

tion, and the effect of the long line of building covered with delicate color rather of the quality of the inside of an oyster shell, is quite charming enough to make the passer-by regret that the point of view from which he can see it best is the top of an omnibus. There is here nothing very pronounced in the way of color, but what color there is tells, and that after some years of London smoke, and without the aid of patent cleansing apparatus.

It is now rather over four years since Mr. Halsey Ricardo read a paper before the Society of Arts on "The Architect's Use of Enamelled Tiles," in which he contended vigorously for the use of glazed tiles and bricks in exterior decoration, not merely as patches of color, but as the covering of the whole building, and stated that while he would like to see "whole streets treated in permanent color" he hoped "to see the scheme tried on a detached building standing free and with some trees about it." It is not many people who have the chance of realizing their own hopes so completely as Mr. Ricardo has been able to do. It has fallen to his lot to build a house in Addison Road which answers to his requirements in all particulars. It is detached, it stands free, and it has a background of trees. On the other hand, if the opportunity has been offered the architect has not shrunk from taking it, and has put his theories into practice with thorough-going completeness. The exterior from top to basement is covered with glazed bricks and enameled blocks. The main surfaces are coated with colored glazed bricks, while the pilasters, which are a feature of the side elevation, as well as the moldings of the arches and the other architectural details, are in blocks of enameled terra-cotta, of a certain amount of the same material is introduced into the wall space, more especially in the front of the house, where the opaque whitish color is broken by bands of yellow green glaze. The bricks used are not coated with tin enameled merely, but with brilliant glazes. The lower portion of the house is full rich brick, the spandrels between the arched windows and the square lines of the pilasters and cornice in deep blue and the story above the cornice in rather lighter blue. The very chimney-stacks are of bright blue bricks edged with enamel terra-cotta. The color-scheme sounds startling enough, but there is nothing staring about the general effect, for the bricks, whether by accident or design, have been so placed as to give the surface of flat, unbroken color, and in places they vary in tint quite considerably, while in the top story two shades of blue seem to have been employed deliberately. The roofing tiles, too, have been carefully considered, and like those on the Savoy Hotel, are bright green, a color which, though, one sometimes meets it abroad, is still quite uncommon on this side of the Channel. Altogether the house is strikingly unlike the ordinary "detached residence" which surrounds it; but its character is its own, and it does not look, as we might naturally expect such a building to do, like a bit of Eastern, or even of Italian or Spanish building planted in a Western English setting. It holds its own as different from its neighbors, as a trifle stranger it may be, but not as a foreign product; and it is a remarkable experiment in a type of building hitherto unknown in this country. The problem of colored exterior decoration has been before us for some years. Mr. Ricardo has attacked it with energy and discretion. The lead having once been given, it remains to be seen if it will be followed up.—*Journal of the Society of Arts.*

## ILLUSTRATIONS

CATHEDRAL OF THE SACRED HEART, NEWARK, N. J. MESSRS. JEREMIAH O'DRUCKER & SONS, ARCHITECTS, NEWARK, N. J.

WEST FRONT OF THE SAME.

NORTH SIDE OF THE SAME.

PLAN AND EAST ELEVATION OF THE SAME.

CROSS SECTION THROUGH TRANSPTS OF THE SAME.

CROSS SECTION THROUGH NAVE OF THE SAME.

DETAILS OF TRANSSEPT GABLE OF THE SAME.

DETAILS OF WINDOW IN NAVE GABLE OF THE SAME.

PEOPLE'S TRUST COMPANY'S BUILDING, MONTAGUE STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y. MESSRS. MOWBRAY & LIPPINCOTT, ARCHITECTS, NEW YORK, N. Y.

INTERIOR VIEW IN THE SAME.

HOUSE OF J. K. FOSTER, ESQ., SCANTON, PA. MR. W. SCOTT COLLINGS, ARCHITECT, SCANTON, PA.

## Additional Illustrations in the International Edition.

MONUMENT TO GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN, WASHINGTON, D. C. THE LATE CARL ROHL-SMITH, SCULPTOR.

This monument, which was erected two or three years ago, facing the south front of the Treasury Building, by the Armies of the Cumberland and the Tennessee, has had a rare variety of story and an unusually complex authorship. Because of Mr. Rohl-Smith's death, in 1900, the completion of the equestrian figure had to be placed in the hands of Mr. Lauritz Jensen, of Copenhagen; one of the pedestrian figures was executed by the vald Ashjornsen, of Chicago, and Mrs. Kison did some of the medallions. The two groups, "Peace" and "War," were modeled in part by Stephan Sinding, a Danish sculptor, who expected to come to this country and complete the work; but being prevented he sent in his place Carl J. Bonnesen, who finished the "Peace," but, falling ill, had to leave the "War" group to be finished by Mr. Ashjornsen. Thus it is seen that there is a rare variety of than of American art in the memorial. The early history of the undertaking was as stormy as its latter fate was varied. Really, the successful completion of the monument is due in no small measure to the courage and loyal affection of the sculptor's widow.

## NOTES AND CLIPPINGS

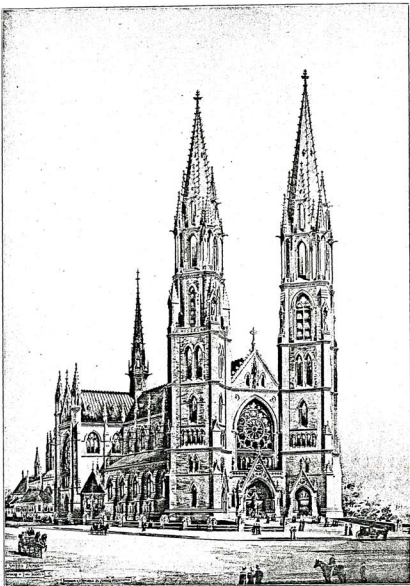
EXCAVATIONS AT JERUSALEM.—It is announced that Professor Benjamin W. Bacon, of the Yale Theological School, who for the last year has been Director of the American School of Archaeology at Jerusalem, will return in the coming college vacation, and his successor as director of the school for the coming year will be Professor David G. Lyon, of Iowa City, who has just been made to the Turkish government for permission to make archaeological excavations outside of Jerusalem, and they will be begun in the coming year, if the permit is granted.—*Exchange.*

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES IN CHINESE TURKESSTAN.—Professor Pinchell, before a general meeting of the Academy of Science, June 12, read a letter from Professor Grünwedel, chief of the Prussian exploring expedition in Chinese Turkistan, dated February 21, at Khotan, near Kucha. The writer described archaeological discoveries made in the Cave of Temples, indicating that the founders of the temples were a red-haired, blue-eyed race and wore Persian costumes. Hage iron swords were found and also important manuscripts of the 13th century, a Buddhist pantheon and ancient frescos. Professor Grünwedel alludes to the results of De Lecoq's investigations, and says he, Grünwedel, is gathering ethnographic materials rather than any previously discovered, especially potteries and embroideries.—*Exchange.*

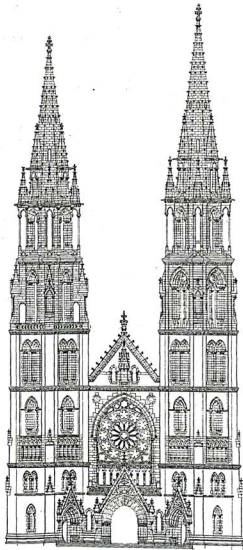
SANITATION AND MALARIA.—What can be done by sanitation to stamp out malaria is shown by Mr. Consul Morrison in his report (No. 3,565 Annual Series) to the work of the Italian Red Cross Society during late years to stamp out malaria in the Roman Campagna. The first attempt was made in 1900, when the returns showed that not less than 31 per cent. of the inhabitants of the "Agro Romano" had been fever-stricken. In 1901 the figure was returned at 26, 30 in 1902, 11 in 1903, 10 in 1904 and 5.1 during last year. These results were obtained by strict sanitary measures, use of wire nets 10 to 20 to prevent access of mosquitoes to cottages, and free distribution of quinine among the peasantry. During the summer months a number of doctors belonging to the Red Cross Society take up their posts in the malarial districts in order to administer the necessary antidote as well as to show the people how to protect themselves from infection. The expenditure required for the effective operation of the organization is partly paid out of the King's privy purse, and partly by the provincial and municipal authorities.—*Journal of the Society of Arts.*

PORTLAND CEMENT OUTPUT.—According to a bulletin issued by the United States Geological Survey, the production of Portland cement in 1905 amounted to 53,246,812 barrels, valued at \$3,245,867, which represents a gain of 8,740,031 barrels in quantity and \$9,890,418 in value over 1904.

UNHAPPY STATUES.—The vast majority of modern statues have all the unhappy look of a man who has left his umbrella at home for ever.—*The Academy.*

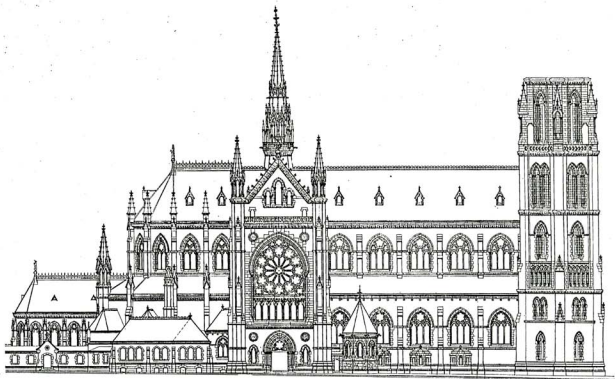


CATHEDRAL OF THE SACRED HEART, NEWARK, N. J.  
Jesseiah O'Rourke & Sons, Architects.



WEST FRONT: CATHEDRAL OF THE SACRED HEART, NEWARK, N. J.

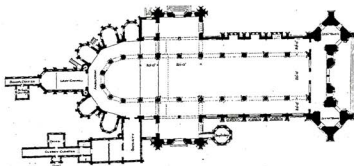
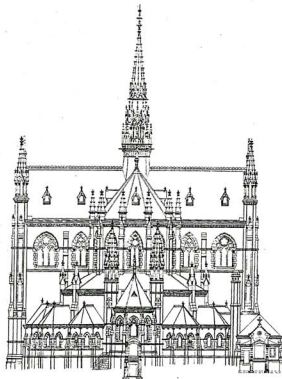
*Jeremiah O'Rourke & Sons, Architects.*



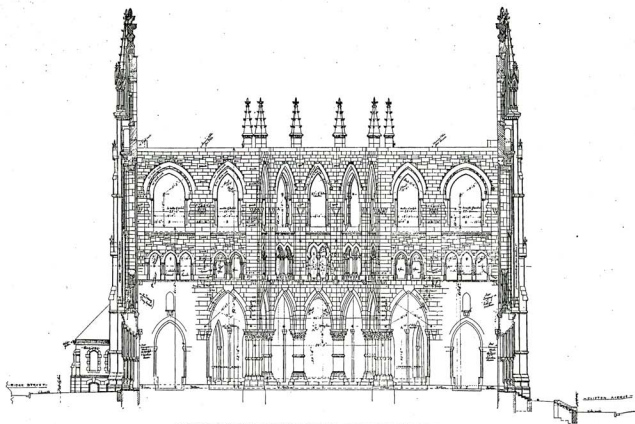
NORTH SIDE: CATHEDRAL OF THE SACRED HEART, NEWARK, N. J.

Jeremiah O'Rourke & Sons, Architects.

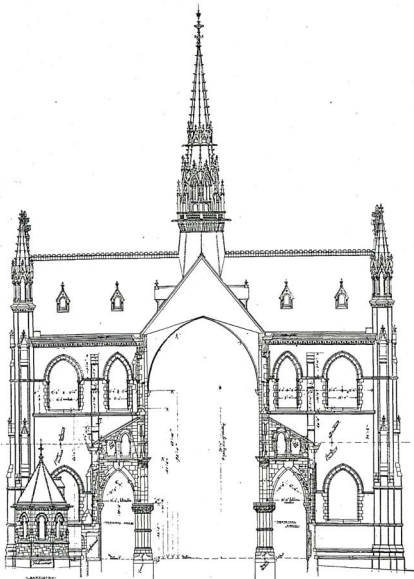
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PLAN AND EAST ELEVATION: CATHEDRAL OF THE SACRED HEART, NEWARK, N. J.  
Jeremiah O'Rourke & Sons, Architects.

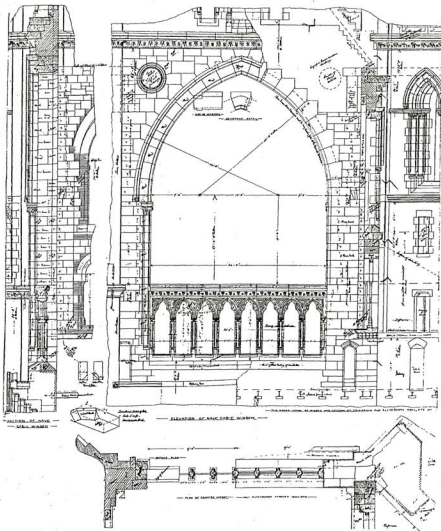


CROSS SECTION THROUGH TRANSEPTS: CATHEDRAL OF THE SACRED HEART, NEWARK, N. J.



CROSS SECTION THROUGH NAVE: CATHEDRAL OF THE SACRED HEART, NEWARK, N. J.

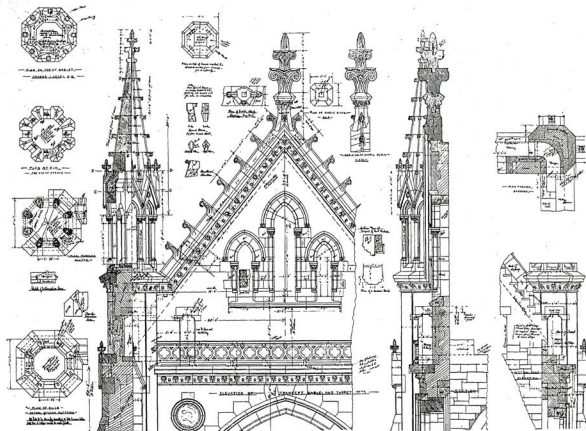
Jeremiah O'Rourke & Sons, Architects.



NAVE GABLE WINDOW: CATHEDRAL OF THE SACRED HEART, NEWARK, N. J.

Jeremiah O'Rourke & Sons, Architects.





DETAIL OF TRANSEPT GABLE: CATHEDRAL OF THE SACRED HEART, NEWARK, N. J.  
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