipeg Free Press have been prepared by H. C. Stone, architect, of Montreal. The fireproof structure will be situated at the southeast corner of Portage Ave. and Garry St., will be 42' x 150', and eight stories high, with a basement, the ceiling of which will be seven feet above the level of the sidewalks. It will be of the steel cage construction type with a easing of brick and stone. The building will be ready for occupation next November.

Woburn, Mass.—The Woburn School Committee and City Council are to hold a joint session to arrange for securing plans and specifications for the proposed $90,000 high-school building, which will be erected on Montvale Ave., on the Dow farm, so called, recently purchased by the city at an expense of $18,000.

Architect Arthur W. Cobb is at work on plans for the construction of 50 well appointed dwellings in what is known as Cummings Park. This property, which comprises several acres, extends from Garfield Ave. to Arlington St., south to Mt. Pleasant and Highland Sts., consisting of vacant land. These houses will be built in the suburban cottage style and contain all modern conveniences, well adapted to the requirements of residents of moderate means, and will cost from $2,500 to $4,000 each, including the land. It is proposed to have the first group completed by the first of July.

Worcester, Mass.—Architect George H. Clemence has drawn plans for a $20,000 residence and stable to be built upon Regent St. by Albert E. Smith, a manufacturer of Cherry Valley.

Worthington, Minn.—The Library Board has purchased of F. C. Stitser a lot at 4th St. and 12th Ave., to be used as a site for the new Carnegie Library.

Yankton, S. D.—Bids for the public building at this place will be placed on the market February 10. $250,000 was appropriated for this building at the last session of Congress.

York, Pa.—The erection of a local fraternity building is now a certainty. The matter was formally decided at a meeting of the various fraternal, beneficial and labor organizations. It is proposed to spend $150,000 to establish the building but the

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

exact site, cost and location has not been definitely decided.

APARTMENT-HOUSES.

Brooklyn, N. Y. — *Union St.*, nr. 8th Ave., four-st'y bk. apart., 39′ x 79′; $28,000; o., G. Esswein, 104 Wilson St.; a., S. Lord, 624 E. 179th St., N. Y.

HOUSES.

Brooklyn, N. Y. — *Fifth St.*, nr. 8th Ave., 12 three-st'y & base. bk. dwells., 20′ x 45′, steam; $240,000; o., Central National Realty Construction Co., 90th St. & Central Park West, N. Y.; a., Neville & Bagge, 217 W. 125th St., N. Y.

New York, N. Y. — *One Hundred and Fifty-sixth St.*, nr. Prospect Ave., 2 three-st'y fr. stores & dwells., 46′ 6″ x 67′ 8″; $10,000; o., Harry I. Smith, 1042 E. 156th St.; a., Gilbert M. Robinson, 1094 Dawson St.

Washington Ave., nr. 17th St., three-st'y bk. dwell., 24′ x 70′; $10,000; o., Geo. D. Plummer, 1720 Washington Ave.; a., Louis Falk, 2785 Third Ave.

STABLES.

New York, N. Y. — *Forty-ninth St.*, nr. 11th Ave., three-st'y bk. stable, 25′ x 97′ 5″, plastic slate roof; $6,000; o., Kuhn & Lawson, 503 W. 52d St.; a., Wm. Kuhn, 154 W. 98th St.

TENEMENT-HOUSES.

Brooklyn, N. Y. — *Watkins St.*, cor. Dumont Ave., four-st'y bk. stores & tenement, 25′ x 90′; $20,000; o., A. Dubroff, 441 Watkins St.; a., C. Infanger, 2590 Atlantic Ave.

Bedford Ave., nr. S. 8th St., five-st'y bk. store & tenement, 14′ 10″ x 62′ 8″, steam; $18,000; o., C. F. Mattage, 335 Greenwich St., N. Y.; a., H. Krietler, 120 Liberty St., N. Y.

New York, N. Y. — *E. Fifth St., Nos.* 536-542, 2 six-st'y bk. & st. tenements, 80′ x 83′ 2″; $60,000; o., Geo. T. Leaird, 115 W. 122d St.; a., S. E. Gage, 3 Union Sq.

One Hundred and First St., nr. Columbus Ave., 2 five-st'y bk. & st. tenements, 53′ 4″ x 88′ 11″; $104,-000; o., A. H. Lawrence, 56 E. 58th St.; a., Geo. F. Pelham, 503 Fifth Ave.

WAREHOUSES.

Brooklyn, N. Y. — *Warren St.*, nr. Smith St., four-st'y bk. storage building, 50′ x 99′, gravel roof; $75,-000; o., J. Michaels, on premises; a., A. Ullrich, 371 Fulton St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Brooklyn, N. Y. — *Thirteenth St.*, nr. Gowanus Canal, 2 bk. boiler & engine houses, 70′ x 129′ 6″ & 70′ x 159′ 2″, corrugated iron roof; $20,000; o., Brooklyn Asphalt Co., 3d St., nr. 3d Ave.; a., H. H. Granger, West New Brighton.

Evergreen Ave., cor. Forrest St., two-st'y bk. repair shop, 45′ x 154′ 8″, gravel roof; $20,000; S. Liebmanns Sons, Bremen & Forrest Sts.; a., T. Engelhardt, 905 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

BRIDGES. [At York, Neb.]
Proposals will be received **until February 16** for constructing county bridges for 1904. C. C. BOSLAW, county clerk. 1467

BAKERY. [At Angel Island, Cal.]
San Francisco, Cal. Sealed proposals will be received here **until February 11, 1904**, for construction of frame bake-house and furnishing portable oven at depot of recruits and casuals, Angel Island, Cal. Information furnished on application to WM. S. PATTEN, assistant quartermaster general, chief Q. M. 1467

ROAD. [At Bethlehem, Conn.]
Proposals will be received **until February 16** by the Board of Selectmen for constructing a section of gravel road. F. P. HAYES, chairman. 1467

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., January 26, 1904. Notice is hereby given that the time for opening the bids for the construction (except heating apparatus) of the U. S. Post-office and Court-house at Waterloo, Iowa, has been extended from February 11, 1904, to 3 o'clock P. M., February 29, 1904. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1467

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., February 2, 1904. Notice is hereby given that the time for opening bids for the construction of the U. S. Post-office at Atlantic City, New Jersey, has been extended from February 26, 1904, to 3 o'clock P. M. March 18, 1904. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1467

TUNNEL. [At Santa Barbara, Cal.]
Proposals will be received **until February 23** by the water commissioners for constructing a tunnel 19,560 feet long, size 5′ x 7′. J. B. LIPPINCOTT, engineer, 422 Byrne Building, Los Angeles, Cal. 1468

SEWERS. [In District of Columbia.]
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. 1468

BRIDGE. [At Boonville, Ind.]
Proposals will be received **until March 7** for constructing an iron bridge. R. D. O. MOORE, auditor. 1469

BUILDING. [At Bloomington, Ind.]
Proposals will be received **until February 15** by the trustees of Indiana University for erecting a student building to cost about $100,000. 1467

CHAPEL. [At Manchester, N. H.]
Bids will be received **until February 20** by the Com., H. A. Young, Chmn., for erecting a chapel in Pine Grove Cemetery. McFarland, Colby & McFarland, architects, Boston, Mass. 1468

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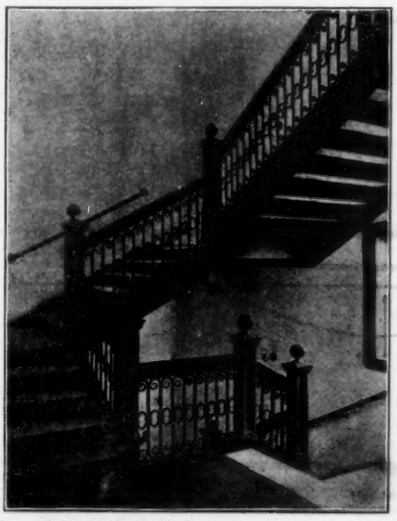

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PROPOSALS.

STEEL SUPERSTRUCTURE FOR BRIDGE. [At Everett, Mass.]
Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Metropolitan Park Commission. Notice to Contractors. Sealed proposals for building and erecting steel superstructure for bridge over the Boston & Maine Railroad, Saugus Branch, Revere Beach Parkway, Everett, will be received at the office of the Metropolitan Park Commission, 14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., **until February 8, 1904.** Pamphlets containing further information for bidders, form of proposals, contract and specifications, and general plan may be obtained at the office of the Engineering Department, 14 Beacon St. WILLIAM B. DE LAS CASAS, EDWIN B. HASKELL, EDWIN U. CURTIS, DAVID N. SKILLINGS, ELLERTON P. WHITNEY, Metropolitan Park Commission. WM. T. PIERCE, Engineer. 1467

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., January 19, 1904. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on the 24th day of February, 1904, and then opened, for the low pressure steam heating apparatus, complete in place, for the U. S. Post-office at Norfolk, Neb., in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Superintendent at Norfolk, Neb., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. 1467

PROPOSALS.

BANK BUILDING. [At Houston, Tex.]
Proposals will be received **in February** for erecting a $200,000 building for the First National Bank. Saguinet & Staats, architects. 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

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

YELLOW PINE TIMBER. [At Nashville, Tenn.]
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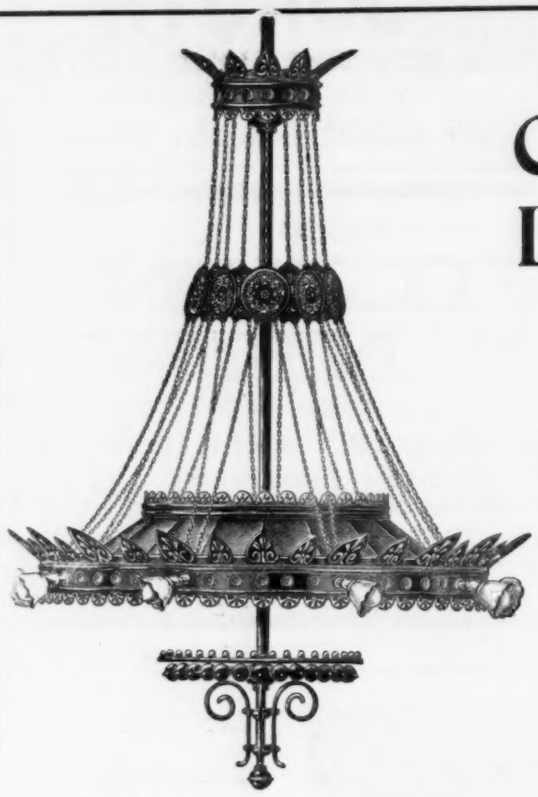

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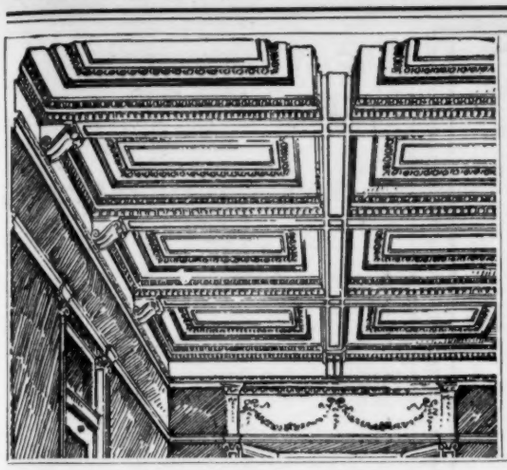

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The following . . .
. . . CODE OF ETHICS . . .
Prepared in Conformity with the Best Standards of Practice, and Recommended to its Members by the Boston Society of Architects, was . . . . . .

ADOPTED BY THE SOCIETY, FEBRUARY 1, . . 1895. . .

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION 9. It is unprofessional for a Member to 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 designs in competition for private work or for public work, unless for proper compensation, and unless a competent professional adviser is employed to draw up the "conditions" and assist in the award.

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOR the convenience of customers in New York and the metropolitan district,

and especially of architects and their clients, the Exhibit Rooms and Contract Department heretofore connected with the General Offices, Numbers 9, 11 and 13 Murray Street, have been transferred by the

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THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

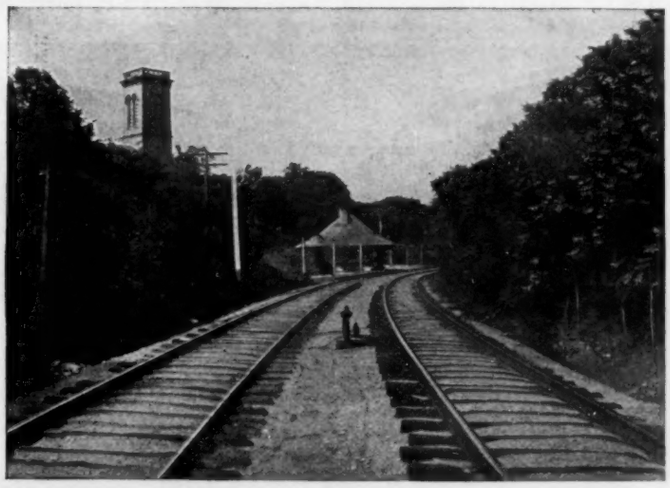
ADVERTISERS' TRADE SUPPLEMENT

No. 260 SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1904 VOLUME LXXXIII No. 1467

"A RAILROAD BEAUTIFUL."

[BY PERMISSION.]

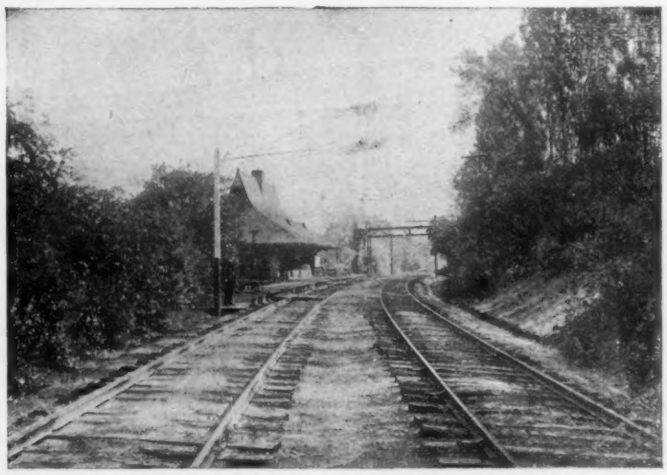
THAT "the railroad beautiful," where it traverses a great city and its suburbs, should be a goal, considered and worked for by sane business men who have invested in the "soulless corporation," would seem to be a dream of the faddist or the theorist's whimsical claim. Not that railroads are beyond the need of beautifying, nor that their black and cindery course is hopelessly ugly; but that railroads, with their strictly utilitarian purpose and common ugliness seem naturally the antitheses of æsthetic endeavor. And yet the effort to improve æsthetically the appearance of the railroad's right-of-way, and to beautify stations and their surroundings, has made almost as rapid a progress with us in recent years as have the forward striding efforts in city and town improvement. Instead of a faddist's dream or the whimsical claim of the theorist, the purpose to beautify the railroad is a matter of common observation and knowledge, the principal systems of the country now having their landscape architect as certainly as their roadmaster.



Longwood Station: Boston & Albany R. R.

A pioneer in the work was the Boston & Albany road, and the story of the beginning is of not a little interest. The Pennsylvania and Old Colony systems, indeed, began the task of beautifying their station surroundings at about the same time, but the Old Colony has not carried the matter very far, and the Pennsylvania has adopted a more conventional and less excellent plan, while of all the roads in the country the Boston & Albany, by the degree to which it has developed the project on the so-called Newton Circuit, a short stretch of road that makes a round of Boston's pretty western suburbs, touching at twenty-one stations before the terminal is reached again, offers the most complete and perfect object-lesson available of what "the railroad beautiful" may be. The opportunity was an unusually good one, for the stations are close together, often with barely a mile between them, the country is rolling, fertile and picturesque, and the towns have long been remarkable for their beauty and orderliness.

About twenty years ago E. A. Richardson was baggage-master in the little station at Newtonville. He had not had a gardener's training, but he loved order and he loved flowers, and though his station is said to have been no worse than the others on the line he set himself the task of making it better. His first encouragement came from an assistant-engineer of the road, who furnished him with loam and sod, and then it attracted the attention of the Newtonville people generally, for the contrast, even though mainly of aspiration, was striking at that time of uniformly ugly station yards. Some of these public-spirited townsmen brought the work to the notice of Prof. Charles S. Sargent, who, as a director of the road and also of the Arnold Arboretum, had a strong natural interest in a project for railroad gardening. He saw at once the importance of working for a desirable distant end instead of expending energy upon a more showy but less valuable immediate accomplishment. Through his interest the possibility of improving the aspect of the grounds of all the stations on the road, especially of all the suburban stations, was brought before the full Board of Directors. It was represented as an end desirable not merely for its own sake but for its probable value to the railroad by its tendency to bring the city residents into the suburbs.



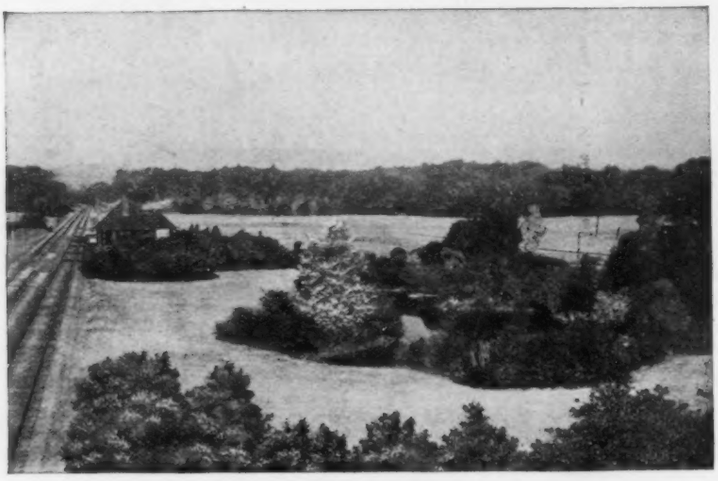
Reservoir Station: Boston & Albany R. R.

Circumstances conspired to make the opportunity exceptional. Not only was the interest and expert knowledge of Professor Sargent available, but the Newton Circuit was just

Newton Highlands: Boston & Albany R. R.

being opened, and the Auburndale and Chestnut Hill stations, designed by H. H. Richardson, had created a new standard of way-station construction and had given birth to ideals that could not be satisfied with neglected or barren station yards. So, to shorten the story, Frederick Law Olmsted was engaged to prepare plans for the grounds, to make the setting and arrange the planting for Richardson's structures, and, with this assurance of artistic success, the Newtonville baggage-master was advanced to the position of superintendent of the department of station gardens and began to study in the Arboretum. There, by the terms of its endowment, every tree and shrub which can bear the climate of Massachusetts must be cultivated, so that there was conveniently offered the ideal experiment ground for any scheme of planting in which only native shrubs were desired.

The road now maintains its own nursery of hardy shrubs and plants. Sixty station yards, forty, that is, outside the Newton Circuit, are under careful cultivation; but the most interesting work, because the most compact and the work done under the most favorable circumstances, is still that on the Circuit.



Woodland: Boston & Albany R. R.

The principal nurseries of the road, the department claims, are the station gardens themselves, where the shrubs are grown thickly and transplanted as necessity arises. There is no expense for showy summer vegetation and for a brilliant carpet-gardening of short-lived flowers, the effect of color and picturesque grouping being obtained far more economically and far better by massing shrubs and plants and making use of perennials. In this respect the gardens of the Boston & Albany road differ from those of almost every other railroad that attempts to beautify station grounds, and differ, it must be said, for the better. On the one hand, the decorative effect is far more lasting, continuing throughout the year; on the other hand, it is much less expensive than if greenhouses and a costly winter establishment were required; while, finally, the opportunity for really artistic planting is far better, and is less fraught with pitfalls, than where the sole dependence, or main dependence, is placed on bright-hued flowers and on the eagerness of untrained station-masters to win company prizes. The system gives us a right to expect a higher class of work, even though conditions, of cinders, soot, dust and drought, still necessitate, as Mr. Richardson put it, "the survival of the toughest" only.

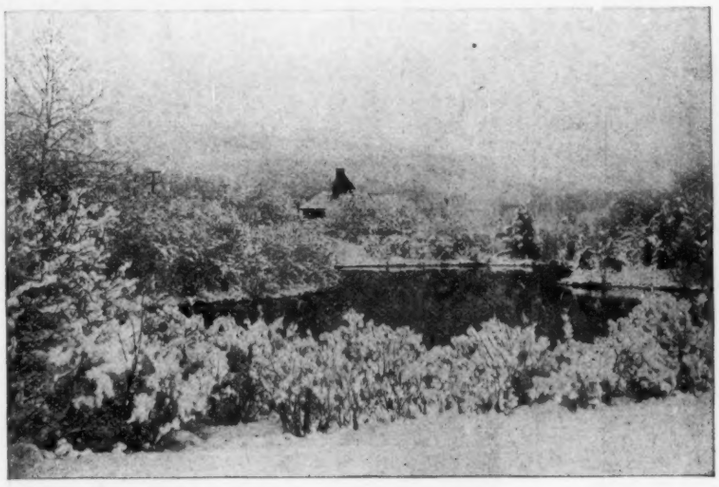
Proceeding out of Boston by the Circuit, the first station beyond the city proper is Longwood. The railroad touches it on a curve, and, as usual in the avoidance of grade crossings throughout the suburbs, the tracks are depressed. The slopes of the cut are thickly planted with low-growing shrubs, above which rises picturesquely, in the near distance, the square tower of a church. The low stone station, of the Richardson type, nestles beside the track in a clearing of lawn; and up and down the line of road, the vista, once the train has passed, is as restful and as peaceful as a country lane, all flower-bordered. The day I made the round of the stations, the air was sweet with the perfume of wild roses which, in orderly disorder, climbed

The Lake at Woodland: Boston & Albany R. R.

the banks on either side. There were few of the appurtenances of a railroad. The very telegraph poles were so hidden in the shrubbery that they were scarcely noticeable, and the thought came here, as it was subsequently to do often in the tour, that if the time should come when electricity could be profitably used on this Circuit division, no small part of the business that the trolleys have stolen from the railroad may be won back, not so much by the better time which the distinct and unbroken right-of-way can afford, as by the surpassing beauty of the long flower-bordered course.

Two things only demanded special criticism here; and because they were found repeatedly, at station after station, they may be noted. First, the unshaded condition of the platform; second, the lighting apparatus. As to the first, the overhanging eaves of the little station building doubtless offer all the shade that is required by waiting passengers, but how much pleasanter the platform might soon be made if one or two large trees were induced to hang over it. Trees, indeed, are matters of slow growth and long waiting; but the theory of all the planting has wisely been for the desirable rather than the speedy, at

whatever cost of patience. The lighting-apparatus, an electric globe on the end of a long curved arm of iron which is fastened to a wooden post, is about as uncouth as could well be planned. You would say, looking at the pretty station and its attractive grounds, that the zeal, even the interest, of the company had suddenly failed at this point, so that, with the picture almost complete, the effect had been endangered by careless negligence or weary disregard of so small a matter as the lamp-posts. A moment's thought would recall that the department which is responsible for the lamp-posts is not, probably, the same as that which has beautified the station grounds, and that the significance of the striking lapse is only the familiar lesson of so many estates and so many towns that are not harmonious in their complete effect, the necessity of united effort and coöperation in all departments. The same lamp-post was found at the Brookline and many another station, and emphasized the great opportunity which awaits the designer and manufacturer of a post that shall be inexpensive, but correct in its proportions and harmonious in its lines.



Woodland in Winter: Boston & Albany R. R.

The next station beyond Longwood is Brookline, and, being older than the others, it is disappointing. At "the richest town in the world" the series of stone stations is interrupted by a brick structure of earlier date. An extra track here was laden with the always hideous freight cars; and the long station platform made no pretense to other than utilitarian service. But beyond the platform were to be found again the usual shrubs and lawn. Reservoir, with the high peak of its station roof, the almost complete concealment of the telegraph poles, the tall trees that lined the top of the bank on one side of the track, and the renewed abundance of bridal-wreath and wild roses, that were then all abloom, quickly restored the charm of the road.

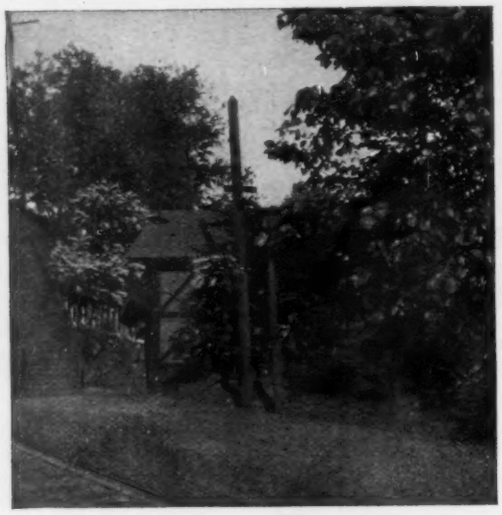
But the station at Chestnut Hill, the next stop, is well-nigh the prettiest of all. There is a park-like approach, roads and paths winding luxuriously down to the little station-building, where a stunning stone arch throws its protecting cover from wind and rain over the carriage drive. The street is not visible from the railroad, and the little park is graded gradually to the low level of the station. Two noble old willows adorn a stretch of lawn, and the shrubbery here has been planted with unusual skill and artistic excellence. One can imagine a business man choosing Chestnut Hill for his place of residence for no other reason than the soothing charm with which its little station would daily wait his return, and the lingering caress or beauty with which it would send him forth. There remains, however, one thing to criticise, and the fault appears once or twice again on the Circuit. The driveways of the grounds are asphalt. With the park-like treatment of the area, macadam had been more appropriate, and with the light travel to which the roads are subjected gravel had been not merely an excusable but even a preferable cover. The asphalt here is a jarring urban note in a strictly rural scene that is otherwise wholly delightful. At Newton Centre, which comes next, even the paths are asphalt; but there is here considerable grade from the street down to the station.

A detail that impresses one, after he has travelled thus far on the Circuit, is the absence of bill-boards from the line of the road. No advertisements mar the view, shouting irrelevant recommendations when one looks for the natural beauty of hill and vale. On the main line, that is reached on the return, a few can be seen from the car windows; but they are not on railroad property. On the rest of the Circuit, for all its heavy travel and constant trains, the good taste of land owners seems to have interposed, so seconding the efforts of the company to make their way attractive.

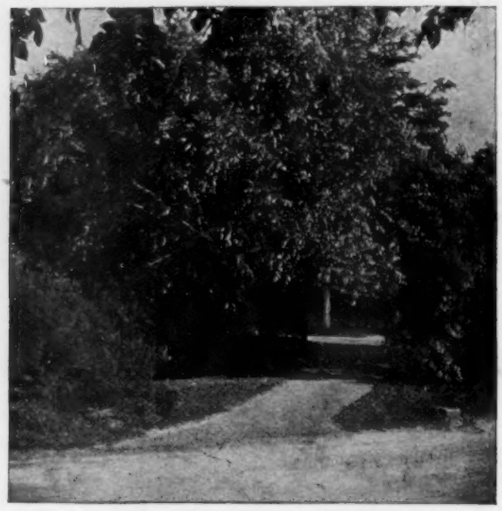
Riverside Station: Boston & Albany R. R.

Beyond Newton Centre comes Newton Highlands. Here a regular lamp-post takes the place of the clumsy pole and arm of the electric-lighting apparatus at the other stations, and here a tree offers shade. The sumach grows in great profusion at the edge of the platform here, in contrast with snowy Waban where the bridal wreath was in

luxuriant blossom. Between Newton Highlands, however, and Waban, there has come Eliot, a station so small as to make significant the new evidence of the thoroughness with which the work of beautifying the road has been undertaken, for what is done here must be more for the road than for the place, and as, again, to draw attention to the tendency to conceal the station, in the view from the town, rather than to emphasize its presence. This is interestingly illustrated again at Woodlands, where the picture has been taken at a distance sufficient to show the relative loneliness of the station's site, and yet its half concealment behind the beautifying bushes. The little pond to the right of the station is on the company's property, somewhat nearer than the photograph suggests, and the planting close around its borders makes it, as the second picture shows, a charming natural feature. A winter view of this illustrates how the Boston & Albany system of real landscape-gardening, as distinguished from mere floriculture, provides beauty all the year around.



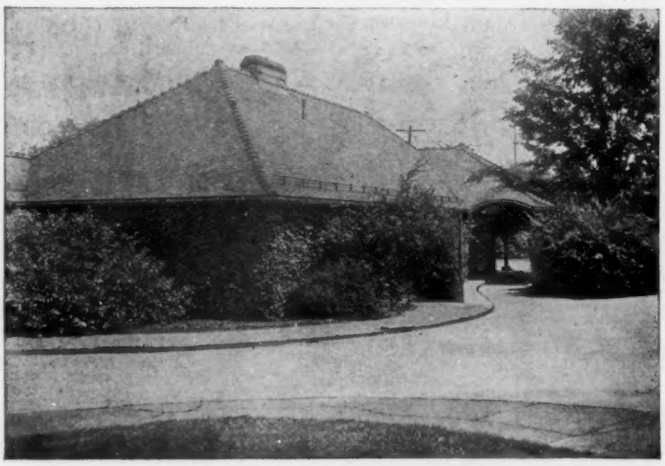
Footpath to the Station: Auburndale.



A Hidden Tool-house: Auburndale.

Riverside is unique among all the Circuit stations as being at a higher instead of lower level than the town; and beautiful views may be obtained from it. It is fortunate also in the possession of some large trees, and though the four-track main line becomes here a portion of the Circuit, now turned back toward Boston, the illustration shows how ineffectual has been the heavier travel and increased railroad importance to destroy the æsthetic charm of the treatment adopted. Next comes Auburndale, with a station whose surroundings vie with those of Chestnut Hill in beauty. The Japanese ivy has covered the stone walls with green. The carriage-road, divided by a cluster of shrubs, passes here also under a *porte cochère*, but one less striking than the bold stone-arch at Chestnut Hill, and less pretty than the natural arch of bush and tree through which the footpath comes down to the station grounds. But here again there are large trees, and masses of syringa were in bloom when I was there, and the flagged walk curves in picturesque indolence, while the tool-house, for which utilitarian structure the section of the road seems here to find a need, has been put apart from the station in a most inconspicuous corner of the grounds, and then has been hidden with foliage.

Beyond Auburndale come the Newtons, and then a few other stations before the big city is reached again; but they present no characteristics that have not been noted already, and it is sufficient that they maintain the high standard which has been set for them by the rest of the Circuit. In passing through the Newtons the depressed tracks occupy a shallow cut that has been lined for a long way with masonry, and so offers no opportunity for gardening effects. But there is a gain in substantialness of aspect, and certainly no loss in neatness, so that "the railroad beautiful" has penetrated far into Greater Boston, and its tracks have multiplied into a broad series, before so rare and notable a phrase as this become a misnomer. And in the other direction, in the long course westward across the State, many a station, notably those at Chatham and at Dalton, are reminders that the ideal has not been forgotten or laid aside.



Auburndale Station: Boston & Albany R. R.

Now that the Boston & Albany has been absorbed in the greater system of the New York Central, it is to be hoped that its good and lovely example will bear fruit in far extensions of "the railroad beautiful." Such a result would have an even national importance, changing the face of the country "as seen from a car window," and carrying its influence very far. — *Charles Mulford Robinson, in "House and Garden."*

Dalton Station: Boston & Albany R. R.

A NEW SYSTEM OF VENTILATION.

IT is generally recognized that the present systems of ventilation without motive power are imperfect and regret was often expressed that it has not been possible heretofore to construct a simple, practical and cheap system of ventilation which would fill the requirements that could be expected of modern ventilation corresponding with the great advance in building construction.

Every architect, builder and house owner knows that most of the systems of ventilation without motive power now in existence have great disadvantages; the majority are not adjustable and all allow a back draught. These disadvantages are avoided by an entirely new system of ventilation called the Motoroff System, and as it complies with all other requirements which could be expected of modern ventilation, at the same time being very cheap, it is certain that this system will revolutionize the whole line of ventilation.

The most important feature of the Motoroff System is the creation of a vigorous exhausting effect exclusively making any back draught impossible.

There are two different constructions for different requirements; the one or the other of these is applicable to any demand for ventilation; the one is applied to large openings, the other one to tubes.

The Motoroff Skylight Ventilator combines a skylight and an adjustable ventilator in itself complete, so saving the expense of one of these and something more, as it is cheaper than any adjustable ventilated skylight.

It is constructed of galvanized iron, up to sizes 5′ x 7′, with one or two adjustable frames which can be lifted parallel by a patented shears system and can easily be regulated according to the measure of ventilation desired.

It is self-acting in all winds, rain-proof, storm-proof and exceedingly practical. In Europe over 5,000 of these ventilators were sold last year and every other system was surpassed.

The Motoroff Tubular Ventilator (for which a patent is applied for) is a stationary metal tube with stationary deflecting plates bent inward which force the wind upward, so producing a vigorous upward draught.

It is especially constructed for smaller openings and for ventilation of tubes where not much light but vigorous exhausting effect is desired. It is also an absolute remedy for smoky chimneys and sluggish flues. Though self-acting in all winds, it cannot get out of order as it is entirely stationary and has no turning parts which could rust or render it useless, as happens very soon with many other systems.

These ventilators are manufactured by the Motoroff Exhaustor Co., Park Row Building, New York, where catalogue and further information can be obtained on application.

TWENTY-TWO YEARS OF ADVERTISING.

IN 1882 the N. & G. Taylor Company commenced advertising in the *American Architect and Building News*. This was twenty-two years ago. While this is a very long time to advertise, as far as the history of trade-paper advertising goes, it is really a very short time compared with the length of time the N. & G. Taylor Company have been in business. In six years they will have rounded out their first century of continuous business. This is a record of which to be proud.

It is not too much to say, however, that at least a large part of their success has been their devotion to the best sort of advertising. No advertising will succeed if it is not backed up by good goods at right prices. That goes without saying, but given the goods and the price, advertising will do more to prolong the life of a reliable, honorable house than any other one thing.

The first advertisement used by the N. & G. Taylor Company in the *American Architect* is reproduced here with to-day with the advertisement they were running at the time this matter was written. There is a wide contrast between the two ads. It would be hard to discriminate between them, and to say positively that the new ad. is better than the old one. Certainly the old ad. was better at its time than the new one would have been. It is doubtful if any one advertising in this vein twenty-two years ago would have got the serious attention that he deserved. Conditions have changed. Advertising has been brought upon a higher plane, and it is possible now for the advertiser to present his goods in a breezier, more spirited and engaging way.

Besides, the continuous advertising of the N. & G. Taylor Company has practically taught the architects and builders of the country what "Taylor Old Style" tin is. What is needed now is a short and pointed reminder of what "Taylor Old Style" is and what it claims to do. The ads. are now worded in a way to get the attention and to interest a man who has heard of "Taylor Old Style" in the more prosaic ways.

Between these two ads. reproduced on this page are twenty-two years of continuous merchandising and continuous advertising. That the *American Architect* has had a share in the successful publicity of the N. & G. Taylor Company is a great satisfaction to it. Only a few advertisers have been in its columns longer than the N. & G. Taylor Company, and they are all fine old houses still doing business.

There is a lesson in this as broad as a church door and as deep as a well. These firms have not stayed in business and become great and successful because they advertised in the *American Architect*, but because they were the kind of firms which were wide awake and progressive enough to take advantage of advertising as a means of modern merchandising.

N. & G. TAYLOR CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ARCHITECTS
ALWAYS SPECIFY
"OLD STYLE" BRAND ROOFING TIN PLATE
WHERE FIRST-CLASS WORK IS REQUIRED.

ESTABLISHED 1810.
N. & G. TAYLOR CO.
PHILADELPHIA.

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, and DEALERS, Wholesale and Retail, in every description of
TIN AND LEADED ROOFING PLATES, GALVANIZED SHEET-IRON, BLACK SHEET-IRON, SHEET-COPPER, SHEET-LEAD, of any size and thickness.
ROOFING TOOLS of the most improved and latest patterns.
SOLDER, PAINT, NAILS, &c., &c.
Send for new Catalogue just issued and Descriptive Circulars.

This celebrated Roofing Tin has now attained a world-wide reputation. It is undoubtedly the finest plate made, its coating being what is termed "Extra Surface," or redipped, double coated with metal. Its merits and working qualities commend its favorable notice to Architects, Contractors, Roofers, &c., &c., as a Roofing Plate unequalled in quality or durability.
"OLD STYLE," Re-dipped, is the *original* way of making tin and ended plates, as first made in Philadelphia in 1810. All the other plates now made are but poor imitations in comparison with the genuine "OLD STYLE." Its surface is perfect, and bears a heavy mottled appearance. Each box contains a small tin card with our name upon it. The boxes are substantially made of good tough wood, and strongly strapped with hoop-iron, and distinctly branded on the end and side in heavy black letters, burned deeply into the wood, "OLD STYLE LEADED," Warranted.
It is the only Perfect Roofing Tin Made.
None is genuine unless it bears the name of
N. & G. TAYLOR CO.

If tin had not been the best roofing would they have put it upon Independence Hall? If "Taylor Old Style" had not been the best tin could they not have secured another? "Taylor Old Style" tin has no fault but good conduct.

N. & G. TAYLOR COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1810
Philadelphia

SCIENTIFIC INGENUITY.

IN addition to being a man of science, deeply interested in such things as the Baconian cipher and aërial navigation — over and beyond chemical matters which are his first concern — Samuel Cabot is a very ingenious advertiser and especially delights to bring his scientific training to bear on an advertising device. One of the most ingeniously useful advertising devices we have seen is a set of four colored plates of the same house, each showing the three stories of the house differently colored and three of the plates cut into three portions, all being bound pamphletwise. By lifting (or turning) one or more of these sectors it is found that these four plates can be made to exhibit sixty-four different combinations of shingle stain as applied to the same structure. A better mathematician than the writer could probably declare at a glance how many combinations these ten fragments could make; but he confesses to his inability to discover the relation between 3, 4, 10 and 64 and has had to resort to physical manipulation.

FRINK LIGHTING.

IN the perfecting of modern buildings, many problems have been solved by the Frink system of lighting, well known in lighting churches and public buildings. Some of the recent installations furnish further proof of its efficiency: Madison Ave. Baptist Church, Church of St. Edward the Martyr, Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Church of the Incarnation, Church of the Covenant, New York City, Immanuel Baptist Church, Albany, N. Y., Westminster Presbyterian Church, Yonkers, N. Y., Church of St. Peter of Alcantara, Port Washington, L. I., First Presbyterian Church, Wheeling, W. Va., M. E. Church, Morristown, N. J. The New Amsterdam Theatre, probably the handsomest in New York, offers an excellent example of illumination by lights concealed in Frink cove-reflectors. The effect is especially fine in the foyer, the fullest appreciation of the decoration of which is made possible only through the skilful handling of the lighting. Progressive merchants everywhere evidence their desire to share the benefits of Frink reflectors by equipping their windows with Frink special patent window-reflectors, show-cases with reflectors especially designed for them and store interiors with special cluster reflectors which are economical and of highest efficiency. Full information concerning any of the above lines may be had by addressing the inventor, patentee and sole manufacturer,

I. P. FRINK,
551 PEARL ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.

A GOOD CALENDAR.

GENERALLY speaking, there is an enormous amount of money wasted on calendar

advertising. Every business man receives dozens every year and, perhaps, keeps three out of the lot. The balance are destroyed as soon as received and net loss is on the advertiser. Ordinarily speaking, too, most calendars are villanously bad, decoratively speaking, and no one cares to have them about his place and, furthermore, there is rarely any visible connection between the calendar and its decorative treatment and the goods manufactured by the advertiser; in rare instances there is such connection.

We have just received, though late in the season, the calendar issued by the Richter Mfg. Co., of Tenafly, N. J., and, because of its excellence, are willing to save it from the waste-basket. The rich and sober tones of Charles Warren Eaton's "The Road to Bruges," with which it is decorated, make the calendar entirely appropriate to the advertisers' purpose, since they suggest the tones of the "Tapestrolea Burlap" and its decorations, which is manufactured by the advertiser.

MORTAR MIXING.

We have learned recently that specifications issued by most, if not all, architects call for a given quantity of cement to a barrel of lime, and, assuming that they have Eastern lime in mind, this would indicate that they intend to put in a barrel of lime containing 200 pounds with a given quantity of cement. In order to save money and get around this, certain contractors are using a barrel of Western lime, weighing 300 or 350 pounds, as against a barrel of Eastern lime of 200 pounds, as lime and sand are much cheaper than cement, from the fact that lime will take more sand than cement, and will, therefore, lay more brick per pound than cement.

You can see that in this way they are using fifty per cent more lime than was probably intended when specifications were drawn. We would, therefore, most respectfully suggest, in order to avoid any possible misunderstanding, that instead of stating a "barrel of lime" to a given quantity of cement, the specifications be so drawn that a certain "number of pounds of lime" will be used to a given number of barrels or pounds of cement.

ROCKLAND-ROCKPORT LIME CO.
ROCKLAND, ME.

HORSEPOWER HOURS.

The thing that counts is useful horsepower hours, the power you actually use. When you run by steam your power costs you just so much per minute, running or standing still. Throw off every machine in the place and your power goes merrily on.

When you figure an electric motor against an engine, be sure to get in all the items. Figure the time of the man who must shovel coal and ashes and look after the pump and see that the oil-cups are full and working. When you run by electricity you need no engineer. Two seconds are enough to throw on the switch and two more to throw it off.

You start instantly.

You stop instantly.

You pay only while you run.

You can run overtime any time without asking favors of anybody.

Your motor is clean, compact, handsome and reliable.

Electricity is the modern power. It is the antithesis of the dog in a treadmill.

Let us electrify your business.

EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING CO.
3 Head Place, Boston, Mass.

DIXON'S "ETERNO" PENCIL.

The "Eterno" pencil, which has recently been placed on the market by the Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, will without doubt become as popular as the rest of the Dixon line. The pencil writes such a dark purple as to be practically black. Its lead is of peculiar smoothness and toughness. It writes freely and smoothly and holds a good, sharp point. Furthermore, its lead is indelible. It saves the annoyance of a fountain pen, and business letters written with "Eterno" and copied have the appearance and all the merit of letters written with high grade ink.

It is one of the best all-round pencils ever put out, and costs no more than any other good pencil. — *Commercial Record.*

METAL CEILINGS AND WALLS.

New York, Jan. 1, 1904.

We wish to announce to our many friends and the trade that the two well-known firms of Henry S. Northrop and Coburn & Dodge have consolidated their business interests and have incorporated under the firm name of Northrop, Coburn & Dodge Co.

Henry S. Northrop has long been known as the pioneer of the metal-ceiling business, and Messrs. Coburn & Dodge, previous to their going in business for themselves, had long been associated with him as business managers and designers.

The high standing in the trade of both of the consolidating firms, together with the well-equipped plant, will assure our patrons that any business intrusted to our care will have prompt and intelligent attention, and that they will obtain the very best architectural and decorative results possible.

Besides the metal ceilings we have the exclusive agency for "Anric," a highly enamelled zinc-tiling for cementing to plastered walls and made in many decorative and plain designs. This is well adapted for hospitals, bathrooms, vestibules, etc., and is largely used in Europe.

Hoping for a continuance of your kind patronage, we are, Very truly yours,

Northrop, Coburn & Dodge Co.
40 Cherry Street, New York, N. Y.

AMERICA'S LAURELS AT TURIN.

When it came to originality in decoration we were there.

The report of Louis Roversi, Secretary of the United States Commission of the International Exposition of Modern Decorative Art, held in Turin from May to November, 1902, has just been received by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, whose trustees largely made up the commission that undertook to secure exhibits by Americans.

The exposition was a novel one, as its purpose was to show the progress of decorative art from a point-of-view absolutely modern. Imitation of old styles was altogether barred, the aim being to award prizes for originality of conception of new styles. In this the Americans won great honors.

The report of the international jury on the American section described it as "magnificent in its exterior appearance and excellent in substance."

"Thanks to the American section and its exhibits," says the report, "American art and American industry showed themselves in a new light and acquired fresh laurels."

An important feature of the exposition was that of Tapestrolea burlaps and canvases, made by the Richter Manufacturing Company of Tenafly, N. J., which has supplied the United States Government at most of its important exhibitions at home and abroad.

Masonry in Modern Work.

A "PROLEGOMENOS" ON THE FUNCTION OF MASONRY IN MODERN ARCHITECTURAL STRUCTURES.

BY
R. GUASTAVINO - - - Architect. | Price, Paper Cover - - 30 Cents.

FOR SALE BY THE
AMERICAN ARCHITECT CO.

"THE AMERICAN VIGNOLA"

The Five Orders of Architecture

By WILLIAM R. WARE

Professor of Architecture, Columbia University

Text and Plates, 86 pp., 9″ x 12″

Price, $3.00

AMERICAN ARCHITECT COMPANY

PUBLISHERS

"Topical Architecture"

People—both architects and publishers—smiled incredulously, some years ago, at our belief that we could find such demand for a new architectural publication as would make it profitable.

We have found such demand, and "Topical Architecture," instead of succumbing early, as prophesied, enters on its fifth year of publication with the November issue.

As the periodical is useful, well worth the money, and proceeds on lines different from any other publication, we urge you to acquire it under one or the other of the following offers, as we will give for:—

$3.00 One year's subscription —Nov. '03-Oct. '04.
5.00 Two years' subscription—Nov. '02-Oct. '04.
10.00 Complete from beginning to Nov. '03 [46 issues].
12.00 Complete from beginning to Nov. '04 [58 issues].

15.00 Complete from beginning to Nov. '03 and either *"Italian Renaissance Doorways"* or *"Door and Window Grilles,"* in portfolio.

25.00 Complete from beginning to Nov. '04 and both *"Italian Renaissance Doorways"* or *"Door and Window Grilles,"* bound in cloth.

NOTE:—***"Italian Renaissance Doorways"*** and ***"Door and Window Grilles"*** are the first two volumes of the Topical Architecture Library and in character, make-up and quality conform with the monthly issues of "Topical Architecture" itself, but no plate contained in either book has been or will ever be published in the periodical: their contents can be had only in book form.

AMERICAN ARCHITECT COMPANY, Publishers

238 Tremont Street, Boston

Atlas PORTLAND CEMENT

The Standard American Brand.

Used Exclusively in the Following New York Buildings:

BROAD EXCHANGE
HANOVER BANK
ST. PAUL BUILDING
UNION CLUB
AMERICAN SURETY BUILDING
N. Y. LIFE INS. BUILDING
BANK OF COMMERCE
STANDARD OIL BUILDING
JOHNSTON and PRESBYTERIAN BUILDINGS
AND MANY OTHERS

Atlas Portland Cement Company

30 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK

The Heliotype Printing Co.

LITHOGRAPHERS, ETC.

211 Tremont Street
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FAC-SIMILE REPRODUCTIONS IN COLOR
OR MONOCHROME A SPECIALTY

Lithography
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PROMPT DELIVERY
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