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THE evidence submitted at the coroner's investigation into the "Hotel Darlington" disaster was, as was to be expected, singular, interesting and so contradictory that it was very difficult to get at the real facts and the final cause beyond peradventure. There was produced abundant testimony to the existence of many contributory causes, and they all seemed to be found along the line of gross carelessness. There was first disclosed architects who, for a singularly modest lump-sum, much less than one per cent, prepared the drawings for a three hundred and fifty thousand dollar building, but who did not really know that the plans they prepared were actually used, since their employment ended with the preparation of drawings and specifications. Next came the avowed substitution of unauthorized framing-plans, at some stage; next was discovered a species of clerk-of-works employed by the owners, who, because of physical defects, had never been able to mount above the third-floor level, but who had telephoned the responsible officer of the realty company that something ought to be done to get things back into shape, the skeleton being at that time out of plumb anywhere from six inches to two feet, as seen by one agitated witness or another. In the way of things that seemed to be established were the fact that the hoisting-engine did not explode and break one of the cast-iron columns; and that no quicksand caused the sinking of any of the supports. Contradiction was most apparent when it came to the matter of overloading the upper floors: against the testimony of the derrickmen and others who could be held responsible for overloading and so might find it desirable to deny the fact, was testimony to show that a large amount of ironwork was—under the threat of an abuttor, access to whose place was interfered with—suddenly got out of the street and somewhere into the building. Still, in spite of the difficulties of analyzing contradictory testimony, the jury finally brought in what seems to us an entirely satisfactory verdict, in which they found guilty of "grossly criminal carelessness" the contractors for the ironwork and the secretary of the Allison Realty Company who was proved to be the directing and controlling factor in the undertaking, and these parties were at once put under arrest.

UNFORTUNATELY, the kind of conscience that will lead a man to confess that he has done wrong is not a common attribute amongst reckless ill-doers, who are much more likely to keep mum as to their negligences than to avow them, even under our lax system of personal responsibility where any form of "accident" is involved, and this will always make it hard to get at the real facts in such a case as this through the testimony of those actually employed on the job. Lax as our system is, still there are punishments, though they fall far short of the severity that is meted out in other countries to-day and have no semblance to the severity that was employed in the

good old times in, say, Babylon. The stele of Hammurabi, king of Babylon, about 2250 B. C., found in the acropolis at Susa by M. de Morgan, in 1902, has been deciphered, and amongst other ordinances thereon inscribed the one numbered CCXXIX reads: "If a builder build a house and has not made his work strong, and the house has fallen in and killed the owner of the house, then that builder shall be put to death." This discovery gives what is now known as the Mosaic law of revenge, a very respectable and authentic antiquity, to say the least. The succeeding clauses of this ancient ordinance recite that if the owner's son has been killed by the accident, then by way of atonement the builder's son must suffer death, but does not provide for the builder being childless or having only daughters. Then, if only a slave has been killed, one of the builder's slaves must be, not sacrificed, but turned over to the owner alive and in useful working condition; and finally, if the house merely falls without killing any one, the builder must rebuild it at his own proper cost. This sunbaked record seems to make it plain that in the reign of King Hammurabi, or in that of some predecessor, there had been jerry-building going on which it was found needful to put a stop to with a stern hand. The Right Reverend David Geer, Bishop-Coadjutor for New York, is quite right in declaring that in the case of building accidents "the fault is in the conscience as well as in the brain." It is not that our builders are ignorant so much as that they are callously indifferent and reckless.

THE first assault on the plan adopted by the Senate for the improvement of Washington, D. C., which was bound to come from some direction, found the defenders on the alert and, better than that, found the general public keenly interested that they should be able to repel the assault. The direction from which the attack is made is rather curious. That the Department of Agriculture should be the one to seek to crowd its new building out beyond the building-line the Senate's commission hope to establish along the Mall, and by so doing interfere with what may, for the moment, be considered agricultural effects—since it concerns trees, grass and vistas—was hardly to be expected, although the apparent disregard of the proprieties has a certain relation to that bucolic mental obtuseness which is satisfied that the best place for a hog-pen is that nearest to the windows of the living-room. To allow the new Agricultural Building to be advanced by one hundred feet into the Mall would imply that a similar advance must be made at least by the building eventually to find a place directly opposite it. Then it would have to be decided whether to allow these two buildings to remain as rank intruders, unhappy scars on a fair face, or whether the general building-line must be advanced on both sides and the vista down the Mall be narrowed by two hundred feet. It is whispered that the President, copying the omniscience of the Emperor William, has declared that a width of six hundred feet is all that is needed for the Mall. If that is so, then the *obiter dictum* of our chief magistrate is fit to frame side by side with the scientific opinion of Professor Langley, who seems to have declared that it would be as easy to move Washington Monument as to set the Agricultural Building back on the Commission's building-line. As prompt action was desirable, Senator Newland introduced a bill, which could be attached as a "rider" to an appropriation bill and so get before the House at once, fixing the width of the Mall at eight hundred feet.

WE suppose we must chronicle, though we would much rather not, the beginning of another serious building disturbance in New York City, which furnishes renewed proof that the peculiarities of human nature are beyond the trammels of the conventions of arbitration agreements. To the general public it makes very little difference whether employers or employed are in the right, but it is rightfully disgusted that the normal condition of city life and all that is included with it should be so needlessly and ruthlessly disrupted. We have a sufficiently high appreciation of the intelligence of the American building-mechanic, but, after reading in the newspapers, in times of strike, column after column of discussion, statement and explanation, we cannot but surmise that long before a strike ends even the intelligent mechanic

finds himself wondering what, after all, the strike has been about and what has been really gained by it and by whom. It is said that Miss Jane Addams, well known for her philanthropic undertakings in Chicago, is now engaged in organizing women into labor unions. If she would try to organize the women into one grand union whose single article of faith should be the simple declaration: "We will do no stroke of housework for our menfolks while they are on strike," she could do a good deal toward establishing the industrial millennium which the menfolks are seeking by less judicious and peaceful means.

THE matter of providing New York City with an adequate water-supply for fire-service is receiving serious consideration, not only by the public officials and the underwriters but by the general public, who are with great freedom contributing suggestions, more or less eccentric, to the newspapers. One of the most sensible of these lay suggestions, as it seems to us, is that the several bridge towers, particularly the new ones, might be utilized by having incorporated within their structure a high-service stand-pipe, or, at least, a large tank in the upper levels. As the present structures are not, of course, calculated for such a misplacing of weights and strains as the top-heaviness of the second suggestion would imply, probably the stand-pipe arrangement would be the less impracticable of the two. This suggestion recalls that, at the time Madison Square Garden was halting in its construction, we pointed out to the architects that the owners of the structure could count on a permanent annual income if they would install within the tower a high-service stand-pipe, to be leased to the city. Most of the plans for increased protection now under discussion have involved the use of a salt-water supply, but Commissioner Oakley, of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, has just submitted to the mayor a scheme for a high-pressure water-service which shall use fresh water, but which at need can use salt water. The cost of protecting some thirteen hundred acres between Chambers and Twenty-third Streets would be about four million dollars, would involve the erection of three electric pumping-stations, each having a capacity of a million gallons an hour, and would consume a year's time in installation. When in working order, each pumping-station could feed thirty-two streams through one and a quarter inch nozzles, a hydrant being able to discharge twenty-six hundred gallons a minute. Roughly speaking, the system would provide, under pressure, about three times as much water as can now be had for a fire under a fourth-alarm call.

THE Governor of New Jersey should have the credit of leading the way in the attempt to restrict the sign-board and poster nuisance by taxing such forms of advertisement, after the foreign manner. The tax which he proposes, of five dollars per square foot, is altogether too large, and a law providing for such a preposterous impost would probably defeat itself by being quietly ignored by all parties; but a moderate tax, which would, as in foreign countries, bring an appreciable sum into the public treasury, would serve to keep advertising boards within dimensions which would not be offensive. We cannot say that the lines of posters on the Hackensack Meadows disturb us much, but in the cities, in the neighborhood of parks, and on the blank walls of buildings, such things are a vulgar and obtrusive nuisance, and need to be restricted.

THE houses of the French Parliament have, we believe, decided that the city of Paris may, on some terms and for some purpose yet to be determined, expropriate the Champ de Mars, and this decision has naturally developed a lively and determined opposition. Some object to the loss of so valuable a breathing-place for the city and point out that, within a hundred years, the park system within the ramparts has been diminished by over one-third. Others cry shame! at the very thought of the obliteration of a spot distinguished, if not hallowed, by so many significant events in connection with the development of what is now modern France, and they call to mind the famous fête de la Fédération, July 14, 1790, and all that it stood for. Others point out that it was consecrated to the needs of the École Militaire as long ago as 1752 and that the school still has need of it. And again others point out that, even if international expositions are proved to be losing affairs, so far as the Government is concerned, it is very far from being proved that they are not beneficial to the general commercial interests of the citizens of Paris; and, even if the huge international shows must be given up, still there must be some central place where special exhibitions can be

held, and they signalize the fact that at this very time ordinances are under consideration authorizing the holding of special exhibitions of hygiene, electricity, automobiles, etc., and argue that to attempt to hold such exhibitions outside of Paris would be surely to invite failure. Others appeal more directly to the pocket nerve and argue that, whereas all that can be secured by the sale of the Champ de Mars, if cut up into building-lots, is eighteen million francs, it will cost some seven million francs to take down the Galerie des Machines, and there will be wasted the twenty million francs that were spent at the time of the Exposition of 1900 for the new bridge and new railway connections, including the tunnelling of the hill at Passy. It has been left, however, for an architect to adduce one of the most interesting arguments in favor of the retention of the Champ de Mars as an essentially open playground and breathing spot. Whether it be called fantastic merely or truly wise and far-sighted, the scheme of M. Eugène Hénard is worth recording.

AND what do you suppose is the *clou* of M. Hénard's idea? Nothing less than the dirigible balloon! He argues that there is no escaping the conclusion that the dirigible balloon is the coming vehicle, not this year, perhaps, but shortly. Not long ago people scoffed at automobiles and to-day they are all-pervasive; and the same sort of general inventive interest that has perfected the automobile is not going to be permanently balked by the problem of aerial navigation. Now, if there are to be dirigible balloons, their safe and convenient operation demands three things of great importance: first, a large and free open space in which they can manoeuvre when starting and when descending; second, a significant landmark towards which they may direct their course, and third, a stable or *garage*. The Champ de Mars itself provides the first, the Eiffel Tower furnishes the second and in the Galerie des Machines is found the third, as was proved when the "*Lebaudy*" was stabled in it during last November. M. Hénard shows how a very slight change in the building will provide stabling for a number of balloons and then takes up the treatment of the Champ de Mars itself, with the view of making it economically available as a recreation ground for the general public. Nearly a half of the entire space he gives up as a landing and starting stage for balloons, but about the periphery of this space he builds grand-stands, whence spectators can view automobile and bicycle races on the track nearest to them or running races on the track inside of that, while in the intermissions they can watch the balloons come and go in the middle ground. Nearly one-third of the total space he assigns to minor athletic sports, arranging them symmetrically about a general playground in the centre. Upon one side he places a gymnasium and a riding-school, an association-football field and tennis and racquet courts, balanced upon the other side by a bathing-establishment, Rugby-football field, tennis-courts, track ground, etc. In the small remainder of the space immediately about the Eiffel Tower, he provides restaurants, cafés-chantants, theatres, etc. The scheme is well considered and, if we can feel that balloons are soon to be practical as well as practicable vehicles, fairly sensible.

THE labor union leader has almost achieved the dignity of an international question and already feels that he is as important as a boundary-line or a disputed tariff decision at least. A fortnight or so ago the worm turned at last at Telluride, Colorado, in the guise of the humble private citizen of that town who found his rights to liberty and the enjoyment of peace and happiness interfered with by the antics of the Miners' Union, which for a long time had terrorized the town. The people, who had no direct interest in the quarrel between miners and mine-owners, organized, took to themselves arms and suddenly seized all the members of the Miners' Union, and loaded them onto a railroad train which at once carried them off to distant parts, under instructions never to return again to disturb the peace of the citizens. It seemed at first that a crying evil had at last been cured; but in a few days it was learned that the woman in the case had not been reckoned with, and she proceeded to assert herself in the person of the wife of the secretary-treasurer of the Miners' Union and laid an appeal before the British vice-consul at Denver, demanding that he should guarantee the safety of her husband, a British subject, should he elect to return to Telluride and renew his union activities. As Telluride and the State of Colorado have no concern with treaty obligations and most favored nation clauses, the incident is likely to become a matter for the grave consideration of the foreign offices at Washington and London.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF A DISTINCTIVE AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE.

RECENTLY in connection with a problem in design the client demanded that the result should be distinctively American in character, "Something beautiful, not a reproduction of Byzantine, Romanesque or Renaissance Art, but unique in itself, an exponent of our civilization." At the present stage in our development an immediate result of this nature must necessarily be an impossibility. There is no such thing to-day as American architecture in the sense in which the adjective English, French or Italian is applied to the architecture of those countries. It is true that we have local styles, which have grown out of such causes as the nationality of the original settlers and the different climatic conditions encountered. These may best be seen at our National Expositions in the attempts to exemplify the different architectures of the individual States in their State Buildings. But in looking over these totally different results the fact is brought most glaringly to the surface, that running through them all is no common strain that could give the least cause for grouping them together under a general head. The outlook at present would seem discouraging for any unification of style, but the causes of this diversity and slavish adaptation of foreign forms, although potent, are yet of a nature which time may overcome.

It must first of all be recognized that the so-called architectures of Europe are, all, the outcome of gradual developments, covering in most cases many centuries. From the Egyptian beginnings to the founding of our country is a matter of several thousands of years. During all of this time but few distinct styles have been established and each of them is a logical outgrowth of the previous development, embodying all of its principles and many of its forms. Even the Renaissance while attempting to destroy entirely the Gothic phase, was for long subject to its details and constructional methods. We have assembled in our country all the recognized architectures of the Old World, in all their different phases. This is our material to work in. Other countries were content with advancing the development of a single style or in some cases two styles. The Greeks borrow from the tomb of Beni-Hassam and the forms of Lower Egypt and evolve an architecture, pure and magnificent, in which the refinement of proportion is the predominating element. Following them the Romans, adapting the orders to their own use, create a style which has had the greatest and most lasting influence on the world's building. Then the Romanesque arising from the ruins of Europe, gradually passes in Central and Southern France into the beautiful and graceful Gothic. This Gothic, developed in England and France almost simultaneously, results in forms distinct and nationally typical. The Renaissance then acting upon these forms causes other types characteristic of the two nations; but in England the Renaissance never had the tremendous influence which it exerted in France, an influence so strong as to result in the national architecture being entirely disassociated from the Gothic. What we know to-day as French architecture is the architecture of the École des Beaux-Arts shown in the Paris Exhibition, and best of all in the three remaining monuments, the two Palais and the Pont d'Alexandre Trois.

In Germany after vainly struggling with Gothic and Renaissance architecture, no characteristic style has been developed, and the modern German and Austrian is breaking away completely from all tradition and running wild over l'Art Nouveau. While crude and without license, this style nevertheless embodies certain elements which are distinctively Teutonic, and which in Dresden and at the recent Turin Exposition especially has produced some examples of an excellent character.

Spain, Italy, Holland and Scandinavia, all have their architectures, and each has added more or less to the general World's Fair of architecture for which America has been selected.

We are preëminently cosmopolitan and our civilization is a contribution from all the nations of the world, the elements of which are still so fresh from the parent stock as not yet to have severed their ancestral traditions and associations.

Hence we cannot assert, as has been done, that the way to an American architecture leads in the direction of the development of one of our heritages. Most of us in the East are English in speech and ancestry; but consider the immense German communities in the Central States and Missouri, the Russian Settlements in the Lake States, the Spanish elements in the South, and the Italian filling every interstice of our great laboring body. Each of these is producing its characteristic type. In the neighborhood of Chicago and St. Louis a style is being developed in domestic architecture which is undeniably influenced by the Art Nouveau movement in Germany. In Florida and especially in California the Spanish element is strongly expressed in the Mission Architecture. These are growing types and distinct from such forms as the Dutch, which is dying out, although a certain influence has been exerted by it in New York and Philadelphia. But chief and foremost of all is the modern French style. Curiously enough the French form a very small part of our population and yet to-day they exercise a power in American architecture which is almost undisputed. This is due in large measure to the position which the French themselves have obtained in the theory and practice of architecture as an art, and the general flocking of our students to Paris as the art centre of the world. No school has attained such breadth of view, such a capacity for handling stupendous problems and has diffused about it such an atmosphere of tradition

as the École des Beaux-Arts. The magnificent layouts of the city itself also tend to return our young architects to this country imbued with the French theory which, in its adaptation to problems in our own cities, is clothed quite naturally in the modern French detail.

As compared with this French movement, the English phase is comparatively small, in spite of the supposition that our English inheritance in the Eastern States would cause the development of this architecture to become our national type. Foremost among the English forms, and a type which, had it been developed without interruption, might have become as national as it is locally distinctive, is the Colonial.

Imported into the country as an outgrowth of the Queen Anne architecture of Wrenn and Gibbs it was quickly adapted to our wooden and brick construction and to our different conditions of climate and habits, to form a truly American type. Unfortunately the inroad of other nationalities and the general world-wide training of our architects have reproduced here the many forms above enumerated and relegated the Colonial to a minor sphere.

And this leads to the consideration of tradition as a factor in the retarding of a national type. Not only the architects but the laity themselves regard certain types as essential to the proper expression of certain purposes in building. And this idea not only brings into play the results of the latest developments in the different architectures but almost every phase in their history. If dignity or the majesty of the Government is the expression desired, we turn almost immediately to the Classical, or the Modern French. If the Church to be designed is Orthodox, the Colonial is largely employed; if Episcopal, the later English Gothic is essential; if Catholic, the Renaissance or Earlier Gothic form the basis of design; if Jewish, the architect turns at once to the Oriental or Byzantine types. The force of tradition in church building and its absence may be shown in the attempts on the part of the new faiths such as the Christian Scientists to establish a symbolical type. College architecture savors of the atmosphere of Oxford and Cambridge, or of the Colonial forms in which the earliest of our universities were built. The Modern French examples of college building seem somewhat inappropriate to our unaccustomed ideas. When we come, however, to our domestic and semi-public buildings this rule of tradition does not hold true for we find in the latter classes as many different examples as there are phases in architecture.

So much for cosmopolitanism and tradition as a hindrance. A factor also in this retarding force is the great extent and climatic differences of our country. The architectures of Europe were all evolved in small areas, each having practically its own climate and geographical peculiarities. The effect that these conditions have upon a style is well known. In the South, where suns are warmer and the atmosphere clear and dazzling, we find larger wall areas and small window-openings, as markedly shown in the buildings of Spain and Italy. Here also wide overhanging eaves act as a shelter against the hot sun. As we go North the ratio of wall to window-openings changes until in Northern France and England we come upon the wonderful stone frameworks and beautiful stained-glass areas of the great cathedrals. Then, too, how different the architecture where different materials predominate. The Gothic arose to a large extent from the fact that small stones only were to be had, and the labor conditions were so changed as to make it impossible to deal with tremendous concrete masses, such as the Romans used, or the single stone lintel construction of the Greeks.

Although at this stage in engineering science we can easily cope with any known form of construction, our overwhelming commercial and economical characteristics prevent the growth in us of that artistic element which should foster the development of a new architecture. And yet, strange to recount, it is only along this line that any advance has been made in the direction of originality. We have already deplored the fact that owing to our many heritages of birth we are flooded with as many different architectures as there are foreign national elements among us. And we recognize that the amalgamation of our people into a race with one speech and one birthright is the first step in the formation of that temperament, which will lead, not only to a uniform national purpose and tradition, but, as a side issue, to a national art and architecture. This spirit of commercialism and economy is the only trait which as a cosmopolitan nation is found in us all, and to the fact of its being devoid of the spirit of art, is due the greater progress of the engineering and structural side of architecture along the lines that lead to a national development. This point is exemplified in our steel-skeleton and our steel-concrete construction which may truly be called American. And yet we use it in a sense by no means architectural. It is not frankly expressed, as Viollet-le-Duc would have it in his essay on the subject of iron. We still cling to the old forms to cover our ingenuity, as though we were ashamed of it.

Our country is young yet and we are not ready for a national architecture. Too many other developments must first take place. Should any one to-day by a wonderful stroke of logic and genius produce a single result which in several centuries would be classed among good American architecture, how many of us are sufficiently imbued with the feelings and ideals of the American citizen that is to be, to be able to appreciate the work as such.

Not only must these developments take place along the lines of a unification of language, religions, governmental ideals and traditions, but our country must have reached that stage which has come to other nations, when the commercial resources have been so

developed and the country become so rich as to admit of business relaxation and opportunity for the patronage of the arts. Unfortunately it is always in the decay rather than the upward growth of a nation that the best in art is produced.

To develop a national type our schools of architecture after obtaining all that the Old World has to contribute must be placed on an independent basis, freed from foreign masters and methods, and allowed to work out their own theories and forms along their own lines, taking, however, as a basis the best of all their borrowed stock.

From a practical standpoint a development must also take place. It is well known that the climate of the country is gradually changing. The cutting down of the forests, the drainage of swamps and the building of large manufacturing centres which act like furnaces on the atmosphere are minimizing the climatical differences. The rapidity and facilities for transportation are continually making the many different building materials universally available and at the same time tending to impede the growth of local forms, to the advantage of a national type. It is already possible for an architect in New York to control the erection of a building in San Francisco, using material from all over the country. The labor unions, while in a sense deplorable because of their discountenance of all originality, are causing local excellence or predominance in certain craft to become impossible, and hence produce a universal standard.

These and other conditions will tend toward the gradual evolution of a distinctive national type adapted to those various conditions which, however, must always exist in so large a territory. With the elements in our civilization which produced the finest types of the Old World, our future American architecture, an amalgamation and development of them all, should excel them all in its beauty, its breadth and its practicability.

All this, however, will be a slow process, covering possibly several centuries, and we cannot hasten the results. Our architectural aspirations should always be for something a little better along the present lines of design, and we should accept the situation on the sure promise that a distinctively national American architecture will develop out of present conditions, in time and with the aid of our best efforts.

CHARLES COLLINS.

BYZANTINE GREECE.¹

THE period of more than a century which separated Alaric's invasion from the accession of Justinian was not prolific of events on the soil of Greece. But those which occurred there tended yet further to accelerate the decay of the old classic life. Scarcely had the country begun to recover from the long-felt ravages of the Goths, than the Vandals, who had now established themselves in Africa, plundered the west and south-west coasts of Greece, from Epiros to Cape Matapan. But at this crisis the Free Laconian town of Kainópolis showed such a Spartan spirit that the Vandal King Genserik was obliged to retire with considerable loss. He revenged himself by ravaging the beautiful island of Zante, and by throwing into the Ionian Sea the mangled bodies of five hundred of its inhabitants. Nicópolis was held as a hostage by the Vandals till peace was concluded between them and the Eastern Empire, when their raids ceased. Seven years afterwards, in 482, the Ostrogoths under Theodoric devastated Lárisa and the rich plain of Thessaly. In 517 a more serious, because permanent, enemy appeared for the first time in the annals of Greece. The Bulgarians had already caused such alarm to the statesmen of Constantinople that they had strengthened the defences of that city, and it was probably at this time that the fortifications of Mégara were restored. On their first inroad, however, the Bulgarians penetrated no farther into Greece than Thermopylæ and the south of Epiros. But they carried off many captives, and, to complete the woes of the Greeks, one of those severe earthquakes to which that country is liable laid Corinth in ruins.

The final separation of the Eastern and Western Empires tended to identify the interests of the Greeks with those of the Eastern Emperors, to make Greek the language of the Court, and to encourage the Greek nationality. But from that period down to the Latin conquest of Constantinople, the Imperial city grew more and more in importance at the expense of the old home of the Hellenes, and Greece became more and more provincial. But it seems an exaggeration to say with Finlay that during those eight centuries "no Athenian citizen gained a place of honor in the annals of the Empire." To Athens, at least, belongs the honor of having produced the Empress Eudokia, wife of Theodosius II. . . .

She died in exile at Jerusalem, a striking example of the vicissitudes of human fortunes. Yet even in the time of her power, she could not, perhaps would not, prevent her husband's persecution of the religion which she had abjured. His orders to the provincial authorities to destroy the temples or to consecrate them to Christian worship were not always carried out, it is true. But the pictures of Polygnotos, which Pausanias had seen in the Stoa Poikiléa at Athens, excited the covetousness of an Imperial governor, and the gold-and-ivory statue of Athēnā by Phidias vanished from the Parthenon forever²; the temple of Zeus at Olympia was destroyed by an earthquake or by Christian bigotry, the shrine of Asklepios on

the slope of the Akropolis was pulled down, while the heathen divinities became gradually assimilated with the Christian saints, in whom they finally merged. Thus Hélios, the sun-god, was converted into Elias, whose name is so prominent all over the map of modern Greece; the wine-god Diónyisos became a reformed character in the person of St. Dionysios, and the temples of Theseus and Zeus Olympios at Athens were dedicated to St. George and St. John. By a still more striking transformation the Parthenon was consecrated as a church of the Virgin during the sixth century, and was thenceforth regarded as the Cathedral of Athens. . . .

Theodosius II was not content with the destruction of temples; he desired the final disappearance of such vestiges of municipal freedom as Constantine had spared. In the same spirit of uniformity in which he codified the law, he swept away the remains of Lycurgus's system at Sparta and the Court of Areopagos. Yet, as institutions usually survive their practical utility in a conservative country, we are not surprised to find the name of an Epónymos Archon as late as 485. And the University of Athens still lived on, fighting the now hopeless battle of the old religion with all the zeal of the latest Neo-Platonic school of philosophy. . . .

Justinian dealt the university its death-blow in 529 by decreeing that no one should teach philosophy at Athens, and by confiscating the endowments of the Platonic school. . . .

Thus perished the University of Athens, and with it paganism vanished from Greece, save where, in the mountains of Laconia, it lingered on till beyond the middle of the ninth century. The ancient name of "Hellenes" was now exclusively applied to the remnant which still adhered to the old religion; all the subjects of Justinian were collectively described as "Romans," while those who inhabited Greece came gradually to be specified as "Helladikoi."³

The reign of Justinian marked the annihilation of the ancient life in other ways than these. He disbanded the provincial militia, to which we have several times alluded, and which down to his time furnished a guide for the Pass of Thermopylæ. This garrison proved, however, unable to keep out the Huns and Slavs who invaded Greece in 539, and, like the Persians of old, marched through the Pass of Anopea into the rear of the defenders. The ravages of these barbarians, who devastated Central Greece and penetrated as far as the Isthmus, led Justinian to repair the fortifications of Thermopylæ, where he placed a regular force of 2,000 men, maintained out of the revenues of Greece. He also re-fortified the Isthmus, and put such important positions as Lárisa, Phársalos, Corinth, Thebes, and Athens, with the Akropolis, in a state of proper defence. But these military measures involved a large expenditure, which Justinian met by appropriating the municipal funds. The effect of this measure was to deprive the municipal doctors and teachers of their means of livelihood, to stop the municipal grants to theatres and other entertainments, to make the repair of public buildings and the maintenance of roads—the greatest of all needs in a country with the geographical configuration of Greece—most difficult. The old Greek life had centred in the municipality, so that from this blow it never recovered; fortunately, the Church was now sufficiently well organized to take its place, and, henceforth, that institution became the depository of the national traditions, the mainstay in each successive century of the national existence. Yet another loss to Greece was that of the monuments, which were taken to Constantinople to make good the ravages of the great conflagration, caused by the Nika sedition. The present church of Sta. Sophia, which Justinian raised out of the ashes of the second, was adorned with pillars from Athens as well as marble from the Greek quarries, and thus once again, as St. Jerome had said, other cities were "stripped naked" to clothe Constantinople. Earthquakes, which shook Patras, Corinth and Naupaktos to their foundations, completed the destruction of much that was valuable, and the bubonic plague swept over the country, recalling those terrors of which Thucydides and Lucretius had left such a striking description in their accounts of the pestilence at Athens in the days of Periklēs. The King of the Ostrogoths, Totila, after twice taking Rome, sent a fleet to harry Corfu and the opposite coast of Epiros, plundered Nikopolis and the ancient shrine of Dodona. It was in consequence of this and similar raids that the Corfiotes finally abandoned their old city and took refuge in the present citadel, called later on in the tenth century from its twin peaks (Κορυφαί) Corfú, instead of Coreyra. The Bulgarians, a few years later, made a fresh raid as far as Thermopylæ, where they were stopped by the new fortifications. In short, the ambitious foreign policy of Justinian, the powers of nature, and the increasing boldness of the barbarians, contrived to make this period fatal to Greece. Yet the Emperor bestowed one signal benefit upon that country. By the importation of silkworms he gave the Greeks the monopoly, so far as Christendom was concerned, of a valuable manufacture, which was not infringed till the Norman invasion six centuries later.

The history of Greece becomes very obscure after the death of Justinian, and the historian must be content to piece together from the Byzantine writers such stray allusions as those chroniclers of court scandals make to the neglected fatherland of the Greeks. The

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

² Hertzberg thinks it was the bronze statue of Athēnā Prómachos which was carried off. But Gregorius's view, that given in the text, seems more probable.

³ Paparrégopoulos, *Ιστορία του Ἑλληνικοῦ ἔθνους*, ii., 20-28. Constantine Paphyrogenitus, writing in the tenth century, calls the Peloponnesian Greeks *Τραινοί*, because *Ἕλληνες* would have still meant idolaters. *Ibid.*, 610.

salient fact of this period is the recurrence of the Slav invasions of Justinian's time. We learn that in 578 or 581 an army of 100,000 Slavonians "ravaged Hellas" and Thessaly¹; in 589, under the Emperor Maurice, the Avars, according to the contemporary historian Evagrius, "conquered all Greece, destroying and burning everything."² This passage has given rise to a famous controversy, which at one time convulsed not only the learned, but the diplomatic world. In 1830 a German scholar, Professor Fallmerayer, published the first volume of a "*History of the Peninsula Morea during the Middle Ages*," in which he advanced the astounding theory that the inhabitants of modern Greece have "not a single drop of genuine Greek blood in their veins." "The Greek race in Europe," he wrote, "has been rooted out. A double layer of the dust and ashes of two new and distinct human species covers the graves of that ancient people. A tempest, such as has seldom arisen in human history, has scattered a new race, allied to the great Slav family, over the whole surface of the Balkan peninsula from the Danube to the inmost recesses of the Peloponnesos. And a second, perhaps no less important revolution, the Albanian immigration into Greece, has completed the work of destruction." . . .

It need not be said that Fallmerayer's theory was as flattering to Pan Slavism as it was unpleasant to Philhellenes. But it is no longer accepted in its full extent. . . .

Yet, as we shall see later, there is no doubt that at one time there was a great Slavonic immigration into Greece, but it took place about 746, instead of in 589, and the incoming Slavs, so far from annihilating the Greeks, were gradually assimilated by that persistent race, as has happened to conquering peoples elsewhere. . . .

The attacks of the Slavs and of the newly-founded Arabian power marked the course of the seventh century. In 623 the Slavs made an incursion into Crete, and that island, of which we have heard little under the Imperial rule, was also visited by the Arabs in 651 and 674. But though the Cretans were forced to pay tribute to the Caliph, Moawyah, they were treated with kindness by the politic conqueror. About the same time as this second Arab invasion, and while the main Arab force was besieging Constantinople, a body of Slavs seized the opportunity to settle in the rich plain of Thessaly, and it is from one of their tribes that the present town of Velesino, so often mentioned in the war of 1897, received its name. Yet this tribe soon became so friendly that it assisted the Greeks in the defence of Salonika against a Slavonic army—a further proof of the readiness with which the Slavs adopted the Greek point-of-view. . . .

A new era opened for the Empire with the accession of Leo the Isaurian in 716. . . .

So far as Greece is concerned, the eclipse of Athens by Thebes, perhaps owing to the silk industry for which the latter city was famous in the Middle Ages, is a very noticeable feature of the new administration.

Another reform of Leo the Isaurian aroused the intense indignation of the inhabitants of Greece. We have seen that the spread of Christianity in that country had been facilitated by the assimilation of pagan forms of worship in the new ritual. It was natural that a race which had been accustomed for centuries to connect art with religion and to seek the noblest statuary in the temples of the gods, should have regarded with peculiar favor the practice of hanging pictures in churches. When, therefore, Leo, whose Armenian origin perhaps made him personally unsympathetic to the Greeks, issued an edict against image-worship, his orders met with the most bigoted resistance in Greece. It may be that a more searching census for the purposes of the revenue had already rendered him unpopular; but to those who know how strong is the influence of the Church in the East, and what fierce disputes an ecclesiastical question kindles there, the edict of the Emperor will seem ample ground for the Greek rising of 727. An eruption at the volcanic island of Santorin was interpreted as a sign of divine displeasure at the doings of the iconoclast sovereign; while Pope Gregory II addressed two violent missives to the Emperor, and probably encouraged the agitation in Greece, which still acknowledged him as spiritual head of the Church. The "Helladikoi," as they were now called, and the seamen of the Cyclades fitted out a fleet under the leadership of a certain Stephen; and, with the coöperation of Agallianos, one of the Imperial military officials, set up an orthodox Emperor, named Kosmas, and boldly set sail for Constantinople—a proof of the resources of Greece at this period. But the result of this naval undertaking was very different from that which Greece had equipped on behalf of Constantinople. A battle was fought under the walls of the capital between the two fleets. The Emperor Leo, availing himself of the terrible invention of the Greek fire, which had been used with such deadly effect in the recent Saracen siege of Constantinople, annihilated his opponents' vessels. Agallianos, seeing that was lost, leaped into the sea; Stephen and Kosmas fell by the axe of the executioner. We are not told what punishment was meted out to the Greeks, but, in consequence of the strong attitude of opposition which the Papacy had taken up to the Emperor, Leo in 732 deprived the Pope of all jurisdiction over

Greece, and placed that country under the ecclesiastical authority of the Patriarch of Constantinople.

The next important event in the history of Greece was the great plague, which broke out at Monemvasia in 746 and spread all over the Empire. The political consequences of this visitation were far-reaching. For not only was the population of Greece diminished by the increased mortality there, but it was further lessened by emigration to Constantinople, where there were openings for plasterers and other skilled workmen, and where great numbers had died of the epidemic. The place of these emigrants in the Peloponnesos was taken by Slav colonists, and this is the true explanation of the Slavonic colonization, which Fallmerayer placed so much earlier. . . .

That the Slavs excited the alarm of the Byzantine Government is clear from the fact that in 783 Staurakios was dispatched by the Empress Irene to crush their efforts at independence. The Empress was actuated by love of Greece as well as by motives of policy, for she was a native of Athens, like her predecessor, Eudokia. At the age of seventeen she had been selected by the Emperor Constantine Copronymos as the wife of his son, Leo IV, and the premature death of her husband left her the real mistress of the Empire, which she governed, first as regent for her son and then as sole ruler, for over twenty years. . . .

Irene, however, was dethroned by Nicephorus, and banished to Mitylene, where she died. In spite of her appalling treatment of her son, whom she had dethroned and blinded in order to gratify her greed of power, she was canonized as a saint by the Greek Church, which could excuse any crime in one who had restored the worship of images, to which, as an Athenian, she was naturally devoted. Tradition states that she showed her piety and patriotism by the foundation of several churches at Athens. Some of her foundations disappeared in the storm and stress of the War of Independence; others were removed to make way for the uninteresting streets of the modern German town; but the Church of the Panagia Georgópiko, or old Metropolis, which still stands, is ascribed to her, and the ruins of the monastery which she built and where she at one time lived strew the beautiful island of Prinkipo. . . .

The Slavs of the Peloponnesos believed that their chance of obtaining independence had come during the troubled reign of Nicephorus, when the Saracens under Haroun Al Rashid and the growing power of the Bulgarians menaced the Byzantine Empire. They accordingly rose, and, after plundering the houses of their Greek neighbors, laid siege in 807 to the fortress of Patras, which was the principle stronghold of the old inhabitants in the north-west of the country. The Slavs blockaded the city from the land side, while a Saracen fleet prevented the introduction of supplies by sea. The besieged, knowing that the fate of Hellenism in the Peloponnesos depended on their efforts, held out against these odds in the hope that they would thus give the Imperial commander at Corinth time to relieve them. At last, when all hope of deliverance seemed to have disappeared, they sent out a horseman to one of the hills in the direction of Corinth to see if the longed-for army of relief was in sight. His orders were to gallop back as soon as he caught a glimpse of the approaching Imperialists and to lower the flag which he carried, so that his comrades in Patras might have the glad news at once. But his eyes in vain searched the road along the Gulf of Corinth for the gleam of weapons or the dust that would announce the march of soldiers. Sadly he turned his horse towards Patras, when, at a spot where he was in full view of the walls, his steed stumbled and the flag fell. The besieged, believing that help was at hand, were inspired with fresh courage, and, sallying from the gates, inflicted a crushing defeat upon the Slavs, which was followed up after the arrival of the relieving force three days later by the restoration of the Imperial authority along the west coast. At that age so great a victory was naturally ascribed to superhuman aid. St. Andrew, the patron-saint of Patras, who, as we have seen, was believed to have suffered martyrdom there, and whose relics were then preserved there, had caused the scout's horse to stumble and had been seen on a milk-white steed leading the citizens in their successful onslaught on the Slavs.³ The gratitude, or policy, of the Government showed itself in the dedication of the spoil and captives to the service of the Church of St. Andrew, and the Slavonic peasants of the neighborhood became its tenants and paid it a yearly rent. . . .

Thus, the defeat of the Slavs before Patras and the wise measures of Nikephoros prevented the Peloponnesos from becoming a Slavonic State, like Serbia or Bulgaria, and from that date the tide, which had at one time threatened to submerge the Greek nationality there, began to ebb. . . .

Of the revived prosperity of Greece we have two remarkable proofs. In 823 that country raised a fleet of 350 sail for the purpose of intervening in the Civil War then raging between the Emperor Michael the Stammerer and a Slavonic usurper, and this implies the possession of considerable resources. Still more striking is the story of the rich widow, Danielis of Patras. About the time of the Byzantine expedition against the Slavs of Taygetos, the future Emperor, Basil I, then chief groom in the service of a prominent courtier, was at Patras in attendance on his master, who had been sent there

¹ Menander, pp. 327, 404. John of Ephesus, vi., 30.

² Hist. Eccles., vi., 10.

³ Constantine Porphyrogenitus *De Administrando Imperio*, 49.

on political business. One day, as the comely groom was entering the Church of St. Andrew, a monk stopped him and told him that he should become Emperor. Shortly afterwards he fell ill of a fever, which, by detaining him at Patras after his master's departure, proved to be a blessing in disguise. Moved by philanthropy or the prophecy of the monk, Danielis took the sick groom into her house, bade him be a brother to her son, and, when he had recovered from his illness, provided him with a train of thirty slaves to accompany him to Constantinople, and loaded him with costly presents. When, in 867, the monk's forecast was fulfilled, and Basil mounted the Imperial throne, he did not forget his benefactress. He not only promoted her son to a high position in his court, but invited the aged lady to Constantinople. In spite of her age and infirmities, Danielis travelled in a litter, accompanied by 300 slaves, who took in turns the duty of carrying their mistress. As a gift to the Emperor, she brought 500 more, as well as 100 maidens, chosen for their skill in embroidery, 100 purple garments, 300 linen robes, and 100 more of such fine material that each piece could easily be packed away in a hollow cane. Every kind of gold and silver vessel completed the list of presents, which would not have disgraced a brother sovereign. When she arrived, she was lodged like a queen and addressed as "mother" by her grateful protégé. Basil's gratitude was rewarded by fresh favors. Danielis called for a notary and made over to the Emperor and her own son a part of her landed estates in the Peloponnesos. Finding that Basil had tried to atone for the murder of his predecessor, which had given him the throne, by the erection of a church, she had a huge carpet manufactured by her own workmen to cover the splendid mosaic floor. Once again, on the death of her favorite, she journeyed to Constantinople to greet his son and successor. Her own son was by that time dead, so she devised the whole of her property to the young Emperor Leo VI. At her request, a high official was sent to the Peloponnesos to prepare an inventory of her effects. Even in these days a sovereign would rejoice at such a windfall. Her loose cash, her gold and silver plate, her bronze ornaments, her wardrobe, and her flocks and herds represented a princely fortune. As for her slaves, they were so numerous that the Emperor, in the embarrassment of his riches, emancipated 3,000 of them and sent them as colonists to Apulia, then part of the Byzantine Empire. Eighty farms formed the real property of this ninth century millionairess, whose story throws light on the position of the Peloponnesian landed class, or *archontes*, at that period. Danielis was, doubtless, exceptionally rich, and Patras was then, as now, the chief commercial town in the Peloponnesos. But the existence of such an enormous fortune as hers presupposes a high degree of civilization, in which many others must have participated. . . .

But while the Greeks had thus triumphed in the Peloponnesos, they had lost ground elsewhere. Availing themselves of the disorders in the Byzantine Empire, where the Greek ships were all engaged in the Civil War of 823, a body of Saracens, who had emigrated from the south of Spain to Alexandria, descended on Crete, at that time recovering from the effects of an earthquake, but still possessing thirty cities. Landing at Suda Bay, they found the islanders mostly favorable, or at any rate indifferent, to a change of masters. Reinforced by a further batch of their countrymen, the Saracens resolved to settle there. A Cretan monk is said to have shown them a strong position where they could pitch their camp; so they burnt their ships and established themselves at the spot indicated, the site of the present town of Candia, which derives its Venetian name from the Chandak or "ditch" surrounding it. The conquest of the island was soon accomplished—a clear proof of the islanders' apathy when we remember the heroic defence of the Cretans in more recent times. Religious toleration reconciled many to the sway of the Saracens; in the course of years a number of the Christians embraced the creed of their conquerors, helping to man fleets and sharing the profits of that nefarious traffic in slaves of which Crete, as in former days Delos, became the centre. . . .

The efforts of the Byzantine Government to recover "the great Greek island," which was now a terror to the whole Levant, were for more than a century unsuccessful, and during 138 years Crete remained in the possession of the Saracens. . . .

At last, in 961, the redoubtable commander Nikephoros Phokas restored Crete to the Byzantine Empire. But even at that early period, Candia began to establish the reputation which it so nobly increased during the Turkish siege seven centuries later. Its strong fortifications for seven long months resisted the Byzantine general; but he patiently waited for a favorable moment, and at last took the place by storm. The most drastic measures were adopted for the complete reduction of the island. The broad brick walls of Candia were pulled down; a new fortress called Témenos was erected on the height of Rhoka some miles inland, to overawe the inhabitants. Some of the Saracens emigrated, others sank into a state of serfdom. As usual the missionary followed the Byzantine arms, and the island attracted many Greek and Armenian Christians; the name of the latter still lingers in the Cretan villages of Armenia; among the former were some distinguished Byzantine families, whose descendants furnished leaders to the insurrection later on. In the conversion of the Cretan apostates back to Christianity, an Armenian monk called Nikon, and nicknamed "Repent Ye" from the frequency of that phrase in his sermons, found a fine field for

his labors. The Christian churches, for which Crete had once been famous, rose again, and the reconquest of the island gave to Nikephoros Phokas the Imperial diadem, and to Nikon the more lasting dignity of a saint. But, in spite of his efforts, not a few Arabs retained their religion, and the Cretan Musselmén of Amári are still reckoned as their descendants.

LES PONTS ET CHAUSSEES.

THE selection of M. Auguste Choisy to be the recipient of the Gold Medal of the Royal Institute of British Architects will attract attention to the institution he represents. Whether M. Choisy was the most eligible candidate is a question for the members. The medal is to be conferred "on some distinguished architect, or man of science or letters, who has designed or executed a building of high merit, or produced a work tending to promote or facilitate the knowledge of architecture, or the various branches of science connected therewith." As a road-maker M. Choisy can be considered as a man of science, and therefore comes within the conditions. The question, however, should be asked whether the list of distinguished architects in this country who are worthy of the medal is exhausted. Those hitherto selected have practised in London. Provincial architects have been passed over, as well as those in Scotland and Ireland. It will be answered, "They can wait"; but life is brief, and some of the architects who possess claims may pass away before the Institute Council, after having scattered medals over other parts of the world, can turn their attention to Great Britain. But we must not allow an incidental part of the subject to detain us longer.

During the recent inquiries about the condition of English highways, it was suggested that a public roads department was a necessity, and should be created by the Government in order to establish some uniformity of practice in the construction and repairs of roads. The project was only an imitation of the French Ponts et Chaussées. The institution goes back to the reign of Louis XIII, when it was first organized, but in what might be called a rudimentary form. It is needless to remark that in all civilized countries the construction of means of communication is inevitable, and to some extent is a gauge of progress and commerce. The word pontiff, which has so high a signification among us, is believed to have originally signified one of the men who were selected to look after bridges and roads. It was an important, nay, a sacred duty, and in course of time the title was applied to those who were assumed to be the best auxiliaries along the paths to Paradise. In France a number of circumstances combined during the reign of Louis XIII to render it necessary that provision should be made for a more efficient examination of roads, and for that purpose it was well to have skilled officers.

France was then losing the last vestiges of its feudal character. The princes and great nobles had each his region, which he controlled in any manner he pleased. Roads were consequently not always adapted for through communication; and in fact there were believed to be advantages in obstacles to travelling and commerce. But it was the aim of Richelieu, if not of the king himself, to deprive princes and nobles of as much power as possible. It was deemed politic to keep them under observation in Paris; one of the consequences being that roads became still more neglected than when the nobles resided in the provinces, and had to be driven over them.

It was in order to cope with the increased difficulties that the terrible system of the *corvée* was then made more of a tyranny. It was a relic of feudalism; and, indeed, when money was not in general circulation there was a difficulty with the peasant class to meet the obligations imposed on them in any other form than by labor. But as improved roads became desirable the authorities thought it was an easy way of obtaining them by insisting that the works should be carried out in the manner prescribed by the officers through peasant labor. The State would provide no money; the traders who used the highways were probably mulcted in tolls which were applied to other purposes, and no source was left but the toil of the peasantry, for which it was not necessary to pay. If any men objected they were either imprisoned or turned into soldiers. The more the officials of the Ponts et Chaussées discovered about improving the roads the more the *corvée* grew oppressive. Trudaine, the intendant-general of finances, and Perronet, the great bridge-builder, reorganized the institution, but without alleviating the burden on the unpaid workers. The slavery on the roads was one of the causes of the French Revolution. In the poor province of Berry, the labor which was sacrificed by the *corvée* was reckoned at 700,000 livres per annum. In Lower Normandy there was a similar sacrifice. The toil of the unlucky people was no longer restricted to roads in the neighborhood of their village. The intendants sent them where they pleased. Nor was the labor confined to road-making. In 1717 it was resolved to erect several barracks, and notices were circulated that the best men in the villages should be despatched to work at them. In fact, so many days were occupied in slavery for public purposes that the tax-collectors, who were rival tyrants, came to the conclusion that the great body of the peasantry would be unable to pay the *taille*, the impost which had to be furnished in gold, silver or copper coins.

While the majority of the people were ground down—and we should remember that four-fifths of the population of France were laborers or farmers—they could not fail to perceive that the owners

of vast properties were not compelled to contribute either in money or labor to the State, and in that way animosities were embittered which had fatal consequences. The political philosophers who arose about that time commented on the iniquities of the system of making and repairing roads. Montesquieu pointed out that even in the feudal times there was far less injustice. On the authority of Beaumanoir he declared that in the twelfth century they repaired roads as was done in the eighteenth century. If a road were irreparable, another was made as close to it as possible. But all parties were forced to contribute towards the cost; even the clergy were ordered to pay by their bishops. In those days, says Montesquieu, such questions were determined by the civil law; now it is the law of politics which governs.

Among the effects of the Revolution was the introduction of a more fair system in the construction of roads. The exigencies of war made it necessary that additional highways should be made, and existing roads improved. The Napoleonic principle of having a greater number of troops at a particular spot and at a particular moment than the enemy imparted a new interest to road-making. In 1804 the Ponts et Chaussées was again altered, and practically the form then imparted to the institution may be said to continue until now.

As happens with other organizations in France, there is not only a Government department, but a school for the preliminary training of future officials. For a long time the École Polytechnique alone furnished the students, and to a large extent it does so still. But in 1854 a decree was passed by which students trained elsewhere were received. The students follow for a certain period the same courses and go through the same exercises as the military engineers, an arrangement that is expected to produce special advantages in the event of war. The professional courses occupy about three years, having six months in class-rooms and six months at work on roads each year. There are several grades, but the three main divisions are ordinary engineers, chief engineers and general inspectors. There are also subordinate agents. Some of the inspectors form the Council attached to the department of the Minister of Commerce and Public Works.

The school, which has been for some years in the Rue des Saints Pères, was formed in 1747. As the Revolution believed everything established to be defective, it was suppressed in 1790. It had to be reopened in the next year. Then it was reorganized, and afterwards reconstituted in 1804. There are three classes of students, and at the end of the three years' course strict examinations are held, and those who are successful receive official appointments. The instruction includes not only applied mechanics, hydraulics, geology, mineralogy, the construction and upkeep of roads, the designing and erection of bridges, drainage, but railway works, canal works, harbor works, architecture, law, political economy, statistics, with English and German. The system, it will be observed, is different from ours. The professors and engineers have been able to collect a vast amount of information relating to roads, and in consequence it is generally allowed that motorists and bicyclists experience less difficulty in traversing France than has to be endured in England. But French architects, although they transact business with the officials, will be amazed to find one of the engineers of the Ponts et Chaussées selected as the recipient of a medal as if he were a Garnier, Duc, Viollet-le-Duc, Lesueur or Hittorff. The choice is the more remarkable, for there is not one English civil engineer among the gold medallists of the Institute. — *The Architect*.

SIR JOHN VANBRUGH, ARCHITECT, POET AND DRAMATIST.

AN interesting and graphic account of the life of Sir John Vanbrugh, dramatist and architect, by Mr. Robert P. Oglesby, of Leeds, was given, on the 7th inst., at the Victoria Hall, York, before the members of the York Architectural Society. Mr. Thos. Monkman, president, took the chair.

Mr. Oglesby said that the subject of his paper, who lived about the end of the seventeenth century, obtained instant success as a dramatist, with "The Relapse," which was produced at Drury Lane, whilst his wit was a sure passport to high society. Voltaire referred to him as the gayest, as Walpole considered him the best, writer of dialogue, and he was allotted a high place amongst the dramatists of the time. He leaned towards the virtues which are sound and healthy, and will always remain such. Of feeling, in the sentimental sense, he possessed little, but his plots were always interesting and free from complexity. Mr. Oglesby passed on to the consideration of his career as an architect. Not the slightest evidence could be found of any previous architectural education, or even inclination, which would account for the transition from the drama, or warrant his being trusted with schemes of such magnitude as fell to his lot. There was a slight overlapping of vocations, inasmuch as his first completed architectural work was a theatre in the Haymarket; and his sudden leap from drama to architecture was taken as a glorious joke by his brother wits and litterateurs.

CASTLE HOWARD.

In the year 1702 Sir John was engaged with the design and erection of Castle Howard, Yorkshire, for the Earl of Carlisle, this being his first great scheme. "His want of training," said the lecturer, "is here observable on all hands, but his genius for the picturesque

atones for many defects. He seems to have regarded his buildings as so much material for scenic effect at the sacrifice of all suitability for their purpose." Though Vanbrugh had his detractors — chief of whom was Walpole, who said he lacked all idea of proportion, convenience and propriety — he had, nevertheless, stout adherents, amongst them Sir Joshua Reynolds, who said: "In the buildings of Vanbrugh, who was a poet as well as an architect, there is a greater display of imagination than we shall find, perhaps, in any other." The plan of Castle Howard was a blending of the Palladian and Elizabethan. It contained lengthy corridors, and hardly one fine room. The west block was not completed as originally intended, but was afterwards built in 1763 by Carr, of York, the architect of Harewood House. The south front was the most graceful example of Vanbrugh's work. He cared naught for rules, as might be seen by the varying height of pilasters belonging to the same order. The vases, terminals and busts assisted in breaking up the sky-line, and gave, at a distance, a castellated effect to the building, and the severity of the north front was much relieved by the use of sculpture. Here was to be seen one of the segmental arcades which was absent from Carr's wing.

ARCHITECTURAL PECULIARITIES.

"THE Ionic Temple," the writer continues, "with tetrastyle porticos, at one end of the terrace is again the stalking-horse for urns. The interior is built with marble, and the dome and porticos do not seem to be on very intimate terms with the main body of the temple. Nicholas Hawksmoor, who was responsible for the mausoleum, has in this case allowed Vanbrugh's influence to pass him by, and produced a scholarly and reserved effect. Horace Walpole jocularly remarks that the mausoleum at Castle Howard would tempt one to be buried alive. The bridge over the lower part of the lake, with its enormous keystones, is a good example of Vanbrugh's passion for ponderous masonry. Passing to the interior, the hall is 35 feet square, and no less than 77 feet high to the ceiling. This height, so out of proportion to its area, gives it a dreary and tunnel-like appearance. It contains a somewhat exuberant Rococo mantel. In such a confined space the height of the column seems enormous. Here we catch a glimpse of one of the staircases which flank each side of the apartment, which contains coarse decoration by Pellegrini. The chapel is contained in Carr's wing, and was decorated by Kemp. The Earl of Carlisle was so pleased with Vanbrugh's design that he created him Herald Clarenceux, King at Arms. This gave great offence to his brother heralds — in the first place because he knew naught of heraldry, and secondly because he laughed at it. The long corridors and high rooms made the Earl anticipate a draughty house, but Vanbrugh satisfied him that on the stormiest night 'not one candle wanted to be put into a lantern,' and that the building did not require above one pound of wax and two of tallow candles per night to light it more than the Earl's London house."

BLENHEIM HIS MASTERPIECE.

THE leading features of the many mansions designed by this famous architect were dealt with, Grimsthorpe, Lincolnshire, being referred to as considered by many people to be Vanbrugh's best work. His greatest, however, was Blenheim, erected by a grateful nation for John Churchill, first Duke of Marlborough, the said grateful nation omitting to provide the necessary funds. Though Wren actually made a plan for a portion of the building, and was then at the zenith of his fame, he was passed over in favor of Vanbrugh, whose influence at Court was paramount. Here was his lifetime's opportunity to stagger humanity, and the plan of Blenheim at once stamped him as a man of powerful imagination. It bore a certain similarity to Castle Howard, but the quadrant-shaped wings formed façades to suites of rooms instead of being treated as open arcades. The building was essentially commemorative and monumental, and the convenience of the inhabitants, or the fact that the distance separating the kitchen from the dining-room was several hundred feet, in no wise disturbed the architect. Some idea of the size might be gained from the fact that the total extent of the park front was 850 feet. It had been said, and he thought with truth, that "no mansion has such a grand appearance as Blenheim," and Vanbrugh accomplished the work under more trying circumstances than perhaps any architect had had to contend with. Vanbrugh married rather late in life. He wrote — "If I am going to make a blunder it is better to do so at the end of one's life than at the beginning of it." His wife was a daughter of Colonel Yarborough, of Heslington, near York. In a letter on the subject, Lady Mary Wortley Montague said: "You know Van's taste always was odd. His inclination to ruins has given him a fancy for Mistress Yarborough." This delicious epistle, said Mr. Oglesby, written in her ladyship's twentieth year, gave us some idea of the state of contemporary society. The actual workmanship of Blenheim was admitted to have been admirable. One writer remarked that, "So perfectly was the work carried out that it is possible to look through the keyholes of ten doors, and see daylight at the end, over 300 feet away." Very great were Vanbrugh's faults, but, notwithstanding his glaring want of refinement and taste, he possessed valuable qualities, and, had he lived longer, would, no doubt, by further study, have become a really great architect. He certainly conceived all his buildings as a whole and in relation to their surroundings, and the general mass of each had been acknowledged to be grand and imposing. — *The Building News*.

ILLUSTRATIONS

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

SUGGESTION FOR THE TREATMENT OF THE CHAMP DE MARS, PARIS, AS A RECREATION GROUND. M. EUGÈNE HÉNARD, ARCHITECT: TWO PLATES.

FOR some description of these plates, which are copied from *l'Architecture*, see Summary paragraphs.

THE NEW STADTTHEATER, BERN, SWITZERLAND. HERR VAN WURSTENBURGER, ARCHITECT.

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THE ABBEY CHURCH OF ST. VICTOR, PARIS, FRANCE.

OUR readers may be pleased to see one more of the skilful restorations of a vanished scene which the late H. W. Brewer was so well qualified to conceive. The plate appeared lately in the *Builder*.

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NOTES AND CLIPPINGS

THE PALAZZO MASSIMO TO BE A ROYAL PALACE.—King Victor Emmanuel has purchased the historic Roman palace of the Prince Massimo, so famous for its colonnade, to which it owes its name of Palazzo Massimo alle Colonne. It is one of the most notable and stately palaces in Rome, more majestic than the Quirinal, and has virtually been on the market for some time. For the prince is almost ruined by unfortunate speculations, and for a number of years past has been obliged to rent the various floors of his ancestral abode to strangers, merely retaining for himself and for his immediate family an apartment on almost the top story. Although the prince is a cousin of King Victor Emmanuel's, his mother having been by birth a princess of the Carignan branch of the royal house of Savoy, which occupies the throne of Italy, yet he has until now been regarded as the leader of the so-called "Black," or Papal aristocracy at Rome, and fills the office of Postmaster General to the Holy See. His wife, like himself, has royal blood in her veins. Her mother was a daughter of the Duchess de Berry, herself a daughter of the King of Naples, and of her second husband, the Marquis Lucchesi Palli. The Princess Massimo is therefore a half sister of the late Comte de Chambord, who, as a child, reigned for a few hours over France as King Henry V, after the abdication in his favor of his grandfather, King Charles X. The news of the purchase of the Massimo palace by the King, with the idea of converting it into a royal residence in lieu of the Quirinal, which he has never liked, will doubtless cause disappointment to some of the numerous American relatives of the wife of the eldest son and heir of the Prince Massimo. For the prince's daughter-in-law, who bears the title of Princess Arsoi, and who has spent one or two seasons in New York, is the daughter of that American-born Princess Brancaccio who was the child of Hickson Field, of New York, and until now the young Princess Arsoi has made her home in the palace, of which she must have hoped at one time to become the mistress eventually. The Massimos claim descent in a direct and unbroken line from Fabius Maximus, the Roman general. The reason for the King's dislike of the Quirinal is twofold. In the first place a considerable portion of it is subject to the Papal interdict and to the ban of the Church, and therefore objectionable to all those Italians or foreign visitors of the King who happen to be good Catholics. Then, too, it is neither commodious nor regal, save in certain parts. Moreover, as the palace was a residence of the Pontiff until 1870, when it was seized by the Italian gov-

ernment, the King has always the feeling that he is occupying an abode which has been acquired by might, instead of right, whereas his title to the Massimo palace would be absolutely above the slightest question. And, lastly, there is the drawback which I have already mentioned in these letters, namely, the existence of a tunnel for tramcar traffic running right under the Quirinal, which, of course, offers a tempting opportunity to anarchists who might wish to blow the palace and the royal family into the air, since all they would have to do would be to drop a bomb from the car while riding through the tunnel, which is most difficult to police.—*Marquise de Fontenay in N. Y. Tribune*.

GENERAL WADE AND THE SCOTCH MILITARY ROADS.—A writer in the *London Academy*, replying to a question, states that General Wade, who commanded the English army in the rebellion of '45, was sent in 1724 to reconnoitre the Highlands, and his report to the English Government as to the measures he considered necessary for the civilization of the country resulted in his being appointed commander-in-chief in Scotland. In 1726 he commenced the construction of those important military roads which brought the inmost fastnesses in the north and west of Scotland within touch of the rest of Great Britain. His engineering triumphs are recorded in the historic bull:

"Had you seen these roads before they were made
You will lift up your hands and bless General Wade."

which was inscribed on an obelisk which formerly stood on the road between Inverness and Inverary. Forty stone bridges were also built by Wade's "highwaymen," as he facetiously termed his working soldiers.

KOREAN ARCHITECTURE.—The Korean style of architecture is suited to anything but an extreme climate such as prevails there. During the winter months it is very cold. The houses are made of bamboo framework, plastered within and without with adobe mud. The roof is thatched with rice straw, which is weather proof. The inside may be made into one room by the sliding back of a screen-like partition. Just why these were introduced it is impossible to say, for they are but rarely used, as privacy is never desired in Korea. This open space becomes the living-room, and even when travellers are passing along and must halt for the night they are invited to share a common sleeping-place on the floor with the entire family. The discomfort of such an experience is extreme during the summer. In the kitchen, which is just without the living-room, there is located a most curious kind of stove. From this clay pipes extend under the floor to the living-room. They warm the house summer and winter alike, for it has never entered their minds that some means could be devised whereby the heat could be turned off from the other quarters.—*The Housekeeper*.

PROPOSED PILGRIM MONUMENT AT PROVINCETOWN.—Senator Wetmore, chairman of the committee on the library, has submitted to the Senate a favorable report on Senator Hoar's bill appropriating \$40,000, as a part contribution toward the erection of a monument at Provincetown, Mass., in commemoration of the landing of the Pilgrims and the signing of the "Mayflower" compact. The bill provides that the money shall not be paid until there shall have been raised an additional sum of like amount. The design of the monument is to be approved by the Secretary of War, the Governor of Massachusetts and the president of the Cape Cod Pilgrims Memorial Association, and the expenditure of the money is to be under the supervision of these officials. The House committee on the library has also favorably reported the bill, and its friends hope the measure may be put through before the end of the session.—*Boston Herald*.

A MUCH-TRAVELLED CHURCH.—The Methodist Church of Andale, Kansas, has made the longest journey of any church on record, forty miles overland to Peck in the wake of three traction-engines hitched tandem. The building was placed on trucks with large wheels, and arrived at its new location without a piece of plaster disturbed, and in as good condition as when it started.—*N. Y. Times*.

SICILIAN CITIES.—Singular places they are, to an American or English eye, these old cities of Sicily, now half deserted, but with houses built so solidly of stone that they stand as if they might continue to stand for centuries to come. Sometimes, as in Monte San Giuliano (the ancient Eryx), on its mountain summit, two-thirds of the houses are tenantless. Sometimes, as in Castrogiovanni (the ancient Enna), the city, though planted on the long ridge top of a hill 2,600 feet above sea-level, is still tolerably well filled with inhabitants, who seem to have nothing to do but stand about and talk to one another. From the cats and the children upwards—Sicilian towns swarm with cats and children—everybody lives in the open air, and nobody seems to feel the need of work. Lodging is cheap, a little clothing goes a long way; and these southern people, content with scanty and simple food, take no thought for the morrow. As the Irish got a bad name from the former prevalence of agrarian troubles, so, too, the Sicilians have got a bad name owing to the prevalence of brigandage, itself the fruit of agrarian difficulties, and from the power of the secret society called the Mafia. Brigandage is to-day nearly extinct; and though the Mafia is still strong, one can find out little that is authentic about it.—*N. Y. Evening Post*.

HIGH TEMPERATURE IN A GOLD MINE.—There is a gold mine in Australia which is 3,000 feet deep, and the various tunnels are so hot that cold water has to be continually sprayed over the miners working the lode. The temperature is usually about 108 degrees, and the men have to work almost naked in order to stand the heat.—*Exchange*.



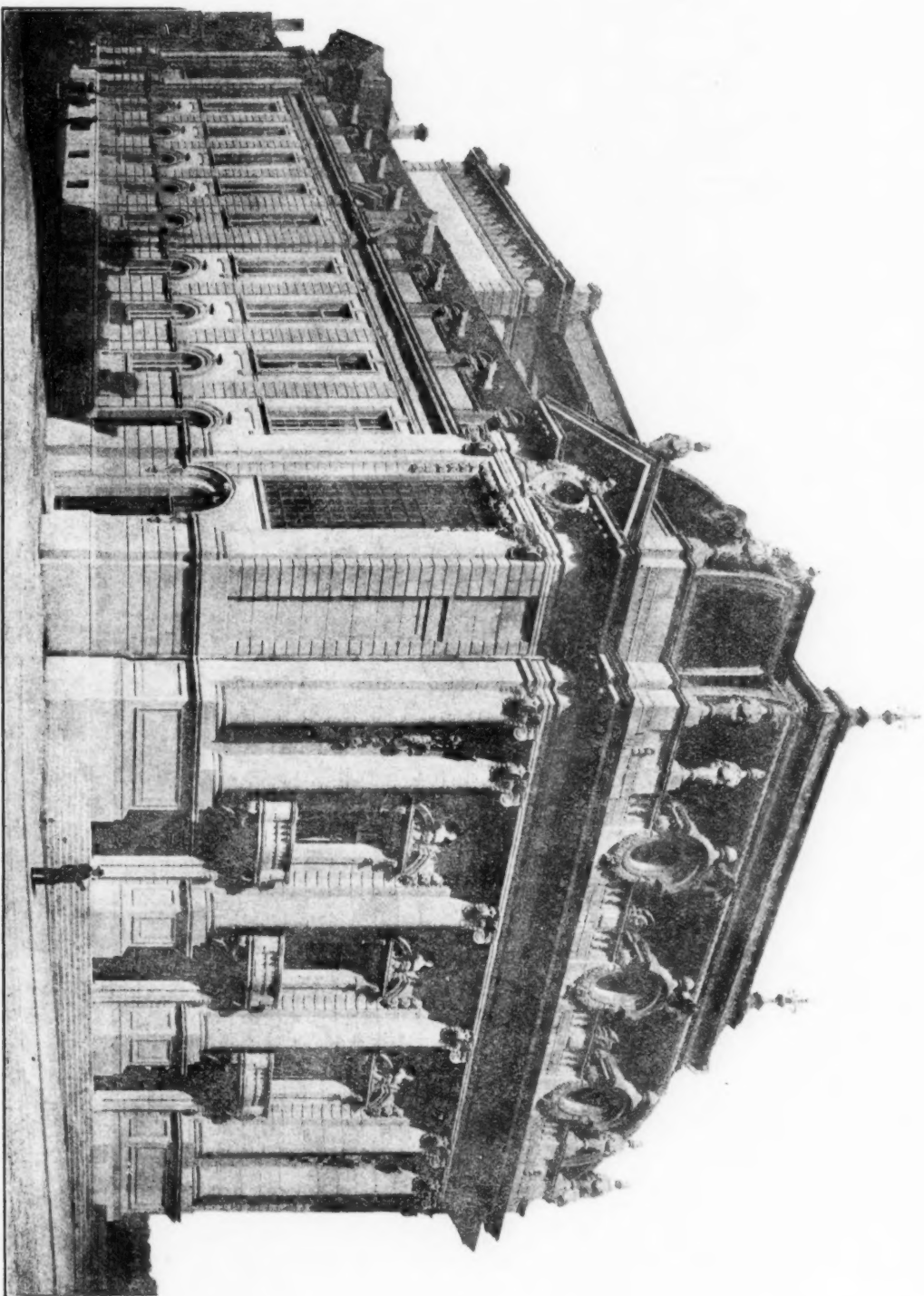
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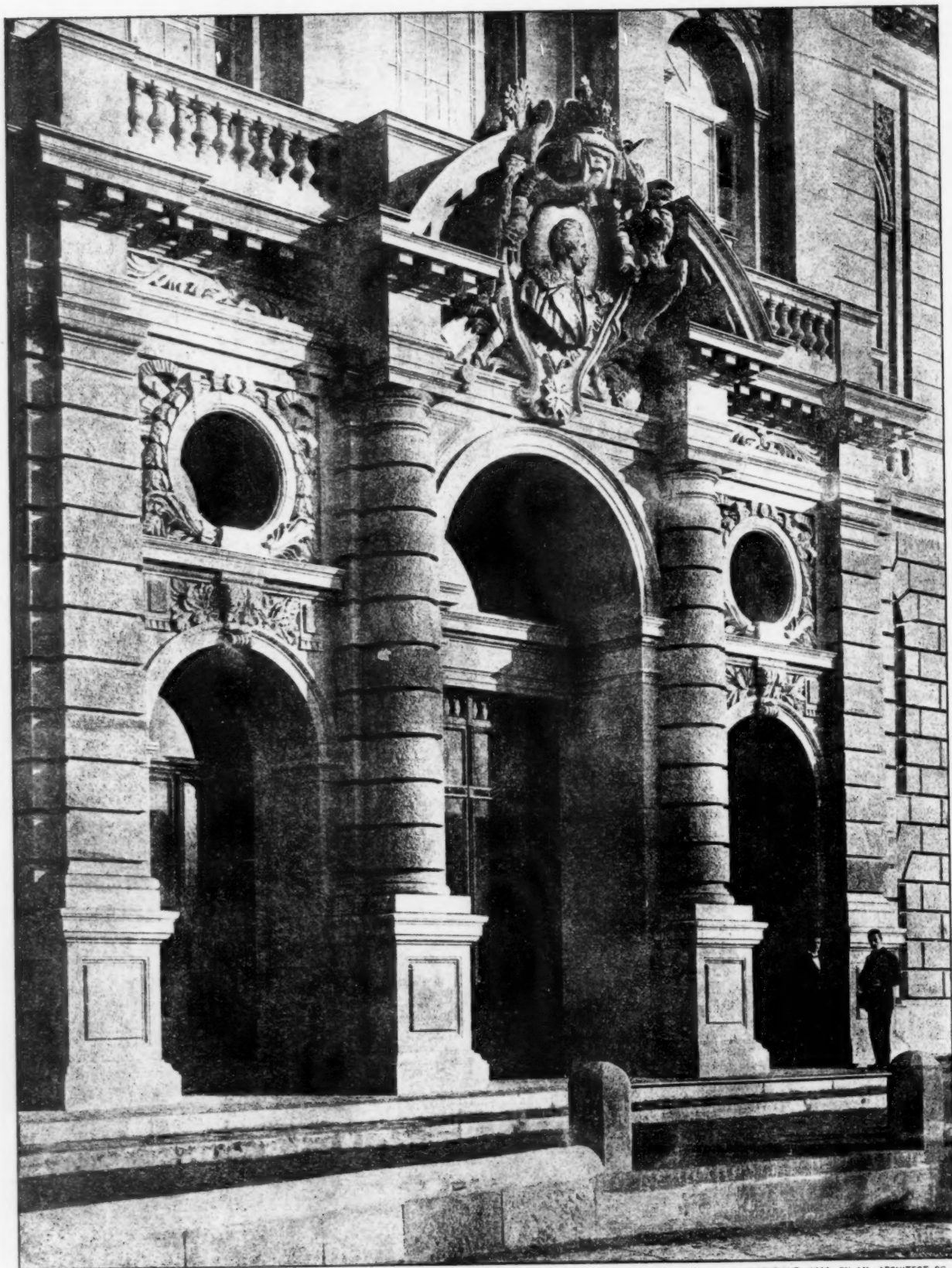
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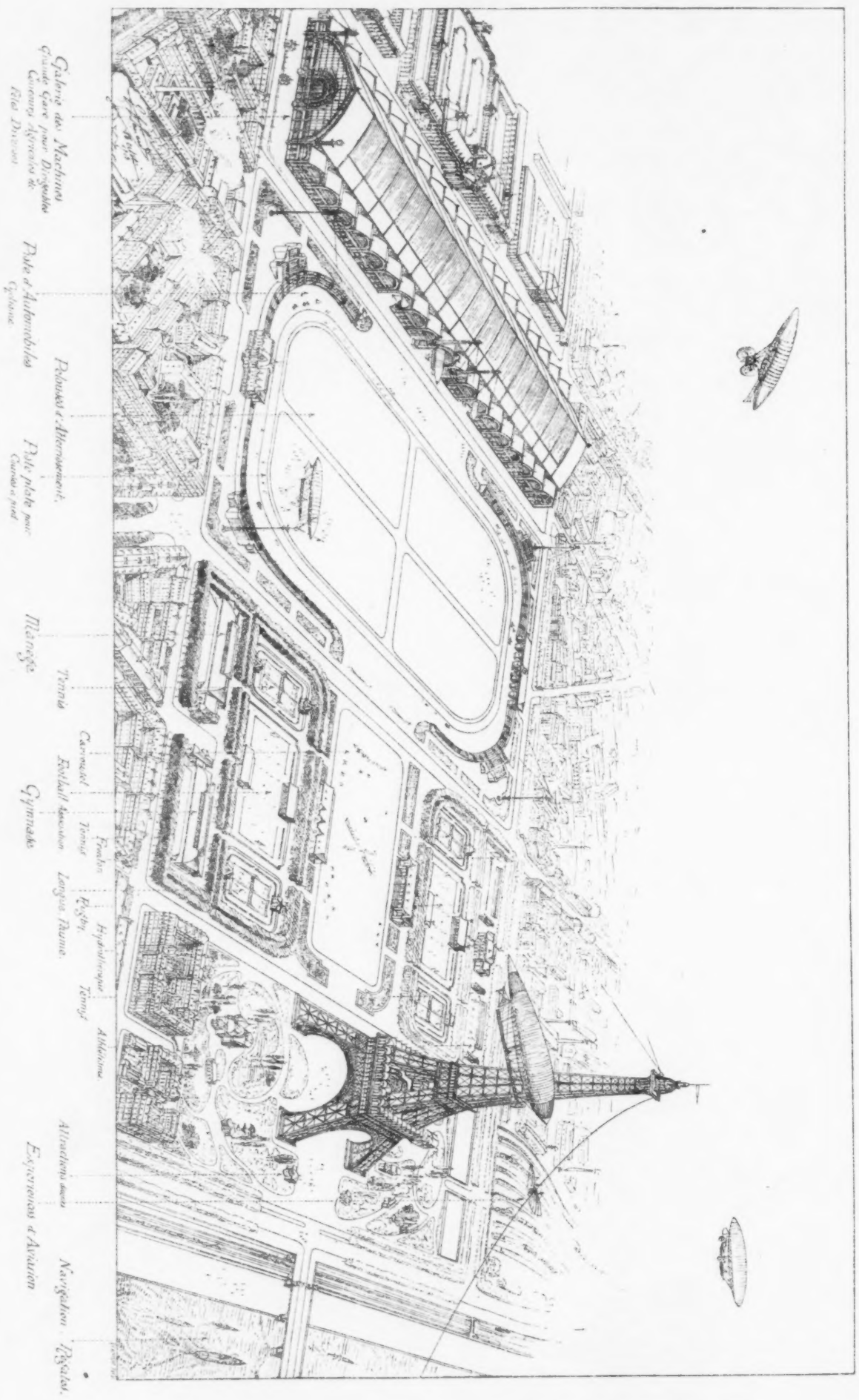
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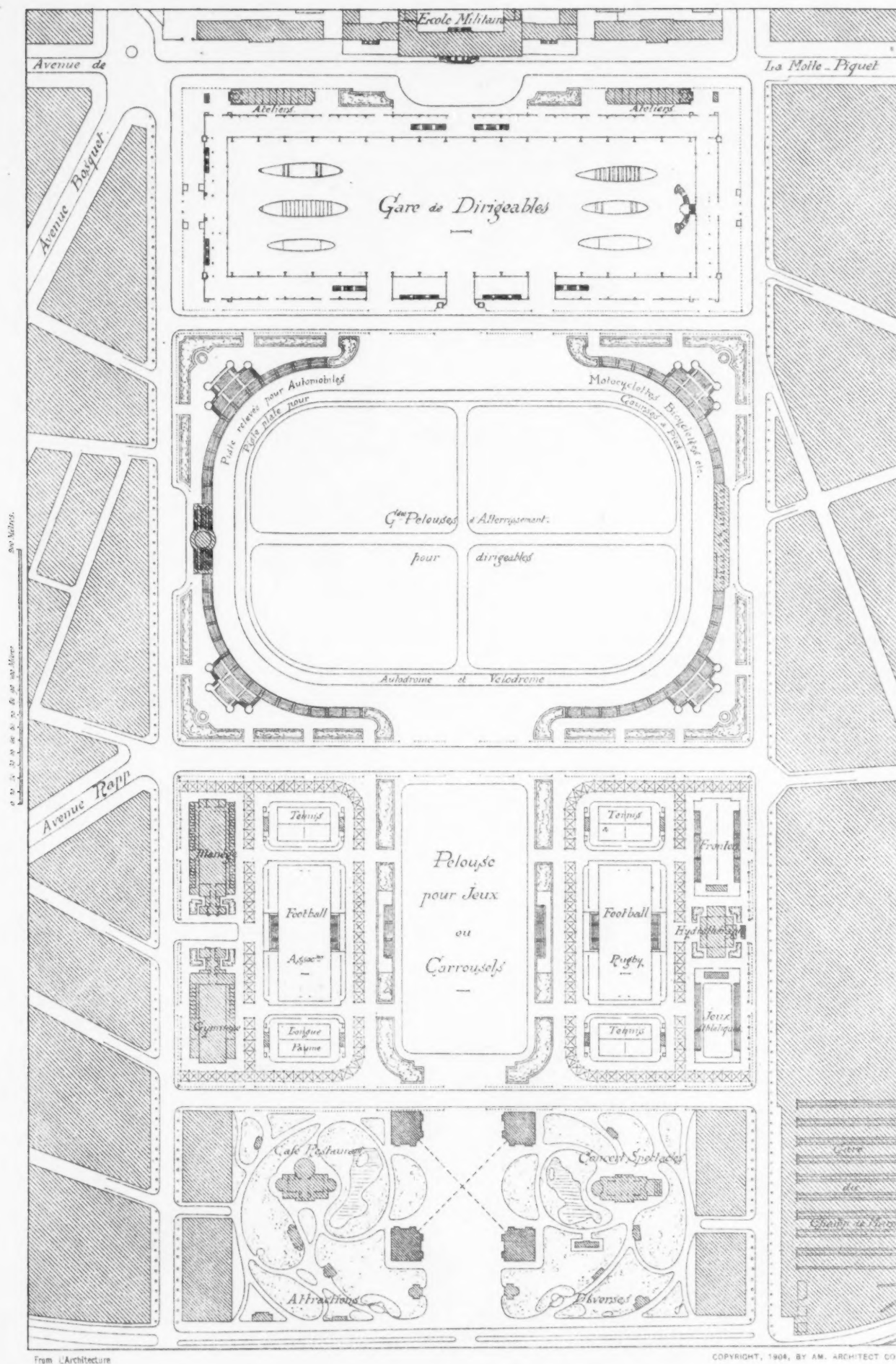
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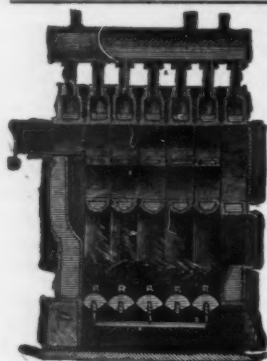
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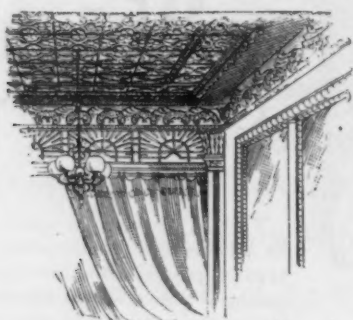


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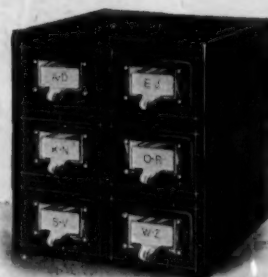
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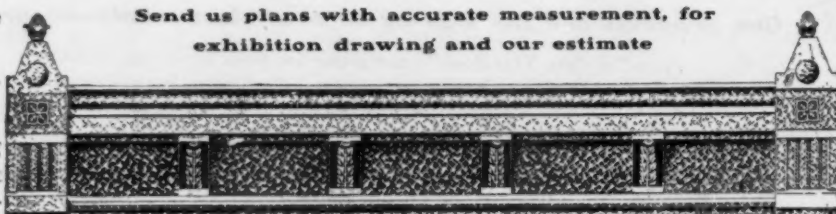
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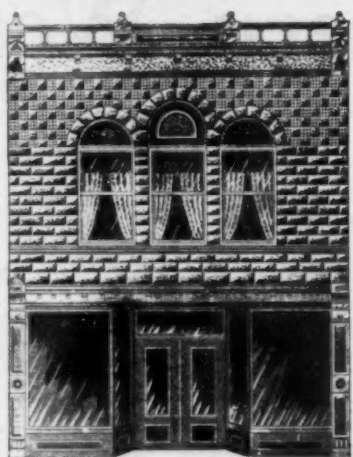
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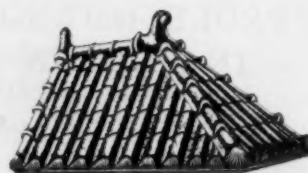
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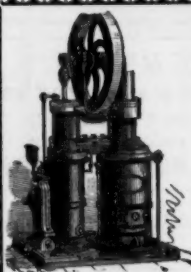
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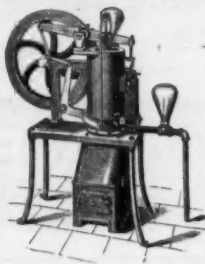
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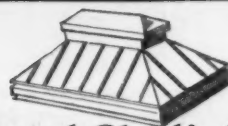
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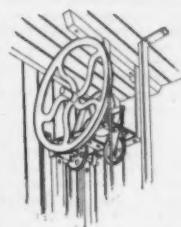
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Baltimore, Md.—Morrow Bros., builders, have contracts to erect a large storage warehouse for the Baltimore Bargain House at the corner of Concord and Lombard Sts. The structure will be of brick and six stories high. It will cost about \$125,000.

The firm of Furst Bros. & Co. picture-frame manufacturers, are preparing to erect a large six-story factory building at the plant of the firm at Leadenhall, Ostend and Race Sts. The new structure will be of brick, and will be equipped with all the modern machinery for manufacturing moulding and other material used in the production of picture frames. The building and equipment will cost at least \$50,000.

Binghamton, N. Y.—Ground for the new church of St. Paul's Catholic Society will be broken as soon as the frost is out of the ground. It will be of brick, costing \$50,000.

Boston, Mass.—It is expected that next spring there will be erected the Thomas Morgan Rotch, Jr., Memorial Hospital for Infants, upon the grounds of the new medical school buildings of Harvard University and the Brigham Hospital at Longwood.

Plans have been filed for a seven-story apartment hotel to be erected by Herbert C. Birtwell, to cost upward of \$300,000, and to be located at the corner of Charlesgate West and Newbury St. The architect is Charles E. Park. The materials entering into the construction will be terra-cotta for the first story and face brick above, with galvanized iron cornices. It will rest on a concrete foundation.

Another business structure will soon be erected on Boylston St. to replace three of the old-time fashionable dwellings. Parcels conveyed are numbered 399, 401 and 405, and are on the north side of the street, between Arlington and Berkeley Sts. and adjoining the Warren Chambers.

Agreement papers have been signed for the change of ownership of a prominent Washington St. parcel. It is the intention of the purchasers to improve the site with a fine hotel. It is said that the late management of the Savoy Hotel is interested in the building of the new hotel, and that if the necessary arrangements can be made the work on the new structure will be begun at once.

Valuable property on Atlantic Ave. has been purchased by a syndicate, which will raze the present old buildings and erect on the site an eight-story mercantile structure, costing \$150,000.

The Young Women's Christian Association hope before long to begin the erection of their new building corner of Warren Ave. and Clarendon St., to cost about \$300,000.

Brainerd, Minn.—Mrs. E. M. Koop will erect a \$20,000 brick block.

Bridgeport, Conn.—The Building Commissioners have approved the plans for the new station which the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co. proposes to build in this city. The building will be a three-story brick and stone structure, costing \$287,000.

Brighton, Mass.—Theodore Munroe has bought 42 lots on Washington and other streets, near Oak Sq., for building purposes. Each lot has an area of 4,800 feet.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—A new \$1,500,000 hotel will be

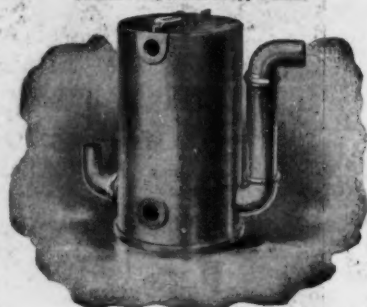
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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

erected here by representatives of the Brooklyn Heights Realty Co. and the Thompson-Starrett Construction Co. The hotel, to be known as The Woodruff, will occupy the old Pierpont House site, the plot of ground bounded by Montague, Hicks and Remson Sts. The structure will be twelve stories in height, of Empire style. The base will be of granite and the general structure of fancy brick, terra-cotta and limestone trimmings.

Actual work toward the construction of the new million dollar municipal building for Brooklyn may be looked for in a short time. The Board of Aldermen has adopted a resolution which instructs the Corporation Counsel to start proceedings to acquire the property in Joralemon and Court Sts. which immediately adjoins the plot now owned by the city and known officially as Murphy Park.

Plans have been filed in the Bureau of Buildings for the erection of the new St. Agnes's Church, to be located at the corner of Sackett and Hoyt Sts. The new church will be a brick and stone structure, and will cost about \$160,000. It is to be built on a plot 132' x 200'. Thos. Houghton is the architect.

Burlington, N. J.—Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer has had plans drawn for a handsome country residence on Orchard Farm, near the site of Camp Hill Hall. The plans show the new residence to be Romanesque in style, three stories high and with a facade 74 feet long. The grounds surrounding the new mansion will be beautiful in an artistic manner.

Cambridge, Mass.—The estate of E. W. Hooper has transferred 30,000 feet of land on Fayerweather St. to Arthur A. Carey, who will erect a house for his own occupancy. This property is valued by the assessors at about \$12,000.

Camden, N. J.—This city will issue \$40,000 bonds for two new fire-houses.

Charlottesville, Va.—The plans for Charlottesville's new public building have been completed, and Senator Thomas S. Martin has been asked to call at the office of the supervising architect, Mr. C. R. Kemper, to examine them. The building will be of Classic design, in keeping with the general conception of the buildings at the University of Virginia. The contract for the erection of the building will be let early this summer.

Cheboygan, Mich.—Brubaker & Cole, of Sault Ste. Marie, have received a contract to erect a \$20,000 church for the M. E. Society in this city.

Chester, Pa.—Frederick Michell has engaged Lewis Jones to prepare plans for the erection of a stone house of modern design, which he proposes to build

(Continued on page xii.)

[PUBLISHED MARCH 5]

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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

- at Ridley and Morton Ave. The dwelling will contain 16 rooms.
- Chicago, Ill.**—L. Kiper & Sons will erect a six-story building on Peoria St., north of and adjacent to the Metropolitan Elevated railroad for the Chicago Edison Co. Plans provide for a building six stories high, 50' x 109', to occupy the north half of the lot. It will be of brick and of the most substantial type of construction. It will cost \$100,000.
- Plans have been prepared for an eight-story building, 80' x 80', to be constructed at the northwest corner of Franklin and Washington Sts., at a cost of \$200,000, for the accommodation of drug and chemical firms. Spacious quarters will be provided for the Drug Club.
- Council Bluffs, Ia.**—The plans for a new \$70,000 Free Public Library Building have been completed, and bids will soon be asked for construction of same. The building will be a gift from Andrew Carnegie.
- Denver, Col.**—An addition will be made to St. Joseph's Hospital which will cost in the neighborhood of \$40,000. Contracts for the new building have been let by Architects Gove and Walsh, the general work going to Contractor C. J. Dunn. The building will be in the shape of an L, located in the rear of the present structure and will be five stories in height and a basement.
- Phillips & Heer are taking bids for a two-story terrace, to contain eight apartments. It will be located on the three-lot corner at 20th and California Sts. owned by O. L. Haskell. The terrace will be of red pressed brick and cut stone trimmings, and will be finished throughout in hardwood. The cost of the structure will be about \$16,000.
- Detroit, Mich.**—Joy & Barcroft have prepared plans for a six-family flat on Westminster Ave., near Woodward Ave. Cost, \$20,000.
- The Gem Fibre Packing Co. will build a new plant corner Clay St. and St. Aubine Ave.
- Lein W. Bowen will build a new residence corner Arlington Pl. and Woodward Ave.
- Franklin, N. H.**—The City Council has voted to accept Andrew Carnegie's recent offer of \$15,000 for a free public library, under the usual conditions.
- Hannibal, Mo.**—Barnett, Haynes & Barnett will soon let the contract for the new \$100,000 high-school building.
- Ithaca, N. Y.**—Assemblyman Tompkins has introduced a bill authorizing the State to spend \$250,000 for erecting a State agricultural hall at Cornell.
- Meriden, Conn.**—The contract has been awarded to the H. Wales Lines Co. for a retaining wall of Vermont marble to be built about the library. The design for the improvements about the grounds was made by Olmsted Bros., of Boston. The work is being done under the supervision of Architect Richard Williams.

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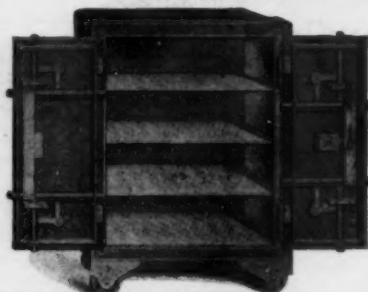
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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

- Minneapolis, Minn.**—The addition to the city hospital planned by Lowell A. Lamoreaux, the architect, will face 6th St. and will stand immediately back of the administration building, which eventually will be erected, between two ward wings and on the site of the present Brackett house. The sum of \$40,000 has been set aside to build the addition.
- Monroe, Wis.**—Messrs. Willis, Henry and Edward Ludlow have made an unconditional offer to Union School District No. 1 of Monroe, of \$12,000 for a public library building. The gift of the Messrs. Ludlow is offered as a memorial to their father.
- Nashua, N. H.**—F. E. Nelson, proprietor of Five and Ten-cent stores in Nashua and Manchester, is to erect, next November, a handsome four-story brick building, 48' x 70', on Main St., this city. The plans were prepared by George S. Forest, of Concord, and call for a handsome, convenient, well lighted and ventilated store, office and apartment building.
- New Haven, Conn.**—The fine residence of Prof. Irving Fisher, at 460 Prospect St., which was damaged by fire will probably be rebuilt.
- New York, N. Y.**—Plans for the office building to be erected on the site of the old Trinity Building, at No. 111 Broadway, have been filed by Francis H. Kimball, the architect. The building is to be twenty-one stories high, of steel skeleton fireproof construction, with a facade of granite at the basement story and limestone above, the design being a modified Gothic to harmonize with the architecture of Trinity Church, alongside of which it will stand. The cost of the building is estimated at \$1,250,000. The contract for the construction of the skyscraper is held by the George A. Fuller Co.
- Plans have been filed with Building Superintendent Hopper for the enlargement and remodeling into a store building of the silk mill erected in 1885 by Bernard Loth, in Amsterdam Ave., from 150th St. to 161st St., and known as the "Big K" mill. It is a three-story building, on a lot covering a block. The remodelled building will have a new facade of brick and limestone, and a large entrance with granite columns. The cost of the improvements is estimated at \$65,000 by Buchman & Fox, the architects.
- Andrew Carnegie renews his offer of \$1,500,000 to the Mechanical Engineers, Institute of Mining Engineers, Institute of Electrical Engineers and Engineers' Club of New York, for the erection of a Union Engineering Building. Work will be begun on the building which will probably be twelve stories high, immediately after July 1, when most of the leases on the buildings now covering the site will expire.
- Plans have been filed with the Manhattan Bureau of Buildings for a Harlem "satirion" building, to be erected on the triangular plot at the junction of Amsterdam Ave., Manhattan, and W. 126th St. for the New York Operating Co. The edifice is to be two stories high. Cost, \$40,000.
- Winnipeg, Man.**—Contracts are let for four fire halls in the suburbs, amounting to \$48,000. Work will be started at once.
- A \$50,000 hotel is to be built at Rainy River. Wm. Lucy, with the assistance of Rainy River capitalists, will start as soon as possible on the building. Many businesses and industries are starting up at Rainy River and an effort is being made to make it the popular summer resort for this city.
- Worcester, Mass.**—Plans are under way for the

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

- Home for Aged People. This new structure will be of brick and will cost \$100,000 above the land.
- ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS.**
- New York, N. Y.**—Warren St., No. 26, Greenwich St., No. 287, two stories added, take out front walls, install mezzanine floor, cast-iron columns and girders, shaft, elevator, partitions, to three-sty' bk. & st. stores & studio; \$25,000; o., Irving Bank, n w cor. Chambers St. & W. Broadway; a., Davis & Shepard, 203 Broadway.
- W. Fifty-seventh St., No. 9, rearrange roofs, construct bk. piers, fireproof partitions, install steel beams, to four-story bk. & st. residence; \$25,000; o., Adolph Lewisohn, 9 W. 57th St.; a., Arnold W. Brunner, 33 Union Sq.
- Canal St., Nos. 83-85, six-sty' bk. & concrete side extension, 34' x 50', cut openings, rebuild stairs, new bulkhead, install fireproof doors, to six-sty' bk. & st. store & loft building; \$18,000; o., Samuel J. Silverman, 85 Canal St.; a., a. s. Muller, 3 Chambers St.
- APARTMENT-HOUSES.**
- New York, N. Y.**—Central Park West, cor. 89th St., twelve-sty' bk. & st. apart., 125' 11" x 140', gravel roof; \$800,000; o., Peter Banner, 2 W. 72d St.; a., Robert T. Lyons, 31 Union Sq.
- CHURCHES.**
- New York, N. Y.**—One Hundred and Seventy-seventh St., Mr. Anthony Ave., one-sty' & base, bk. church, 64' x 82', peak slate roof; \$50,000; o., Tremont Baptist Church, Paul Bremer, Pres., 1715 Washington Ave.; a., Wm. H. Birkmire, 396 Broadway.
- EDUCATIONAL.**
- New York, N. Y.**—Fourth St., nr. Avenue D, five-sty' bk. & st. school, 60' 4" x 120', slag roof; \$135,000; o., City of New York, City-hall; a., C. B. J. Snyder, 59th St. & Park Ave.
- FACTORIES.**
- New York, N. Y.**—W. Forty-ninth St., Nos. 103-107, five & six-sty' bk. & st. tenement, store & factory; 70' x 100' 4", concrete, tar & gravel roof; \$50,000; o., Antonio C. Mazzetti, 103 W. 49th St.; a., H. P. Knowles, 317 W. 53d St.
- HOTELS.**
- New York, N. Y.**—W. Thirty-third St., Nos. 140-142, twelve-sty' bk. & st. hotel, 62' 6" x 132', tile or asphalt roof; \$275,000; o., Edward F. Robinson, 120 Liberty St.; a., Edwin Wilbur, 55 Liberty St.
- HOUSES.**
- Brooklyn, N. Y.**—Fifth Ave., nr. 59th St., 8 two-sty' bk. stores & dwells., 20' x 55'; \$32,000; o., W. S. Haasan, 468 Fifty-sixth St.; a., H. L. Spicer, 826 Fifty-sixth St.
- Voorhies Ave., cor. E. 22d St., two-sty' & attic fr. dwell., 32' x 35', steam heat; \$5,000; o., Fannie T. McKane, Voorhies Ave. & 22d St.; a., A. R. Koeh, 26 Court St.
- Twenty-second St., nr. 4th Ave., three-sty' bk. store & dwell., 20' x 49' 10", gravel roof; \$7,500; o., F. Prigamo, 163 Twenty-second St.; a., Parfitt Bros., 26 Court St.
- E. Fourth St., nr. Avenue E, 2 two-sty' & attic fr. dwells., 20' x 34', shingle roofs; \$5,600; o., H. Rudloff, 710 E. 2d St.; a., C. G. Wessell, 276 E. 5th St.
- E. Fourteenth St., nr. Rochester Road, two-sty' & attic fr. dwell., 28' x 37' 6", shingle roof, steam; \$6,000; o., H. Grattan, 712 Eighth Ave.; a., A. D. Isham, 132 Nassau St., N. Y.

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(Houses Continued.)

St. Charles Pl., nr. St. Johns Pl., three-st'y bk. dwell., 18' 8" x 90' 6", gravel roof; \$5,000; o. Mary E. Green, 42 Monroe St., N. Y.; a. C. K. Capron, 171 W. 83d St., N. Y.
E. Third St., nr. Avenue C, 3 two-st'y & attic fr. dwells, 17' x 35', shingle roof; \$9,000; o. M. Johnson, 1208 Twelfth Ave.; a. B. F. Hudson, Ocean Parkway & Fort Hamilton Ave.
Bedford Ave., nr. S. 8th St., three-st'y bk. dwell., 21' x 75'; \$7,500; o. C. Matilage, 335 Greenwich St., N. Y.
Minneapolis, Minn.—O St., No. 619, two st'y fr. dwell., 40' x 50'; \$4,000; o. C. W. D. resett.
New York, N. Y.—Willis Ave., nr. 136th St., 2 three-st'y bk. stores & dwells, 25' x 85'; \$30,000; o. John J. McDonough, 337 E. 87th St.; a. S. B. Ogden & Co., 954 Lexington Ave.
N. St., cor. Jerome Ave., 7 three-st'y bk. dwells, 18' x 60', one 18' x 65', one 17' x 60'; \$50,000; o. H. U. Singhal, s. e. cor. 184th St. & Davison Ave.; a. Henry Andersen, 1183 Broadway.
Elmire Pl., nr. Marmon Ave., 2 two-st'y fr. dwells, 20' 6" x 53'; \$9,000; o. Mary E. Morgan, on premises; a. Chas. C. Clark, 709 Tremont Ave.
Waterloo, Ia.—Two-st'y fr. dwell., 52' x 53', steam; \$5,000; o. De Goue & Wesloff; a. Albert Jewett.

OFFICE BUILDINGS.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Second Ave., Nos. 315-319, eight-st'y bk. & terra-cotta office building 80' x 120', gravel roof, steam; \$150,000; o. M. St. P. & S. Ste. M. Ry. Co.; a. W. M. Kenyon, 530 Guaranty Bldg.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Antigo, Wis.—Two-st'y & base. bk. & st. courthouse, 77' x 104', steam; \$75,000; a. Kinney & Detweiler, 912 Northwestern Bldg., Minneapolis.

STABLES.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Thirty-ninth St., nr. 10th Ave., fr. stable, 31' x 75', steam heat; \$6,000; o. Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co., 168 Montague St.
Stillwell Ave., cor. Avenue S, one and one-half st'y fr. stable, 19' x 30', shingle roof; \$1,000; o. J. E. Sister, on premises; a. H. Polhemus, 5005 Fifth Ave.
New York, N. Y.—One Hundred and Eighty-second St., nr. Mohegan Ave., 2 one & two-st'y fr. office & stable, 16' 8" x 25' & 38', flat gravel roof; \$2,000; o. Jos. Lieberts, 2023 Boston Road; a. Franz Wolfgang, 787 E. 177th St.
Water St., Nos. 678-680, six-st'y bk. & st. stable & loft building, 50' x 95', gravel roof; \$10,000; o. Thomas Crump, 662 Water St.; a. Ebeling & Meyen, 194 Bowery.

TENEMENT-HOUSES.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Eighth Ave., nr. 8th St., four-st'y bk. tenement, 27' 6" x 83', steam; \$20,000; o. John Wilson, 456 Fourteenth St.; a. H. Pohlman, 6005 Fifth Ave.
New York, N. Y.—Mulberry St., Nos. 163-165, 2 six-st'y bk. & st. stores & tenements, 22' x 90' & 25' x

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Tenement-Houses Continued.)

80' 7"; \$30,000; o. Michelo Voccoli, 107 Mulberry St.; a. Horenburger & Straub, 122 Bowery.
Twenty-fifth St., Nos. 350-352, six-st'y bk. & concrete stores & tenements, 50' x 85' 9"; \$49,000; o. Abraham Silbermintz, 44 Pike St.; a. Alfred E. Badt, 1 Union Sq.
One Hundred and Seventieth St., cor. Prospect Ave., 3 five-st'y bk. tenements, one 30' 5" x 88' 6", two 43' 5" x 100'; \$130,000; o. Wahlig & Sonin, 1353 Roston Road; a. Moore & Landsiedel, 148th St. & 34 Ave.
One Hundred and Ninth St., nr. Amsterdam Ave., 3 five-st'y bk. & st. tenements, 40' x 88' 11"; \$135,000; o. Victor Donellan, 87 Hamilton Pl.; a. Moore & Landsiedel, 148th St. & 3d Ave.
One Hundred and Fifth St., nr. 1st Ave., six-st'y bk. & concrete stores & tenement, 40' x 87' 11", plastic slate roof; \$32,000; o. Edward J. McDonough, 307 E. 93d St.; a. Louis C. Maurer, 603 W. 26th St.
One Hundred and Eleventh St., nr. Park Ave., 2 six-st'y bk. & st. tenements, 42' 3" x 87' 11"; \$90,000; o. C. & H. Friedman, 22 E. 109th St.; a. Bernstein & Bernstein, 72 Trinity Pl.
One Hundred and Seventh St., nr. 5th Ave., 3 six-st'y bk. & st. stores & tenements, 40' x 87' 11"; \$105,000; o. Lewine & Davis, 47 W. 114th St.; a. Bernstein & Bernstein, 72 Trinity Pl.
Prospect Ave., nr. Maev Pl., 3 five-st'y bk. tenements, 37' 6" x 90', flat plastic slate roof; \$90,000; o. Macy & McCarthy, 805 Prospect Ave.; a. M. J. Garvin, 3307 Third Ave.
One Hundred and Sixtieth St., nr. Melrose Ave., five-st'y bk. tenement, 50' x 86' 9"; \$30,000; o. Thos. D. Malcolm, River Ave. & 167th St.; a. M. J. Garvin, 3307 Third Ave.
H. One Hundred and Twenty-ninth St., Nos. 46-50, six-st'y bk. & st. tenement, 75' x 86' 11", plastic slate or gravel roof; \$88,000; o. Jos. J. Schreiner, 110 W. 121st St.; a. Frederick C. Browne, 143 W. 125th St.
Hathgate Ave., No. 1888, five-st'y bk. tenement, 55' x 77' 6" flat plastic roof; \$30,000; o. a. Wm. H. Birkmire, 396 Broadway.
E. Fourth St., Nos. 251-253, six-st'y bk. & st. stores & tenements, 40' x 83'; \$30,000; o. Jacob Fish, 753 E. Fifth St.; a. Horenburger & Straub, 122 Bowery.
Bleeker St., cor. Barrow St., six-st'y bk. & st. stores & tenements, 39' x 67' 6" & irregular; \$50,000; o. Markransky & Applebaum, 451 Grand St.; a. Geo. F. Polham, 503 Fifth Ave.
One Hundred and Fortieth St., nr. Lenox Ave., 2 six-st'y bk. & st. tenements, 37' 6" x 86' 11", plastic, slate or metal roofs; \$70,000; o. Mulligan & Tienan, 514 E. 134th St.; a. Jacob H. Amster, 875 Washington Ave.
Madison Ave., cor. 98th St., six-st'y bk. & st. stores & tenements, 45' x 90' 9"; \$50,000; o. Well & Meyer, 35 Nassau St.; a. Alfred E. Badt, 1 Union Sq.
One Hundred and Seventy-eighth St., nr. Lexington Ave., 2 five-st'y bk. tenements, 37' 6" x 88', flat plastic roofs; \$50,000; o. a. Wm. H. Birkmire, 396 Broadway.
Third Ave., nr. 163d St., 4 two-st'y bk. stores &

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Tenement-Houses Continued.)

flats, 23' 7" x 93' & 99', tar & gravel roofs; \$28,000; o. Dr. Henry Rubi, s. e. cor. 164th St. & Cauldwell Ave.; a. M. J. Garvin, 3307 Third Ave.
E. One Hundred and Thirtieth St., Nos. 122-130, six-st'y bk. & st. tenement, 42' 3" x 87' 11"; \$80,000; o. Chas. and Henry Friedman, 22 E. 109th St.; a. Bernstein & Bernstein, 72 Trinity Pl.
WAREHOUSES.
Brooklyn, N. Y.—Milton St., nr. West St., seven-st'y bk. warehouse, 90' x 100', gravel roof; \$50,000; o. American Mfg. Co., 65 Well St., N. Y.; a. W. Higginson, 21 Park Row, N. Y.
New York, N. Y.—Marion St., Nos. 82-86, six-st'y & base. bk. & concrete store & warehouse, 57' 4" x 84' 2", plastic slate roof; \$45,000; o. Hawley & Hoops, care architect, Charles E. Reid, 105 E. 14th St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

New York, N. Y.—Fifth Ave., No. 57A, six-st'y bk. & st. shop & studio building, 25' x 100'; \$40,000; o. J. C. Woodhull; a. Augustus N. Allen, Windsor Arcade, 571 Fifth Ave.

PROPOSALS.

ADDITION TO DORMITORY. [At Chillicothe, Okla. Ter.]
Bids will be received April 7 by W. A. Jones, Comr. Indian Affairs, Dept. of Interior, Washington, D. C., for furnishing material and constructing a stone addition to boys' dormitory and a laundry, including plumbing, electric light and steam heat at the Chillicothe School. For further information apply to S. M. McGOWAN, Supt. Indian School. 1474

SCHOOLS. [At Lorain, O.]
Bids will be received April 4 by the Bd. Educ. for furnishing material & erecting three 8-room schools, including excavating and tiling, foundation and basement walls, brick work, concrete hollow block, cut stone work, galvanized iron, tin and slate roofing, steel and iron work, cement floors, plumbing, ventilating and heating, etc. E. E. HOPKINS, Clk. 1474

ADDITION TO SCHOOL. [At Tacoma, Wash.]
Bids will be received April 6 by the Bd. Dire. of Tacoma School Dist. No. 10 for erecting, including heating and plumbing, an 8-room addition to Horace Mann School. C. A. Darner, architect, California Building. G. F. WHITTY, Sec'y. 1474

SCHOOL. [At Toledo, O.]
Bids will be received April 7 by the Bd. Educ. of Rose Township for furnishing material and erecting a school in Dist. No. 2. Harvy W. Wachter, architect, Toledo. Address J. O. SMITH, Clk. of Bd., Station "A," East Toledo. 1474

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PROPOSALS.

HIGH SCHOOL.

[At Cleveland, O.]
Bids will be received April 4 by Starr Cadwallader, School Dir. Bd. Educ., for furnishing material and erecting an annex to West High School; also April 11 for erecting Rice School on Rice and Woodland Aves.; separate bids on labor and material on both schools, as follows: Mason and carpenter work, roofing, ventilating and heating, plumbing, sewers, gas-fitting, electric wiring, etc. 1474

HIGH SCHOOL.

[At Livingston, Mont.]
Bids will be received April 1 by the Bd. Trus. of Park Co. Free High School for erecting a high school; bids may be submitted on brick and stone structure; separate bids will be received for heating and plumbing; bids will also be received on same date for \$25,000 high school bonds. H. J. MILLER, Pres. C. E. BELL, architect, Helena. 1474

SCHOOL.

[At Roxbury, Mass.]
The School-house Commissioners of Boston invite proposals for erecting Grammar School-house, Dearborn District, Ambrose and Orchard Park Sts., Roxbury, Boston, Mass. Only proposals obtained at the office of the Commissioners, 120 Boylston St., signed by the bidder and left before March 30, 1904, at said office, with a certified check for \$2,000, payable to the city if the proposal is not carried out, will then and there be publicly opened and read. E. J. A. Lewis, Jr., architect, 9 Park St., Boston. R. CLIPSTON STURGIS, FREDERIC O. NORTH, JOSEPH J. CORBETT, Commissioners. 1474

LABORATORY.

[At Lincoln, Neb.]
Bids will be received April 11 by J. S. Dales, Rm. 101 Central Building, State University, Lincoln, for erecting a physics laboratory building for said university upon its grounds in Lincoln; also for erecting a school and laboratory building upon the farm of the University, near Lincoln. 1475

SCHOOL.

[At Crescentville, O.]
Bids will be received April 26 by the Bd. Educ. for erecting a two-story brick school. 1476

PROPOSALS.

GYMNASIUM.

[At Haines, Alaska.]
Bids are wanted April 12 for constructing a post exchange and gymnasium building, including plumbing, heating, gas-piping and gymnastic apparatus, at new army post, Haines Mission. Address CAPT. W. P. RICHARDSON, Constructing Q. M. 1475

PAVING.

[At Pacific Grove, Cal.]
Bids will be received May 9 by E. B. Lewis, City Clk., for constructing 5,269 feet pavement. Estimated cost, \$20,646. 1476

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., March 21, 1904. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on the 26th day of April, 1904, and then opened, for the construction, including heating apparatus, electric conduits and wiring, of the U. S. Post-office at Logansport, Indiana, in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office, or the office of the Postmaster, Logansport, Indiana, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1475

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., March 16, 1904. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on the 25th day of April, 1904, and then opened, for the construction (including plumbing, electric wiring and conduits) of the U. S. Post-office at Chillicothe, Ohio, in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office or the office of the Postmaster at Chillicothe, Ohio, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1474

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., March 12, 1904. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on the 29th day of April, 1904, and then opened, for the construction (including heating apparatus, electric wiring and conduits) of the U. S. Post-office at Richmond, Indiana, in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Postmaster at Richmond, Indiana, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1474

PROPOSALS.

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., March 15, 1904. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on the 3d day of May, 1904, and then opened, for the construction (except heating apparatus) of the U. S. Post-office at Hastings, Nebraska, in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office or the office of the Postmaster at Hastings, Nebraska, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1474

HIGH-SCHOOL BUILDING.

[At Lakewood, O.]
The Board of Education of Lakewood has advertised to receive bids until April 2 for the new high-school building to be erected on Detroit St., Lakewood. L. W. Thomas, architect, No. 403 Bangor Building. Estimated cost of building, \$50,000. 1474

CHURCH.

[At Yankton, S. D.]
Sealed proposals will be received until March 29, at 4 P. M., 1904, and be opened at the office of L. B. French, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, for the erection of a church building for the First Congregational Church, at Yankton, S. D. Plans and specifications can be seen on file with C. W. Lay, Yankton, S. D., or with Turnbull & Jones, architects, Elgin, Ill., also at the office of the *Builder's Exchange*, St. Paul. It is the intention to award the contracts to the lowest responsible bidder, but the right to reject any or all bids is reserved. Bids will be sealed and marked "Proposals" addressed to C. W. LAY, Secretary of the Building Committee, Yankton, S. D. 1474

HOSPITAL.

[At La Pointe Agency, Wis.]
Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until March 31, 1904, for furnishing all the materials and labor required to construct and complete a brick hospital and brick employes' quarters at Hayward School, La Pointe Agency, Wis., in strict accordance with plans, specifications and instructions to bidders. For further information apply to S. W. Campbell, U. S. Indian Agent, Ashland, Wis. W. A. JONES, Commissioner. 1474

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SECTION 1. No Member should enter into
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SECTION 2. A Member having any ownership
 in any building material, device or invention,
 proposed to be used on work for which he is
 architect, should inform his employer of the
 fact of such ownership.

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

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

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

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

SECTION 7. It is unprofessional to make altera-
 tions of a building designed by another archi-
 tect, within ten years of its completion,
 without ascertaining that the owner refuses
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 of the property having changed hands, with-
 out due notice to the said designer.

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

SECTION 9. It is unprofessional for a Member
 to criticise in the public prints the professional
 conduct or work of another architect except
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SECTION 10. It is unprofessional to furnish de-
 signs in competition for private work or for
 public work, unless for proper compensation,
 and unless a competent professional adviser
 is employed to draw up the "conditions" and
 assist in the award.

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

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

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

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

SECTION 15. The assumption of the title of
 "Architect" should be held to mean that the
 bearer has the professional knowledge and
 natural ability needed for the proper invention,
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SECTION 16. A Member should so conduct his
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 sional education and render all possible help
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