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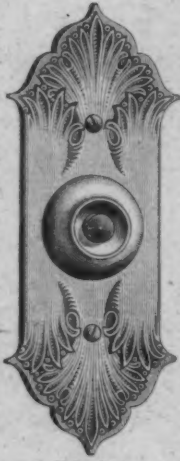
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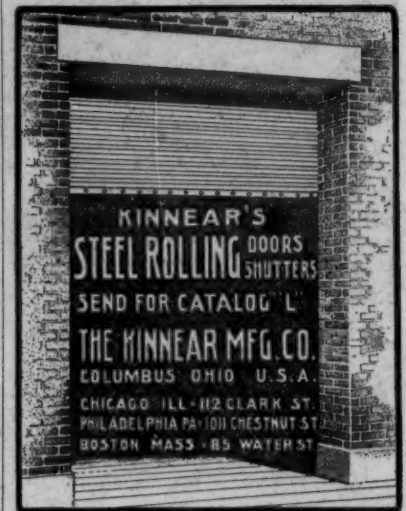
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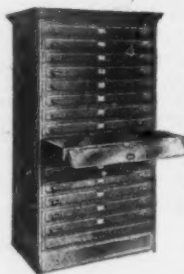
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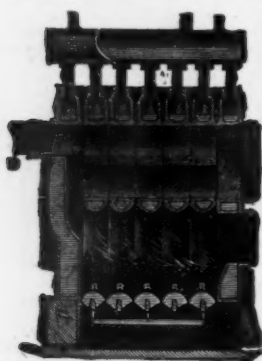
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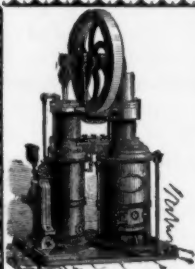
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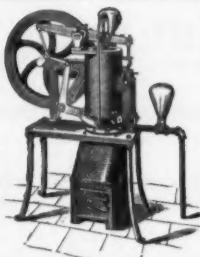
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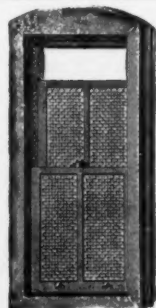
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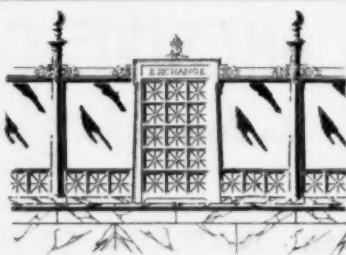
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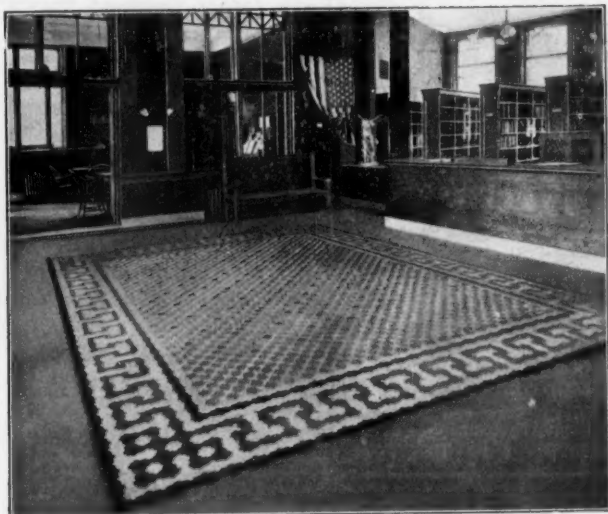
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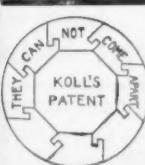
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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

this city, by Col. Henry B. Quinby. Work upon the foundation has begun.

LA CROSSE, WIS.—It is reported that Col. Orlando Holway, of the 3d Regiment, is interested in the erection of an armory, automobile and convention hall in this city, to cost about \$50,000.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—A building permit has been issued for a \$60,000 brick and stone warehouse, four stories high, at Jefferson St. and Corcoran Ave., for the Hansen Storage Company.

The Wells Building Company, with a capital of \$800,000, will erect an office building at Milwaukee and Mason Sts.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—The Council has approved the recommendation for a \$20,000 engine house at 3d and 6th S. Ave.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—A storage warehouse is to be erected by John Duff. It will be of brick, one story, 223x114 feet. The partitions will be of brick.

Herbert A. Miller has the contract for \$68,480, for the erection of a 16-room schoolhouse. The building will be brick, 2½ stories. Samuel C. Hunt, 30 Odd Fellows' building, architect.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—A lot of vacant land on Prospect Ave. has been sold to Fay B. Kendall. The new owner will improve with a house for her own occupancy.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Plans have been completed by C. B. J. Snyder, 500 Park Ave., for a new public school building, to be situated at the southwest corner of 1st Ave. and 117th St., for the City of New York, at an estimated cost of \$125,000. The building will be five stories in height, slag or gravel roof, with façades of brick, concrete, terracotta and limestone, measuring 142.4x61 feet in size. As soon as plans are approved bids will be advertised for in the usual way.

Bernstein & Bernstein, 72 Trinity Pl., are making plans for two six-story tenements, 25x87, for Mrs. M. Wimpel, of 204 East 72d St., same to be erected at Nos. 423 and 425 West Broadway. Cost, \$60,000.

Robert J. Hogue has sold the block bounded by 201st and 202d Sts., 9th Ave. and the Harlem River. The block is 200x250 feet, and contains about twenty-seven lots. It is to be improved by the erection of a factory building.

Plans are being drawn by Bernstein & Bernstein, 72 Trinity Pl., for a five-story flat, 50x77.3 feet, for Louis E. Kleban, to be erected on the east side of Washington Ave., 50 feet east of 174th St. Cost, \$40,000.

Bernstein & Bernstein, 72 Trinity Pl., are making plans for a six-story 11-family tenement, 25x67.4 feet, for S. and M. Goodman, 333 Madison Ave., to be erected at 57 First St., at a cost of \$38,000.

Harry T. Howell, southwest corner of 3d Ave. and 138th St., is preparing plans for two five-story flats, 42.8x4 and 39x90 feet, same to be erected on the northwest corner of Wendover and Fulton Aves., at a total cost of \$80,000.

Sass & Smallheiser, 23 Park Row, have drawn plans for a six-story flat building, 50x87.11 feet, to be erected at Nos. 55 and 59 East 98th St. Cost, \$45,000.

Horenburger & Straub, 122 Bowery, are

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

the new Y. M. C. A. building, to be erected in this city. The architect is Bradford L. Gilbert, of New York City.

CORDELE, GA.—The plans of C. F. Lockwood for a City-hall have been accepted, and bids for construction will now be received.

COVINGTON, KY.—The Mother of God Church will erect a \$100,000 school at 6th and Washington Sts.

DETROIT, MICH.—The plans of Field, Henchman & Smith have been accepted for the Detroit Yacht Club's new quarters. The building will be erected on the north shore of Belle Isle Park, and will cost \$15,000.

A. C. Varney & Co. have prepared plans for two flat buildings for George L. Sampson, to be erected on Palmer Ave., near Brush St.; also plans for a six-family flat, to be built on the east side of Second Ave., near Charlotte Ave.

John C. Stahl, Jr., has prepared plans for a brick residence for Fred Linsell, corner of Second and Putnam Aves. Cost, \$9,000.

A permit has been issued for a four-story brick addition to the Museum of Art. Cost, \$50,000.

The Hudson Ave. M. E. Society will erect a new \$20,000 edifice.

DORCHESTER, MASS.—A tract of vacant land on Vaughan St., near the corner of Blue Hill Ave., has been purchased by the Mutual Benefit Real Estate Trust, for improvement.

FLORENCE, N. J.—J. S. Rogers Company, of Stanwick, N. J., have the contract for St. Clare's R. C. Church, to be erected here.

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

One story, stone, slate and tin roofing, leaded glass, steam heat.

FRANKLIN, MASS.—A summer hotel is to be built, it is said, on the bluff above Archer's Pond, work on the foundation to be started at once.

GOSHEN, IND.—Fifty thousand dollars has been appropriated for remodelling the court-house.

HANCOCK, MICH.—Contracts will probably soon be let by the Board of Public Works for the construction of the West Hancock sewerage system. Cost, \$28,000.

HOLYOKE, MASS.—The William Skinner Manufacturing Company has decided to erect the new mill planned by it two years ago, and the contract has been let to Caspar Ranger, who will begin work at once. The new structure will be 60x200 feet, four stories, of brick. It will be constructed with a view to an enlargement of the balance of the lot at some future time.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—It is stated that the County Council has provided for appropriations ranging from \$400 to \$40,000 for constructing 31 bridges in Marion County.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—It is reported that the Health Board has instructed the Building Committee to secure plans for a new City Hospital.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—A toll viaduct is to be constructed from 6th and Bluff Sts., Kansas City, Mo., to Kansas City, Kan.; probable cost, \$2,500,000.

LACONIA, N. H.—Contractors Guay & Wallace have been awarded the contract for the construction of a new business block in

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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

preparing plans for three six-story flat buildings, for Lipman & Gold, to be situated on the south side of 126th St., near 10th Ave., at a total cost of \$135,000.

Plans are under way by Horenburger & Straub, 122 Bowery, for a six-story flat, 50x87.11 feet, to be erected at Nos. 218 and 222 East 122d St., for Raphael & Kurtzrock, of 409 East 50th St. Cost, \$50,000.

Plans of Charles A. Platt are well under way for the erection of a four-story and basement stone residence, 35x68 feet, for Mrs. Frederic J. Lee, of 122 East 65th St., to be erected at Nos. 125 and 127 East 65th St., now occupied by two high-stoop brown-stone front dwellings. The front will be of brick, with marble trimmings. Cost, \$60,000.

It is stated that the Church of St. Thomas the Apostle, situated on the south side of 118th St., 34 feet west of St. Nicholas Ave., is to be completed with a handsome superstructure, over the present basement foundations, in which the church has held services for sixteen years. The building will measure 65x151.6½ feet, one-story in height, and will have façades of light brick and terra-cotta, with a roof of slate, gravel and asphalt. T. H. Poole & Co., of No. 13 West 30th St., are the architects, and place the cost at \$75,000. No contracts have as yet been let for the work.

A high-class housekeeping apartment-house will be built at Nos. 35, 36, 37 and 38 Gramercy Park by Ratkowsky & Simon, furriers, of 58 East Broadway, from plans by Duboy & Jallade, of 178 5th Ave. The new building will be ten stories high, 83x64 feet in size, and will cost between \$175,000 and \$200,000. Final plans will be finished about Oct. 15. No contracts for the work have been issued. The architects will receive all figures and let the contracts. The work will begin in about two months.

NORFOLK, VA.—The plans for the new officers' quarters at Norfolk have been adopted and specifications are now being prepared. Bids will probably be invited next week. The amount available is \$146,000.

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BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

PATERSON, N. J.—Welch, Smith & Provot, 11 East 42d St., have about completed the final drawings for a three-story semi-fireproof brick and stone building, 125x50 feet, for the Y. W. C. A. of Paterson, to be built at Ellison and Church Sts. The building will contain library, gymnasium, restaurant, lecture and class rooms, baths and administration offices. It is estimated to cost \$75,000. The architects will let all contracts.

WATERTOWN, N. Y.—A special committee on county buildings of the Board of Supervisors of Jefferson County have reported in favor of improving the quarters at the county house. New brick buildings and new systems of heating, ventilating and drainage are recommended. Architect D. D. Kieff, Flower building, has plans of proposed new buildings. Total cost of projected improvements, \$15,500.

WATERVILLE, ME.—The contract for the new women's dormitory at Colby College has been let to Horace Purinton & Co., for \$34,000. The plumbing and heating will bring the cost of the building up to \$40,000.

WEST ROXBURY, MASS.—A lot of vacant land on Tower St., containing 3,500 square feet, and owned by Thomas Minton, has been sold to Cecilia G. Dolan, who buys for improvement.

WILSON, N. C.—Business men of Wilson are purchasing tracts of land near the town, together with riparian rights, intending to develop water power, transmit energy by electricity and build a cotton factory. No names of the projectors have as yet been announced.

WINCHESTER, MASS.—C. W. Tarbell has sold a building lot on Prospect St., containing 11,000 feet, to E. C. Horn, who is to build thereon a handsome residence in the spring.

WINSTED, CONN.—The Morgan Silver

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

Plate Company is preparing plans for the erection of a two-story brick addition, 30x50 feet.

WORCESTER, MASS.—The Rev. Joseph F. Hanselman, S. J., president of Holy Cross College, has awarded the contract for the new college building, Alumni Hall, to McGuire & Penniman, of Providence, R. I. Their figures do not include heating, lighting, plumbing or ventilating. The building will be four stories high. Engineer Richard D. Kimball, of Boston, is now preparing plans to be submitted to contractors for the heating, plumbing, lighting and ventilating of the new building.

COMPETITIONS.

COURTHOUSE.

[At Manitowoc, Wis.]

Competitive plans are wanted October 1, for erecting a courthouse, including plumbing, heating, and lighting; cost not to exceed \$150,000. C. A. GROFFMAN, Secretary of Building Committee. 1500

PROPOSALS.

ALTERATIONS TO BUILDINGS.

[At New York, N. Y.]

Bids will be received October 5 by the Department Board of Health for furnishing material and completing certain alterations, additions and repairs to office-building of Department of Health at 909 Sixth Ave., Boro. Manhattan; also to office-building of Department of Health at 88 and 40 1/2 Clinton St., Boro. Brooklyn. THOS. DARLINGTON, M. D., President. 1500

SEWER.

[At Norristown, Pa.]

Bids are wanted October 3 for the construction of 300 ft. 8 in. sanitary sewer, 2 manholes and a 500-gal. Miller flush-tank. The borough to furnish the pipe. S. C. CORSON, City Engineer. 1500

SIDEWALKS.

[At Mansfield, La.]

Bids are wanted October 1 for laying and grading sidewalks and curbs with concrete on portions of several streets. J. LUD. WILLIAMS, Mayor. 1500

PROPOSALS.

ADDITION TO HOSPITAL.

[At San Francisco, Cal.]

Sealed proposals will be received here until October 5, for the construction of an additional story to Administration Building of General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., including plumbing, heating and wiring. Information furnished on application to WM. S. PATTEN, Assistant Quartermaster, General Chief Quartermaster. 1500

CUT GRANITE.

[At Washington, D. C.]

OFFICE OF BUILDING FOR NATIONAL MUSEUM, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering all of the cut granite required for the front and court walls, exclusive of the south pavilion, of the new building for the National Museum, in this city, will be received at this office until the 1st day of October, 1904. Specifications, general instructions and conditions and blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to this office. BERNARD R. GREEN, Superintendent of Construction. 1500

CONSTRUCTION, PLUMBING, ETC.

[At Ft. Screven, Ga.]

MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, SAVANNAH, GA.

Sealed proposals for constructing hot water heating and electric wiring 1 frame barrack; constructing, plumbing and electric wiring 1 frame mess-hall and kitchen and lavatory, at Ft. Screven, Ga., will be received here until October 1, 1904. Information furnished on application. JOS. T. DAVIDSON, Q. M. 1500

EXTENSION OF SEWER AND WATER SYSTEMS.

[At Ft. Screven, Ga.]

MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, SAVANNAH, GA.

Sealed proposals for extending sewer and water systems at Ft. Screven, Ga., will be received here until October 1, 1904. Information furnished on application. JOS. T. DAVIDSON, Q. M. 1500

LOCK GATES.

[At Louisville, Ky.]

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Sealed proposals for steel lock gates, etc., will be received here until September 30, 1904. Information furnished on application. H. BURGESS, Capt., Engrs. 1500

COURTHOUSE.

[At Hobart, Okla.]

Sealed proposals will be received by the Engineer, U. S. Geological Survey, Lawton, Okla., until October 10, for the erection of a courthouse at Hobart. Mauran, Russell & Garden, Architects, Chemical Building, St. Louis, Mo. 1500

COURTHOUSE.

[At Lawton, Okla.]

Sealed proposals will be received by the Engineer, U. S. Geological Survey, Lawton, Okla., until October 10, for erecting a courthouse here. Mauran, Russell & Garden, Architects, Chemical Building, St. Louis, Mo. 1500

COURTHOUSE.

[At Anadarko, Okla. T.]

Sealed proposals will be received by the Engineer, U. S. Geological Survey, Lawton, Okla. T., until October 10, for the erection of a courthouse at Anadarko. Mauran, Russell & Garden, Architects, Chemical Building, St. Louis, Mo. 1500

ENGINES.

[At West Point, N. Y.]

Sealed proposals will be received until October 6, for the construction and installation of Corliss Engines for electric lighting as per drawings and specifications in this office. Forms and specifications furnished upon application. Address QUARTERMASTER, U. S. M. A. 1500

Treasury Department, Office Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., September 15, 1904. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M., on the 17th day of October, 1904, and then opened, for the construction of the U. S. Government Buildings, Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition, Portland, Oregon, in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or the office of the Superintendent of the U. S. Post-office and Court-house at Portland, Oregon, at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1501

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., September 15, 1904. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M., on the 18th day of October, 1904, and then opened, for the construction (including heating apparatus, electric wiring and conduits) of the U. S. Post-office at Nashua, N. H., in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Postmaster at Nashua, N. H., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1501

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., September 10, 1904. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on the 4th day of October, 1904, and then opened, for the construction of foundations of the U. S. Post-office at Kingston, N. Y., in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office, or at the office of the Postmaster at Kingston, N. Y., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR, Supervising Architect. 1500

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SUMMARY:—

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THE last report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor contains some interesting information on the matter of the amount of time that is lost by workingmen, which, as things are, means an inevitable loss of income. The report presents the situation as a matter of averages only, and deductions are of value only when this fact is kept in view. It appears, then, that the average time lost by those who depend on weekly wages amounts to very nearly twenty-two per cent, of which loss a little more than half, or to be exact eleven and one-half per cent, is due to being absolutely "out of work." These figures make it all the more astounding that workmen who must average a loss of nearly twenty-two per cent of possible income should voluntarily lose still more through unreasonable and costly strikes. It is interesting to note that the average loss of time because of sickness amounts to only two and a half per cent, but it does not appear whether all the sickness is real or whether the Monday headache is included in the returns. Bad weather, which mainly affects building mechanics and common laborers, is responsible for the loss of over five per cent of time and wages. Bad weather and sickness, of course, affect the interests of the employer as well as those of the workmen, and when one considers the possible total effectiveness of labor the standard loss to the employers is enormous. Not only must deductions be made for sickness and bad weather, but for the growing willingness of union men to grasp every pretext for not working,—the idling in beginning the day's work and the leisurely preparations that are made to stop work so that union rules may not be overstepped by a moment. It is doubtful whether human labor was ever less productive—compared with its possibilities—than it is now, and it is small wonder that employers resort to machines as often as practicable.

SOME time since we chronicled the fact that a certain banking-house in New York had held up an important building enterprise for some time, because of having a lease of offices in the old building, until the promoters of the new building would consent to provide them with satisfactory offices elsewhere. The building enterprise in question has lately met with another unfavorable experience, since the promoters have been sued by the owner of the adjoining estate for trespass, on the ground that they have built their structure partly on his land, and land in the neighborhood of Wall Street is too valuable to be lost without a fight for its recovery. Were it not for this, the fact that the trespass amounts to only about eight-one-hundredths of a foot for a length of some seventy-five feet would seem to make the affair too trivial to take any account of. As the International Banking Building has built the outer film of its twenty-seven stories on land that does not belong to it, it would be a terribly costly operation to set right the wrong it has unintentionally committed, and its cheapest way is to buy the land, even at a fancy price. The incident calls attention to the necessity not only of having the building set out by competent engineers, but of having the engineers take their sights from time to time, so as to make sure that their lines are being observed by the contractors as the work proceeds. As for the other owner, discovery of the mistake at this time may have saved him from serious loss later when he came to build, for, imagining that he had the full use of the land as shown by the survey of the front of the lot, he might later have found himself called on to meet the expense of costly field corrections when he came to fit his steel work into the stretch where he had lost eight-one-hundredths of a foot.

IT is reported that the owners of the new Trinity Building, New York, that is to flank one side of Trinity Churchyard, having decided to forbid their tenants on that side of the building the use of signs on the glass of their windows, the object being to show an outward respect for its ecclesiastical neighborhood. This action, if it is to be taken, may be excellent in intention though rather fanciful in theory, and seems likely to be rescinded after trial, as it would probably lower the rental value of offices on that side of the building. It would be distasteful to see the windows bearing flamboyant signs of quack medicines—but they are disagreeable wherever one finds them—but short of that we can see no offensiveness in the usual broker's, banker's or lawyer's name in such a position. Trinity Churchyard lost long ago, with the advent of the elevated railroad at the rear and the commercial bustle on Broadway in front, all the right of quiet privacy which usually belongs to God's half-acre and which some graveyards, the Granary Burying-ground in Boston, for instance, have managed to preserve in spite of the encroachment of commercial activities, and we do not feel that a few gilt window signs will cause it to lose what of sentimental regard the community still feels for it.

THE American world of art was unquestionably startled last week, when it saw a half-column of space of the first page of the usually well-informed New York *Tribune* given up to an account of how "Michael Angelo's secret of Mural Decoration" had been rediscovered by a certain German artist, who was making use of his discovery in decorating the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, in Brooklyn. The reporter, who plays the part of advance agent to the discoverer, seems to sum up the situation when he "admits" that it is "essential to success to apply the paint while the plaster is wet," a fact that has hardly remained concealed until to-day. If Michael Angelo had any secret, it certainly was not that fresco painting must be done while the plastering is fresh and damp, and we question whether the fading of certain frescos, Lionardo's "Last Supper," for instance, while the paintings in the Sistine Chapel are still brilliant, means anything more than that in the first instances the artists ignorantly used vegetable colors or colors which set up a reaction with the salts of lime, and that the better-instructed author of the Sistine decorations used only mineral colors which were unaffected by lime. Even if the rediscovery is a real one, we question whether it will lead to a revival of true fresco painting, for the reason that the modern method of painting on canvas is much more convenient for the artist, is more expeditious, and consequently cheaper for the client. It seems likely that, if fresco painting had been a really desirable and perfected form of decoration, it never would have been allowed to become a lost art, and hence that any attempt to revive it nowadays is likely to be the work of mere fashion-mongers, who realize that, in many cases, more money will be paid for a mediocre result because it is novel than for a really good result obtained by accustomed means.

IT has always been a mooted question who designed the Paris Hôtel de Ville, and though it is commonly ascribed to "Il Boccador," as Dominic of Cortona was called, it is always with a hint of uncertainty. That this should be the case to-day is rather strange, seeing that only a few years ago there was found in the Bibliothèque Nationale the record of a species of contract order or vote of appropriation providing for money to pay him while producing a model for the building. Lately the discussion has been revived apropos of the contemplated action of the Comité des Inscriptions Parisiennes, who favor the claim of Il Boccador at the expense of Pierre de Chambiges, the other possible author of the design. But M. Marius Vachon, who has studied both buildings *au fond*, is convinced that Chambiges not only designed the old Château de Chantilly but the Paris Hôtel de Ville as well, and his arguments have been so convincing that the Société Centrale des Architectes Français has recommended that the Comité des Inscriptions Parisiennes shall place in the Hôtel de Ville the following inscription:

L'HOTEL DE VILLE.
COMMENCE VERS 1533 D'APRES LE MODELE DE DOMINIQUE DE CORTONE
DIT LE BOCCADOR REEDIFIE VERS 1535,
SUR LES PLANS DE PIERRE IER CHAMBIGES,
MAISTRE D'OEUVRES DE MACONNERIE DE LA VILLE DE PARIS,
CONTINUE ET ACHÈVE EN 1628.
PAR GUILLAUME, PIERRE ET AUGUSTIN GUILLAIN,
MAISTRES DES OEUVRES DE MACONNERIE DE LA VILLE DE PARIS.

AGRANDI PAR GODDE ET LESUEUR,
ARCHITECTES, DE 1837 A 1846,
INCENDIE EN MAI, 1871.
A ETE RECONSTRUIT PAR TH. BALLU, ARCHITECTE EN CHEF
ET DE PERTHES, ARCHITECTE,
DE 1874 A 1882.

THE Académie des Beaux Arts has just decided to do a very unusual as well as very gracious thing in voting that, for once at least, the long-continued strivings of a very deserving contestant for the Prix de Rome should not be altogether fruitless. Perhaps the failure to win the Prix de Rome is no more blighting to a man's future than catastrophes of similar nature that befall under less picturesque conditions, but there are few competitions that call for a steadfast preparation of twelve or fifteen years' duration, and to fail at the last moment—the passing of the age limit barring another attempt—must be very bitter, as, for the moment, it must make the long years of effort seem sheer waste of time. This fact is well recognized by the jury, and more than once the prize has gone to the less deserving of two competitors simply because the elder had reached his last chance, while the younger seemed sure to win next year, and usually does. This year, because the Prix de Rome in painting could not be awarded, the Académie has voted to give the money to M. Prévost, pupil in architecture of MM. Guadet and Paulin, as compensation for his losing the Prix de Rome on a technicality, and so enable him to appear at the Villa Medici and elsewhere as a travelling scholar of the Académie. As M. Prévost won the Deuxième Grand Prix a year or two ago, which made his future fairly well assured, this unusual tribute to real worth will put him in almost as good a position as the actual winner of the prize.

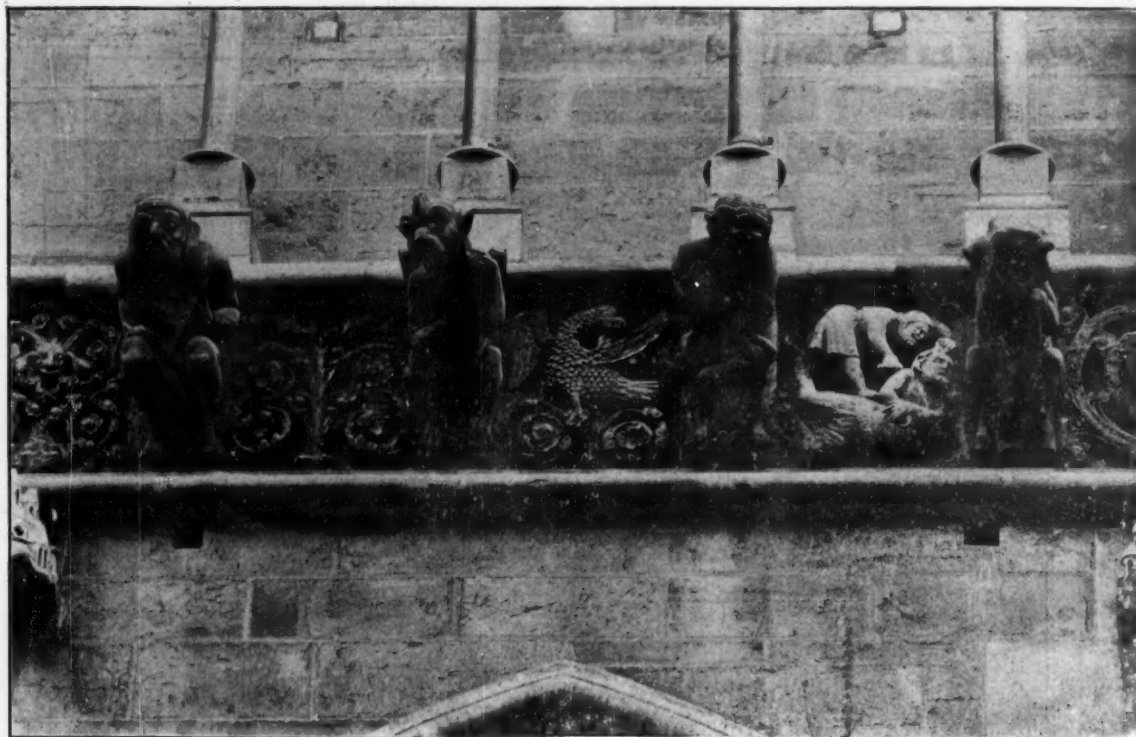
THE vacuous immensity of the Place du Carrousel was once rather impressed on the writer in his student days, when, turning into it through the westernmost passage from the Rue de Rivoli after midnight, he saw that the couple, whose peculiar actions had already attracted his attention, instead of striking straight across to the *guichet* on the other side of the Place, had turned up toward the arch and halted, the woman evidently unwilling to go farther. Halting to see what would happen next, the onlooker was startled at seeing the man pick his companion up bodily, with evident intention of dashing her down upon the pavement, but stopping as soon as he heard footsteps coming towards him. As the woman made no appeal for help, there was no excuse for interfering in what was evidently a bit of domestic drama. But the incident impressed on the memory not only the vacancy and unguardedness of the great space but its state of neglectedness. At last this condition, that has existed since the Commune, is to be changed and the garden of the Tuileries is to be prolonged into the Place between the existing wings of the former palace as far as the Pavillon de Rohan, where it is to be terminated with balustrading. In this way the Arc de Triomphe will once more become a real centre of interest instead of a detached feature standing off at one end of a meaningless desert of pavement, and the stony waste will no longer be the scene of possible midnight adventures, as we believe stragglers are still kept out of the public gardens of Paris after nightfall.

DIJON.

THE capital of the Duchy of Burgundy is an interesting old town in spite of modern improvements. Most people going south rattle by in the dark, but there is this excuse for them—whether going or returning, the weather is more or less cold,

There are many fifteenth century buildings, and notably some timber houses, finely carved.

The Palace of the Dukes was begun in 1366, but it is completely modernized in the front elevation. The hall, with its fine sixteenth century chimney, is a grand specimen of domestic architecture of the period. The ancient kitchen and a large



GARGOYLES, NOTRE DAME, DIJON.

and Dijon, being over 800 feet above sea-level, is anything but a warm place for sojourning, wherever one comes from.

mediæval tower still exist. The Palace is now a museum, one of the richest of Provincial France. Some of the contents, indeed

most of them, are worthy of detailed study. But the principal objects of interest are the monuments of Philippe le Hardi and his son, Jean-sans-Peur. The former is somewhat earlier, and of a severer type; the latter is what we should term of the Decorated period. They are magnificent specimens of sculpture. The figures of the Dukes are finely modelled, as also are the gilt metal angels, with their huge wings; and the

they were restored and placed in the museum. The Chartreuse was founded by Philippe le Hardi and chosen by him as a burial place, but on the suppression of the monastery, the tombs were placed in St. Bénigne, where they rested until the Revolution. The older tomb is the work of Claus Slater, a Dutch sculptor.

There are several altar-pieces in carved woodwork, and a remarkable metal retable with folding doors and wooden



LE Puits de Moïse in the Chartreuse, Dijon.

"weepers," or mourners, a series of statuettes under canopies, display a variety of strange monkish figures. This style of tomb seems to have been affected in Burgundy, as another (now in the Louvre), that of Philippe Pot, is also a fine specimen of quaint workmanship in sculptured weepers. The latter is colored. The Ducal monuments were originally in the church of the Chartreuse monastery, near Dijon; but during the Revolution they were carried away piecemeal and hidden to prevent their destruction. In 1818

statuettes of saints, the work of Jacques de Baerze, 1391. This was also in the Chartreuse monastery.

The Church of Notre Dame was built from 1220-1230. The open arcades above the porch of the west front (which extends the whole width of the building, are exceedingly beautiful; the gargoyles are very quaint, somewhat resembling those of the Paris cathedral and other mediaeval churches, but more gross. The figures represent gluttony and its consequences, angels and

demons playing instruments, and other coarse conceits. But the ornament in between the figures is rich and beautiful.

The clock brought in 1382 by Philippe le Hardi from Courtrae still stands at the south side of the façade. It was made by a Fleming, Jacques Marques, and was considered by Froissart to be one of the most curious in or outside Christendom. The figures which hammer the bell still go by the name of Jacquemars—a man with a pipe in his mouth, a woman, and two naked children. It is curious that these figures, which are frequently found as the hammerers of old bells, have retained the name of Jacquemars, though of course in the church of Dijon it is only a corruption of the name of the maker. At Wimborne, Dorset, the figure of a soldier in eighteenth century costume performs the office of hammerer to the strike bell of the clock upon the western tower, and is known by the name of "Jackman," or "Quarter Jack"—striker of the quarters. At Wells Cathedral, Somerset, there are also quarter Jacks belonging to the old clock which was made by Peter Lightfoot for Glastonbury Abbey in 1320, and afterwards set up at Wells. Lightfoot was also the maker of the Wimborne clock. Dijon possesses a multitude of desecrated churches turned into hay stores, stables, coach-houses, etc.



THE SOUTH DOOR: S. PHILIBERT, DIJON.

The south door of S. Philibert is a fine specimen of Romanesque architecture. The Chartreuse is now a lunatic asylum. Besides the Dukes above mentioned, Charles the Bold was buried there, but was removed to Bruges by the Emperor Charles V in 1550. A few of its monuments remain: the entrance-gate, a tower, the effigies of Duke Philippe and his Duchess, and the well known as the "Puits de Moïse," the work of Claus Sluter (1399). The figures stand on a hexagonal pedestal, originally the base of a column or obelisk. The statues are very fine and full of character, and represent Moses, David, Jeremiah, Zachariah, Daniel and Isaiah, placed under an elaborate canopy, with angels at each corner, and upon brackets ornamented with beautifully carved foliage. It will be seen, by the photograph, how realistic and powerful these figures are; and, in spite of a certain rudeness common to all German and Flemish art, how singularly dignified. There is nothing of the beauty of Greek art, nor of the elegance and spirituality of Italian sculpture, but they are full of character, Burgundian character, and solemnity.

S. BEALE

MUNICIPAL HOUSING.

IN the section of Economic Science of the British Association, Dr. William Smart, Adam Smith Professor of Political Economy in the University of Glasgow, read an interesting paper recently on this subject. In the course of his address Professor Smart said that for the last two years he had been continuously engaged, as a commissioner, in studying the phenomena of the housing of the poor and the problems arising therefrom, as presented in the evidence laid before the Glasgow Municipal Commission. The problem of housing in Glasgow was, in broad outline, very much the problem of all large centres of population and industry. The city grew up, without a plan, in days when the laws of public health were little understood or cared for; when there was little municipal control and little thought for the municipal future. It had now to undo its mistakes.

When it came to its senses, about forty years ago, and realized what an Augean stable there was to clear out, it turned to the work with a will. Considering the still unformed state of public opinion, the City Improvement Act of 1866 was a very drastic one. It scheduled whole areas of slums and pulled them down, dishousing, within five years, some 19,000 persons; rating for deficits to the amount of some £600,000 altogether; and the burden was borne without much demur. By the time the Act had done its work, the public mind had become thoroughly awake to the danger of letting things alone. Further powers were asked and obtained for closing, demolition and rebuilding. Four years ago was passed the Building Regulations Act, which, in addition to regulating the construction of new houses, made the provision of sufficient air and light space in front of the bedroom windows compulsory, and this was so far retrospective that over 4,000 houses, conforming to sanitary requirements in other respects, became on a certain date "illegal houses" simply from the fact that they had not the sufficient space outside. When, however, it was realized that dishousing on this large scale was accepted by a very large section of the municipality as logically calling for municipal housing on a similarly large scale, public attention was roused. The municipality appointed a mixed commission of nine councillors and six private citizens, with a remit to examine (a) the causes which led to congested and insanitary areas and overcrowding; (b) the remedies which could or should be adopted for the clearance of existing congested, insanitary and overcrowded areas, and for the prevention of these evils in future; and (c) any other phases of or questions connected with the housing problem in Glasgow which the commission might deem it desirable, necessary or expedient to consider and report upon. The evidence, report and recommendations now before the public, generally speaking, bore out the conclusion that many things hitherto discussed as parts of the housing problem were not problems at all, but phenomena which merely needed to be known to secure that they were put an end to. Slums must be cleared away; streets must be widened; overcrowding must be prevented; the liberty of the landlord to sell and of the tenant to use insanitary houses must be interfered with; light and air space must be guarded as a right of the poor. So far as he was able to judge, the real housing problem of to-day narrowed itself down to this: How far did the experience gained point in the direction of the municipality itself building and owning houses for certain of the poorer classes? To this the commission had contributed an answer in so far that, in the special circumstances of Glasgow, it recommended a limited scheme of municipal building and owning. But it added the words "without expressing any opinion upon the general policy of municipal housing."

For a municipality, deliberately and of set intention, to add a new competitive industry to its already manifold activities was a serious matter from three points of view. (1) House-owning was a business, neither a routine business nor one where success was certain. So far as it had not a monopoly, a municipality could not presume upon demand—could not command a remunerative sale for what it provided. As a builder, it had advantages and disadvantages; as an owner it had also advantages and disadvantages—particularly, perhaps, in that it had a conscience. Assuming, however, that a municipality could manage its enterprises as well as private citizens managed theirs, and that its house-owning covered all recognized expenses and ran no risk of coming upon the rates, what must be emphasized was that it pledged the future rate-payers for the security of all the capital borrowed. It was short-sighted to conceal the dangers and responsibilities of this by calling such a debt "productive." Borrowed capital changed into stone and lime certainly remained an "asset," but whether the asset was worth much or little or nothing

depended on the value which future generations would put upon it. A tenement of houses, by change of circumstances, might lose its rent-producing capacity and call only for demolition long before it had suffered much deterioration as a building. In such circumstances the ideal kind of house would be one constructed to last, say, thirty years at the outside. But this, of course, was the last thing that municipalities in their present mood would think of doing, and they generally made it impossible by their own building regulations. Besides this, there was the consequence of the "economic trespass"; dwelling-houses for the poor generally took up the space of buildings of a more remunerative character, and so kept down the rateable value of the area while increasing its expenses. (2) The municipality entered into direct competition with many of its own rate-payers, competing not only with the comparatively small class of builders, but with the great class of owners of house property. Free competition of producers to serve the public was, of course, a good thing, and in nothing, perhaps, was it more desirable than in the purveying of houses, where the length of time required for erection tended to some extent towards monopoly. But competition was good because, and to the extent that, it kept down prices by increasing supply, and the action of a municipality working with money borrowed at a gilt-edged security rate was very likely to have the opposite effect; it might result in a positive diminution of the total supply of houses, and so a rise of rent, by reason of the discouragement given to private builders through the appearance of a rival with whom they could not compete on equal terms. (3) By pledging the public credit for a new debt, and adding a new activity and responsibility to already overworked members of the municipality, it *pro tanto* prevented the expansion of municipal activity in other directions. These were considerations against municipal building and owning derived from the general principles which should, in his opinion, regulate all municipal expansion. They were not, of course, decisive against it, but they suggested that very definite and weighty reasons must be put forward on the other side.

It was far too little realized that a sanitary and comfortable house among quiet neighbors had a "productive value," and was, quite definitely, one of the factors of wage-earning; in other words, a good house, as compared with a slum, brought with it the possibility of paying a higher rent for it. In view of the actual circumstances of slum life in every large city, and in view of the hopelessness of escape on the part of the low-paid wage-earner from contagious influences, there seemed *prima-facie* a strong case for the provision of at least one and two-roomed houses by an agency which would aim primarily at affording the tenants the conditions of health, morality, and efficiency, not only in the construction of the houses, but in their continued administration and control. He had always held that the owning of poor-class property carried with it a moral responsibility which was not escaped by the owner shutting his eyes and leaving the administration to his factor; and, on similar grounds, much might be said for a municipality owning and letting all the small houses within its area. This would at least secure a "clean city." Such a position, then, was quite intelligible as a counsel of perfection, and it might be worth consideration in the case of a city planned, like a garden city, from the beginning. But, in the actual circumstances of our cities, he mentioned it merely to bring out his point. For there was no proposal before any municipality of today of taking over and making a monopoly of the supply of small houses, or even of building all the small houses in the future. The utmost that had been proposed was the building and letting of a limited number of such houses in direct rivalry with private builders and owners. And the question which must be answered was, on what principle, or with what view, was this limited proposal made? If it were to afford an experiment and an object-lesson, as was done with the happiest results in the case of the corporation lodging-houses in Glasgow, where the rise in the standard not only swept out the old and very objectionable lodging-houses, but led to the large increase of private "models" competing successfully with the municipal ones, there would probably be nothing but approval. But if the proposal was made in the full recognition that such an experiment was not an object-lesson, inasmuch as it could not be followed by private enterprise; if the reason given for it was that a certain class of tenants could not pay the rent which private enterprise must have if it was to continue its supply, and that the municipality, as having command of capital at a very low rate of interest, could afford to undersell the market rents without coming on the rates, the matter was put on an entirely different basis. The attractiveness of

a "clean city" was one thing, the attractiveness of low rents another.

In the limited proposal now considered, what was being advocated was Government provision of a certain commodity for one class alone, and the ground taken undisguisedly was that Government could provide this commodity more cheaply than private enterprise could, and that this class could not afford more. There were two propositions here which could not be allowed to pass without examination; the first was that there was a class which could not afford the higher rent; the second, that this was a valid reason for the municipality providing them with a lower one. (1) Somewhat to the surprise of the Commissioners, it was given in evidence that, while wages generally had risen, there were laborers in Glasgow who were not earning more than 17s. a week—and these not casual laborers, but able-bodied men, in regular employment, and of ordinarily steady habits. To such a class 6d. a week was undoubtedly a serious consideration, and, although one might be inclined to ask if the 6d. could not, with great advantage to themselves and their families, be taken off the conventional necessities of drink and, perhaps, tobacco, the point need not be pressed. His reason for doubting if even this class "could not afford" 6d. a week extra for a house was that one of the causes, perhaps the principal one, why such men earned only 17s. was that they lived in conditions which lowered health and efficiency, and made them inefficient workers. He fully acknowledged that such people could not pay 6d. extra for the rent of a slum such as they were occupying, but he could not forget the "productive value" of the modern higher-rented house. It seemed to him that fresh air, and quiet sleep at nights, and surroundings which would react on the character and conduct of the person on whom so much depended—the wife—might easily add far more than 6d. to the earning power of the household. There was, unhappily, a class to whom this did not, directly at least, apply. There were thousands of workers whose wages were not 17s., but an average of 12s.—regular workers, and workers who could not take 6d. off their liquor and tobacco, for the reason that they neither drank nor smoked—he meant women workers. To these a good house would have a greater "productive value" than to men, for they were more subject to the illnesses and little ailments and depression which docked their wages by hours in the day and days in the month. So far as he could see, they were outside the housing question altogether, from the fact that they could not afford an independent house even at the lowest municipal rents. They must remain in the family as subsidiary wage-earners, or club together, or lodge. (2) But, assuming the very strongest case—that there was a class of unfortunate people who absolutely could not afford to pay 6d. a week more, he should still say that this in itself was no reason why the municipality should build. To supply them with houses under the market rate would be to introduce a new precedent and principle into Government industries which would lead us far. It would be using the credit of the entire body of the rate-payers to subsidize one small class of them; it would be, in essence, similar to the old legislation which kept down the price of bread when the harvest was bad, without the extenuation that such a measure kept down the price to everybody. It would be a rate in aid of wages. And if there was any lesson to be learned from the bitter experience of a century ago, it was that the evil of a rate-in-aid was, not so much that it punished those who had to subscribe to it, as that it punished those who received it, in that it effectually prevented wages from rising. Unfortunately there was in all large cities a class who, from physical and mental disqualifications, from want of education and technical opportunity, and from want of organization, must take very much the lowest wage which would keep them in life and moderate animal efficiency; and this class tended to be in over-supply from the fact that misfortune drained into it the failures of all the other classes. For a municipality to give these unfortunate people houses 6d. a week cheaper was to allow of them accepting 6d. a week less of wage than the circumstances would otherwise force the employer to give. As Mr. Booth said: "The poverty of the poor is mainly the result of the competition of the very poor." If, then, it became known that, in addition to the other attractions of a city, good houses at slum rents were assured to every one who was poor enough, it seemed inevitable that this would further tempt the influx of unskilled labor—and, unhappily, farm labor, skilled in its own fields, became unskilled when transferred to the streets and factories.

This, then, being the general argument against municipal building and owning of houses for the poorest classes, he went on to consider if there might not be circumstances in the evolution of a

city which might justify the relaxation of the principle. Glasgow again afforded an object-lesson. If the houses which were a danger to public health as hopelessly insanitary were pulled down; if "back lands" and obstructive buildings were demolished; if the houses which were by law pronounced "illegal" and could not from their structure and situation, be altered, were closed; and if the overcrowding laws were put sternly in force, something between 15,000 and 20,000 persons would be turned out, and would not be able to find houses at rents such as they were paying—for these measures would practically root out the low-rented houses in Glasgow. Many of the 15,000 or 20,000, no doubt, were well-paid wage-earners who would be the better of being forced into higher-rented houses; many of them, again, were dissolute and drunken persons who should be "hustled" from pillar to post till there was no room for them among honest people. But many of them, in all probability, were respectable persons who, from the causes already mentioned, had come down to the 17s. a week level. What are these people to do? Here he was chiefly impressed by two things. The first was that it was municipal inaction and municipal action which were responsible for the hardship. (a) It was by no fault of their own that the people to be dispossessed were in occupation of these low-class houses. The municipality for years allowed these houses to come into and remain in existence, and, to that extent, the municipality was responsible for the low standard of life which allowed the tenants to take the low wages. (b) It was to a great extent new municipal requirements that had made it impossible to build houses to be let at the old rents. To mention only a few of these—each adult must have 400 feet of air space, which meant larger apartments; there must be ample sanitary appliances, involving expensive plumber-work; there were provisions for thickness of walls and solidity of construction, which many builders declared quite unnecessary. The second was that, on its way towards conferring a great public benefit, this municipal action was likely to inflict serious hardship on a class who were least of all able to bear it. It was a recognized principle in the science of public finance that the charge of any general public benefit defrayed from rates and taxes should be spread over the citizens in proportion to their ability. In the present case we had a great beneficent measure of public health by which all the citizens would gain, and in quite indeterminate measure; and, although this was not defrayed from the rates, by parity of reasoning it seemed to follow that one class, and that the least able to bear the burden, should not be made to bear the heavy end of it. There was, besides, an opportunist argument. There seemed no doubt that the magistrates and responsible officials had hitherto shrunk from carrying out their powers because of the hardship that would be entailed. If this hardship could be avoided, there would remain no excuse and no reason for not proceeding vigorously with measures which otherwise might be somewhat extreme.

It was in consideration of these circumstances that the Glasgow Commission recommended the erection by the municipality, up to the extent of certain powers possessed by them under special Acts, of tenements of one and two-apartment houses, to be reserved exclusively for respectable people of the poorest class, preference being given to those dispossessed; such houses to be situated, if possible, near to the area of dispossession, and to be under carefully selected care-takers. It would be seen that the amount of building recommended was limited, the money which the municipality could spend under the Acts referred to being fixed and known. One would have liked, perhaps, that it should have been more rigorously limited. It would have been quite possible to take a rough census of the people dispossessed and build houses only to the number necessary to accommodate those who really suffered by the dispossession—the respectable poor at low wages. And what one would have liked, besides, was the clear laying down of the principle that this was an exceptional measure, due to an exceptional set of circumstances which could never occur again if the municipality lived up to the powers it had sought and obtained from Parliament. Insanitary and illegal houses should never again be allowed to come into existence. But, on the whole, the recommendation seemed a wise one. It escaped the chief objection, that of tempting an influx of new unskilled labor. It did not add to the supply of cheap houses, but merely filled the gaps which municipal action had itself caused. There was, indeed, he was afraid, a "loose end" in the result of the commission. To its subsequent regret, it was confined, by the limitations of its remit, to the consideration of housing within the city boundaries, and Greater Glasgow was growing more rapidly outside these boundaries. The problems of Glasgow grew up, he had said, because the city refused to look forward and lay

down the lines of its growth. Unhappily, that course was still forced upon it, in that it had no control over the operations of its suburbs. Everyone knew that, in the near future, Glasgow must extend its jurisdiction and responsibilities. There was too much reason to fear that, when that time came, the city would fall heir to the same problem as it had now to face—insanitary property and ill-planned districts. This was a problem of all growing cities, and, in his opinion, a most urgent one. But this was not the whole of Glasgow's answer to its housing problem. The municipal houses were to be reserved for the respectable poor. What about the non-respectable—probably the majority of those who would be dispossessed? So far as he could see, the criminal and the dissolute had no claim on the community, so far as regards housing. But there were many who were neither criminal nor hopelessly dissolute, and yet could not rise simply because they were down. They had lost their character; money could not buy them a decent house because they had no factor's line or other guaranty that they were fit for the possession of it. It was this class, perhaps, that would be most heavily hit by the dispossession, and for them also it seemed that some compensatory provision should be made by the municipality. And this seemed also in the interests of the community, for, if these people were not lifted up, they would be driven down. Hence the recommendation of the commission that "an experiment should be made in the erection of a building or buildings for those who, while unable to show any factor's line or other certificate, are willing to submit to necessary regulations as to cleanliness, respectable living, order, and punctual payment of rent, with the view of rehabilitating their character, and in time qualifying for a better house; such houses to be of the plainest construction, with indestructible fittings, and capable of being quickly and efficiently cleansed." It was avowedly an experiment. The difficulty was not to provide such houses, but to get the proper people to go into them. If any social obloquy was allowed to attach to these houses, the proper people would not go into them. But it was an experiment to which he thought everyone would wish God-speed. At any rate, it removed the last excuse for not going forward systematically, rigorously, and continuously with the renovation, closure, demolition, and prevention of overcrowding, which were the beginnings of any solution of the housing problem.

BOOKS AND PAPERS

SOME time ago the publishers of *Zeitschrift für Innen-Dekoration*, of Darmstadt, instituted a competition, the subject of which was a "house for an art-lover,"¹ and they have recently published as a portfolio of forty-odd large plates three of the designs submitted, most of the plates being printed in color. To say that the plates are interesting is to tell the truth, but they are interesting mainly because they are curious with not a little of the weirdness that belonged to Aubrey Beardsley's work in his particular field.

One of the designs is of German authorship, while the others are of Scotch parentage, and they present interesting racial variants of "l'Art Nouveau." The German example is less flamboyantly German than other designs by the devotees of the new cult, while the Scotch work is a very curious combining of the shrewd common sense of Scotch architectural designing with what may be called the transcendentalism or mysticism of the German followers of the new school.

We have always felt that the work of the best of the Scotch architects was a grade or two above the work of English architects of the same class, better reasoned and, in short, more architectural, and the work of the two Scotch designers here shown partakes to some degree of the national characteristics. The most interesting of the three is the design presented by Mr. Charles Rennie Mackintosh, who, with his brother-in-law, Mr. McNair, and their wives, formerly the Misses Macdonald, are the leaders of the "movement" in Glasgow, forming a group whose work has always attracted attention at various international exhibitions where they have exhibited.

This group is especially strong in the matter of interior decoration, and it is unfortunate that in illustration we could not reproduce some of the plates showing the interior treatment of the

¹ "Three Modern Land-houses." A work representing by 47 plates three country-seats in all their details. Designs by Baillie Scott, Bedford; Charles Rennie Mackintosh, Glasgow; Leopold Bauer, Vienna. Darmstadt, 1900. Alexander Koch, Publisher. Price 30 marks.

house, but as the charm lies largely in the color itself, it would be misleading to interpret the print in monochrome. As for the decorative forms used by the designer they are *sui generis*, wholly non-architectural, so far as historic precedent is concerned, but all rather based on the Japanese treatment of demoniac pipe-dreams; and yet there is a simplicity and rhythm which, combined with the low harmonies of the coloration, must produce a very simple and charming effect, to be noted with pleasure when you chance to see it in some other fellow's house during an afternoon's call, but which you question seriously whether you would like to live with daily for months and years. It is fanciful, capricious and not a little weird, but it is not cosy and comfortable. The treatment decoratively speaking goes admirably—and this perhaps the author would hold to be acknowledging that he has succeeded in what he aimed to accomplish—with the furniture designed for the use of the people who are to live amid these singular surroundings. But one cannot but believe that these high straight-backed chairs, made entirely out of flat boards, will, after a few weeks' use, be pushed up against the side wall of the dining-room, while less ascetic chairs than these—which would excellently serve for a barmecidal feast—take their places.

ILLUSTRATIONS

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

HOUSE AT HAPSBURRG, NORFOLK, ENG. MR. DETMAR BLOW, ARCHITECT:
TWO PLATES.

WHEN we came to select for illustration some of the plates contained in the portfolio of designs which is considered elsewhere in

Additional Illustrations in the International Edition.

CHATEAU DE PAU, FRANCE.

WHOEVER has read the "*Heptameron*" cannot but have an interest in the Chateau de Pau, where Marguerite of Valois, "la perle des Valois," the sister of Francis I and wife of Henri d'Albret, King of Navarre, held her court. As the town is rather off the beaten track, the Chateau is not as familiar to architectural students as the chateaux of the Valley of the Loire, yet, as the illustrations show, it has attractions quite equal to the best work in the style found farther north. It was Marguerite, who shared with her brother Francis his admiration for the artists of the Italian Renaissance, who caused the essential reconstruction, about 1527, of the old mediæval castle which dated back to the tenth century, although it had been greatly enlarged during the last half of the fourteenth century.

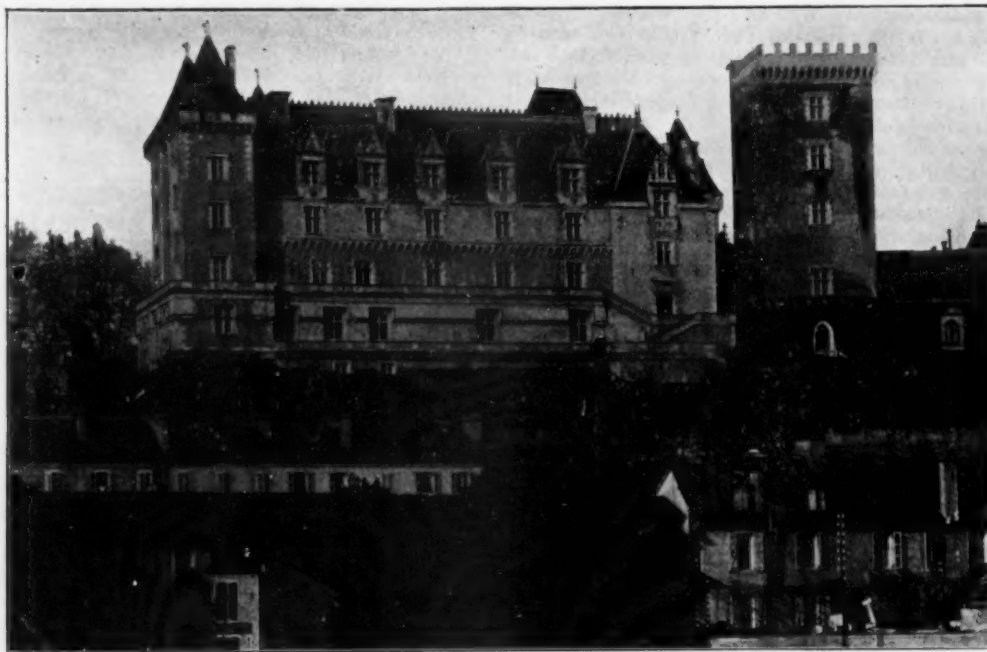
DOORWAY AND WINDOW: CHATEAU DE PAU.

THE COUR D'HONNEUR: CHATEAU DE PAU.

DORMER WINDOWS: CHATEAU DE PAU.

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS

HEIGHT-TAKING BY BALLOON.—Several of the domes of that wonderful and fascinating place, the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, have lately been measured by Dr. Horace C. Hovey, and the measurer has adopted an original means. Instead of ascertaining depths by sounding, he has estimated heights by the use of small balloons affixed to silk cords. These balloons were of



THE CHATEAU DE PAU.

this issue, we were struck with the similarity of lay-out between that selected by Mr. Baillie Scott and a scheme executed by Mr. Blow that recently appeared in the *Architectural Review* (London). Accordingly we looked up the matter in the files, and here reproduce the plates in question.

HOUSE FOR AN ART-LOVER. MR. C. R. MACKINTOSH, ARCHITECT.
SEE reference elsewhere, under "Books and Papers."

HOUSE FOR AN ART-LOVER. MR. BAILLIE SCOTT, ARCHITECT.

OLD HOUSE, DIJON, FRANCE.

THE CLOCK-TOWER: NOTRE DAME, DIJON, FRANCE.
FOR description, see article elsewhere in this issue.

rubber inflated with hydrogen to a diameter of about 10 inches, and were used in groups of five. The operation was rendered the easier by illuminating the balloons as they ascended with strong acetylene lamps; and when it is added that one of the "domes" measured 154 feet from floor to ceiling, the interest of the experiment will be realized.—*Building News*.

PASQUINO IN LONDON.—It is amusing to know that posters used to be pasted up on the walls of St. James's Palace during the reigns of King George I and King George II, who invited criticism by their frequent stays at Hanover. The notices were to the effect that "George" had been "lost, strayed or stolen," that he had left his family "as a public charge," and intimated that a reward of 4s. 11½d. would be paid for his apprehension, since he was "not worth a crown."

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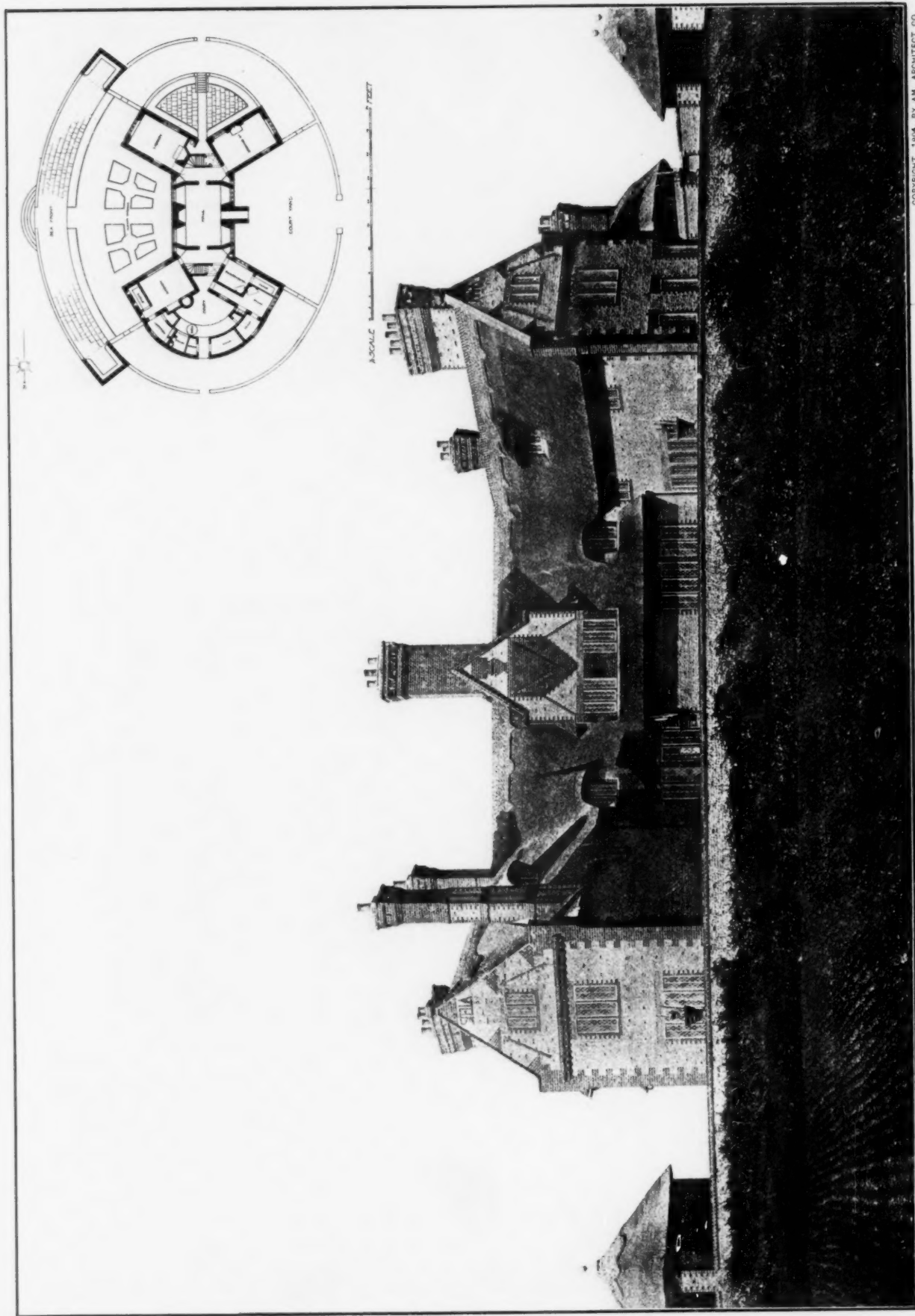
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FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW.

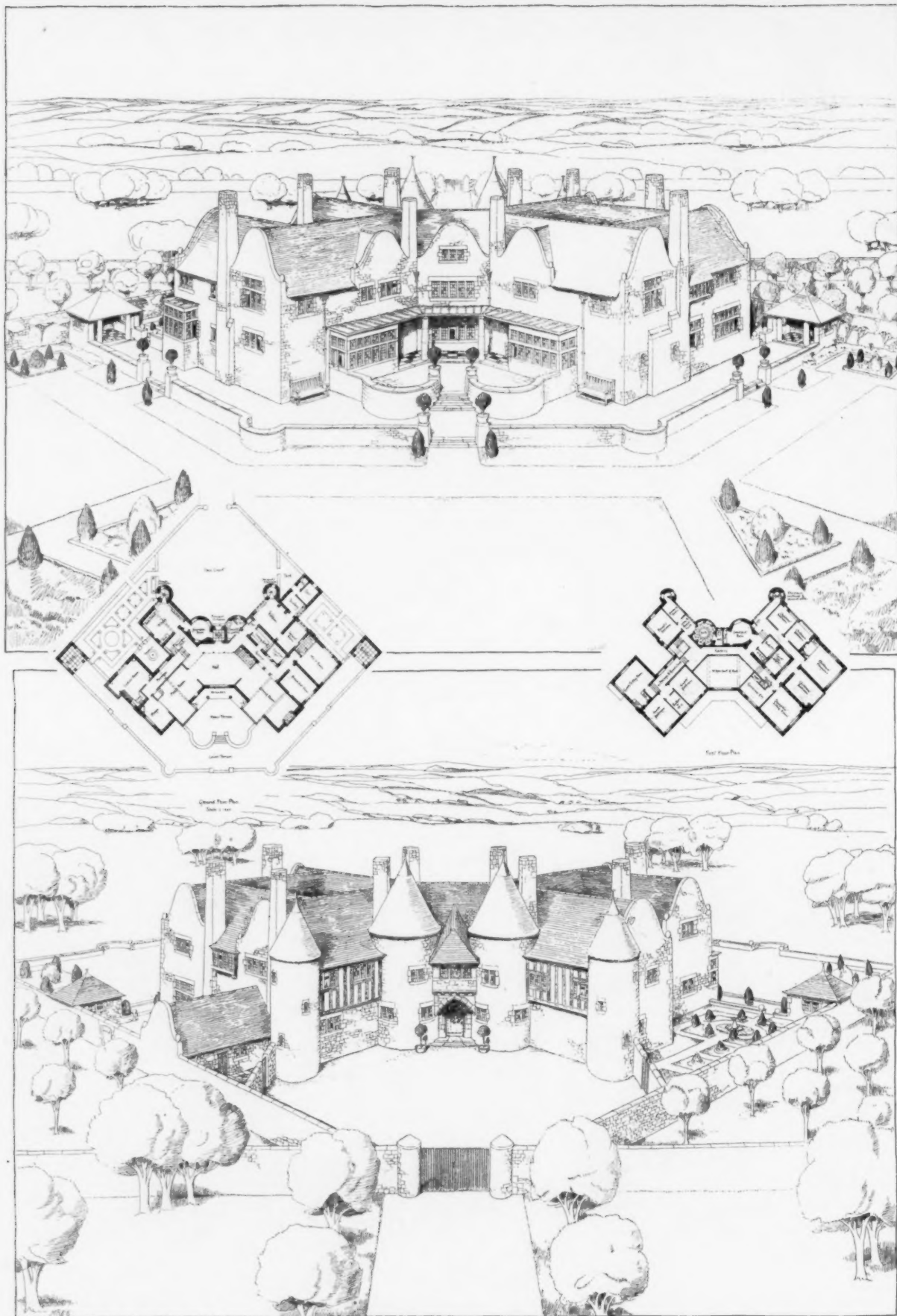
HOUSE AT HAPPISBURGH, NORFOLK. [GARDEN FRONT FACING SEA.]
DETMAR BLOW, ARCHITECT.

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Old House, Dijon, France.

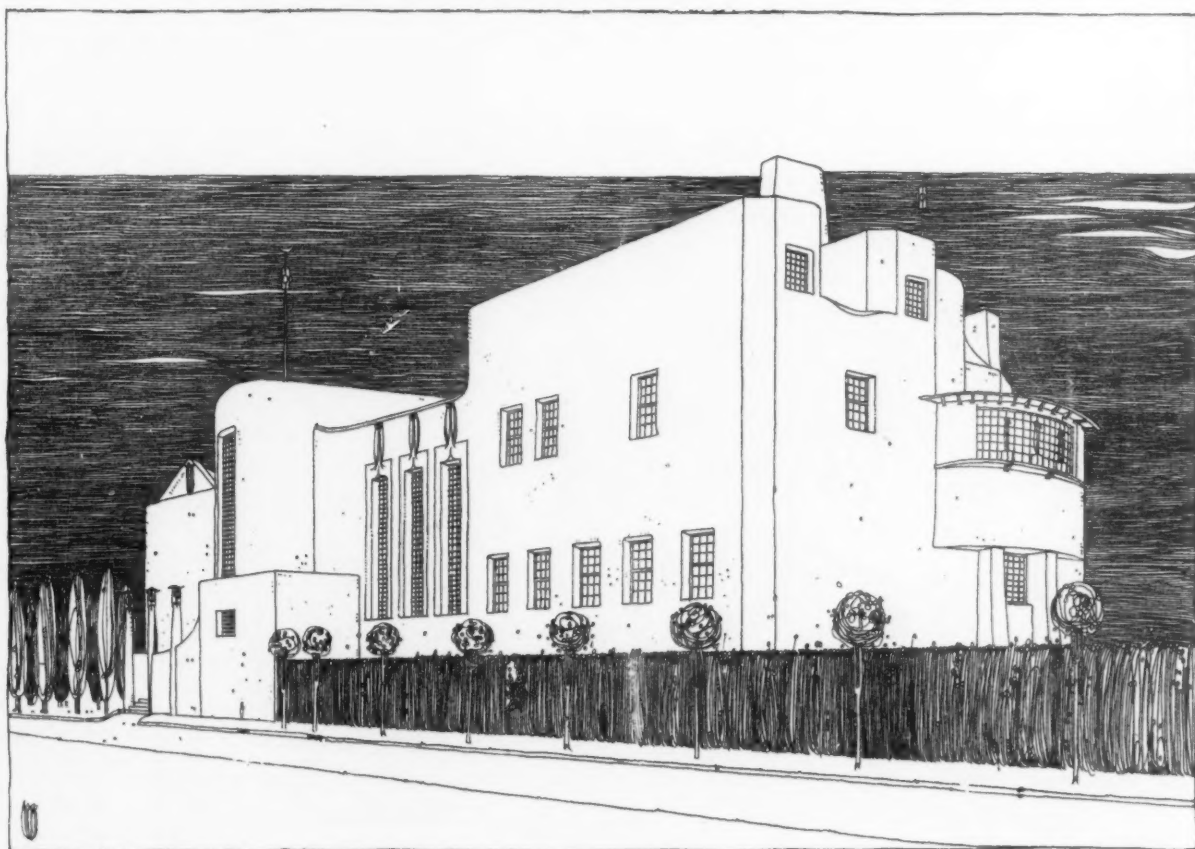
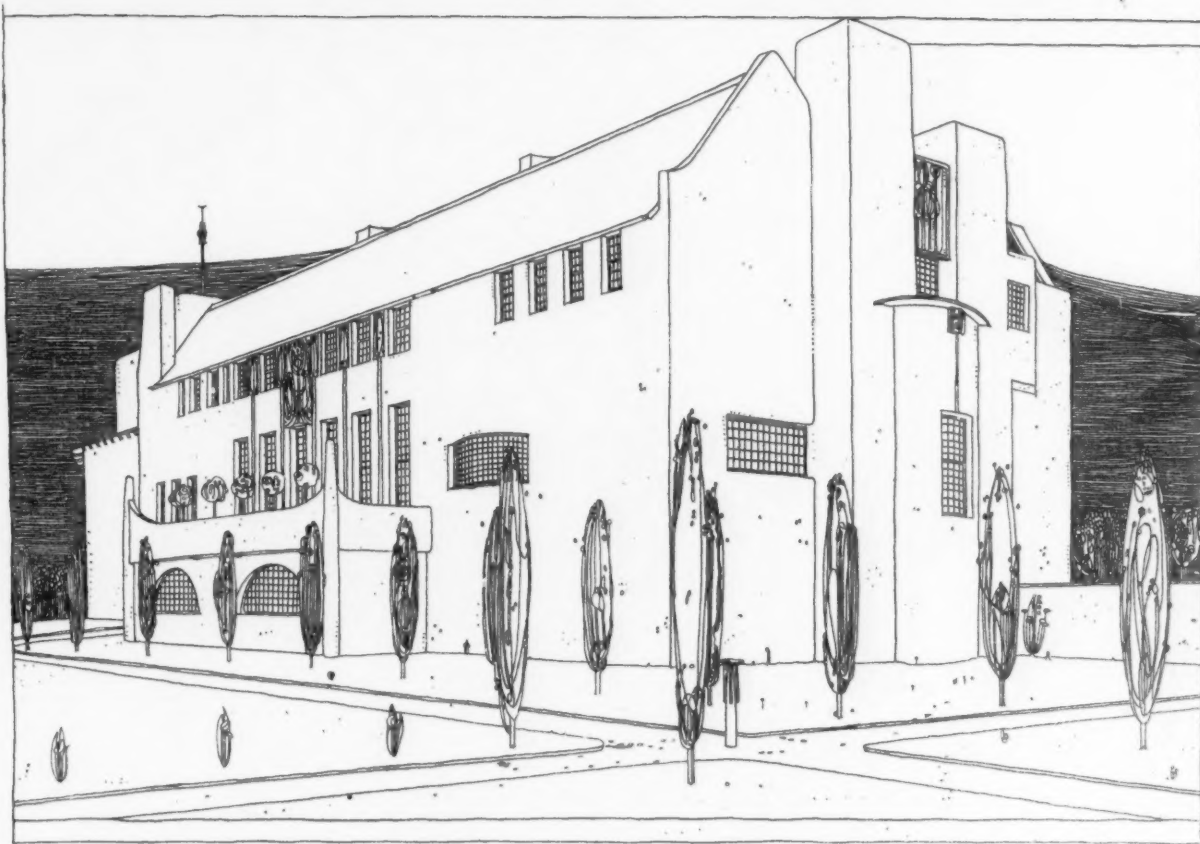




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HOUSE FOR AN ART-LOVER.
BAILLIE SCOTT, ARCHITECT.

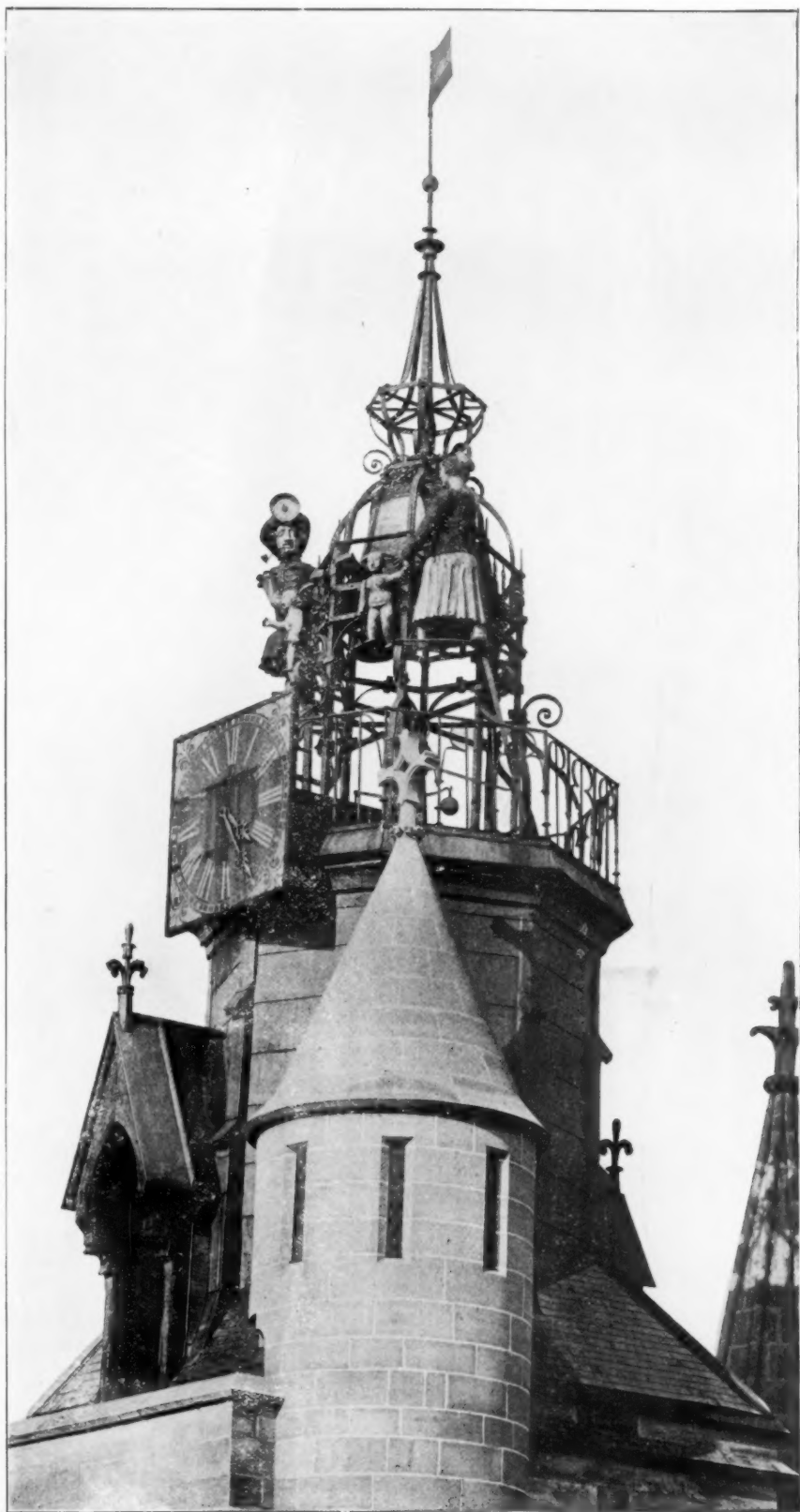


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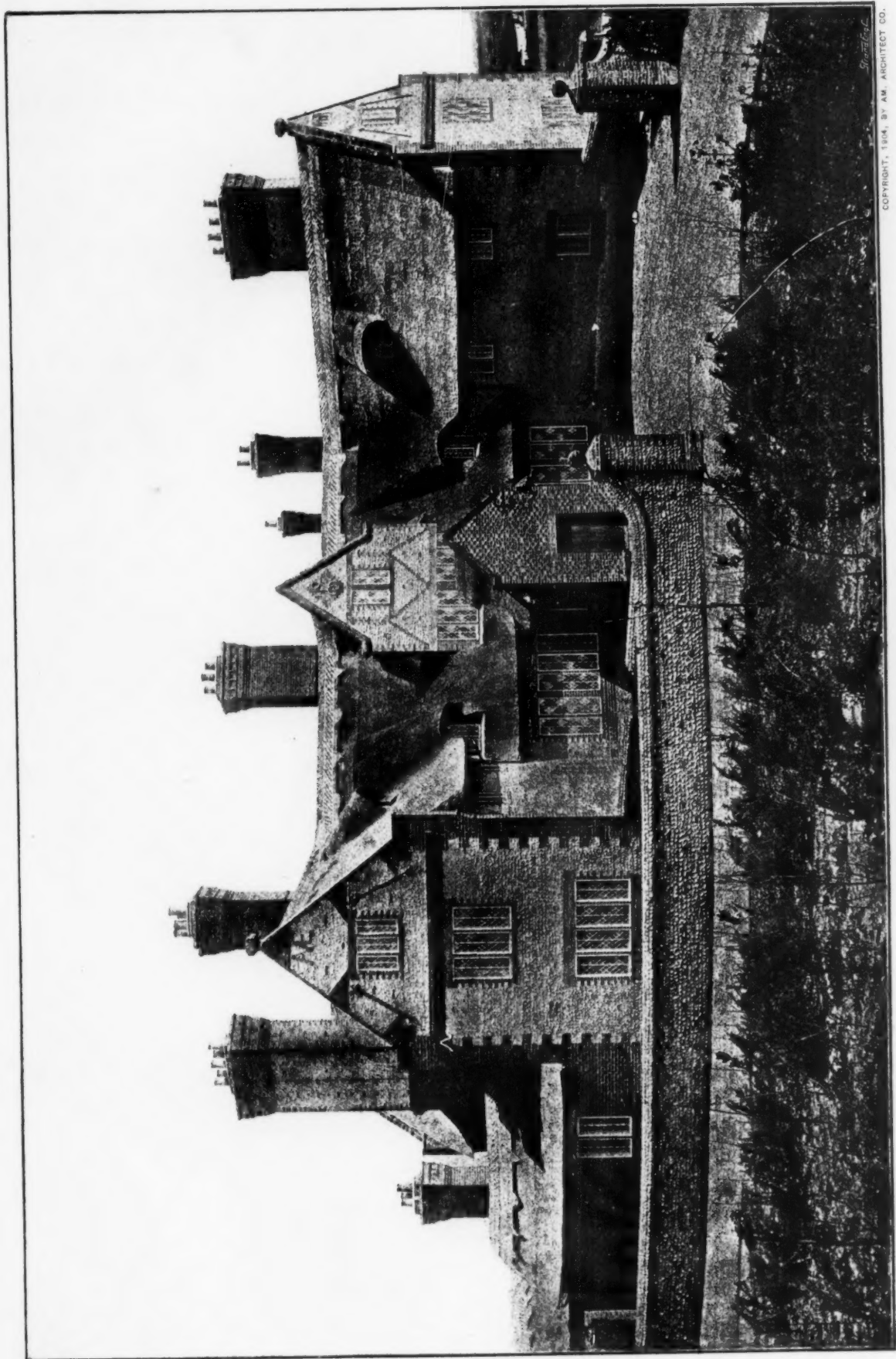
HELIO TYPE CO., BOSTON.

HOUSE FOR AN ART-LOVER.
C. R. MACKINTOSH, ARCHITECT.

The American Architect
Sept. 24, 1904.
No. 1500.



The Clock-tower: Notre Dame, Dijon, France.



FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW.

HOUSE AT HAPPISBURGH, NORFOLK. [ENTRANCE FRONT.]
DETMAR BLOW, ARCHITECT.

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The American Architect
Sept. 24, 1904.
No. 1500.