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Annual Convention of the American Institute.

The second convention of the consolidated American Institute of Architects will be held at Washington October 22, 23 and 24, 1890. This date was decided upon at the last meeting of the Executive Committee held at New York on August 18. In pursuance of the work done at this meeting the following general circular was issued by the secretary, and should not only be read by every member, but the matters referred to should receive due attention:

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, CHICAGO, August 27, 1890.

DEAR SIR,—The next annual convention of the American Institute of Architects will be held in Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, October 22.

It is of the utmost importance that all Chapters of the Institute should be organized under the charter, constitution and by-laws of the Institute before the above date, and that the reports of such organization, together with a copy of the Chapter's constitution and by-laws, should be in the secretary's hands at least two weeks before the convention.

In the organization or reorganization of Chapters, attention is called to Article X of the By-laws of the Institute, and to Article I of the By-laws, relating to membership.

The reports of Chapters for the past year and all reports of standing committees should also be sent by the same time.

It is hoped that Fellows of the Institute will add to the interest of the convention by contributing essays upon architectural and collateral subjects, and that notice of such papers, together with all other matters of interest, will be forwarded to the secretary as above.

It is recommended that contributors of essays, etc., make six typewritten copies for press purposes.

The convention should be of such interest and importance in determining the influence and growth of the profession that a large attendance is anticipated.

JOHN W. ROOT, Secretary.

The importance of a thorough reorganization of all state and local Chapters need not be commented upon and the subsequent report upon the same sent to the secretary as directed. It is also incumbent upon members to see that those state Chapters that have failed to reorganize, or those that have fallen into inactivity (of which there are several) should be reported upon, giving their present status as nearly as can be ascertained. As it is proposed to make the coming year one of active reorganization, it is of great importance that the secretary be fully informed so that the work can be intelligently planned and carried out. The request that committee reports be placed in the hands of the secretary two weeks before the convention should be fully complied with, as it will greatly facilitate work when the convention meets. We would advise that all such reports be printed and mailed to members before the convention, so that they can be thoroughly understood and discussed. This is done by other large associations with good results. As intimated by the circular, the coming convention is one of vital importance to the profession, and every member should set aside those dates for that business only, and allow no engagement or client to appropriate them. If this is done, the Washington meeting will stand first in the history of association meetings in number of attendance and importance of work done.

Fifth Annual Convention of Ohio Architects.

The fifth annual convention of the Association of Ohio Architects at Toledo brought together the architects of the state and several visitors from the associations of Michigan and New York. The most important matter that came before the convention for action was the reorganization of the association into a Chapter of the American Institute. It was decided to do this, and the constitution and by-laws were revised to meet the new requirements. That the change might be brought before each member of the association before final action, it was

directed that the new constitution be sent to each member for acceptance or rejection. That the vote in favor of the reorganization should be unanimous, is beyond question, as so large a number of the members are already members of the American Institute and those who are not desire to be. The meeting of this association, coming as it does in midsummer, allows a programme that is largely in the line of entertainment, and this meeting was exceptional for this quality, the many ladies attending giving it the aspect of a summer outing rather than a meeting for the consideration of business affairs.

A World's Congress of Architects in 1893. It has no doubt suggested itself to a large number of the profession the extreme desirability of a congress of the architects of the world at Chicago some time during the Columbian Exposition. And this is a matter that should be considered at the next convention of the American Institute and a strong committee appointed to organize and carry out the project. This also suggests a world's exposition of architectural drawings and models, which it seems to us should be in charge of the same committee. It is none too soon for active work in this direction to commence. All the noted architects of the world should be present, and the exhibition of drawings should show the best work of modern architects and to a greater, more comprehensive degree than the buildings erected for the exhibits of the several nations can. It would not be too much to ask that a special building be erected in the art department for the purpose of architectural display alone, or with such in the line of engineering as pertains to architectural construction. This building should be distinct in its location as well as purpose from any exhibit purely engineering in its character, as it should be separate from any exhibit of building materials and appliances. It might be well for the coming convention to consider the exhibition of materials, but this should be given to a separate committee and be kept distinct from the department of design. We have many things architectural in America that foreign architects will be glad to learn more about than they possibly can from books or the pages of architectural journals, and in the hands of an energetic committee this congress and exhibit can be made greater in attendance and greater in results than any similar architectural event the world has ever seen.

A Misstatement Regarding Architectural Practice. A great deal of wisdom may be found in the expressions of newspapers, but seldom when a professional question is involved. A recent statement made by the *Kansas City Times* is trivial in itself, but so grossly misrepresents not only the architects of that city but the profession in general, that it is necessary to refute it here. In connection with a report of a directors' meeting of the new Masonic temple to be built there, is printed the following:

Action was also taken yesterday upon the question of employing Kansas City architects. A motion to employ home talent was voted down. The reason given was that the Masons of the city are entitled to the very best, no matter whether outside or home talent is employed. The worst phase is that the architects always have a great deal to say concerning the material to be used and the workmen to be employed, and while Kansas City architects will naturally favor Kansas City materials and Kansas City builders, outside architects will undoubtedly favor outside contractors and outside builders.

In regard to the action of the directors we believe them to be right, except that home talent should be carefully canvassed and receive a preference, all things being equal. To us it seems that the architects of Kansas City are fully as able to design and plan a satisfactory structure as

might be obtained by seeking outside talent. But the point we wish to notice is in the voluntary statement of the *Times* in regard to the members of the profession being inclined to use home labor and material. In this there is not one iota of truth. An architect is the agent of the owner. He is also an artist. In the former capacity he will seek to have the work performed by the lowest bidder, always, however, holding it true economy to let contracts to those whose business methods and integrity he knows, and this may give the work in a majority of cases to the home contractor, but not necessarily so. The foreign architect is just as likely to be compelled to engage the home contractor, because he can figure lower and handle the work with greater facility. In the latter capacity, that of artist, he designs his building and specifies such material as will carry out the harmony of his design. In these days of cheap freights there is no localizing of material. More St. Louis pressed brick is used in Chicago, three times, than in St. Louis. Brownstone from Connecticut is used in every state in the union, and where an inferior home material is used it is always through the parsimony of the owner as against the architect's wish and judgment. The knowledge of the American architect is in nowise local. He knows the artistic and commercial value of every material that enters into a building that is in the market, and he makes his choice with no local feeling other than the always present, but nevertheless aggravating one, that of cost. This will influence both the home and foreign architect to use the labor and material nearest at hand and act upon one just as much as the other. Of course the *Times* will not take the trouble to gain some knowledge of architectural practice, and may continue to make itself ridiculous by such wild misstatements as the above, but it has no right to recklessly libel a profession that is as general in its knowledge as that paper is local.

Appointment of Consulting Architects for World's Fair.

It may now be stated with some degree of definiteness that the general plan and location of the World's Columbian Exposition has been settled. Considerable agitation regarding site has been indulged in by the newspapers, and the public has been given to understand that the last two months have represented nothing but delay. As we stated in the issue for August, this was not true in fact, and the subsequent action of the directors shows that our judgment or information on the subject was correct in every particular. In the line of appointments, in conformance with the report of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, after that of Olmsted & Co. as consulting landscape architects, Abraham Gottlieb, of Chicago, was appointed consulting engineer, followed on September 4 by the appointment of Burnham & Root, of Chicago, as consulting architects. A brief biographical sketch of each of the appointees is given on another page. The duties of the architects and engineer, as outlined, will consist in the general planning of the grounds, and the general preparation of data relating thereto, the appointment of architects for specified work, etc. There seems to be manifest a disposition to select the best architects and leave to their judgment the general design without any special limitations, the consulting architects merely furnishing data regarding topography of ground, purpose of building and the amount of money to be expended. In the opinion of the consulting architects, the general direction in design should be as little historical and as greatly illustrative of

the present status of American architecture as possible. It might be said that three distinct styles have developed in the United States, with sufficient distinctness to be generalized under the headings of "Romanesque," "Frances I" and "Colonial." The architects may advise that the buildings be largely conferred to these adaptations of styles—the heavier or permanent buildings in the Romanesque, the lighter and more ornamental in Frances I, and others, where wood is largely used, in Colonial; the entire idea being to show that we have a beginning, at least, of an American style, and to show that style in its present highest development. The appointment of Architects Burnham & Root as consulting architects meets with general approbation with the profession, especially as it assures to the fair the work of a large number of the best architects in the country, making it an expression of a national architecture rather than the designing of one individual. It is exceedingly complimentary to the profession to note that the secretary of the American Institute is selected as one of the consulting architects, while the president of the Institute, R. M. Hunt, of New York, was also considered for the position.

The Lake Front site for the Columbian Exposition. By readopting the dual site accepted by the national commissioners for the World's Fair, on September 9, the directors set at rest most of the speculation regarding the matter that has been indulged in by those but little informed or willfully blind to the certain course to be pursued by those having the many interests pertaining to a successful carrying out of the enterprise in charge. The loss of confidence that may have been sustained by the apparent delay in settling the question of site has been more than offset by the work of preparation which has gone on steadily, but of which it was not deemed expedient to keep the public fully informed. Real difficulties have been met and overcome, but they are not those which the public has supposed to be the reason for apparent inactivity. While the lake front site was chosen because it was thought the fair could be most successful in that locality, it is hoped that the filling in of ground, construction of the necessary sea wall, docks, etc., will eventually solve the river bridge problem, and, closing the bridges, place the harbor upon the lake front. It is one of the most incomprehensible things to the visiting stranger how a city standing second in population in the United States and destined to be first in commercial importance, with facilities for establishing docks rivaling those of Liverpool and with a constantly growing necessity, can tolerate a river harbor that is more circumscribed in dock frontage than it was twenty-five years ago. Added to this, the constantly increasing size of the craft, let alone the increase in number, the removal of the city's commerce either to the lake front or its deflection to harbors twelve miles south seems to be an immediate and imperative necessity. The so-called lake front park is a city nuisance, a "loafer's paradise," and should be abolished or the ground filled in for two or three blocks beyond and given to commercial purposes. The time for sentiment in this matter is passed and Chicago must in this particular choose between the commercial convenience pertaining to a great metropolis or the sentiment of a village green in the center of its greatest activity. The consent of abutting property owners has yet to be obtained and also that of the Secretary of War, before the exact amount of lake frontage to be used can be decided upon, but this will not delay the active work of planning.

**Second
Competition
for the Robert
Clark Medal.**

The second competition for the Clark medals, open to "any draftsman in the United States under thirty years of age who is not a practicing architect," introduces a subject which is as "different" from that of last year (a library building) as one can conceive. Perhaps this was one of the reasons that governed the honorable committee in its selection. The present competition will certainly call for draftsmanship as well as technical knowledge of a high order, especially in the line of classical form and detail. While it may prove a stumbling block to draftsmen who are otherwise proficient and will give a superb opportunity to those who have studied the classics, it will be valuable in that it will incite among all a more thorough study in this line. It is a fact, but much to be regretted, that the American architect and draftsman is inferior to his European contemporary in the line of monument designing, and any effort like the present toward increased proficiency is most laudable. The problem given and the conditions of the competition are as follows:

CHICAGO, August 20, 1890.

The committee in charge of the annual competition for the Clark medals submits to the draftsmen of the United States the following problem:

It is required to design for the equestrian statue of General Robert E. Lee, recently erected at Richmond, Virginia, a pedestal which shall be unlike the one upon which the statue is now set. The design shall comprise the pedestal and the approaches and surroundings of the monument, and no limitation as to the cost or material or dimensions of the pedestal and its accessories are imposed by the committee.

The site of the monument for the purposes of this competition shall be immediately outside of the entrance to a public park and at the end of a broad boulevard on each side of which are tall and elegant buildings, apartment houses, hotels, etc.

Drawings shall be rendered on two sheets, one containing such ground plans, elevations and sections as may be required to illustrate fully the intention of the designer, and the other a perspective drawn to any scale and rendered in any manner desired by the individual competitors. The size of the sheets shall be 16 by 23 inches and they are not to be rolled for purposes of shipment.

Drawings will be received until and not later than noon of the first day of November, at the office of the chairman of the committee, room 1600, Auditorium Tower, Chicago.

An excellent illustration of the statue for which the pedestal is to be designed can be found in the supplement to *Harper's Weekly* of March 29 1890.

D. ADLER, Chairman,
HENRY IVES COBB,
N. CLIFFORD RICKER,
LORADO TAFT,
SAMUEL A. TREAT. } Committee.

It is also stated by the committee that enough funds are at its disposal to permit the awarding of several bronze medals in addition to the gold and silver medals already provided for. This should incite a general effort by all draftsmen to win some meritorious recognition in the Clark competition, and each should go about the work with a determination to stand high in the ranks of those to whom awards are made. The time till November 1 is short, and the work to be successful must receive the closest study both in rendering and in technique, the alphabetical knowledge of the designer being a point upon which the closest criticism will doubtless be directed. We hope that the munificence of Mr. Clark will receive at least the evidence of appreciation among the draftsmen by the large number of contestants. While the competition was directly presented to the Chicago Architectural Sketch Club, it was generously thrown open by it to the fraternity throughout the United States, and they too should be indorsed for their generous action in the same manner, and this competition and that of the New York Architectural League, the two great competitions of the year open to American draftsmen, should be strongly contested. We publish in photogravure the face and reverse of the Clark medal, from the casts designed and executed by J. Gelert, sculptor, of Chicago, and through the courtesy of Harper Bros. we reproduce in this number the Robert Lee statue referred to in the competitive circular.

Views of an English Architect on Theater Construction.

BY ERNEST A. E. WOODROW, A. R. I. B. A.

PART III.

THE several divisions of the auditorium should each have their separate entrances, exits, passages, corridors, staircases, saloons, lavatories, etc. Each section of the audience should have two exits, used also as entrances, in corresponding and relative positions on the plan, on either side of the house, placed so as each to take half of the people accommodated in such section. All exits and their approaches should lead directly into the street, and should be used only by that division of the audience for which they are designated. There should be no pass doors or emergency exits leading from one part of the house to another. A door known as an emergency door is only a trap, for when opened it too frequently leads into a passage, or staircase, already crowded to its utmost. It is not necessary in this paper to enter into a description of what are the best lines and forms on which to base the design for the auditorium, in fact, after all, it is a matter of taste, and if there is not a seat from which a good view of the stage cannot be obtained, or from which anyone endowed with an average faculty of hearing cannot understand the lines when distinctly spoken by the performers, there will not be much to complain of in the plan of the auditorium. Of course, one must never lose sight of the safety of the public, and perhaps to obtain this it is as well that everybody should be seated as near the street level as possible. Sometimes the varying levels of a site will greatly aid this; for instance, at one house in London a few steps lead you to the gallery. You enter the upper circle on a level of one street, the dress circle on the level of another, the pit and stalls are but a few steps down.

Where the site is level throughout, this arrangement is not so easy to obtain, yet the same principle could be carried out by excavating for the pit, and putting the circle at the street level, and adopting this method the various sections of the audience would have a better chance of gaining the street quickly in case of emergency. As the building, in consequence of this arrangement, would not have to be carried so high as it would be if the pit were on a level with the ground, it would give a better chance of outside aid in cases of fire. Some would perhaps think that the pit occupants would be badly off if below the street level, but, on the contrary, they would be safer, for people going up stairs do not stumble and fall over each other to the same extent, causing a block and crush, as crowds going down stairs do. The number of tiers depends upon the class of business for which the house is built. An opera house must of necessity differ from a theater for the drama, and a music hall from a theater for grand spectacle. It is a good thing, however, to reduce the number of tiers where the business will allow. A high building is a mistake for seeing or hearing as well as for safety. The arrangement of seats should be such as to allow a 3-foot 6-inch gangway at either end of every ten to twelve seats. This would avoid that disagreeable pushing by of the late comer who has a seat in the center of a row and who enters with no feeling of regret for the disturbance and discomfort he produces. The widths of the seats depend upon the parts of the house in which they are placed, but by the by-laws of the late Metropolitan Board of Works each person should be allowed 1 foot 6 inches by 2 feet 3 inches. This would, however, scarcely do for the occupant of a half-guinea stall, although the 6d. gallery might be contented with it. Every seat should be divided and numbered and the house licensed to contain that number only. Seats should be made to tip up automatically on the occupant rising, so as to widen the distance between the rows for the convenience of people getting in and out. All seats should be securely screwed to the floor and be constructed of iron frames to reduce the inflammable contents of the house. There need not be anything combustible in the auditorium beyond the seat stuffing, the curtains to the boxes, and the carpets, and even these might be done away with and wood block or parquet floors substituted.

Staircases.—Staircases and passage-ways should be from 4 feet 6 inches to 5 feet wide, such width being only sufficient for five hundred people. Where the division of the audience is in excess of this, additional staircases and passage-ways should be provided, rather than the width of the original staircase increased. By this means every five hundred people would have a separate and distinct way to the street. Staircases should consist of flights of not more than eight or ten steps, intersected by wide landings to break the possibility of stumbling and falling over one another that long flights entail. There should of course be no winders or steps at half landings. The

steps and landings should have bearings on solid brick walls at both ends, not be merely tailed into wall at one end only; brick arches should be turned at intervals to support long passage-ways or landings; these arches are better than iron joists, as brickwork will stand changes of temperature where iron will not. A square staircase is perhaps the best form, having six to eight steps to every one of the four flights, with a square landing at the bottom of every flight; the inner, or newel wall should be built of solid brickwork with the steps and landings securely tied into it. This wall should be carried to the same height as the outer wall and the whole staircase roofed in with a solid fire-resisting ceiling.

Strong handrails on brackets built into the walls should be fixed to both sides of all flights of steps and landings, leaving a space of three inches clear between the wall and the handrail, to allow room for a firm grip. So as not to lessen the width of the staircase by the projection of the handrail, a chase could be cut in the wall parallel with the handrail, thus allowing room for hand between the rail and the wall. This, however, tends to weaken the wall.

Slopes should always be adopted where only a slight difference in the levels exist; never should single steps or flights of three or four steps be allowed.

The corridors behind each tier of seating should be of such superficial area that the whole of the occupants of each tier could be easily accommodated therein without crushing. The corridors should be divided, on the party wall system, from the auditorium by brick walls and self-closing fire resisting doors, so that immediately the audience left their seats and reached the corridor, they would be in perfect security from any fire or smoke that might be filling the auditorium.

Doors and Barriers.—All doors and barriers must be hung so as to open outwards, and close against the walls, the larger doors being hung in two folds. Fire resisting doors in the "party walls" should be hung to close automatically, in duplicate, one on each side of the wall, and fixed into iron frames built into the walls. The material of which to construct fire resisting doors is difficult to decide upon; if of iron, to be of any real service to retard the progress of the fire, the metal would have to be used in such thickness that the weight of the door would be very great. Thinner metal doors are serviceable to keep back the flames for a time, but are useless to stop the fire. Concrete doors in iron frames on wire netting have been tried, but they are heavy and liable to fracture. After all there is nothing like a good, solid thick oak door, and these, at any rate, could be used in the minor divisions of the auditorium. Thick wooden doors lined with iron would be better than thin iron doors.

A fire resisting door, as nearly perfect as possible, could be made upon the same model as safe doors, having an inner case of iron packed with sawdust and alum, surrounded by a strong, well bound and well hung outer case; these would be heavy and expensive, and as all fire resisting doors should be self-closing, in some degree dangerous, but they should be used to divide the larger risks of the house, such as workshops from stage, stage from auditorium, where the doors are not in frequent use.

The question of what fastenings should be used seems a small one, till one remembers the terrible disaster which occurred some years back in Sunderland, only because the wrong kind of bolt was used on a door; in this case, if my memory serves correctly, I believe a common barrel bolt caught in a hole in the floor, and the door remained only partly opened while hundreds of poor children were crushing one another to death in their struggle to get out. One cannot lay too much stress on the fact that it is from these insignificant and minor details, which are not thought of sufficient consequence to receive the attention that experience afterwards teaches they require, that the death list is swelled. Bolts, when used, should be of such nature that if lifted, a strong spring will hold them up and prevent them falling and catching in the floor. They should be of such length that they can be drawn from the floor by anyone without stooping, and those to the top of doors should have "monkey tails" long enough for any man or woman, of average height, to reach. Espangollette bolts are good, as by one action the top and bottom bolts are drawn. Locks are bad, padlocks worse, for keys are seldom to be found when required in a hurry; for instance, in the recent disaster at Forest Gate we hear of a key that was not forthcoming when wanted. A door barred and padlocked is hard to burst open, and never should such fastening be allowed in a public building. What is required is a fastening which will enable those who are inside to let themselves out at will and with ease, while it acts as an effectual barrier to those outside.

It is well to fix all inside doors so that they will close of themselves, and no better arrangement could be devised for this purpose

than the Norton door check; it closes the door gradually and there is no noise or banging to annoy when a performance is going on. Doors that are wanted to remain open should be fastened back by cabin hooks or springs; if a door becomes closed the public never think of helping themselves by opening it. How often has one noticed a crowd leaving a building, where only one wing of a double door has been opened; hundreds will fight, push and scramble to get through this half door before one man thinks it worth while to benefit those behind him by opening the other half of the door. It is purely selfishness on the part of a crowd; as soon as one has reached the door and has a chance of getting through, the feeling which has prevailed while struggling yourself toward the door, that all in front of you are idiots not to open the remaining half of the door, vanishes, and you are perfectly content when you gain the street to regard with equanimity the distress of those behind you.

The booking of all parts of the house would do away with the barriers at the pay boxes. Where these are used, they should be hung to open outwards, and not made so as to depend upon the memory and intelligence of some attendant to remove or unship them. Cases of panic occur as often before the commencement of a show as during the performance, as was the case but a few weeks since in America. At that very moment when the exits are blocked by the barriers which have been erected to stay the tide of the incoming crowd, there was a fatal crush between those entering and those struggling to get out. The consequence was of course a block, and death from suffocation. Mad people literally kill each other, stopped by such a small object as a barrier, which nobody has presence of mind enough to remove. These barriers, and the accompanying temporary or movable pay box, still to be seen at the top of staircases, and blocking up passages which are already insufficient for the work they have to do, are a curse.

Pay Boxes and Offices.—The pay boxes and box office should be made a permanent part of the building, so arranged to be in proximity to the treasurer's office and under his supervision. Pay boxes may be so placed that they may serve for more than one division of the house. This can be done by having pay windows from the same box in two different passages, thereby saving the expense of one money-taker nightly, and helping to provide a house cheap to work. Some theaters are much more profitable to work than others, on account of such details as these having been observed, whereby the working staff can be made a small one. The treasurer's office should be planned with regard to the fact that therefrom the whole of the staff actors and actresses are paid weekly, and assemble there in large numbers. There should, therefore, be a waiting room, pay office and private room, with the safes built into the walls. The offices for the acting manager and his staff of clerks should be on a similar scale in the same suite.

Saloons.—While arranging the auditorium one must not forget to provide the British public "the bar," in which to smoke and drink. Saloons, where the auditorium is not fitted for smoking, should be provided with balconies for use in summer. Each division of the house should have its separate bar, to avoid that mixing up and use of pass doors which is so objectionable in regulating a theater or hall. Lavatories, cloak rooms, ladies rooms, etc., for each division must not be omitted.

Outside Balconies.—Outside balconies should be provided to each tier, as well as to each floor of dressing rooms and offices, access to which could be attained through the numerous windows already advised. From each balcony an escape staircase should lead to the street. Had this been compulsory, how many, many lives would have been saved in all the fires and panics for years past. The Savoy hotel is a good example of how well this system can be carried out. What a pleasant addition too in summer months this would be to a house, more especially where the entertainment is such as not to keep the attention of the visitor constantly on the stage. The cost of such balconies would be repaid to any enterprising manager in one season, for it would draw people to his house in the dog days, when all other places of entertainment were empty.

Ventilation.—I have already drawn attention to the importance of ample ventilation and light, for many bodies which are incombustible under normal conditions become inflammable at a high temperature. Every means should therefore be taken to keep places of public resort at an even temperature, thus adding to the health, comfort and safety of all. The stage must be well ventilated, and at the same time there must be no draught to cause the scenery to flop about. Shafts immediately over the "gridiron," with gas jets burning in them to cause an up-draught, on the same principle as the sun-burner in the auditorium, would carry off all that foul, heated air which hangs

about a theater for hours and hours after the performance is over. The up-draught caused by the shafts would serve another valuable purpose. Should a fire break out on the stage the smoke would immediately find an escape instead of rushing, as it would otherwise do, into the auditorium and up toward the sun-burner. The gas jets in the shafts could be regulated by the gas man at his indicator plate on the stage, when the up-draught should be cut off. Fresh air should be admitted to the auditorium as near the floor level as possible; in winter it should be previously warmed, and the number of inlets should be regulated by the number of people that the house will seat. Gas burners in corridors or passages are bad, and should be replaced by electric light; however, where they do exist, they should have over them a funnel-shaped flue, by which the products of combustion could escape.

Perfect ventilation is imperceptible. To acquire such ventilation is a hard task. Draughts of cold air must not be felt; overheated buildings must not exist; foul, poisonous and heated air must be extracted, and warm and fresh air admitted. The number of deaths through breathing bad air in crowded buildings is far in excess of those caused by fire in such buildings. How frequently do we hear of colds caught through going to this play, or that concert, to say nothing of the minor inconveniences of headache and lassitude next day. With regard to ventilation, buildings of this sort have been left too long to take care of themselves. It is true our new theaters and halls show great advance in the right direction, but old houses are left untouched, are still poisonous pits, and little better than slow death-traps. Whatever method the various experts may apply, whether the vacuum or natural system, or the plenum or mechanical, is of little moment, as long as fresh air is supplied throughout the whole building—workshops, dressing rooms, stage, etc., as well as the auditorium.

Large sums of money have been expended in providing against contingencies which may arise, while the fact that thousands upon thousands are nightly sowing the seed of disease and untimely death by breathing poisonous air is totally ignored, and neglect is shown in many sanitary matters in public buildings.

The necessity of ventilation as a preventive of fire showed itself in a theater in England some years back. A pile of new bills, wet from the printers, was placed in a room devoid of ventilation. The oil of the damp paper commenced to heat like a haystack, until at last fire broke out. In the same way spontaneous combustion has been caused by heaps of old oil rags, and oil or water carelessly thrown on sawdust.

Exhibitions.—A new style of buildings for public amusement has of late years sprung up, in the form of temporary buildings used for exhibition purposes. As these exhibitions, in the majority of cases, are surrounded with attractive amusements of all kinds, they may well be classed under the heading of places of public entertainment. The extent of the ground that it has been necessary to cover has so far prevented the originators of the various exhibitions held of late in London and provinces from erecting any other than what are known according to the Building Act as temporary buildings, which have taken the forms of mere sheds. There is nothing to be said against these temporary buildings beyond their ugliness, provided they are constructed of iron and glass; but it seems a pity that the example in the magnificence and skill displayed in the buildings at the Paris Exhibition cannot in a small degree be copied in England. As long as ample gangway space is allowed for the circulation of the visitors, little danger need be feared. Between fifty and sixty per cent of the floor space should be devoted to gangways; and numerous exits should be provided in every court.

The greatest danger lies in the want of care of the exhibitors and their attendants. Fires are of frequent occurrence in stalls through the carelessness of these attendants. Therefore all that is detailed with regard to fire protections in theaters, etc., applies with equal force to exhibition buildings.

In buildings and places where the public assemble to witness performances or hear lectures the temporary character of the structure should no longer be permitted. Substantial structures should be erected similar to those for any other public building, and stalls or shops should not be allowed to be placed in or about these buildings used for entertainments.

So far it has been our object to try and point out in how many ways the architect can help the manager to obtain a house that can be worked with ease, comfort, safety and economy. One has now but to add a few notes that concern the architect alone, before entering upon the subject of fire appliances and protection.

(To be continued.)

Cheap Homes.

UNDER the above heading, by "Luke Sharp," arch-i-tec, illustrated by the author and copyrighted, that most versatile writer in the columns of the *Detriot Free Press* presents the following article, that so clearly places before the public the true value of the ready-made plans published in newspapers and alleged building journals, and of the newspaper architect in general, that architects will appreciate his article, the truth of which is so well known but which is told as it was never told before. Mr. "Sharp" has probably built once, but it is hoped not from plans furnished as

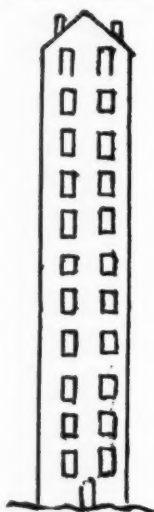


Fig. I ELEVATION

cheaply as in the columns of a daily newspaper.

"Now it happens, luckily for the public, that I am something of a housebuilder myself. I have built several houses from plans of my own and sold them again as soon as I found, for various reasons not necessary to mention here, that I could not live in them. So I am enabled to give some valuable hints on housebuilding that are altogether too good to be lost. I don't wish to pose as being too generous in giving my plans away to the public, because I have really no further use for them. The next time I build I shall go to some architect in whom I have confidence and get him to draw the plans and see to the work, so my own plans are 'of no further use to the owner,' as the advertisements say.

"The great expense of a house is the roof, so if we wish to economize we must hit at the things that are most costly. Fig. I shows a house of ten rooms and an attic quite sufficient for the needs of a family containing husband and wife, with one mother-in-law, one maiden aunt, six children, a dog and three cats. Besides this there is ample scope for exercising the rites of hospitality. There is one spare room for a friend on the tenth story (providing he can get into it), and accommodation for two tramps if they will consent to occupy one room. The house is square and thus shows a good example to the neighbors. Deal squarely with the world and the world will be square with you. I believe a home should thus reflect, as it were, the personality of the owner which mere architect-built houses never do. The rooms are all 14 by 14 (see Fig. II) and are amply lighted. As they are all the same size there is less trouble with the carpets. Architects who carp at newspaper articles on architecture will, no doubt, be quick to find fault with my plan because there is no provision made for stairways. They will claim, and doubtless they will get many prejudiced people to believe them, that if there is one thing more than another that a ten-story house wants, it is a stairway. I will confess that this point has given me a good deal of trouble, but I am pleased to be able to state that I have overcome every difficulty. A stairway four feet wide and fourteen feet high takes up a good deal of room and the carpets are hard to lay. Besides this the cost of such a stairway is \$25.36 in New York and \$24.50 in Omaha. Now a ladder fourteen feet long and three feet wide costs but \$3.75 all over the United States. There is in my plan on each floor a hole three feet six inches square, and it must be remembered that a hole this size cost 47 cents less than a floor of like space. Therefore on ten floors we save \$4.70 which enables us to buy the ladder and have 95 cents left. That is to say, the communication between these rooms costs us 95 cents less than nothing, and if this is not economy I would like to know what is. But this is not the only saving. As there would otherwise, according to a hide-bound architect's figuring, be ten stairways at a cost of \$25.36 each, or \$253.60 altogether, we have saved that amount as well, which added to the 95 cents gives us \$254.50 to build the rest of the house with. But the advantage does not end here. The great bane of modern housekeeping is that we have too much company. Hospitality is

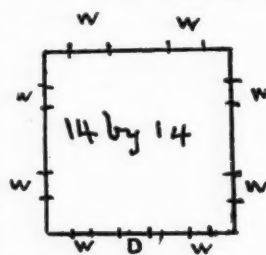


Fig. II ground plan

very expensive and we generally get little thanks for it. Now, you take a pampered modern man, used to elevators and things of effete luxury, and place in his hand that fourteen-foot ladder. He mounts to the first story, hauls the ladder after him, and mounts to the second, and so makes his way to the tenth story. It is safe to say that if that man ever gets down again he will think twice before he spends another night with you. Yet you have exercised the rites of hospitality (and exercised the man as well) and there you are. Think of the saving in a year.

"I believe I have established the superiority of the ladder system over the old-fashioned stairs plan to the satisfaction of any reasonable man. Of course, I don't expect to convince architects, for though they may endeavor to keep the fact a secret, yet it has been charged that they get a certain percentage on the amount expended and so, naturally, they prefer a \$25 stair to a \$3 ladder.

"There is another matter, which belongs to housefurnishing rather than architecture, still it may be well to mention it here. It is a good plan to suspend a strong rug of old-gold color (or one with bright red and blue stripes is very pretty) under the trap door on the lower floor. This rug acts as does the air cushion under our elevator. As the nursery is in the seventh floor, children are apt to drop in on you now and then through the trap door. The rug catches them nicely and if the strings are strong will shoot them back three or four stories.

"The cost of a house such as Fig. I, calculated at Oshkosh prices, is, in wood, \$230.60; in brick, at St. Louis prices, the cost would be a trifle higher, say \$235 so as to include everything, as it is better to allow a good margin to prevent disappointment. In fact newspaper architects like myself are apt to put prices a little too high, but that is better than underestimation. In stone, at Rocky Mountain figures, the cost would be \$240, and in marble, at Italian prices, \$6 more.

"Some people who do not care what they spend on a home as long as it is comfortable may like Fig. XI better than Fig. I. Fig. I is better for a city lot—say 14 by 25 feet. Fig. XI is more adapted for a man who has a ranch forty or fifty miles square. It is suitable for those who like rooms all on one floor and who object to climbing ladders. It contains forty-nine rooms and is large enough for a man and wife, six mothers-in-law and from twenty-five children upward.

This style of building is well adapted for a rising Mormon settlement. If a cyclone should take it away the foundation (Fig. XII) would make



Fig. XI ELEVATION

a splendid checker-board, but the chances are that no self-respecting cyclone that had anything else to do would touch this house (Fig. XI). The plans here given are for a plain house, but of course any ornamentation that suits the builder can be added at extra expense. Calculations are here made for only what is necessary—pine all finished in the natural wood, for it is well to have something about the house that is natural. If my advice were asked in regard to ornamentation, I would strongly advise the putting of a mortgage on it. The cost is small, say about \$10 and the lawyer's fees, and if you succeed in getting a good mortgage on it let the man who puts it on have the house, by all means. If the people refuse to put a mortgage on it, then a few fire insurance policies would be in keeping with the style of architecture. Everybody knows what is best to do with such a house before the policies run out. I have put no doors in many of the rooms, because the chances are you will have more room than you want anyhow, and so we save \$2.50 on every door.

"The cost of this house, everything complete, is \$57.40. In order to get it built for that sum it is best to have agreement and specifications fully drawn out and then meet a builder some dark night, having provided yourself with witnesses, a stylographic pen and a loaded shot-gun. Get the drop on him and make him sign right there. This is a good plan to adopt if you want a house built for the prices usually mentioned in a newspaper article on home building."

This article attacks with that most effective weapon, ridicule, one of the worst deceptions a confiding public is imposed upon by, and if the newspapers of the country would accept the implied advice, they would remove the temptation to get something for nothing, that in the case of building leads to nothing but disappointment and pecuniary loss.

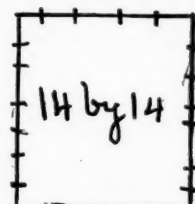


Fig. III to X

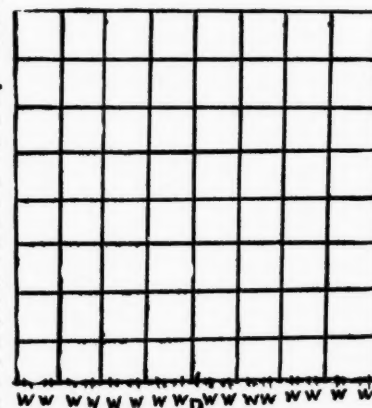


Fig. XII ground plan

A Columbus Low Relief Portrait from Cast.

AN autotype reproduction low relief portrait of Christoforo Colombo, from the original in bronze by H. H. Zearing, sculptor, Chicago, has just been completed.

The autotype reproduction is on fine Japanese paper, 23 by 27 inches. The portrait is over two-thirds life size. The bronze casts are 14 by 17 inches, and show all the detail and texture of the clay model. They are cast in standard bronze. There is also a composition cast.

In noticing this superb work of art, it may be well to publish the following opinions given by art connoisseurs, their highest praise of which we indorse:

H. H. Zearing.

DEAR SIR,—Your image of Columbus seems full of merit. The face has a soul in it. A cheap copy of it for the people would help awaken historic study at the present time. Yours,
DAVID SWING.

Mr. H. H. Zearing:

CHICAGO, March 13, 1890.
Your representation of the great Christoforo Colombo suggests to my mind all the dignity and nobility, courageousness and strength which all story writers agree in conferring upon him, and as I know that you have made use of the most authentic portraits in the execution of yours, and thus it renders a picture as true as possible—indeed I am much pleased with it. The execution is thoroughly artistic in the bronze as well as in the autotypes. Though a modern work of art, there seems to be an old fashioned air over all, as if it had been made by a contemporary of the great discoverer.
J. GELERT, Sculptor.

H. H. Zearing:

CHICAGO, March 7, 1890.
The autotype reproduction of your bronze bas-relief of Christopher Columbus has given me great pleasure. With well poised head and flowing hair, with an abiding faith in the calm, stern features, one sees him pacing the quarter deck of his modest ship.
JOHN H. VANDERPOEL,
Teacher in Drawing and Painting, Art Institute.

CHICAGO, March 12, 1890.
DEAR MR. ZEARING,—I was very much delighted with the autotype reproductions of your bronze low relief of Christopher Columbus. The combination of great will-power with unusual activity of thought is well rendered in the expression of the face; and the exquisite modeling, combined with the plastic feeling of the flesh texture, leaves nothing to be desired. Yours truly,
HENRY F. SPREAD.

CHICAGO, March 26, 1890.
MY DEAR MR. ZEARING,—I am very glad to see and to possess the beautiful autotype reproduction of your bas-relief of Columbus. The work is timely and interesting. Artistically, it appears to me very successful in such matters as the texture and the light and shade. In your works I know we may always look for the conscientious and studious working out of an ideal, and if it were not for the appearance of detracting from former excellent works, I should perhaps say it was the best thing you have done. I hope it will commend itself to the public, and be successful in every way. Yours most truly,
W. M. R. FRENCH,
Director Art Institute.

That this is a consensus of the opinion of the best art critics and artists, the reputation of each of whom is national, places Mr. Zearing's work in the front rank of bas relief sculpture.

Columbian Exposition Architects and Engineers.

THE Advisory Board of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, appointed under the recommendation of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, consists of Architects Daniel Hudson Burnham and John Wellborn Root, Landscape Architects Olmsted & Co. (Frederick Law Olmsted, Henry Sargent Codman and J. C. Olmsted) Engineer Abraham Gottlieb, and a sanitary board of three.

Daniel Hudson Burnham was born in Henderson, Jefferson county, New York. In 1855 his father moved with his family to Chicago and went into the wholesale drug business. Mr. Burnham's early years were spent at the private school of H. O. Snow, who, with his wife and brother, taught most of the children of well-to-do families at that time in Chicago. After leaving Snow's school Mr. Burnham attended Jones' and public high schools, from which he went to Waltham, Massachusetts, and took a course of classics and mathematics under Edwin Gibbons and E. C. Chase. Mr. Burnham's last year of student life was spent as sole pupil of Hayward, the celebrated scholar, author and ex-professor of Harvard. It was while working with Mr. Hayward, and having in the house where they lived together a library of 10,000 volumes, that the love of architecture was first developed, Mr. Hayward, who was a critic in the arts, rendering much assistance, as also did a family friend, W. P. P. Longfellow, architect, a nephew and ward of the poet, since professor of architecture in Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Mr. Burnham's original programme of an advanced course at Harvard and two years in continental travel was abandoned, and in 1867 he came to Chicago and spent three years of work and study in the offices of Architect John M. Van Osdel (during his designing of the Palmer House), Loring & Jenney and Carter, Drake & Wight. Mr. Burnham was closely identified with the formation and general organization of the Western Association of Architects, and its first president, and, as chairman of several committees directing its working policy, notably that upon competitions, laid down rules that have entered largely into the working policy of the association ever since. It was a paper upon the subject by Mr. Burnham that directed the attention of members of both the Western Association and the American Institute to the desirability of the consolidation of the two national bodies which was effected last year.

John Wellborn Root was born in the southern part of Georgia. His father was a New Englander and his mother a native of Georgia. When young he went with his father and mother to Atlanta, and remained there until after the city surrendered to General Sherman. He was sent out through the blockade and placed in school at Claremont, near Liverpool, England, where he remained for three years, after which he entered the local Oxford examinations in the senior class, receiving the degree of Associate of Arts. In 1867 he returned to New York and entered the university of that city, remaining there until 1870, pursuing during these two years the classical architectural and engineering courses. After graduating, Mr. Root passed a year in the offices of architects James Renwick and John Snook and had charge of the erection of the Grand Central Depot. In the spring

of 1872 he came to Chicago and entered the offices of Carter, Drake & Wight. In the summer of 1873 the partnership with Mr. Burnham was formed, the first building erected by the firm being a residence located on the southeast corner of Harrison street and Ashland avenue. The first work of any magnitude executed by the firm was the Calumet Club building, followed by the erection of the old Grannis Block and the offices of the C. B. & Q. Railway. The first tall office building erected by them was the Montauk Block, and since that work have put up the Calumet building, Counselman's Block, the Insurance Exchange, Rialto, Traders' and Commerce, Phenix, Rookery, Rand-McNally, Art Institute, Monadnock, and many other structures. Others in course of erection are the Masonic Temple, Woman's Temple, the new "Chicago" Hotel, and Chicago Herald building. They are also putting up office buildings in Kansas City, San Francisco and Tacoma, and the Society of Savings building in Cleveland. Mr. Root is a past president of the Western Association of Architects and is now secretary of the American Institute of Architects.

Frederick Law Olmsted was born April 26, 1822, in Hartford, Connecticut. During 1845-46 he took a special course in engineering and agriculture at Yale and subsequently became a farm laborer to acquire the details of agriculture. His attention being called to landscape gardening and architecture, he went to Europe in 1850 to study carefully the ornamental grounds of the continent and England, and an account of this journey is given in "Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England." In 1852-53 he traveled through the southern states to examine their agricultural resources and to study the effect of slavery upon agriculture, the journey resulting in the writing of several books on the subject. In 1856 a commission was formed to design the Central Park in the city of New York. In 1857 premiums were offered for the best plan for the grounds and the prize was awarded to Mr. Olmsted in conjunction with Calvert Vaux. Until 1861 he supervised the construction of the park according to his plan. In 1861 he was appointed a member of the commission to inquire into the sanitary condition of the United States forces and was elected its general secretary. While engaged in this work from 1861-64 he resided in Washington, and the results of this commission can be found in Charles J. Stelle's "History of the United States Sanitary Commission." After the war he assisted in the organization and direction of the Southern Famine Relief Commission, and was also Vice-President of the New York State Charities Aid Association. In 1871 he directed the attention of the territorial government of the District of Columbia to the "parking system" for the streets, and his suggestions have been carried out. During this time he was active in founding the American Museum of Natural History and the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. In 1872 he was president of the Department of Public Parks in New York, and in 1876-77 he prepared the plans of the present street system of most of New York north of the Harlem river. Other prominent landscape works of Mr. Olmsted are Riverside and Morningside Parks of New York, Prospect and Washington Parks in Brooklyn, Belle Isle at Detroit, and the parks and parkways of Buffalo, Bridgeport, Connecticut, and Montreal; also the staircases and terrace and the outworks and grounds of the capitol at Washington. Washington and Jackson Parks, Chicago, were designed by him in 1870, but while the general plan has been carried out the spirit of the work has never been complied with, much to the detriment of the landscape effect of these parks. He was the first commissioner of the National Park of the Yosemite and Mariposa Grove, and was architect of the city parks of Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Wilmington, Delaware, and San Francisco, of the Joint Committee on Buildings and Grounds of Congress, the Niagara Falls Reservation Committee, and the trustees of Harvard, Yale, Amherst, and other public institutions. Since 1886 he has worked upon an extensive system of parks and parkways for Boston and upon a plan for the landscape improvement of Boston harbor. The private work of Olmsted & Co. is even larger than their public creations.

Henry Sargent Codman has been connected with the firm for the past seven years, and was born in Boston. After a four years' course of training in architecture and engineering at the Boston Institute of Technology, and a course in the Lowell School of Design, he was employed for three years with Mr. Olmsted, and then went to Paris, where he spent two years under the instruction of Edward André, the celebrated landscape engineer. After extensive traveling through Europe and America, studying the different park systems, Mr. Codman became an active partner in the firm, and has been engaged upon the later works of the firm.

Abraham Gottlieb is a native of Taus, Bohemia. He was born in 1837. His father being a prominent merchant of that city, he received a liberal education and spent ten years at Prague in the university and polytechnic school. After completing his studies he spent seven years railroading, during the last two years being assistant engineer of the Emperor Francis Joseph Railroad. In 1866 he came to this country and located in Chicago, spending several months as draftsman in the offices of architects, and was for a time in the office of Architect August Bauer. Mr. Gottlieb then became connected with the L. B. Boomer Bridge Works. This concern afterward became the American Bridge Company and Mr. Gottlieb was its chief engineer until 1872, then engineer of the Keystone Bridge Company of Pittsburgh, having charge of the western business of the house until 1878, when he was elected president and general manager, and moved to Pittsburgh, returning to Chicago in 1885 and opening an office for himself as engineer and contractor. He has since resided here, and is now the consulting engineer of the Edgemore Bridge Works, of Wilmington, Delaware, and the Mount Vernon Bridge Company, of Mount Vernon, Ohio. During his connection with the American Bridge Company he built the first bridge across the Missouri river at Omaha, the bridge across the same river at Leavenworth, and all the bridges on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, also the bridges on the

Intercolonial Railroad, of Texas. When connected with the Keystone Bridge Company Mr. Gottlieb built the bridge across the Ohio at Point Pleasant, Virginia; the bridge at Henderson, Kentucky, for the Louisville & Nashville road; the bridge at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, for the Burlington & Missouri River road; the bridge at Blair, Iowa, for the Northwestern; the bridge over the Susquehanna for the Baltimore & Ohio; the bridge over the Schuylkill for the Pennsylvania road, and the bridge over the Harlem river at New York for the Park Commissioners. Since his return to Chicago he built the Broad Street Depot at Philadelphia, and the lighthouse for the government of Mexico in Tampico Bay. He also built the Mexican mining pavilion at New Orleans. He has built a number of the viaducts and bridges in Chicago, and done work for the Wisconsin Central, Pennsylvania, Lake Shore, Michigan Southern, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and other railroads.

Association of Ohio Architects.

THE fifth annual meeting of the Association of Ohio Architects was called to order at the Boody House, Toledo, Ohio, August 22, 1890. President E. O. Fallis in the chair.

The roll was called by the secretary and the following members responded to their names: F. O. Weary, J. W. McLaughlin, George W. Rapp, J. N. Richardson, J. A. Kremer, J. W. Yost, Charles I. Williams, N. B. Bacon, Bernard Becker, E. O. Fallis, J. Boucherle, C. H. Owsley, Robert E. Dexter, John H. Boll, Charles A. Creiger, and R. C. McLean, of Chicago, honorary member.

There were also present W. W. Carlin, of Buffalo, N. Y., and John M. Donalson, Zach. Rice, R. E. Roseman, of Detroit.

On motion the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

The President: The next in order is the report of the treasurer.

J. W. Yost: I desire to submit the following report:

Received from H. C. Lindsay, treasurer.....	\$ 25.30
Received for fees and dues.....	100.00
Total.....	\$125.30
Paid out.....	00.00
Balance in treasury.....	\$125.30
(Signed) J. W. Yost, Treasurer.	

Mr. Rapp: I would like to ask if all the members have paid up to date.

Mr. Yost: They have not, sir.

Mr. Rapp: Does this report show how many have and how many have not paid?

Mr. Yost: No, sir; I could make up such a report, but not now, as I have not all the names with me, but there is a considerable amount not paid, probably \$200.

On motion the report of the treasurer was accepted.

It was moved and seconded that the treasurer prepare a list of all members whose dues were not paid up to date, and that it be made a part of his report.

The President: The next in order is the report of the Executive Committee.

Secretary: The Executive Committee desire to offer Jacob J. Rueckert, of Cincinnati, and Charles A. Creiger, of Springfield, as members of this Association. Mr. Rueckert is recommended by George W. Rapp and J. W. McLaughlin. Mr. Creiger is recommended by J. W. Yost and Charles I. Williams.

Ballot was taken and Mr. Creiger and Mr. Rueckert were made members of the Association.

The President: The next in order is the report of the Committee on Nominations.

Mr. Yost: I move that a committee of three be appointed to make nominations for officers for the ensuing year, and that they report two tickets.

Motion seconded and carried.

The President: I will appoint Charles I. Williams, Frank O. Weary and George W. Rapp as nominating committee. We will now have the report of the Committee on Legislation.

Mr. Yost: I will simply say there has been no progress made of a practical nature during the past year, therefore I have no report to make.

The President: We will hear the report of the Entertainment Committee of the Institute convention last fall.

Mr. Rapp: As chairman of that committee I will read the report of the treasurer, H. E. Siter:

Receipts—Amount subscribed by and collected from architects.....	\$565.00
Amount subscribed by and collected from laymen.....	490.00
	\$1,055.00
Expenditures—Total.....	\$886.00
Thirty per cent. of \$565 returned to architects.....	169.00
	\$1,055.00

(Signed)

H. E. SITER, Treas. E. C., A. O. A.

I will state here that the architectural drawing exhibit was quite a feature of the entertainment, and we all agreed that we ought to help the Cincinnati Sketch Club out a little in paying their expenses.

It was moved and seconded that the report be placed on file.

The President: The next in order is new business.

Mr. Yost: Mr. President, since our last annual meeting it is well known that the Western Association of Architects, of which the Ohio Association was a subordinate, has passed out of existence and has become a part of the American Institute. The present Constitution and By-Laws of the Ohio Association are not exactly in conformity with the requirements of the American Institute in a few particulars, and I presume it would be necessary, if we continue our existence,

either to act as an entirely separate body, or become a part of the American Institute and form a Chapter under their Constitution. For my own part I think it will be best for us to become a part of the American Institute and form a Chapter under their Constitution. I, therefore, move that a committee be appointed to report such changes and amendments as are necessary in our Constitution, in order that we may become a Chapter in the American Institute.

Mr. Rapp: I would like to ask whether that committee is to report at this meeting.

Mr. Yost: I would suggest that it do, unless there is some obstacle.

Mr. Kremer: If it is decided that the Ohio Association is to become a Chapter, there are quite a number of our members who are not members of the American Institute. What would become of them? I think it would be no more than right that we all have a vote on it.

Mr. Yost: I presume that will come up if somebody seconds the motion whether this committee ought to be appointed or not.

Mr. Rapp: Mr. President, I desire to offer the following as a substitute to Mr. Yost's motion: That the Executive Committee to be elected at this meeting be instructed to prepare a list of changes to be made in our Constitution and By-Laws so as to be in harmony with those of the American Institute of Architects, and also to prepare a list of Fellows of the Institute who are now members of the Association of Ohio Architects; that the name of this association be changed to Ohio Chapter of American Institute of Architects; that a letter ballot be taken on the above, and that these changes shall go into effect immediately after a majority vote has been cast in favor of the same.

Mr. Yost: I accept the substitute.

Substitute seconded and carried.

The President: Is there anything else in the way of new business?

Mr. Kremer: Mr. President, I move that the Committee on Legislation be instructed to endeavor to effect a change in the law relating to the letting of contracts for public buildings.

Motion seconded and carried.

Mr. Yost: Mr. President, I am glad to say that we have with us today a gentleman of considerable prominence in association matters; a gentleman who is now vice-president of the American Institute, and who has been president of the Western Association. We are very glad to see that he is with us, and would like to hear from Mr. W. W. Carlin, of Buffalo. (Applause.)

Mr. Carlin: Gentlemen of the Ohio Association, I can say that I am very glad to be here, and that I am very glad for this opportunity of visiting the Ohio Association and making so many pleasant acquaintances, which I hope will be continued in the future, but I hardly know what to say or what I would be called upon to say at this time. I am very glad to see the move that has been made and the step taken looking toward the forming of an Ohio State Chapter, which I think is the general movement of the state associations. In fact, several have already reported to the Constitution Committee of the Institute, asking for instructions and copies of the charter, and I think before the convention in October that most of the associations which were formed under the old Western Association as state associations will have become chapters, and I think this is a move in the right direction, although the state associations should be kept up, as the legislation which will be handled through the American Institute of Architects must be handled through the state associations. Our state laws are all different, and whatever new movements the members desire to make will largely have to be done by the state associations. To do this properly they should be members of the parent body; they should report to that body in the annual convention and all reports would be there compared and listened to by the members in the different parts of the country, and the knowledge which would be gained by the experience of the members in the different cities would be a benefit to all. There has been a feeling in our state on the part of some of the members that we belong to too many associations. We have in New York State the New York Chapter of the American Institute, which is composed largely of members residing in New York City and immediate vicinity. We have also what is now the Western New York State Association of Architects, which was formed under the old Western Association, and which is now being formed into a chapter. Then we have a Buffalo Chapter, a Rochester Chapter, a Syracuse Chapter, an Albany Chapter and the Architectural League, so that we have an architect residing in New York State that will belong to not less than four and paying dues in every one, and the question comes up whether or not we have not too many demands. A proposition has been made to drop the State Association, but when we think of the question of legislation and what can be done in all parts of the state in relation to influencing their representatives in the legislature, it seems that for the present at least we must keep it up. The way we propose to do is to make the dues in the State Association merely nominal, and, as we meet but twice a year, our expenses will be comparatively light, and we can admit members outside of the state from cities where there are no state associations, thus opening the door to the American Institute of Architects through this state association, for I think at the next meeting of the American Institute the Constitution will be so amended that no one can be a member of the American Institute of Architects unless he is a member of some local chapter. Unless we keep up the State Associations the architects in the smaller places where there are not enough architects to form a local chapter would not be members of the American Institute, but they can join the State Chapters and through them get into the American Institute. I am very thankful to this association for their pleasant entertainment and the many favors which I have received at their hands. I hope to be able to welcome you all to New York State, and if not there, certainly at the Institute meeting at Washington. (Applause.)

Mr. Williams: Mr. President, your Committee on Nominations for officers for the ensuing year report the following tickets:

President, F. O. Weary; vice-presidents—J. N. Richardson, C. I. Williams, J. A. Kremer, Bernard Becker and J. W. McLaughlin; secretary, G. W. Kramer; treasurer, J. W. Yost; Executive Committee—C. F. Schweinfurth, C. H. Owsley, G. W. Rapp and H. A. Linthwaite. Place of meeting, Akron, Ohio.

President, J. W. Yost; vice-presidents—G. W. Rapp, W. M. Aiken, L. Peters, N. B. Bacon, F. E. Cudell; secretary, J. A. Kremer; treasurer, H. E. Siter; Executive Committee—Charles Crapsey, E. O. Fallis, C. I. Williams and F. O. Weary. Place of meeting, Columbus.

The President: It is moved and seconded that we proceed to ballot, and that tellers be appointed.

Motion carried.

The President: I will appoint Mr. Owsley and Mr. Kremer as tellers.

Mr. Kremer: I move, in order to facilitate voting, that we vote for either Akron or Columbus.

Motion seconded and carried.

The result of the ballot was in favor of Akron, which, of course, elected the ticket with F. O. Weary as president.

Mr. F. O. Weary: Gentlemen, I feel thankful to you for the honor which you have conferred upon me, and the reception which I have received. I am glad to know that Akron is to be honored with the visit of so prominent a body of architects, and that I will be able to entertain my brothers in the profession in our future Chicago. I have been anxious for years to have some of the profession call on us, but we are so out of the way that we very seldom receive visits of this kind and are glad to know that our city has been selected as the place of the next meeting. We have the tile works and the sewer-pipe works that will interest the architects. Again thanking you, I hope to see you all there, and hope there will be a good attendance. (Applause.)

Mr. Rapp: Mr. President it is with deep regrets that I report the death of Mr. A. C. Nash, a member of this Association from Cincinnati. Mr. Nash was one of the pioneers of the profession in this state, coming thirty-two years ago from Milwaukee, where he practiced for some time. Mr. Nash was a prominent member of the American Institute of Architects, the Ohio Association and the Cincinnati Chapter. He has executed a large number of public buildings and a very large number of churches and private residences, which will remain as monuments of his professional ability. I would move that our secretary express the sympathy of this Association to the bereaved family.

The motion was seconded.

Mr. Kremer: I move that a committee of three be appointed to write these resolutions and that they be spread on the minutes of this meeting. I think Mr. Rapp will accept that as an amendment.

The amendment was accepted, seconded and carried.

The President: I will appoint as a committee to prepare these resolutions, Mr. Rapp, Mr. Kremer and Mr. Yost.

Mr. Yost: Mr. President, there is a little matter I would like to speak about. There are a number of members who are delinquent for their dues for this year, and some of them for dues for years past. I think none of those present is included in that number, but I would like to suggest that if they see the others it would be a good thing to call their attention to the fact, so that the amounts that are due the Association can be paid in, in order to enable us to meet the bills that will come in within a few days.

Mr. Dexter: I think it had better come from the treasurer.

Mr. Rapp: I think the executive has power to act in this case. I think the treasurer should report to the Executive Committee and they take action. I make this as a suggestion.

Mr. Rapp: Mr. President, in regard to the death of Mr. West, your committee offer the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, in the inscrutable wisdom of the Great Architect of the Universe He has withdrawn from us our valued member and associate, A. C. Nash, a man honored and honorable alike in his profession and in all the responsibilities of life, therefore be it

Resolved, That we deeply mourn his loss and miss his counsel and advice in our deliberations, but trust that our loss is his gain, and that we will continue to cherish his memory.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes and that a copy of them be furnished to his bereaved family, to whom we extend our heartfelt sympathy.

(Signed.) GEO. W. RAPP, } Committee.
JUL A. KREMER, }
J. W. YOST. }

The resolutions were seconded and adopted as read.

Mr. Kremer: Mr. President, I move that the late secretary write out these resolutions and send them to the family of the deceased.

The motion was seconded and carried.

The following resolution was offered and adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Association be tendered to the Toledo members for the excellent entertainment provided and enjoyed by members and guests, and to the Toledo Blade for its excellent reports of proceedings.

On motion, the Convention adjourned to meet at Akron on the third Thursday of August, 1891.

The evening was devoted to the work of revising the Constitution and By-Laws, which will be sent to each member for ballot vote. The revised articles are as follows:

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

The name of this Society shall be, The Ohio Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

ARTICLE II.

The objects of this Chapter are: To unite in fellowship the architects of the State of Ohio, and to combine their efforts so as to promote the artistic, scientific and practical efficiency of the profession.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. This Chapter shall consist of regular members of associate members, and of corresponding and honorary members.

Sec. 2. Any architect in this state, engaged in the honorable and exclusive practice of his profession, shall be eligible to election as an associate member, after having practiced at least one year.

Sec. 3. An associate member shall become a regular member of this Chapter upon official notice to the Chapter of his election as a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects.

Sec. 4. A regular member of this Chapter must be a Fellow (in good standing) of the American Institute of Architects.

Sec. 5. Architects from other states may be elected as regular members or associate members of this Chapter, upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee, and upon conformity with this constitution and the by-laws.

Sec. 6. The status of an architect is hereby defined as follows: An architect is a professional person, whose occupation consists in originating and supplying artistic and scientific data preliminary to, and in connection with the construction of buildings, their appurtenances and decorations; in supervising the operations of contractors therefor; and in preparing contracts between the proprietors and contractors thereof.

Sec. 7. No member shall accept direct or indirect compensation for services rendered in the practice of his profession, other than the fees received from his client.

ARTICLE IV.

The officers of this Chapter shall be a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary, a treasurer and an executive committee.

ARTICLE V.

This constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of members present at any meeting of the Chapter, provided that a notice of such proposed change shall have been mailed to each regular member and associate member by the secretary, on the order of the Executive Committee, twenty (20) days before the date of said meeting.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.—MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. Regular members and associate members of this Chapter shall be practicing architects, whose professional status shall be demonstrated to comply with the constitution, and who shall be admitted or elected in the manner hereinafter set forth.

Sec. 2. Fellows of the American Institute of Architects may be elected to regular membership by the Executive Committee of this Chapter.

Sec. 3. Candidates for admission as associate members shall submit to the Executive Committee, through the secretary, an application for membership, made as follows:

"To the Executive Committee of the Ohio Chapter of the American Institute of Architects:

"My full name is.....

"My business address is.....

"The name of my firm is.....

"I have practiced the profession of architecture for..... years.

"The accompanying photographs, numbered respectively 1, 2 and 3, show completed buildings, erected from my plans and under my supervision:

"No. 1 is a (here give general description of building). No. 2, do. No. 3, do.

"The accompanying drawings are (here enumerate and describe such drawings as the candidate desires to submit.)

"We, regular members of the Ohio Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, hereby indorse Mr.....'s application for associate membership. We know him personally; we know his work; we believe him to be worthy of membership.

All applications of, and any further information concerning candidates, shall be considered confidential by the Executive Committee, which shall absolutely reject or provisionally accept each application, and shall cause the secretary to send to each regular member and associate member the names and addresses of the candidates provisionally accepted, together with those of their indorsers.

In the case of each candidate, these ballots are to be opened and counted by the Executive Committee at its next meeting.

If, upon counting the letter ballots received, it is found that three (3) or more ballots have been cast against the admission of any candidate, he shall be declared rejected. Any rejected candidate may make a new application after the expiration of one (1) year.

See Article III, Section 3 of Constitution.

Sec. 4. Members who have relinquished the practice of the profession, and thereby lost their right to membership of the Chapter, also civil engineers and other scientific men, as well as amateurs of distinction, may be elected corresponding or honorary members of the Chapter at any annual meeting, upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee.

Corresponding and honorary members shall have all the privileges of the Chapter, except that of voting and of eligibility to office. The membership of an honorary member or corresponding member shall cease whenever he engages in the active practice of architecture.

Sec. 5. All resignations shall be made in writing to the Executive Committee, and addressed to the secretary; but a resignation shall not release the member presenting it from any obligation to the Chapter, and all interest in the property of the Chapter of members resigning, or otherwise ceasing to be members, shall be vested in the Chapter.

Sec. 6. All questions of discipline shall be acted upon by the Executive Committee, which shall decide any questions of unprofessional conduct, non-payment of dues, or action conflicting with the constitution or by-laws, and acting under this by-law the Executive Committee may pass a vote of censure, or drop a name from the roll, but no such action shall be taken until the accused shall have had an opportunity to be heard in his own defense.

ARTICLE II.—MEETINGS.

SECTION 1. The regular meeting of this Chapter shall be held annually, and occur on the third Thursday of August, unless otherwise ordered by the Executive Committee, thirty (30) days' notice having been given; the place of meeting to be chosen at each preceding regular meeting.

Special meetings of the Chapter may be called at any time by the Executive Committee upon the written request of three (3) members, notice of the object, time and place of said meeting having been mailed to each member at least ten (10) days before the meeting.

Sec. 2. Rules of Order.—The meetings of this Chapter shall be conducted according to Roberts' Rules of Order.

Sec. 3. Quorum.—For the transaction of business twelve (12) shall constitute a quorum, of which seven (7) shall be regular members.

ARTICLE III.—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

An election for officers of the Chapter, as enumerated in Article IV of the Constitution, shall be held at each annual meeting. The election shall be by ballot. A plurality vote shall elect. The officers elected shall enter office on the 1st day of January following their election, and their term of office shall be for one year. Regular members only shall be eligible to office.

ARTICLE IV.—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. President and Vice-Presidents.—It shall be the duty of the president to preside at all meetings of the Chapter, or, in his absence, this duty shall devolve on the vice-president present from the city where the meeting is held or that nearest to the same. The president shall be chairman of the Executive Committee.

Sec. 2. Secretary.—The secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Chapter and of the Executive Committee, of which he shall be a member, and of all matters of which a record shall be deemed advisable by the Executive Committee.

The Secretary shall notify the members of their election, shall keep a roll of the members of the Chapter, shall issue notices for all meetings of the Chapter

and shall conduct its correspondence. He shall also be the keeper of the seal of the Chapter.

The records and correspondence, except in relation to qualifications of candidates for membership, shall at all reasonable times be open to the inspection of members of the Chapter.

Sec. 3. *Treasurer*.—The treasurer shall collect all funds of the Chapter and disburse the same on the written order of the president and secretary.

He shall keep the accounts of the Institute in books belonging to it, which shall be at all times open to the inspection of the Executive Committee; he shall report at every annual meeting, and oftener, if required, on the state of the funds.

The accounts of the treasurer shall be audited by a committee of three (3), elected by the Chapter at the first session of each annual meeting. The committee shall report before the close of the meeting.

Sec. 4. *Executive Committee*.—The Executive Committee shall consist of the president, secretary and of three (3) other regular members of the Chapter. The president and secretary of the Chapter shall be respectively chairman and secretary of this committee. Three (3) members of this committee shall constitute a quorum. It shall be their duty to exercise control over the property and general interests of the Chapter, to receive applications for membership, and act upon the same in accordance with the by-laws; to consider complaints and expel members of the Chapter for cause; to act as a committee of arbitration on all questions submitted to it by regular members and associate members, and generally to have control of its welfare and interests.

All calls for extra meetings shall be issued by the Executive Committee. This committee shall report to the Chapter at each regular meeting. All appeals from the action of the Executive Committee shall be to the Board of Directors of the American Institute of Architects.

If any member of the Executive Committee is absent from three (3) consecutive meetings, the other members shall have power to declare his place vacant, and proceed to elect his successor for the remainder of his term.

ARTICLE V.—FINANCE.

SECTION 1. *Initiation Fee*.—All regular members and associate members shall pay an initiation fee of ten dollars (\$10) within three (3) months from the time they are notified of their election by the secretary. If not paid within that time, their election shall be declared void by the Executive Committee.

Sec. 2. *Dues*.—The dues of regular members and associate members shall be \$3 per year, payable in advance, during the month of January of each year.

Sec. 3. Members elected after July 1 shall pay one-half of the annual dues for that year.

Sec. 4. No member who is in arrears for dues shall be entitled to vote, and if twelve months in arrears, shall be subject to a penalty of twenty per cent, and shall be reported by the treasurer to the Executive Committee for action under Article I, Section 6.

Sec. 5. Actual traveling expenses and hotel bills of the Executive Committee in attendance at any special meeting, and the necessary disbursements of the president, secretary and treasurer, or any special committees, shall be paid by the treasurer upon the written order of the president and secretary, when audited by the Executive Committee.

Sec. 6. A sum not to exceed \$5 for each member in actual attendance at any annual meeting shall be allowed to defray the expenses of entertainment at such annual meeting.

ARTICLE VI.—AMENDMENTS OF BY-LAWS.

The by-laws of this Chapter may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any meeting of the Chapter, provided that a notice of such proposed change shall have been mailed to each regular member and associate member by the secretary, on the order of the Executive Committee, twenty (20) days before the date of said meeting.

The following circular letter to members will accompany the copy of constitution and by-laws mailed to members, in accordance with the resolution:

ASSOCIATION OF OHIO ARCHITECTS,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
AKRON, OHIO, September 10, 1890.

DEAR SIR:—The following resolution was passed at the annual Convention held at Toledo, August 21-22, 1890:

RESOLUTION.

"Resolved, That the Executive Committee be elected at this meeting be instructed to prepare a list of changes to be made in our constitution and by-laws so as to be in harmony with those of the American Institute of Architects, and also to prepare a list of fellows of the Institute who are now members of the Association of Ohio Architects. That the name of the association be changed to Ohio Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. That a letter ballot be taken on the above, and that these changes shall go into effect immediately after a majority vote has been cast in favor of the same."

In pursuance thereof, the Executive Committee herewith submit to the members a copy of the revised constitution and by-laws for adoption or rejection as a whole.

The same should be unanimously adopted, thereby making our association a Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, as hereafter a fellow of the American Institute of Architects must be a regular member of some Chapter, and only associate members of Chapters are eligible for election to fellowship of the American Institute of Architects.

A full vote of the association is desired on this important matter, as the annual convention of the Institute is close at hand, and the report of such reorganization must be filed at least two weeks before the convention.

Hence it is of the utmost importance that you give this your immediate attention, and return the inclosed ballot indicating your choice, properly signed, and inclosed in the accompanying envelope, to F. O. Weary, chairman of Executive Committee, Akron, Ohio.

Ballots must be in the hands of the chairman on or before noon of September 30, 1890.

By order of the Executive Committee.

F. O. WEARY, Chairman.
C. F. SCHWEINFURTH.
C. H. OWSLEY.
GEO. W. RAPP.
H. A. LINTHWAITE.

The entertaining ability of the Toledo architects, represented by Mr. Fallis, the president, was taxed to the utmost as a large conclave of Knights Templar made it almost impossible to procure hotel accommodations. This was overcome, and the entire visit was voted a great success. The programme included a trip in a chartered steamer to the Put-in-Bay islands. Here a banquet was served. In viewing the islands, architectural beauty in the buildings was so noticeable by its absence that a visit by the architectural profession was timely. A change is approaching, however, as Mr. Fallis is building a hotel there. A walk to that site was attempted, but darkness overtook the visitors, and stealing apples and seeking "short cuts" through the woods occupied the attention of some. A number of ladies were in attendance, among them being Mrs. C. I. Williams, Mrs. F. O. Weary, Mrs. W. W. Carlin, Miss Lizzie M. Valter, Mrs. L. McClure. The voyage back to Toledo was not devoid of incident. The weather was bright, but the sea rough, and there were several who wished it might have been more gentle. There were a few "sailors" in the party who stayed on deck, but a large majority sought the seclusion of the cabin until port was reached, and a restaurant was raided to fill the vacancy left by the ravages of the sea. A carriage drive, including a visit to the public library and insane asylum, closed the entertainment.

The Interstate Exposition at Chicago.

THE eighteenth annual exhibition of the Interstate Industrial Exposition of Chicago was inaugurated September 3, to be continued six weeks. In the art galleries a most interesting collection of oil paintings and water-colors, not less attractive than the collections of previous years, which have earned for this annual exhibition the highly complimentary title of "the American Salon" are on exhibition. In view of the possibility that the coming exhibition may be the last of this important series, at least the last held in the old familiar galleries under the old familiar auspices, it may be well to glance back over the field that they have covered and the work that they have accomplished for the people of Chicago and the West.

When the Exposition company was first organized, and the building erected, the art department was not considered an important feature of the enterprise. The first exhibition was held in 1873, only two years after the fire and the very year of the panic, at a time when American art was not a conspicuous factor of the nation's development. A few painters of originality and force—men like George Fuller and William M. Hunt—were isolated exceptions to the poverty of thought and barrenness of technique which gave the lie to the youthful enthusiasm of our country, and seemed to proclaim that however daring was our conquest of material difficulties, in the higher realms of beauty we could create nothing. Bierstadt in landscapes and Healy in portraits were fairly representative of the taste then mostly in vogue.

During the seventies the art galleries of the Exposition reflected this tendency of American painters, though the collections were chiefly made up of foreign pictures, loaned from various owners, the schools of Munich and Dusseldorf occupying far more space than any exhibition would give them today. In 1876 a large collection of pictures belonging to Mr. J. Russell Jones was shown, besides other pictures. In 1879 a fine collection of metal work was loaned by the Pennsylvania Museum. The following year Miss Sara T. Hallowell, who had assisted in the work the year before, was for the first time made responsible for the exhibition, a trust she has since held, except in 1886. For her first exhibition Miss Hallowell was able to secure an extremely fine loan collection, including valuable examples of the Barbizon school, pictures which several Chicago collectors would gladly give enormous prices for now, but which then passed unappreciated by a public which had scarcely heard of the French masters. Among these paintings was Thomas B. Scott's beautiful Corot "On the Banks of the Loire"; but the American people, like the French, required time to learn to love Corot.

In 1881 another loan collection was shown. A breezy set of studies in the water-color room came from F. Hopkinson Smith, and illustrated that artist's trip to Cuba. Another feature of that year was the Caldwell collection of faience, from Philadelphia. In 1882 the famous Claghorn collection of etchings, of which a portion had been shown two years before, was brought from Philadelphia and chronologically arranged. This collection, which was purchased afterward by the Garretts of Baltimore, richly illustrates the history of etching, from Durer and Rembrandt to Whistler.

About this time the directors of the Chicago Exposition sent Miss Hallowell abroad to secure pictures from the American artists resident in Paris and London. From them and from the New York and Boston exhibitions was gathered together, in 1883, a collection representative of the latest achievements of American art.

From that year until the present time the same policy has been pursued. A single exception was the exhibition of 1886, when, owing to physical exhaustion, Miss Hallowell resigned her position, and the work fell into incompetent hands. In 1887 she resumed it, and secured in addition to the pictures selected abroad, a number of valuable canvases from the Seney collection of Boston. During all these years the aim of the managers has been to keep pace with the progress of American art and show the best works of each year, whether painted at home or abroad, including with these a few fine examples of foreign masters.

During the eighteen years' existence of this exhibition, a new spirit has vitalized American art and sent it thrilling onward. If the next score of summers and winters shall bring as much enlightenment and movement, it will not be long before, as the editor of *L'Art* puts it, "France will have to reckon with artistic America as she has already reckoned with industrial America."

Mosaics.

"OUR FLAG; OR THE EVOLUTION OF THE STARS AND STRIPES," is the title of a neat little volume, edited by Robert Allen Campbell, and published by H. E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago. The book includes a number of selections, poetical and prose, on the subject, and a concise history of the many flags used before the present design was adopted. The book is especially readable at this time, when all that relates to our country's history is of unusual interest.

THE *Polytechnic* is the name of a new magazine to be published in Chicago, the initial number of which will be issued October 1. Like the London magazine of that name, it will be the organ of a Polytechnic Institute, which in this case has been lately started in Chicago, and will be modeled after the famous London institute of similar name, an interesting account of which was given in the *Century* for June. The first number will be largely descriptive of the work of the Institute, especially its trade schools, a peculiar feature of which is that students may earn their expenses while in attendance, and can learn almost any trade. As this promises to solve the vexed apprenticeship question, all Master Associations are warm supporters of the

movement. An article on the new Evening Medical College of Chicago is also included in this number. The ladies will be interested in the description of cooking, millinery and dressmaking schools of the Chicago Polytechnic Institute. Published at the southeast corner Madison St. and Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill. Sample copy, 10 cents.

An important movement in trade journalism is the organization of the American Trade Press Association, recently completed, which will, if carried out as it is hoped, unite trade publications by a common interest, and extend to such publications the benefits that union should always bring. Only legitimate trade publications of the first class are admitted, and each publication is entitled to one vote. It is the purpose of the organization to appoint agents in cities not generally reached, for the collection of news, subscriptions, advertisements, etc., and these will be appointed by the board of directors. Foreign agencies will also be established in the same manner. Legislative matters will occupy the attention of the association, and postal regulations will be looked after, and under the direction of proper officers the association cannot but be of great value to not only its members, but the entire trade press. The members to date are as follows: The *American Exporter*, representing the export industry, published by Root & Tinker; the *Boot and Shoe Recorder*, Boston; THE INLAND ARCHITECT, Chicago; *Confectioners' Journal*, Philadelphia; the *Upholsterer*, Philadelphia; *Builder and Decorator*, Philadelphia; *Carriage Monthly*, Philadelphia; *Sanitary News*, Chicago; *Dry Goods Economist*, New York; *Electrical World*, New York; *Farm Implement News*, Chicago; the *Haberdasher*, New York; the *Clothing Gazette*, New York; the *Druggists' Circular*, New York; the *Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter*, New York; *Light, Heat and Power*, Philadelphia; the *Western Brewer*, Chicago; *Bonfort's Wine and Liquor Circular*, New York; *Jewelers' Circular*, New York; *American Miller*, Chicago; *Paper and Press*, Philadelphia; the *North-Western Lumberman*, Chicago; *Michigan Artisan*, Detroit; *National Bottlers' Gazette*, New York; *United States Tobacco Journal*, New York; *Harness*; *Coal Trade Journal*, Chicago; *Street Railway Journal*; *Hatter and Furrier*; the *Dramatic Mirror*, New York. The officers of the association are: President, C. R. Clifford, Philadelphia; first vice-president, Henry A. Elliott, New York; second vice-president, Clarence E. Stump, New York; secretary, William M. Patton, Philadelphia; treasurer, Benjamin Lillard, New York; board of directors, Joseph W. Gibson, New York; W. L. Terhune, Boston; Thomas Hudson, Chicago.

Association Notes.

ONTARIO ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS.

At a meeting of the directory of the Ontario Association of Architects at Toronto, August 5, which includes the council which under clause 6 of the Ontario Architects act was appointed July 22 by the lieutenant-governor, the following officers for the ensuing year were elected:

President, G. W. Storm; vice president, F. J. Rastrick; secretary, S. G. Townsend; treasurer, D. B. Dick; solicitor, J. W. Curry.

The council enjoys the honor of being the first council under the first act for the registration of architects ever passed, and while the movement was commenced several years ago in the United States, to a province of Canada belongs the honor of first securing legal recognition for the architectural profession. The nine architects composing the council are as follows:

For three years, W. G. Storm, Toronto; D. B. Dick, Toronto; F. J. Rastrick, Hamilton. For two years, K. Arnoldi, Ottawa; W. Edwards, Ottawa; E. Burke, Toronto. For one year, W. Blackwell, Peterborough; D. Ewart, Ottawa; S. G. Curry, Toronto.

Our Illustrations.

Residence of Mr. Thomas H. Williams, Jersey City, N. J. Akron Savings Bank, Akron, Ohio; Weary & Kramer, architects. Stable for Profile House, White Mountains; Loring & Phipps, architects, Boston.

Robert Lee monument at Richmond, Virginia, reproduced from *Harper's Weekly*, for the convenience of draftsmen in the Clark medal competition.

Chicago Architectural Sketch Club, competition for a Lich gate for a country cemetery; designs of Oscar Enders, awarded first and second places.

Photogravure plate of plaster casts, face and reverse, of design modeled by Johannes Gelert, sculptor, Chicago, for the Robert Clark medal, to be awarded in competitions among draftsmen in the United States under thirty years of age, conducted under the auspices of the Chicago Architectural Sketch Club.

Depot and office building for the Monterey & Gulf Railroad at Monterey, Mexico; Isaac S. Taylor, architect, St. Louis, Mo. The building is to have all modern improvements in slow combustion construction, plumbing, private water supply, etc. Walls of American brick and native black marble. Cost, \$75,000.

PHOTOGRAVURE PLATES.

(Issued only to subscribers for the Photogravure edition.)

The Webster School, New Haven, Conn.; L. W. Robinson, architect.

Residence of Mr. R. A. Waller, Buena Park, Illinois; J. L. Silsbee, architect, Chicago.

Residence of Architect Charles I. Williams, Dayton View, Dayton, Ohio. Four full page plates are given, showing the following views: Exterior, reception hall, dining room, library.

Masonic Temple, Chicago; Burnham & Root, architects. The building, which is to occupy the northeast corner of State and

Randolph streets, will cover a quarter of a block, or 170 feet on State street and 114 feet on Randolph street. The site was covered by several stone buildings from four to six stories in height; these are now being torn down. The height will be eighteen stories, exclusive of the high gable, which will add two stories to this. The height from street level will be 254 feet, though a slight change may be made, carrying the structure to the height of 265 feet. It will be steel and fireproof construction, the wall facings of brick and terra-cotta, the lower stories in stone. The main entrance will be forty-two feet high and twenty-eight feet wide, which opens into a rotunda containing fourteen elevators arranged in a semi-circle. The two upper floors will be fitted as lodge rooms, etc., for the Masonic fraternity and the remainder of the building for stores, offices, etc., wide halls taking the place of streets and the whole composing a mammoth emporium. The cost of ground leases was \$1,100,000 and the estimated cost of the building is \$2,000,000.

Synopsis of Building News.

Atlanta, Ga.—Architects W. W. Goodrich & Son have prepared plans for the following work: Church building for Third Presbyterian Church, to cost \$10,000; building for Home of the Friendless, to cost \$15,000; residence for H. W. Yarbrough, to cost \$12,000, and residence for L. E. O'Keefe, cost \$7,000.

Architects Bruce & Morgan have plans for residence for Mr. H. T. Phillips, to cost \$6,000. Also for the Hon. E. P. Rice, a stone residence, to cost \$18,000; M. Sipes, contractor.

Baltimore, Md.—Architect George Archer is preparing plans for the new Central Presbyterian Church. The building will be of stone and brick, and will cost about \$20,000.

Chicago, Ill.—Architects Burnham & Root are making plans for the following work: A ten-story office building, to have a pressed brick and stone front; to be of fireproof construction, and cost \$500,000; to be erected at Atlanta, Georgia. A Methodist church, to be erected at Evanston; to cost \$30,000; to be constructed of rock-faced stone. A ten-story office building, size 130 by 160 feet; to cost \$1,250,000; to be erected at San Francisco, California, for D. O. Mills, of New York. It will have a white marble front for two stories, and above that of cream-colored brick and terra-cotta. It will be of steel construction and thoroughly fireproof, and be fitted up with all the latest improvements. The brick is made there, and the steel also. Contracts will be let the end of this month. They are now tearing down old buildings. The Masonic Temple: Work will be commenced immediately; they will begin tearing down the old buildings at once, and get the ground ready as quickly as possible. The corner-stone is to be laid in October. The front will be of pressed brick and terra-cotta. For William Brown, at Evanston, a two-story basement and attic residence; to cost \$20,000; to be of frame, with stone basement; have hardwood interior finish, hot water heating, and the sanitary specialties. For W. F. Goudy, a two-story basement and tall-roof residence, to be erected at 46 Astor street. It will have three fronts of cut stone, and cost \$35,000. The foundation is now being put in.

Architect W. H. Drake is making plans for a three-story residence, size 26 by 80 feet; to cost \$11,000. It will have a stone front, hardwood finish, hot water heating, and be erected on Calumet avenue, near Thirty-fourth street, for W. H. Fleming. For W. C. Reebie, a three-story warehouse, to be built at 546 Sheffield avenue; to have a Collinsville pressed brick front; to be of mill construction, and cost \$20,000.

Architects Flanders & Zimmerman are preparing plans for the Shakespeare Memorial Theater, to be built on the lot at present occupied by the First Regiment Armory, on Jackson street, next to the Leland Hotel. It will be an exact copy of the Shakespeare Memorial Theater at Stratford-on-Avon, England. The front will be of stone, terra-cotta and brick, and will be decorated with scenes from Shakespeare's plays. It will be heated by steam, lighted by electricity, and have all the improvements; the cost will be about \$150,000.

Architects Froman & Jebson: For Charles Kotzenberg, a two-story basement and attic residence, to be erected corner of Garfield Boulevard and Peoria street. Anderson pressed brick and Bedford stone front, and modern improvements; cost \$9,000.

Architects Frederick Bauman and J. K. Cady: For C. P. Wheeler, a two-story basement and attic residence to be built at Evanston. Frame, stone basement, bathrooms, closets, stained glass, furnace; cost \$7,000. For Mrs. Woods, a two-story residence, to be built on Ray street, near Twenty-ninth street and Prairie avenue; stone front, bathrooms, closets, mantels, leaded glass, furnace, etc.; cost \$6,000.

Architects I. K. & A. B. Pond: For Franklin H. Head, a three-story and basement residence, size 32 by 76 feet, to cost \$20,000, to be erected on State street, corner of Banks. It will have a front of Anderson brown brick and stone, with brick bays, plate glass windows, mahogany, birch and oak interior, elevator, dumb waiters, hot water heating, etc.

Architect Theodor Karls: For John Weivertz, a four-story and basement store and flat building, to be built at 224 E. North avenue; St. Louis pressed brick, and brownstone front; cost \$12,000. For L. Kroth, a three-story and basement store and flat building, to be built on Lincoln avenue, near Belden; Bedford stone front, and modern improvements; cost \$10,000.

Architect F. R. Schock: For F. L. McClure, at Elgin, Illinois, a two-story basement and attic residence; to cost \$7,000. Frame and bowlders; hardwood finish; stained, plate and beveled glass; hot water heating; making plans.

Architect D. A. Lapointe: For Paul Dumond, a three-story and cellar flat building, to be erected at 124 Warren avenue. Stone front; bathrooms, closets, mantels, electric bells, speaking tubes; stained glass; cost \$15,000. For James Arnold, a three-story stone and flat building, size 45 by 120 feet; to be built on the northeast corner of Fairfield avenue and Lake street; to have a mottled brick front, with stone trimmings, and all the modern improvements, and cost \$16,000; making plans. Preparing plans for a three-story and basement flat building, size 60 by 65 feet; to cost \$15,000; to be erected on Park avenue, near Leavitt street; pressed brick and stone front, and all the improvements.

Architect Julius H. Huber: For J. W. Flynn, making plans for a three-story flat building, to be built on State street, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth; to have stone front and modern improvements; cost \$9,000. For John Walter, planning a two-story frame dwelling, to be built at Lockport, Illinois. For the McGuire Manufacturing Company, on Morgan street, near Austin avenue, a two-story factory, size 75 by 117 feet. For John Froelich, making plans for a four-story flat building, to be built on Ohio street, near State; stone front and modern improvements; cost \$12,000.

Architects John Woollacott & Son: For Louis Wille, four two-story and basement dwellings, to be built on York place, near Evanston avenue; Bedford stone fronts; furnaces, and all the improvements; cost \$15,000.

Architect W. J. Van Keuren: For S. S. Niles, a three-story and basement store and flat building, at Oak Park; St. Louis pressed brick and brownstone; bathrooms, mantels, stained glass, furnace; cost \$15,000; preparing plans. For Joseph Schlund, six two-story frame dwellings, at Harlem, Ill.

Architect A. M. F. Colton: For McCormick Theological Seminary, three residences on Chalmers place; to cost \$25,000. For R. N. Hitchcock, on Fullerton avenue, two residences; to cost \$12,000. For C. W. Leshner, a three-story residence; to cost \$25,000. For F. H. Hurdon, at Zanesville, O., a three-story residence; cost \$7,000. For C. T. Jukes, on Cleveland avenue, a three-story residence; cost \$6,000.

Architects Bell & Swift: For C. H. Morse, taking estimates for residence; to cost \$40,000. Also making plans for five-story factory; to cost \$20,000.

Architect W. L. Carroll: For Mrs. Alice M. Kirby, making plans for four residences; to cost \$60,000. Also planning store and flat building; to cost \$15,000.

Architect J. H. Moore: For H. J. Evans, residence corner of Sacramento avenue and Washington boulevard; cost \$20,000.

Architect Thomas Wing: For George V. Hankins, a four-story apartment building, corner of Twenty-ninth and Wabash avenue; Tiffany pressed brick and

brownstone; cost \$40,000. Also made plans for remodeling building on Van Buren street, next to Art Institute, for Chicago Athenaeum; Tiffany pressed brick and Connecticut brownstone; steam heat, elevators, electric light; cost \$85,000.

Architects Robbin & Charpie: For James J. Baird, at Lansing, Mich.; remodeling opera house; cost \$30,000.

Architect George W. Maher: For A. F. Shuman, on Fifty-sixth and East End avenue, a six-story hotel; to cost \$100,000.

Architect J. A. Thain: For Mrs. Minnie Morris, corner of Ashland avenue and Polk street, a three-story residence; to cost \$35,000. For M. Lawton, on Greenwood avenue, near Forty-fourth street, a three-story frame residence; to cost \$15,000.

Architect J. H. Wagner: For Chicago Safe and Lock Company, at Waukegan, a two-story factory; to cost \$60,000. Also made plans for six-story building, and two-story addition to Otis building on Illinois street; steam heat, steel beams, etc.; cost \$40,000.

Architect Perley Hale: For J. C. Beifeld, on Bowen avenue, two three-story residences; Bedford and Portage stone fronts; cost \$16,000. For James Phelps, on Fifty-seventh and Halsted, five two-story dwellings; to cost \$20,000.

Architect Swen Linderoth: For F. L. Malmstedt, Berwyn, Illinois, a two-story residence; to cost \$6,000. For F. H. Brammer, a two-story frame dwelling, in Lake View. For Lystad & Anderson, on Division street, a four-story bakery; to cost \$12,000.

Architect C. R. Adams; for M. Hastreiter, at Rogers Park, a two-story frame dwelling. Also making plans for an Episcopal church, to be built at Baraboo, Michigan; stone all round; pews, stained glass, furnace, etc.

Architects Pond & Pond: For J. M. Reddy, a three-story store and flat building, to have a frontage of 196 feet, corner of Cottage Grove avenue and Seventy-first street.

Architect F. R. Schock: For O. W. Potter, on Lakeshore Drive, corner of Burton place; a handsome three-story residence; to be built of granite, and cost \$80,000.

Architect Charles Marcotte, of Kansas City, Mo.: For E. F. Brady, a three-story residence, corner of Newport and Cornelia, Lakeshore Drive; to cost \$150,000.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Reported by Lawrence Mendenhall:

I am safe in saying that building troubles are settled for this season, and I think that if we are favored with a pleasant fall and temperate winter all will be well. Many of our large buildings are "making their presence felt," and rearing their heads above the level of mortar beds. In this connection I make the remark that the mixing of mortar should be done in the cellar and not on pavement. Being poked in the ribs with a hoe handle, or daubed with slack ing lime, is not conducive to man's happiness. Then, again, whenever possible the pavement should be finished as quickly as the occasion will admit of, thus obviating the jostling of pedestrians on narrow walks. In this way buildings make this presence felt, but when a glorious building is at last constructed, these disagreeable inconveniences, however glaring, are almost lost in admiration of the work of the architect and builder.

Architect S. S. Godley has the following plans to report: Mr. M. Marks, 520 Court, a residence; materials, frame, slate roof, pine finish; plumbing, stained glass, furnace, etc.; cost \$5,000. For Mr. A. R. DeLeon, 24 West Ninth street, a similar residence, to cost \$6,000.

Architects Crapsey & Brown have prepared plans for a bank and flat building at Robinson, Ill. Material, brick, stone, tin roof; vault; plumbing, etc.; cost \$12,000.

Architect H. E. Siter has drawn plans for schoolhouse of twenty-four rooms. Material, brick, stone, galvanized iron; plate glass, furniture, etc.; cost \$70,000. Also another of twelve rooms, to cost \$40,000. Address Board of Education, Cincinnati.

Architects Samuel Hannaford & Sons report: For the Cincinnati Riding School, a building. Materials, brick, stone, iron; mantels, plumbing, tin roof, etc.; write to J. R. Murdock, Esq., Equitable Block. For P. J. Sorg, Esq., Middletown, Ohio, a store and opera house; materials, brick, stone, iron; elevators, plate and stained glass, decorations, etc. For John B. Morris, a factory; materials, brick, stone, iron; elevators, slate roof, plumbing, etc.; size 90 by 100 feet; three stories.

Architect Gustave W. Drach reports the following: For F. G. Hawekotte, 33 Webster street, city, a residence; materials, brick, stone, galvanized iron; furnaces, stained glass, etc.; cost \$6,500. For Mr. Stanley Bowdle, a residence; materials, frame, slate roof; furnaces, stained glass, plumbing, etc.; cost \$4,000.

Architect John H. Boll reports: For the Board of Education, Addeyston, Ohio (near Cincinnati), a schoolhouse of four rooms; materials, brick, stone; slate roof, furnace, school furniture, etc.; cost \$9,000. For Mr. August Muth, a bakery; materials, brick, stone, iron; tin roof, steam heat, plumbing, etc.; cost \$8,000.

Architects DesJardins & Hayward report: For Presbyterian congregation, at Norwood, Ohio, a church; materials, frame, slate roof; pews, organ, pine finish, stained glass, furnace, etc.; cost \$6,000. For John W. Siebern, a double house; frame, pine finish, plumbing, gas, slate roof, wood mantels, etc.; cost \$5,000.

Architect J. J. Rueckert has prepared plans for County Auditor Fred Raine; materials, frame, pine finish, mantels, slate roof, stained glass, plumbing, etc.; cost \$5,000.

Architect L. Pickett reports: For the congregation of the Church of the Holy Angels, a house of worship, to be erected at Sidney, Ohio; materials, pressed brick, slate roof, stucco ceiling, stained glass, pipe organ, hardwood finish, etc.; cost \$35,000.

Architect W. W. Franklin reports: For Mr. Samuel Mackenzie, 111 Sycamore street, a residence; materials, stone, slate roof, electric bells, stained glass, hot water heat, hardwood finish, plumbing, etc.; cost \$18,000. For Thomas Deneal, Montgomery pike, city, a residence; materials, brick, stone, pine finish, stained glass, furnace, plumbing, etc.; cost \$4,500. For E. M. Costello, tailor, Sixth and Vine streets, a double residence; materials same as above; cost \$4,500. For H. H. Brunning, 101 West Pearl street, a residence, same as above, except plumbing; cost \$3,000.

Columbus, Ohio.—Architects Elah Terrell & Co.: For I. D. Parsons, a stone and frame residence, size 35 by 50 feet; cost \$6,000. For the Logan School Board, a brick schoolhouse, size 60 by 140 feet; cost \$25,000. For H. A. Lauman, a seven-story hotel, size 64 by 100 feet; pressed brick and stone, natural gas; cost \$50,000. For Mrs. Cummings, at Marion, Ohio, a four-story business block, size 82½ by 130 feet; pressed brick; cost \$20,000. For the M. E. Church at Williamsport, a brick and stone church, size 60 by 75 feet; cost \$10,000; contractor, H. Faunough. For the Shepardson College, Granville, a brick and stone dwelling, size 60 by 60 feet; cost \$20,000; contractor, D. M. Shepardson. For G. D. Raine, at Memphis, Tenn., a stone residence, size 50 by 80 feet; cost \$20,000. Also, for L. W. Overton, Memphis, Tenn., a 40 by 60 feet stone dwelling; cost \$16,000; contractor, I. Reid. For C. M. Hubbard, a pressed brick residence, size 35 by 60 feet; cost \$6,000; contractor, D. McGrath. For E. W. Swisher, a brick and terra-cotta dwelling, size 30 by 60 feet; cost \$5,500. For F. Hughes, a brick residence, size 30 by 50 feet; cost \$5,000. For E. B. Kurtz, a brick and terra-cotta dwelling, size 30 by 50 feet; cost \$5,000; contractor, Chas. Carter.

The building outlook would be of the very best if it were not for the difficulties arising from the labor agitation.

The Columbus Y. M. C. A. will erect a \$100,000 Association building.

Denver, Colo.—Architects Lang & Pugh: For T. L. Cacheart, a two-story brick dwelling; cost \$10,000.

Architect I. Hodgson: For J. A. McMurtree, a stone residence; cost \$45,000.

Architect H. F. Lee: For E. Heilder, a brick terrace; cost \$20,500.

D. S. Green will erect a two-story brick dwelling, size 36½ by 50 feet; cost \$7,000.

Architect Wm. Quayle: For Messrs. Zang & Zeigel, a three-story building, brick, with stone trimmings, size 50 by 125 feet; steam heat; cost \$30,000; work to be commenced September 15. From this time forward building operations promise to be very extensive.

Detroit, Mich.—Architects Scott, Kamper & Scott: A three-story brick dwelling, 39 by 96 feet, for Mrs. Van Est; W. H. Holland & Son, builders; cost \$13,000. A two-story brick dwelling, 43 by 60 feet, for W. H. Hollands, to cost \$7,000, and a \$40,000 manufactory for the Detroit Radiator Works, on Chene street.

Architect G. W. Lloyd: A \$14,000 residence for Michael Martz, to be located on Jefferson avenue. Also an addition to the Westminster Church chapel, to cost \$13,000; Chaption & Vinton, contractors.

Architects Hess & Raseman: A two-story brick dwelling, 32 by 36 feet, for Jos. Perrin, to cost \$5,000. Eight two-story brick stores and dwellings, 196 by 60 feet, for Perrin Bros., to cost \$19,000; Leo Schietele, builder. A two-story brick dwelling, 35 by 48 feet, for Mr. Meuller, to cost \$5,000.

Architects A. C. Varney & Co.: For Thomas Kennedy, a block of four three-story brick stores and residences; cost \$12,000. For Mrs. Lewis, a two-story double brick dwelling, 38 by 60 feet; cost \$7,000; Jos. Dietz, contractor. A two-story brick dwelling for John Alley, 26 by 30 feet; cost \$5,000. Also a three-story brick dwelling for W. W. Hannan, 20 by 60 feet, to cost \$5,000.

Architects Rogers & McFarlane: A two-story brick store and residence, 35 by 60 feet, for John Knealey; to cost \$5,500.

Architects Spier & Rolens: A one-story brick church, 100 by 220 feet, for the Sacred Heart of St. Mary's parish; to cost \$125,000. A four-story brick dwelling, 32 by 64 feet, on Second street, for Mr. Moore, to cost \$8,000.

Architect Peter Dedrichs: A two-story brick dwelling, 48 by 76 feet, for Saint Albertus parsonage; to cost \$8,000. A two-story frame dwelling and barn, 35 by 57 feet, for G. Burlage; to cost \$5,500.

Architects Donaldson & Meier: A four-story brick hotel for Mr. Perkins; to cost \$5,000. A three-story brick store and dwelling, 20 by 74 feet, for Peter Koenig; to cost \$5,000. A two-story frame club house for the Michigan Yacht Club, 115 by 80 feet, to be erected on Belle Isle, and to cost \$8,000; Leo Scheible, builder.

James E. Scripps is about to erect a fine fire-proof eight-story block on the corner of Shelby and Laurel streets, to be occupied by the *Evening News*.

James Burtenshaw will soon build a block of stores and flats on the corner of Woodward avenue and Mt. Calm street.

Stephen Baldwin is erecting a two-story brick dwelling for the Detroit Home of Industry, from plans by M. L. Smith & Sons; cost \$10,000.

Little Rock, Ark.—The plans of Messrs. Fred J. H. Rickon and Charles L. Thompson, associated architects of Little Rock, Ark., have been adopted for the Little Rock Permanent Exposition. The building will cost \$100,000; contracts not yet let.

Architects Orlopp & Kusener have plans for the new Masonic Temple, to be erected at Fourth and Main; to cost \$75,000; contracts not yet let.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Architect J. H. Bradbeer: For the Immanuel Presbyterian Congregation, a frame and brick church; concrete foundation; size 99 by 130 feet; cost \$26,000; John Rebmam, contractor. For A. C. Miller, a two-story frame residence and barn; size 37 by 53 feet; cost \$4,500. For W. H. Griffin, a two-story frame dwelling; 48 by 55 feet; cost \$3,600. For the Trustees of San Dimes, a one-story school building; size 52 by 56 feet; ready for figures. Prospects are not very good here now except for small buildings, will take a year or so to get over our busted boom, but this city is bound to grow in the near future.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Architects Barnett & Record: For City Elevator Company, two-story brick elevator, size 68 by 100 feet; cost \$18,000. The Twin City Club will erect a club house, to cost \$4,000. The St. Anthony of Padua Society will erect a brick school and hall building; cost \$10,000. For Mr. S. S. Farnham, a three-story brick tenement building; cost \$20,000. For Whitmore & McMillan, a block of brick stores; cost \$24,000. For C. S. Brackett, a two-story frame dwelling; cost \$8,000. For Messrs. Kinney & Welcome, two-story frame dwellings; cost \$10,000. J. S. O'Donnell will erect a stone residence, to cost \$16,000.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Architect T. D. Evans: For M. Oppenheimer, a nine-story business building, size 22 by 180 feet; brick, with tin roof; cost \$50,000; Hucksentein & Co., contractors.

Architect Frank I. Cooper, resident architect at the court house, has completed the plans for the buildings for the Standard Underground Cable Company, at Brinton. There are five separate buildings, a cable factory, insulating factory, a leading factory, a carpenter and machine shop, and a boiler and dynamo shop. The cable factory is 280 feet long, 80 feet wide and three stories high. The other buildings are 60 by 80 feet, and are one and two stories high. All are connected with covered passageways and traveling racks, so that material from one department can be conveyed to another without the inconvenience of handling. There is no similar building anywhere, either in extent or design, it is claimed.

Architects M. Armstrong & Co.: For H. K. Porter, one-story dwelling, 44 by 25 feet; brick; cost \$6,000.

Architect F. O. Sauer: For Harry Davis, a three-story hall, size 30 by 122 feet; brick and iron; cost \$10,000.

Architect S. Munsch has prepared plans for the new church to be erected at once by the German Evangelical Lutheran congregation at Johnstown, Pa.

Architects Longfellow, Alden & Harlow: For J. J. Vandegrift, an eight-story office building, size 60 by 120 feet; brick, with tile roof; cost \$189,000; A. and S. Wilson, contractors. Also for the same, a two-story dwelling, 34 by 48 feet; brick, with slate roof; cost \$10,500.

Architect W. S. Fraser: For A. J. Barr, a three-story dwelling, size 60 by 73 feet; stone, with slate roof; cost \$31,000.

The Homeopathic Hospital will erect an addition to the present building; estimated cost \$50,000.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—Architect R. Kletting: For Mr. Hooper, a five-story office building, brick and stone; cost \$60,000. Also a five-story stone and brick Board of Trade building; cost \$60,000.

Architects Carrol & Kern: For B. Roberts, four-story brick building; cost \$25,000. For Walker Brothers, four two-story brick and stone dwellings; cost \$18,000.

Architect W. E. Ware: For James Millspaugh, a two-story frame and brick dwelling; cost \$6,000. For James Eager, a two-story frame dwelling; cost \$5,000.

Seattle, Wash.—The foundation for the front part of the Young Men's Christian Association Building is completed. Bids will be called for at once to complete the whole building.

Springfield, Ill.—Architect George H. Helmle: For the Board of Education, additions to three schoolhouses; brick and stone, including heating and ventilating; cost \$25,000. For Thomas W. Dresser, brick and stone store and office building, size 80 by 50 feet; cost \$15,500. For H. C. Latham, pressed brick front store building, size 22 by 60 feet; cost \$3,000. For J. H. Jurgens, two-story frame dwelling, size 31 by 48 feet, seven rooms; cost \$2,500. For the Girard School Board, a two-story addition to schoolhouse; \$3,600. Also for James B. Ricks, at Taylorville, a two-story frame dwelling, 34 by 50 feet, 8 rooms; cost \$3,500.

St. Louis, Mo.—For T. Wogawodka, a three-story brick tenement house; cost \$6,200; contractor, J. Wilkinson. For Mrs. McCarty, a two-story brick dwelling; Scheppfing & Peterson, contractors.

Architects Eckel & Mann: For the city of St. Louis, a four-story brick city hall, to cost \$1,150,000.

The Missouri Railroad Company will erect a brick freight building, to cost \$15,000.

M. Forster will erect a brick store, to cost \$30,000; A. H. Haessler, contractor.

J. A. Sendan will build a brick store and dwelling; cost \$7,900.

Mr. John Meier, a six-story brick store; cost \$30,000.

Tacoma, Wash.—Bids for the erection of the new city hall are now being received. Architects Hatherton & McIntosh have prepared the plans.

Architect T. C. Houser: For Reese, Redmond & Co., a four-story pressed brick and stone building; cost \$50,000.

Waltham, Mass.—Architect H. M. Gragg: For A. H. Blackman, a two-story frame dwelling, size 24 by 40 feet; furnace heated; cost \$4,000. For A. M. Goodwin, a two-story frame dwelling, size 41 by 43 feet; cost \$3,900. For A. H. Beverly, a two-story frame, size 36 by 42 feet; cost \$3,800. For E. L. Shaw, a two-story frame residence; shingle roofed; furnace heated; size 29 by 43 feet; cost \$2,500.

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CHICAGO ARCHITECTURAL SKETCH CLUB,
COMPETITION FOR A LICH GATE FOR A COUNTRY CEMETERY.

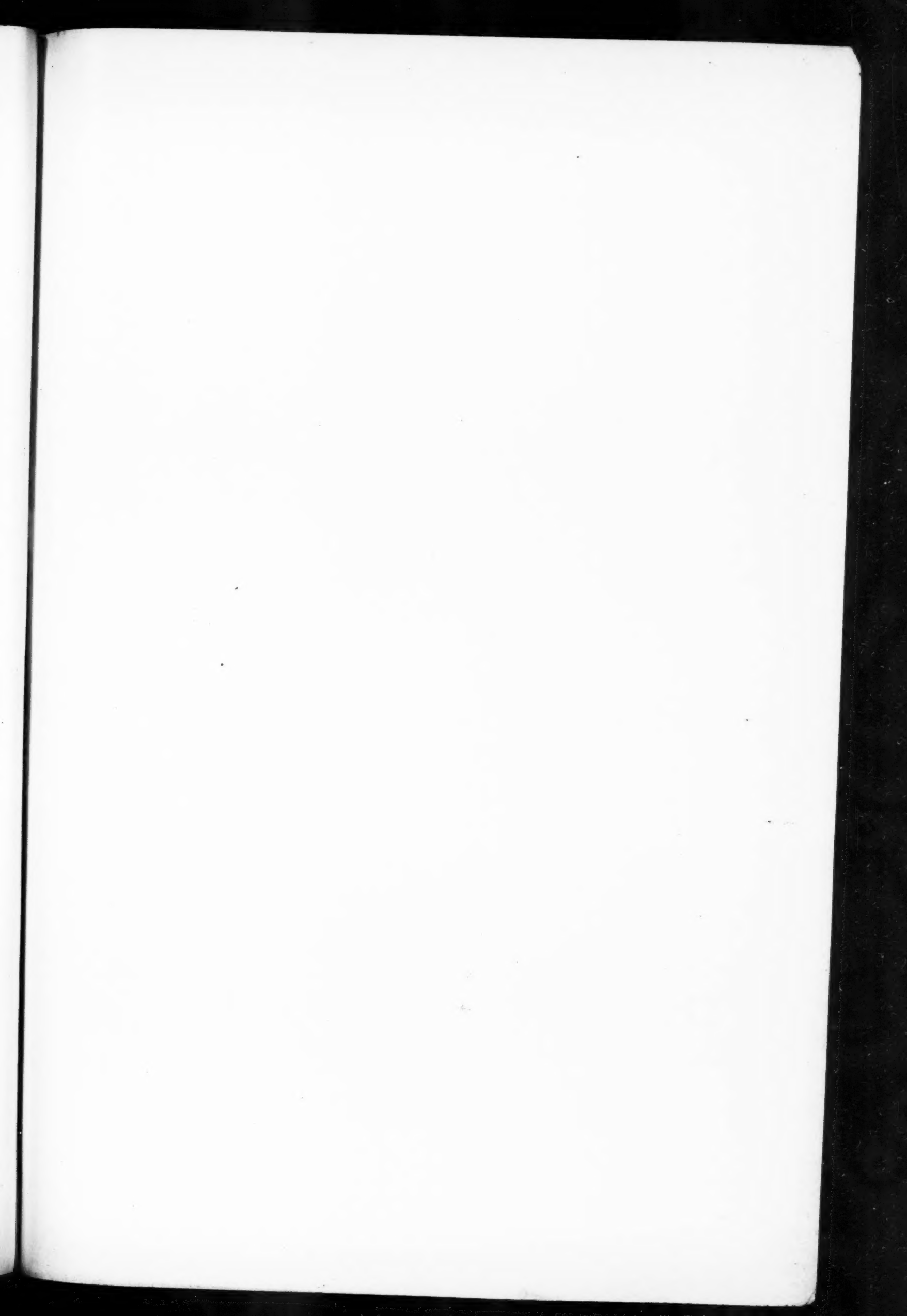
SECOND PLACE—OSCAR ENDERS.



Stable for Profile House

STABLE FOR PROFILE HOUSE, WHITE MOUNTAINS.

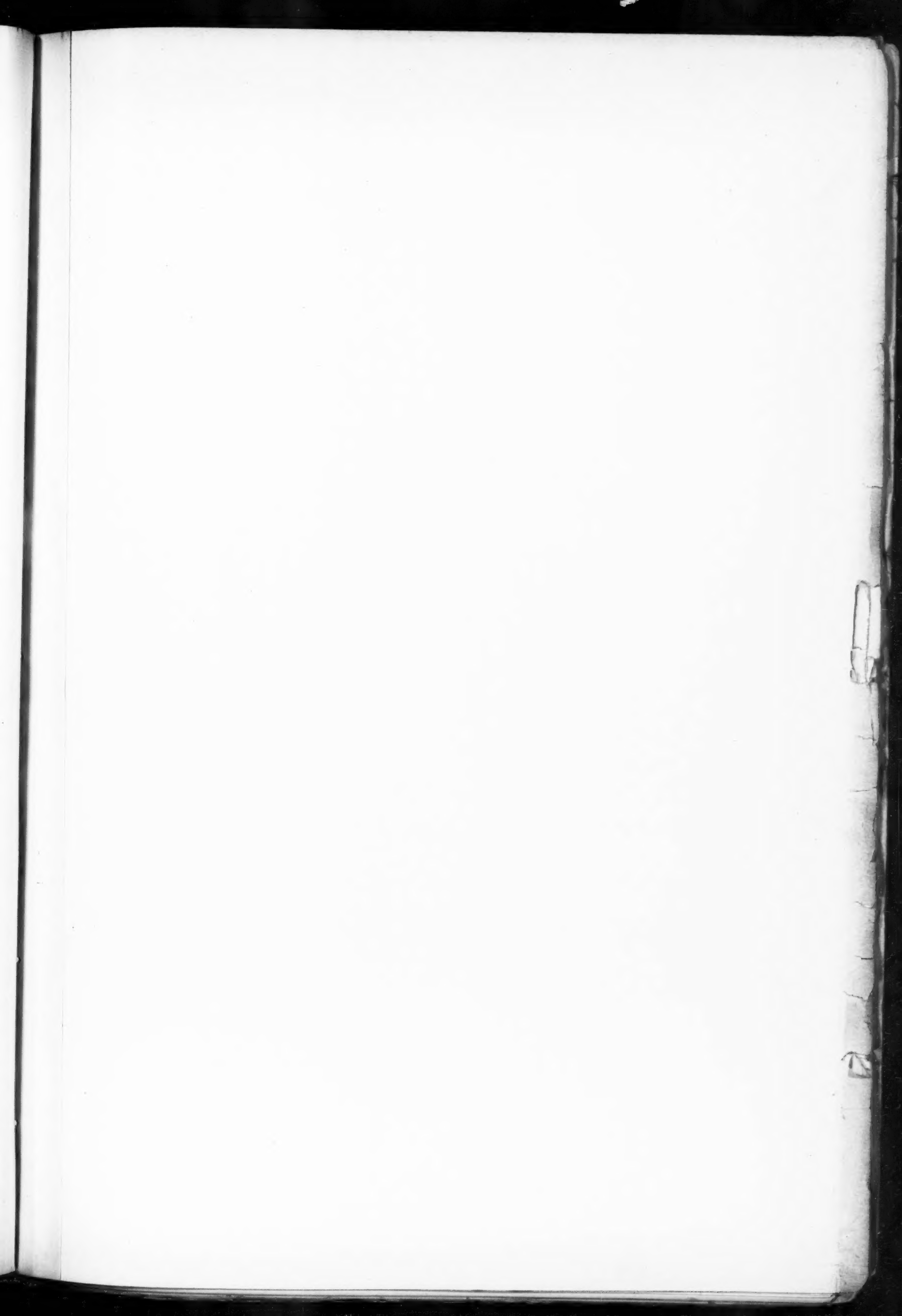
LORING & PHIPPS, ARCHITECTS, BOSTON, MASS.

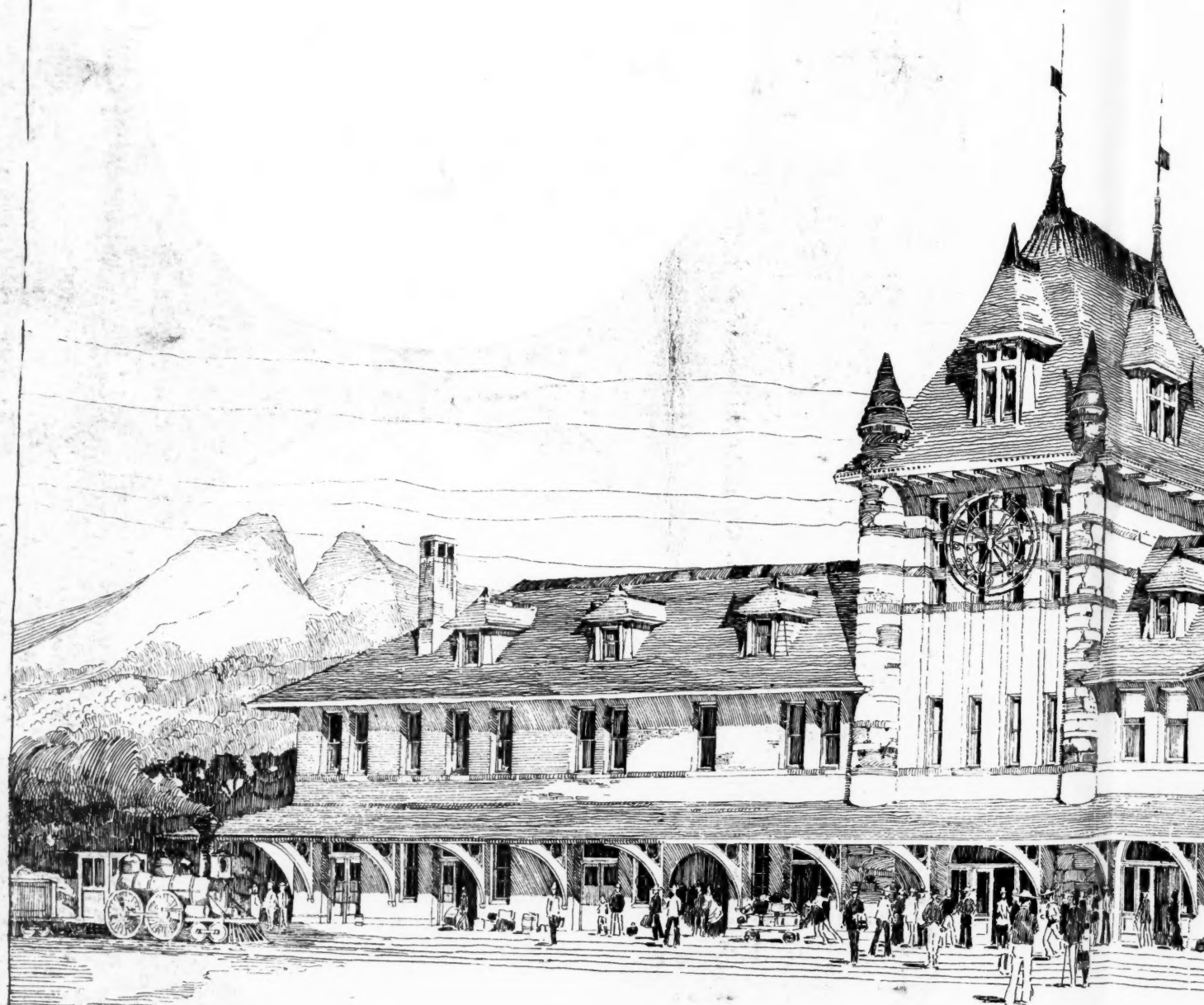




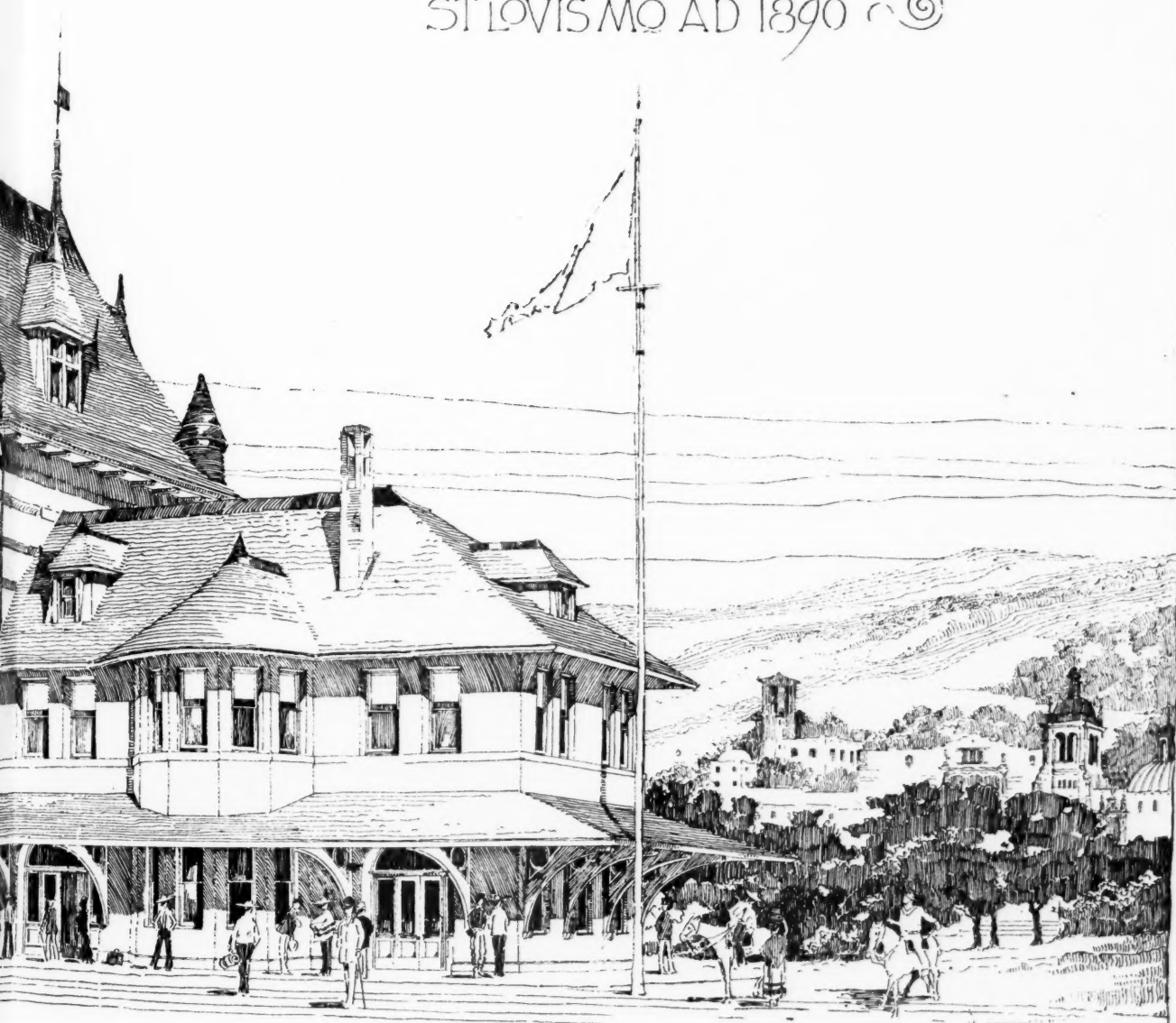
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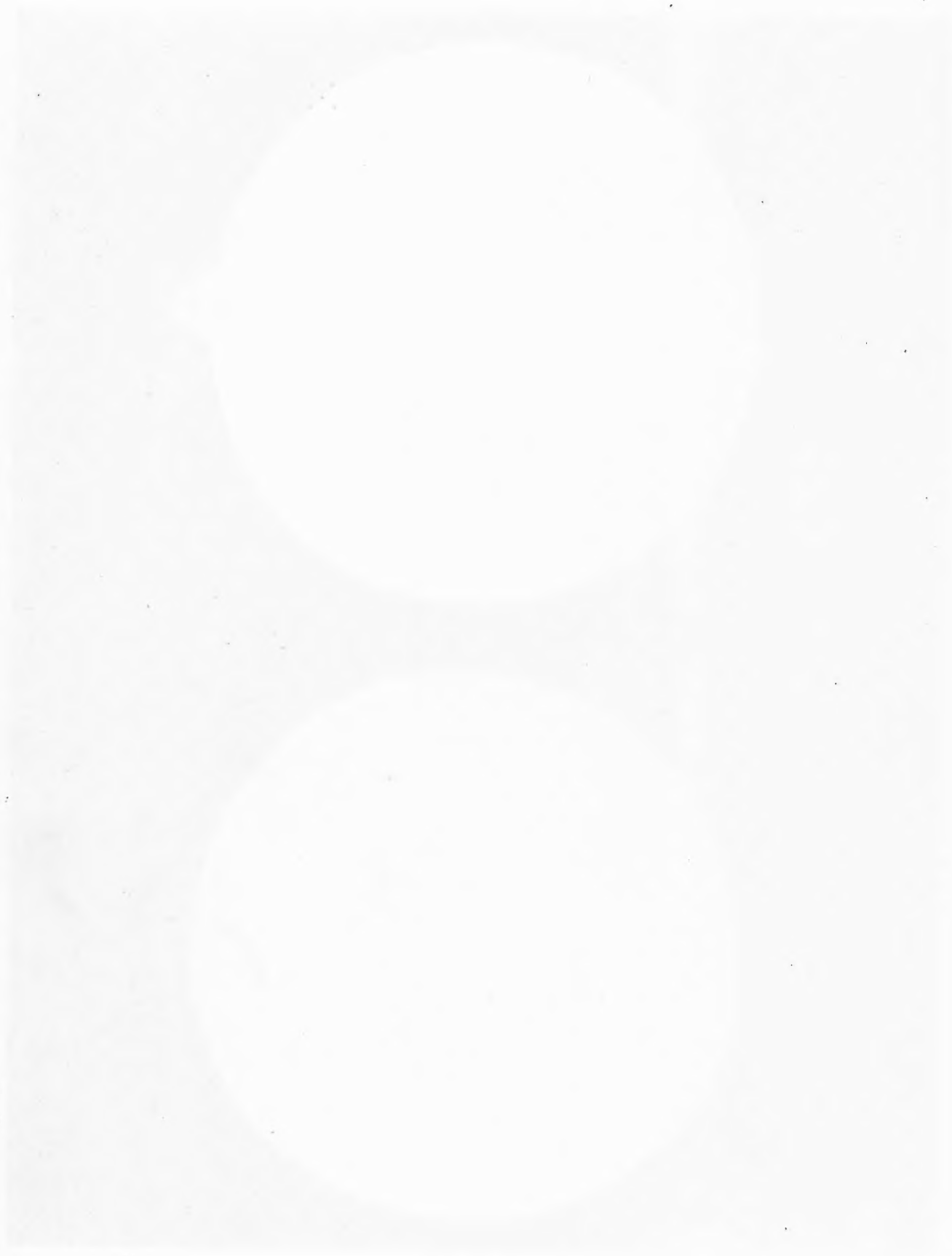
* WEARY & KRAMER; ARCHTS. AKRON, O





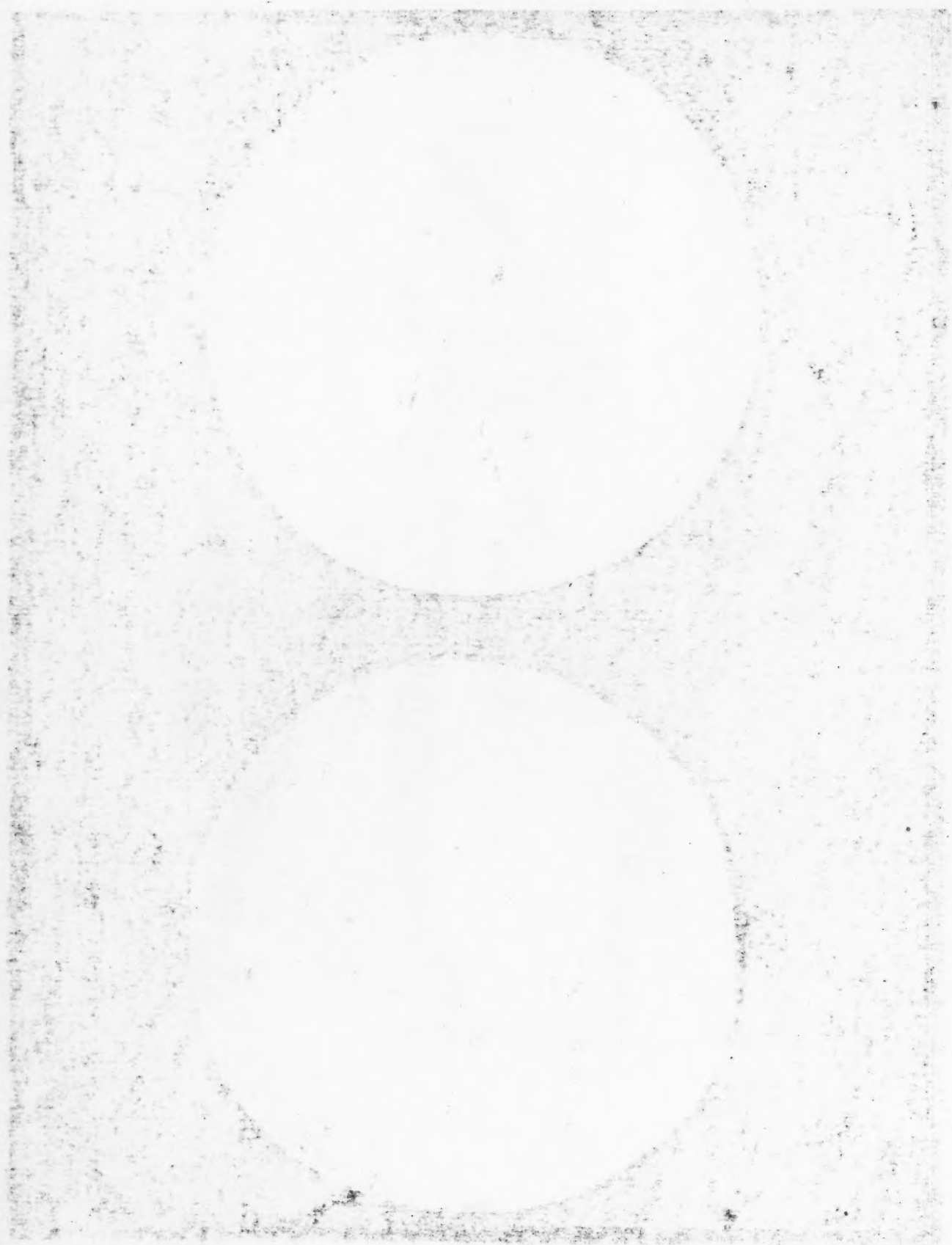
DEPOT AND OFFICE BUILDING
FOR THE MONTEREY & GULF
R.R. AT MONTEREY MEXICO
ISAAC S TAYLOR ARCHITECT
ST LOUIS MO AD 1890 ©







DESIGN FOR THE ROBERT CLARK MEDAL.
MODELED BY JOHANNES GELETT, SCULPTOR, CHICAGO.





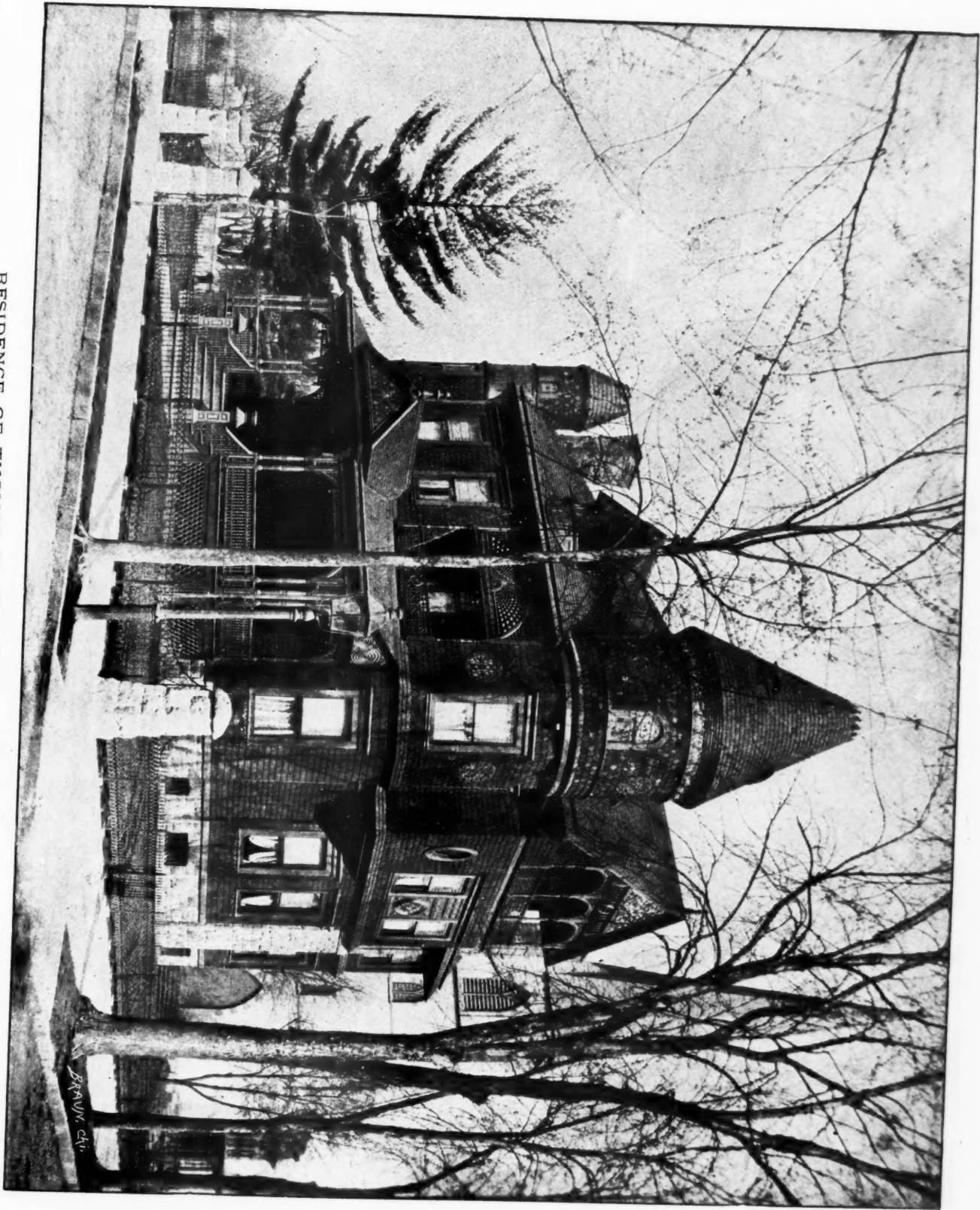
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MONUMENT TO ROBERT E. LEE, AT RICHMOND, VA.

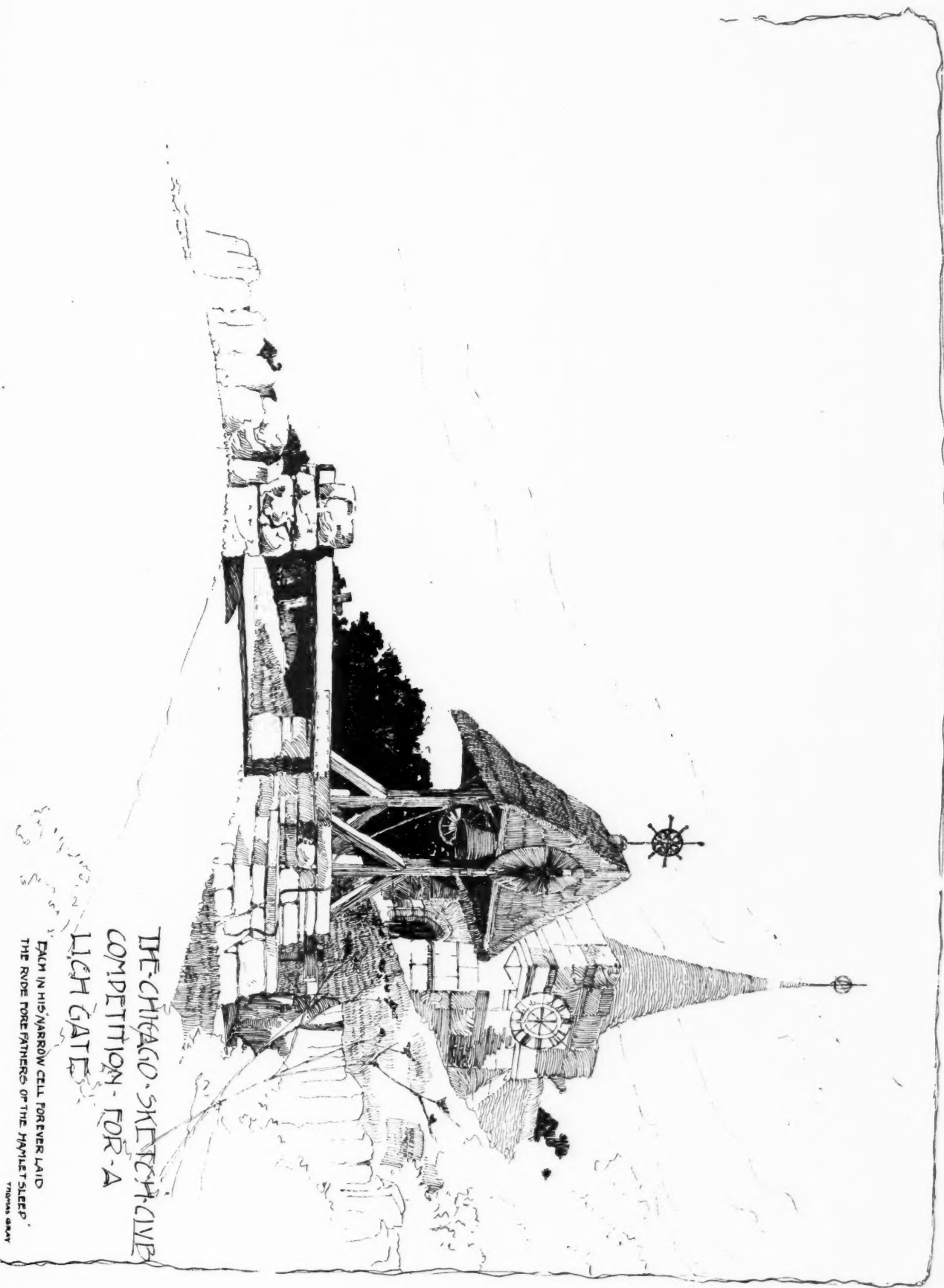
MARIUS JEAN ANTOINE MERCIÉ, SCULPTOR, PARIS.

[A pedestal for this statue is the subject for the competition of 1890, for the Robert Clark medal.]



RESIDENCE OF THOMAS H. WILLIAMS, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

BRAY, CH.



THE CHICAGO SKETCH-GIVE
COMPETITION FOR A
LICH GATE

EACH IN HIS NARROW CELL FOREVER LAID
THE RIDE FOR FATHERS OF THE YAMLET SLEEP
THOMAS GRAY