

"may be found useful as a reference-book for architects" is likely to be justified in large degree. To this capital and voluminous work, in his one of many great points which should be given, will add a bookmaker and his understanding of what constitutes a "reference-book." The book is well logically arranged in the sequence in which actual work is ordinarily exercised, but its several sections are not so referenced in the fullest manner, so that one can follow the work, or, rather, the author's instructions about the work, from step to step without half loss of time. When to these great points is added the value of the hundreds of illustrations, we have not counted them, there can hardly be more than two thousand of these cuts, all admirably conceived, from the expulsive my handpicks, ten less well than desired is desirable and it can hardly be less than a dozen of these exceptional value.

be seen that the book is well worth reading.

Unfortunately it is of exceptional value only to the Englishman; it is scarcely of interest to a foreigner. Who but he would ever think of specifying: "Provide one (or more) strong wrought framed beer-
kegs?" Still, though its usefulness to the American practitioner is greatly lessened by its describing English methods of diagnosis and
work with materials known not in our country, it is nevertheless of much valuable assistance to him, as is evident if only through its many
graphic illustrations, which are expressed in that language which is common to all English-speaking men, even if items and dimensions
are now set out unfamiliar, we can all understand a sketchy
and felicitous mind-reader like Mr. George.

The scheme of the work is to make a model illustrated specification with explanatory notes for each requirement whose explanation seems necessary, so that the book is positively instructive as well as a ready-made weapon or mnemonic guide to specification writing.

But, apart from its usefulness, the book can afford to the American teacher much amusement in large measure and a good many opportunities to make him realize what American teachers are like. What American teacher would not be pleased to find in his specification a clause providing that he "shall have liberty to make all tests necessary to satisfy himself that the materials and workbooks used are suitable for the satisfaction of the pupils"? And what teacher would not gladly provide "a library of books," but shall allow for "receiving, repairing and replacing and keeping good, after the architect may have broken or damaged, when testing at any time, the materials, work or other parts of the building"? If the who who writes this book does not know what he is talking about, let me assure him that he does not know it.

The painter's specification throws a curious slant-light on the art of painting the two reservoirs, for it directs that the interior of each tank shall be "large pictures" to be hung on the wall behind the pictures, so that the plaster may catch up any dampness from the air. Pictures should, however, always be kept close to the walls." Large pictures" are described as "any picture or group of pictures in frames which are to hang in America, such as a provision as this is one of the necessities of an architect's multifarious task. And since four hundred pages before this we find an instruction that the contractor shall "provide water and fowl for the workmen," we know that birds were used for this purpose, but even today is a new blow to us. We shall learn that for high-class work the wood is "haunted" with silver or gold leaf before painting, though we have seen nothing to indicate how this is done. It does not surprise us, however, that a somewhat familiar with London "blocks," that before painting an old rose tree must be swept.

As the plumbing and heating specifications deal with conditions so different from ours, and as many patients' experiences known only in the English markets are specified, we can't leave these there, though it's well to read what is said about lead roofing—the "leads" of our hygienist's story—unless which we need to know to prove or not yet what they look like. And the preceding brief specification on chalcocite may give a needed hint to some architect who has a gate-ledge to build, for fifteen hundred Dutch of time is as easily to be had in any country as in England, and there is as easily a man from the "old country" who has it, can make it, and will do it at a reasonable price.

Amongst the "Preliminary Items" we find a requirement that the architect and all workmen employed by him "must be well acquainted with the English language." This appears reasonable, but it is a special provision concerning work on English hospitals, and it may be taken as showing the degree of thoroughness with which Mr. Massy at least in his work regards that he is a propagandist of the English system. We shall here adduce some facts concerning the cost and schedule of putting up a hospital of 100 beds, at the time of making the tender, of plans of premises worth \$15,000, but also a provision that the contractor "shall, at his own expense, make copies of drawings, plans, and specifications, and shall furnish them to the architect or supervisor to enable him to inspect the work." Although this provision is intended to cover certain special cases, it reminds us of a custom that obtains in France which enables the architect to secure for himself a greater part of the five per cent commission that can be exacted by an architect who is retained and paid a large fee otherwise. An American architect, who worked for half a dozen years in the office of a Paris

architect who always had in hand at the same time several important buildings, used to say that the office force consisted of himself and one other man, and that they were never surprised with the amount of work they had to do. Inquiry revealed that, while the architect was engaged in his office, he would make rough working-drawings or full-size details were ever made in the office. Such drawings were made by the contractor's draughtsmen at his expense, and with the small detail sketches made in the office's service, and proper interpretation being given to the working-drawings made by the contractor's draughtsmen brought to the architect for his examination or approval, it was no unusual thing for the architect to require these large detail drawings as they may be needed to facilitate the construction of the building before he would approve them. It is a remarkable pity that this economical practice could not have been transplanted to this country for the benefit of our starving professionals.

ILLUSTRATIONS

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

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[The following named illustrations may be found by reference to our advertising pages.]

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THE EXHIBITION GALLERIES IN THE BANK BUILDING.

[Gedächtnis FRIED.]

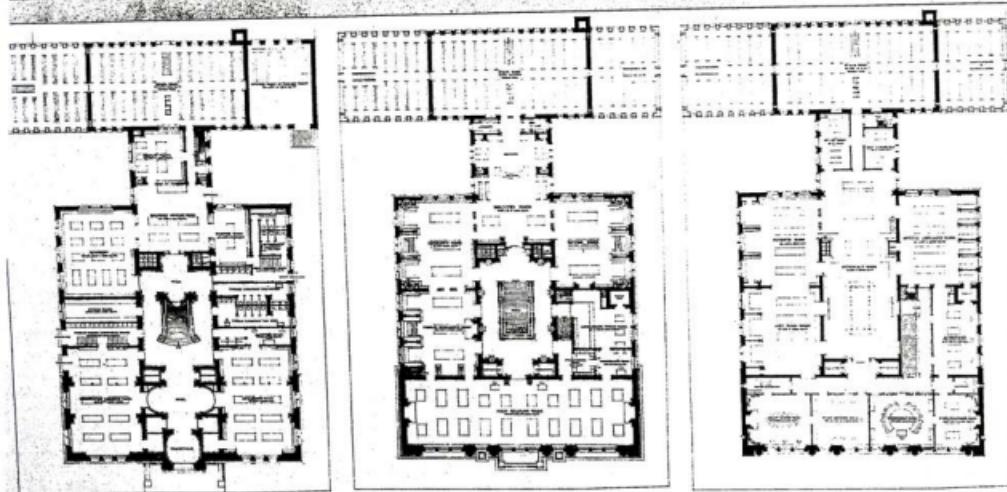
THE CORRIDOR: NORTHAMPTON INSTITUTE, CLERKENWELL, E.N.O.
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MARYLAND'S STATUS IN THE CAPITOL.—The committee appointed to recommend to the Legislature the name of two deceased citizens of Maryland whose names by virtue of having their states placed in the Hall of Fame at Washington had made a record, has submitted its report to the numerous state associations engaged in the work and held a special meeting yesterday evening to discuss the same. After full consideration it recommends the selection of General George Washington and General Daniel Morgan as the two Marylanders to be honored with a place in the Hall of Fame. The committee also recommended that the names of Carrollton for commemoration by one association. With regard to the other it reports that it found it difficult to agree upon a recommendation, but is of opinion that military service rendered for recognition, Col. John Edgar Howard should be

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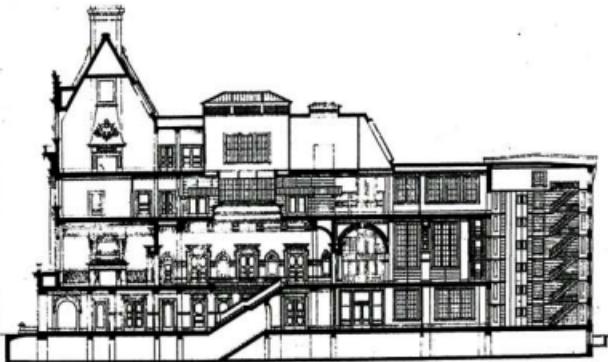
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