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Importance of Attending the Coming Convention.

More important to the architects of the United States than any other business they may have in hand is the joint convention of the American Institute and the Western Association at Cincinnati on November 20, 21 and 22. It requires no argument to demonstrate this to those who have been in the habit of attending the annual conventions, but to those members whose names are on the roll, yet leave to others the direction and government of affairs, and those who have never sought affiliation with the associations, it may be well to briefly enumerate some of the advantages to be derived and the strong necessity that at this time should move the business instincts if not the fraternal feeling of every architectural practitioner. We would put first in importance, perhaps because it is entirely within the control of the architects themselves, the social features of the assembly and the advantages derived through a wide acquaintance between members of distant cities. We know of one of the foremost architects in this country giving half a day of valuable time to scanning the plans of an architect from a distant city, who came to him because he was a specialist in such structures as that in hand, and when offered a handsome fee refusing to take it, saying, "I may want some information from you some time." Their acquaintance was purely an association one. They had met once at a convention. Second and vitally necessary for the future of architecture in this country, is the establishment of the profession legally through the passage of examination and license laws. Next come all the questions of correct practice, the upholding of a standard percentage for services, the collecting of legal decisions relating to the profession, etc., all of which can be accomplished in no other way than through an active and progressive association that calls to its aid the best thought and full coöperation of every member.

General Directions Regarding the Convention.

The joint convention of the American Institute of Architects and the Western Association of Architects upon the date of the regular annual meeting of the Western Association, for the purpose of consolidation, is attracting the attention of the profession, not only on this continent, but the proceedings and the result of this combination will be watched with interest throughout the globe. The proposed constitution and by-laws of the new society were published in our February number, and on page 54 the official programme and general instructions regarding the conduct of the convention are printed in full. We would call special attention to that portion of the circular referring to railway transportation. It will be noticed that all architects in cities tributary to New York or Albany and in the New England States should purchase tickets to New York or Albany and from thence by the certificate plan; those in the Northwest to St. Louis or Chicago. The agents of the Vandalia line and C. H. & D. at St. Louis will run a special car if sufficient architects will notify the road in advance through the general passenger agent of the C. H. & D. R'y at Cincinnati. The circular issued by the committee of arrangements to those who will pass through Chicago shows that the committee have been active in securing the best possible rates, as well as accommodations, from that point. We have not learned of such an arrangement having been made from New York or Buffalo, but

there is no doubt that a little enterprise on the part of the eastern portion of the committee could effect this, so that all could come together in a special car. There should be a large representation of Canadian architects at this convention, as it was probably with a hope that they would join the association that it was made continental in character, and as visitors they will have every privilege of the convention except that of voting. If a sufficient number of names were received by W. W. Carlin, at Buffalo, which, added to those intending to go from that place, would warrant the securing of a special car, there is no doubt that Mr. Carlin would take measures to secure one. We would suggest that architects as far as possible aim to reach Cincinnati on Tuesday evening, as the reception and exhibition given by the Cincinnati Architectural Club will be well worth attending.

A Contemporary's Remarks on the Coming Convention. A suggestion in regard to the consolidation convention was made recently by the *American Architect*, which, if carried to its logical conclusion, would destroy the vitality of the association more certainly and quickly than anything we can at present imagine, and that is that "it would be a good thing if an arrangement could be made for giving some sort of representation (i. e., vote by proxy) in the convention to members of the two great bodies who are unable to be present in person." The article is too long to quote entire, but the argument is mainly that only about one-tenth of the members of either body have been in the habit of attending the annual conventions. The smallest number of members of the American Institute attending a meeting in five years was at Nashville, which, if we remember correctly, was twenty-eight, or about one-tenth of the membership. At the conventions of the Western Association the attendance has seldom been below one-third the total membership. In the Western Association, at least, questions have never been "timidly discussed and finally disposed of with an unmeaning resolution," a statement that is as inaccurate as that "not more than one-hundredth part of the architects of the United States" (about twenty-five), will attend the Cincinnati convention. In regard to this and the other remarks referred to, Architect J. W. Yost, of Columbus, Ohio, writes the following to the editors of the *American Architect*, which, as an association document, is worth reading:

To the Editors of the *American Architect*: COLUMBUS, Ohio, October 28, 1889.

DEAR SIRS,—The first article in your issue of October 19 leads me to make a few remarks, which I hope you will publish in a prominent place, and charge me with any responsibility for offense given to any person who considers himself referred to.

I hope your estimate of the number who will be present at the Cincinnati convention is entirely too small.

In regard to absentees being represented, I desire to say this: If any are sick or detained by affliction, or if any are not possessed of the means necessary to attend the convention, I hope that all such may have a representation; and if they will all write letters to the proper officer, expressing their views upon any question to be considered, I have no doubt their opinions will be treated with the same respect as though they were present in person to take part in the discussion.

I will say further, that I, for one, would be glad to hear expressed there, the opinion and wishes of every architect in the country, upon every subject which may come up to be decided, but I am decidedly opposed to having persons who willingly absent themselves from the meeting represented by any means whatever.

I can think of nothing outside of the two reasons above stated which can furnish a sufficient excuse for any member of the profession being absent.

The notion that anyone is detained by business engagements has no foundation in truth. All such can be there if they will take a little trouble to arrange their business beforehand, without losing anything in a business way, and all will be greatly gainers by an attendance. There is probably no client in the United States who will not respect a request to be absent from business, upon the part of his architect, during those two or three days, if the architect will be candid enough to give the reason for his request. It is not "business" which will keep anyone away. If any member of the profession was offered a fine commission if he would be in Cincinnati at that time, 999 out of every 1,000 of us would

find that our business at home would not need our attention just then. Therefore, I say let us lay down our business, put aside all other engagements and be present at the Cincinnati convention.

To send someone else as a representative is about equal to sending somebody else to eat a dinner for us, and to ask to be represented when one willfully makes engagements to be absent, is about equal to one who neglects all his duties in this life, wanting to dictate the design for the crowns to be worn in the New Jerusalem.

The way to do the profession good, and particularly to do ourselves good, is not to send somebody, or a letter, but to be at the meeting ourselves.

Respectfully yours, J. W. Yost.

The important measures that should come before the convention, and be discussed and acted upon, are carefully enumerated in the editorial referred to, and granting that in the past the attendance has been small, even as stated, all this is the strongest kind of argument why every member of both associations should make it his special business to be present at the coming convention. Instead of suggesting so weak and impracticable a policy as a vote by proxy, the *American Architect* should do all in its power to urge the importance of being present upon everyone within its reach, as one of the most valuable features of these annual conventions is the social intercourse that establishes a bond of friendship between architects, where otherwise would exist but a cold, and, too often, ignored fellowship.

Continental Character of the New Association.

We recently received a letter from a Canadian architect in which he inquired if Canadian architects would be admitted as members of the new association. Our understanding of the new constitution is that any architect living between Alaska and Patagonia who can comply with the required qualifications is eligible for membership. The article in the constitution relating to locality says the objects are "to unite in fellowship the architects of this continent," etc., and the section in the by-laws referring to membership requires three photographs of completed work, accompanied by other drawings, and the indorsement of two members of the association. Candidates are voted upon by letter ballot, after being passed upon and recommended by the board of directors. It might be stated in this connection that architects who are not members will be heartily welcomed at the coming convention and enjoy every courtesy tendered visiting members.

Unsatisfactory Result of the Clark Medal Competition.

We have not met Mr. Robert Clark since the committee appointed to award the prizes founded by his munificence has had its meeting, but we doubt not that the thought uppermost in his mind after hearing the result of the competition must have been one of regret that there is, among the draftsmen of the United States, so little desire to grapple with the solution of the more burdensome and difficult problems which are daily placed before the architect; that there were but five participants in the first competition for the Clark medal, and that these few participants failed, almost to a man, to comprehend that the problem was not the designing of some vague, indefinite kind of an apartment house, but the designing of an apartment house of certain fixed dimensions, and adapted to the wants of families with a certain stated fixed income. We understand that the committee in fixing this income had in mind the fact that it comprehended within its range the salaries paid the average draftsman; that in propounding this problem it endeavored to come as near home to his actual wants as possible; and that it believed that there would be many among the draftsmen of the United States who had given this matter grave consideration, and were eager to give expression to their thoughts and studies as to how people of their

means could be advantageously and satisfactorily housed. This competition seems to demonstrate that the draftsmen of the United States have little desire to fit themselves for the responsibilities and duties which will devolve upon them when they emerge from their present condition into that of full-fledged architects, and that they are only willing to make mere drawings in competition for "a clock tower on a village green," "a monumental bridge," "a country inn," or to solve any problem of the class which calls upon their skill in draftsmanship, but imposes upon them no restraint and no responsibilities. Would it not be time for these young men to begin to feel that if ever they wish to rise in the world, if ever they wish to become architects with large practice they must be ready at all times to face problems involving limitations and conditions of every conceivable character, desirable and undesirable, and that, very often, the more distasteful, the more harassing, the more embarrassing the limitations and conditions of a given problem intrusted to them, the greater must be their effort to secure a satisfactory result, and that their usefulness, and, therefore, their success in future life will be measured by the ability displayed by them in handling these difficult and disagreeable tasks.

The World's Fair and the Architectural Profession. Within a month hence the much contested question of where the world's fair is to be held will be settled by congress. There is not a doubt expressed that such a fair will be held, and everyone in the United States who, with a wide knowledge of the country and affairs in general, calmly considers the question without prejudice, on the broad plane of "the greatest good to the greatest number," will decide that this ideal location is at Chicago. It is so certain that this will be the verdict of congress, that all preliminary steps should be taken, such as selecting site, planning the general arrangement, and the appointment of architects for the designing of the needed structures. There has been much discussion of plans for some phenomenal structure to eclipse the Eiffel tower of the Paris Exposition; but while we grant that such a tower shows engineering skill of a high order, it is a trivial affair compared with what might be done to make this fair interesting to the visitor and famous with posterity. If we were to make a suggestion in this line it would be in the direction of some great public work, such as the proposed ship canal to the Mississippi, or construction of sub-ways under every street in the city, which would hold every underground conduit and make the surface of the streets permanent. Some work of public benefit rather than a public marvel. If Chicago, instead of raising a column of steel, should abolish, by the use of fuel gas for instance, the column of half decomposed coal that, suspended over the city makes her the dirtiest city on the continent, it would be much more creditable and useful. The plan that seems not only the most feasible, but that which would make the results of the fair permanent, would be the use of the lake front. The ground is a number of acres larger than that covered by the Centennial buildings at Philadelphia, but this would only be used for the main building, and the basin would be filled in for a thousand yards and docks constructed. This would be permanent, and it will not be many years (the city needs it now) before this will be done to accommodate the marine traffic which has grown beyond the capacity of the river. In the parks at the south, southwest, west, northwest, and north of the city, would be erected the buildings for agricultural, horti-

cultural and other kindred exhibits, and the improvements of the intersecting boulevards and the buildings erected would be a permanent good to the people.

The Design and Construction of the World's Fair Buildings. It is in regard to these buildings that we would be especially emphatic and in which the real credit of the fair will rest. The proposition to purchase the buildings at Paris and transport them here, on the plea that there is not sufficient time to erect new ones, is ridiculous, and the mind that conceived the idea had better be dropped from the councils of those whose mission it is to make this fair a practical success. The structures can be built, and on time, by the architects and builders of the country, if they are allowed to work in a proper way. First of all, architects should be selected because of their ability demonstrated by past work. Second, they should be paid the regular and standard commission for that work. There should be no hesitation in this particular. No grand competition scheme should be thought of for a moment. Capable architects should be assigned definite work and then given every assistance, as well as the longest limit of time to study their design, so that the entire fair will be an exhibition of modern architecture that will make all previous creations fade into insignificance. We would not confine the work to Chicago architects any more than to Chicago contractors. We would insist that the best talent our country has produced, and none but the best be employed. Architects of ability will engage in the work upon no other basis than that outlined. While the fair is a patriotic enterprise it is a business scheme as well, and the methods employed must be founded upon good business practice. Our best professional talent, as our best material, must be employed, and it must be paid for, or it cannot be procured.

Architects' License Bill in the State of New York. An important feature of the recent annual meeting of the Western New York State Association of Architects was the discussion of the bill to license architects, which a committee has in charge to introduce in the next state legislature. While this committee is large and strong it should be the special business of every architect in the state, especially those located in New York City, to use to the utmost his time and influence toward the passage of this bill. The proceedings of the meeting and the first draft of the proposed bill are printed in this issue. As we have often stated, it is upon the legal recognition of the profession in the several states that the foundation of correct architectural practice must rest, and until this is secured all other measures looking toward the elevation of the profession will be ephemeral, if not abortive.

National Exhibition of Drawings at Cincinnati. The National Exhibition of Architectural Drawings held under the auspices and collected through the enterprise and energy of the Cincinnati Architectural Club will, aside from the convention, make Cincinnati attractive to architects. The opening of this superb exhibition, in which will be included the largest collection of architectural drawings ever brought together in this country, will occur on the night of November 19. As this is the day before the opening of the convention, architects should plan to reach Cincinnati on that evening and give the time to inspecting this exhibit, as the time that can be taken from the days of the convention will be too brief and unsatisfactory.

Romanesque Architecture.*

CHAPTER II.

BAPTISTERIES OR RURAL AND MORTUARY CHAPELS—BAPTISTERY OF BIELLA, ITALY—RURAL CHAPELS OF THE TRINITY (ISLE ST. HONORAT OF LÉRINS)—BAPTISTERY OR MORTUARY CHAPEL OF ST. CROIX OF MONTMAJOUR (FRANCE).

THERE exists in different provinces very interesting little antique edifices, baptisteries or chapels. These last are doubtless examples of little rural churches built in great numbers in the first centuries of our era, and that the manuscripts of the time of Charlemagne described under the name of chapels, or else oratories built

ordinarily in the cemeteries of the cities, or of great religious establishments. If only the form of these little edifices was described one would say that they were baptisteries. We know that in earlier times baptisteries were separated from the churches and had different forms. They were square, octagonal, or presented in plan a trefoil or quatrefoil.

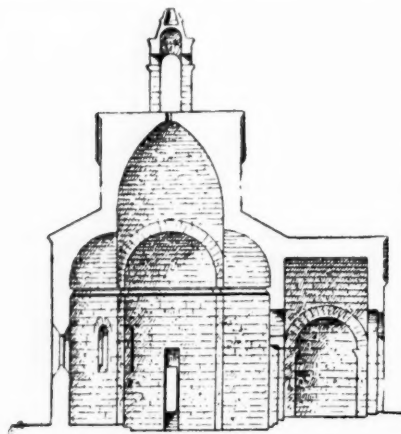


FIG. 99.

The baptistery of Novara is octagonal,

built about the end of the fifth century, from the model which St. Sylvester had erected in the preceding century, near to St. John of the Lateran. That of Biella, which dates from the ninth century, presents in its plan the quatrefoil, and recalls in its elevation the arrangement of Novara.

According to some authors the little edifice of St. Croix of Montmajour, near Arles, which dates from the first years of the eleventh century, must have been, without doubt, a mortuary chapel, because it is surrounded with tombs cut in the rocks. However, we ought to state that St. Croix presents in its plan, as well as its elevation, the almost identical form of the baptistery of Biella, which was described by the ancient authors as an edifice designed from the beginning for a baptistery.

The edifice of Biella consists of one story, surrounded by four apses or great niches, opening on to a central square, towered space, the tower resting on double arches, constructed at the head of the niches. The tower attracts attention by the peculiarity of its form. Pendentives were made at its base to bring it into harmony with the square; but constructed with timidity or inexperience, they only half rounded off the angles to get by a gradual deformation a little nearer the hemispherical form of the cupola. The dome is surmounted by a little campanile of much later construction.

A chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, rises in the eastern part of the Isle St. Honorat of Lérins on the shore of the Mediterranean.

At first sight this singular edifice leaves us in doubt as to the epoch of its construction, but after a more minute examination we can see it ought to be placed considerably before the eleventh century. Built of broken ashlar, without moldings, without decoration, this chapel has appeared to all archaeologists and architects who, up to the present time, have visited it, as one of the earliest that was built in Christian Gaul. This little sanctuary is composed of a nave covered with a barrelled vault, terminating in an apse. A little cupola with a circular base and of conical form surmounts the space between the nave, apse and smaller apses.

According to Viollet-Leduc, there is not a cupola in the West as old as that of the chapel of the Trinity, which appears to date back to the seventh or eighth century, and this example, which probably was not the only one, indicates that the architects of this time were filled with the idea of the construction of cupolas on pendentives, for surely there were a dozen or more simple ways of vaulting the principal nave without having recourse to this means. There is evidently the idea of imitating the Byzantine constructions, then considered the chef d'œuvres of architectural art.

* "L'Architecture Romane," by Edouard Corroyer, Paris. Translated and abridged from the French for THE INLAND ARCHITECT, by W. A. Otis, architect. Commenced Vol. XIII, No. 3.

The plan of the chapel of St. Croix of Montmajour is exactly like that of the baptistery of Biella (Fig. 99). The only difference between the two edifices lies in the porch which precedes one of the apses of the chapel, and which makes the plan that of a quatrefoil. In the center above the square space formed by the intersection of the four apses, which are semicircular and vaulted in a quatre spherical shape, rises a square cupola with a pointed arch, whereon rests a campanile open on four sides, itself surmounted by a little square cupola.

According to modern authors St. Croix must be considered a mortuary chapel. This theory is supported by the fact that the only windows lighting the chapel open on the inclosure serving for the burial space. Through the night a lamp burns in the center of the monument, and, in conformity with the custom of the middle ages, these three windows throw the light of the lamp among the tombs. We should remark, apropos to this subject, that the tombs cut in the rock, while they might be of the time of the chapel, existed in great numbers for a long time before the edifice, and consequently the lamp in the interior would not have been able to light all the graves. Then we must insist on the identity of the plan and section that could be established between the baptistery of Biella and the so-called mortuary chapel of St. Croix of Montmajour, which makes it permissible to say, or rather affirm, that the latter monument must have been originally a baptistery, whatever might have been its later use.

This chapel or this baptistery resembles in its plan the Byzantine churches. Its skillful and carefully worked out construction, as well as its profile of moldings, remind one of the antique monuments so numerous in this region. We ought to notice that this work, as well as the monastery church of Montmajour, was built in the first years of the eleventh century, and that in this epoch can be located the construction of the pointed arch.

CHAPTER III.

CHURCHES WITH THE BASILICA FORM—CHURCH OF VIGNORY—CHURCH OF ST. GENOU.

The first Romanesque churches had only an ephemeral existence either because of the faults in their construction, or of the haste with which they were built, or from the inexperience of the builders. After more or less years of service the buildings either fell into ruin, or were torn down. Quicherat informs us that they saved what they could of them, pieces of the walls, an apse, some arcades

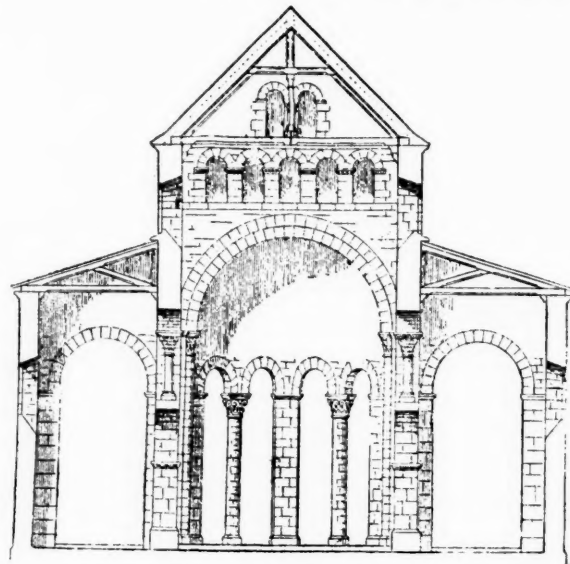


FIG. 103.

of the nave, the crypt, whose construction was well tested. The towers, of the same construction, having only narrow stories, shut in between four walls, were the best preserved part of the work up to the year 1000. There are few of them among those connected with the ancient churches, whose foundation does not show the same antiquity.

The study of the monuments show the precarious existence of primitive edifices. This fact is especially proved by the account in the eleventh century in the archives of the cathedrals and monasteries, of the partial or complete falling in of the buildings, an event as frequent after the year 1000 as fires had been before.

These accidents, resulting from the early experimental work, appear to have been the means of suggesting a compromise, to which we

owe the monuments of the eleventh century, which are so much better preserved.

Such is the church of which only a certain part is vaulted, while the rest of the edifice is covered with wood. Some of these edifices have come down to us in their original arrangement.

Such are the naves of Jumieges, of Montierender, and the church of Vignory. The nave of the last church, a reminiscence of the Latin basilicas, is formed of two rows of arcades in a semicircle, above which rises other subdivided arcades, which are nothing but the traditional sham. (Fig. 103.) In Vignory these upper arches do not light the high gallery, according to the arrangement of the Roman basilica, and the arcades which are placed above the others open on the side aisles, which are only one storied. The nave and the side aisles are covered with an open timber roof. (Fig. 104.) At the eastern extremity of the nave the vaulted part commences, at first by

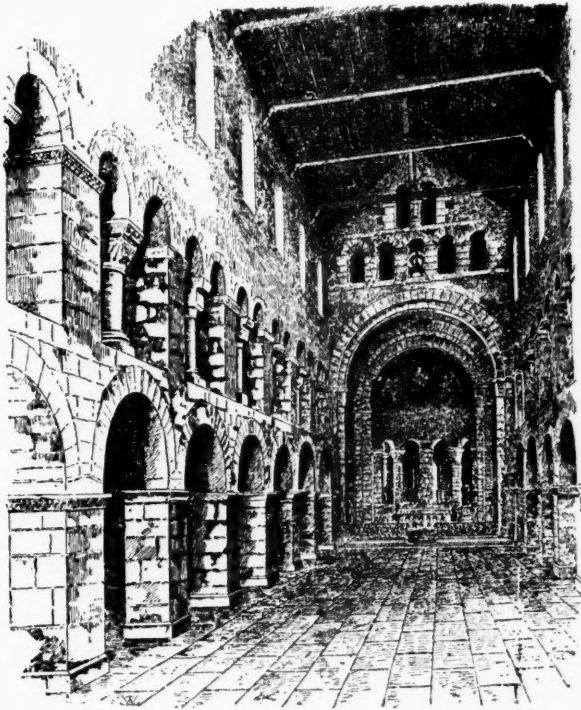


FIG. 104.

a triumphal arch accompanied by two smaller ones, then by lateral groined arches, strengthened by double arches, and finally by groined archings surrounding the semicircular choir, which is vaulted in quarter spheres the same as the chapels which surround the apse. It is well to note that the plan of the choir of the church of Vignory is like that in the church of the Holy Sepulcher at Jerusalem.

"From the end of the tenth century, one often sees the side aisles going around the choir and sanctuary and communicating with it by arcades supported on columns. From this epoch chapels opened out of the side aisles. In the eleventh century this arrangement and the lengthening of the choir came into general usage in the large churches. The side aisles went quite around the sanctuary in the church of Vignory and in the great churches of St. Savin and of St. Hilaire at Poitiers." (Fig. 105.)

The church of St. Genou has preserved the interior aspect of an antique basilica, whose character it recalls in its plan.

The nave of the ancient church of the monastery of the order of St. Benoit is formed of two rows of columns, the shafts of which are composed of regular courses of stone joined by narrow arches. Between these arches and the high round arched windows, lighting the central nave, is a row of arcades composed of small short columns supporting little arches of very solid cut stone. There is evidently in St. Genou, as in Vignory, a very marked reminiscence of the arrangement adopted by the Roman architects for the high galleries of the basilicas. In St. Genou, the blind arcade is nothing but the traditional ornament decorating the part occupied by the highest part of the roof of the side aisles.

The carvings of the large and small capitals supporting the arches and arcades is curious, because it shows in a rude or rather naive manner an antique and a Byzantine influence. They are very clearly shown by the details of the ornamentation, recalling in their rudimentary state the Ionic volutes, the Corinthian acanthus leaves,

the ornaments in low relief of the Arabians, at the same time that the heads with faces are an expression of a still more ancient art, whose origin is without doubt Oriental.

A great number of churches constructed toward the first part of the eleventh century in the northern countries, in Germany as well as France, for a long time preserved the traditions of the basilicas, while they observed the laws of the new style of construction. However, these first works bear witness to the great timidity of the builders, principally when they undertook to vault the great naves. Ribbed arches, those in quarter spheres, and even small cupolas were familiar to them and of frequent use, but we can see they hesitated a long time because of the numerous accidents that have marked their first essays, and that they searched for a long time for the formula of the system of construction which they applied so well in the following century.

Moreover, the architects of the eleventh century adopted different modes of construction for different churches. Some had their naves and side aisles covered with wood, as in Vignory, others had only the open timber roof over the central nave, and covered the side aisles with ribbed arches, and the apses and small apses with barreled and quarter spherical vaults.

In the center of the edifices built about this time, a lantern tower generally rose, carried on the triumphal arches of the naves of the apse, and on the lateral arches of the transept. If they no longer indicated on the exterior, as in early Christian times, the place of the high altar, they largely lighted the center of the church and shed light on the choir and sanctuary.

The origin of the lantern towers has been indicated. They are very ancient indeed, for we see one of the first examples of them in St. George of Ezra, certainly built in the year 516 of our era. Then we see them in different Byzantine churches, notably in the church of Theotocos, built by Constantine in the eleventh century; in the Palatine chapel at Aix and in that of Germiny-des-Prés.

In order to lessen the spread of fires, the nave was generally in the highest part, separated from the rest of the edifice by a gable rising

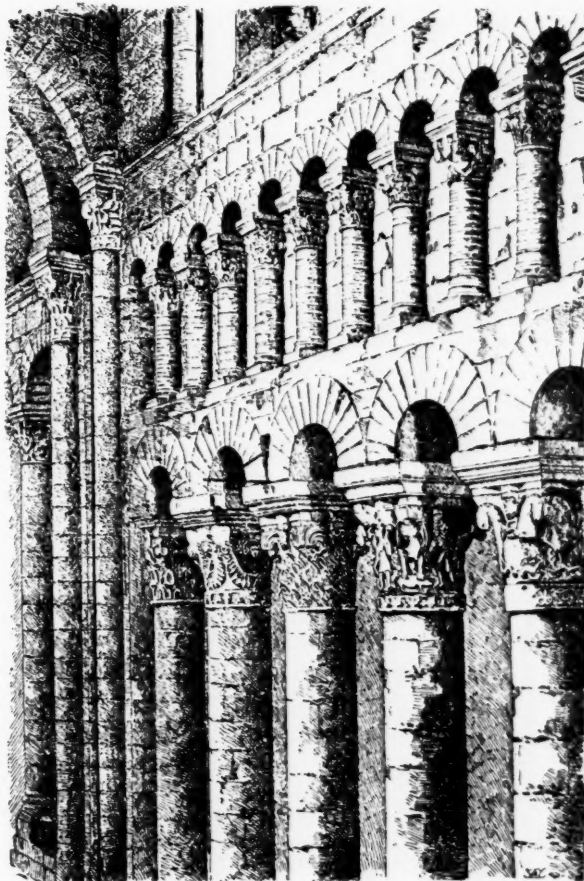


FIG. 105.

above the triumphal arch at the entrance of the transept, and forming one face of the central tower. It is a distant imitation of the Syrian architecture which we have noticed. The church of Roueiha, in Central Syria, was built in the sixth century, and presents this ingenious arrangement, which not only separated the nave from the

transept and the choir, but divided the nave by means of the gable raised on the ribbed arches of the central hall into several compartments, so as to lessen the effects of fire in the woodwork.

The abbey church of Cerisy-la-Forêt was built about 1020, by the great grandson of Rollo, Richard II, Duke of Normandy. It recalls

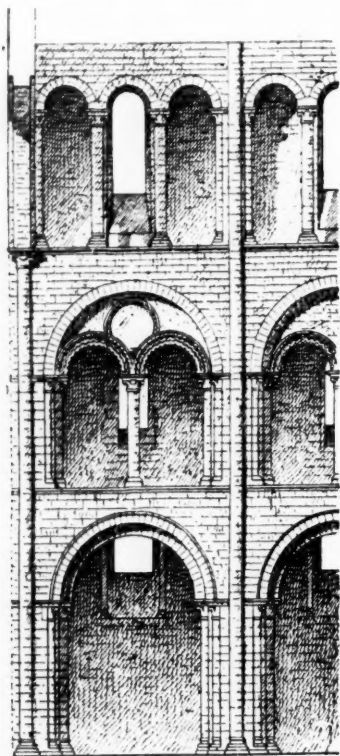


FIG. 108.

the arrangement of the antique basilicas, especially those of Central Syria, in the plan of its naves and transept, and by the prolongation of its apse and adjoining side aisles that of the Byzantine churches. In its transverse section it resembles the Syrian churches, and particularly that of Roueihah and Tourmanine. The only difference lies in the greater importance given to the transept by the addition of bays opening onto the central nave. Each of these bays is terminated in a small apse covered with greater spherical vaulting.

The abbey church of Cerisy-la-Forêt presents an example of an edifice built at the commencement of the eleventh century by the timid builders.

The choir, apse and adjacent small apses are covered with a quarter spherical vaulting. The side aisles, covered with

groined arches, are skillfully constructed like the other vaulted work, but the nave alone is covered with wood. Each bay is marked by an engaged column rising in a single shaft from the ground to the upper cornice, made to carry the main beams of the open timber roof.

The nave is formed of two rows of arcades rising one above the other, resting on a cluster of engaged columns or pilasters which compose the piers. The lower gallery is covered with ribbed vaults and the higher gallery with an open timber roof. Above the arcades a row of arches decorate the upper part of the nave and form with the exterior wall a narrow passage which passes entirely around the building.

(To be continued.)

Steam Plant for Isolated Electric Light Plants.*

BY PROFESSOR JOHN W. SWEET.

IT is evident that the growth of the electric light business was never so healthy as at the present time, and, further, that its introduction in new business buildings is the rule rather than the exception, and that money can be saved by making proper provisions for the plant before the plans of the buildings are adopted rather than after they are completed.

The two most prominent difficulties we have to contend with are height in the basement for the boilers, and length in the room appropriated to the engine and the dynamos. So far as it is left for the architect to decide, where it is not possible to get height for boilers, the best way out of the difficulty is to use high-pressure small boilers, and more of them.

The same tactics may be adopted in the case of boilers as have overcome the difficulties in engines. The small, high-speed engine renders a small space available, and so with small, high-pressure boilers. The objection raised against them is the danger from explosion, but this is imaginary, for, other things being equal, the 36-inch boiler is just as safe at 120 pounds pressure as the 72-inch at 60 pounds; but other things are not equal; more care and better material is almost invariably used with the high than with the low pressure generator. Another point: the high-pressure boiler is the more economical, for the reason that it takes nearly a thousand units of heat to get the steam to atmospheric pressure, after which it only takes about twice as many units to get the 120 pounds that it does the 60 pounds, out of which we can get twice the work.

The argument is advanced that should a boiler explode the damage would be much more serious with a high pressure than with a low, but this, I imagine, is not true to any extent. The large boiler

at 60 pounds and the small one at 120 pounds would either be bad enough; but it is not necessary to take that into consideration, for there never was an explosion that was not preventable, and with modern safety appliances and a careful engineer, explosions may be classed as a remote contingency.

In this latitude, where buildings have to be heated by using the exhaust steam for the purpose, the cost of running electric lights is not very great; or, if preferred, one may say the cost of heating is not very great. Some get the notion that because in cases where the system is not properly arranged and a pound or two of back pressure is put upon the engine, that the use of the exhaust costs as much as it comes to. But when one considers that when steam is exhausted at atmospheric pressure it contains 960 units of heat, and a two or three pounds pressure not over 970, the two or three pounds of back pressure do not amount to much. When there remains this vast amount of heat in exhaust steam, it is the height of folly to throw it away, for with a properly arranged system even the two or three pounds of back pressure may be avoided.

In placing a plant in an old building, lack of chimney capacity is often met with, and this in planning new should be considered. A round chimney flue is better than a square one, but not easy to deal with running through the upper stories; a hexagon or octagon is also better than a square, and it would seem that the excessively large chimney breasts could be made less objectionable if three sides of an octagon or hexagon than a square.

My impression is that 60-horse power should be about the limit in size of boilers used, and if more power is wanted, double or triple the number. Twelve feet in height is the lowest that will do for the common tubular sort, and fifteen feet is better.

It is better to start the foundations around the boiler room down for that height, than start level with the balance of the building and undermine afterward; and it is best to make room for four square feet of chimney flue for one boiler, six square feet for two, and eight square feet for three. How the coal is to be got to, and the refuse away from, the boiler; where the water is to come from, where the pumps and heater are to set, and where the exhaust steam is to go, when not wanted for heating, are points to be considered.

In the beginning of the electric lighting business (which is scarcely more than ten years ago), there were so many things that we did not know that poor lights were not always attributed to the proper cause. When the real cause was not known it was easy to fancy it due to the engine, and while only to a certain extent was this true, it led to the construction and introduction of the high-speed small engine, because it was easier to properly govern a high-speed engine, and later because it seemed desirable to put electric light plants in places too small to admit the large motors. When it was supposed that more perfectly governed engines were a necessity, they were produced, and probably what constitutes proper governing and how it can be accomplished is far better understood than ten years ago; so that there are now quite a number of engines built that meet the requirements in the main. Similarly, the dynamos, lamps and systems of wiring have been improved, and quite a number of companies are erecting plants that satisfy the demands of their customers.

A first-class large slow-speed engine is more economical in steam consumption than a small high-speed one of the same power, but that is not claiming that all slow-speed engines are more economical than all high-speed ones, or that because an engine is more economical in steam consumption it is the most economical to use, for there comes in the question of first cost, the cost or value of the room it occupies, the cost of attendance, oil and repairs. Another point in electric-lighting—the question of an engine always going when you expect it to, is of vital importance.

For nearly all isolated plants the small high-speed engine is almost a necessity, on account of room, and in most cases the amount of power required is variable, for which reason a divided plant—that is, two or three boilers and two or three engines—is often more satisfactory than a large one.

Where two engines and two boilers will just supply the maximum demand, another boiler and engine practically duplicates the plant; with three there is always one in reserve, and with a divided plant, as the demand for lights falls off, one of the two engines may be shut down.

The engines and dynamo should be on the ground, for, unless by the most expensive provisions they cannot be put upon the upper floors and be satisfactory; and as the basement is the least valuable room and the best for the purpose, it is not good policy to cater to the notion that some have, that they would like to make a show piece of their plant.

Making electric light is business, and it should be so considered. Many times it is necessary to put in a plant where the room is so short that the belt has to run back past the engine. This is bad, not only on account of the inconvenience and danger, but because it puts all the work on the upper half of the belt, allowing the lower half to sag away from the pulleys, reducing its driving power, and ends in its dragging on the floor and working badly.

For an isolated plant of from two hundred and fifty to eight hundred incandescent lamps, a room from 25 to 35 feet in length should be set apart, if possible, and if for one engine and two dynamos, 12 or 18 feet in width will answer; if two engines, 16 to 20 feet, depending somewhat on the kind of engines and dynamos used.

Usually it is possible to get the advice of a competent boiler maker and engine builder when making the plans, whether their special product is used or not.

To what extent architects are consulted as to the selection of the various parts of a plant, I do not know, but presume to some extent, and if so consulted, it stands them in hand to be prepared to give satisfactory replies, or, at least, avoid so far as possible making mistakes.

*Paper read by Professor John W. Sweet, of Rochester, before the convention of the Western New York State Association of Architects, October 8, 1889, at Syracuse, New York.

In regard to boilers, there are many new sorts, but mostly the new kinds are so tall as to be inconvenient in basements, and none, so far as I know, have shown such marked superiority over the common tubular sort as to supersede them.

Tubular steel boilers of the best material, moderate in size and properly set, are reliable and satisfactory. Kitts', or some other reliable high and low water alarm, with a good safety valve, makes the boiler safe, if in the hands of a temperate, competent man. Either two pumps, or one pump and one injector, for feeding are advisable. A good heater is such an element of economy that it should be included. Every pipe connecting either steam or water should have a stop valve and union in it. If two or more boilers, there should be a safety valve to each. If steam pipes are long they should be one size larger than the size the engine calls for, and thoroughly jacketed.

Boilers and engines vary in price, the same as clothing. If the low price is insisted upon, the maker is going to put in cheap stock and do poor work.

The man who furnishes the poorest of all is the man who offers the largest bribe, for the bribe is not coming out of his pocket. He is either going to take it out of the goods or out of your client, and though he may try and ease his conscience by calling it a commission, it is a bribe all the same. As it is always the best goods that command the best prices, so it is safe to conclude that the price is a measure of quality.

In many places quiet running of the engine and dynamo is essential, and with noisy engines various devices, such as sand bed or layer of cork, have been used; but the engines should run without noise, and the belts as nearly so as possible. There are other ways to drive without belts, that take less room and that ought to be less noisy. A cut gear with a leather (not rawhide) pinion, or the plan recently introduced of putting the dynamo pulley within about one-eighth of an inch from the engine pulley and running a leather hoop between the two; I have known this device to work well in other places, and fancy it is feasible. But in laying out the room for a plant, it is best, if possible, to give the full length required for a belt, and this simply as a matter of economy.

As there are no restrictions, however severe, that will prevent an architect, if he has the genius, from making a good-looking building, so, too, with mechanics, all things are possible. But when special boilers, engines, or dynamos have to be designed and constructed to fit odd places, the cost is increased immensely.

To better understand why it is desirable to have the plant in the basement, it is only necessary to consider one or two of the difficulties encountered in high speed. In the hundred-horse power engines the weight of the reciprocating parts varies from one-fourth to a half ton. This weight has to be started and stopped from four to five hundred times a minute, and yet while reaching a maximum velocity of from 900 to 1000 feet a minute. Or to consider it in another way, we have from 500 to 1000 pounds weight starting from rest, and in going 9 inches in the one-sixteenth part of a second, acquires a velocity of a thousand feet per minute, and is then in moving the next 9 inches brought to rest; and to keep on doing this over and over for minutes, hours, days, and week after week silently requires material, workmanship and a foundation.

As action and reaction are equal, to start and stop this weight must bring a strain on the framing and foundation were it not for counter balancing, which is nothing more than putting an equal weight to the opposite side of the fly wheel of the engine.

If this be correct, it will fully neutralize the shaking tendency which would otherwise be destruction to the building; but the counter weight does not obviate all the difficulties, for when the tendency to shake the engine frame endwise is fully neutralized, the same force has an equal tendency to shake the engine frame up and down.

On the upper floor it is hard to resist either tendency, whereas on the ground one has the earth as an anvil, which seems best able of all things to stand it.

The danger of fire from the boilers can best be fortified against on the ground floor, and the tremble and noise from dynamos and belts are less troublesome.

It may be interesting, though of no value, to consider for a few moments the problem of engine regulation or governing. It is required of a machine capable of developing one or two hundred horse power that it shall make 150 or 200 revolutions per minute, and not go two turns slower if fifty per cent more work be imposed upon it, and not over two turns faster in a minute if nine-tenths of the load be thrown off. This correction is accomplished by admitting more or less steam to the engine, which would seem simple enough, but remember it is to be done by a machine already in motion, and by itself.

Were it possible to construct a valve steam tight, that would move without friction and had no weight, the problem would be simple, but as no such valve exists the nearer one approaches it the easier the problem, and the more powerful the controlling mechanism and the freer it is from friction, the more nearly can perfection be approached.

The true test of governing is not the one usually employed—the general average of one minute with another, but at the maximum velocity of any one instant of time compared with the minimum at any other instant.

In conclusion, the isolated plant on the ground floor; small high pressure boilers with all the conveniences for operating, and all safety appliances that are reliable; engines that can be relied upon, or one in reserve; proper foundations, with plenty of working room when possible, and dynamos of standard merit in duplicate.

I have not referred to electric light plant for central stations, not because it may not be of interest or value, but because it is a subject better understood by the electrical engineers.

Third Annual Meeting of the Western New York State Association of Architects.

THE third annual and sixth regular meeting of the Western New York State Association of Architects was held at Syracuse, in the rooms of the Business Men's Association, October 8 and 9.

The meeting was called to order at 2:45 P.M. by President James G. Cutler, of Rochester, and the roll was called by Secretary William Worth Carlin, of Buffalo, and the following members were present:

Jacob Agne, of Utica.	Otto Block, of Rochester.
Geo. W. Baxter, of Syracuse.	E. M. Buell, of Syracuse.
James G. Cutler, of Rochester.	J. R. Church, of Rochester.
C. F. Crandall, of Rochester.	W. W. Carlin, of Buffalo.
Noah Dillenbeck, of Syracuse.	John Elliott, of Syracuse.
Fred H. Gouge, of Utica.	J. P. Johnston, of Ogdensburgh.
D. D. Kieff, of Watertown.	J. H. Kirby, of Syracuse.
B. T. Lacey, of Binghamton.	Asa L. Merrick, of Syracuse.
C. Francis Osborne, of Syracuse.	J. H. Pierce, of Elmira.
Louis P. Rodgers, of Rochester.	J. A. Randall, of Syracuse.
H. G. Tuthill, of Corning.	W. W. Taber, of Syracuse.

J. H. Kirby was called to the chair by President Cutler, who then delivered the following address:

Once more by reason of your kind indulgence, far too little justified, I am permitted to open the proceedings of the society with a few words of greeting. The year now closing has been an eventful one in our own history, but only because of the fact that everything in the way of association work has been overshadowed and dwarfed by the conceded importance and interest of the changes in the National Society now making and to be consummated at the Cincinnati convention on November 20. It is a great step in advance which the profession will take in completing the unification of the National societies, and one of which the consequences will be far-reaching and valuable. No one, I am sure, has a higher regard than I entertain for the grand work done by the pioneers in American architecture, who first presented to the country the idea of a professional status for architects and labored for its establishment and recognition and organization of the American Institute of Architects. That this name, known and honored wherever American architectural genius is understood, is to be preserved to the new National Society, which will commence its work next month, is a source of sincere gratification to us all. But the parent society, started when New York and Boston contained all that could be termed architecture in the United States, never expanded to an adequate conception of its relation to the entire country, such as its name implied, and naturally the men whose genius enabled them to build the noble structures which adorn many of the Western cities became restive under a system national only in name, which conceded them membership in the recognized professional society, but practically without voice in the management of its affairs. This feeling led to the organization of the Western Association. It is not my purpose to discuss its history—you are all familiar with it—many of you helped to make it. Cordial relations existing between the Institute and the Association from the organization of the latter, fostered by the controlling minds in both societies and intensified by the election of many members of the Association to fellowship in the Institute, and of Institute members to the Association, perhaps assisted by a slightly increasing conservatism, which experience in the actual working of a professional society developed in the Association, have culminated in consolidation, and within a month the profession of architecture in the country will be represented by a truly National Institute of Architects, having about seven hundred members, and which will stand for the active working body of practitioners. I wish to leave for my successor, and for those who will take up from this time the management of the society, one suggestion drawn from the experience of the National organizations.

While I believe our Association is the largest of the state societies, it remains true that the eastern part of the state is not represented in it, and it is also true that the New York City Chapter of the Institute has a membership about as large, and containing many names of national—some of world-wide reputation. We doubtless represent our own territory as well as the other state societies do the metropolis, and it may be that the new Institute will decide that New York state is too large to be well covered by a single state association and will desire the continuance of the two organizations. However this may be, my hope is that the adequate representation of the entire architectural profession of the state shall always be our first consideration, and the maintenance of our own organization always a secondary matter. That is, I should like to say, in the November convention, that if a solid society covering the Empire State can be arranged for, and is thought to be necessary for the best interests of the profession, we are ready to join our friends in the eastern part of the state in such an association, and will, if desirable, dissolve our society for that purpose.

I thank you for the attention with which you have always listened to my attempts at address making, and for the uniform courtesy and kindness which have marked your reception of my imperfect discharge of the duties of the office to which you have twice chosen me, and from which I am now about to retire. We have reason to know that a meeting at Syracuse will be pleasant, and I have no doubt it will also be of advantage and interest to all.

On motion of C. C. Colton, the association extended a vote of thanks to the president for his very able address. President Cutler then resumed the chair.

The minutes of the fifth regular meeting of the association, held in the Chamber of Commerce at Rochester, commencing February 5, 1889, were then read by Secretary Carlin.

President Cutler: If there is no objection, the minutes will stand as read. The report of the treasurer is now in order.

Treasurer Block: Just prior to my coming here I thought I could finish my report, but was unfortunately detained, so I could not do so. I will have to make my report as I remember the details of it. There are fifty names on the books, excepting the names of those who have been elected during the past month. All the initiation fees and dues have been paid with the exception of two. There is in the treasury about a hundred and fifteen or twenty dollars. I am sorry I was not able to prepare my report in writing.

President Cutler: It is usual to refer the treasurer's report to an auditing committee, and perhaps we had better go through that form in this case. I will name as that committee, Mr. Pierce, Mr. Colton and Mr. Gouge. The report of the Executive Committee is in order.

Secretary Carlin made the following report for the Executive Committee:

The Executive Committee have been unable to get a full meeting, owing to the absence of two of its members, and it has been deemed advisable to submit a very general report of the doings of the association for the past year. There has been no particular business before the Executive Committee, except the election of the following members: H. G. Tuthill, of Corning; Jacob Agne, of Utica; A. I. Simmons, of Utica; H. W. Beardsley, of Cortland, and Wellington W. Taber, of Syracuse. This brings our membership up to fifty-five. The reason for the seeming smallness of this report has been explained by the address of the president. The committee have also to report the following proposed changes

in the constitution and by-laws. In view of the fact that it will probably be necessary to reorganize this association after the organization of the newly created Institute, and with your permission, I will read the clause governing local associations, to show why this will be necessary, as an argument in favor of making the proposed change in the constitution and by-laws:

"The Institute shall encourage the formation and continuance of state and local associations, which shall be known within the Institute as chapters. These bodies shall continue, and shall be organized under charters from the Institute, which may be granted by the Board of Directors, and which shall clearly define the limits of territory and jurisdiction of the bodies existing or to be formed. The general formation, government, standard of membership and form for election of members in these bodies shall be uniformly prescribed by the Institute, but each body shall have the power to make such further rules and by-laws as it may deem best, provided that no action shall be taken which shall conflict with the constitution and by-laws of the Institute. No person within the territorial jurisdiction of one of these bodies shall be elected a member of the Institute until after he shall have been elected a member of the subordinate body; but persons outside of such jurisdiction may be elected as provided by the by-laws."

In view of this fact the Executive Committee have thought best to recommend to the annual meeting that the regular meetings of this association shall be confined to the annual meeting. The by-laws already provide that a special meeting may be called at any time, if deemed advisable by the Executive Committee, by mailing a notice of the time and place of the proposed meeting to each member, at least ten days previous to the date mentioned in the call. And we would also recommend that the second section of Article III, under the head of Executive Committee, be stricken from the by-laws, as it makes it obligatory upon the Executive Committee to meet once each month, whether they have any business to perform or not. The Executive Committee would respectfully recommend that those changes be made in the by-laws.

President Cutler: If there is no objection the report will be referred to a committee appointed by the chair. The committee will be Mr. Colton, Mr. Church and Mr. Buell, to consider the Executive Committee's report.

The president then introduced to the association Professor Sweet, who had kindly consented to read a paper on "Steam Plant for Isolated Electric Light Plants." (Printed on page 50.)

On motion of Mr. Pierce, the association tendered to Professor Sweet a vote of thanks.

President Cutler: The next business before the association is the election of officers. In accordance with the usual custom, I will appoint two nominating committees. The first one will be Professor Osborne, Mr. Block and Mr. Buell. The second one will consist of Mr. Johnston, Mr. Kirby and Mr. Lacey; and Mr. Gouge and Mr. Carlin will please act as tellers. The entire board of officers is to be voted for, president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and members of the Executive Committee.

Professor Osborne, on behalf of the first committee, reported as follows:

For president, James G. Cutler; for secretary, W. W. Carlin; treasurer, Otis Dockstader; first vice-president, George W. Baxter; second vice-president, J. P. Johnston; Executive Committee, Asa L. Merrick, Jacob Agne, and the first three officers named.

Mr. Johnston, on behalf of the second committee, reported as follows:

For president, James G. Cutler; secretary, W. W. Carlin; treasurer, George W. Baxter; first vice-president, J. H. Kirby; second vice-president, J. R. Church; members of the Executive Committee, J. H. Pierce and J. R. Porter.

In the balloting which followed, President Cutler and Secretary Carlin were unanimously reelected. For treasurer, fourteen votes were cast for Mr. Baxter and six for Mr. Dockstader. The election of Mr. Baxter was made unanimous. Professor Osborne was likewise elected first vice-president. For second vice-president, Mr. Johnston received eleven votes and Mr. Church ten. Mr. Johnston was declared elected. For members of the Executive Committee, J. H. Pierce and Jacob Agne were elected.

President Cutler: It is with a sense of considerable embarrassment that I find myself reelected to the office of president. I came here fully expecting to congratulate my successor, but I don't believe that any man has a right to refuse an office which is tendered to him by the unanimous vote of his associates, and I therefore, with considerable reluctance, accept the office, and pledge you my best efforts for the ensuing year, and you must allow me to add a word of thanks for the very unusual compliment you have paid me in reelecting me to this office for the second time. (Applause.)

Mr. Pierce: The committee on the report of the treasurer, after examining all the papers that are at hand, have found them to be correct as far as they can see, and they recommend the adoption of the report of the treasurer.

The report was accepted.

President Cutler: Is the committee on the report of the Executive Committee ready to report?

A general discussion relative to changing Article I of the by-laws as recommended by the Executive Committee resulted in correcting the by-law to read: "The regular meeting of this association shall occur on the first Tuesday in October of each year," and giving power to the Executive Committee to change that date when necessary. It was also ordered that the Executive Committee be instructed to call a second meeting in the course of the year at such time and place as may seem best to them, and in the article referred to by the Executive Committee the words "at least once a month" were struck out and "in its own discretion" substituted.

President Cutler: The report of the committee on the bill to license architects is now in order.

Mr. Carlin: The committee has not held a regular meeting, except an informal one at the hotel, since the meeting held at Rochester some time in the summer, at which this draft of the bill was prepared and forwarded by a member of the committee to Professor Collin of Ithaca, with a request that he would go through the bill and make such suggestions as in his judgment were necessary to make it constitutional, and leave it in such a shape that it would be approved by the governor, if passed; and if it is the wish of the convention I will read the bill as it was then prepared, and then Professor Collin's suggestion.

The bill as prepared by the committee in charge, which consists of J. G. Cutler of Rochester, W. W. Carlin of Buffalo, J. H. Pierce of Elmira, and Charles E. Colton of Syracuse, is as follows:

BILL TO REGULATE THE PRACTICE OF ARCHITECTURE IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

SECTION 1. No person shall practice architecture in this state who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years, and that hereafter no person shall pursue the business or profession of architecture in this state, except in accordance with the rules and regulations herein described.

SEC. 2. There shall be established and created in and for the State of New York a board of architects, constituted as follows: One member from the faculty of Columbia College, one from the faculty of Cornell University, two from the Western New York State Association of Architects, and two from the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

Within sixty days after the passage of this act, the presidents and secretaries shall call meetings of the members of these associations, and at such meetings there shall be designated by ballot four from the Western New York State Association of Architects, and four from the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, all reputable architects doing business within the said State of New York, each of whom shall have had not less than ten years' experience as a practical architect. Notice of such designation and the names of the parties so designated shall then be filed with the governor of the State of New York, and from the persons so designated and from the faculties of the colleges hereinbefore named, and within thirty days from the date of filing the names he shall appoint the members of the board of architects as hereinbefore provided. The members of the board appointed under this section shall hold office for the term of one, two, three, four, five and six years, respectively, and until their successors shall have been duly appointed and qualified. The architectural societies hereinbefore mentioned shall hereafter designate three reputable registered architects doing business within the State of New York, from which number the governor shall fill the vacancy annually occurring. In case of death, resignation, or removal from the state of any member of the board before the expiration of his term of office, the remaining surviving members of the board shall fill the vacancy from the list of names last submitted, and the person so appointed shall be a member of the board for the remainder of the term of his predecessor.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the members of the board of architects created by this act, immediately after the receipt of the notification of their appointment, to appear before the clerk of the Supreme Court and make and subscribe to an oath properly and faithfully to discharge the duties of their office, and within ten days after the receipt of the notification of their appointment they shall meet and organize by the election of a president and secretary, who shall hold their office one year, and shall thereupon publish the notice of their organization in the architectural journals circulating in the state, giving full and explicit information to whom applications for registration and licenses must be addressed. The members of the board shall serve without compensation, nor shall any of their expenses become a charge against the state. The term of office of the members first appointed shall be determined by lot.

SEC. 4. The board shall hold meetings at least once in six months, and as much oftener as the business of the board may require. The secretary shall procure a seal and books and keep a record of proceedings of all meetings and give each member of the board not less than five days' notice of each meeting. Five members shall constitute a quorum. It shall be the duty of the board to examine all persons applying for examination, and to grant licenses to such persons as may be entitled according to the provisions of this act. Licenses granted by legally appointed boards of architects outside of this state may be recognized by this board. They shall keep a record of all their proceedings, and such records are hereby declared to be public records. The secretary of the board shall be ex-officio custodian of such records, and copies of such records, certified by the president and secretary and sealed with the seal of the board, shall be admissible as evidence in all courts of this state.

SEC. 5. No person shall practice the profession or pursue the business of an architect without a license from the board of architects. Any person desiring to pursue such occupation shall apply to the board for license, and thereupon the board at some regular or special meeting shall proceed to examine the applicant as to his qualifications, with special reference to the construction of buildings, strength of materials, laws of sanitation as applied to buildings, and the ability of the applicant to make practical application of such knowledge in the ordinary professional work of an architect. If such examination is satisfactory to a majority of the board, a license shall be issued to the applicant under the seal of the board, authorizing him to practice the profession of architecture within the limits of this state. All licenses to architects shall be recorded in a book provided for the purpose by the clerk of the county in which the applicant resides.

All persons who shall be at the date of the passage of this act engaged in the practice of the profession in this state, shall be entitled to a license without examination on the payment of a fee of \$5.

SEC. 6. All licenses shall be subject to revocation by the board of architects for gross negligence, recklessness or dishonest practices, but before any license shall be revoked the holder thereof shall be entitled to at least ten days' notice of the time and place for the hearing of the accusation against him. He shall also be entitled to process for his witnesses, and to be heard by himself and his counsel in open public trial, and no license shall be revoked except by the unanimous vote of all the members of the board.

SEC. 7. If any person shall pursue the business or occupation of architecture in this state, or shall advertise or put out any sign, advertisement or cards designating himself as an architect, without first obtaining a license therefor in accordance with the provisions of this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, he shall be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$500. No person shall be entitled to a license as an architect who is directly or indirectly concerned in any contract for work or materials in connection with the building business, but nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any person in this state from planning or supervising the erection of his own building, nor shall the provisions of this act apply to architects from other states who may desire to compete for some special building, public or private, and who may visit the state in person for such special purpose, nor shall it apply to students or employees of licensed architects within this state acting for and by the authority of such licensed architects.

SEC. 8. The fee for each license shall be \$20, which shall be paid to the board of architects upon delivery of the license, and the fund thus accrued may be expended by the board for the payment of their traveling and other expenses. An itemized account of such receipts and expenditures shall be kept, which shall be reported to the governor thirty days before the session of each legislature.

On motion, the report of the committee on the bill was received and the discussion laid over until next session. In the meantime the secretary was instructed to have the bill printed so that each member could have a copy.

President Cutler called for the report of the Committee on Competitions.

Mr. Pierce: The committee is composed of Mr. Kent, Mr. Block and myself. We have had some discussion of the matter, but, considering the fact that the society may be changed in its form and make-up, perhaps by the consolidation of the two societies, and our inability to prepare anything that would meet with general approval and acceptance, we have let the matter go and have nothing to report, except we think any man is foolish who will enter into a competition. (Applause.)

Mr. Colton: As I understand, there may be some invitations given to the association to make some visits in the morning, perhaps it would be well to make the hour of the meeting later than nine o'clock, perhaps as late as half-past ten. I have understood that we may have

invitations to visit various objects of interest, and then we would have to meet at some later hour.

Professor Comfort, after inviting the members to visit and inspect the University building, said:

I congratulate the association upon the great success it has secured. Your association entered upon a field which needed to be occupied, and which you are occupying with such success that I think there is every reason for you to be encouraged; that you will make a very marked impression upon the art taste of the public, and, perhaps upon our state at large. I listened with very great interest indeed to the reading of the bill which you propose to send to the legislature, and I shall regret if any engagements keep me from being present at the discussion. I shall endeavor to arrange my plans for the morning so as to be here, if possible, for I consider that one of the most important movements that could come before the American public. There is the greatest need, in my opinion, of the association of architects and the artistic profession asserting itself before our patronizing public. The condition of our state capitol and of many other public buildings, as well as the condition of many private buildings, leads us to see how very necessary it is that some definite supervision, such as exists in all continental countries on a very large and careful scale, and also, to some extent, in England, should take place in our country. I spent the summer mostly in New York City, and I was impressed with the discussion of the great exposition which was agitated there, not only in the prints but by private parties and with gentlemen of business and of culture in the city. I was impressed with the fact that New York City and America has got to make itself over, and I believe that if that exposition takes place in New York it will be the induction of a new era of enterprise and of building and of scientific life in our country. I think the cultured people of New York see that they have no city at all; that it is not a city; that it is simply a collection of streets and of houses and of manufactories; that in the essential things that make a fine city New York is utterly lacking, in fine avenues, fine public buildings, in monumental works—work which makes a city fine; and the *Evening Post* has taken up this line so far that it has said that New York is not fit to receive an exposition, and that it ought, out of regard for its own good name, to pass the occasion by until it is ready and in shape to properly welcome the country and the world to its borders as the great metropolis, referring to the very bad condition of the pavements, to the condition of the walks, to the lack of great thoroughfares, to the lack of fine public buildings. And I think we may easily state that, with the exception of thirty large, fine costly buildings that are built in the lower part of New York City, all the rest of the city is doomed, and must be reconstructed within the next fifty years; and the reconstruction of a city like New York certainly should demand that there should be the greatest foresight and the broadest views in the plans on which this reconstruction shall be made. I think there should be a thoroughfare 150 feet wide cut straight from back of the old city hall, to Union Park, for example, and fronting on the thoroughfare should be placed the new municipal buildings and other public buildings of such a nature as the size of New York as the great coming metropolis of the country shall demand, and with the reconstruction of New York the spirit of reconstruction is going to extend to all of our other cities, and Syracuse and Buffalo and all the older cities of our country are going to feel the wave. Just as the park period in the development of cities, which took place during 1850, 1860 and 1870, a period of twenty years, did its work in great cities, so a similar period of scientific reconstruction will pervade the metropolis, and will be copied by all the cities throughout our country. In this I see no profession in America which has such a magnificent outlook before it as lies before the profession of architecture. I think whoever is a qualified, strongly equipped and worthy architect has the country almost at his feet from now forward, and I think there is a better outlook for your profession than there is for any other of the learned professions in our country.

I did not intend to dwell so long upon these remarks, and will close by again inviting the association to visit the university and see the buildings. * * *

Mr. Carlin: I would move you that this association accept the very kind invitation of Professor Comfort and the Syracuse architects, and return its vote of thanks to Professor Comfort not only for the invitation, but also for the very comforting remarks he has thrown out regarding our profession. I also move that when we adjourn we adjourn to meet at 10:30 o'clock.

The meeting adjourned.

SESSION OF OCTOBER 9, 1889.

The meeting was called to order at 11:15 A.M. by President Cutler, the license bill being the order for discussion.

President Cutler: I think it is desirable that every one of us should express his views in regard to the bill. As this is an adjourned meeting for the purpose of transacting this particular business, unless there is objection, we will suspend the usual order of business, and, after the calling of the roll, will proceed at once to an informal discussion of the bill which has been printed in the morning paper.

The roll was then called by Secretary Carlin, to which the following answered: Agne, Block, Baxter, Buell, Cutler, Church, Crandall, Colton, Carlin, Dockstader, Dillenbeck, Elliott, Fay, Gouge, Johnston, Kieff, Kirby, Lacey, Merrick, Pierce, Randall, Tuthill and Taber.

President Cutler: As all who were present at the Rochester meeting will remember, this bill was presented in the first instance at that meeting, and referred to a committee, which has been at work on it ever since. It is far from perfect in its present form, but it will be enough for me to suggest that it is a measure designed not so much for the benefit of architects as for the protection of the general public. Even if we were inclined to do so, and I am sure we are not, it would be impossible for us to obtain any legislation preventing the practice of architecture by any persons who are so engaged. All that we seek to accomplish by the passage of this bill is to provide that those persons who enter the profession after its passage shall have given satisfactory evidence before a board of examiners that they have prepared themselves for the responsibility and obligations which they are undertaking, by a proper course of study, and that the public health and life, and safety of all kinds, will be provided for in the structures which they may design. Certainly, this measure is one which should be demanded, and will be demanded, undoubtedly, by the public, as a measure of public safety and protection, as soon as the bill is perfected and comes before the public for discussion. I shall be glad now to hear from every member of the association present, and in order to make the discussion as informal as possible, I will call upon different members, one after another, with a view of drawing out any suggestions which we may obtain in that way.

The bill was discussed at length by each member present, and at the close Mr. Colton moved that the bill be referred back to the committee with power to act. Mr. Dockstader seconded the motion.

President Cutler: If there is nothing more to be said I will put the question to refer the matter back to the committee with power to

confer with the New York Chapter and employ counsel for the perfection of the bill.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Gouge: There is one matter I would like to speak about. I think that at the Rochester meeting there was a resolution passed indorsing the Standard Contract and recommending its use by the members of this association. I have had some talk with different members of this association, and made some inquiries, and find that the majority of those with whom I talked are not using this contract. Now, it seems to me that if this contract is a good thing and there are no flaws in it, that it should be used generally by the association. Otherwise, it is practically of no effect. If it is not a good thing, I think the sooner we find it out and correct it the better. Of course, it is impossible to offer a resolution or anything like that compelling anybody to use the contract, but at the same time I think if members of the association and others should have their attention called to this again and generally use the contract, it would be very much better for us and for those who may build. There is another point I would like to speak about, and that is this, I have attended a good many conventions of the Institute and quite a number of this association. I have always been very pleasantly entertained, and never have had the opportunity to reciprocate, and I would like to say that if the Executive Committee see fit and think it proper to call the next meeting at Utica, we should be very happy to see you, and will do what we can to entertain you. We have not as much in the architectural way to show you as they have here or in other cities, but what we have there, if you care to see it, we would be very glad to show you. I think if there could be a resolution passed recommending the members of this association to use the uniform contract, that it would be an excellent idea.

President Cutler: Such a resolution is already on the books. It was passed at Rochester, and of course it is only suggestive, and it cannot be made any more. We passed a resolution recommending the use of the Standard Contract; it was passed unanimously; but the question of how far members will comply with the resolution and act upon it is a matter for their own individual volition. I think your remarks are very pertinent and suggestive. It would be well if the contract were more generally used, but I do not see how we can take any further action.

Mr. Gouge: I think there is one clause in the contract which might be better; it is with regard to the time of finishing the work by the contractor. It states a definite time. Now with regard to contract being divided, and in some cases it is impossible to do, a length of time can be stated, if necessary, in making the contract, and in that case this blank would not answer the purpose, so far as that is concerned. I think that if the contract were changed slightly in that regard it would be a very good thing.

Mr. Carlin: I would move you that a vote of thanks from this association be extended to the press of Syracuse for courtesies extended by them; to the Business Men's Association of Syracuse for the use of these rooms, and to the Syracuse University for the courtesy with which we were shown through the buildings this morning by Professor Comfort, and also the Syracuse architects for courtesies extended to this meeting.

The motion was carried unanimously by a rising vote.

Mr. Colton: With regard to our future meetings, I think a matter of considerable importance is in regard to the furnishing of drawings. Heretofore we have all been dilatory about it, and left it entirely to the local architects of the city in which we have our meeting to furnish drawings, and I think that in the future there ought to be a change in this respect. We have a membership of fifty-five or sixty in this association, and I do not see any reason why each one should not furnish one or more drawings as an exhibit at our annual meetings, and I move you that the president appoint a committee, to be a standing committee, to ask for drawings, photographs, sketches and other illustrations at our annual meetings from all the members of this association.

The motion was seconded and carried.

President Cutler: I will appoint as such committee Mr. Kirby of Syracuse, Mr. Wicks of Buffalo, Mr. Gouge of Utica, Mr. Thomas Nolan of Rochester, Mr. Dockstader of Elmira, and Mr. Lacey of Binghamton, as a standing committee on an exhibition on architectural drawings for the year.

The meeting then adjourned sine die.

The Clark Medal Competition.

The adjudicating committee upon the Clark Medal Competition drawings have made the following report:

To the Chicago Architectural Sketch Club:

CHICAGO, October 15, 1889.

GENTLEMEN,—The undersigned committee on competition of the Clark medals, beg leave to report as follows:

It was their endeavor, in making the programme for the competition, to impart to the same an element of responsibility and a character approximating as nearly as possible to the competitions for the work actually to be done by the draftsman in his future career. They regret to have found by the limited number (five) of designs submitted, that the draftsmen of the United States are not disposed to attempt the solution of problems of a practical nature.

After careful examination of the designs submitted, the committee award first prize to the plans marked "Jan-I-Tor," the work of A. Beatty Orth, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and the second prize to the plans marked with an "Ace of Spades," the work of Claude Fayette Bragdon, of Rochester, New York. In making this award, your committee endeavored to place itself as nearly as possible in the mental attitude of a capitalist about to make an investment in a building of the kind called for in its programme, and has based its decision first, upon the qualities of the plan as that of an income producing property under the conditions of the programme, and second, upon the general design of exterior and draftsmanship.

Respectfully submitted,

LORADO TAFT,
HENRY IVES COBB,
N. CLIFFORD RICKER,
D. ADLER. } Committee.

The Official Programme of the Joint Convention.

THE result of the large amount of labor involved in preparation for the joint convention for consolidation of the American Institute of Architects and the Western Association of Architects is issued in circular form by the committee in charge, and will stand as the programme of the convention. As another journal has published an uncorrected draft of this circular, it should be observed that the corrected document is dated November 20, 1889.

A. I. A. AND W. A. A.

In accordance with the preliminary notice of September 19, the convention of the American Institute of Architects and Western Association of Architects, for the consummation of consolidation, will be held at the Burnet House, corner of Vine and Third streets, Cincinnati, Ohio, opening on Wednesday, November 20, 1889.

FIRST DAY.

The Western Association of Architects will be called to order at 10 A.M., precisely, by its president, Mr. W. W. Carlin, who will make the annual address, to be followed by the presentation of reports.

The same routine will then be pursued by the American Institute of Architects, its president, Mr. R. M. Hunt, making the annual address.

The reports of both societies will be held for reference to the incoming board of directors.

The proposed new constitution and by-laws will then be presented for discussion and adoption.

Immediately after adjournment all members will lunch at the Burnet House as guests of the Association of Ohio Architects, and a drive will then be taken through the suburbs. Should the weather be unsuitable the drive will be postponed until the next day.

There will be no business transacted during, nor stated entertainment provided for, the evening.

SECOND DAY.

Opening at 10 A.M. precisely.

Further discussion of the proposed constitution and by-laws; and, on adoption of the same, the convention will, in such manner as it may determine, proceed to nominate and elect the new board of officers, etc.

Miscellaneous business and the reading and discussion of papers will be in order during the convention, but not to take precedence of the above mentioned order of business.

Lunch as on previous day.

The Burnet House has been selected as the headquarters for members attending the convention, as well as for the place of meeting. A uniform rate of \$3.50 per day has been made by the management, who have guaranteed that first-class entertainment shall be given.

Immediately on arrival at headquarters each member will please register and receive a souvenir button to wear during the convention.

Those intending to be present will please notify Mr. Crapsey at Cincinnati, so that the local committee may know how many to provide for.

On the evening of the 19th (the day preceding the convention), a reception will be given by the Cincinnati Architectural Club in Pike's Hall, where the national exhibit of architectural drawings will be held, and to which reception and exhibit all visitors are cordially invited. This exhibition is intended to be the largest and best of its kind ever held in this country. Responses have been received from all the best offices in the country, and it will without doubt be an occasion of the greatest professional interest and will be worthy of an especial visit.

The exhibit being conducted by the Cincinnati Architectural Club, drawings should be sent directly to them.

Railroads included in the territory of the Central Traffic Association and the Trunk Line Association, except the State of Michigan, will carry passengers coming to the convention at usual full rates, but will return all such at one-third full rate. This does not apply from New York City, either the New York Central & Hudson River or Pennsylvania railroads.

The territory within which the return fare will be granted includes the States of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, except the portion northwest of a line from Chicago to Quincy.

Those living in New England should purchase tickets to Albany or New York, and at one of these points buy through to Cincinnati, taking a certificate of the ticket agent, at Albany or New York.

Those coming from the Northwest should buy tickets to Chicago, Quincy or St. Louis, or some other point within the territory of the Central Traffic Association, at which points they can secure certificates entitling them to the reduction in return rate.

Purchase your tickets at least thirty minutes before leaving time. In order to secure a reduction of rates it will be necessary to follow strictly the following instructions:

First. Each person must purchase (not more than three days prior to the date of the meeting nor later than three days after the commencement of the meeting) a first-class ticket (either unlimited or limited) to the place of meeting, for which he will pay the regular tariff fare, and upon request the ticket agent will issue to him a certificate of such purchase, properly filled up and signed by such ticket agent.

Second. If through tickets cannot be procured at the starting point, the person will purchase to the nearest point where such through tickets can be obtained, and there repurchase through to

place of meeting, requesting a certificate properly filled out by the agent at the point where repurchase is made.

Third. Tickets for the return journey will be sold by the ticket agents at the place of meeting at one-third the highest limited fare only to those holding certificates, signed by the ticket agent at point where through ticket to the place of meeting was purchased, and countersigned by the secretary or clerk of the convention, certifying that the holder has been in attendance upon the convention. All certificates must be signed by Normand S. Patton, secretary Western Association of Architects.

Fourth. It is absolutely necessary that a certificate be procured, as it indicates that full fare has been paid for the going journey, and that the person is therefore entitled to the excursion fare returning. It will also determine the route via which the ticket for return journey should be sold, and *without it no reduction will be made*, as the rule of the association is that "No refund of fare can be expected because of failure of the parties to obtain certificates."

Fifth. Tickets for return journey will be furnished only on certificates procured not more than *three days* before the meeting assembles, nor later than *three days* after the commencement of the meeting, and will be available for continuous passage only; no stop-over privileges being allowed on tickets sold at less than full fares. Certificates will not be honored unless presented within *three days* after the date of the adjournment of the convention.

A. J. BLOOR, secretary A. I. A.

N. S. PATTON, secretary W. A. A.

E. H. KENDALL,

CHARLES CRAPSEY.

Committee of Arrangements.

November 20, 1889.

SPECIAL TRAIN FROM CHICAGO TO CINCINNATI.

At the request of several members arrangements have been made to have a special car from Chicago to Cincinnati for those attending the convention. The "Monon" route has been chosen on the recommendation of the local Committee of Arrangements. There are two trains that will accommodate delegates. A day train, "THE VELVET," consisting of chair and elegant dining cars, leaving Chicago Tuesday morning, November 19, at 9:55, and reaching Cincinnati at 7:20 P.M., in time for the evening reception. The night train leaves Chicago at 9:30 P.M., Tuesday, and arrives at Cincinnati at 7:30 A.M. Both of these are vestibule trains. If a sufficient number can be guaranteed, there will be a special car reserved for our delegates on both of the above trains. Please write to the secretary as soon as possible whether you will attend the convention, and which of the trains you propose to take, in order that space may be reserved for you. If you will go by the day train, state whether you prefer the chair car at \$1 extra. The train will leave from Dearborn Station, Chicago. The fare for the round trip from Chicago will be \$10.70, on the certificate plan. Tickets may be purchased at the City Ticket Office, No. 73 South Clark Street, or at the Dearborn Station.

NORMAND S. PATTON,

Secretary W. A. A.,

44 Montauk Block, Chicago.

November 6, 1889.

SPECIAL RATES FROM THE SOUTH.

I have just secured reduced rates from the Southern Passenger Association on the same terms that have been granted by the other associations, as explained in the enclosed circular of instruction. This reduction applies to all the territory south of the Ohio river and east of the Mississippi.

NORMAND S. PATTON,

Chicago, Ill., November 8, 1889.

Secretary W. A. A.

Association Notes.

ILLINOIS STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS.

The sixth annual meeting of the Illinois State Association of Architects was held October 14, at Chicago.

The meeting which followed the usual lunch was called to order by President W. W. Clay, who stated that as the minutes of the last meeting were published in full in THE INLAND ARCHITECT, if there was no objection, they would stand approved. Mr. Clay on behalf of the Executive Committee said the matter of permanent quarters had been considered, but nothing definite had been done. In regard to a protective league the committee had decided that in view of the approaching consolidation of the two national bodies, both of which had considered the matter of a protective league, it was thought best to do nothing further at present. It was thought that the consolidation would also determine the matter of permanent quarters.

The treasurer made no definite report but showed a good balance in the treasury after paying the expenses of the year. The report was postponed till the next meeting.

On motion of Mr. Adler, in view of the fact of consolidation, the election of officers was postponed for two months, the present officers to retain their places during that time.

There were present at the meeting: D. Adler, W. W. Clay, C. M. Palmer, N. S. Patton, Frederick Baumann, S. M. Randolph, O. J. Pierce, George Beaumont, J. L. Silsbee, L. D. Cleveland, Clinton J. Warren and Clarence L. Stiles.

CHICAGO ARCHITECTURAL SKETCH CLUB.

The regular annual meeting of the club was held Monday evening, November 4, President W. G. Williamson in the chair. Secretary C. A. Kessell read the report of the Adjudicating Committee of the Clark Medal Competition, which is published elsewhere.

The annual business of the club being announced, the roll was called and showed a membership, in good standing, of fifty.

The report of Treasurer E. J. Wagner showed the amount of dues assessed and the balance in the treasury to be \$983.11. The expendi-

tures of the year amounted to \$844.13; the balance, \$138.98, added to the amount realized through renting the club rooms to other associations, \$371, leaves in the treasury \$509.98, a small amount of which in dues being still uncollected.

There was considerable applause on the reception of the treasurer's report, and the president thanked Mr. Wagner for the club for his energetic work in collecting money due the club and renting the club rooms advantageously.

On motion of Mr. Beaumont this was made the sense of the meeting, and a vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Wagner.

The chair appointed as auditing committee Messrs. Troast and Wood.

The chair announced the election of officers as being in order, and, on motion, a committee of four, consisting of C. W. Trowbridge, Oscar Enders, T. O. Fraenkel and J. Beckman, as committee on nominations.

The result of the balloting was as follows:

President, William Bryce Mundie; first vice-president, Charles A. Kessell; second vice-president, O. C. Christian; secretary, William R. Gibb; treasurer, E. J. Wagner; executive committee, the officers and F. L. Linden and T. O. Fraenkel.

In the balloting for president the first ballot was almost unanimous for the reelection of W. G. Williamson, but circumstances would not allow him to take the office for another year.

Our Illustrations.

Monadnock Office Building, Chicago; Burnham & Root, architects.

Design of residence for Mr. Henry Shenk, Erie, Pennsylvania; D. K. Dean & Son, architects.

Residence of Mr. J. P. Smith, Fifty-third street and Lexington avenue, Chicago; M. E. Bell, architect.

House at West Toronto Junction for Mr. Theodore Heintzman; Knox, Elliott & Jarvis, architects, Toronto.

"The Birches," Cushing's Island, Maine, for Mr. John Kelley Robinson of Chicago; Fassett & Thompson, architects, Portland, Maine.

Hermitage Building, for W. W. Carlin, Court and Franklin streets, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. W. Carlin, architect. Dark colored, hard burned pressed brick, red Medina sandstone piers, jambs, sills, lintels, and arches; roof, red Akron tile; plate glass windows first and second floor. Office entrance Court street; first floor, stores and doctor's office, with fireproof vaults, high, airy basements; basement, under rear end, heating apparatus for whole building; office, fronting Court street, second floor, north light, managing clerk and stenographer next private office, phonograph arranged to work from both sides of the partition; library used as study and private consulting office, private drafting room, telephone box arranged to work from both sides, lavatory, separate lockers for draftsmen, private passage to dining room of residence. Residence entrance on Franklin street, occupies second, third and fourth floors; hollow wall divides it from office; janitor's quarters and extra offices, fourth floor, Court street front. Finish, first and second floors, native hardwoods, third and fourth floors, white and Georgia pine; cost \$32,500, to be completed and occupied May 1, 1890.

Mosby Street School, Memphis, Tenn.; Minard L. Beers, architect, Chicago. It is one of four now under process of construction, will cost about \$18,000, including furnaces and dry closets, the four being built under two contracts; pressed brick front, slate roof, galvanized iron cornice. The round bay shown is to be covered with slate. Owing to the warm climate there are porches over the entrance as a protection against heat. The building is planned for six rooms, three on each floor, and the halls are so arranged that there will be two flights of stairs from entrances to first story, and one flight from first to second story. Over the entrance on the right hand side is the teacher's room, and over the entrance on the left, the library. Over the library in the second story is the principal's office. The two rear rooms in the second story are connected by means of one large sliding door that occupies the entire space between the two rooms. On this door the blackboards are placed, thereby wasting no wall space. The large door is operated by means of a windlass, is evenly balanced, and arranged so it can be lowered between the two lower rooms. This building will be supplied with all modern conveniences. It will be finished in clear pine, with floors of hardwood. It will be heated with furnaces, and will contain a dry-closet system.

PHOTOGRAVURE PLATES.

(Issued only to subscribers for the Photogravure edition.)

Residence for Miss J. F. Doty, Cleveland, Ohio; C. O. Arey, architect.

General view of Paris Exposition grounds, taken from the Trocadéro.

Residence of Albert G. Clark, Glendale, Ohio; Charles Crapsey, architect, Cincinnati.

Business block for Hon. H. B. Payne, Cleveland, Ohio; Cudell & Richardson, architects.

General view of Paris Exposition grounds, taken from the fourth landing of the Eiffel Tower.

Bronze Statuary Groups for the Cleveland Soldiers' Monument; Levi T. Scofield, architect. The third and fourth groups of statuary representing the cavalry and naval service, are published with this issue. We have previously published the infantry and artillery groups. The former has been cast in bronze in the foundry of Bureau Bros., Philadelphia, and the latter at the bronze foundry of the Ames Manufacturing Co., Chicopee, Massachusetts. The cavalry

group is completed in plaster, and the bronze founders of the country are now preparing their bids for the work. The navy group is nearly finished. The pedestals on which these realistic scenes of the war, in bronze, are to be placed, are each 10 feet high, and 7 by 19 feet. The figures are from 7 feet 6 inches to 8 feet in height. Mr. Scofield is now engaged in modeling a statue of liberty that will surmount the column, which in itself is 14 feet in height, and will be placed 125 feet above the ground. The cavalry group represents a conflict between an advance guard of federal cavalry that have encountered the head of the confederate column, and are making a desperate attempt to hold the line until the arrival of the main column, which is being hastened to the front by the bugle call. The guidon-bearer's horse has been shot and is struggling to regain his feet. The rider is not wholly dismounted, and is defending his flag from the venturesome "Reb," who has taken advantage of the "Yank's" predicament to make a capture. The confederate officer has seized the flag that has been shot from the grasp of his wounded color-bearer, and holding it up is calling to his men to follow in the assault. The navy group represents a scene on one of the bombarding flotillas on the western rivers.

CORRECTION.—The title of plate in last number, "Case School Gymnasium," should read, "Adelbert College Gymnasium."

Personal.

ARCHITECT SAMUEL A. TREAT, treasurer of the Western Association of Architects, has returned from a European trip. Mr. Treat will not write a paper on the subject, nor give a detailed account of what he saw for publication, but by the youthful bloom that pervades his cheeks and the disappearance of the crow's feet that, through the onerous duties of his office were beginning to disturb the harmonious blending of form and color on an otherwise handsome countenance, it is supposed that his trip was all that a good digestion and fine weather could make it. Mr. Treat will not particularly enjoy this paragraph, but will forgive it if turned to advertising account by suggesting that all dues from members should be in his hands long enough before the convention to enable him to perfect his annual report.

Correspondence.

THE PRICE PRIZES FOR DECORATIVE DESIGN.

MR. J. A. PRICE, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, whose offer of prizes for the best adaptation of maize in the industrial and decorative arts was published and commented upon in our October issue, has written regarding his purpose in offering the prizes, and as this can be best told in his own words, we give the letter in full:

Editors Inland Architect:

DEAR SIR,—Not being a subscriber, and someone having kindly mailed me a copy of your journal of October date, in which I find a reference to myself, page 34, will you permit me a mere comment as to your understanding of my intention, namely: It is not to secure the adoption of a national flower, plant or emblem, but to impress upon the American mind a motive for art and architecture that shall be characteristically individual or expressive of American individuality. To my mind there is nothing that gives greater promise than maize, as its possibilities and suggestions in form and color are practically infinite. Indeed, there is no plant that it does not excel when held to a close analysis. Historically there is a remarkable consistency, and we should be proud, when we canvass the old Aztec and Inca civilizations, to find its early recognition, as well as its origin, within the Americas; and still further, as it is the greatest cereal (2,000,000,000 bushels in a single year), so we, as in all likelihood the greatest nations, might well adopt it.

Its features are admirably adapted to architecture, and I should delight to dwell upon it as such in the line of your work of advocacy and record, but I believe I have said sufficient to disabuse you of the direction of your impression in regard to my intention in offering the prizes.

I have to thank you for your evident good will to such an effort as I am undertaking.

With earnest good wishes I am very truly yours,

J. A. PRICE.

Synopsis of Building News.

Alpena, Mich.—Architect E. J. Harding has prepared plans for a two-story residence for W. E. Rodgers; frame, shingle roof, inside blinds, hardwood finish, gas fixtures, bathroom, kitchen and laundry outfits.

Chicago, Ill.—Architect Wm. Bagenbush: For August St. Germain, a two-story flat building, at 3219 Archer avenue; cost \$8,000.

Architect M. E. Bell: For Mrs. Hallem, a two-story residence, 27 by 74 feet; stone front, pressed brick sides, furnace, mantels; stained, plate and beveled glass, tiled vestibules; cost \$15,000; making plans.

Architects Burnham & Root have just finished plans for a handsome eight-story hotel, to cost \$700,000, to be erected at Indianapolis, Indiana. Pressed brick and stone front, steam heat, elevators, electric light, marble work, and all the latest improvements in hotel fixtures will be required.

Architects Charnley & Evans: For Water Cure Establishment, Kenosha, Wisconsin, a three-story and basement hotel, etc.; frame and brick, steam heat, elevators; Turkish, Russian and different kinds of baths; cost \$60,000. For Parmelee Brothers, a three-story manufacturing building, 45 by 73 feet; St. Louis pressed brick and Bedford stone, steam heat, elevator; cost \$15,000.

Architects Cole & Dahlgren: For W. L. Prettyman, six two-story dwellings, cut stone fronts, mantels, bathrooms, furnaces; cost \$30,000.

Architect W. H. Drake: For H. F. Waite, a four-story warehouse, 20 by 75 feet; cost \$12,000.

Architects Edbrooke & Burnham: For Libby, McNeill & Libby, at Stock Yards, a four-story canning and cold storage building, 170 by 170 feet; cost \$75,000.

Architects Fromman & Jebson: For Valentine Jobst, a three-story store and office building, 48 by 150 feet; cost \$22,000; location, Peoria, Illinois. For Cragin Hominy & Milling Co., a three-story mill and elevator, at Cragin, Illinois; cost \$20,000.

Architect L. G. Hallberg: For Mrs. Francis Lumley, a two-story factory, 70 by 115 feet; cost \$12,000. For A. M. Lynch, three three-story residences; Bayfield brownstone fronts, wood mantels, furnaces; cost \$24,000; Grand boulevard, near Forty-third street. For George R. Grant, a one-story factory, 60 by 80 feet. The walls will be made strong enough to carry a five-story building. For the Kretzner Manufacturing Company, a two-story factory, 40 by 60 feet; taking bids. For himself, a three-story store and flat building, 100 by 60 feet; cost \$25,000; taking figures.

Architect Theodor Karls: For J. Becker, a two-story residence, 22 by 64 feet, St. Louis pressed brick, terra-cotta and brownstone, steam heat, stained glass, marble mantels; cost \$6,000.

Architect Louis Martens: For Jacob Gross, a four-story livery stable, 60 by 110 feet, steam heat, elevators, stalls for eighty horses; cost \$15,000. For P. A. George, a two-story apartment house, 50 by 60 feet, St. Louis pressed brick and

blue Bedford stone, terra-cotta, copper cornice, two furnaces. For A. J. Tooler, two dwellings, blue Bedford stone, furnaces, stained glass; cost \$12,000; making plans. For S. H. McCrea, two-story store and flat, 25 by 100 feet, remodeling of same into apartment building, bathrooms, closets, stained glass, furnaces. For Thomas J. Leonard, a three-story apartment house, 53 by 65 feet, St. Louis pressed brick and Bedford stone, steam heat, bathrooms, closets; cost \$15,000.

Architect W. T. Lesher: For G. Wagner, a four-story store and flat building, 25 by 88 feet, Collinsville pressed brick and Michigan green buff stone, cost \$14,000. For Bridget Austin, a three-story store and flat building, 25 by 52 feet, Collinsville pressed brick and Ashland brownstone.

Architects Lamson & Newman: For L. W. Conkling, a two-story dwelling, St. Louis pressed brick and stone, two furnaces, mantels, stained glass; cost \$5,000. A four-story flat building, St. Louis pressed brick and stone; cost \$15,000. A four-story store and flat building, 65 by 150 feet, St. Louis pressed brick and stone; cost \$75,000; preparing plans. A four-story store and flat building, 100 by 117 feet, St. Louis pressed brick and Bedford stone; cost \$80,000; now working on plans.

Architect O. W. Marble: For William Clancy, a two-story flat building, stone front, two furnaces; cost \$10,000.

Architect J. L. Merriam: For J. N. Cunningham, two two-story dwellings, pressed brick and stone; furnaces, etc.; cost \$8,000. For Andrew Pearson, a five-story warehouse, at 177 West Adams street; cost \$15,000.

Architect C. C. Miller: For Presbyterian congregation, at Helena, Montana, a church and parsonage; stained glass, pews, steam heat; cost \$40,000; preparing plans.

Architect J. A. Miller: For Thomas O'Connor, a three-story store and flat building; bathrooms, stained glass, Indiana pressed brick and Bedford stone; cost \$10,000.

Architect C. H. McAfee: For George P. Upp, four two-story dwellings, stone fronts, bathrooms, wood mantels, stained glass, furnaces; cost \$18,000; Forty-ninth and St. Lawrence avenue; making plans. For Harry Geohagan, a two-story flat building; Michigan green buff sandstone front, stained glass, bathroom; making plans. For J. F. Schneider, a two-story store and flat building, 50 by 52 feet; pressed brick and stone; cost \$8,000; preparing plans.

Architect C. W. Nothnagel, 3141 Cottage Grove avenue: For A. McIntosh, two three-story dwellings; mantels, bathrooms, etc.; cost \$30,000.

Architects Ostling Bros.: For Mr. Kohane, a four-story flat building, 25 by 76 feet; Anderson pressed brick and Bedford stone; cost \$15,000.

Architect John Otter: For Richard Ziesler, a dance hall, brick, iron and glass roof; making plans.

Architects Patton & Fisher: For New West Education Company, Chicago, a two-story academy, to be erected at Albuquerque, New Mexico; pressed brick and stone; three furnaces, etc.; cost \$18,000; making plans.

Architect Fred W. Perkins: For B. Philpot & Co., a two-story residence, 25 by 52 feet, Anderson pressed brick and stone front, furnace, mantels, stained glass; making plans. For F. H. Noble, a two-story factory, 40 by 100 feet, Anderson pressed brick front; cost \$10,000. For C. E. Scribner, a two-story residence, 35 by 45 feet, frame, stone foundation, furnace, stained glass; cost \$6,500.

Architect B. H. Conkling, a two-story frame residence, stone basement, stained glass, furnace; cost \$6,000.

Architect A. L. Schellenger: For Eugene Brown, Fifty-sixth and Sangamon streets, three dwellings, furnaces, mantels, bathrooms; cost \$13,000.

Architect H. H. Sprague, Hyde Park: For J. L. Cochran, three two-story dwellings, frame, stone basements, furnaces, mantels, bathrooms; cost \$15,000; to be erected at Edgewater.

Architect William Strippleman: For John W. Hedenberg, a seven-story and basement factory, 100 by 100, pressed and common brick with buff Bedford stone, elevator, steam heat; cost \$75,000; this is part of a building which will ultimately have a frontage of 275 feet on Harrison street west of Desplaines. For Joseph Klicka, a six-story warehouse, 40 by 80 feet; cost \$18,000; Anderson pressed brick and Bedford stone, steam heat, elevator.

Architect F. L. Sutherland: For John F. Lyon, a six-story factory, at 69 to 81 Van Buren street.

Architect J. C. Swalm: For N. L. Hansen, a two-story residence, 25 by 66 feet, Michigan green buff sandstone front, furnace, etc.; cost \$16,000.

Architect H. B. Wheelock: For Comstock & Wing, a five-story and basement factory, 50 by 100 feet, elevator, steam heat; cost \$12,000; making plans.

Architects Schaub & Berlin: For W. Walk, four-story and basement store and flat building, 100 by 85 feet; blue Bedford stone; cost \$45,000.

Architect L. Mantine: For T. J. Leonard, five three-story flat buildings, 100 by 65 feet; pressed brick and stone; cost \$30,000.

Architect F. La Pointe: Three-story and basement store building, 120 by 125 feet; blue Bedford and Bayfield stone front; cost \$28,000. Store and flat building, 74 by 60 feet, on South Halsted street; pressed brick and stone; cost \$10,000.

Architect J. S. Villere: For Geo. Harding, ten one-story stores; brick and iron fronts; cost \$10,000.

Architect C. Vigeant: For W. E. Clow, two-story and basement building and barn; cost \$15,000.

Architects Pond & Pond: For I. A. Springer, six houses on Prairie avenue, near thirty-ninth, each 20 by 90, three stories and basement; stone, brick, green slate, furnace heat, hardwood trimmings; cost \$21,000.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Reported by Lawrence Mendenhall.

The two important subjects at present agitating the architectural world are the joint convention of architects and the national exhibition of drawings, to be held in Cincinnati in November.

The Cincinnati Architectural Club is doing well and the outlook for a fine and large exhibition is most encouraging. It is a genuine pleasure to see how even the older architects are coming forward with contributions. This is an exhibition that no one in the architectural profession can afford to miss, for we ever too old or young to learn? In the name of our citizens I cordially invite you all to come and enjoy the good things with us.

In a business way, matters are quiet, and as a consequence reports are meager.

Thornton Fitzhugh, architect, has, among other plans, the following: Stables for J. W. and W. W. Crothers, to be built of frame and shingles, with shingle roof, cement floors, hardwood stalls, yellow pine flooring, stable fittings, etc. For Col. D. W. McCleung, custom house, city, addition to his residence; to have slate roof, wood mantels, pine finish, plumbing, etc. For Mr. A. G. Palmer, Eastern avenue, city, a two and a half-story frame house of eight rooms, slate roof, pine finish, wood mantels, plumbing, gas, etc.; cost \$3,000.

Architect S. E. Des Jardins reports the following: For John W. Siebern, city, a frame residence of eight rooms, stained glass, pine finish, plumbing, wood mantels, gas, slate roof, etc.; cost \$4,500. For Robt. Owens, Walnut Hills, city, a residence; same as above as regards materials; cost \$3,600. For R. P. Jacobs, Danville, Ky., a brick residence, two and a half stories, ten rooms, shingle roof, stained glass, gas, plumbing, wood mantels, etc.; cost \$10,000. For J. Marks, Memphis, Tenn., a residence of pressed brick and tile, stained glass, inside blinds, hardwood finish and floors, marble tiling, wood mantels etc.; cost \$12,000.

Architect W. W. Franklin has drawn plans for a residence for Geo. Gerke, Esq. It is to be pressed brick, with stone trimmings, hardwood finish, wood mantels, plumbing, slate roof, etc.; cost \$7,000.

Architect H. E. Siter has drawn the plans for store and flat building for Thomas Hanna, of this city, to be of pressed and common brick with stone trimmings, and have plumbing, dumb waiters, pine finish, tin roof, etc.; cost about \$12,000.

Architect John H. Boll has drawn plans for Mr. Joseph Oker for a cooper shop of brick, with tin roof; cost \$10,500.

Architect Edwin Anderson has drawn the plans for the new factory for the Emerson & Fisher Carriage Co., to be of brick, with tin roof, steam elevators, electric bells, plumbing, etc.; cost \$15,000.

Architects Crapsey & Brown report a dormitory building for the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio; the building is to be of brick and stone, four stories high, and have furnaces, stained glass, slate roof, hardwood finish, plumbing, etc.; cost \$15,000.

Architects G. & A. Brink have drawn plans for Meyer Rothschild for a store and flat building, four stories high, of brick, with steam heat, elevators, plate glass, tin roof, wood mantels, plumbing, etc.; cost \$10,000.

Architect Wm. Martin Aiken is busily engaged on the plans for the remodeling of a residence for Mr. F. Eckstein, president of the Eckstein White Lead Co.

The alterations will be quite extensive, and consist of a brick addition, with hard and soft wood finish, stained glass, hardwood finish and floors, furnaces, plumbing, etc.; cost \$15,000. He has also drawn plans for a stable in the rear of lot.

Defiance, Ohio.—Architect J. J. Hale has made plans for a factory building for P. Schlosser, to be two stories in height, 200 by 100 feet; brick, gravel roof, iron beams, steam heat, elevators, etc.; cost \$10,000.

Helena, Ark.—Architect C. L. Thompson, of Little Rock, has made for L. J. Wilkes plans for a two-story frame residence; cost \$3,800. Also for C. D. Owens, one-story brick residence; cost \$6,000.

Jackson, Mich.—Architects Thurtell, Fleming & Co. have made plans for a two-story residence for T. E. Barkworth; frame, shingle roof, inside blinds, dumb waiters; common, plate and stained glass; wood and slate mantels, paneling; bath, kitchen and laundry fixtures; gas fixtures, hot water heat, electric work, etc.; cost \$6,000.

Kokomo, Ind.—Architect J. F. Bruff has made the plans for a three-story business building, 46 by 100 feet, for C. A. Jay; pressed brick and stone, iron beams and columns, plate glass, fireproof vaults, etc.; cost \$10,000.

Little Rock, Ark.—Architect C. L. Thompson has made the following plans: For Mrs. T. E. Murrell, two-story dwelling, frame; cost \$3,000; also two cottages; cost \$1,800 each. For J. M. Dungan, one-story dwelling, frame; cost \$2,500. For Mrs. E. J. Kidder, two-story dwelling, frame; cost \$4,000.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The following permits were granted during the month of September: Mary H. Crocker, dwelling, \$3,000; Robert Hall, brick veneer dwelling, \$5,000; S. Berg, brick veneer dwelling, \$1,700; V. Campbell, Jr., brick store and tenements, \$14,500; John H. Elliot, dwelling, \$4,000; J. H. Seymour, brick store and dwelling, \$9,500; M. A. Jones, dwelling, \$3,500; P. M. Hanson, two-story tenement row and addition, \$10,000; F. E. Friel, two-story brick dwelling, \$7,000; J. A. Walters, three two-story frame dwellings, \$10,000; A. M. Sprague, two-story frame dwelling, \$3,000; J. J. Towers, two-story frame dwellings, \$3,000; E. Maudlin, two two-story frame dwellings, \$12,000; Dr. Geo. F. Roberts, two-story frame dwelling, \$12,000; John Hedlund, double-story cement veneer dwelling, \$4,500; E. J. Romo, one-story brick addition, \$7,000; W. B. Griswold, double three-story brick tenement row, \$12,000; Ingham Brothers, two-story frame dwelling, \$3,000; Joseph McDermot, alterations to dwelling, \$3,000; George McGregor, three two-story frame dwellings, \$12,000; August Gagnon, two-story brick veneer dwelling, \$4,000; R. Ertt, two-story frame dwelling, \$6,500; James Schackelton, two-story frame dwelling, \$3,000; R. W. Barber, two-story frame dwelling, \$3,800; Arthur Leck, three-story brick and stone flats, \$8,000.

Newport, Ky.—Architects Glick & Banderman report for H. Wadsworth & Co., watch case manufacturers, a factory 27 by 100 feet, two stories high, of brick, to be fitted with improved machinery; cost \$4,000. For Edward J. Thompson, a brick residence of twelve rooms, two stories high, with hardwood finish, plumbing, terra-cotta, tin roof, etc.; cost \$6,500. For Charles J. Fieger, a store building, to be of iron and pressed brick, two and one-half stories high, with hydraulic elevator, pine finish, etc.; cost \$4,000. For Thomas Bardsley, a flat building, of brick, three stories high, to have pine finish, terra-cotta, hot water heating, etc.; cost \$6,000. For Peter Boehmer, a store and flat building, to be built of brick, stone and iron, three stories high, electric bells, slate roof, plumbing, etc.; cost \$5,500.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The year 1889 has been a very satisfactory one to the architects and builders of Pittsburgh, none of them complaining they have not had enough to do, and the outlook for 1890 is most flattering. The promise is that it will be an unusually active building year. For the past three weeks the number of permits taken amount to 176, at an aggregate estimated cost of \$119,405.

The following work among the architects is under way, or plans completed:

Architect I. W. Burr: For J. Burford, brick residence.

Architect James T. Steen: For Mrs. M. F. Fanestock, two-story residence building, Queen Anne style.

Architect J. W. Offerman: For J. C. Schafer, an eight-room dwelling. Also plans for a two-story brick dwelling.

Architect F. F. Osterling: For George Wilson, three-story building, stone; cost \$9,000. For H. W. Wilkes, dwelling; cost \$4,000.

Architect James H. Giles: For Black & Baird, residence; stone construction throughout; cost \$16,000.

Architect F. C. Sauer: For Second Avenue Street Railway Company, power house; brick with stone trimmings. For J. N. Miller, dwelling; frame construction. For D. P. Black, fifteen-room residence; stone construction throughout; cost \$15,000. For Samuel Woods, house of similar character. Cleveland blue limestone will be used in these structures. For Baird & Black, twelve-room residence; Beaver county white sandstone throughout; cost \$13,000. For Peter Miller, two brick buildings with stone trimmings, and all latest improvements. For J. R. Mellon, two similar buildings. For G. D. Simen, improvements and additions to old Cochran homestead.

Architect T. D. Evans: Preparing plans for the rebuilding of St. John's Catholic Church, at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, together with a parochial school building; estimated cost \$90,000. Five-story bonded warehouse for Thompson distillery; cost \$12,000. For G. H. Bennett, addition to business block.

Architect J. P. Bailey: For Presbyterian Society of Beaver, Pa., church edifice, to cost \$30,000.

Architect Jos. Stillburg: For Aug. Stramel, Johnstown, Pa., two brick buildings, stores with apartments above. Completed plans for the Merchants Hotel, Johnstown, Pa., to be five stories with an area of 65 by 132 feet; cost \$50,000.

Architect T. C. McKee: For H. Negley, three-story business block, brick and stone construction. For J. C. Jamison, ten-room dwelling, frame construction. For Jas. Lyons, two-story and mansard residence, brick construction. For Mr. Kohl, addition of two stories to business building. For J. Ganster, eight-room dwelling, frame construction. For C. Reimer, eight-room dwelling, frame construction.

Architects Hodgdon & Thoms: For Dr. Easton, store building. For Federal Street & Pleasant Valley Railway, power house. For Mr. Eckert, brick residence; block of five four-story dwellings, 125 by 70 feet, first story stone, balance brick; block of five two-story and mansard dwellings, brick construction. For H. Hammer, residence, brick construction.

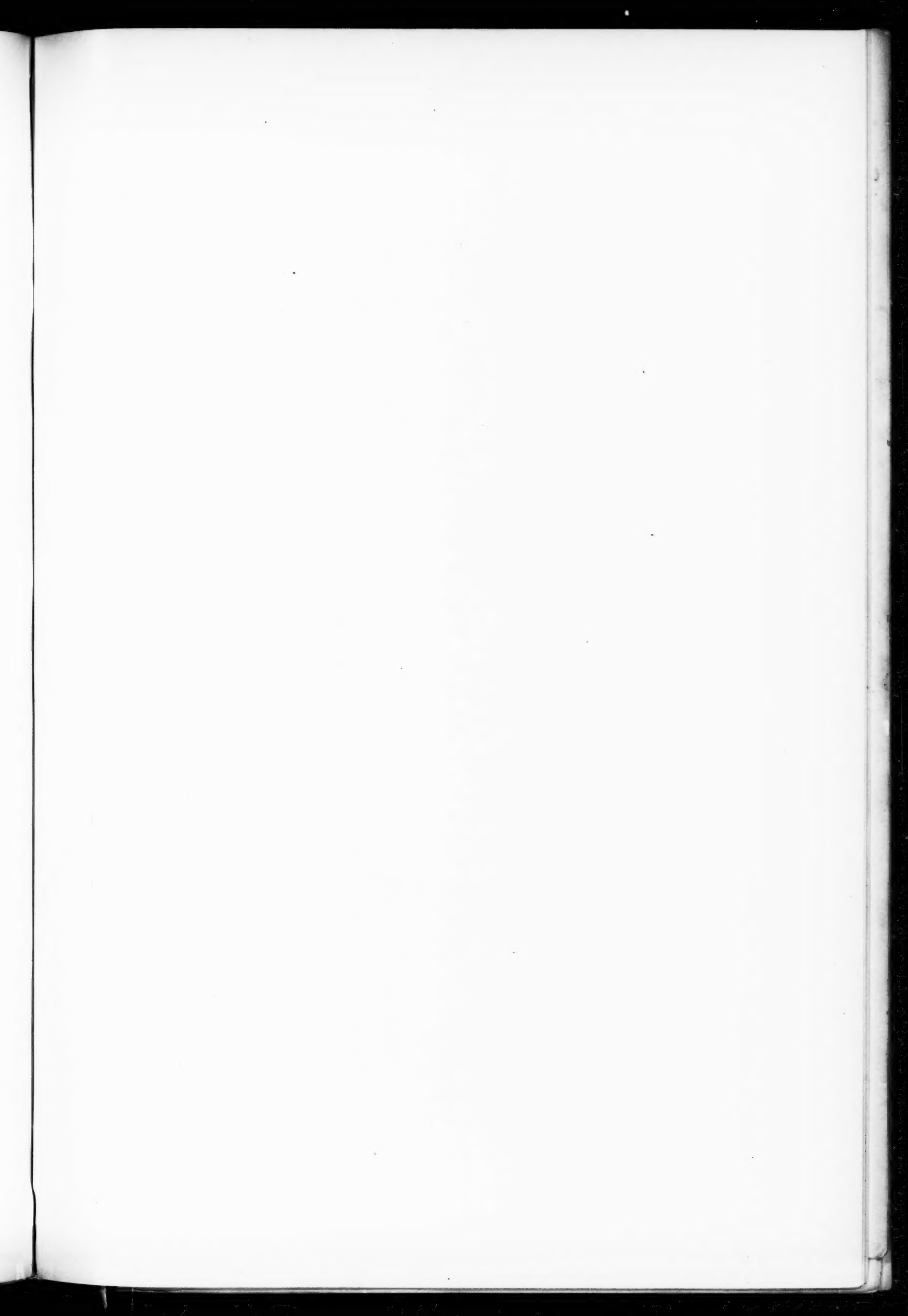
Architect W. H. Wahle: For P. Schwan, two-story dwelling, first story stone, upper story brick. For J. E. Borne, two-story frame dwelling. For H. Loxten, iron-clad planing mill.

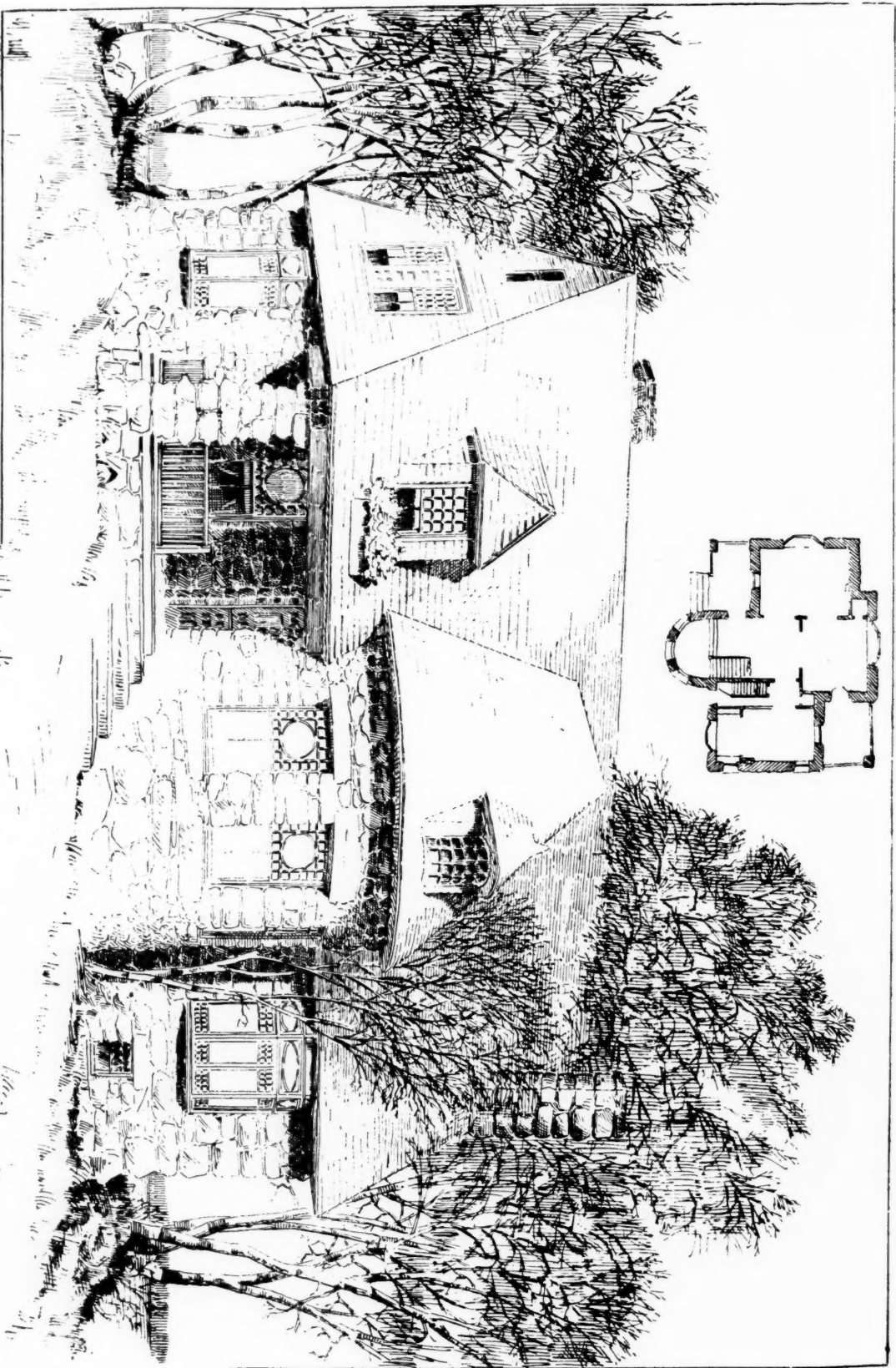
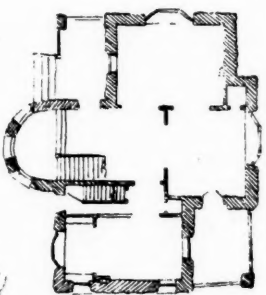
Quitman, Ga.—Architect A. H. Johnson has made plans for ten dwellings for C. H. Thompson; brick construction; aggregate cost \$22,000. Also plans for residences for W. Harrell, J. R. Barnes and J. Harris. For a stock company, a three-story hotel building, 67 by 130 by 50 feet; common, pressed, ornamental and enameled brick, shingle roof, elevators, mantels and modern appliances and conveniences; cost \$15,000.

Rock Island, Ill.—Architect Schureman is making plans for a warehouse building for the Moline Wagon Company, 60 by 100 feet; cost \$15,000.

St. Paul, Minn.—The following permits were issued during the month of September: R. M. McLaren estate, brick store and dwelling, \$12,000; C. F. Meyer, brick store and dwelling, \$16,000; trustees Central Church, church, \$85,000; Marthine Christianson, dwelling, \$5,000; Peterson & Dahlby, brick veneer store and dwelling, \$10,000; F. S. Kirkpatrick, dwelling, \$5,000; A. E. Gustafson, brick dwelling, \$5,000; Ole Overson, dwelling, \$8,000; A. C. Anderson, dwelling, \$6,000; M. S. Gray, brick dwelling, \$6,000; John Sandberg, dwelling, \$5,000; Ferdinand Blase, dwelling, \$6,000; Gustave Patterson, dwelling, \$5,000; A. C. Dibble, dwelling, \$5,000; Minnesota Soap Co., factory, \$7,000; Martha Bass, brick dwelling, \$18,000; Church of St. Mark, frame church building, \$5,000; F. C. Barnard and J. J. Kenna, dwelling, \$5,000; John Peterson, dwelling, \$5,000; Dr. J. E. Schadle, dwelling, \$7,000; Wm. Pearson, brick dwelling, \$15,500; Nellie Kingsley, three dwellings, \$15,000; T. J. Witbeck, six dwellings, \$14,700.

Toledo, Ohio.—Architect A. Liebold: For B. Kruger, two-story dwelling, 32 by 62 feet; frame, shingle roof, plate glass, wood mantels, bath and laundry outfit, electric bells, outside window blinds, etc.; cost \$4,500. For T. D. Provost, two-story dwelling, 26 by 54 feet; frame, softwood finish, outside blinds, common and plate glass, wood mantels, plumbing; cost \$2,700. For J. Kurz, three-story store and apartment building, 26 by 60 feet; common brick, tin roof, elevators, steam heat, etc.; cost \$4,000.



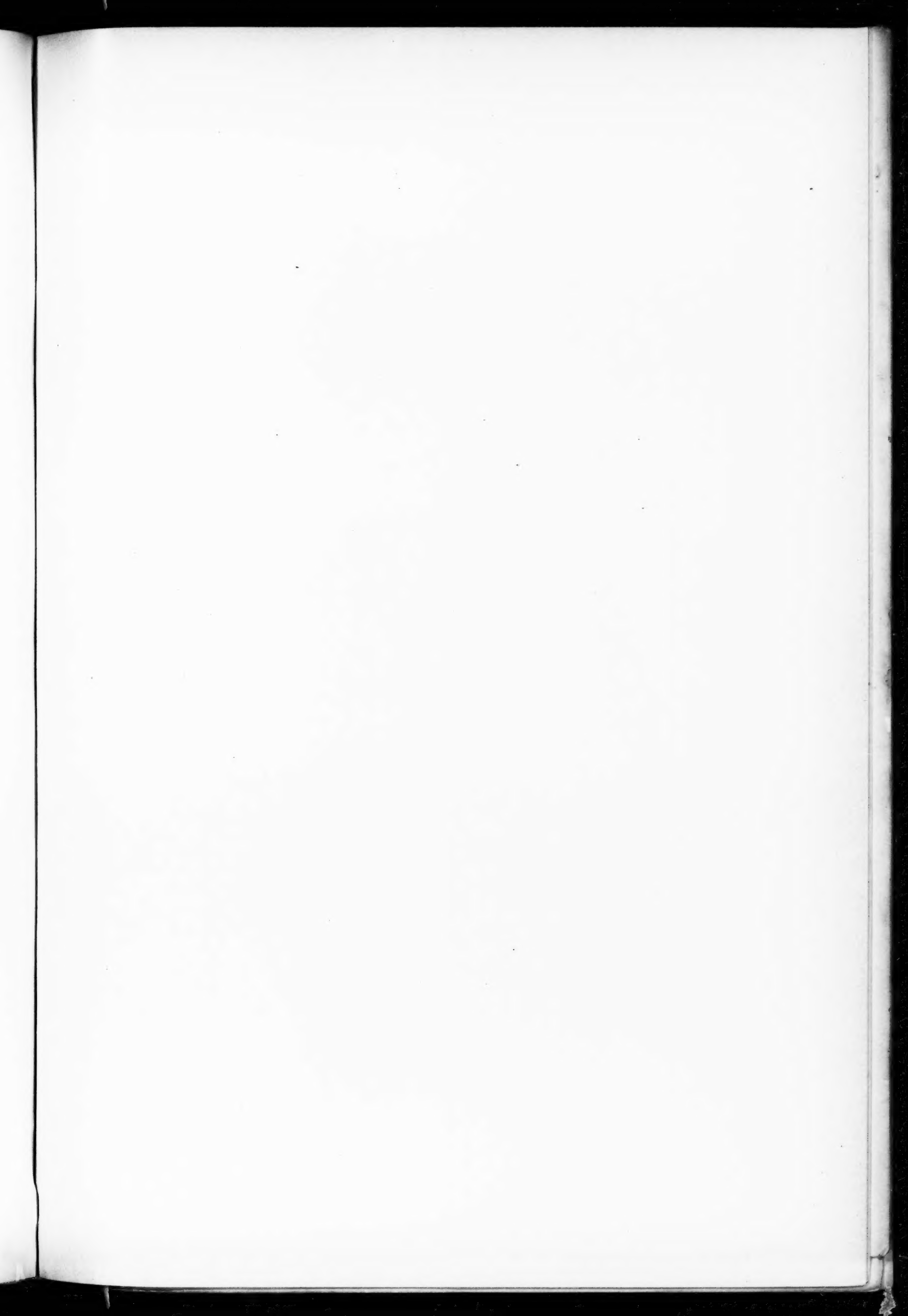


THE BIRCHES

CUSHINGS ISLAND MAINE.

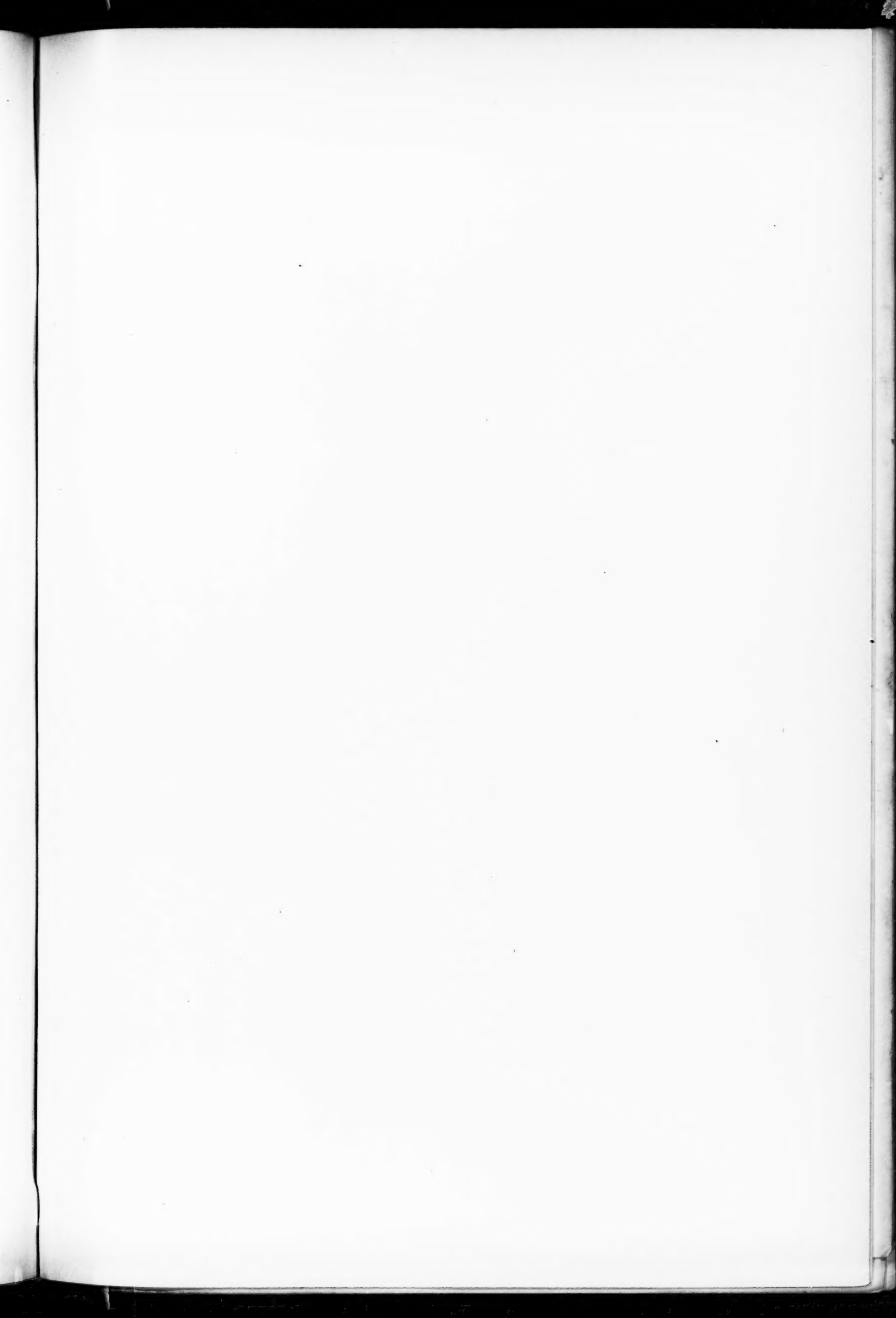
TO BE OCCUPIED BY JOHN KELLEY ROBINSON OF CHICAGO.

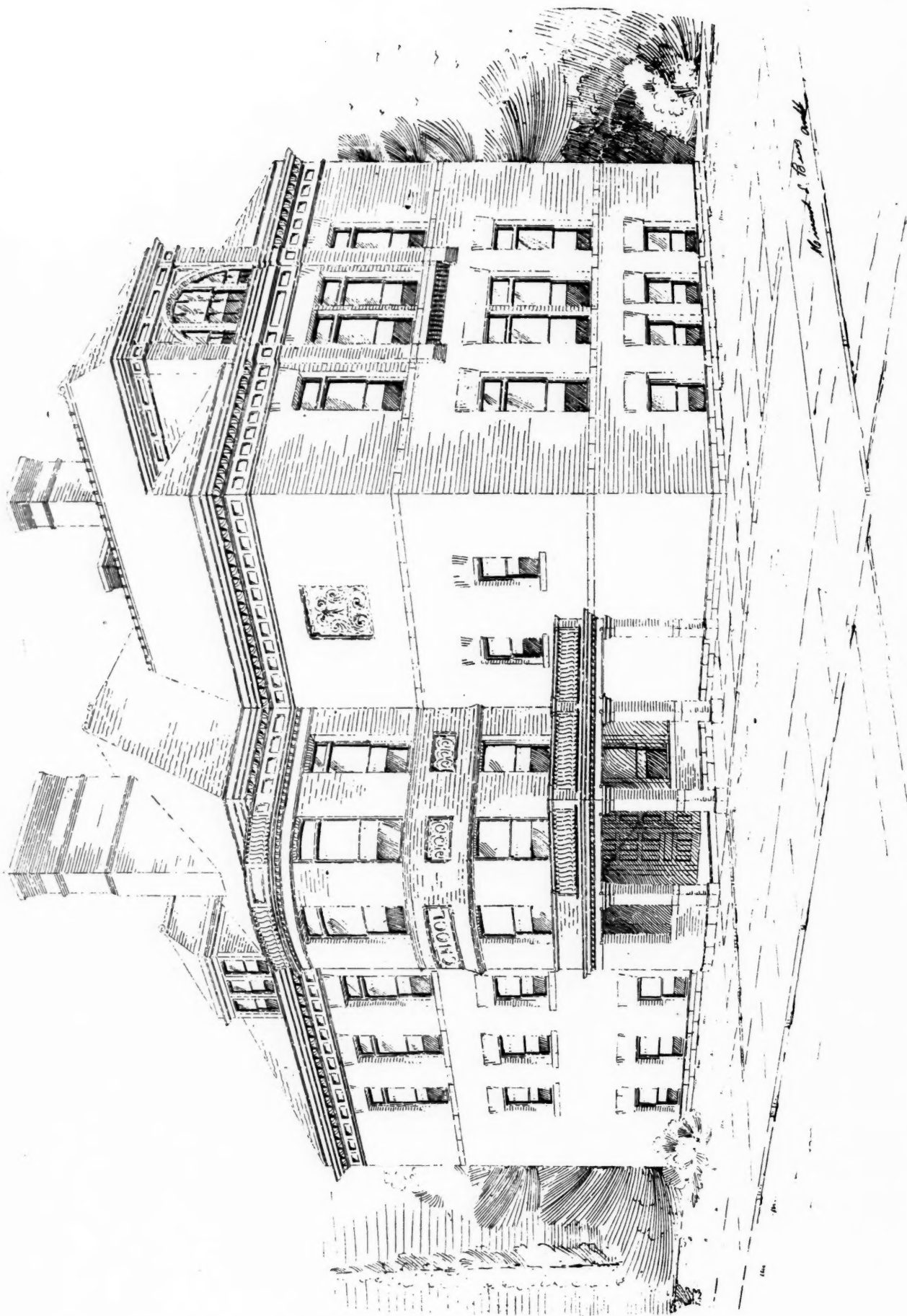
FASSETT & TOMPSON ARCHT'S
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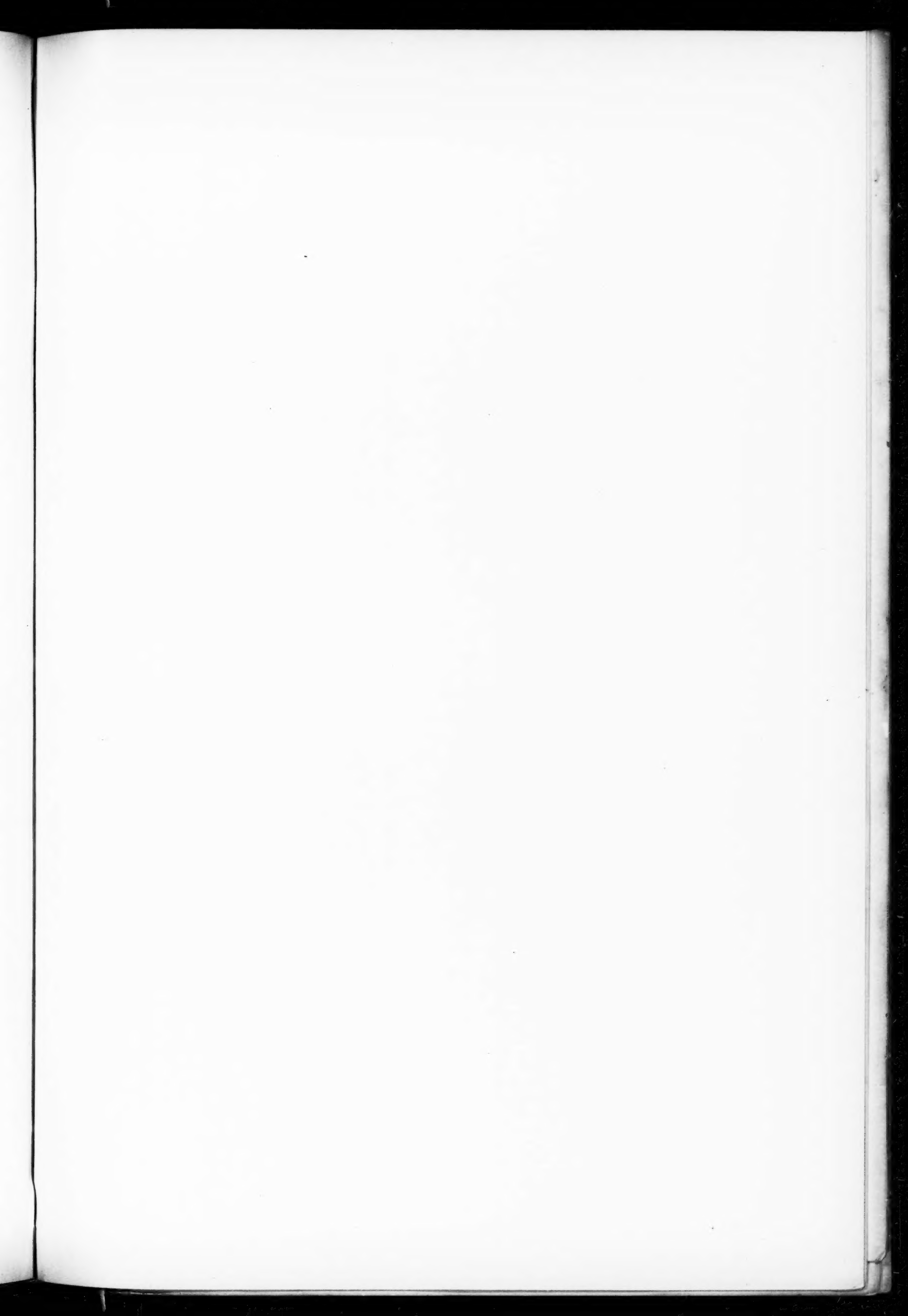


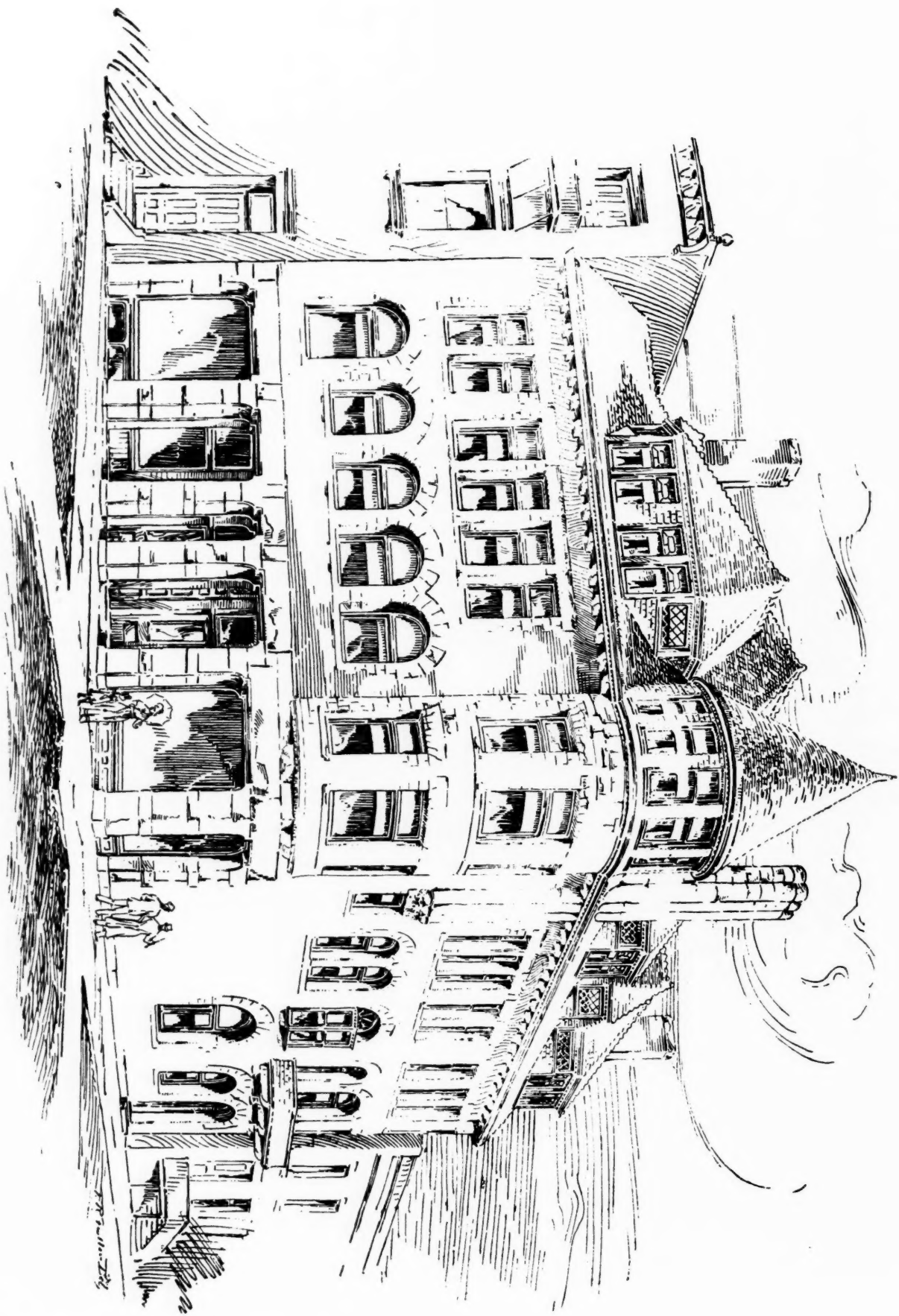
Residence of J. P. Smith Esq.
334 & Levington Ave. Hyde Park, Chicago. Ill.



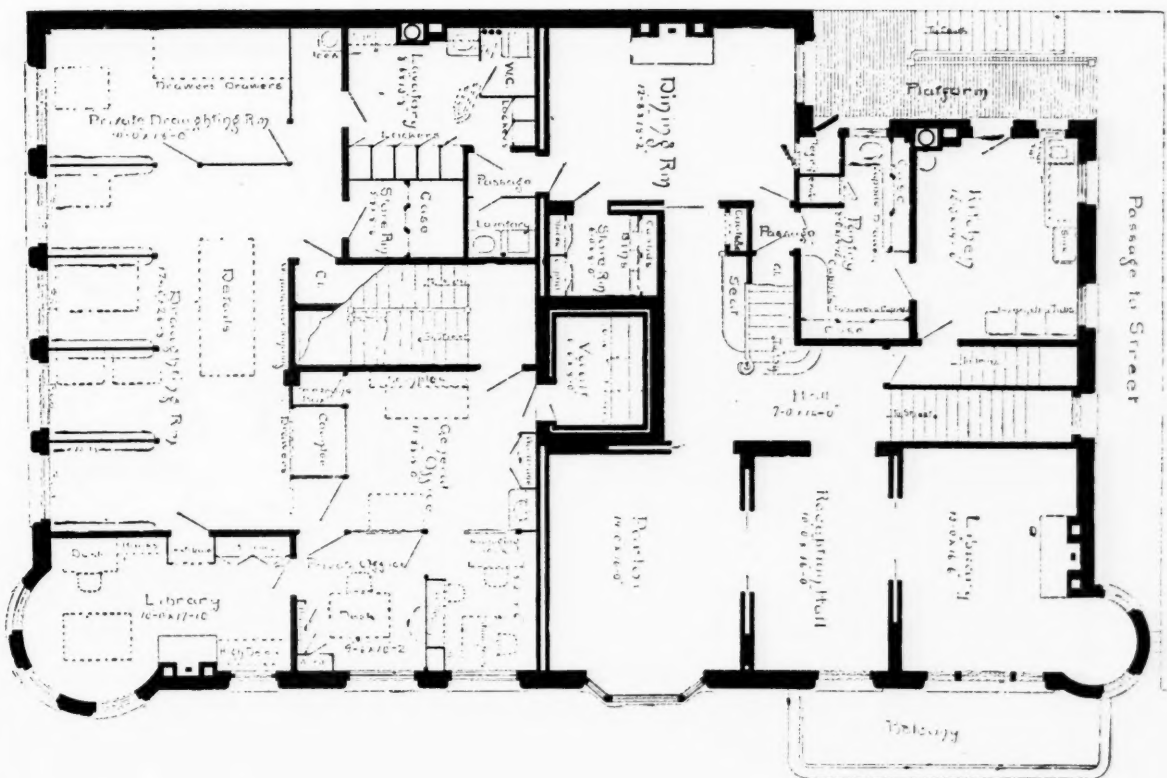


MOSBY STREET SCHOOL, MEMPHIS, TENN.
 MINARD L. BEERS, ARCHITECT, CHICAGO.



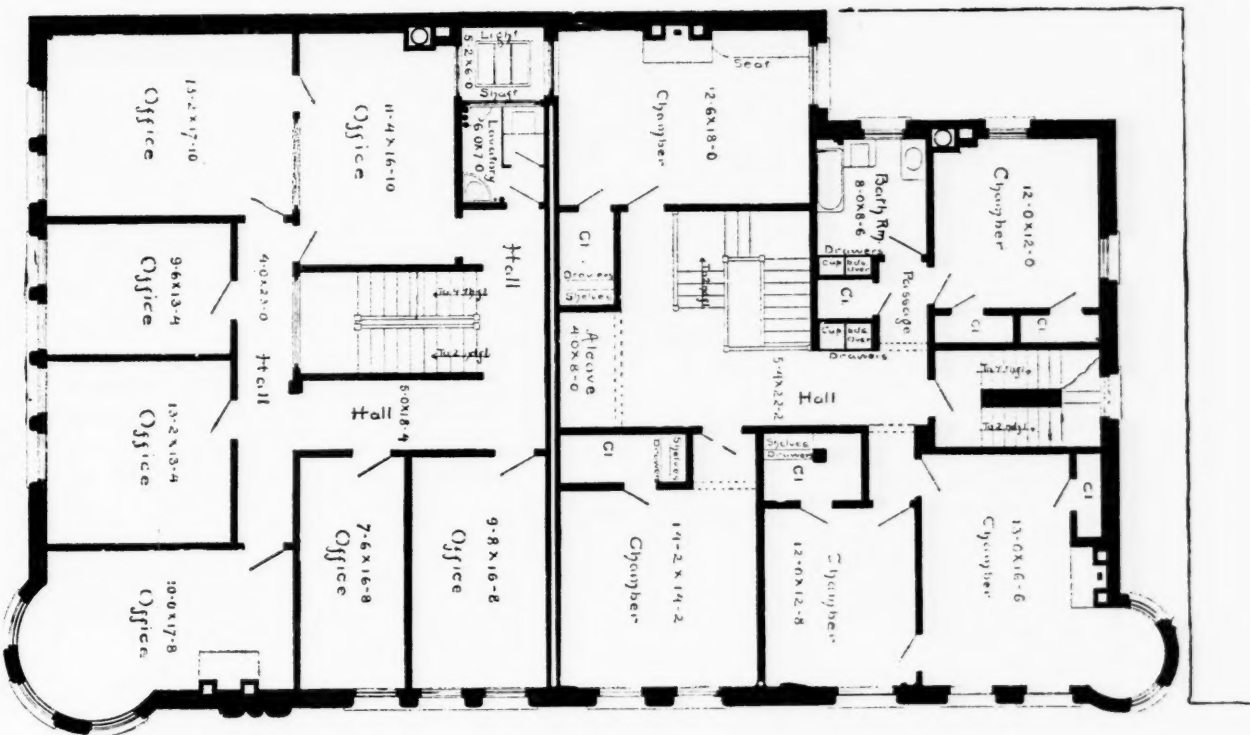


"THE HERMITAGE," BUFFALO, N. Y.
W. W. CARLIN, ARCHITECT AND OWNER.



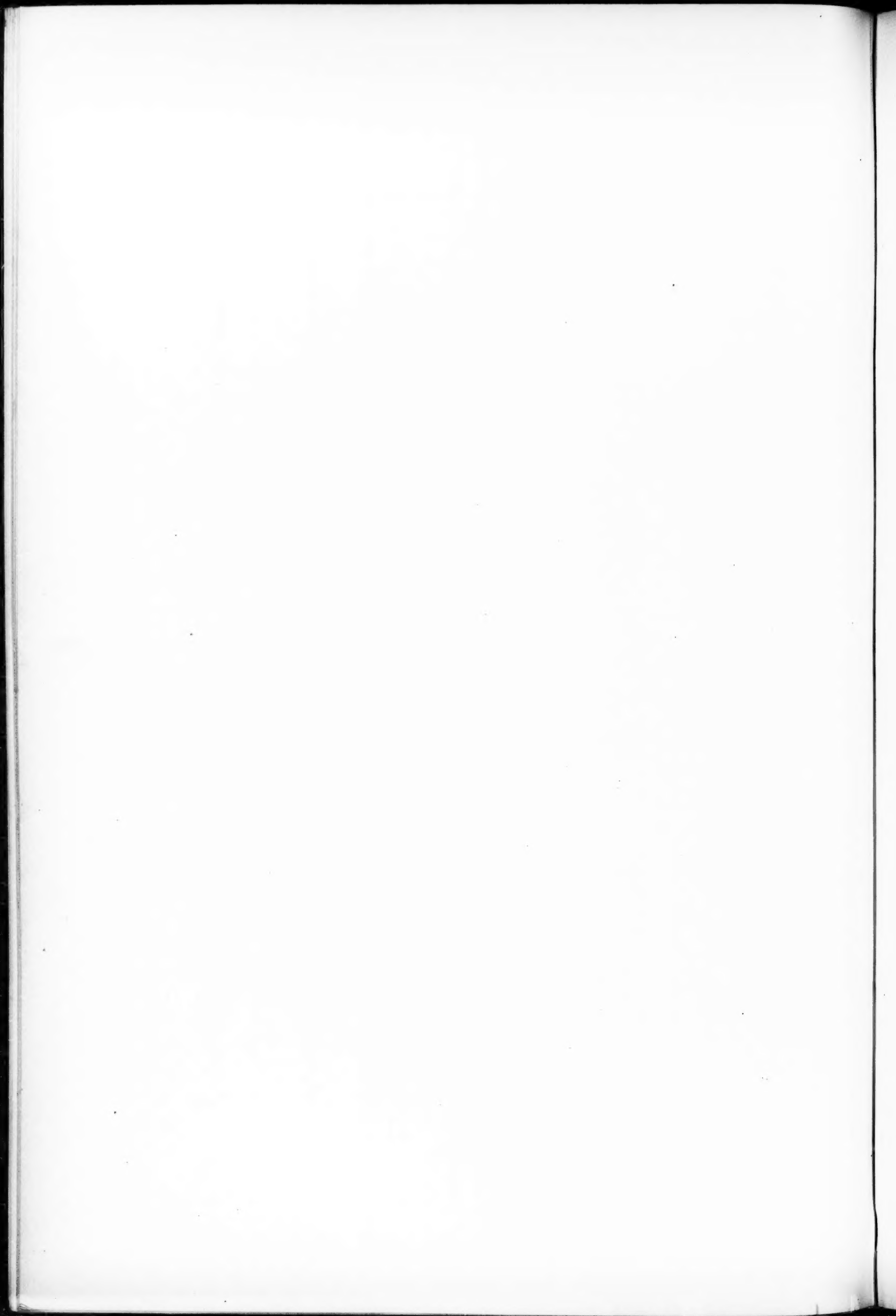
SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

"THE HERMITAGE."

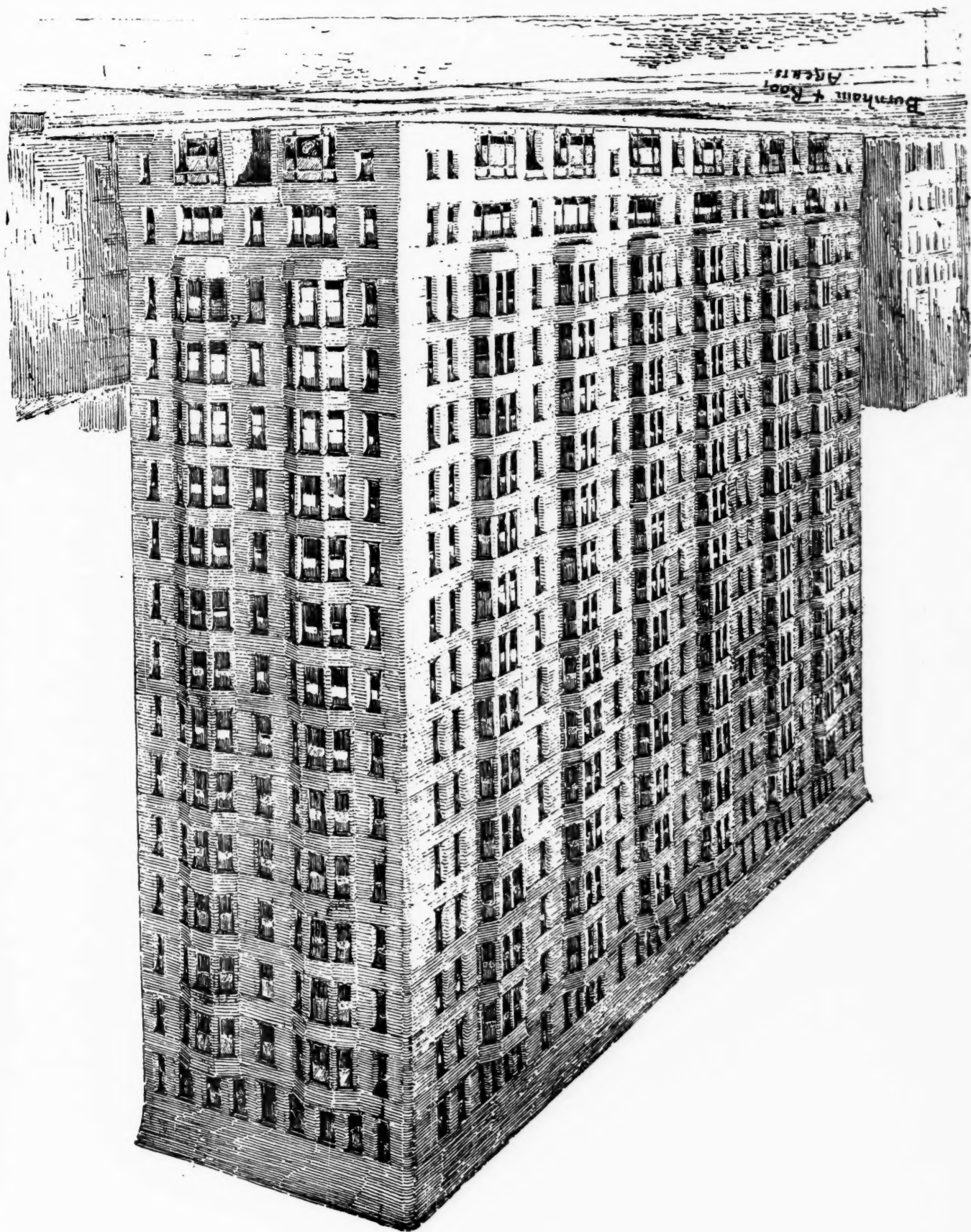


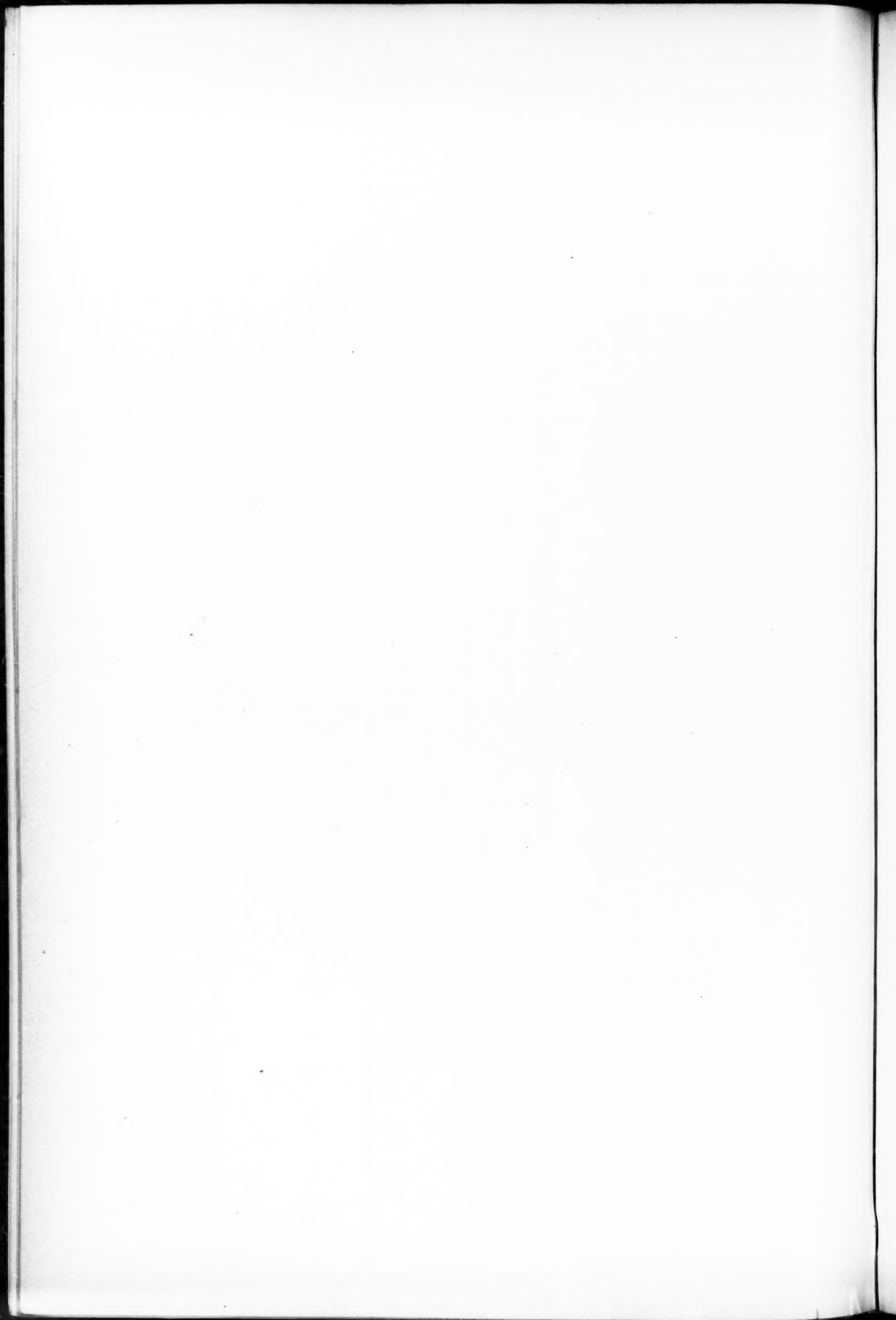
THIRD FLOOR PLAN.

"THE HERMITAGE."



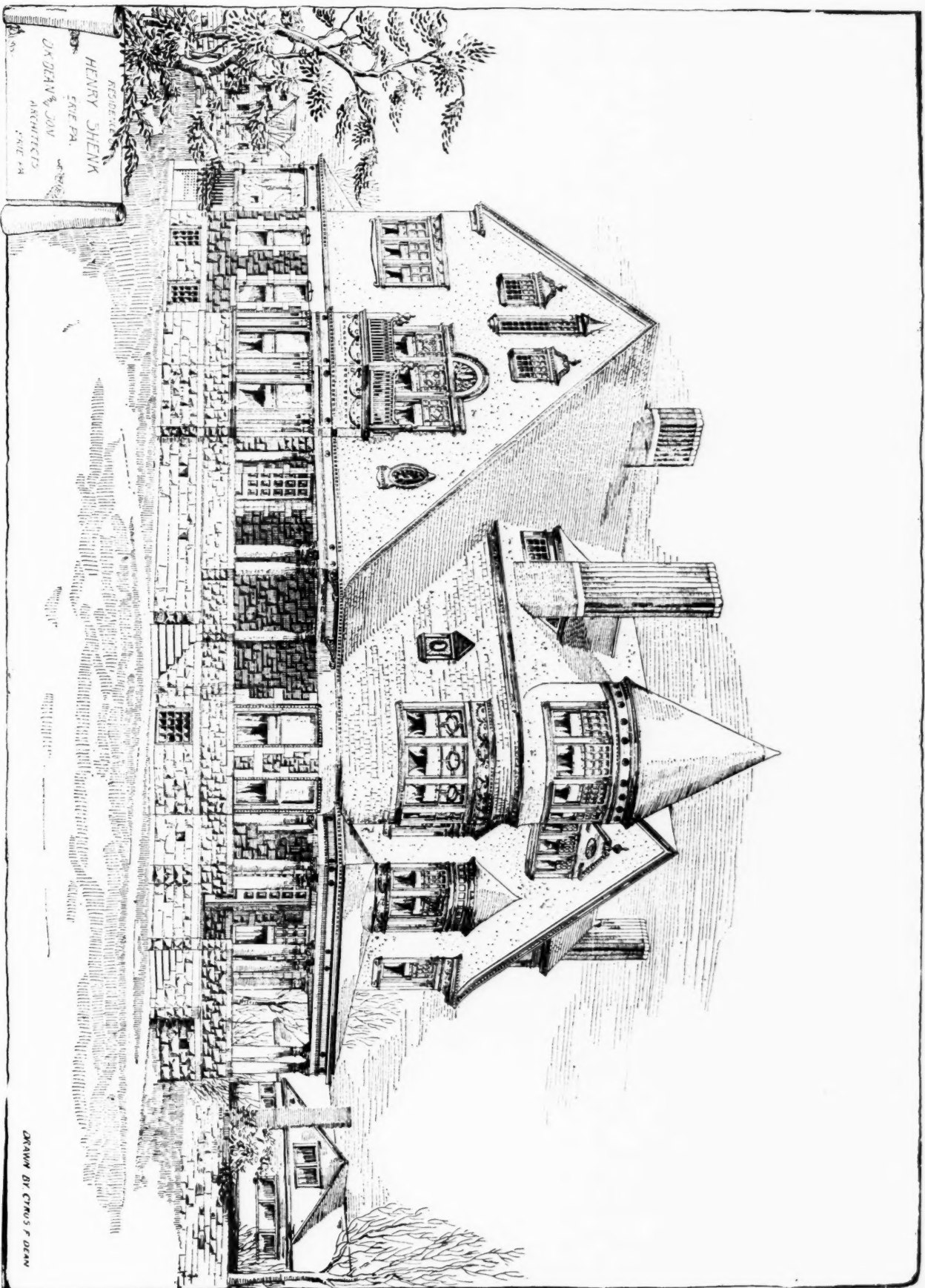
THE MONADNOCK OFFICE BUILDING, CHICAGO.
BURNHAM & ROOT, ARCHITECTS.

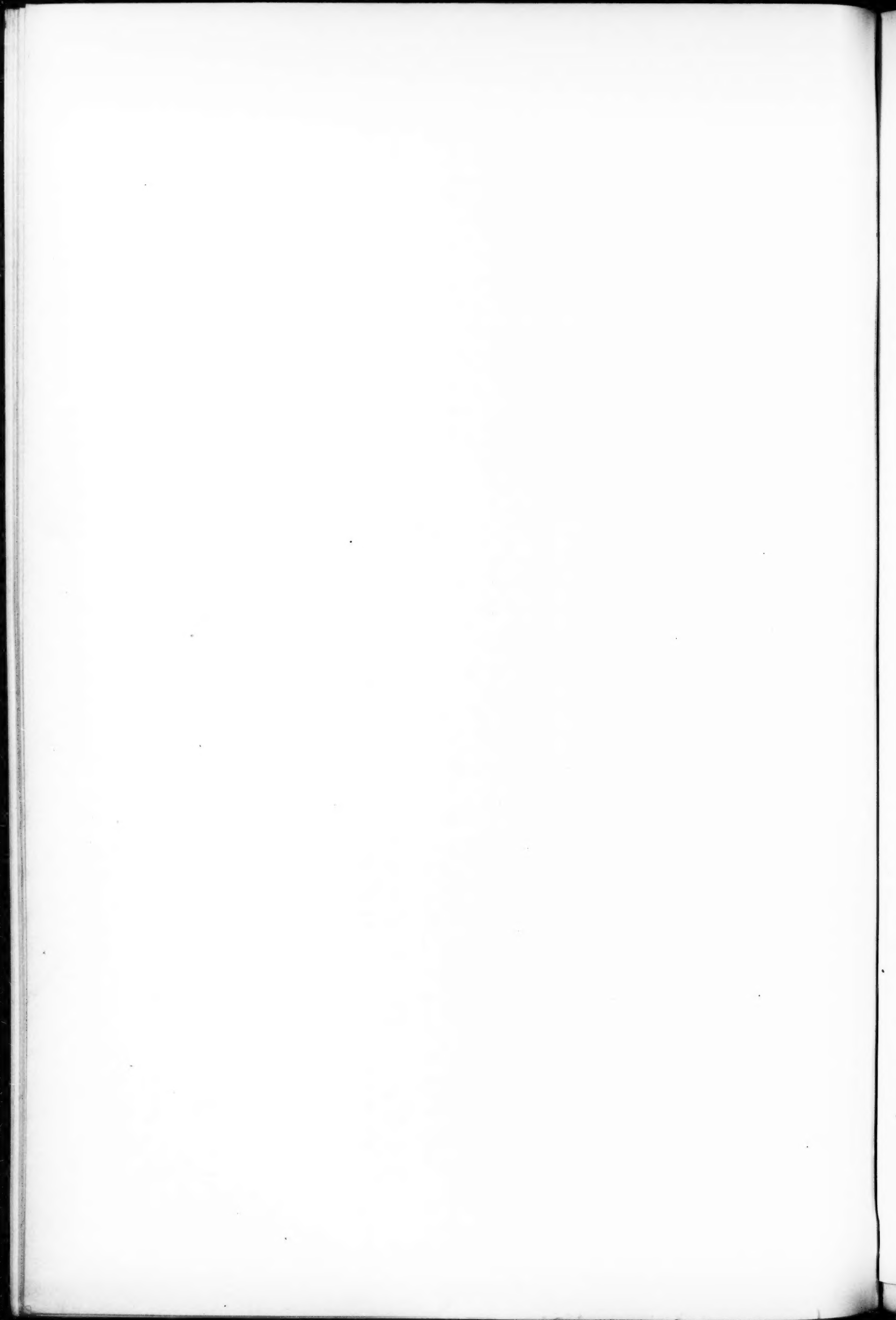






House at West Toronto Junction, for
Theodore Heintzman Esq
Knox, Elliot & Jarvis, Architects Toronto





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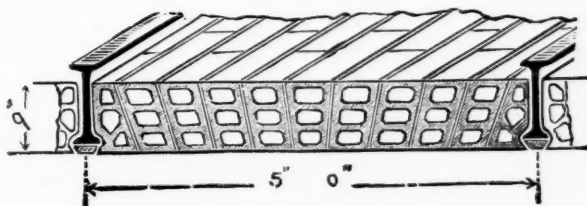
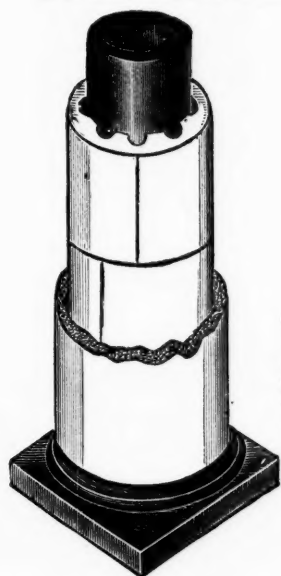
THE NEW PENSION BUILDING AT WASHINGTON, D. C.,

THE GRAND CENTRAL UNION DEPOT AT CINCINNATI,

THE UNION PASSENGER DEPOT AT CHICAGO.

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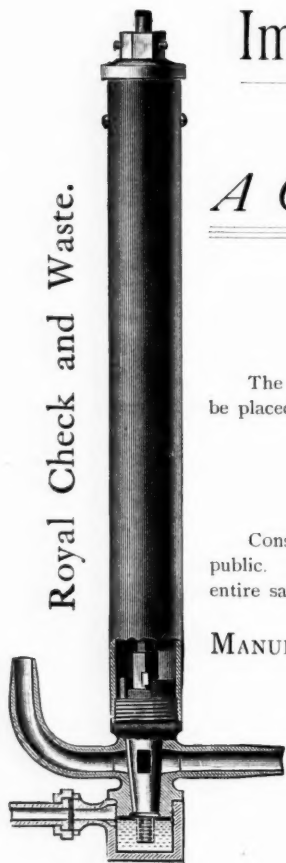
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