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Death of
a pioneer
Iowa
Architect.

On December 31, 1891, with the closing of the year, there died, at the age of 61 years, at Sioux City, Iowa, an architect who had much to do with the early building of the city, and who, for the past twenty years, has occupied an honorable place in the profession. Architect George G. Baldwin was well known as one of the pioneer architects of western Iowa. His father was a prominent builder in Connecticut, where he was born, and twenty years ago he removed west, and has since been closely associated with the growth of Sioux City. Many of the most important structures among the earlier buildings and, latterly, the First Congregational church, attest the honest and substantial character of his work. It is said of him that he abhorred shams, and that his voice was always raised against the deceits and tinsel character that too often appeared in the earlier architecture of the West. He was honest in his convictions, and never sought popularity at the expense of the truth, and in Mr. Baldwin the profession has lost one whose principle is well worthy of emulation.

Sixth
Annual
Convention
N. A. B.

The sixth annual convention of the National Association of Builders, which met at Cleveland on January 18, was characterized by quiet and orderly proceedings. At the outset the harmony was somewhat marred by the withdrawal of the Pittsburgh delegation through the interpretation of the constitution by the committee on credentials which was subsequently supported by a majority vote of the convention. Their action was hasty and their subsequent withdrawal of their exchange from the National Association unwarranted and will probably be so decided by the local body. In viewing the general work of the exchanges during the year a notable feature is the general spread of the practice of submitting disputes to arbitration rather than appealing to the courts. Many cases were cited where arbitration at slight cost had made immediate settlement of disputes that would have cost thousands of dollars and probable years of delay. An entire day was given to the discussion of the report of the committee on lien laws, and while no conclusion was reached, the general ventilation of the subject and the knowledge of the special features of the laws operative in the different states which was exchanged will aid the local exchanges in future consideration of the subject. It is remarkable that, while builders' lien laws are supposedly for the benefit of builders, that in only two states out of thirty-five is the present law satisfactory. There was a strong feeling expressed by many delegates that there should be no lien law. It would seem that a lien law was not needed by an honest man and enabled a rogue to enter in competition against him. Many exchanges contemplate the erection of buildings of their own, and the general growth of all the exchanges indicates a healthy condition, and is a strong indorsement of the National Association. The report of Secretary Sayward was a remarkable production, and showed that a prodigious amount of labor had been performed by his office during the year. While the report of the committee on uniform contract was accepted without discussion, the effect of the contract was touched on in the secretary's report, and also in the discussion of other subjects. In general, the National Association of

Builders of the United States is not only to be congratulated upon its general growth and prosperity but upon the general benefit and influence it has upon building interests throughout the country, an influence that is now of inestimable value to every architect and builder and in the future will govern the largest source of expenditure of money and talent demanded by present civilization.

**The Government
Architecture
Reorganization
Bill.**

Recently a circular letter was sent to every member of the Institute inclosing a copy of the Windrim draft of a bill for the reorganization of the government architectural office and calling attention to the duty of every architect in the United States, whether a member of the Institute or not, to urge upon their local congressman the great necessity for the passage of such a measure. The matter should be brought forward by the present congress, but no measure is liable to pass unless strongly endorsed by those directly interested in the sections represented by the members of congress. Each local Chapter should immediately appoint a committee to act, and, without delay, each individual should call upon or write to the member from his district, indorsing the passage of such a bill and urging him to take a personal interest in its passage. The local press should be seen and the objects of the bill clearly explained and favorable comment upon it secured. This is a duty no architect should neglect, who has his own interest, not to mention the general welfare of the profession and the future architecture of his country, at heart. A strong committee of representative members of the Institute will go to Washington to meet the proper committees of house and senate at the proper time, but its work will be useless without the combined influence of the individual members of the profession behind it giving their full support. For nine years this journal has advocated a change in the system, and at several periods we are convinced that the reform would have been adopted had the architects at large done their full duty in the matter of local agitation. The United States has so far outgrown the methods of the past that the time is ripe for a change to suit the new conditions, and it will take the direction outlined by the Institute if ably supported by the profession at large.

**Pushing
a License
Bill in
New York.**

It seems more probable at the present time than ever before in the history of the movement toward securing a legal standing for the architectural profession that a bill will at last be passed and that by the most important state in the Union. The bill, which was placed before the legislature of the State of New York a year ago and failed in passage, has been revived and earnestly pushed by every architectural organization in the state. It has passed the house committee and the committee upon laws with little opposition, and unless unlooked for dissent appears when brought before the house will shortly become a law. It is notable that only one person appeared before the committee upon general laws in opposition to the bill, and his argument was that "it was un-American." He had no argument to sustain his opinion, however, and received little notice from the committee. There were present before the committee architects representing the American Institute of Architects, the New York Architectural League, the New York Chapter, the Western New York State Chapter, the Buffalo Chapter, the Buffalo Architectural Sketch Club and the Columbia College School of Mines. The argument of

the president of the Buffalo Architectural Sketch Club was especially notable and convincing as he stated that the class he represented were the architects of the future upon whom this law, if passed, would act, and his club were unanimous in its favor. The law as written does not go as far as the majority of architects would have it, but it is something for architects to even obtain the recognition which the mere discussion of such a measure signifies. What has been accomplished has only been by the most assiduous labor upon the part of a few of the architects of the state who have the future of the profession at heart. Architects to whom it signifies little whether such a law is passed or not, as far as their personal practice is concerned, but who believe their profession should be elevated above the level of a trade, and that the public has a right to be protected against unskillful practitioners—to these, whether their efforts are successful or not, the profession owes much; and those who a few years ago could not, or perhaps even now do not see the good in associations, will remember that all the good that comes to them as a reflex from the efforts of such men as these who have pushed the bill in New York, comes through the architectural associations.

**World's
Congress
of Architects
Organized.**

The World's Fair Congress Auxiliary, under the direction of President Charles C. Bonney, has been rapidly organizing committees in all lines of human effort. The committee on a world's congress of architects, consisting of D. H. Burnham, chairman, W. L. B. Jenney, vice-chairman, and S. S. Beman, is about to issue an address and invitation to the architects of the world to meet in congress at Chicago during the World's Fair. The meeting, which will take place some time in August, 1893, will probably be the largest and most representative body of architects the world has ever seen, and the higher plane of knowledge and artistic ambition reached by those in attendance through its influence will be found impressed upon the future architecture of the world. The auxiliary committee will have immediate charge of organization and programme, and will be aided by the advice and support of the committee on foreign correspondence, appointed for the purpose at the last meeting of the American Institute of Architects, consisting of Richard M. Hunt, chairman, C. F. McKim, Henry Van Brunt, D. Adler and W. L. B. Jenney. The plans of the committee are being rapidly formulated, and the address about to be issued will contain a synopsis of the purposes of the committee and the relation it will bear to all societies. The meetings will be held in the new Art building illustrated in this number, where ample room is provided for the purpose. Robert Craik McLean, editor of THE INLAND ARCHITECT, has been appointed secretary of the Congress Auxiliary Committee.

**Unique
European
Sketching
Tour.**

From Portland, Maine, comes information of what may be not only of interest to architects and draftsmen, but give them an opportunity of seeing Europe in a most unique and inexpensive manner. This is a European architectural tour on bicycles, organized by the well-known architect, John Calvin Stevens, of Portland, Maine. The route to be traversed includes most of the cities of the south of France, starting about the first of August, and if a sufficient number of applicants are obtained will prove most beneficial and enjoyable to the participants.

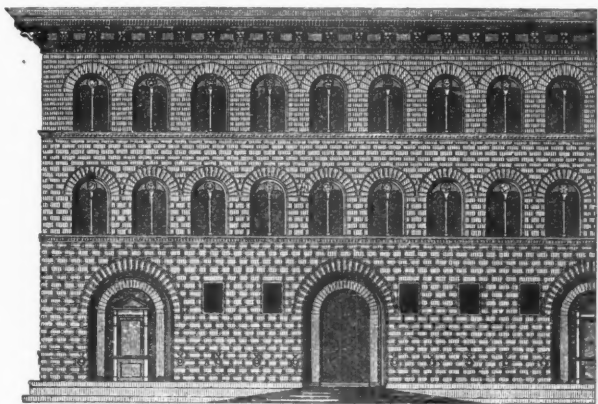
Architecture and the Allied Arts.

BY BARR FERREE.

PART IV.—Continued.

RENAISSANCE.

THE Renaissance produced a complete revolution in architecture. The methods, the style, the details of the old art were cast to one side, and an attempt made to return to the old principles and forms of the Romans as they were then understood. In Italy, the movement met with complete success because the monuments of classic art were abundant and the traditions of classic building had scarcely been extinguished. In the north, however, the Gothic style was indigenous, and aptly and readily expressed the thought and culture of the people, and the forms of the Renaissance were strange and unfamiliar. As a matter of fact, in France, even under the powerful impulse of the court, the Renaissance may be said to never have



RICCARDI PALACE, FLORENCE.

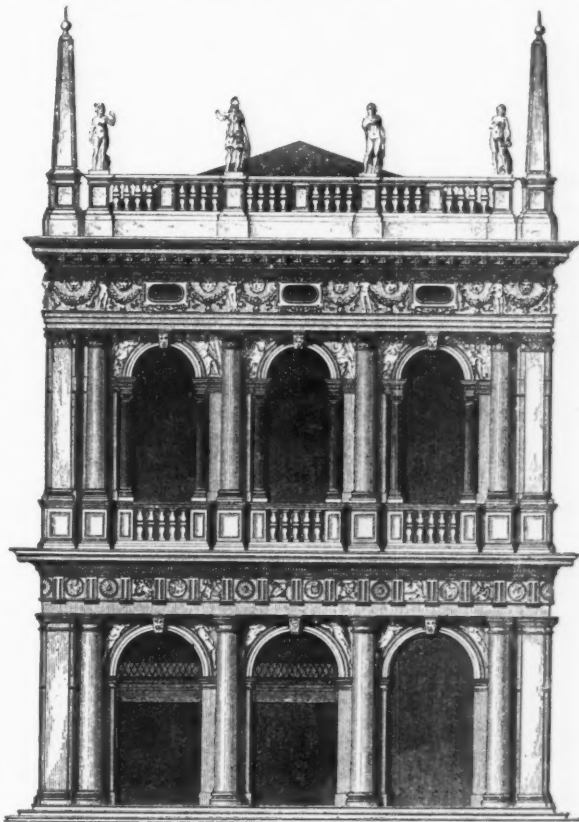
taken complete root until, at least, the traditions of Gothic art had been forgotten through sheer absence of practice in them. Many of the earlier buildings of the French Renaissance are Gothic buildings, with classic details and ornamentation. Of the changes in methods of construction introduced by the Renaissance we have not to deal. It is sufficient to point out that while they were very great, the assistance of the allied arts for the obtaining of a full and complete effect was still relied on, and in some respects the opportunities of the Renaissance artists exceeded those of the Gothic and Roman builders. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries humanity made very great advances in many fields of culture. Literature had been at a low ebb, and while there had arisen an intelligent practice of architecture, the technique of painting and sculpture left much to be desired. An impetus was needed to complete the work for which the whole of the middle ages had been but a school of preparation. This was given by the study of the classic writers which was begun in Italy, and was pursued with such vigor that in a short time it monopolized the thoughts of all classes of people and produced a revolution in intellectual methods that is felt at the present day. Just as in the decadence of the Roman empire a new infusion of blood was needed, in order that the people might revive from the depressing effects of Roman tyranny and luxury—an infusion occasioned by the invasion of the barbarians, so now an infusion of new thought was required to make the work of the middle ages complete and give mankind a fresh lease of life.

The additional glory the allied arts gave to architecture in the Renaissance as compared with the Gothic was due to progress in technical methods. In Italy the change was more gradual than in the north, and we find works in painting and sculpture bearing indications of the new movement associated with buildings which may still be classed as Gothic. It was not long before buildings appeared in the new form. They are no longer erected by master builders working in harmony with their men, but are built from designs of the architect, who now acquires an importance that he had not previously occupied. Unfortunately he is compelled to work in a new style, in an unknown form in which he seeks to follow some well established models rather than to express some definite idea of his own. As those most conversant with the new art were familiar with practical work, it followed that many of the earlier architects were also painters or sculptors, and they frequently not only designed the building itself but prepared the ornamentation with their own hands. Among the early Renaissance artists who practiced architecture were Nicola Pisano and Giovanni Pisano, both sculptors; Giotto, painter and

sculptor; Andrea Orcagna, painter, sculptor, mosaist and goldsmith; Brunelleschi, goldsmith and sculptor; Andrea Verocchio, goldsmith and carver in wood; Bramante, painter and Sansovino, sculptor. The list could be considerably extended, but these names may be taken as typical of the multifarious pursuits followed by the leaders in the new movement. At no other period of the history of art do we encounter the names of so many men who are proficient in various branches. It was thoroughly in keeping with the spirit of the time. Men were so filled with enthusiasm that they could not content themselves with following one form of art, but must seek relief in variety. The forms and methods of one art were thus gradually transferred to others, and not a little of the irregularity and extravagance of the Renaissance is to be attributed to this practice of various arts by one man.

The architecture of the Renaissance embraced a great variety of façades in which sculpture and ornament were included in variable quantities. In this period it is the palace which receives the most treatment and is the characteristic structure of the Renaissance, just as the church had been of the Gothic period. Many great churches were built in the Renaissance style, but ecclesiastical buildings did not receive the progressive treatment which is to be noted in secular edifices. In this respect the Renaissance bears somewhat the same relation to the Gothic as the Assyrian did to the Egyptian. In the Egyptian and the Gothic it is religious architecture which is especially typical, and in the Assyrian and Renaissance it is the palace. The Assyrian style was not the successor of the Egyptian as the Renaissance was of the Gothic, but the sequence of each style was the same.

It is in the palace façade that Renaissance architecture obtained some of its most impressive as well as most characteristic forms. Sometimes, as in the Riccardi Palace at Florence, they are almost devoid of ornament, the features of the front consisting only of the heavy rusticated stonework, with windows arranged at regular intervals. In other buildings, as in the Guadagni Palace in the same city, bands of sculpture are introduced with a richer effect. In the library of S. Mark at Venice, a new form is introduced, consisting of a series of two superimposed arcades, having developed entablatures richly decorated with sculptured ornament. In ecclesiastical buildings a

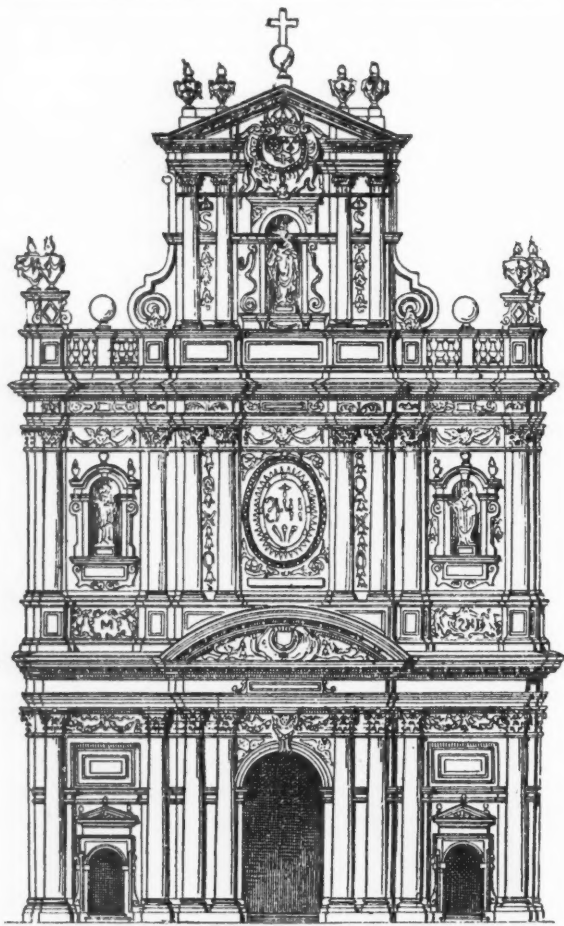


LIBRARY OF S. MARK, VENICE.

similar variety of façade is to be noted. Almost the sole ornament of the front of the Church of the Redentore at Venice are the columns, capitals and entablatures which form the architectural features. In the Church of S. Giorgio Maggiore, in the same city, a richer order is used and greater elaboration effected by the introduction of niches and panels. Very different from either of these is the Church of S. Maria Zobenigo, also in Venice. The façade is a curtain in which the solitary opening is the high-arched doorway in the center. Three

pairs of coupled Ionic columns, mounted on high pedestals and supporting a debased cornice, form the chief feature of the lower portion. Between the pairs of columns are ornamental niches, containing statues. The second tier is decorated with four pairs of coupled Corinthian columns, between which are niches and statues, and the upper part consists of an elaborately designed circular pediment also decorated with sculpture. The entire front is a rich curtain without any especial structural signification and amply illustrates the tendency toward over-decoration practiced in some of the Renaissance schools, and which in a more debased and rococo form may be seen in the façade of the Church of S. Paul and S. Louis at Paris.

Without undertaking an examination of the various schools of Renaissance architecture, or attempting an examination of their ornamental differences, it may suffice to remark that the capitals followed the classic form, sometimes with new modifications, sometimes as a combination of the Gothic and classic, and sometimes in an attempt at an actual reproduction of the classic. Sculpture, as we have seen, was employed in several ways; sometimes it was extremely limited, and at others it seemed impossible to have too much of it; it was seldom employed in the judicious and careful manner which is frequently the case in the Gothic period, and was also characteristic of the Greek. Sculpture, in fact, soon became an independent art, and lost the connection with architecture which had been so marked in the earlier epoch. From an accessory art, which it was in the Gothic, it became entirely independent and free. In this lies the great distinction between the Gothic and the Renaissance styles. In



CHURCH OF S. PAUL AND S. LOUIS.

the former we have to do with schools of artists, with bodies of men working in various directions but with one end in view, and if not absolutely under one guiding mind, with the same guiding inspiration. In the latter, we have individuals who have their own names to make and their own fame to insure. Comparatively speaking, we have the names of but few individual workers in mediæval art; the records of the Renaissance fairly bristle with names, so that their very memory is a burden. The intimate union between the allied arts and architecture is no longer to be noted, though all the arts are still employed with a profusion scarcely exceeded by the richest Gothic. An apartment is built, and then the world scoured for the most accomplished decorator, who is forthwith ordered to fill up the space that has been prepared without any special reference to the form of decoration he

will apply to it. Art, as a whole, did not suffer by the change, though architecture did, and, from being a living art which was practiced for its own sake, became a mere vehicle for the display of sculpture and painting. Both these arts are so very different in intention, methods, and materials, that it is seldom that a man who has achieved great progress in one accomplishes equally good results in the other. They required for their development individual work that was unhampered by the labors necessary to the arranging of the multitudinous details of a fully decorated edifice. Leonardo da Vinci, Michael Angelo, Raphael and some others who were architects, sculptors and painters, were exceptions to this rule; but these were very Titans in art, and the work they were enabled to accomplish can in no sense be viewed as a criterion for men of lesser caliber. Michael Angelo and Raphael produced wonderful works in decorative painting, and gave a dignity and grandeur to buildings and apartments to which they were not entitled architecturally.

(To be continued.)

Notes from our French Exchanges.*

THE NEW GALLO-GREEK MOSAIC.

THERE has just been discovered at Rheims a new Gallo-Roman mosaic of much interest, representing two gladiators armed with short swords, shields and bucklers, fighting in the arena. These gladiators have a great similarity to those of another mosaic found in this same city of Rheims, and known to the learned world under the name of the mosaic of the promenades. This fragment was unearthed not far from the gate of Mars in 1860, and the librarian of the city has made a most complete study of the find. In that work he described all the costumes of the various personages which decorate the mosaic, giving the colors and shapes of the costumes, and the rôle that each of these attendants acted in the bloody spectacles in which they were the victims.

Thanks to this work, the subject of the recently discovered is very naturally explained. M. Charles Horman calls it Gallo-Greek, and we will not dispute the title. We know today what to think of the so-called Roman art. Montesquieu truly characterized it when he said that the Romans never knew but one single art, and that of war; and the satirist, Horace, says that vanquished Greece civilized her savage conqueror by bringing, for the first time, the art into Latium.

The title of Gallo-Greek, hence, does not displease, and we willingly adopt it, since the Gauls, conquered, like the Greeks gradually transformed among themselves the artistic importations of their masters, and, among other things, their mosaics partake of a very original character, as proof, besides the mosaics of Rheims, we would cite that of the chariot race, discovered in 1866, at Lyons, near the ancient abbey of Ainay, and preserved in the city museum.

This is, possibly, even more Gallic than that of Rheims, and engravings have made it well known to students, and shows all the details of the racing, even to the two factions of the blue and the green disputing for the prize. Since it is now beginning to be the fashion to again use mosaic and give it a place of honor among the arts in France, we would urge the artists who are studying this branch to gather inspiration from that which remains to us of a period when this art was truly French, and was in such common use that excavations now made in the old cities of that time everywhere, even in remote Brittany, upon the shores of Provence, or in the mountains of Auvergne, bring to light admirably preserved specimens of this industry, which was, however, hardly natural to the Gallic race.

The Gallo-Roman mosaic makers knew how to maintain their industry at a high grade. They did not try to reproduce frescoes by means of little cubes of marble, placed one beside the other, with only the patience of a prisoner trying to free himself, but they contented themselves with making floor tile, and the rôle in which these mosaic workers can claim their great excellence is in the thin tile. However much may be said to the contrary, our modern mosaic workers have here a field large enough for them. And since people complain now of the schools of this art established with such difficulty at the Gobelins factory, why not simply instruct the pupils to reproduce the mosaics of Rheims, Lyons, Aix, Nevers, Autun, and of many other cities of Normandy, Poitou, Burgundy, Flanders and Brittany?

These models should indicate to the skillful importers the true tendency of French taste. In place of squares, octagons, triangles, circles and interwoven circles, with which we are overwhelmed, they might reproduce those carpets of flowers which were the joy of our fathers, and which the potters of the thirteenth century imitated so brilliantly in the cathedrals of Champagne, where the enameled tile floors far surpassed the mosaic pavements of the foreign Italians.

How necessary becomes the foundation of a museum of real French industrial art! But while waiting the realization of this dream we can only encourage the study and preservation of anything bearing upon these subjects.

AUTOMATIC OVERFLOW FOR CISTERNS.

A contributor to "*La Construction dans le Nord*" illustrates a rather novel automatic cistern overflow, which he claims meets the requirements in a simpler manner than anything in use, provided the down-spout can be carried direct into cisterns. He says several systems are in use for carrying off the water when a cistern is full, the most common being an overflow pipe, from a point near the top of

*Translated and arranged by W. A. Otis, architect.

the cistern connecting with the sewer. The objections here are, however, the gases from the sewer are apt to penetrate into the cistern, for even when furnished with a trap, in a dry season, the water evaporates, leaving free entrance to all foul gases.

Another system is to have no overflow pipe, but when filled the cistern runs out upon the ground through the circular opening of the top, where it can then be collected and carried by open drain to sewer mouth or allowed simply to spread itself over the ground, neither of which is a satisfactory solution of the question. Sometimes, when the cistern seems sufficiently full, persons are satisfied to turn the down-spout from the cistern connections; the great difficulty of this method is however to operate this system without an excursion in the midst of a rain storm. In all overflow systems the turning off of the water should be provided for, since water coming from melting snow, as well as the first washing of a roof after a long drought, is not desirable, containing as it often does much foreign matter, which simply pollutes the water.

To do away with these inconveniences the following system has been successfully adopted, as shown by the annexed cut. The down-spout A passes into a rectangular box B C, at the bottom of which are two tubes of a slightly larger diameter than A. One of these D passes directly into the cistern, the other E empties into a little open gutter connecting with the sewer. The bottom of the box is divided into two compartments by a transverse sheet of metal G, and at the top of this little partition, which is a little less than half the height of the box, is the axis of a pivoted balance H of the shape shown, by which means the water will be carried either into D or E, according to the position of the balance. It now is only necessary to render this apparatus self-acting, which is done by fixing at the extremity of the balance corresponding to the cistern pipe a moderately stiff galvanized iron wire attached to a float J. Until the water reaches this float, it holds the balance turned downward to cistern, and the level of the water continuing to rise, the balance soon takes a horizontal position, when for a few moments the water will pass into both pipes but will soon be turned into the overflow as water in cistern increases. To complete the apparatus a small chain K attached to the end of balance and carried, if possible, inside of building, enables one to raise the balance and not permit the entrance of water into cistern unless it be such as will be desirable to save.

THE DWELLING HOUSE IN MIDDLEVAL EGYPT.
(*Le Moniteur des Architectes.*)

The monuments of antiquity that remain to us bear witness to the piety and to the greatness of these ancient peoples, but show almost nothing of the manners and customs of the nations which reared them. Domestic architecture, whose forms are determined by the requirements of private life, might be able to give us valuable information upon this so little known and yet so interesting side of history, but the private dwellings have everywhere left little or no trace.

Of all the countries of Islam, Egypt has been the most often conquered and the most frequently exposed to the dissensions of the military rulers who disputed with each other for the sovereign power. The capital, where ordinarily these bloody dramas began and ended, has not preserved a single trace, so to speak, of the ancient residences of the caliphs and sultans, except possibly one doorway at Bab-el-Wisir. However, several private dwellings have retained, notwithstanding the ravages of time and revolutions, some vestiges of their ancient splendor, showing that the riches and elegance which the Arabs employed in their public buildings was equally remarkable in their private residences.

The greater number of the elegant residences were confiscated by the Turks after the fall of the Mamelukes, and given to the high Turkish dignitaries. Recently much of the window screen work has been destroyed to make place for windows on the European style; the arabesques and colors have disappeared under a thick coat of whitewash; in fact, they have sacrificed the comfort and beauty of the old house of Cairo to the tastes of the palace at Constantinople. Among the barbarians who have thus mutilated the chefs-d'œuvre of Arabian art should be mentioned Atham-Bey, former minister of public instruction, who prided himself on his taste, since he had spent several years in Europe. He ought to have appreciated still more his architecture, since he had heard it so greatly praised by the Franks; however, he was without the least compassion for the arabesques and stained glass of his own house—formerly one of the most beautiful in Cairo. Also it is to him that is due the destruction of the divan of Salah-ed-Din, an act of vandalism of which Mehemet Ali took advantage by placing his extremely uninteresting mosque on that site, where it today overlooks the city of the Caliphs and Emirs.

However, there are yet to be found a few houses at Cairo which have preserved (notwithstanding the efforts of men and of time) the appearance and arrangement no longer found in the newly erected house. The lower story of these ancient houses is of dressed stone and the upper stories of brick, while they are built in the most solid manner with very heavy piers of masonry, forming a sort of framework of the front of the edifice. These piers are joined by light walls, and the great bays thus formed are ornamented and filled with elegant open work, or reticular grille work, allowing the passage of both light and air.

From the outside the appearance of these houses is dreary and naked, for they were always built in such a manner as not only to conceal the life of the inmates from the neighbors, but at the same time resist an armed attack so frequent in the times of the Mamelukes, whose dissensions so frequently bathed the streets of Cairo in blood and turned the town defenseless over to the pillage of the soldiery. However, there are a few of these old houses whose façade is regular and pierced with large windows of reticular grille work. The outer door is generally more or less ornamented, according to the

importance of the residence; and the oldest usually have inscriptions taken from the Koran, thus upon the doorway of one old house occurs this: "In the name of God," "There is no strength except in God," carved in old Cufic characters. The entrance to these houses is by a more or less narrow and dark vestibule, usually with one or two angles or turns in it so that it is impossible to look directly into the court yard. This narrow passage, like the entrance to a fortress, is often defended by two heavy doors, and occasionally by a veritable military construction with machicolation.

From the vestibule one enters into a large court yard, at the end of which is a vast hall, known as the mandarah or salamlik, decorated with a fountain and mosaics. The most of these halls open into a smaller room, also opening into the court, furnished with wooden benches, where the business with strangers was conducted. The mandarah is usually divided into two parts, one of which is lower than the remainder of the room, is never covered with rugs or carpets, but is used as the place to leave the foot covering. In handsome apartments this place is square in shape, paved with marble or mosaic and ornamented with a fountain.

In the second story one finds generally another room exactly similar to the mandarah but much more richly ornamented, and serving as a parlor for the ladies. It is decorated with rich stuffs and formerly were to be seen vases from China, brass vessels, inlaid with silver, from India, and Egyptian glassware. This room, though beautifully paved, has neither basin or fountain; the ceiling over the raised portion has a skylight covered by a cupola which gives both light and air—both the high and the low portions of this room (for it has a raised part same as the mandarah of the first floor) are very richly but differently decorated—the smaller portion being the most elaborate. Wood is the principal portion of this decoration and is carved with exquisite skill, being used in the ceilings in panels, while around the niches it is open work, and in the panel work of doors and cabinets, entirely surrounded by fine moldings. This woodwork is frequently inlaid with ivory or tortoise shell, or else it is artistically turned and put together in the bays and the grilles that take the place of windows. All these houses furnish beautiful examples of detail of interior cabinet work, but what gives to the Egyptian houses their most original feature, are the immense bay windows (Moucharabyeh) which project on corbels either into the street or into the courtyard. In ancient times, as the etymology of the word signifies (place for drink), they were simply little projecting shelves protected by grille work, where liquids were exposed to cool. Finding the place agreeable, it was made large enough to contain a divan where one could take the air without being seen. Little by little they became of great importance and were the most remarkable features of the residences of Cairo. The upper portion of these bay windows often contained stained glass representing bouquets, peacocks, or curious arabesque patterns, which flooded the interior with light of all the colors of the rainbow. They were generally in panes of about eighteen to twenty-four inches wide, by twenty to thirty inches high, each composed of small pieces of colored glass, sometimes in fine wooden frames, but more frequently in a framework of plaster representing some complex oriental design. The wall opposite these bays is generally occupied by wardrobes, with beautifully carved doors. The walls that remain the same as on the ground floor are completely covered from floor to ceiling with square tiles arranged in panels, and surrounded by borders of the same. Blue is the prevailing tint and harmonizes with the gilt of the ceiling in a most agreeable manner. The large rooms in these houses are usually extremely high to obtain as much air as possible, while frequently the bedrooms at the side are of half the height and form two stories.

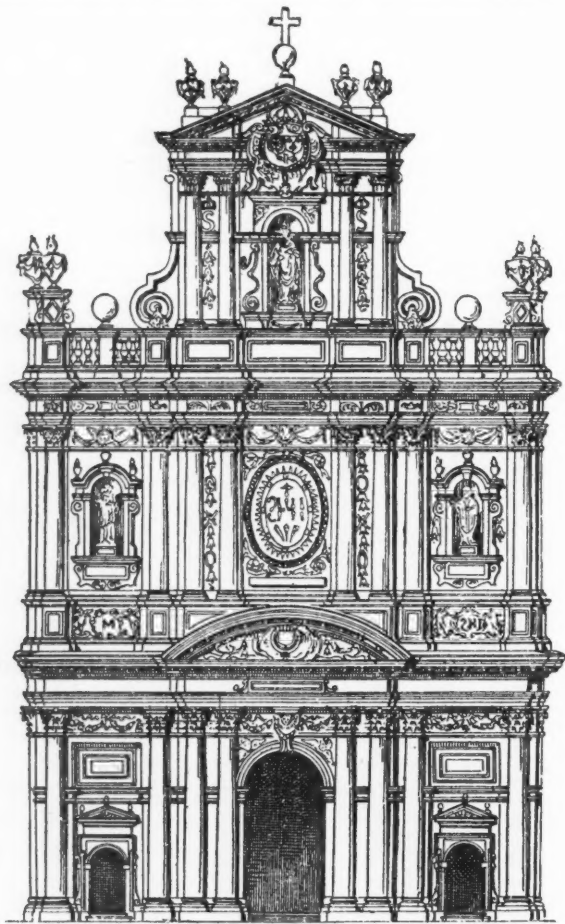
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pairs of coupled Ionic columns, mounted on high pedestals and supporting a debased cornice, form the chief feature of the lower portion. Between the pairs of columns are ornamental niches, containing statues. The second tier is decorated with four pairs of coupled Corinthian columns, between which are niches and statues, and the upper part consists of an elaborately designed circular pediment also decorated with sculpture. The entire front is a rich curtain without any especial structural signification and amply illustrates the tendency toward over-decoration practiced in some of the Renaissance schools, and which in a more debased and rococo form may be seen in the façade of the Church of S. Paul and S. Louis at Paris.

Without undertaking an examination of the various schools of Renaissance architecture, or attempting an examination of their ornamental differences, it may suffice to remark that the capitals followed the classic form, sometimes with new modifications, sometimes as a combination of the Gothic and classic, and sometimes in an attempt at an actual reproduction of the classic. Sculpture, as we have seen, was employed in several ways; sometimes it was extremely limited, and at others it seemed impossible to have too much of it; it was seldom employed in the judicious and careful manner which is frequently the case in the Gothic period, and was also characteristic of the Greek. Sculpture, in fact, soon became an independent art, and lost the connection with architecture which had been so marked in the earlier epoch. From an accessory art, which it was in the Gothic, it became entirely independent and free. In this lies the great distinction between the Gothic and the Renaissance styles. In



CHURCH OF S. PAUL AND S. LOUIS.

the former we have to do with schools of artists, with bodies of men working in various directions but with one end in view, and if not absolutely under one guiding mind, with the same guiding inspiration. In the latter, we have individuals who have their own names to make and their own fame to insure. Comparatively speaking, we have the names of but few individual workers in mediæval art; the records of the Renaissance fairly bristle with names, so that their very memory is a burden. The intimate union between the allied arts and architecture is no longer to be noted, though all the arts are still employed with a profusion scarcely exceeded by the richest Gothic. An apartment is built, and then the world scoured for the most accomplished decorator, who is forthwith ordered to fill up the space that has been prepared without any special reference to the form of decoration he

will apply to it. Art, as a whole, did not suffer by the change, though architecture did, and, from being a living art which was practiced for its own sake, became a mere vehicle for the display of sculpture and painting. Both these arts are so very different in intention, methods, and materials, that it is seldom that a man who has achieved great progress in one accomplishes equally good results in the other. They required for their development individual work that was unhampered by the labors necessary to the arranging of the multitudinous details of a fully decorated edifice. Leonardo da Vinci, Michael Angelo, Raphael and some others who were architects, sculptors and painters, were exceptions to this rule; but these were very Titans in art, and the work they were enabled to accomplish can in no sense be viewed as a criterion for men of lesser caliber. Michael Angelo and Raphael produced wonderful works in decorative painting, and gave a dignity and grandeur to buildings and apartments to which they were not entitled architecturally.

(To be continued.)

Notes from our French Exchanges.*

THE NEW GALLO-GREEK MOSAIC.

THERE has just been discovered at Rheims a new Gallo-Roman mosaic of much interest, representing two gladiators armed with short swords, shields and bucklers, fighting in the arena. These gladiators have a great similarity to those of another mosaic found in this same city of Rheims, and known to the learned world under the name of the mosaic of the promenades. This fragment was unearthed not far from the gate of Mars in 1860, and the librarian of the city has made a most complete study of the find. In that work he described all the costumes of the various personages which decorate the mosaic, giving the colors and shapes of the costumes, and the rôle that each of these attendants acted in the bloody spectacles in which they were the victims.

Thanks to this work, the subject of the recently discovered is very naturally explained. M. Charles Hormand calls it Gallo-Greek, and we will not dispute the title. We know today what to think of the so-called Roman art. Montesquieu truly characterized it when he said that the Romans never knew but one single art, and that of war; and the satirist, Horace, says that vanquished Greece civilized her savage conqueror by bringing, for the first time, the art into Latium.

The title of Gallo-Greek, hence, does not displease, and we willingly adopt it, since the Gauls, conquered, like the Greeks gradually transformed among themselves the artistic importations of their masters, and, among other things, their mosaics partake of a very original character, as proof, besides the mosaics of Rheims, we would cite that of the chariot race, discovered in 1866, at Lyons, near the ancient abbey of Ainay, and preserved in the city museum.

This is, possibly, even more Gallic than that of Rheims, and engravings have made it well known to students, and shows all the details of the racing, even to the two factions of the blue and the green disputing for the prize. Since it is now beginning to be the fashion to again use mosaic and give it a place of honor among the arts in France, we would urge the artists who are studying this branch to gather inspiration from that which remains to us of a period when this art was truly French, and was in such common use that excavations now made in the old cities of that time everywhere, even in remote Brittany, upon the shores of Provence, or in the mountains of Auvergne, bring to light admirably preserved specimens of this industry, which was, however, hardly natural to the Gallic race.

The Gallo-Roman mosaic makers knew how to maintain their industry at a high grade. They did not try to reproduce frescoes by means of little cubes of marble, placed one beside the other, with only the patience of a prisoner trying to free himself, but they contented themselves with making floor tile, and the rôle in which these mosaic workers can claim their great excellence is in the thin tile. However much may be said to the contrary, our modern mosaic workers have here a field large enough for them. And since people complain now of the schools of this art established with such difficulty at the Gobelinus factory, why not simply instruct the pupils to reproduce the mosaics of Rheims, Lyons, Aix, Nevers, Autun, and of many other cities of Normandy, Poitou, Burgundy, Flanders and Brittany?

These models should indicate to the skillful importers the true tendency of French taste. In place of squares, octagons, triangles, circles and interwoven circles, with which we are overwhelmed, they might reproduce those carpets of flowers which were the joy of our fathers, and which the potters of the thirteenth century imitated so brilliantly in the cathedrals of Champagne, where the enameled tile floors far surpassed the mosaic pavements of the foreign Italians.

How necessary becomes the foundation of a museum of real French industrial art! But while waiting the realization of this dream we can only encourage the study and preservation of anything bearing upon these subjects.

AUTOMATIC OVERFLOW FOR CISTERNS.

A contributor to "*La Construction dans le Nord*" illustrates a rather novel automatic cistern overflow, which he claims meets the requirements in a simpler manner than anything in use, provided the down-spout can be carried direct into cisterns. He says several systems are in use for carrying off the water when a cistern is full, the most common being an overflow pipe, from a point near the top of

*Translated and arranged by W. A. Otis, architect.

the cistern connecting with the sewer. The objections here are, however, the gases from the sewer are apt to penetrate into the cistern, for even when furnished with a trap, in a dry season, the water evaporates, leaving free entrance to all foul gases.

Another system is to have no overflow pipe, but when filled the cistern runs out upon the ground through the circular opening of the top, where it can then be collected and carried by open drain to sewer mouth or allowed simply to spread itself over the ground, neither of which is a satisfactory solution of the question. Sometimes, when the cistern seems sufficiently full, persons are satisfied to turn the down-spout from the cistern connections; the great difficulty of this method is however to operate this system without an excursion in the midst of a rain storm. In all overflow systems the turning off of the water should be provided for, since water coming from melting snow, as well as the first washing of a roof after a long drought, is not desirable, containing as it often does much foreign matter, which simply pollutes the water.

To do away with these inconveniences the following system has been successfully adopted, as shown by the annexed cut. The down-spout A passes into a rectangular box B C, at the bottom of which are two tubes of a slightly larger diameter than A. One of these D passes directly into the cistern, the other E empties into a little open gutter connecting with the sewer. The bottom of the box is divided into two compartments by a transverse sheet of metal G, and at the top of this little partition, which is a little less than half the height of the box, is the axis of a pivoted balance H of the shape shown, by which means the water will be carried either into D or E, according to the position of the balance. It now is only necessary to render this apparatus self-acting, which is done by fixing at the extremity of the balance corresponding to the cistern pipe a moderately stiff galvanized iron wire attached to a float J. Until the water reaches this float, it holds the balance turned downward to cistern, and the level of the water continuing to rise, the balance soon takes a horizontal position, when for a few moments the water will pass into both pipes but will soon be turned into the overflow as water in cistern increases. To complete the apparatus a small chain K attached to the end of balance and carried, if possible, inside of building, enables one to raise the balance and not permit the entrance of water into cistern unless it be such as will be desirable to save.

THE DWELLING HOUSE IN MIDDLE-AGE EGYPT.
(*Le Moniteur des Architectes.*)

The monuments of antiquity that remain to us bear witness to the piety and to the greatness of these ancient peoples, but show almost nothing of the manners and customs of the nations which reared them. Domestic architecture, whose forms are determined by the requirements of private life, might be able to give us valuable information upon this so little known and yet so interesting side of history, but the private dwellings have everywhere left little or no trace.

Of all the countries of Islam, Egypt has been the most often conquered and the most frequently exposed to the dissensions of the military rulers who disputed with each other for the sovereign power. The capital, where ordinarily these bloody dramas began and ended, has not preserved a single trace, so to speak, of the ancient residences of the caliphs and sultans, except possibly one doorway at Bab-el-Wisir. However, several private dwellings have retained, notwithstanding the ravages of time and revolutions, some vestiges of their ancient splendor, showing that the riches and elegance which the Arabs employed in their public buildings was equally remarkable in their private residences.

The greater number of the elegant residences were confiscated by the Turks after the fall of the Mamelukes, and given to the high Turkish dignitaries. Recently much of the window screen work has been destroyed to make place for windows on the European style; the arabesques and colors have disappeared under a thick coat of whitewash; in fact, they have sacrificed the comfort and beauty of the old house of Cairo to the tastes of the palace at Constantinople. Among the barbarians who have thus mutilated the chefs-d'œuvre of Arabian art should be mentioned Atham-Bey, former minister of public instruction, who prided himself on his taste, since he had spent several years in Europe. He ought to have appreciated still more his architecture, since he had heard it so greatly praised by the Franks; however, he was without the least compassion for the arabesques and stained glass of his own house—formerly one of the most beautiful in Cairo. Also it is to him that is due the destruction of the divan of Salah-ed-Din, an act of vandalism of which Mehemet Ali took advantage by placing his extremely uninteresting mosque on that site, where it today overlooks the city of the Caliphs and Emirs.

However, there are yet to be found a few houses at Cairo which have preserved (notwithstanding the efforts of men and of time) the appearance and arrangement no longer found in the newly erected house. The lower story of these ancient houses is of dressed stone and the upper stories of brick, while they are built in the most solid manner with very heavy piers of masonry, forming a sort of framework of the front of the edifice. These piers are joined by light walls, and the great bays thus formed are ornamented and filled with elegant open work, or reticular grille work, allowing the passage of both light and air.

From the outside the appearance of these houses is dreary and naked, for they were always built in such a manner as not only to conceal the life of the inmates from the neighbors, but at the same time resist an armed attack so frequent in the times of the Mamelukes, whose dissensions so frequently bathed the streets of Cairo in blood and turned the town defenseless over to the pillage of the soldiery. However, there are a few of these old houses whose façade is regular and pierced with large windows of reticular grille work. The outer door is generally more or less ornamented, according to the

importance of the residence; and the oldest usually have inscriptions taken from the Koran, thus upon the doorway of one old house occurs this: "In the name of God," "There is no strength except in God," carved in old Cufic characters. The entrance to these houses is by a more or less narrow and dark vestibule, usually with one or two angles or turns in it so that it is impossible to look directly into the court yard. This narrow passage, like the entrance to a fortress, is often defended by two heavy doors, and occasionally by a veritable military construction with machicolation.

From the vestibule one enters into a large court yard, at the end of which is a vast hall, known as the mandarah or salamlik, decorated with a fountain and mosaics. The most of these halls open into a smaller room, also opening into the court, furnished with wooden benches, where the business with strangers was conducted. The mandarah is usually divided into two parts, one of which is lower than the remainder of the room, is never covered with rugs or carpets, but is used as the place to leave the foot covering. In handsome apartments this place is square in shape, paved with marble or mosaic and ornamented with a fountain.

In the second story one finds generally another room exactly similar to the mandarah but much more richly ornamented, and serving as a parlor for the ladies. It is decorated with rich stuffs and formerly were to be seen vases from China, brass vessels, inlaid with silver, from India, and Egyptian glassware. This room, though beautifully paved, has neither basin or fountain; the ceiling over the raised portion has a skylight covered by a cupola which gives both light and air—both the high and the low portions of this room (for it has a raised part same as the mandarah of the first floor) are very richly but differently decorated—the smaller portion being the most elaborate. Wood is the principal portion of this decoration and is carved with exquisite skill, being used in the ceilings in panels, while around the niches it is open work, and in the panel work of doors and cabinets, entirely surrounded by fine moldings. This woodwork is frequently inlaid with ivory or tortoise shell, or else it is artistically turned and put together in the bays and the grilles that take the place of windows. All these houses furnish beautiful examples of detail of interior cabinet work, but what gives to the Egyptian houses their most original feature, are the immense bay windows (Moucharabyeh) which project on corbels either into the street or into the courtyard. In ancient times, as the etymology of the word signifies (place for drink), they were simply little projecting shelves protected by grille work, where liquids were exposed to cool. Finding the place agreeable, it was made large enough to contain a divan where one could take the air without being seen. Little by little they became of great importance and were the most remarkable features of the residences of Cairo. The upper portion of these bay windows often contained stained glass representing bouquets, peacocks, or curious arabesque patterns, which flooded the interior with light of all the colors of the rainbow. They were generally in panes of about eighteen to twenty-four inches wide, by twenty to thirty inches high, each composed of small pieces of colored glass, sometimes in fine wooden frames, but more frequently in a framework of plaster representing some complex oriental design. The wall opposite these bays is generally occupied by wardrobes, with beautifully carved doors. The walls that remain the same as on the ground floor are completely covered from floor to ceiling with square tiles arranged in panels, and surrounded by borders of the same. Blue is the prevailing tint and harmonizes with the gilt of the ceiling in a most agreeable manner. The large rooms in these houses are usually extremely high to obtain as much air as possible, while frequently the bedrooms at the side are of half the height and form two stories.

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Proceedings of the Sixth Annual Convention of the National Association of Builders.

FIRST DAY—MORNING SESSION.

THE sixth annual convention of the National Association of Builders of the United States of America was held in the association hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, at Cleveland, Ohio, January 18, 19 and 20. President Arthur McAllister occupied the chair. Secretary William H. Sayward, of Boston, was assisted by William Harkness, of Philadelphia.

The convention was called to order by the president at 11 o'clock A. M., who, after prayer by the Rev. R. A. George, introduced Mayor Rose, of Cleveland, who made a welcoming address which was well received.

The president then addressed the convention as follows:

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the Sixth Annual Convention: It is with great pleasure that I welcome you on behalf of the Building Trades Association to our city. For the sixth time we are assembled in convention to consider questions which are of supreme importance to us as builders, and it is of the utmost consequence that we should bring to the discussion of these questions our best and most earnest thought. That there are questions of sufficient importance to demand the careful attention of the builders throughout the country is shown by your presence here today. The report of the secretary will inform you as to the work which has been accomplished, in whole or in part, during the year just closing. And while I do not desire to anticipate anything he may have to say, I can but express regret that more vigorous action has not been taken in the matter of organizing and fostering trade schools. As I am informed, Philadelphia stands almost or quite alone in this matter. If American boys are to learn mechanical trades they must have the opportunity of doing so provided by such schools. Our workmen are supplied almost exclusively by immigration, very much of it of an undesirable character, in fact, largely of such character as to cause serious damage to the well-being of the country, and to threaten the permanency of our institutions. I am fully in accord with the published views, as expressed by their resolutions, of the Workmen's Association in New York, only I would not confine the restrictions to the Chinese. As good citizens we should encourage the establishment of trade schools, and as organizations the exchanges, affiliated with the National Association, working in harmony, could do much toward the accomplishment of this object. I entertain the hope that your presence here will have the effect of assisting our local builders to a better appreciation of the advantages of proper organization and of affiliation with the National Association. Not organization having for its object the getting of something for nothing, but organization whose aim shall be to place the building business upon a plane as high as that of any business practiced in this broad land. The value of the interests involved in our business is so large as to demand an ability and an intelligence second to that required of no other business man, and we should avail ourselves of every possible source of information in the acquisition of a thorough knowledge of the best business methods. We should cultivate a high sense of business honor and have full regard for the rights of our fellows. Let those of us who are less fortunate, less fully equipped, those who are not yet upon the high plane which they should occupy, receive assistance and encouragement from those more highly gifted. One of the most level-headed attorneys of this city said to me two years ago in speaking of a contract which I had myself signed, "It always makes me mad to read a contract such as builders sign." In every business except ours a man who makes an agreement to do a certain thing has this thing specifically set forth, just that and nothing more. The thing to be done and the amount to be paid are both limited. Now, in the agreements which we make the amount to be paid is fixed—the work to be done only partially so. Both drawings and specifications are very frequently incomplete, but the owner is protected against loss on this account by some such phrase as this in the specification: "All work necessary to complete this building and which may not be specifically set forth herein shall be done under the direction of the architect without additional cost." Now, the builder who signs a contract with such a phrase as that above quoted in the specification agrees to do for a stipulated sum an amount of work limited only by the conscience of the architect. It is no answer whatever to this to say that the architect is usually fair and that he rarely takes advantage of his opportunity to damage a contractor. There is no reason in justice why he should have the opportunity, and every reason why he should not. There is no reason why any interpretation that is necessary should not be made before the price is fixed and the agreement signed. I know that the claim is made that it is impossible to foresee all the points which may come up. If that is true then leave those points to be taken care of by subsequent agreement, as is now done in some of the best offices. Why require the builder to draw upon his imagination and anticipate that which it is admitted cannot be foreseen? It is our legal and just right to have the agreement limit the work to be done as rigidly and completely as the sum to be paid is limited. There is another matter in this connection to which I feel justified in calling your attention, and that is the subject of bonds of indemnity and reservation of payment. To illustrate: A builder agrees for \$500,000 to erect a building complete. He is required to give a bond of indemnity for not less than \$100,000, conditioned that he shall complete the work in accordance with certain drawings and specifications which are to be interpreted by a gentleman who is the paid agent of the owner, and in addition to this bond there is reserved the payment of not less than fifteen per cent of each of the partial payments provided for under the agreement, which reserved payment remains in the hands of the owner until the building is completed, usually thirty days after completion and acceptance. When the building has been carried to within \$20,000 of completion, and the builder has been paid according to agreement up to that time, the owner has in his possession \$72,000 worth of work which has been completed by the builder and his bond for \$100,000 to secure the completion of \$20,000 worth of work, and at the completion of the work and prior to acceptance the owner has \$92,000 of the builder's money and a bond for \$100,000. In practice it seems to amount to just this: At the close of such a contract, supposing that the work has been completed in one year, the builder has given the owner a bond, as above stated, for the privilege of having the owner keep \$72,000 of the builder's money for about seven months and of \$20,000 for thirty days without interest. As a business proposition I think nothing could be more unjust. Is there any reason in justice or fairness why some such arrangement as the following could not be made: When twenty-five per cent of the money value of the building has been put in place and accepted by the owner, through his agent, the architect, have a settlement and pay the reservation up to that date. The owner's guarantee is not impaired, because he has the same bond for the completion of seventy-five per cent of the work as he originally had for the entire building. Now, let this be done at the completion of fifty per cent, and again at seventy-five per cent of the work. And now, gentlemen, in closing, let me congratulate you upon the fact that our association is and has been exercising a wide influence, not only in our own country but also beyond the seas. I am told by our secretary that he has applications from almost every part of the English speaking world for reports of our proceedings and other of our literature. This shows us that wise action on our part may produce effects beneficial to our craft in places far removed from us. For this and many other reasons let us try to do our work well.

At the conclusion of the president's address, Secretary Sayward appointed Mr. William Harkness to act as assistant secretary, and the president appointed the following delegates as the Committee on Credentials: W. D. Collingwood, of Buffalo; George W. Libby, of Minneapolis; Thomas J. Hamilton, of Pittsburgh; James I. Wingate, of Boston; and C. C. Dewstoe, of Cleveland.

The convention then took a recess to await the committee's report.

When the convention was again called to order, it was found that the report of the Committee on Credentials consisted of a majority and a minority report. The majority report was first read. It was signed by Messrs. Collingwood, Libby, Wingate and Dewstoe, and was to the effect that twenty-six cities were represented and ninety-eight delegates were entitled to seats, as follows: Boston, 6; Buffalo, 4; Baltimore, 4; Cleveland, 2; Chicago, 13; Cincinnati, 4; Denver, 3; Detroit, 2; Grand Rapids, 3; Indianapolis, 3; Louisville, 3; Lowell, 3; Lynn, 2; Milwaukee, 3; Minneapolis, 2; New York, 7; Omaha, 2; Philadelphia, 7; Portland, 3; Providence, 3; Rochester, 3; Saginaw, 2; St. Louis, 5; St. Paul, 4; Wilmington, 2; Worcester, 3. The report concluded by stating that the Pittsburgh exchange had presented the names of eighteen delegates but was entitled to only four. The committee said they were unable to determine which four of the eighteen were entitled to seats.

The minority report was as follows: "I do not concur in the majority report on credentials so far as it applies to the Pittsburgh exchange, and report eighteen delegates as properly authorized from that city."

J. Milton Blair, of Cincinnati, moved that the majority report of the Committee on Credentials be adopted.

F. M. Harris, of Philadelphia, moved as an amendment, that the minority report be adopted.

It was explained that the Pittsburgh Builders' Exchange had sent eighteen delegates to the convention, a representation based upon a membership of eight hundred persons. At the last convention its membership was only two hundred and it was assessed upon that basis for a per capita tax, and the majority of the committee therefore decided that Pittsburgh was only entitled to four representatives.

A long and well sustained discussion followed, the majority report being sustained by J. Milton Blair, of Cincinnati, George Sword, of Chicago, P. S. Curry, of Lynn, Massachusetts, C. C. Dewstoe, of Cleveland, and others, and the minority report by W. R. Stoughton, H. R. Rose and W. S. Powell, of Pittsburgh, and M. B. Madden, of Chicago.

On motion of G. C. Prussing, of Chicago, a report of the action taken by the directors upon the matter was read. The secretary read the minutes of the directors' meeting, at which it had been resolved that the constitution should be interpreted to mean that delegates should be elected upon the number of members at the time the per capita tax was levied, and that the current year extended from the close of one convention to the close of another. The result of this interpretation would be that Pittsburgh was not entitled to eighteen delegates until the next convention.

Mr. Dewstoe again spoke against Pittsburgh's claims, and in support of the board's interpretation of the constitution. Mr. Harris said the question was a very important one, and might result in the disruption of the association. He urged that Pittsburgh should be given the benefit of the doubt as to the construction of the constitution, and that the full delegation be seated.

The previous question was called for by Mr. Madden, and the minority report in favor of Pittsburgh was rejected by a vote of 28 ayes to 71 noes. The majority report was then adopted, whereupon the chairman of the Pittsburgh delegation asked permission to withdraw his delegation for consultation. Mr. E. E. Scribner, of St. Paul, urged the Pittsburgh men to accept the convention's verdict, and select four of their number as delegates, and suggested that the other fourteen be given seats as alternates. The Pittsburghers left the hall in a body, however, and did not return while the session lasted. They were thoroughly angry and did not attempt to conceal their displeasure.

ROLL CALL.

The following were the delegates approved by the Committee on Credentials and were present at the sessions:

Boston—J. A. Wingate, Ira G. Hersey, W. H. Sayward, S. F. Hicks, J. D. McLellan, Edmund Grinnell.
Buffalo—W. D. Collingwood, A. D. Berrick, J. Reimann, Charles Geiger.

Baltimore—E. L. Barrett, J. P. Brody, G. H. Creagar, Hugh Sisson.

Cleveland—C. C. Dewstoe, E. H. Towson.

Chicago—Joseph Downey, George Tapper, W. H. Alsip, M. B. Madden, William Henry, E. Ernschaw, Murdock Campbell, François Blair, James John, C. W. Gindele, Freeman Moses.

Cincinnati—J. Milton Blair, D. W. C. Bellville, L. B. Hancock, W. A. Megrue.

Denver—H. W. Michael, C. J. Smith, W. J. Hill.

Detroit—Warren G. Vinton, A. Albrecht, E. Austin.

Grand Rapids—H. M. Reynolds, P. C. Campbell, John H. Haskin.

Indianapolis—J. E. Twine, W. P. Jungclaus, Conrad Buder.

Louisville—J. N. Strock.

Lowell—J. W. Bennett, G. H. Coggeshall, George H. Watson.

Lynn—P. S. Curry, B. H. Davidson.

Milwaukee—C. F. Kindt, C. G. Foster, Henry Ferge.

Minneapolis—George W. Libby, George Cook.

New York—Stephen M. Wright, Warren A. Conover, H. A. Maurer, O. T. Mackey, John Burns, James B. Mulry, Augustus Meyers.

Omaha—N. B. Hussey, G. Youngerman.

Philadelphia—Stacey Reeves, George Watson, F. M. Harris, W. B. Irvine, Murrel Dobbins, John S. Stevens, William Harkness.

Portland—R. W. Jackson, N. E. Redlon.

Providence—F. C. Markham, Richard Hayward, W. W. Batchelder.

Rochester—H. H. Edgerton, W. H. Gorseline, T. U. Finucane.

Saginaw—M. Winkler, J. Qualmann.

St. Louis—William M. Anderson, J. L. Gurdoy, T. Mockler, T. J. Kelly, Jeremiah Sheebau.

St. Paul—E. E. Scribner, J. W. L. Corney, George J. Grant.

Syracuse—J. E. Baker.

Wilmington—A. L. Johnson, C. J. Swayne.

Worcester—C. D. Morse, J. T. Darling, O. S. Kendall.

San Francisco—W. N. Miller.

When the convention settled down after the excitement caused by the exit of the Pittsburgh men had subsided, President McAllister appointed the committee on the place of next year's meeting and nomination of officers. The committee was composed of the following delegates: G. C. Prussing, Chicago; W. J. Hill, Denver; T. J. Kelly, St. Louis; H. H. Edgerton, Rochester; and N. H. Creager, Baltimore.

Secretary Sayward then read his annual report, which is as follows:

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

To the National Association of Builders:

EXCHANGES THAT HAVE TEMPORARILY WITHDRAWN.

The following changes are to be noted as having taken place during the year. The filial body in Kansas City has been obliged to temporarily drop from the list, owing to conditions existing in the body which necessitated a reorganization, and this readjustment has so disturbed the finances of that exchange that a suspension of affiliation with the central body has been necessary. It is very gratifying to note that the members of the Kansas City association deeply regret as a misfortune the complication which has forced them to suspend their connection with the National Association for even one convention, for their interest in the work and belief in the value of the association has only increased with their inability to participate. To quote the words of their secretary in a recent letter, where he refers to the fact that at their last meeting the question of the value of the National Association was discussed. "I never heard," he says, "either in or out of meeting, such favorable expressions as to the great good which the National Association has done, and the benefit which it has been to us," and he concludes by saying that as soon as they have reorganized we can count on Kansas City's reaffiliation. It might be mentioned incidentally that the building business in Kansas City has been at a low ebb for the past two years; it is natural to expect that a revival of prosperity there cannot be long delayed, and with it a more hopeful condition for the sister exchange in that city.

The exchange in St. Joseph, Missouri, has also suffered some reverses during the past year, and having also gone through with a very dull season for builders in the previous year finds itself unable to meet the requirements of our constitution in the matter of payment of pro rata assessment and has therefore been obliged to drop out of our ranks. The worst feature of this condition of things in the St. Joseph Exchange or in any other is not the loss to the National Association of the experience and advice of the delegates from these exchanges, although that loss is large, neither is it the loss of the amount of the assessment to the National treasury; it is rather the great misfortune which the exchanges suffer through the demoralization which follows from a cessation of interest in their associated work, a demoralization which will sometime require much more determined effort than ever before exerted to concentrate and combine their efforts and influence, as will surely be necessary. In this connection it is well to consider that one of the conditions which may properly be hoped for and anticipated in exchanges when thoroughly developed and utilized to their full capacity, is this, that instead of the exchanges as associations being weakened by the disasters and the poor years which are sure to come at intervals to builders in common with other business men, the exchanges will in such times of depression be the rallying points, the places of refuge where comfort and counsel, help and protection may certainly be obtained. Instead of misfortune driving men apart it will naturally furnish them a reason for closer communion and by combination of interests secure a proportion of safety otherwise unobtainable. There is no question that there are opportunities for mutual protection and benefit, particularly through seasons of general depression in business, and even in cases of special disaster, by the means of organization and combined endeavor, little dreamed of by even the greatest of enthusiasts as to the future of builders' associations. It is, of course, to be regretted that we are not already in possession of all the benefits that the future may develop, but we must not forget that the oldest of our local organizations is but young in its investigations, and cannot expect to have all the advantage of fuller growth. We have got to discover and develop our opportunities by slow degrees, but by and by we shall have learned that disaster need only make us the stronger, and the very stress and struggle, the risk and danger, will bind us more firmly together.

The filial body in Washington which up to the latter part of the year was apparently in full sympathy with the National Association, suddenly and without a word of explanation sent word of its withdrawal. Letters of inquiry sent officially and personally have elicited no response and the secretary's department is not in possession, up to the present writing, of any definite reasons to account for the withdrawal of this exchange. An intimation was given soon after the last convention that the Washington exchange was in favor of a \$2 pro rata assessment and opposed to \$3, but their assessment was paid on a basis of one hundred and thirty-five members, and as the difference between a \$2 and a \$3 assessment would therefore have been but \$135, it is hardly to be supposed that the exchange would have withdrawn on that account. The defection of the Washington association is to be deplored, whatever this unknown cause may be. In many respects it was an exceptional body. Starting as an exchange within the last three years, without previous organization of this composite character, it rapidly advanced, outstripping many of the older bodies. Taking steps early in its existence to secure a building of its own, it bought a property and proceeded to erect thereon handsome quarters for its accommodation and the concentration of the building interests. The enterprise and progressive spirit manifested by the Washington Exchange has been the source of much gratification to the National Association, and it is to be hoped that no serious internal disaster is the cause of this withdrawal from our councils.

The three withdrawals noted are fortunately all that the secretary is obliged to report, while on the other hand there are two additions, with others in prospect.

NEW ADDITIONS TO THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BUILDERS.

The Builders' Exchange of Chattanooga, Tennessee, and the Builders' Exchange of San Antonio, Texas, have secured affiliation in the manner prescribed by our constitution, and correspondence looking toward affiliation is being held with exchanges in Atlanta, Ga.; Albuquerque, N. M.; Davenport, Iowa; Elmira, N. Y.; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Galveston, Texas; Helena, Mont.; Portland, Ore.; Salt Lake City, Utah; San Diego, Cal.; Youngstown, Ohio; McKeesport, Pa.; New Haven, Conn.; Newport News, Va.; New Bedford, Mass.; Scranton, Pa.; Los Angeles, Cal.

REPRESENTING THE BUILDING INTEREST.

The thirty-six associations actually affiliated represent directly about thirty-five hundred firms, and indirectly very many more, for although many firms of builders in every locality may fail to belong to their local association, they are still represented, for the organized body acts for the general interest of all; and whatever benefits are secured by the organization, they are participated in by outsiders as well as insiders. It may fairly be claimed, then, that the whole building fraternity in each city that has affiliation with the National Association is represented through the local organization, and for that matter the whole building fraternity of the country is represented by the national organization and will secure benefits through it, if any are secured, whether they contribute to the result or not.

It is, however, a very interesting and instructive reflection that the actual membership of the exchanges that are connected with the National comprehends so large a number of business firms. It might be well for the committee on statistics to obtain during the coming year some idea of the number of workmen

employed on the average by this large number of firms. It would be useless to hazard a guess, but it must be apparent to all that the total must be very great, and this information would be quite important as significant of our relation to the labor problem. By means of such information, we would also be able to fix the actual representative value of our association as compared to that portion of the building fraternity who neglect their duty to the whole by refraining from joining with others in association effort.

In this connection it is very satisfactory to be able to state that in almost every filial body reports show that membership is increasing. In some cases, the increase is extraordinary, owing to unusual conditions, but the general condition shows that the interest in exchanges is developing, and the roll of members is growing steadily larger. In addition to this encouraging condition of things, there is a very considerable increase in the number of associations, as will be shown later on in the statistical part of this report. The secretary's department has been besieged for information as to the best methods of forming organizations, scarcely a mail being received that does not contain some query of this character. The idea of association is most unquestionably spreading, and it is of the utmost importance that the new bodies that are being organized should start in such a manner that the work will not have to be done over again in a few years. Herein is manifest one of the beneficent functions of the National Association, namely: To aid in securing the establishment of associations of builders on the right basis, and prevent them in the incipient stages of their existence from making the almost inevitable mistakes which new bodies make unguided by the experience of others.

INFLUENCE OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BUILDERS IN AUSTRALIA.

While touching upon the growth of exchanges and the association idea, it may be well to refer to the example we have been giving to others outside of our jurisdiction. Mention has been made in previous annual reports of correspondence had with builders in Australia, looking toward the establishment of an organization similar to our own in that country. It is most pleasing and satisfactory to report that the efforts made by our brothers in this far-distant land have met with entire success. Their organization has been formed, with constitution copied word for word from ours, with only such changes and additions as the location made necessary. The name of their association is the Federative Builders' and Contractors' Association of Australasia. It will be noticed that the association not only includes the island continent of Australia, but all the English colonies in the Australasian Archipelago. Their second annual conference was held on October 27 and 28, last, at Melbourne, and a perusal of their report (which, by the way, follows the style of our own most faithfully) shows that much the same conditions exist with them as with us, and the reforms they are seeking are on the same general lines as those which we feel that we need here.

The president in his opening address gave due credit to this association in the following words, which I venture to quote as they contain much that is good and practical for us in addition to the praise bestowed upon our work. He said: "You are no doubt aware that in holding these conventions we are following the lead of the American builders, for finding the conditions of our business life to be similar in almost every respect to theirs, and that great benefits had resulted to them from their conventions, we determined to follow their example. At the same time we do not expect the success attained by them or even in proportionate measure to our lesser numbers; we cannot expect to do things in the order and with the completeness which obtains in the United States. If, however, we get no farther than an annual interchange of ideas and experiences between the leading builders in the Australasian colonies on matters generally affecting the interests of the trade, we shall have accomplished enough to repay us for the time taken up and the expense incurred, and should a crisis arise when we are widely separated, necessitating united action, we shall be the better prepared from having previously met and learned each others' views. Let me say here," he continues, "we do not intend making hard and fast rules to bind the local associations. The resolutions we may pass must be taken as advice which, embodying the wisdom of the best trusted men of the association represented, will no doubt command the respectful attention of builders generally, and in most instances be followed."

This and much more which the president of the Australasian association uttered, might have come with equal force from the president of our national body, and the striking similarity of statement to much that has been presented by our presiding officers in the past should be the most convincing proofs that the means and methods we have adopted are those upon which we may most certainly rely for securing the ends we aim at.

THE OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIFTH CONVENTION.

The report as printed of the last convention was much larger than that of any previous year, owing partly to the fact that more was undertaken, and partly to the fact that the discussions in the convention were much more extended than ever before. Five thousand copies of this report were printed and a large portion distributed to local bodies and to libraries and associations interested, keeping a supply on hand for future use. There is a continuous demand for our literature and the supply of our earlier convention reports is nearly exhausted.

A large number of pamphlets covering the very valuable history of the Philadelphia Exchange, as prepared by Charles Gillingham, Esq., of that body, have been printed and distributed. This history proves to be a very valuable addition to our literature, giving as it does so complete a description of the ways and means adopted to build up a model exchange, and which may well be an example for others to follow.

It will be interesting to the delegates to know that the articles printed in the columns of our paper have attracted such favorable notice that they have been widely copied in contemporary journals both in this country and abroad, which is in itself a very gratifying result. In some cases articles of considerable length have been copied in full, due credit being given to the source from whence they were obtained, thus other journals have assisted in circulating our literature and disseminating our principles. I still find great difficulty in getting news items from the various filial bodies, but such as I do receive are placed every month under the head of "What builders are doing" and excite much interest.

To give a detailed account of all the work put into the columns of *Carpentry and Building* devoted to our interests would be too wearying at the present time, and it is simply necessary to say that our motive is to keep the subjects that are the most pressing before the builders of the country in such form that they will attract attention, create interest, and give information. If we can only get the matter which we present thoroughly read, it will be most gratifying and the result cannot but be beneficial.

The official publications have been continued in *Carpentry and Building* through the past year, on the same lines as described at the last annual meeting, and the benefits arising from this method of disseminating news and discussions of matters of importance have proven extremely valuable. The secretary's department is constantly receiving correspondence awakened by the articles presented in the columns of this paper devoted to our use. One of the ways in which this has helped to spread the information which the National Association gathers was shown in the publication of the case of *McNiel versus the Chamber of Commerce*, in which the rights of the lowest bidder were definitely fixed by a Supreme Court decision. An abstract of this case and decision was printed in the columns of the paper, advance sheets being sent to the mid-year meeting of the directors, and by vote of that meeting several thousand copies were printed in convenient form for distribution. By these means the facts in this now celebrated case were widely circulated to those whose interest might be most certainly anticipated, and the result of this bit of work of the National Association is that many builders all over the country have been furnished with information of which they would otherwise have been ignorant, and have prosecuted suits to a successful issue which they might never have had the courage to undertake without this precedent which the National Association put into their hands.

In considering the value or benefit that the National Association has been, and may be, such things as this must not be forgotten, for the money that has been and is sacrificed by builders from not knowing their rights is enormous.

Through the medium of our publication the Uniform Contract is becoming more and more widely known. Hundreds of copies have been sent out by the secretary in answer to requests following the articles printed in the columns of *Carpentry and Building* on the value of this document and the importance of

haste to gather into the fold organizations which have not yet developed sufficiently to demonstrate whether they are going to be truly representative and efficient.

INCREASE IN SPECIAL TRADE ASSOCIATIONS.

There has been marked gain in special trade associations—almost every special trade showing additions during the year. The largest increase has been in plumbers' associations, a gain of sixteen (16), and the smallest in the iron workers, a gain of one (1). The only decrease shown is in engineering and building exhibits, three in each, a total of six.

USE OF THE UNIFORM CONTRACT.

Another effort in the line of statistics has been to discover to what extent certain work of the National Association has been effective and to find out the real state of the case in certain matters which have occupied the attention of the body and have been the subject of discussion at conventions. For instance, it was thought wise to get at the true condition of things in regard to the use of the uniform contract; to find out when work was done under one contract; what proportion of work in the various localities was done by members of the filial associations; to find out when work was being done in divided contracts; what proportion was done by members of filial bodies; to find out the proportion of work in which estimates were required in one lump sum, and on which they were required to be on separate branches of the work; to find out the proportion of cases where the architect asked for estimates in one sum for the entire work, and at the same time on separate branches of the work; to find out proportion of cases in which the successful bidder for the principal portion of the work was afterward required by the architect to assume and include in his contract additional bids obtained by the architect for work which was not a part of his estimate; to find out, in cases when the successful bidder was required to assume such sub-bids, on what proportion was he allowed a percentage for so doing.

The method adopted was to send blanks to the secretaries of the filial bodies, arranged so that answers to these questions should be made on the basis of ten of the principal buildings let during the last year.

The result obtained gives the following important information:

1. The uniform contract was used in fifty-one (51) per cent of cases cited.
2. When jobs were let under one contract, ninety (90) per cent were taken by members of filial bodies.
3. When jobs were let in contracts covering separate branches of the work, eighty-six per cent were taken by members of filial bodies.
4. Forty-eight per cent of work cited was let under the system of contracts for separate branches, and fifty-two per cent under the general contract system.
5. In seventeen per cent of the cases cited the architect was asking for bids in separate branches at the same time that he was asking for bids covering the whole work.
6. In twelve per cent of the cases the principal contractors were required to assume sub-contracts not in their original estimates, and in only ten per cent of such cases was the contractor allowed any percentage on such assumed sub-contracts.

LABOR STATISTICS.

Investigations have also been made in the statistical department to discover what hours are worked, and what wages are paid in all the various building trades in every city represented in the national body. The blanks sent out have not in all cases been returned up to date, but full reports are in hand from twenty-seven (27) of our affiliated bodies. A detailed report of each of these would be too tedious to present at this time, and the association may not consider it advisable even to print such information in the official report of the convention proceedings, but the information is in form and can be printed for distribution separately from the convention report and held for application when wanted, or can remain as it is at present in MSS.

The summary of this information shows that in sixteen out of the twenty-seven cities heard from payment by the hour prevails to a very large extent, and in eleven cities payment by the day is still largely in vogue. A comparison of wages in summary cannot fairly be made, and delegates are referred to the detail schedule above mentioned.

These items cover the work in the statistical line, and it can be readily seen that such work is complicated, and requires much application and persistence to secure it. More can undoubtedly be done in the future that will be of value.

THE MID-YEAR MEETING OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BUILDERS.

The mid-year meeting has been incidentally referred to. The meeting was held this year in September, in Cleveland, following the same course as last year of holding it in the same city as that where the coming convention was to occur, in the belief that it would create interest among the local builders. This belief was justified by the results. A very satisfactory meeting was held lasting through two days, at which a report of progress up to date was made by the secretary and by the various standing and special committees.

Reports were made as to conditions in the various cities represented, and recommendations were made to the committees on Uniform Contract and Lien Law. The secretary showed in his report detail of work done in his department.

RECOMMENDATIONS CARRIED OUT.

The various recommendations adopted at the last convention have, of course, been promulgated to all filial bodies, but the reports from the filial bodies which the secretary has been gathering during the year and particularly during the last few months, do not show that in practice any very considerable effort has been made to carry out the recommendations.

To quote words used in the address issued on the 1st of December, "The National Association can prepare the food, but it can neither eat it nor digest it"; unless filial bodies will advance upon the lines recommended they have no one but themselves to blame for any failure to amend conditions which they themselves complain of.

The most important action of the last convention, namely, that proposing a form of arbitration between employer and workmen, has received, as far as the secretary knows, but one or two full applications, but in each of these cases good has ensued.

LABOR DISTURBANCES OF THE YEAR.

During the year there has been but one important disturbance with the workmen which has concerned any of the filial bodies, and that was in Pittsburgh. This disturbance involved every building trade but one in that city and vicinity, and created the greatest excitement ever experienced there. The trade referred to which was not involved in the difficulty was represented by the Stone Contractors' Association on one side, and the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association on the other. The reason why that trade was exempt appears to have been because the employers and workmen in that trade had cooperated upon a plan of settling all affairs of mutual concern, based upon the very lines recommended by our last convention in the adoption of the report of the Committee on Arbitration.

This is one of the two cases previously referred to as being the only one reported when the recommendations of the National on this point had been put in practical operation. The other case was that of the Master Builders' Association, of the city of Boston, and here also the plan has produced happy results, the relation between the employers and workmen in that branch being more harmonious than they have been for many years, all strikes avoided and many things done peacefully and quietly, which were before thought impossible. Everybody's business has gone along without embarrassment and many points of friction eased and smoothed by the plan adopted.

The Pittsburgh strike was long and bitter. The Builder's Exchange, of that city, proved to be the rallying ground and inspiration of the building interests, and from it as a center all action proceeded.

The membership of the exchange was largely increased under the impulse and excitement of trouble which touched the whole building community, so that from a membership of 135 at the time its pro rata assessment was paid into the treasury of the National, it now numbers about 1,000 members. This largely increased membership is an illustration of what has so frequently been stated in arguments for the organization of builders either in local or national bodies, namely: that while builders, the same as other business men, when matters are

smooth and minds are fair, are apathetic in and perhaps directly antagonistic to the idea of associated efforts, when there comes a stress of weather they huddle together and find comfort and help by so doing. If by good fortune some have been wise enough to have the framework of organization ready, it is then considered providential and all are willing to take advantage of it.

The strike started on the 1st of May and has not, I believe, ever been officially declared off, although the result is practically the same. The Builder's Exchange has succeeded in maintaining the ground it took at the outset and has practically won the victory, although it is not so acknowledged by the labor organizations.

The national officers have not been called upon to act in the difficulty, but being consulted by representation from the Pittsburgh Exchange, while at a meeting of the executive committee in New York, an arrangement was made so that if it was deemed advisable by the Pittsburgh body to have the national officers present with them for consultation that they would respond in twenty-four hours' notice.

As no request was received the inference is that no advice or assistance was desired.

The Pittsburgh Exchange is to be congratulated on the great skill with which this difficulty was handled, and the cohesion of so large a body under such a strain is very remarkable.

The secretary regrets that he has not more full and complete report of this trouble, but has failed to receive from the officials of the exchange as complete an account from time to time as would have been desirable.

IN REGARD TO PAID LOCAL SECRETARIES.

I feel that I must renew my recommendation of last year in regard to permanent paid secretaries for each local body. Until this plan is generally adopted, I feel sure that exchanges will fail to be as efficient as they should be. It cannot be expected that any business man whose welfare as such demands his attention to the details of his business, will, however deeply interested he may be in the association of builders to which he belongs, give that time and attention to its affairs necessary to keep it progressive and effective. To all exchanges I say, secure the services of some able, energetic man as your secretary; pay him a salary equal to his ability, give him a reasonable amount of authority, and he will be worth to your body all you will pay him. Without such definite and business-like service your associations may grow, but they will not grow as rapidly, as surely, as satisfactorily, as with such service. The exchange business is like every other business, it will not prosper without attention, and special attention at that.

IN CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I am happy to say that the general condition of the exchanges is good. With the exception of the few cases cited in the early part of this report, my advices show that almost every exchange has increased its membership, is in good financial condition, has had little disturbance from strikes, and few, if any, complaints or disputes between members, or between members and architects. Exchanges have been advised from time to time during the year, in case disputes should arise in their membership, to endeavor to settle them among themselves by reference to committees of arbitration, or some similar board. In some cases this has been done, but the general condition is fortunately one of harmony.

The ownership of buildings by exchanges is increasing—Buffalo and Milwaukee having begun operations early in the year, have their building well along at the present time. Baltimore has a lot of land purchased, and plans approved for their building. Other cities report consideration of this subject, and before many years there will undoubtedly be many more exchange buildings throughout the country, cementing the members of the local bodies more firmly together, and giving strength to the chain that binds us all together. The builders of the filial bodies can be congratulated upon a generally prosperous condition during the past year, with other prosperous years in sight; they may feel thankful that so little has occurred to jeopardize their interests since we last met, and they can, I am sure, attribute a large share of their peace and security to the National Association.

W. H. SAYWARD, Secretary.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

The treasurer, Mr. George Tapper, of Chicago, presented his report, showing receipts during the year amounting to \$13,269.37, and expenditures of \$11,420.38, leaving a balance on hand of \$1,848.99. The report was referred to an auditing committee composed of Messrs. John S. Stevens, of Philadelphia, and J. H. Coggeshall, of Lowell, Massachusetts.

George C. Prussing, of Chicago, presented the report of the Committee on Uniform Contract, which was as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON UNIFORM CONTRACTS.

To the National Association of Builders:

For four years has the "uniform contract" been before the public for criticism, amendment, and use. Originally framed after exhaustive study of the subject by a joint committee of architects and builders it met at the outset with at least its share of criticism, and many suggestions were made by builders as well as architects. Nearly all critics declared the document lengthy; but singularly enough all suggestions for amendments proved to be injections and interlineations, and necessarily tended to add to the length of form.

We will not particularize or discuss certain objections raised by people in the arduous of their youth and employed to fill space, particularly as we are assured that the ripper judgment of practitioners and eminent judges and lawyers approves of the point attacked, and shall trust to time and experience to bring conviction of the justice of every promise assumed by the contract.

The midyear meeting of this association expressed itself in favor of striking out the word "being" in the second clause of contract and the substitution of the word "if" therefor, and inasmuch as this is not a change of the sense or construction of said clause and would merely tend to make it plainer and more direct, we feel assured that it will be unanimously adopted at the next meeting of joint committee.

One of the original members of the joint committee, Mr. O. P. Hatfield, its chairman, has departed this life. He was an earnest, upright, and conscientious gentleman, and the acknowledged success of the form is owing largely to his practical sense and judgment.

At the meeting of the directors of American Institute of Architects held in New York last week, Messrs. Alfred Stone, of Providence, and Dankmar Adler and Samuel A. Treat, both of Chicago, were appointed members of the joint committee.

Owing to the recent appointment of these gentlemen a meeting has not been held as yet, and we must leave all suggestions for improvement of the form of instrument to the consideration of our successors.

The many advantages of this contract over all other forms employed are so well understood that it seems superfluous to dwell thereon. Its more universal adoption and employment rests with the builders alone. In each case the builder is one of the contracting parties and as such has an equal voice in the choice of form to be employed. Demand the "uniform contract" and it will be used.

(Signed)

GEORGE C. PRUSSING,
IRA G. HERSEY.

The report was adopted as read without discussion, and the session adjourned.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The convention was called to order by the president at eleven o'clock, and after roll call, E. E. Scribner, of St. Paul, called attention to the omission of the Pittsburgh delegation, the secretary answering that no names from Pittsburgh were on the roll.

E. E. Scribner, of St. Paul, submitted the following report of the Committee on Legislation:

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.

Your committee having been instructed by vote of the Directors at the recent mid-year meeting to consider "whether it would be feasible for the National Association to recommend any plan whereby the sale of building materials could be so regulated that contractors in the building trades would be entitled to purchase at lower rates than the outside public," would respectfully submit the following as the result of some little thought, inquiry and consideration of this very important subject.

It goes without saying that, in general commercial life and practice, in the handling and sale of any of the leading lines of either agricultural or manufactured products, outside of the building trades, it is recognized as right and eminently proper that he who purchases in carload lots, or, if otherwise, is constantly in the market buying the material demanded by the exigencies of his business, should purchase such product or material at lower rates than he who buys in smaller quantity or needs to make perhaps but one such purchase in a year, or possibly in a lifetime. Yet in the building trades, or among the manufacturers and dealers in building material, we are credibly informed that quite a different custom has and does prevail. Nay, so anxious many times are the purveyors of building material to make a sale that the laws of trade governing all other branches of commercial life are actually reversed, and we find the gentleman proposing to erect a single residence or store building able to buy cheaper in the open market the brick or lumber required than can his builder, who, it may be, is carrying on a building business amounting to a hundred thousand dollars or more per annum, and therefore, presumably, purchasing annually for a series of years many times more material than does the would-be owner of this one edifice. These being admitted facts and admitted wrongs, what is the remedy? Here your committee must admit that they find themselves confronted by a problem not easily solved.

It has seemed to the members of your committee that it would be unwise for them to attempt more at the present time than to suggest thoughts and ideas on this subject calculated to induce a thorough discussion of this very important subject, and of ways and means calculated to secure to the members of the various affiliating exchanges the maintenance of better business methods in this regard than now obtain.

We would suggest for your consideration, whether this subject could not be better handled, more conclusively and effectively settled, by the members of each of the master trades associations constituting the several local exchanges. The carpenters first taking action, then through a committee conferring with lumber dealers; the master masons pursuing the same course with the stone, brick and cement dealers, etc., and each association reporting their action and subsequent success to the local exchange for endorsement and ratification.

One important association, whose members are found also in our local exchanges and are represented on this floor, has decided and demanded that the manufacturers of the material which they as skilled mechanics are using and applying in the course of their business, shall not sell such material at any price, as we are informed, to any but such master mechanics.

Your committee feel that there may be serious objections to endeavoring to enforce so stringent a rule in all lines of building manufacture, and among all the building trades, and would suggest that the remedy for the evil so justly complained of, as we believe, by the master builders of the country, may be found rather in a system of discounts similar to that so familiar in mercantile life.

Such system to be made of course favorable to the master builder who is necessarily the steady buyer, whose trade the manufacturer or dealer naturally seeks and highly values.

With these thoughts and suggestions we hope, as above intimated, to promote reflection and discussion of this very important subject, not on this floor alone, but among these delegates and their associates in the various local exchanges where, after all, the real work of this body should be done and its results achieved.

(Signed) E. E. SCRIBNER, Chairman.

The report was discussed and adopted, with the recommendation that it be referred to the local exchanges for action.

John S. Stevens, of Philadelphia, chairman of the Committee on Lien Laws, submitted the following report:

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON LIEN LAW.

Your special committee on Lien Law would respectfully report that they met in Cleveland at the mid-year meeting, and were in session on several occasions, four of the five members being present. The subject was thoroughly discussed, and we found that our views were at great divergence; in fact, we were equally divided as to the advisability of having a Lien Law in any form. It was decided to ascertain the views of all the exchanges connected with the National Association on this important subject. With that end in view, we caused to be issued the following circular letter to many of the individual members, and to all the filial bodies:

For the purpose of assisting the committee in the formulation of a comprehensive report, and recommendation for action, to the coming convention, the following questions are asked of each filial body, and you are urged to consider the subject carefully to the end that thorough and intelligent action may be taken on the subject by your exchange:

1. Is the exchange in favor of a Lien Law?
2. If it is, is the present law of your state satisfactory?
3. If present law is not satisfactory, what change would you suggest?

A letter has been sent to the secretary of your exchange, requesting that a meeting be held as soon as possible for the consideration of the subject, as it will be one of the most important under discussion at the convention.

By order of the

WILLIAM H. SAYWARD, Secretary. COMMITTEE ON LIEN LAW.

Replies were received from twenty-two of the thirty-two exchanges comprising the Association, as follows:

Seventeen answered in the affirmative to Question No. 1, "Is the Exchange in favor of the Lien Law?"

One in the negative.

One equally divided by a tie vote to Question No. 2, "If it is, is the present law of your state satisfactory?"

Six answered yes, while the balance either answered no or suggested certain changes.

While the replies to the circulars indicate that the exchanges, as bodies, are largely in favor of a Lien Law, yet your committee at their meeting on Saturday night last, were again evenly divided in their views on the subject. One of the committee who was present at the mid-year meeting was absent on this occasion on account of sickness, while the former absentee at the mid-year meeting was present at this latter meeting. Your committee fully appreciate the magnitude of the subject referred to them, with the great interests involved, affecting not only the general contractor, the sub-contractor and the material men, but equally affecting the interests of the owner. They, therefore, believe it would be to the best interests of all concerned to have this subject thoroughly and exhaustively discussed, with a view of securing the greatest amount of information on the subject by comparing the views of the delegates present.

In conclusion, we would respectfully recommend that the whole subject be referred to a standing committee on Lien Law, and that each exchange be requested to thoroughly discuss the subject, and to communicate any and all suggestions, from time to time, to the general secretary.

Your committee would offer the following resolution:

"Resolved, That a Standing Committee on Lien Law consisting of seven members, be appointed by the President to consider the subject, and report, from time to time, to the convention."

(Signed)

JOHN S. STEVENS,
S. D. TIPPETT,
RICHARD SMITH,
J. T. DARLING,
W. C. VINTON,

Special Committee
on
Lien Law.

Before the report of the Committee on Lien Laws was discussed, several resolutions, telegrams, etc., were read by the secretary. The resolutions were referred to the proper committee.

The Auditing Committee reported that the treasurer's report was correct.

The report of the Committee on Statistics was not read, as it was mainly incorporated in the report of the secretary.

A resolution was offered by Stacey Reeves, of Philadelphia, referring the matter of Lien Laws to a standing committee of seven, to report from time to time. Mr. Reeves said that the present committee was evenly divided on the question, and he thought that the question was one that should be left to the local bodies in their several sections to determine.

The discussion of the subject of Lien Laws was reopened, and the discussion occupied the entire day. F. M. Harris, of Philadelphia, was in favor of local legislation, and spoke in praise of the Pennsylvania law. Secretary Sayward was not in favor of a law. Mr. Harris defended the law by stating that there was not a common law in the United States that protected the builder.

The session then adjourned.

SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order by the president at 2:30 o'clock, and the secretary read the following communication from the Pittsburgh delegation:

To the President and members of the National Association of Builders in Convention assembled at Cleveland:

GENTLEMEN,—At a meeting of Pittsburgh delegates the following action was taken:

WHEREAS, The Pittsburgh exchange elected eighteen delegates, as allowed by the constitution of the National Association of Builders, being one delegate for each fifty members in good standing, and

WHEREAS, On the presentation of their credentials to the proper committee of the N. A. B., a majority of said committee decided that the Pittsburgh exchange is entitled to only four delegates, including the delegate-at-large, and said action of the committee was confirmed by the convention now in session; and

WHEREAS, Although we regret being compelled to take action severing the connection of the Pittsburgh exchange from the National Association, as our heartfelt sympathies are with the association in its mission and work, yet as we cannot submit to gross injustice, therefore be it

Resolved, That we withdraw, both as delegates and as an exchange, from the National Association of Builders.

(Signed) A. J. HARNACK, Chairman.

On motion of J. S. Stevens, of Philadelphia, the report was received and placed on file.

The report of the sub-committee of the joint committee on a uniform building law was read by the secretary, as follows:

REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE COMBINED COMMITTEE ON A UNIFORM BUILDING LAW, AS AMENDED.

To the National Association of Builders of the United States:

1. The committee shall be known as the Combined Committee on Uniform Building Law and Reduction of Fire Waste.

2. The purpose of this joint committee is to investigate and consider the question of construction of buildings, with the end in view of arriving at conclusions which can be recommended to all cities of the country as the consensus of opinion of the various professions and callings represented in this committee, and as the best general methods to adopt for the interests of the people in the matter of construction of buildings and protection against loss of life and loss of property by fire.

3. The combined committee shall consist of three members from each of the following bodies, namely: The National Association of Builders, the National Board of Underwriters, the National Association of Building Inspectors, the National Association of Fire Engineers and the American Institute of Architects, who shall be chosen in such manner as may be deemed best by the bodies which they represent.

4. The officers of the combined committee shall be a chairman and a secretary who shall also be treasurer.

5. Regular meetings of the committee shall be held annually, if practicable, at the time of the annual meeting of the National Association of Builders, and special meetings at the call of the chairman; but a sub-committee shall be appointed to act during the recess of the combined committee, under such instructions as may be given it.

6. Each association shall pay the expenses of its own delegates, and one-fifth of the general expenses.

After several recommendations upon the subject had been presented by delegates the convention resumed the discussion upon lien laws.

P. S. Curry, of Lynn, Massachusetts, was in favor of a lien law, and made a witty speech in its defense; D. W. C. Bellville, of Cincinnati, said the sub-contractor did not approve of a lien law; Warren G. Vinton, of Detroit, was in favor of a lien law; Stephen W. Wright, of New York, was against a lien law, and said that reputable builders generally opposed it; T. J. Kelly, of St. Louis, said that builders in that city did not want it, as also did C. J. Swayne, of Wilmington, Delaware; R. W. Jackson, of Portland, Maine, said the lien law of his state protected the rogue and not the honest builder; George C. Prussing, of Chicago, made the most comprehensive and forcible speech in favor of the abolition of all lien laws. After a protracted discussion, engaged in by almost every delegate present, the session adjourned.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The extended discussion upon lien laws, of the day before, had left a large amount of business to be transacted, the more important of which was the reception of reports from the several exchanges represented in the National Association.

Reports were received from the exchanges at Boston, read by J. A. Wingate; Baltimore, by C. L. Bartlett; Cincinnati, by J. M. Blair; Detroit, by W. J. Vinton; Grand Rapids, by M. Driggett; Indianapolis, Ind.; Buffalo, by W. D. Collingwood; Chicago, by Mr. Downie; Lowell, Mass., by Mr. Cogswell; Milwaukee, read by the secretary; Minneapolis, by George W. Libby; New York, by Marc Eidlitz; Omaha, by Mr. Eissing; Philadelphia, by George Watson;

Portland, Me., by R. W. Jackson; Providence, R. I., by Mr. Hathaway; Rochester, N. Y., by H. H. Edgerton; Saginaw, Mich., by Mr. Bringer; St. Louis, by W. M. Anderson, St. Paul; Wilmington, Del., by Mr. Reed; Worcester, Mass., by C. D. Morse; San Francisco, by Mr. Woodberry; Lynn, Mass., by P. S. Curry.

The reports in almost every instance showed the exchanges to be in a flourishing condition and using every precaution to preserve a high grade of character and ability among their membership. Owing to the stress laid on their integrity the increase in membership was not always as great as might have been desired; but though numerically, perhaps, the association could have wished to be stronger, it congratulated itself on the excellent moral condition of its members and their desire for right and justice to all. Several new buildings were reported and a desire expressed for close intercourse with other exchanges. Little dissent and few strikes were reported, and where they had occurred, the efforts of the exchanges had usually been found beneficial in bringing about settlements by arbitration. The lien law was spoken of favorably or unfavorably, according to the way the respective exchanges held it, all of which was amply spoken of in former issues of this paper.

At the conclusion of the reports from filial bodies the president introduced Professor Arthur Burnham Woodford, of the University of Pennsylvania and the Wharton School of Finance and Economy, who supplied the place of Mr. Edmund J. James, professor of Public Finance and Administration of the University of Pennsylvania, who was unable to be present. Mr. Woodford read a long and interesting paper upon "The Education of Business Men." The address was applauded at its conclusion and Professor Woodford was tendered a vote of thanks by the convention.

The Committee on Resolutions recommended that the resolution presented by the Indianapolis Exchange in regard to the mid-year meeting be referred to the executive committee.

The resolution presented by the Denver Exchange regarding the free coinage of silver, was deemed a matter beyond the province of the association, and the committee recommended that no action be taken.

OFFICERS FOR 1892.

The Committee upon Time, Place and Nominations reported in favor of St. Louis, February 7, 1893, and the following officers:

For president, Anthony Ittner, of St. Louis; first vice-president, Ira G. Hersey, of Boston; second vice-president, Hugh Sisson, of Baltimore; secretary, William H. Sayward, of Boston; treasurer, George Tapper, of Chicago.

Mr. Madden, of Chicago, spoke in favor of John D. McGilvrey, of Denver, for the office of second vice-president, but upon motion the secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for the entire ticket and time and place as reported by the committee.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR 1892.

The following board of directors was appointed: Baltimore, Grover H. Creager; Boston, James A. Wingate; Buffalo, A. A. Benrich; Chicago, C. W. Gindele; Cincinnati, Samuel D. Tippet; Cleveland, E. Towson; Denver, A. J. Blake; Detroit, Alexander Schapoton; Indianapolis, James A. Garley; Grand Rapids, Michigan, P. C. Gailey; Kansas City, W. A. Kelley; Louisville, Kentucky, J. N. Strock; Lowell, Massachusetts, Charles B. Conant; Lynn, Massachusetts, Frank T. Kelly; Milwaukee, Paul Riesen; Minneapolis, George W. Libby; New York, Marc Eidlitz; Omaha, N. B. Hussey; Philadelphia, Stacy Reeves; Portland, Maine, N. E. Redlon; Providence, Rhode Island, William W. Batchellor; Rochester, New York, H. H. Edgerton; Saginaw, Michigan, Michael Wenkler; San Francisco, William N. Miller; St. Louis, J. Schellerton; St. Paul, J. W. L. Corning; Syracuse, New York, J. E. Baker; Wilmington, Delaware, S. Reed; Worcester, Massachusetts, C. Denos.

It was announced that the per capita tax for the ensuing year would be \$3. A resolution of thanks to the Cleveland Exchange for the entertainment provided delegates was passed, and after several matters of minor importance had been disposed of the convention adjourned to meet at St. Louis, February 14, 1893.

CONVENTION NOTES.

Architect Roy McDonald, of Louisville, who is building inspector of that city, was present at the convention of Building Inspectors.

In the New York delegation the absence of Marc Eidlitz, John J. Tucker and John Canda was marked, sickness preventing the former and business the latter from attending.

The Cleveland Association of Plumbers gave a reception to those of their craft among the delegates which was most interesting, many of the visitors addressing the assembly upon topics pertinent to the trade.

The Philadelphia delegation contained some new faces, the absence of Mr. David Woeller was most noted until the last session when that gentleman appeared and was conspicuous at the banquet. Death during the year had taken from the exchange six of its most prominent members, several of them having been delegates to the national association conventions for several successive years. They are: John J. Weaver, William Gray, Mahlon Fulton, W. J. Peoples, William S. McGinley and Henry Coulomb.

The *Record and Guide*, of New York, and also the *Architectural Record* was ably represented by Mr. Louis Berg, a genial gentleman who made many friends for his journals among the delegates. *Carpentry and Building*, the official journal of the National Association of Builders, was represented by A. C. Garnsey. These, with THE INLAND ARCHITECT were the only journals represented. The Cleveland press gave a liberal amount of space to the proceedings of the

convention, the *Plain Dealer* being represented by Miss Martha Houk, a young lady whose reports compared most favorably with those made by her masculine confrères.

There were not as many ladies present as at some former conventions, but the familiar faces of Mrs. E. E. Scribner, Mrs. J. Jarvis and Mrs. John Emery appeared in the gallery at several sessions, and there were also Miss A. C. Mulvy, of New York, and the Misses Chapalon, daughters of Delegate Chapalon, of Detroit.

A magnificent banquet was presented the visiting members. The menu card was a work of art and the toasts of the evening well chosen. Among the architects present on invitation were: Levi T. Scofield, F. S. Barnum, J. N. Richardson, F. A. Coburn, C. O. Arey, George F. Hammond, F. C. Bate, and others. The technical press was represented by Louis Berg, of the *New York Record and Guide* and *Architectural Record*, and R. C. McLean, editor of THE INLAND ARCHITECT. E. H. Towson, of the Cleveland Exchange, presented the speakers. Judge H. C. White responded to "Our Country, Our Whole Country, and Nothing But Our Country." Mayor W. G. Rose spoke of "The Forest City." "Our Guests, the National Association of Builders," was responded to by President-elect Anthony Ittner, of St. Louis. Architect A. F. Coburn, by a set of diagrams, illustrated "The Architect, a Designing Man." "Technical Education" was explained by Professor Cody Staley, and the speeches of the evening closed with remarks upon "The Building Contractor, His Responsibilities and His Rights," by the Honorable Virgil P. Kline. A pleasant incident of the evening was the presentation by Mr. John McGlensey, of New York, of an American flag to Judge White, on the conclusion of his speech on "Our Country." Mr. McGlensey's remarks were well chosen and awoke the patriotism of everyone present, and at the conclusion of his short speech he received the loudest cheers of any of the speakers during the evening.

Annual Convention of the National Association of Commissioners of Buildings.

THE third annual meeting of the National Association of Inspectors and Commissioners of Buildings was called to order January 19, at the Hollenden House, Cleveland, Ohio. First Vice-president Hazen, of Minneapolis, presided in the absence of President Damrell.

The members present were: Theodore Oster, Baltimore; B. F. Morse, Cleveland; J. M. Hazen, Minneapolis; Charles D. Supplee, Philadelphia; George L. Ward, Chicago; M. J. Fitchey, Indianapolis; L. G. Middaugh, Kansas City; R. McDonald, Louisville; E. W. Simpson, Detroit. A general discussion of the affairs of the association was first in order and then the following officers were elected: President, John S. Damrell, of Boston; first vice-president and secretary, John M. Hazen, of Minneapolis; second vice-president, B. F. Morse, of Cleveland; treasurer, T. Oster, of Baltimore.

The afternoon session was begun at 3 o'clock, Mr. Hazen occupying the chair, and Mr. Roy McDonald, of Louisville, acting as secretary. It was decided not to fix the time and place of the next annual meeting until it was known where the session of the National Association of Builders would be held. The following was addressed to the builders and conveyed to their meeting by Building Inspector Morse: To the National Association of Builders: January 19, 1892.

GENTLEMEN,—The National Association of Commissioners and Inspectors of Buildings of the United States in convention assembled, respectfully call your attention to a resolution introduced by Captain John S. Damrell, of Boston, and unanimously adopted by this association at New York, February 13, 1891, as follows:

"Resolved, By the National Association of Commissioners and Inspectors of Buildings in convention assembled, recognizing as we do the great responsibility resting upon the inspector of buildings, appointed or elected to such a position, that in their appointment their qualification shall be competent and reputable architects, master builders, or mechanical engineers. Politics should not be considered in the appointment, and an inspector should hold office as long as he does his duty. And we, as an association, respectfully ask the National Association of Builders to use their influence to bring about the results asked for in the foregoing resolution."

The address was signed by all the officers of the association. The new members who reported at the afternoon meeting were: Messrs. Charles W. Peck, of Worcester, and E. G. Rueckert, of Cincinnati. Walter S. Pardee, ex-inspector of buildings at Minneapolis, was elected a member.

The following standing committees were appointed:

Statistics—E. W. Simpson, Detroit; Roy McDonald, Louisville.

Credentials—Charles D. Supplee, Philadelphia; E. J. Rueckert, Cincinnati; C. W. Peck, Worcester.

Auditing—L. G. Middaugh, Kansas City; T. J. Brady, New York.

Text book—E. W. Simpson, Detroit; L. G. Middaugh, Kansas City; Theodore Aster, Baltimore.

The time of the convention was largely devoted to the discussion of municipal building laws, fire-escapes, etc. Mr. Oster reported a new building law for Baltimore. Mr. Simpson reported a movement to that end in Detroit.

Mr. Simpson further said: "Among the other needs of the city were plumbing and electric wire inspectors. I believe it would be a good idea if this association would prepare a text book. For instance, in deciding upon the weight which may be placed upon floors, I find that authorities differ greatly as to the strength of materials. I believe there is enough talent in this association to prepare a text book that should stand as an authority in the country."

Mr. Simpson's motion to appoint a committee to prepare a text book prevailed.

Mr. Fitchey, of Indianapolis, said a number of defects existed in the building law of that city. In response to an inquiry as to precautions against loss of life at fires, he said he considered the ordinary iron ladder fire-escape a fraud, especially on buildings where

girls are employed. Not one girl in twenty would descend such a ladder, and better devices should be used. He liked the iron stairways very much better than the ladders.

Mr. Simpson said that fire-escapes should only be used as a last resort. If there was any other way of getting people out, he preferred to adopt it.

Mr. Fitchey, of Indianapolis, spoke of the advantage of giving fire-chiefs full authority in the correction of evils. Roy McDonald, of Louisville, spoke in favor of fire-escapes on school buildings and Mr. Hazen, of Minneapolis, said that in that city iron outside stairs were required on all school buildings. Mr. Oster said that the width of aisles in public buildings should be regulated and enforced. Mr. Middaugh said more people were overcome by gases and smoke than were burned. Mr. Hazen advocated skylights with very thin glass over elevator shafts in buildings and over the stages in theatres. The reason given for this was that the glass would break readily and allow the smoke to escape.

Inspector Morse spoke of the operation of the building law in Cleveland and Mr. Rueckert presented a similar report for Cincinnati. The inspectors appointed a joint committee to draft a building law, covering fireproof buildings, fire-escapes, inspection of plumbing and electric wires, metal lath, patent plaster and elevator shafts and adjourned to meet at St. Louis, February 15, 1893.

The Chicago Architectural Sketch Club.



THE general growth of the Chicago Architectural Sketch Club for the past year has been more largely in the line of increased usefulness than in increase in numbers, and the high rank attained and the respect shown the club by architects of the highest standing has been brought about by the persistent efforts of the club officers and members toward the highest grade of excellence. The art classes are well attended, the meetings for the consideration and discussion of papers attract as well as the occasional meetings for purely social enjoyment.

The officers and committees for the year 1892 are as follows: President, Charles A. Kessell; first vice-president, William E. Kleinpell; second vice-president, Arthur Heun; secretary, John E. Youngburg; treasurer, Ernest J. Wagner; executive committee, Charles A. Kessell, William E. Kleinpell, Arthur Heun, John E. Youngburg, Ernest J. Wagner, T. O. Fraenkel, Frank L. Linden; adjudicating committee, Norman S. Patton, Robert Fisher, Charles S. Frost; committee on artistic subjects, Ernest Albert, Arthur Dawson, Charles E. Boutwood; committee on Robert Clark testimonial, Dankmar Adler, chairman, Henry Ives Cobb, Lorado Taft, S. A. Treat, Prof. N. Clifford Ricker, W. G. Williamson, trustee.

The present membership of the club includes:

Active members—A. C. Berry, A. G. Brown, W. J. Beasley, W. J. Brinkman, R. A. Dennell, A. R. Durkee, F. L. Davis, John R. Dillon, Oscar Enders, T. O. Fraenkel, B. L. French, J. L. Fyfe, W. R. Gibb, Edward G. Garden, F. M. Garden, F. R. Hirsh, M. G. Holmes, Herbert E. Hewitt, W. W. Hompe, Arthur Heun, L. H. Heinz, J. Harder, A. E. Hoepfner, E. C. Jensen, C. A. Kessell, W. E. Kleinpell, F. L. Linden, J. Lilleskau, C. E. Lund, W. C. Lewis, J. A. Miller, Paul Mueller, W. B. Mundie, T. H. Mullay, A. B. Orth, Charles W. Obermeyer, F. Parmentier, D. H. Perkins, J. D. Raab, H. J. Ross, E. Roth, A. Y. Robertson, G. M. Russeque, A. R. Schlesinger, C. E. V. Stender, P. C. Stewart, R. E. Schmidt, G. A. Schonberg, R. E. Smith, C. B. Schaefer, H. F. Swansen, E. H. Seeman, H. C. Trost, C. W. Trowbridge, W. G. Williamson, R. B. Williamson, E. J. Wagner, J. Wechselberger, Stephen W. Wirts, John E. Youngburg.

Associate members—Dankmar Adler, D. H. Burnham, W. W. Boyington, W. W. Clay, L. B. Dixon, Robert Fisher, Charles S. Frost, Norman S. Patton, F. R. Schock, Clinton J. Warren, James R. Willett.

Honorary members—J. K. Allan, F. L. Blake, Robert Clark, Frank Enders, H. L. Gay, F. S. Hunt, W. L. B. Jenney, Harry Lawrie, L. Muller, Jr., R. C. McLean, D. G. Phimister, L. H. Sullivan, Lorado Taft, Fritz Wagner.

An interesting class in French has been instituted under the direction of M. Louis Tanty, and a class in water-color, black and white, and charcoal drawing, under the direction of Mr. Charles E. Boutwood, comprises most of the membership of the club.

Perhaps the very best syllabus ever arranged by the club, both in the practical work outlined and in the importance of those who will

present the several papers in their particular field of work, is that arranged for 1892. It is as follows:

SYLLABUS.

DATE.	SUBJECT.	NAME.
1891.		
Dec. 14	Lantern Exhibit.....	{ W. A. Morse, of the Chicago Lantern Slide Club.
" 28	Business Meeting.....	
1892.		
Jan. 14	Classic Sculpture and its Relation to Architecture.....	{ Lorado Taft, Sculptor.
" 25	Business Meeting.....	
Feb. 8	Some Electrical Experiments....	{ Chas. G. Armstrong, Electrical Expert.
" 22	Club Entertainment.....	
Mch. 7	Vanishing Points.....	Paul C. Lautrup.
" 27	Basis for an American Style of Architecture.....	Norman S. Patton.
April 4	A Visit to Pompeii (illustrated)..	{ Prof. S. H. Peabody, Chief of Department of Liberal Arts, World's Columbian Exposition.
" 18	Paris as it was to the Student under the Third Bonaparte.....	{ W. L. B. Jenney.
May 2	Heat Practically Applied in Modern Buildings.....	{ I. Lincoln, Jr.
" 16	Plumbing Construction.....	{ W. S. Mac Harg, Engineer of Water Supply and Fire Protection World's Columbian Exposition.
" 30	Sketching Trip to World's Columbian Exposition Ground. Exhibition in evening.....	
Jun. 13	Practical Hints on Construction of Mercantile Buildings.....	{ John Meiggs Ewen.
" 27	Submit pertinent questions to the secretary, and they will be answered by.....	{ Dankmar Adler.
July 1	C. A. S. C. Sketching Trip. Time and place announced later.....	
Aug. 5	Castles of Louis II of Bavaria (illustrated).....	A. R. Schlesinger.
Sept. 5	Details.....	W. G. Williamson.
" 19	A Few Reflections on Design.....	{ C. B. Atwood, Designer-in-Chief, World's Columbian Exposition.
Oct. 2	Subject to be announced later. The ladies are invited.....	{ Lucy Fitch Perkins.
" 16	The Draftsman.....	Fritz Wagner.
Nov. 13	Annual Meeting—Election of Officers.....	
" 27	Seventh Annual Banquet.....	

The club competitions are as follows:

COMPETITION.

DATE.	SUBJECT.
Jan. 11	Club Seal.
" 25	Frontispiece for C. A. S. C. Catalogue.
Feb. 22	Public Drinking Fountain.
Mar. 22	Design and Artistic rendering from quotation to be given.
Apr. 18	Memorial Monument to John W. Root.
May 30	Design embodying four columns in one of the orders.
June 27	Architectural Float for Procession of Centuries, Dedictory Exercises, World's Columbian Exposition.
Sept. 5	Water Color sketch on Chicago River.
" 19	The prevailing local nuisances and their remedies. Drawing or Essay.
Oct. 16	A Draftsman's Ideal "Atelier."

1. Drawings to be mounted on bristol board, 18 x 24 inches, and delivered at the club rooms sealed (nom de plume), to be mailed to the secretary.
2. Seniors and juniors to enter into competitions without distinction. Juniors to be classified from their respective places.
3. In the competitions the style of finish and number of drawings are left to the discretion of the designer.
4. The "Robert Clark Testimonial" Gold and Silver Medal Competition to be announced in February and closed on October 1. Pre-mated drawings to become club property.

CLASSIC SCULPTURE AND ITS RELATION TO ARCHITECTURE.

On January 14, Lorado Taft, sculptor, of Chicago, read a paper before the club upon classic sculpture and its relation to architecture.

This subject—the second on the syllabus of the club—was thoroughly illustrated by means of lantern slides, a very rare set of which Mr. Taft is possessor, and which he speaks of collectively as "Greek sculpture."

The impetus which has been given to classic sculpture and architecture since the location of the Exposition in Chicago, to building in general, is indicative of much diligent study and review among the Chicago Architectural Sketch Club members, who constitute a large majority of those directly interested in its execution, and Mr. Taft, who is at work on several groups that will embellish the Fair buildings, was importuned to appear before the club with his rare collection of slides. He was greeted with a large and enthusiastic audience that was completely captured by the "Lions of the Gate of Mycene," a pre-historic bit of early Greek sculpture demonstrating that, in their childhood as a nation, their art work was much like that of beginners at the present time; the heads in profile, and invariably the front view of the eye. Next was shown the metopes from Temple of Selinus, in Sicily. Here was evidence of the true Greek work, though executed in a colonial settlement. The whole was extremely crude.

Another slide exhibited the treasure house of Megara at Olympia, showing the first examples of a sculptured pediment. The subject of this was, "Battle of Giants and Titans," a favorite theme often repeated afterward. Following this was a tardy effort of sculpture from the temple at Aegina, 470 B. C., or only about thirty years before the construction of the Parthenon, yet far remote in quality. The attention was here called to a singular custom of those ancient

sculptors, in having all the warriors smiling even when writhing with intense physical agony. The metopes and tympanum groups from Zeus' temple at Olympia (460 B. C.) were shown to be fast approaching a higher standard but not yet free from crudity. The "Labors of Hercules," in metopes, were frequently three upright figures, and at a distance were indistinguishable from triglyphs.

Pedimental groups were next reviewed, showing the Conflict of Centaurs and Lapiths, another favorite subject afterward used on metopes of the Parthenon. Of these hideous subjects the Centaur was by many degrees the most undesirable combatant and in the engagements where he was the victor, his tail invariably fanned the breezes above him.

The audience, which to this point had been led through centuries of crude art by the speaker's eloquence, heartily coincided with the explanations offered, as the subjects were known to be, and the dates were not disputed. To those present to whom circumstances had permitted a technical education, the foregoing was a pleasant review. But when the Parthenon was reached (a beautiful slide) the authority which all draftsmen and artists worship was greeted with applause which reminded one of the drama where the recognized star appears suddenly, but later than expected — Parthenon, the culminating work of Athens' most glorious period, built in thirteen years (from 447 to 434 B. C.). So proud were the Athenians of the project that the whole city joined in the enthusiasm, and felt a moral obligation to contribute some personal effort toward its completion, even to the superannuated ass whose services had consisted of carrying material up the hill, and continued to climb the Acropolis, as if infused with the prevailing spirit, even when unable to carry a load. Seventeen views of the metopes followed, showing massing of light and shade, produced by intertwining figures, contrasting admirably in their sparkle and effect with the sharp cuts of the triglyphs, all different, each representing some event in contemporaneous history, yet so ingenious in composition that the various stories are told by the slightest variation in gesture or pose. Of the frieze twenty views were shown. It grows more interesting when we know what it means.

The procession in honor of Pallas Athena — a scene from real life in Athens — the gods present, noble Athenian maidens, old men, the offering, unruly cattle, the horsemen — the spirit of action is masterly portrayed here in stone. Finally, the great groups of the pediment — one almost entirely destroyed; of the other, the Birth of Athena, we have several precious fragments, though the principal figures are lost. Even the streams and geographical features of the place of action are admirably personified by means of allegoric figures. No grander poem was ever penned than this one in the blue marble of Pentelicos. We see in this masterpiece a unity of action, a rhythm of line, a beauty and dignity of treatment and a conscientiousness of finish which, though painstaking, was quite well suited to its distance, and furnishes a dozen qualities never equaled on such a scale in the history of art.

Contrast draperies of figures on the Parthenon with Thorwaldsen's compositions, or so-called masters of later periods. Notice the natural, clinging sparkle of the former as against later stone carving. It is not possible that one man did all the sculpture of the Parthenon; in confirmation of this there is a noticeable variation of merit in the groups, but very slight, however. We are children compared with those men, or, rather, bunglers and frauds. We do not know enough even to appreciate their tremendous achievements, much less to equal them.

On Monday evening, February 8, Mr. Charles G. Armstrong, the electrical expert of Chicago, entertained the club with "some electrical experiments." This was the first time that the Chicago Architectural Sketch Club has been "shocked," and the impression left by Mr. Armstrong with the conclusion of his programme will without doubt have an appreciable effect on the illumination of our city in the future. Mr. Armstrong confessed his ignorance in a graceful manner as to what electricity was, but during the evening demonstrated its uses and abuses to the acme of efficiency. By means of incandescent and arc light wires connected with the Auditorium plant, a special switch board, containing all the modern electrical inventions incident thereto, and the modern lamps, fans, dynamos, etc., in use, the application of electricity as used today was thoroughly explained.

An interesting feature was the discussion that followed the paper, at the conclusion of which Mr. Armstrong was, by motion, extended a hearty vote of thanks.

On Monday evening, February 22, the Chicago Architectural Sketch Club will give an entertainment to club members, i. e., entertain each other, like good fellows. The event which has made this date famous will not be forgotten on the programme.



Houses of the Ancients.

THE diligence with which, in recent years, the work of excavating ancient cities and ruins has been prosecuted has given us much valuable information concerning the habits and household equipments of the earlier world, says Henri Wattersson in the *Courier-Journal*, but it leaves still open that question, deeply interesting to students, scholars and antiquarians, if not to the general public, namely, whether the ancients attained a higher degree of civilization than the present generation possesses. That it is a problem that can never be decided does not check the discussion, nor does it detract from the interest that it excites among a special class.

Ignoring the comparative degree of intellectual developments attained by the ancients and the moderns, about which one could argue forever, the question of production in material matters affords more substantial basis for decision. For instance, we now have a very good idea of the construction and furniture of a Roman house, and it is easy to conjecture how the Roman citizen of wealth lived and had his being. Among the most interesting of these developments are the excavations of Roman Villas in England.

The history of the Romans in Britain is but fragmentary, but it is well known that the island was once one of the most important provinces of the empire. Hadrian visited it. Constantine was declared emperor by his soldiers at York, and the Romans fought to retain it with a courage and tenacity that showed their appreciation of its value. That the wealth and civilization of Britain have not been exaggerated by the conjectures of historical writers is now sufficiently proved.

At Woodchester, in Gloucestershire, a Roman villa of the grand type has been laid entirely bare, and the magnificence of its ruin shows that it was equal to many a modern palace, although this was merely the residence of a private citizen. Everything is on a great scale. There are sitting-rooms over fifty feet square, ranged about courts or gardens, themselves 150 feet square. The floors are splendid tessellated pavements; the walls are covered with fresco paintings, and scattered about are fragments of marble groups and statues, rich Samian ware, and numerous other evidences of art and luxury.

In Britain, as well as elsewhere, wherever Roman dominion long rested, enough is left to indicate that the wealthy Roman citizen had an ease and plenty that the world was unfamiliar with after the fall of the Roman empire, until the Venetian merchants began again to accumulate from every region the products of taste and luxury. Although the rich old Romans lacked some things that are modern inventions, yet their houses were in many respects superior to the best of today. They were larger, built with more solidity, and adorned with more taste and richness. Very few modern mansions, after one thousand five hundred years, would remain in as good preservation as are the Roman houses found in Britain. And if they reached such splendor in Britain, which was merely a province, what must they have been in Latium, which was the seat of empire?

The ancient architect planned and the ancient contractor built for all time. We'll wager our last sesterce that there were no Budden-sieks in Rome. When Cicero gave a dinner party he did not stand in mortal fear of the roof falling in or the walls tumbling down on his guests. Seriously, when one contemplates the magnificent architecture of the Romans, whether expressed in houses, or bridges, or aqueducts, though exposed to the decay of many centuries, he cannot withhold admiration for the solid character of their work, nor can he avoid reflection that we Americans, and English, and Germans, and others have many things to learn that were known well enough two thousand years ago.

Where the Palmettoes Grow.

THE departure of Architect L. H. Sullivan to his cottage on the gulf coast for a month or two, exchanging perpendicular lines of structure and conventionalized leaf ornament for horizontal lines of horizon and the multiflora of a tropical wilderness is in a line with the wishes, if not the possible execution, of many an overworked architect. From early spring till late in the fall or midwinter the northern architect pursues the most laborious lines of thought and action of any of the professions, and soon the spring with its rush of work will be here and he has had no rest to recuperate from that of last season. Why not a trip to Florida? It is easy. Two magnificent lines of railroad, the "Monon Route" and the "Big Four" connect Chicago with Cincinnati. Here a change of cars is necessary, though in the same depot, and the picturesque "Queen and Crescent Route" is taken to Chattanooga. Here, if the traveler wishes, a day or two can be given to the battlefields on Lookout Mountain and vicinity, but there is no change of cars necessary before Jacksonville is reached. From Chattanooga the Eastern Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railway runs through the length of Georgia over the mountains in the north down through cottonfields and farms into the great piney woods where every breath seems to add a day to life, and the traveler but a day and a night from Chicago feels as though he had been enjoying a month's rest, so vitalizing is the air, and the roadbed smooth as any he is accustomed to travel over in the North.

At last Jacksonville is reached. Here he meets the only disappointment of his trip, for he will see a union depot through which more passengers are transferred than any similar station in the North, rivaling in decrepitude the Michigan Central terminus at Chicago. For a few minutes his professional instincts will be awakened, and he will figure on a million dollar depot, but only a few minutes, for he is now en route over the J. St. A. & H. R. R'y for St. Augustine. He knows all about the Alcazar and the Ponce de Leon, but he must see them, and he will spend days there and think he is studying architecture, when he is only yielding to the restful influences of the

climate, and, like the Argonauts, he feels as though the home and the busy life left behind was far away, and he does not care to even think of returning. Taking the cars again he seeks the wilderness; he wishes to see how a Florida town looked before the northern speculator reached it. And he finds all that he wishes at Daytona, on the Halifax river. The broad river with its line of live oaks and palmettoes beyond covering the slip of sand that separates it from the ocean, and then the ocean itself running free without bar or island, open to the shores of Spain. This little town with its live oaks, palmettoes and Spanish bayonet trees, its orange groves and its deep hammock land, will satisfy his longing for a lodge in some vast wilderness, and if he lodges with that genial, whole-souled Kentuckian, Captain Trainer, at the Ocean View Hotel, he will not complain of his lodging.

This is not a fancy sketch, but is advice that considerable sacrifice should be made at this season of the year to put in practice. The coming season will be an exceedingly busy one, and no matter how vigorous the constitution, the climatic conditions prevailing have some effect upon the nerve forces, and the cheapest, quickest and best relaxation a busy architect can indulge in, is a trip to Florida.

Association Notes.

GRAND RAPIDS SKETCH CLUB.

A sketch club composed of the draftsmen of Grand Rapids, Michigan, was formed at that city January 22. The officers are: President, George Lohman; vice-president, E. A. Rush; secretary and treasurer, Frederick S. Robinson. They will pursue the line of work usual with such organizations.

A MINNESOTA STATE CHAPTER A. I. A.

At a meeting held at the West hotel, Minneapolis, Minnesota, February 8, the preliminary organization for a Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was formed. Out of the thirteen members of the Institute in St. Paul and Minneapolis eight were present, and it was decided to form a Chapter, composed of members of the Institute as charter members, as these had passed the Institute form of examination, and invite all other reputable architects in the state to join under the Chapter's rules.

There were present at the meeting: D. Adler, of Chicago, secretary of the American Institute of Architects; W. W. Carlin, of Buffalo, president of the Western New York Chapter; R. C. McLean, of Chicago, editor of THE INLAND ARCHITECT; O. G. Traphagen, of Duluth; Fred Keyes, F. B. Loring, L. S. Buffington, H. R. B. Hamilton, J. C. Plant and E. S. Stebbins, of Minneapolis; John H. Coxhead, Cass Gilbert and C. A. Wallingford, of St. Paul. O. G. Traphagen, of Duluth, was made temporary chairman, and R. C. McLean, Chicago, secretary. After a general discussion, a resolution declaring in favor of the organization of a state Chapter under the rules of the American Institute was unanimously adopted. J. C. Plant, C. A. Wallingford and C. W. Whitney were appointed a committee to draft constitution and by-laws. Fred Keyes, H. R. B. Hamilton, L. S. Buffington, C. W. Whitney and C. A. Wallingford were appointed a committee on entertainment. The next meeting was fixed for 6 P. M., February 20, at the Windsor hotel, St. Paul.

Our Illustrations.

Nelson Hotel, Rockford, Illinois; Charles S. Frost, architect, Chicago.

Residence for C. M. Carter, St. Joseph, Missouri; Eckel & Mann, architects.

Design for residence of Dr. John H. Chew, Chicago; Treat & Foltz, architects.

Sheriff Street Market and Storage House, Cleveland, Ohio; Lehman & Schmitt, architects.

Residence at Highland Park, Illinois, for P. A. Montgomery; W. W. Boyington & Co., architects.

Residence of Dr. R. H. Babcock, Highland Park, Illinois; Irving K. Pond and Allen B. Pond, architects, Chicago.

Approved design, perspective and plan, for the Art Institute, Chicago; Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, architects.

Approved design for West Virginia State Building, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago; J. L. Silsbee, architect, Chicago.

Approved design for North Dakota State Building, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago; J. L. Silsbee, architect, Chicago.

Approved design for Wisconsin State Building, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago; William Waters, architect, Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

Approved design for the Wyoming Building, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago; Van Brunt & Howe, architects, Boston and Kansas City.

Statue of Benjamin Franklin. Twenty-one feet high, placed at main entrance to Electricity Building, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago; Carl Rohl Smith, sculptor.

Design for the completion of the Fair Building, Chicago, W. L. B. Jenney and W. B. Mundie, architects. This building when completed will occupy an entire half block on Dearborn, Adams and State streets, Chicago; 366 feet by 190 by 241 feet high; a steel skeleton construction, thoroughly fireproofed. About one-fourth of the building is completed and occupied, namely, from Dearborn street to middle of block on Adams street and on the alley, and for one-half the height. This portion has been built while the company were doing business in the block, the stock and customers being pushed one side while a piece was under construction. When this was four stories high, a temporary roof was put on, and the stock moved in

and business proceeded as usual in these four stories while the stories above were under construction. By the use of electric lights, the work proceeded night and day. As an indication of the rapidity of the work, in three months and one-half from the time the stock was moved from an area of about 95 by 180 feet, four stories and basement were completed and under temporary roof, the stock moved back and business resumed. For further description of construction see Vol. XVIII, No. 4.

PHOTOGRAPHURE PLATES.

(Issued only to subscribers for the Photographure edition.)

Residence of John Van Voorhis, Rochester, New York.

Residence; Rotch & Tilden, architects, Boston, Massachusetts.

The Howe Residence, Hartford, Connecticut; William C. Brocklesby, architect.

Residence of Mrs. Barbara Armour, Lake Shore Drive, Chicago; Francis M. Whitehouse, architect.

Two Views of Construction of Mines and Mining Building, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago; S. S. Beman, architect.

View of Construction of Administration Building, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago; Richard M. Hunt, architect, New York.

View of Construction of United States Government Building, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago; W. J. Edbrooke, supervising architect.

View of Iron Construction, Electricity Building, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago; Van Brunt and Howe, architects, Boston and Kansas City.

View of Construction of Horticultural Building, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago; W. L. B. Jenney and W. B. Mundie, architects, Chicago.

Section showing Iron Construction of Dome of Horticultural Building, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago; W. L. B. Jenney and W. B. Mundie, architects, Chicago.

New Publications.

PAINTING IN OIL, A MANUAL FOR THE USE OF STUDENTS, by M. Louise McLaughlin. Cincinnati, Robert Clarke & Co.

The modest little book published under the above title deals only with the technical phases of the subject. The chapter on "Technique" treats of the way in which an artist should see and represent nature, of the limitations imposed by this media, of the changes introduced in recent years in method of laying on and mixing colors and obtaining luminous and natural effects without blurring and deadening the colors by too much mixing of pigments on the palette, of impasto, of use of brush and knife. The subject matter of the bulk of the book is clearly indicated by such chapter titles as "Harmony of Colors," contrasts versus harmonies; "Color in its relation to Lights and Shade," "Colors" being a detailed study of character, uses and permanence of individual colors; "Materials," dealing with makes, prices, etc.; "Palettes" for various purposes; desirable combinations and colors to be avoided. There are some phases of technique that can only be properly taught hand to hand; the writer recognizes this and does not seek to impart what in the nature of things cannot be done by the printed page. The treatment is straightforward throughout, the work is free from the irrelevant vaporings and rant so common to books on fine art, and the style is lucid.

A MOVE FOR BETTER ROADS. Essays on Roadmaking and Maintenance and Road Laws, for which prizes or honorable mention were awarded through the University of Pennsylvania by a committee of citizens of Philadelphia, with a synopsis of other contributions, and a review by the Secretary, Lewis M. Haupt, A.M., C.E., Professor of Civil Engineering, University of Pennsylvania. Also an introduction by William H. Rhann, chairman of the committee. Published by Henry Carey & Co., 810 Walnut street, Philadelphia. Price \$2, sent to any part of the world.

The title of this book, comprising nearly 400 pages, clearly indicates its subject matter, and the contributors of the various papers, to whom were awarded the prizes offered by the University of Pennsylvania, Henry Irwin, B.S., C.E.; D. H. Berry, B.S., M.D.; James Bradford Alcott, not to name the others of equal note as men well appointed to treat of the important subject outlined by the university, is a sufficient guarantee that this book is one that ought to be in the hands of every board, committee or individual who is in any way, directly or indirectly, interested in the matter of public highways, from a city street to a common country road. In a city the paving of streets has always been a question for serious discussion, and one that may be said to be always under consideration, but in the rural districts the roadways have been shirked by a common consent, and any time or expenditure bestowed upon them has been so reluctantly and grudgingly given that they might as well have been withheld. The residents of either can find profitable reading in this book, especially the latter, who pay a greater tax in the wear of animals, harness and vehicles for their poor highways than the sum of all the other taxes levied against them—a sum of wasted money that had a tithe of it been expended legitimately to the purpose would have paved or macadamized every foot of the highways from one end of the Union to the other, and made commerce upon them through all seasons of the year equitable. Think of it. If a team can draw more than four times as much on a road with a foundation of large stone covered with rolled broken stone than it can on a common earth road in its best condition, what a saving of money in time and wear it suggests, taking into consideration it can always be done on the better road, while the earthen road is subject to a deterioration of its quality of use through the inclemency of the seasons down to the degree of zero. There is but little doubt this opportune book is the forerunner of a revolution in the public mind that will at no distant day manifest itself by a general application of its recommendations, particularly as it appeals, in a saving way, to the individual's pocket.

Mosaics.

A NEW architectural firm, "W. W. Carlin and John H. Coxhead, associated architects," upon the Buffalo list, may surprise the many friends of these well-known gentlemen, but all will wish the union of interests success. While St. Paul will lose Mr. Coxhead and Buffalo will gain a good architect, Mr. Carlin gains in quality while he represents the quantity of the concern. Buffalo may now be said to possess an architectural firm the largest in quantity and the best in quality in the United States.

THAT America is forging to the front in the fine arts is noticeable more perhaps in the department of bronze casting than in any other department. It is only a few years ago that bronze work of any significance was brought from Europe; but now our artisans have reached a degree of skill that enables them to reproduce whatever the designer and sculptor's inspiration has clothed with form. The many memorial statues erected throughout the country, any of them equal to the best contributed by European foundries, are in attestation of this declaration. Nor have these efforts been confined to statuary. Many beautiful panels and doors, the sole product of American genius, equally substantiate the truth of this progress in our higher art culture. Quite recently we had the pleasure of looking at a beautiful bronze door at the Chicago Exhibit Rooms of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, made by that versatile establishment for the Getty mausoleum, from the design of architects Adler & Sullivan. That the conception was appropriate and artistic needs hardly to be stated considering its origin, and it only remains to be added, the reproduction was all the most critical could desire. As a thing of beauty and merit it fully deserved all the encomiums that were passed upon it by the hundreds of admiring visitors who saw it during its limited exposition.

Building Outlook.

OFFICE OF THE INLAND ARCHITECT,
CHICAGO, February 10, 1892.

The projection of new enterprises of all kinds throughout the United States up to this writing shows that there will be as much building done this year as last. If this activity in projection continues for thirty days longer, it will be safe to make predictions with reference to the remainder of the year, and the predictions will be of a most favorable character. The returns from investments in manufacturing enterprises, in house, shop and mill building, and in all kinds of construction have been, up to this date, satisfactory, at least sufficiently so to warrant manufacturers, builders, promoters of new enterprises generally in pushing forward new work. The list of new enterprises from the first of January up to this time, show an increase over last year not only in the West, but in the East, and in the southern states. House building will be entered upon earnestly during the coming season; advices from large eastern cities confirm this statement. Chicago will, of course, take the lead this year as it did last. New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and several other large cities exceed last year's record of expenditures for new houses. Equally encouraging reports have been received from authorities throughout the West. There will be special activity in Iowa, Minneapolis, Dakota, Colorado, and there will be increased activity in the mining interest of Montana, followed by a greatly increased use of lumber, iron, steel and equipments. It is very evident that the activity in new enterprises which has been in progress for some years in the South, will be continued. New cotton mills, sawmills, furniture factories, plate mills, planing mills and iron works will be built just as soon as material can be had. A great many contracts have already been placed for iron, steel, lumber, brick and inside finishing material. Architects are quite busy with plans for a large amount of new office building, millwork, private residences and general house construction. The manufacturers of building material report inquiries quite numerous for supplies for the coming year. Lumber manufacturers are already predicting a good year, but everywhere the complaint is made that prices will be low, and margins narrow. Iron and steel makers are also anticipating a good year, and the manufacturers of equipments and supplies into which iron and steel enters are already doing a good business. It is not probable that there will be a lower range of prices this year; neither is it probable that there will be much of an advance. The contracts now being made are being made at last year's quotations. The monetary situation is stronger than it has been for many years. Exports are heavy and prices strong. There is no surplus of production in any branch of trade. Europe wants all the wheat and other cereal products we can spare. Reciprocity treaties are preparing the way for an extension of American commerce. Capitalists feel safe to push investments in all lines of industry. We enter upon the new year under very favorable conditions.

Synopsis of Building News.

Architects are invited to furnish for publication in this department monthly or occasional reports of their new work before the letting of contracts. Reports of buildings costing less than \$5,000 are not published.

Chicago, Ill.—Architects Crowder & Richards: For J. W. Andrews, on Seventy-second street and Cottage Grove avenue, a three-story flat building; to cost \$7,000. For Messrs. Bass, Kessler & Ennes, near the Grant Locomotive Works, two two-story and attic dwellings; to have stone foundations, sanitary improvements, and cost \$8,000. For Doctor Strickland, on Forty-first street and Ellis avenue, additions to residence; to cost \$5,000.

Architect Oscar Cobb: Business block and theater to be erected at Warsaw, Wisconsin. It will be a two-story business block, to contain stores and offices, and the theater will be a three-tier house fitted up with all the improvements; cost \$100,000.

Architects Lamson & Newmann: For T. Kennedy, on Adams street near Wood street, a three-story flat building; size 24 by 80 feet; to cost \$12,000; brown-stone front, hardwood finish, etc. For M. Clancy, on Oakley avenue near Jackson street, a three-story flat building, of pressed brick and stone front, gravel roof, copper bays and cornices; cost \$10,000.

Architect J. W. Ackerman: For J. W. Ulm, at 50 Sherman street, remodeling and five-story rear addition; to cost about \$28,000; to be used as a hotel; pressed brick and stone, marble and tile work, electric bells and electric light.

Architects Wilson & Marble: For Edwin J. Bowes, on Oakenwald avenue near Forty-fourth street, a four-story flat building; 25 by 70 feet in size; to cost \$25,000; stone front, gravel roof, electric bells, speaking tubes, etc. For the

same owner on York street, a three-story flat building, of Bedford stone front; to cost \$10,000. For Jacob Kramer, on Hoyne avenue near Madison street; a four-story flat building; size 35 by 80 feet; to cost \$20,000; it will have copper bays and cornice, gravel roof, electric bells, speaking tubes, stained, plate and beveled glass, etc.

Architect Alfred Smith: For C. Carpenter, at Park Ridge, a two-story frame residence; to have stone basement, sanitary plumbing, furnace, etc.

Architects Ostling Bros.: For F. O. Peterson, at 226 Cleveland avenue, three-story addition, of pressed brick and stone; gravel roof, sanitary plumbing, galvanized iron bays; cost \$10,000. For O. Stobberg, at 687 Orchard street, a three-story flat building, of pressed brick and stone; to cost \$8,000. For John Peterson, at 274 Dayton street, a three-story flat building; to cost \$6,000; pressed brick and stone front, gravel roof, etc. For A. E. Strand, at 150 May street, a three-story flat building; 22 by 75 feet in size; to cost \$12,000; pressed brick and stone front, gravel roof, galvanized iron bay windows, electric bells, speaking tubes.

Architect L. G. Hallberg: For S. S. Sherman, on State street near Burton place, a three-story residence; to cost \$12,000; it will have a stone front, gravel roof, hardwood interior finish, plate and beveled glass, electric bells, speaking tubes, etc. For J. B. Inderrieder, on State street near Burton place, a four-story residence; to cost \$20,000; the front will be of stone with slate mansard and gravel roof, the interior to be finished in hardwoods, copper-work, beveled and plate glass. For W. L. Potter, on Hampden court, a three-story residence; of stone front with gravel roof, hardwood interior, plate and beveled glass; cost \$10,000. For J. W. Peterson, on Halsted street near Belmont avenue, a three-story flat building; size 40 by 60 feet; to cost \$15,000; stone front, gravel roof, all sanitary and modern improvements.

Architect William Thomas: For A. W. Crawford, on Harrison street near Leavitt, a three-story store and flat building; to be of pressed brick and stone front, have gravel roof, sanitary plumbing, heating, etc.

Architect W. L. Carroll: For Capt. J. L. Higgin, on Ellis avenue, a two-story barn, of pressed brick and stone, slate roof. For Capt. G. W. Flood, on Albany avenue, near Warren avenue, a three-story flat building, of pressed brick and stone front, gravel roof; cost \$8,000. For Patrick Quinn, on Huron street corner of Clark, a two-story store and flat building, to have a front of pressed brick and stone. For A. D. Berry, at 28 Belmont street, a two-story flat building, to have all the sanitary improvements, furnace, etc., and cost about \$6,000.

Architects Treat & Foltz: For Anthony Schmitt, on forty-second street, Lake avenue and Greenwood avenue, a four-story apartment house, to cost about \$200,000; Bedford stone front, hardwood finish, hot-water service, marble wainscoting and tilework. They are also letting contracts on the "Kenwood" apartment house to be erected on Forty-ninth street, Lake and Washington avenues; work will be commenced at once. For the Western Electric Company on Clinton street, a seven-story building, to have a frontage of 320 feet; the front will be of pressed brick and stone, the building to be of fireproof construction and will be connected by bridges to the present establishment. For C. Ware at Kenilworth, a two-story frame residence, to have stone basement, hardwood finish, sanitary plumbing, furnace, etc.; cost \$6,000. For John Coughlan, on Macalister place, a three-story and basement flat building of pressed brick and stone front; size 50 by 70 feet; to cost \$16,000. For J. H. Ferris, on Deming court, a three-story residence of stone front with slate mansard; cost \$15,000. They also made drawings for a one-story addition and remodeling building at 201 Fifth avenue near Adams street, for the occupancy of the Pinkerton Detective Company.

Architects Small & Bishop: For J. H. Geisler, on Fifty-sixth street near Peoria, a two-story residence 25 by 50 feet in size; to have stone front, electric bells, speaking tubes and all improvements, and cost about \$8,000.

Architects J. F. & J. P. Doer: For L. Meyer, on Cottage Grove avenue, 150 feet front of Sixty-seventh street, a three-story flat building, 50 by 80 feet in size; to cost \$12,000; the front will be of pressed brick and stone, with gravel roof, sanitary plumbing, electric bells, speaking tubes and all improvements. For C. Tolman & Co., on Calumet avenue and Thirty-ninth street, five three-story residences; to cost \$40,000; they will have handsomely designed rockfaced stone fronts with copper dormer slate mansards, gravel roofs, all hardwood interiors, plate and beveled glass, electric bells, speaking tubes. For J. A. Geissman, they planned a three-story apartment house, 75 feet front by 80 feet deep; to cost \$25,000; the first story will be of stone, and above of light-colored pressed brick, with copper bay windows and ornamental cornice and gravel roof, the interior to be finished in hardwood, and all the improvements will be put in. For Frank B. Laws, at 288 to 292 Fifty-fifth street, three four-story store and flat buildings, to be of buff Bedford stone front, with gravel roof, hardwood finish, sanitary plumbing, etc.; cost \$35,000. Messrs. J. F. & J. P. Doer will build themselves two very attractive looking residences at 4920 and 4926 Champlain avenue; the fronts will be of Bedford stone, with stone bay windows, copper cornice, slate mansard, gravel roof, stained, plate and beveled glass, hardwood interior finish, and all the latest sanitary and modern improvements will be put in.

Architects Edbrooke & Burnham: For S. Wedeles, at 498 and 4920, a two-story flat building, of stone front, gravel roof, etc. Also made drawings for remodeling Chapin & Gore building, at 73 Monroe street. For N. E. Gary, at Wheaton, a three-story frame residence, to have stone basement, all improvements; also two-story barn. They are also finishing the Groveland apartment house, on Thirty-first street and Groveland avenue.

Architects Blittz & Marshall: For Judkins & Co., at Cragin; a four-story factory, of pressed brick and stone with gravel roof; cost \$20,000.

Architect L. B. Dixon: For J. B. Stubbs, on Calumet avenue near Thirty-fourth street, a three-story residence; size 21 by 76 feet; to cost \$10,000. The front will be of stone with slate roof, hardwood finish.

Architect Ira C. Saxe: For E. C. Spinney, at Woodlawn, a two-story flat building; 50 by 50 feet in size; to cost \$10,000; pressed brick and stone front, gravel roof, sanitary plumbing, etc. For M. O'Sullivan, on Drexel avenue near Sixty-seventh street, a two-story flat building, of pressed brick and stone; to cost \$10,000.

Architect Perley Hale: For Mathews & Reynolds, on Calumet avenue near Thirty-sixth street, three three-story residences; to have rockfaced stone fronts, gravel roof, hardwood finish, stained and plate glass and all sanitary and modern conveniences; they will cost \$20,000. For George Case, he planned two two-story residences, to be erected at Auburn Park. They will have stone fronts, hardwood interior finish, electric bells, speaking tubes and all sanitary improvements. For A. White, on Oakenwald avenue near Forty-third street, a four-story apartment house; 100 by 60 feet; to cost \$75,000; the front will be of brown and Bedford stone; steam heat and all improvements will be put in. For J. D. Horton, on Fifty-fifth and Stewart avenue, six three-story flats, 117 feet front; to cost \$60,000; stone front, etc.

Architect J. E. O. Fridmore: For Mrs. L. L. Tabor, on Cottage Grove avenue near Forty-first street, a four-story and basement store and flat building; to cost \$20,000; it will have a handsome stone front with copper bay windows and cornices, gravel roof, electric bells, speaking tubes, gas ranges, electric light, etc.

Architects Parke & Purcell: For A. Puster, at 1563 Monroe street, a two-story and basement flat building, of stone front with gravel roof, sanitary plumbing, etc.; cost \$6,000. For John Healey, on Madison street near Campbell avenue, a four-story store and flat building; to be of pressed brick and stone front, have gravel roof, electric bells, speaking tubes, etc.; and cost \$12,000.

Architect W. R. Gibb: For Chatroop estate, at 79 and 81 South Jefferson street, a six-story factory; of light pressed brick and stone front; to cost \$25,000. For John Ramback, at 412 South Troy street, a three-story flat building of pressed brick and stone front, gravel roof, sanitary plumbing, etc.; to cost about \$6,000.

Architects Huehl & Schmid: For Paus Brothers, on Clark street and Evans-ton avenue, a four-story store and flat building; to have two fronts of 100 and 165 feet respectively; pressed brick and stone with copper bays, brownstone and terra cotta, gravel roof, electric bells, speaking tubes, hardwood finish; cost \$50,000; there will be offices on the second floor.

Architects Jaffray & Ohrenstein: For John Taggart, on Wolcott street near Wilson avenue, Ravenswood, two double three-story and basement flat buildings, of 45 by 67 feet each; to cost \$25,000; they will have very neatly designed fronts of pressed brick and stone, with copper bay windows and cornices, the best of sanitary arrangements, furnaces, electric bells, speaking tubes, etc.

Architects Beers, Clay & Dutton: For Montgomery Ward, on Forty-seventh street, between Kimbark and Woodlawn avenues, three three-story residences; to have stone and pressed brick fronts, hardwood finish, electric bells, speaking tubes, heating, electric light, etc.; cost \$20,000. For E. E. Smith, on

Fifty-fifth street and Washington avenue, a two-story residence, 42 by 51 feet in size; to cost \$15,000; the first story and basement will be of stone, and above of pressed brick with slate roof; there will be also a two-story barn of pressed brick and stone.

Architect J. W. Van Osdel: For William Dorris, on Jackson boulevard east of Aberdeen street, a three-story double flat building, of pressed brick and stone front, with galvanized iron bay windows, gravel roof, electric bells, speaking tubes, etc.; cost about \$20,000.

Architect W. G. Barfield: For J. C. Scales, on Lincoln and Edison avenues, a two-story store and flat building, of pressed brick and stone front, with galvanized iron bays, and all the sanitary arrangements; cost \$12,000.

Architect Eugene Bivert: For Alexander Watson, at Riverside Lawn, a two-story basement and attic residence; to be constructed of Indiana greenstone all round, have hardwood finish, electric bells, speaking tubes, all improvements, and cost \$11,000. For George O'Brien, on East Indiana street near St. Clair street, a four-story and basement flat building; to cost \$12,000; the front will be of pressed brick with stone trimmings, gravel roof and slate mansard, galvanized iron bays and cornice; cost \$15,000.

Architect J. L. Merriam: For Andrew Pierson, on Cottage Grove avenue, near Thirty-ninth street, a four-story store and flat building, of pressed brick and stone; cost \$20,000.

Architect George W. Maher: For Professor James Gill, at Kenilworth, a two-story suburban frame residence; to have stone basement, hardwood interior, electric bells, speaking tubes, furnace, etc.

Architects Kaiser & Co.: For Joseph Gonyon, on the northwest corner Polk and Francisco streets, a three-story flat building, of pressed brick and stone front, gravel roof, etc.; cost \$9,000. For Fritz Mink, on California avenue, near Congress street, a three-story store and flat building, of buff Bedford stone front; cost \$10,000. For B. Krusch, on Spaulding avenue near Nineteenth street, a double two-story house, of pressed brick and stone front, gravel roof and all the sanitary improvements. For M. Murphy, on Flournoy street near California avenue, a two-story flat building, of pressed brick and stone front. For Captain P. W. Murphy, on Harrison street near California avenue, a three-story and basement flat building; to have a stone front, gravel roof, sanitary plumbing; cost about \$10,000.

Architect W. D. Cowles: For Marks Nathan, on Twenty-sixth street near Cottage Grove avenue, a three-story store and flat building; size 50 by 70 feet; cost \$15,000; pressed brick and stone front, copper bay windows, etc. For E. D. Murray, on South Chicago avenue, near Cottage Grove avenue, a four-story store and flat building; size 60 by 55 feet; to be of pressed brick and stone front, with stone bays, gravel roof, etc.; cost \$15,000.

Architects Stiles & Stone: For D. E. Evans, on Oglesby avenue, south of Sixty-first street, a three-story flat building; size 50 by 60 feet; cost \$18,000; pressed brick and stone front, gravel roof, etc. For J. S. Washburn, on Michigan avenue and Fifty-fifth street, a four-story apartment house; size 40 by 75 feet; cost \$20,000; cut stone front, gravel roof, marble entrance, etc. For J. B. Edwards, on the southwest corner of Sixty-second street and Madison avenue, an eight-story hotel; to cost \$90,000. For a stock company, a five-story and basement apartment house; to have a front of 280 feet; cost about \$200,000; to be erected on Sixty-fifth street, within 100 feet of Stoney Island avenue, facing north, running back 125 feet to Grace avenue; basement and first story to be of cut stone, and above of gray pressed brick and stone; it will be used as a hotel during the World's Fair. For Mrs. A. F. Davis, on Forty-fourth street, near Drexel boulevard, a three-story flat building, of stone front; cost \$10,000.

Architect C. H. McAfee: For J. Smith, on the southeast corner of Jackson and Leavitt streets, a block of nine three-story flats of pressed brick and stone fronts, to cost \$25,000. For Thomas Bryant, on Van Buren street near Centre avenue, a three-story factory, of pressed brick and stone; cost \$10,000. For Martin De Tangle, on Trumbull avenue near Twenty-fourth street, a two-story flat building, to be of pressed brick and stone.

Architects W. W. Boyington & Co.: For Messrs. Higgins & Furber, on the southeast corner of State and Washington streets, the Columbus office building. It will be fourteen stories, basement and attic, 90 by 100 feet, cost about \$800,000. To be of stone and terra cotta, steel construction and absolutely fireproof. The building will be surmounted by a tower 240 feet in height, at the top of which will be a glass globe which will be lighted by a 3,000 candle power electric lamp. The style of architecture is Spanish Renaissance, highly ornamented with handsome pictures in glass mosaic, representing the landing of Columbus and presentation at the court of Isabella; there will also be the various coats of arms of Spanish royalty to be introduced in the cornices and elsewhere; work will be commenced May 1, and the building will be completed by May 1, 1893.

Cleveland, Ohio.—The severe cold weather we have had throughout January has put a "quietus" on schemes just coming to light, but the outlook seems bright for the coming year.

YEAR 1891.

2,757 permits granted for new frame.....	\$3,945,832
144 " " " " brick and stone.....	1,779,860
1,561 " " " " alterations.....	775,291
4,462	Total, \$5,600,983

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Reported by Lawrence Mendenhall: In the latter part of December a fall of snow covered trees, ground and uncompleted structures alike with a mantle of white. Its melting caused many a roof to leak and many an owner to sigh, while the freezing after-weather effectually stopped for many days all building operations. This rest gave the contractors a chance to figure up their gains, for I can safely say that the year has been generally profitable. Reliable contractors generally figure that way, and let us hope that owners will find that the cheapest are not always the best. Our Builder's Exchange has taken new quarters, and has kept up its record in always growing and changing for the better. Several other trade organizations have leased from the Exchange, certainly advantageous to all. The entire second floor of the Grand Opera House building will for five years be the home of our association. The congress of builders composed of all the building trades is now well organized, and if strikes are inaugurated, the promoters of such asinine methods will probably strike a good-sized snag. Let our motto be: "With malice toward none, and charity toward all."

Architects Samuel Hannaford & Sons report plans for the remodeling of the old Y. M. C. A. building into stores and offices. Many modern improvements will be introduced. Also for the H. & S. Pogue Company a stone store building, 35 by 200 feet, probably seven stories high, and to contain all modern improvements. Also the remodeling of a portion of the Grand Hotel; building of a new entrance, halls, tiling, elevators, etc. Also for Leopold Fecheimer, four stores, three stories high, the second and third floors to be used as flats; materials to be pressed brick, with stone trimmings.

Architect J. J. Reuckert reports: For Joseph Kleine, residence; materials: stock brick, stone trim, slate roof, gas, plumbing, stained glass, etc.; cost \$7,000.

The profession extend a welcome to Charles C. Taylor, who has opened, at 245 West Fifth street, an office for himself, after a service of several years under the careful tutelage of John H. Boll. He reports a block of buildings for the John Henry estate at Toledo, Ohio; materials: frame, stone, slate roof, plumbing, gas, blinds, etc.; cost \$30,000.

Architect W. W. Franklin reports for Mr. Edward Kress, 119 Wade street, a residence; materials: pressed brick, slate roof, hardwood finish, stained glass, gas, plumbing, laundry, mantels, etc.; cost \$6,000.

Architect A. O. Elzner has drawn plans for a house for Christian Boss; materials: pressed brick, slate roof, gas, plumbing, stained glass, laundry, etc.; cost \$12,000.

Architects Nash & Plympton have prepared plans for a house for Mr. H. K. Smith; materials: brick, frame, slate roof, gas, plumbing, furnace, etc.; cost \$4,000. Also a residence (address architects); materials: pressed brick, slate roof, blinds, stained glass, gas, plumbing, mantels, furnace, etc.; cost \$12,000. Also a row of six residences (address architects) in Covington, Kentucky; materials: brick, stone, slate roof, furnace, mantels, gas, plumbing, etc.; cost \$24,000. Architect George W. Vogel reports for Mrs. Col. George Washington, Newport, Kentucky, a residence; materials: pressed brick, slate roof, furnace, blinds, hardwood, mantel, etc.; cost \$8,000.

Architect James W. McLaughlin has secured the commission to prepare the plans for the Ohio State Building at the World's Fair at Chicago; cost \$30,000.

Also for Dr. F. A. Hunter, 143 West Seventh street, a residence; materials: brick and stone, slate roof, furnace, hardwood, mantels, gas, plumbing; cost \$4,000. Also remodeling the building occupied by the George W. McAlpin Company of a general character; cost \$15,000.

Detroit, Mich.—Architects A. C. Varney & Co.: For William Lemane, a two-story frame residence; cost \$5,000. For J. W. Hallett, a two-story frame residence; to be built on corner of Hancock and Hastings streets; cost \$5,000.

Architects John Scott & Co.: For the Detroit Electrical Works, a three-story brick addition to factory on Woodward and Baltimore avenues; size 120 by 136 feet; cost \$20,000. For I. E. Boomer, a two-story brick residence, on Hancock avenue, near Fourth street; cost \$5,400.

Architect George E. Depew: For C. L. Laurence, a two-story frame residence, on corner of Mount Elliot avenue and Congress street; cost \$5,000. For Mrs. Emily Smith, four two-story frame dwelling houses, on corner of Dalzelle and Twelfth streets; cost \$8,000.

Architect E. A. French: For Charles Times, a two-story brick residence; cost \$8,000. For F. L. Seitz, a two-story brick living barn, on Wayne and Michigan avenues; cost \$6,000.

Architect W. B. Stratton: For Mrs. E. Parkinson, a two-story brick residence, on Warren avenue and Woodward street; cost \$5,100.

Architect John R. Smith: For Thomas Hislop, a two-story brick and stone residence; cost \$5,200.

Architects Malcombson & Higginbotham: For the Disciples of Christ Society, a brick church, at Ada, Ohio; cost \$15,000. For Walter S. Harsha, a two-story brick store, on corner of Cass and Larned streets; cost \$5,000. For the Board of Education, a twelve-room brick schoolhouse; to be built on corner of Concord and Merrick avenues; cost \$40,000.

Architect Ed. C. Van Leyen: For A. S. Kinney, a two-story brick residence, on Fourth and Abbott streets; cost \$5,000.

Architect J. E. Mills: For Joseph M. Flynn, a two-story frame residence, on Blaine avenue near Woodward; cost \$5,000.

Louisville, Ky.—Architect H. Wolters reports the following: Louisville Baptist Orphan's Home; cost \$26,000; located on First and St. Catherine streets; to be of brick and terra cotta trimmings, steam heat, metal roof and three stories in height. Southern Baptist Theological Seminary; cost \$60,000; to be of brick and stone, steam heat, metal roof, and two stories in height; location on Broadway between Fourth and Fifth streets. A store building for Mrs. I. H. Bloom on Fourth avenue between Green and Walnut streets; cost \$65,000; pressed brick front, electric light, mill construction, to be four stories in height. Vestibule for Temple Adas Israel; location, Sixth street and Broadway; cost \$7,000; of brick and terra cotta.

Architects Drach & Thomas: A residence for Mr. R. H. Otter, to have stone front, slate roof; located on Fourth avenue between Magnolia and Hill streets; cost \$10,000; three stories in height, size 40 by 70 feet. Sunday school and lecture room for Seattle Methodist Church, Owensboro, Kentucky; cost \$12,000; to be of brick, slate roof, stained glass, etc.; to be heated by steam. Consolidated Lodge Building, Grand United Order of Odd Fellows; cost \$22,000; located on Thirteenth and Walnut streets; three stories, to be of brick; size 70 by 90 feet. For Mrs. Burwinkle, two-story frame building; location Brook and Burnett avenues; cost \$3,000; to have metal roof.

Milwaukee, Wis.—John Frank will erect a three-story flat building, brick; cost \$15,000. W. Rosenbaum will build a two-story frame residence; cost \$5,000.

The design of Henry Ives Cobb, of Chicago, for the new city hall, has at last been chosen by the committee; and although some objection is raised on account of a local architect not having been selected, we believe the council will, in the end, accept Mr. Cobb's plans.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Architect Frederick Sauer has prepared plans for an eight-story store and office building, to be built on site now occupied by Childs & Co.; contracts not let.

The Oak Alley R. P. Church are considering plans, etc., for a new church building, to be erected as soon as site can be obtained.

Architects Riddle & Kearn: For H. H. Doughty, a two-story frame residence; to cost \$5,000.

Architect Charles Bickel has prepared plans for the new south side market house; it will be two stories high with a tower of 110 feet; size 177 by 75 feet; brick and stone trimmings; estimated cost about \$35,000.

The Pittsburgh Press is having plans drawn up for a new twelve-story office building, which they expect to erect in the spring.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—The stringency of the money market has had its effect here as elsewhere, and building matters have been quite quiet here for the nonce. But things generally are commencing to assume their "pristine condition" as of yore—or rather, as of last year—and many projects abandoned for the time are being taken up, to go right through. The delightfully uniform climate here permits the beginning of building operations here much earlier than in many southern climes, and, altogether, the present year promises to be a good one for Salt Lake City. The city has recently disposed of bonds to the amount of \$300,000, and proposes to expend the entire sum in the erection of additional school buildings. Plans are now being prepared by several architects, and it is expected that the buildings will be model ones, complete in all respects as regards heating and ventilation (that harmless bugbear), of which several systems will be tried. J. F. Millsbaugh, superintendent board of education, can give all particulars.

Among the architects, whose names are legion, the following is a synopsis of work under way and projected:

Architect R. Kletting: For Brigham Young Trust Company, a four-story and basement store and office building; size 57 by 89 feet; pressed brick and stone fronts; to cost \$30,000; Salt Lake Building Company, contractors. For City of Salt Lake, addition to Eleventh District school, to cost \$15,000; receiving bids. For Lehi, Utah, a school building, to cost \$15,000; receiving bids. For Pleasant Grove, Utah, a school house, to cost \$10,000. For Springville, Utah, a bank building and block of stores, to cost \$25,000; preparing plans. For Castella Springs Company, Messrs. Southworth Brothers, proprietors, a hotel complete in all appointments, to cost \$20,000; contracts let. Preparing sketches for an office building, to cost \$100,000.

Architects Thompson & Weigel: For Messrs. Ingersoll & Simundi, a four-story apartment house; size 75 by 90 feet; to cost \$35,000; contractor, Joseph Dietrich; under way. For St. Mark's Hospital, a three and four-story brick and stone building, to cost \$30,000; preparing drawings. For a syndicate company, a new opera house, to cost \$100,000; preparing sketches.

Architect Fred A. Hale: For C. E. Davis, stone and frame residence, to cost \$18,000. For H. C. Balch, Laramie, Wyoming, residence, to cost \$8,000. For Rock Springs, Wyoming, Congregational church, complete, to cost \$70,000.

Architects Dallas & Hedges; For G. J. Brooks, "Arcade," store and apartment building; size 165 by 232 feet, four stories; stone fronts; to cost \$200,000; J. Stephens and White & Shea, contractors.

Architects Monheim, Bird & Proudfoot: For Joseph Jennings, a residence; cost \$15,000; under way. For James Dinwoody, a two and a-half story brick and stone residence; hardwood finish, complete with all modern conveniences; cost \$12,000. For Masonic Lodge, a temple building; cost \$60,000; preparing sketches.

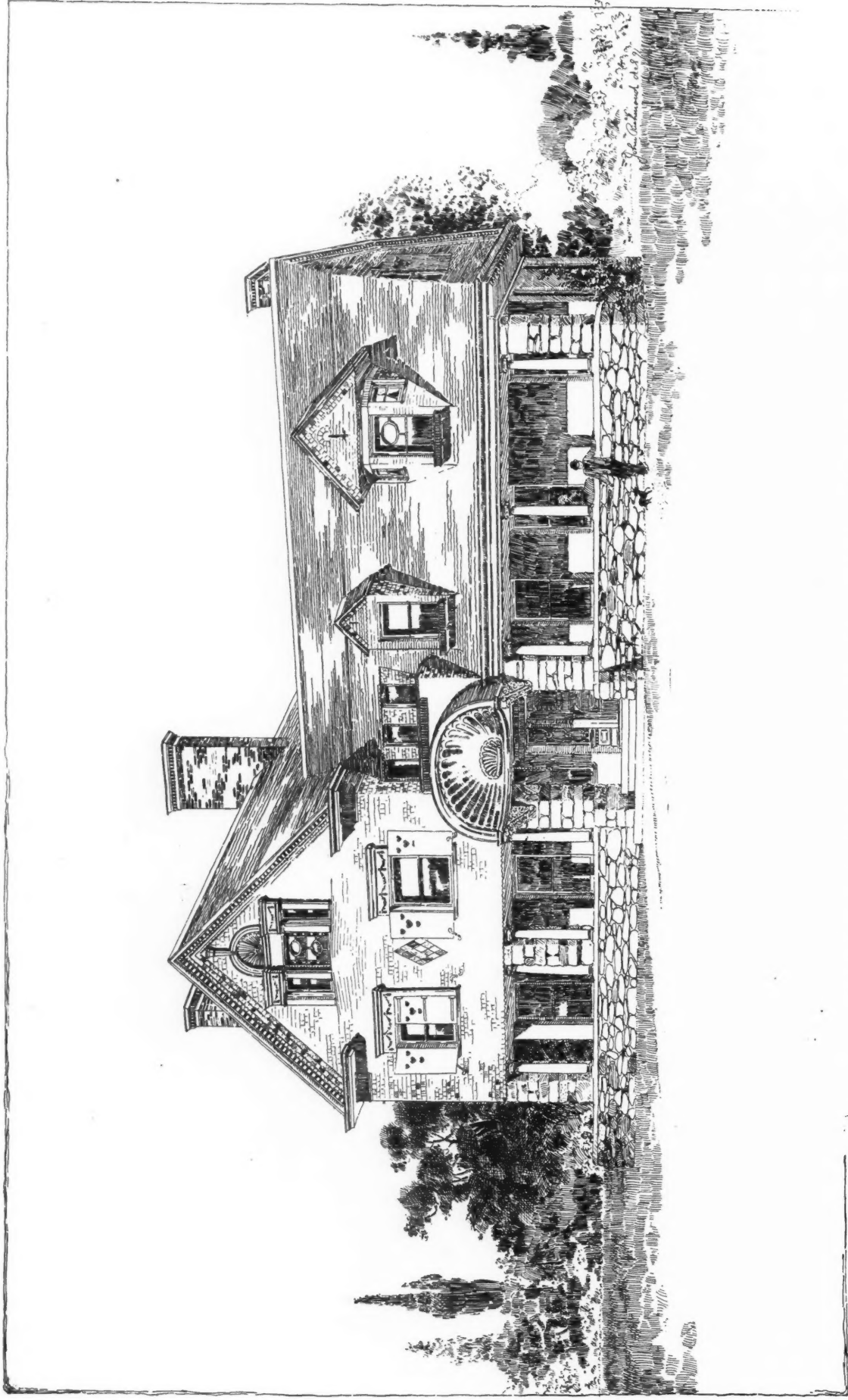
Architect George F. Costerisan: Odd Fellows Hall; brick and stone; cost \$35,000; J. H. Bowman, contractor; under way.

Architect Thomas Hayes of Minneapolis, Minn.: For First Congregational Church, of Salt Lake City; a rock-faced stone church, size 70 by 120 feet; cost \$45,000; William Lister, contractor.

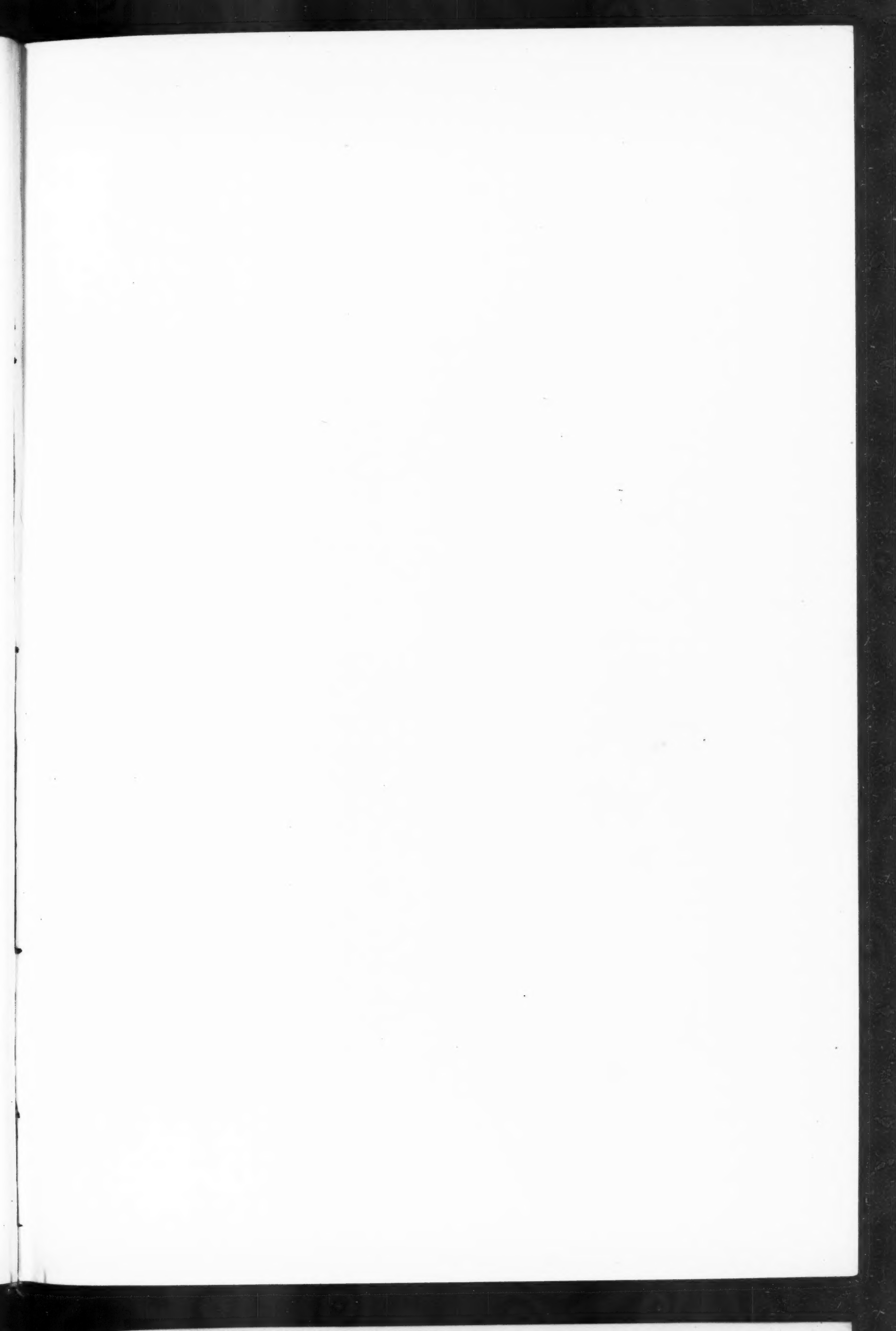
St. Louis, Mo.—J. J. Holt will erect a two-story residence; brick and stone; size 32 by 50 feet; cost \$10,000. J. Lumsden will build a three-story store and flat building; brick; cost \$12,000; contractor, A. Meglitsch. The Rialto Realty Company will erect a ten-story office building; brick, with stone foundation; cost \$270,000; contractors, Goesse & Remmus. The congregation of the Church of God will build a one-story church, size 42 by 72 feet; brick; cost \$5,000.

Architects L. C. & W. M. Bulkley: For D. L. Newman, three three-story residences, size 60 by 40 feet; brick with stone foundation; to cost \$17,000.

Architect J. H. Randall: For Mrs. A. J. McCarty, a two-story residence, size 29 by 48 feet; brick and stone; slate roof; cost \$8,000. Also for H. A. Loevy, a two-story brick residence, size 28 by 48 feet; to cost \$5,000.



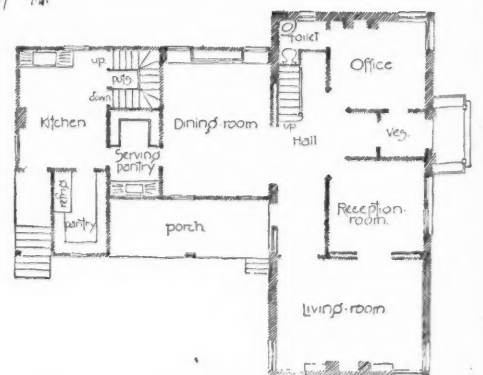
RESIDENCE FOR C. M. CARTER, ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI.
ECKEL & MANN, ARCHITECTS.

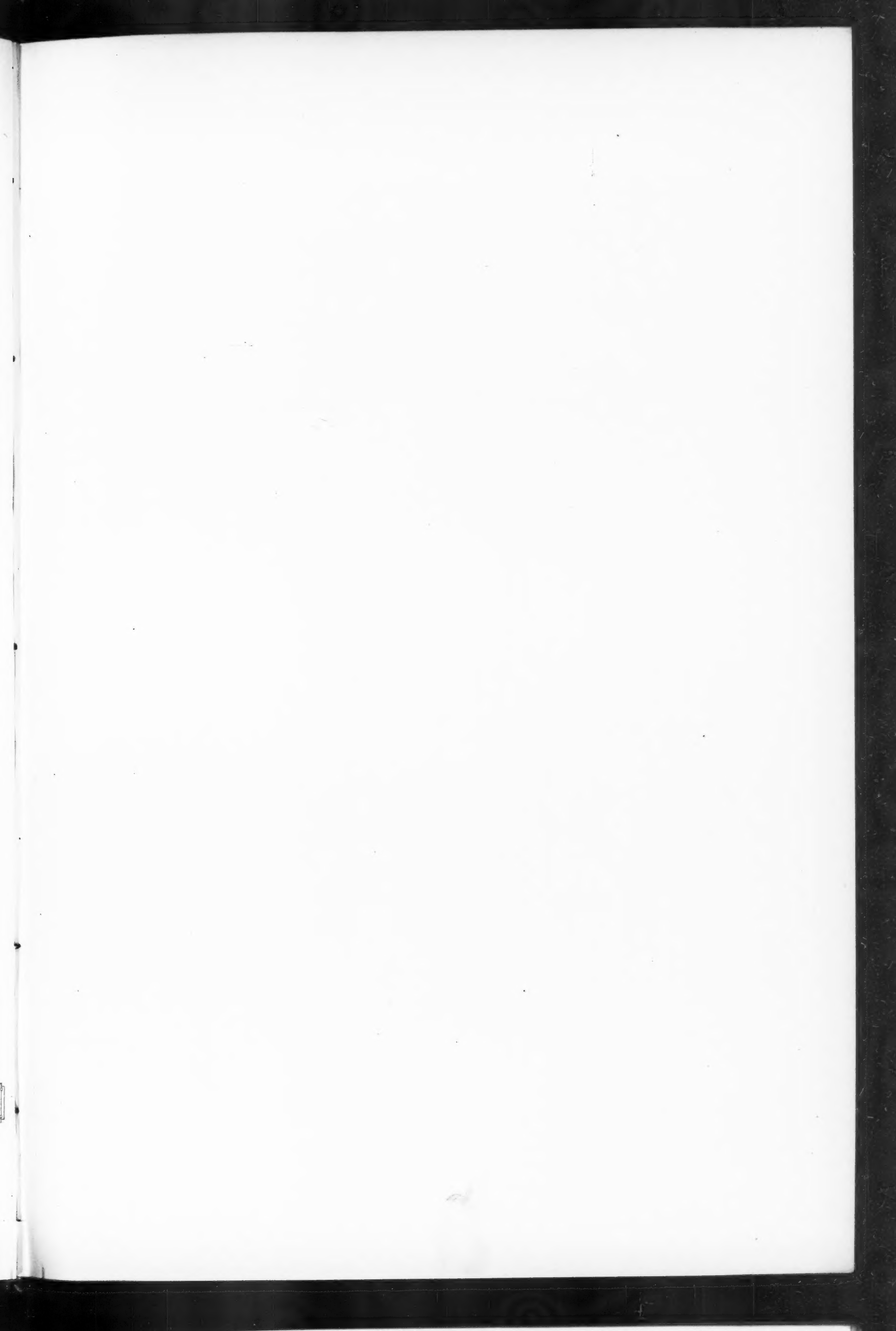


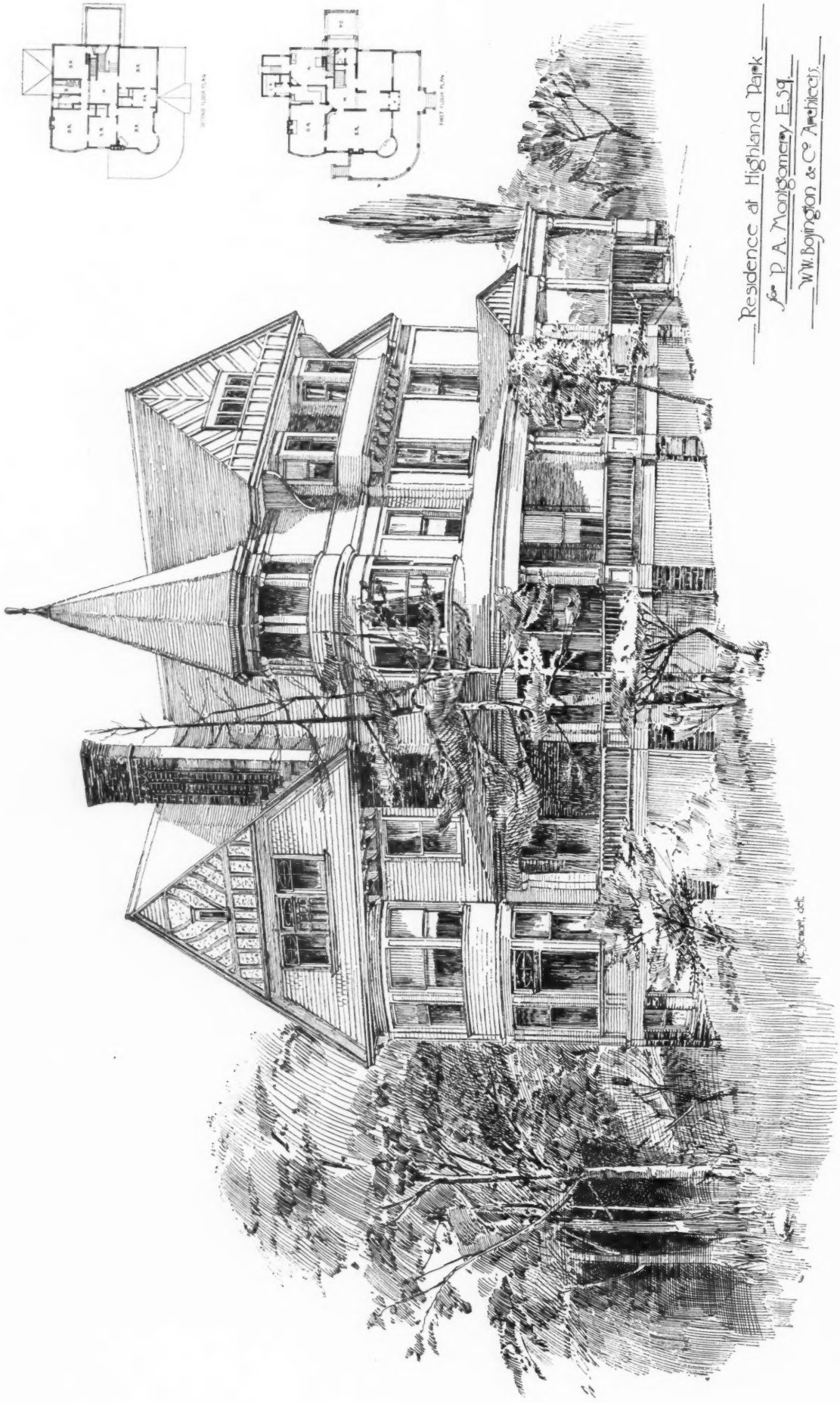


RESIDENCE OF DR. R. H. BABCOCK, HIGHLAND PARK, ILL.

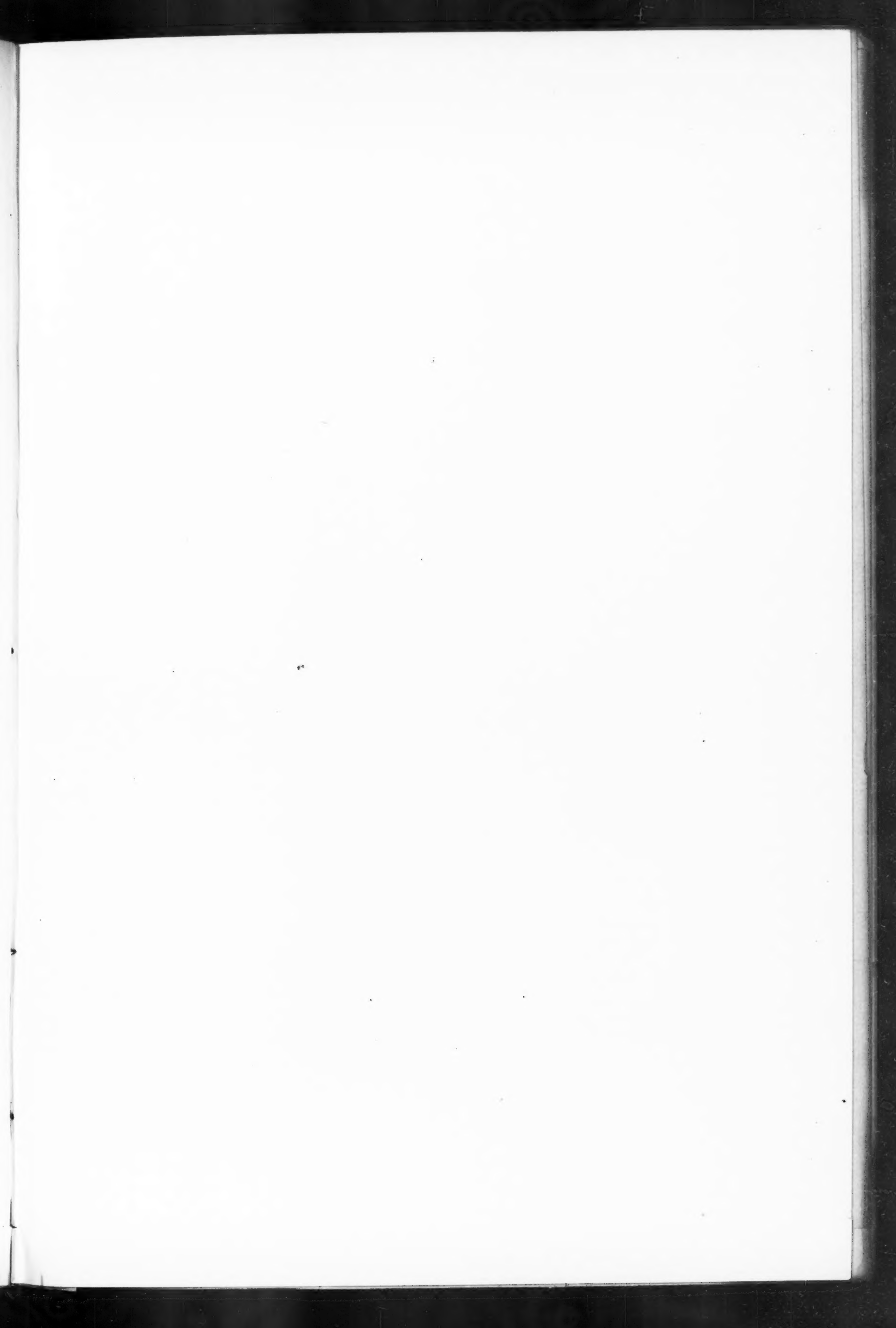
IRVING K. POND AND ALLEN B. POND, ARCHITECTS, CHICAGO.

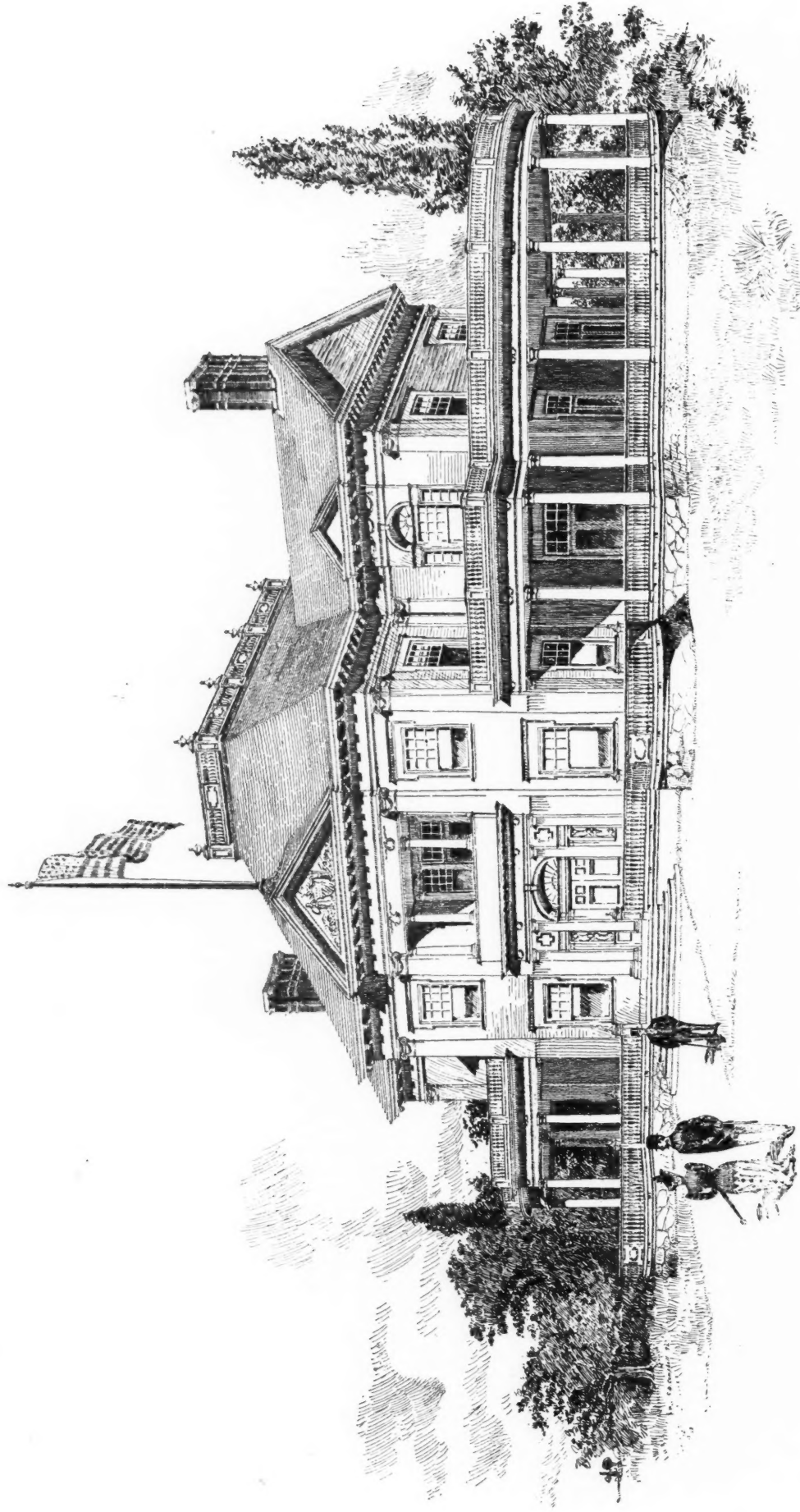






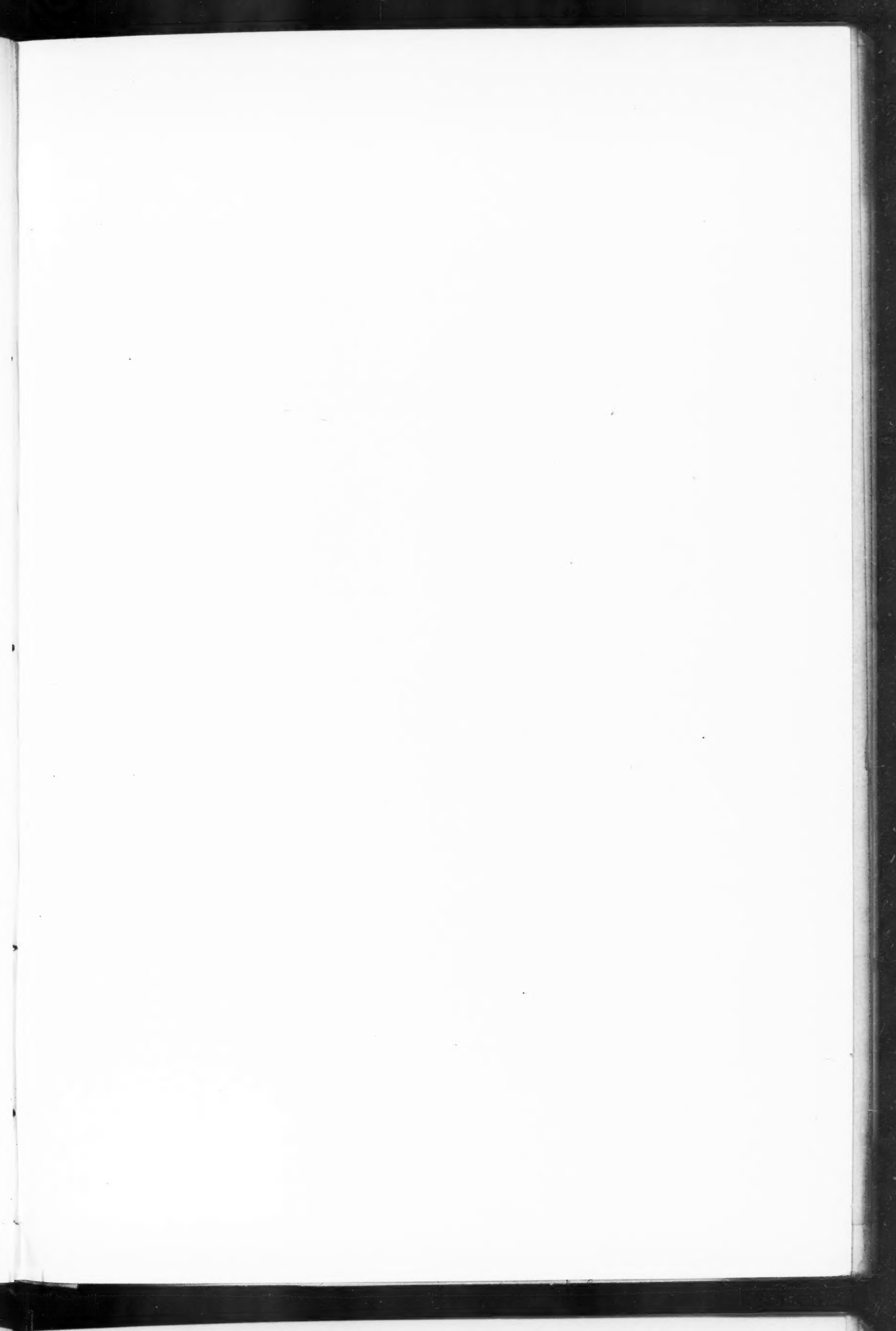
Residence at Highland Park
for P. A. Montgomery Esq.
W. W. Bojington & Co. Architects

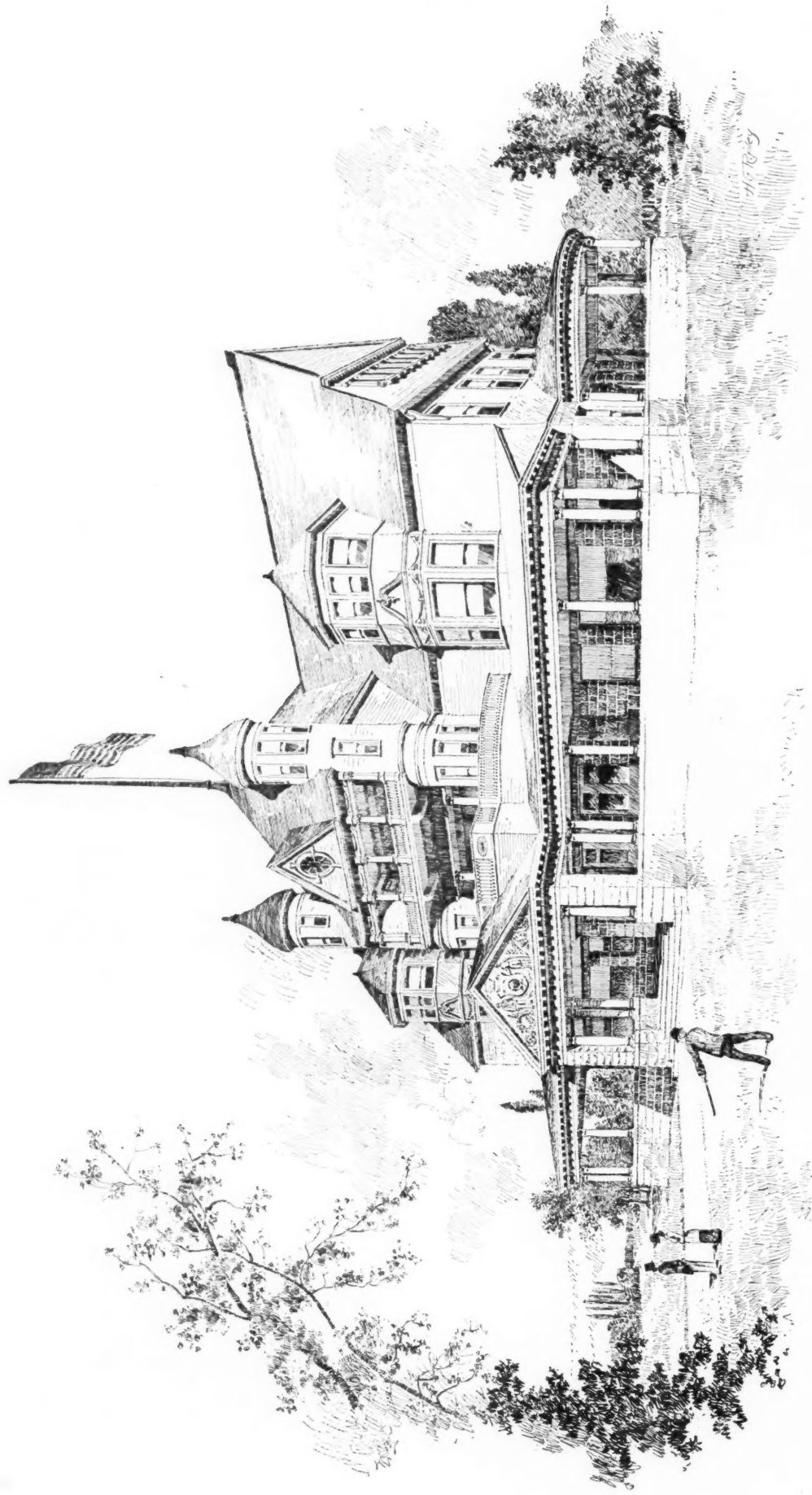




APPROVED DESIGN FOR WEST VIRGINIA STATE BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, CHICAGO.

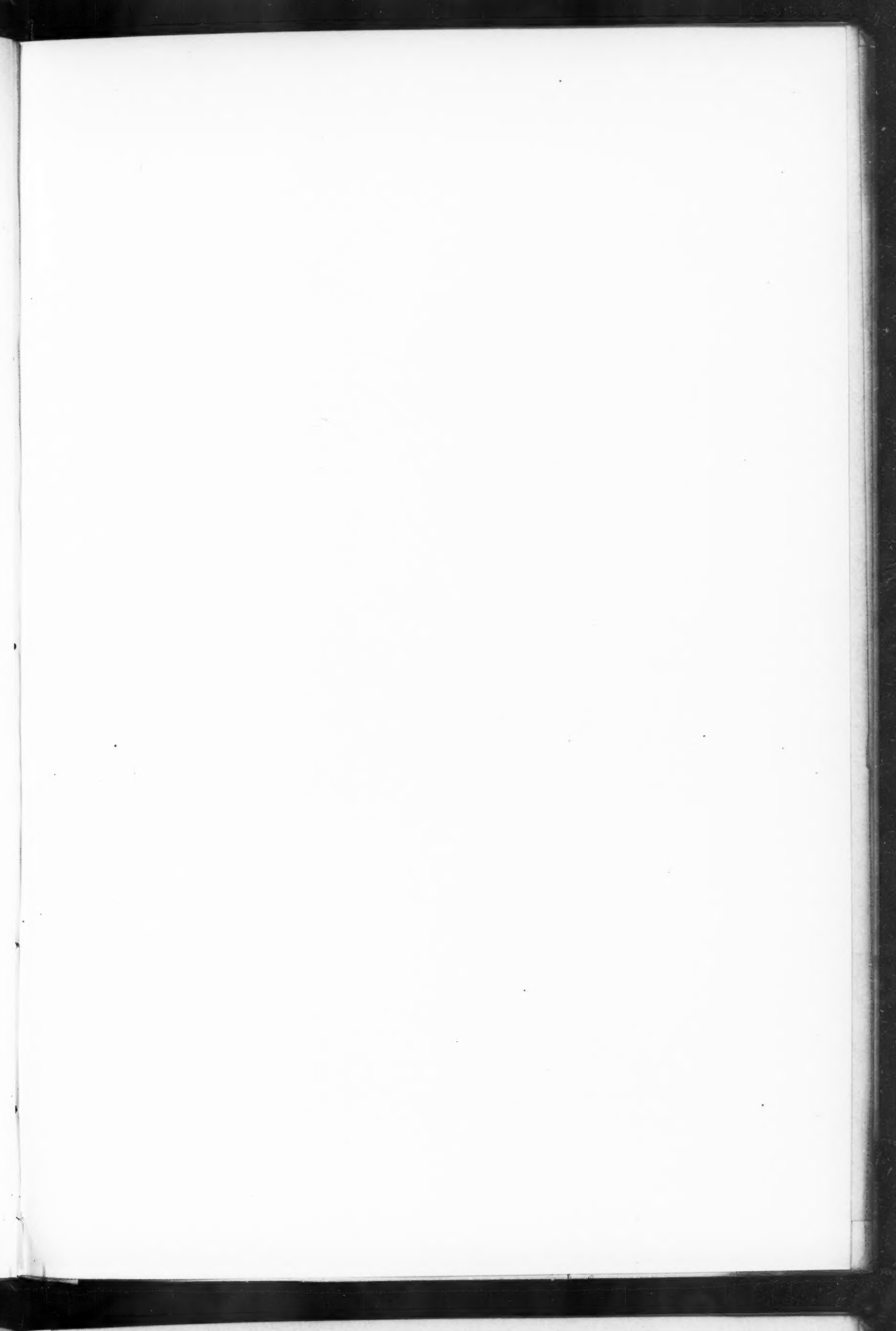
J. L. SILSBEE, ARCHITECT, CHICAGO





APPROVED DESIGN FOR WISCONSIN STATE BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, CHICAGO.

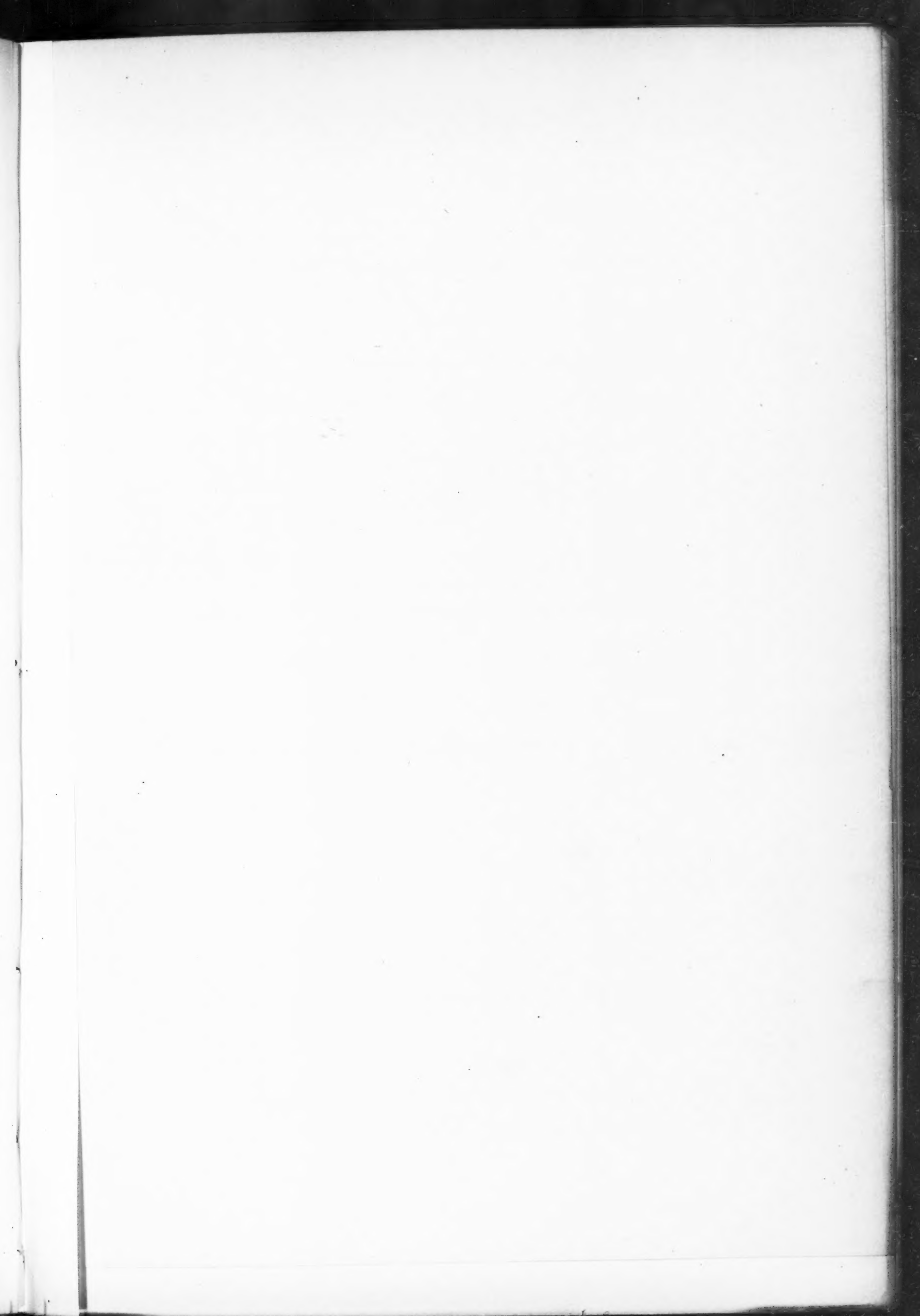
WILLIAM WATERS, ARCHITECT, OSHKOSH, WISCONSIN.





STATUE OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN FOR ELECTRICITY BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, CHICAGO.

CARL ROHL SMITH, SCULPTOR.



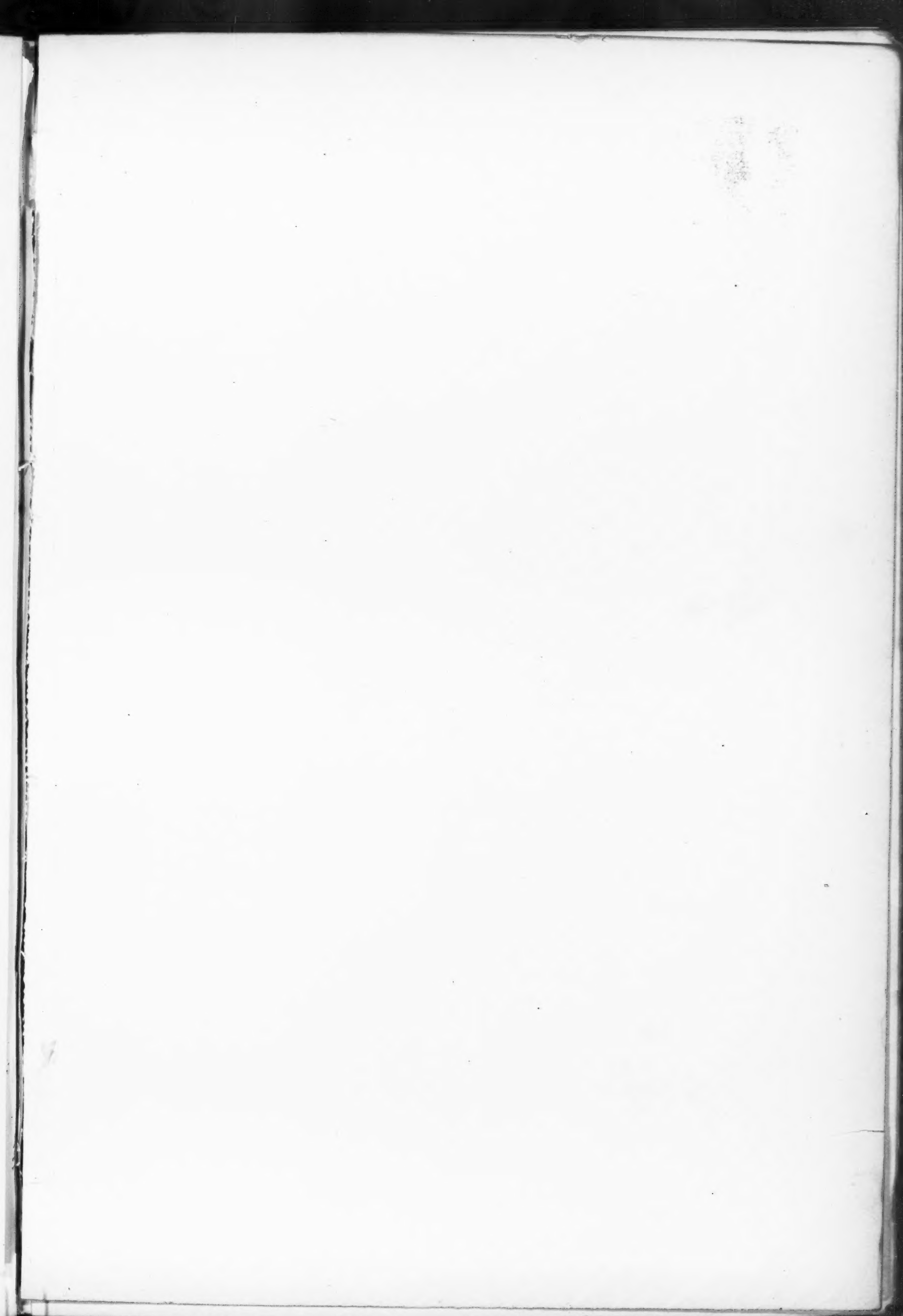


THE HOWE RESIDENCE, HARTFORD, CONN.
WM. C. BROCKLESBY, ARCHITECT.

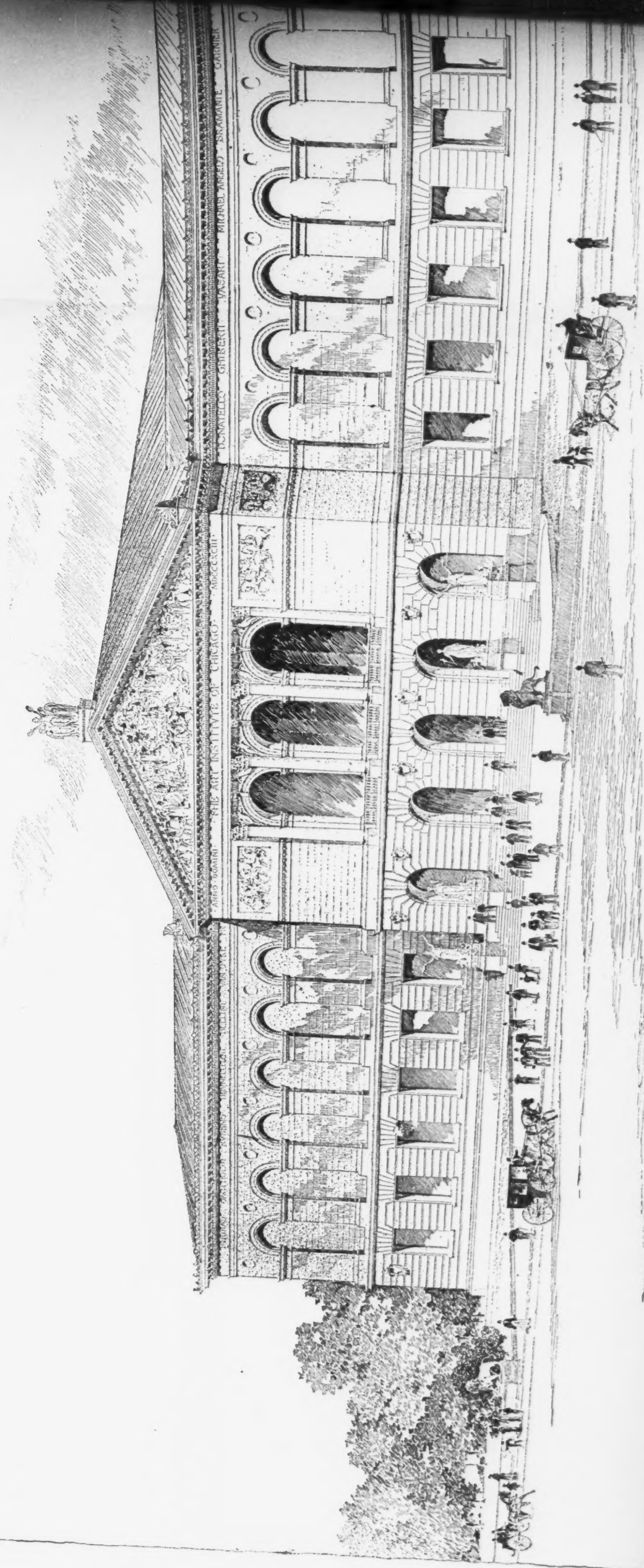


INLAND ARCHITECT PRESS.

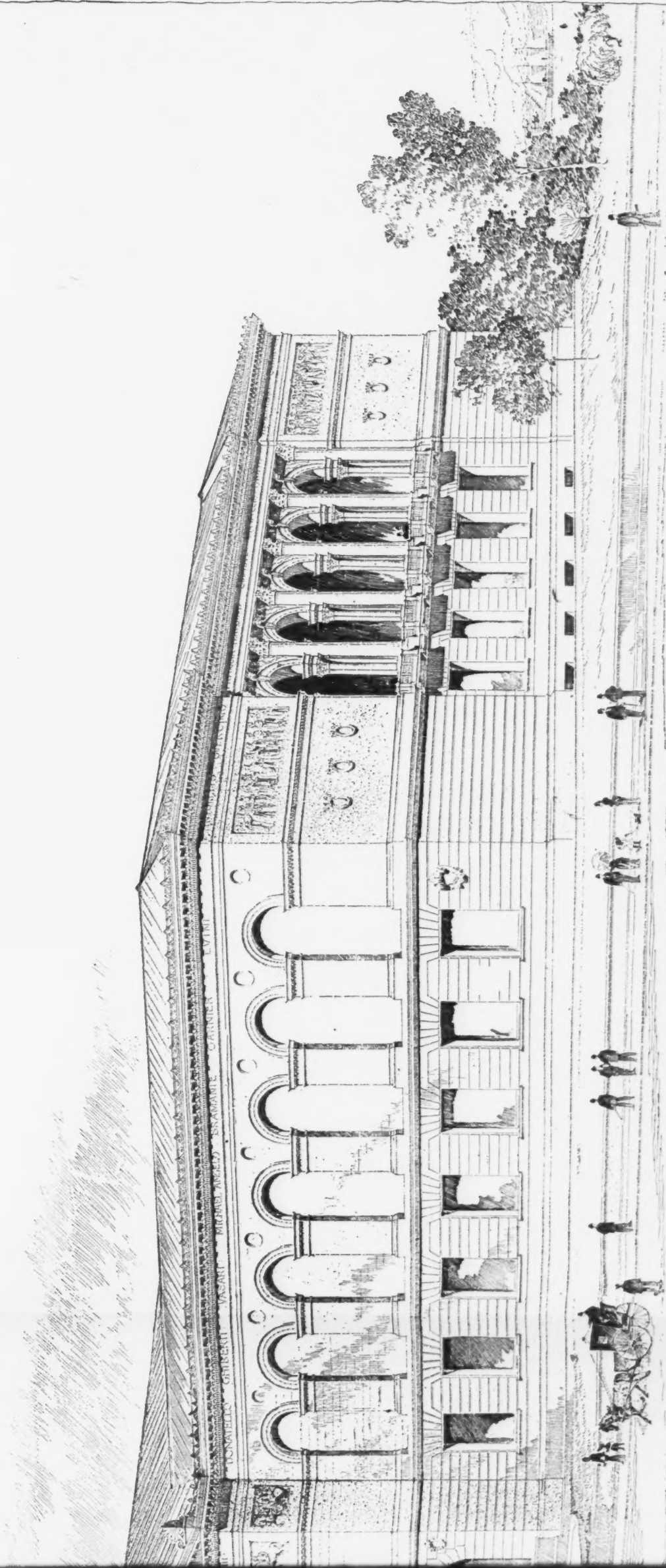
RESIDENCE OF JOHN VAN VOORHIS, ROCHESTER, N. Y.



PROPOSED BUILDING FOR THE ART INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO.



SHEPLEY, RUTAN, & COOLIDGE, ARCHITECTS.





DESIGN FOR THE COMPLETION OF T

W. L. B. JENNEY AND W. B. M

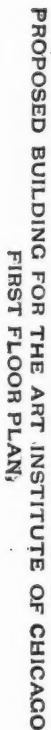
Illustrated Description of Construction

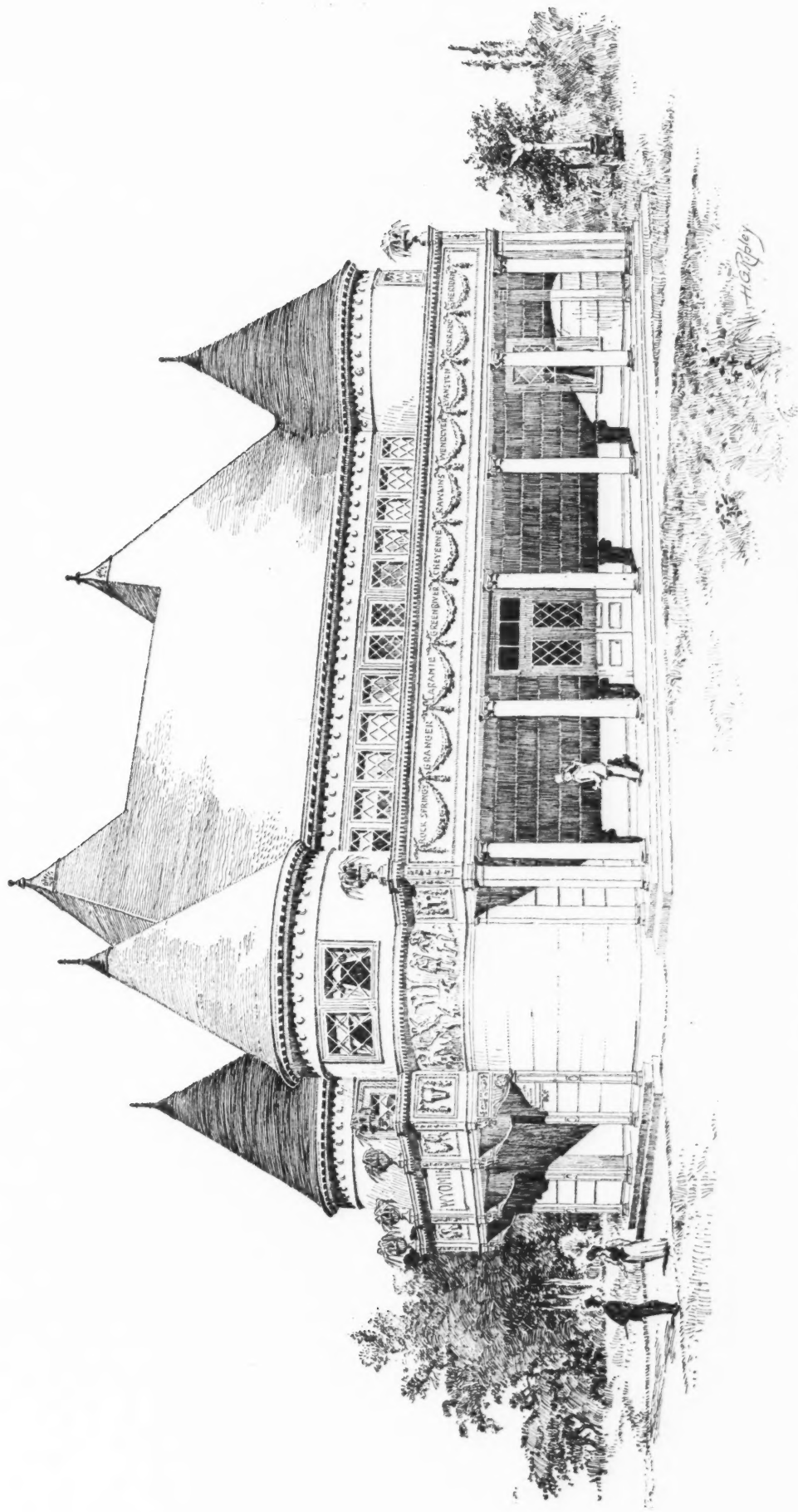


OF THE FAIR BUILDING, CHICAGO.

W. B. MUNDIE, ARCHITECTS.

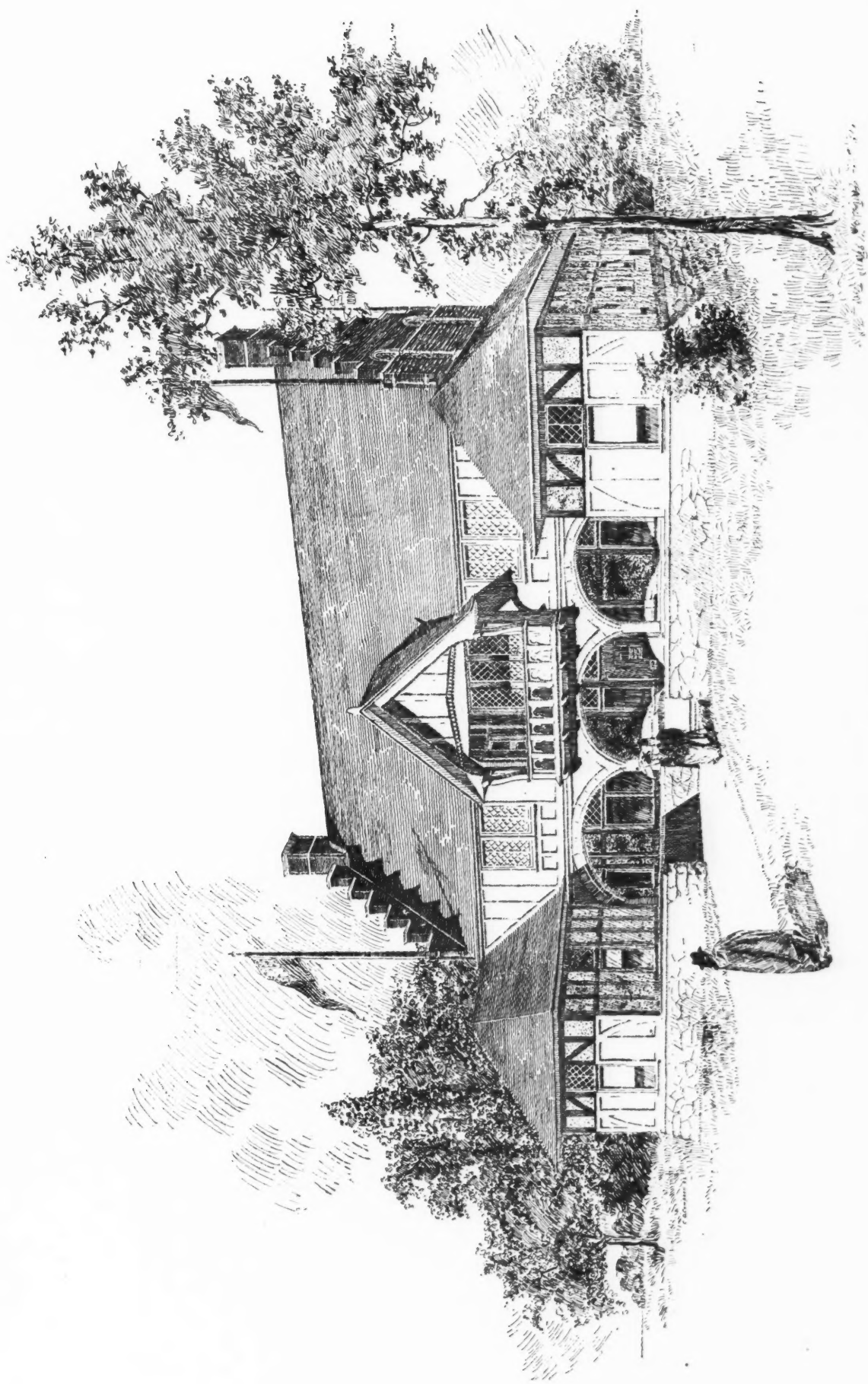
Construction given in Vol. xviii, No. 4.





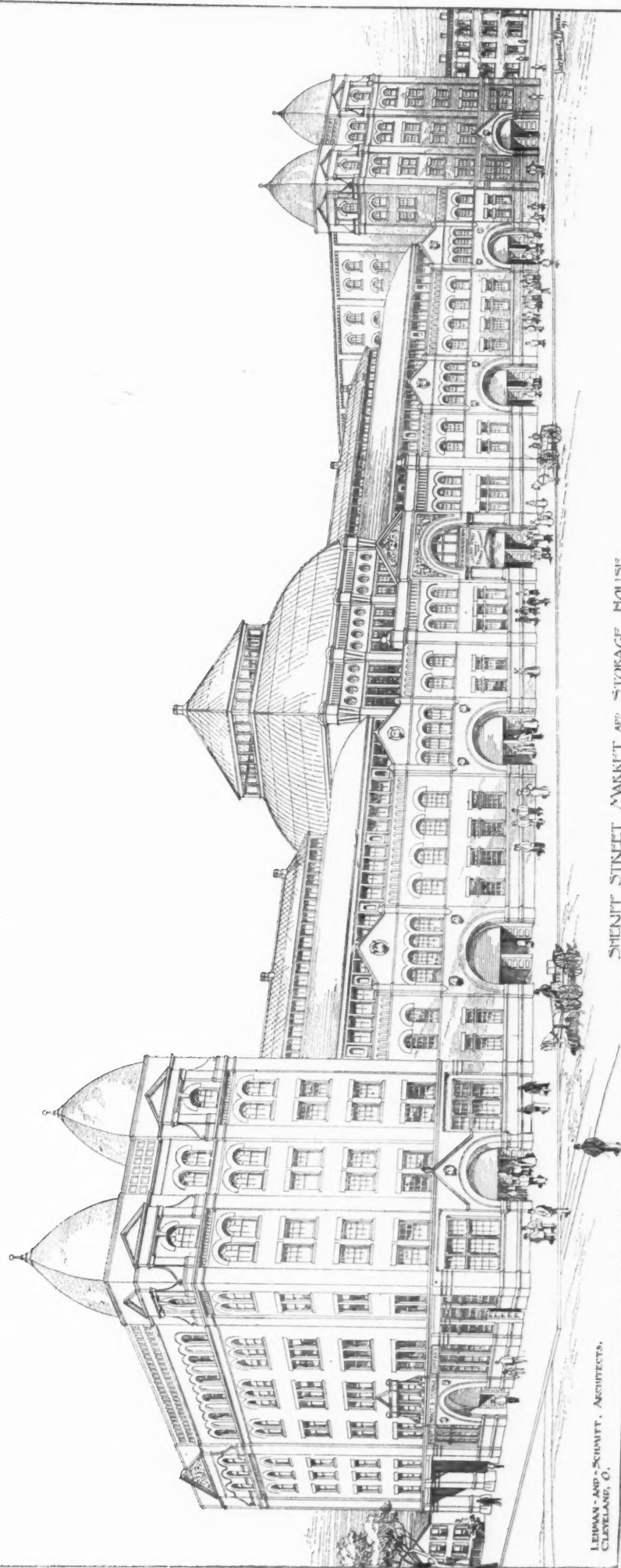
APPROVED DESIGN FOR THE WYOMING BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, CHICAGO.

VAN BRUNT & HOWE, ARCHITECTS, BOSTON AND KANSAS CITY.



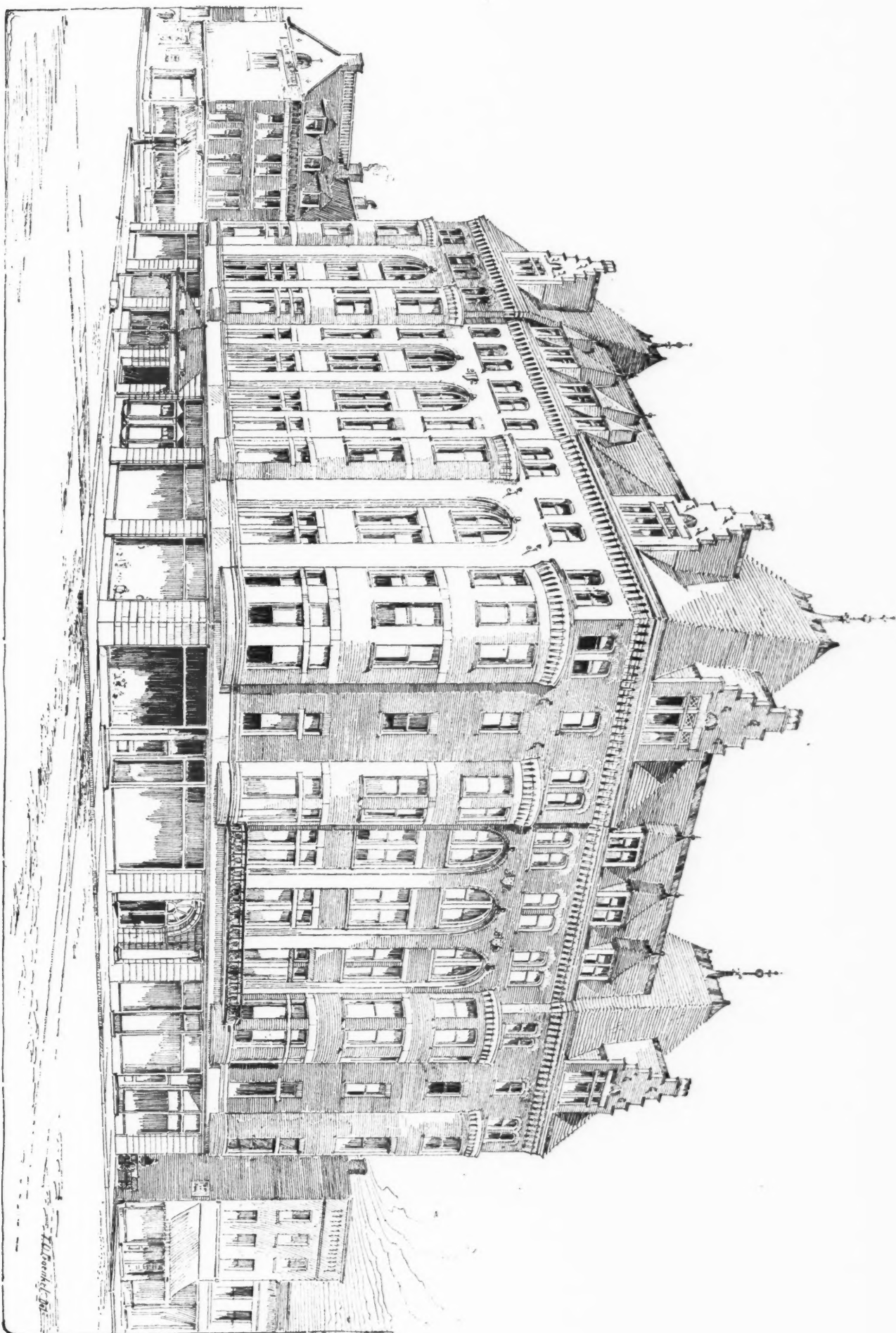
APPROVED DESIGN FOR NORTH DAKOTA STATE BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, CHICAGO.

J. L. SILSBEE, ARCHITECT, CHICAGO.



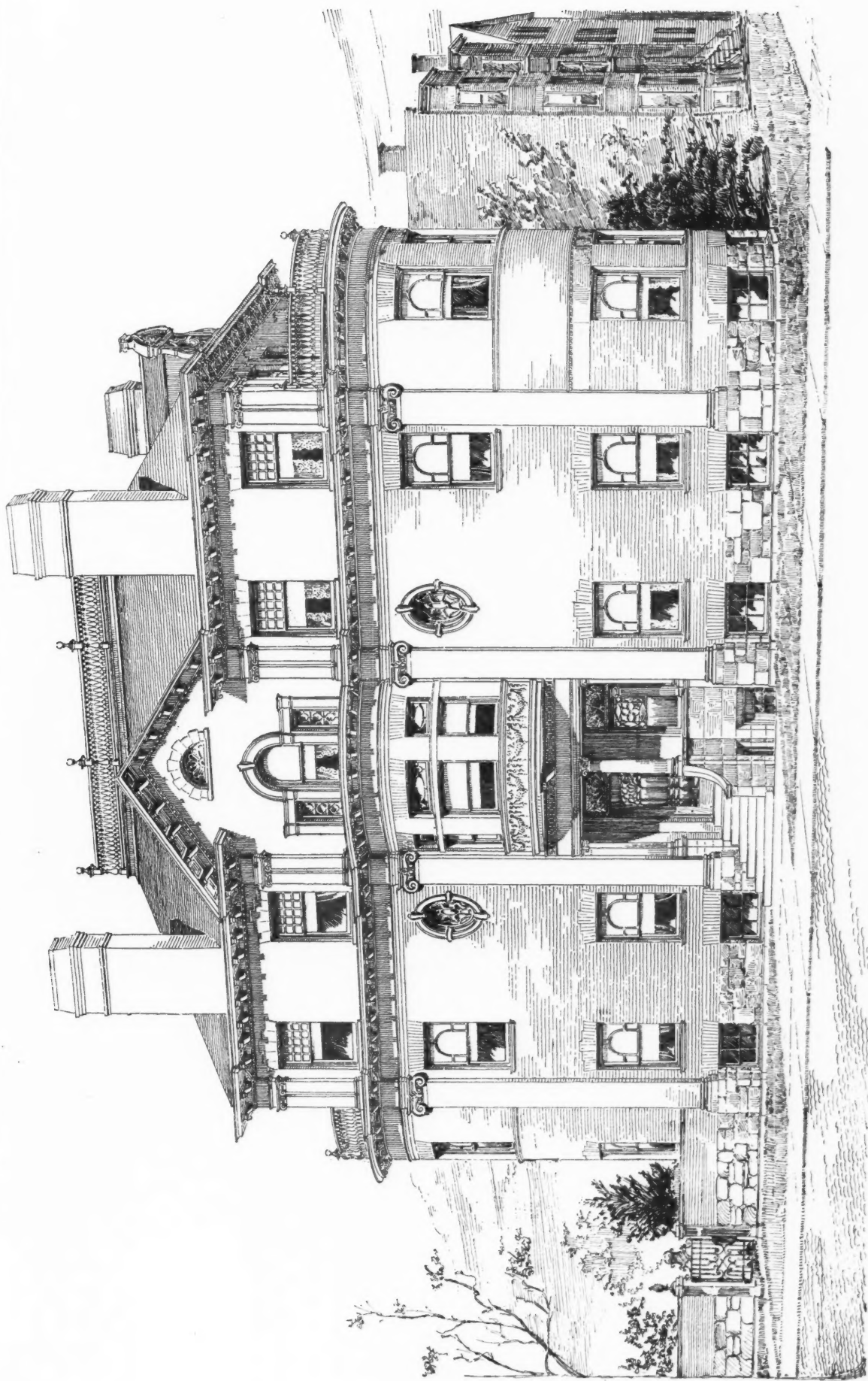
LEHMAN AND SCHMITT, ARCHITECTS,
CLEVELAND, O.

SHENITT STREET MARKET AND STORAGE HOUSE



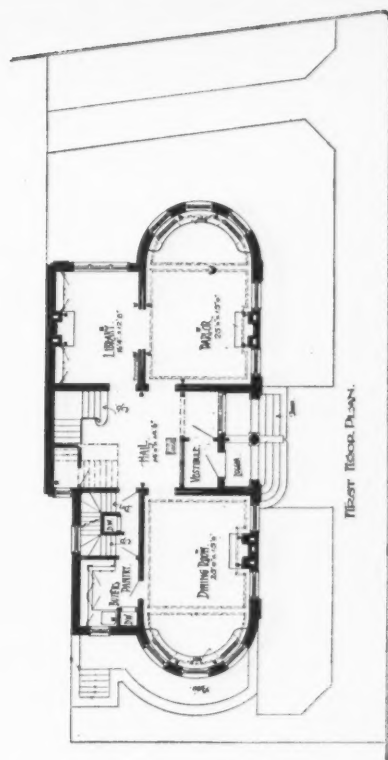
NELSON HOTEL, ROCKFORD, ILL.

CHARLES S. FROST, ARCHITECT, CHICAGO.



DESIGN FOR RESIDENCE OF DR. JOHN H. CHEW, CHICAGO.

TREAT & FOLTZ, ARCHITECTS.





DESIGN FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE

W. L. B. JENNEY AND W. B. MURPHY

Illustrated Description of Construction given by



OF THE FAIR BUILDING, CHICAGO.

AND W. B. MUNDIE, ARCHITECTS.

Construction given in Vol. xviii, No. 4.



DESIGN FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE

W. L. B. JENNEY AND W. B. MURPHY

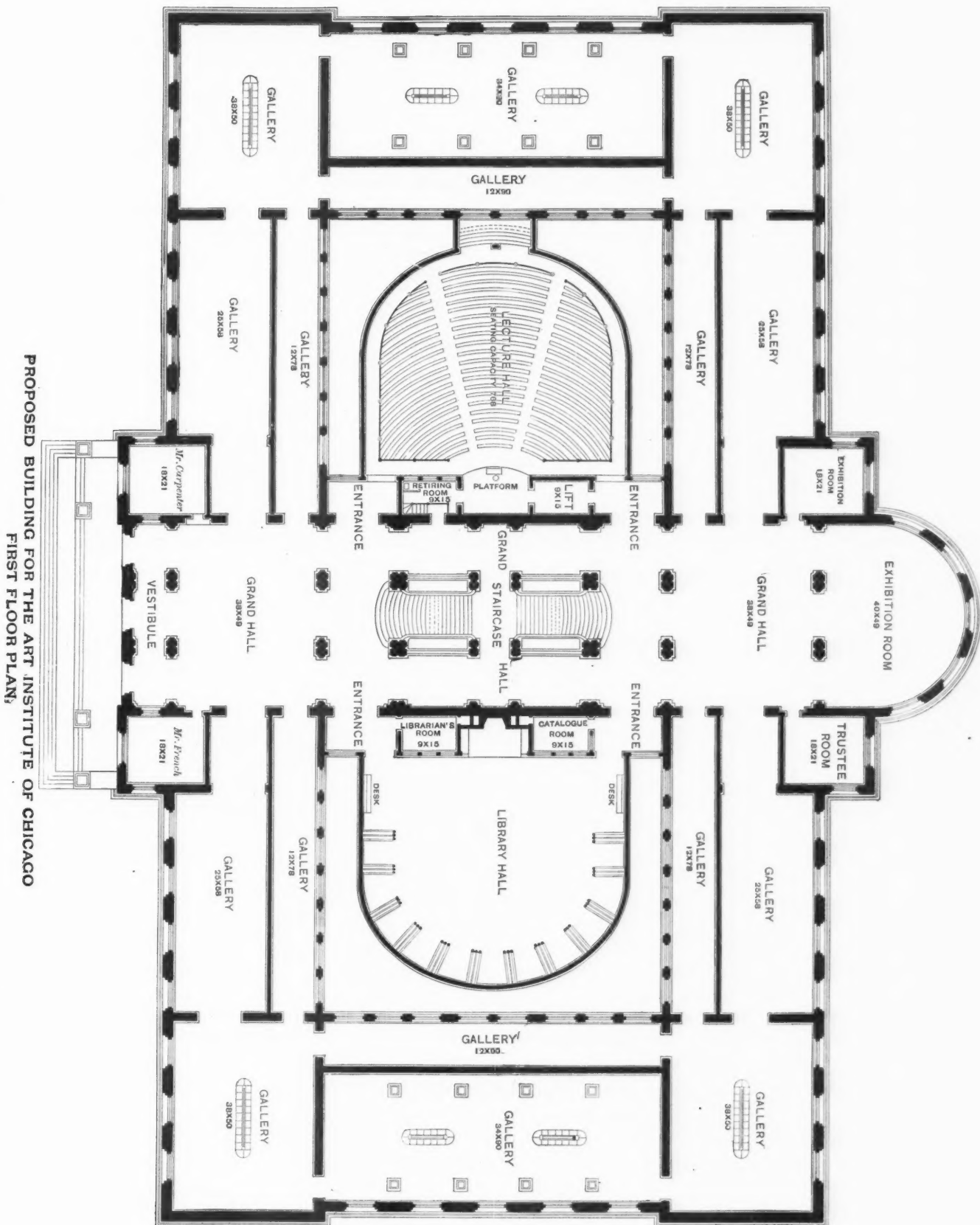
Illustrated Description of Construction given



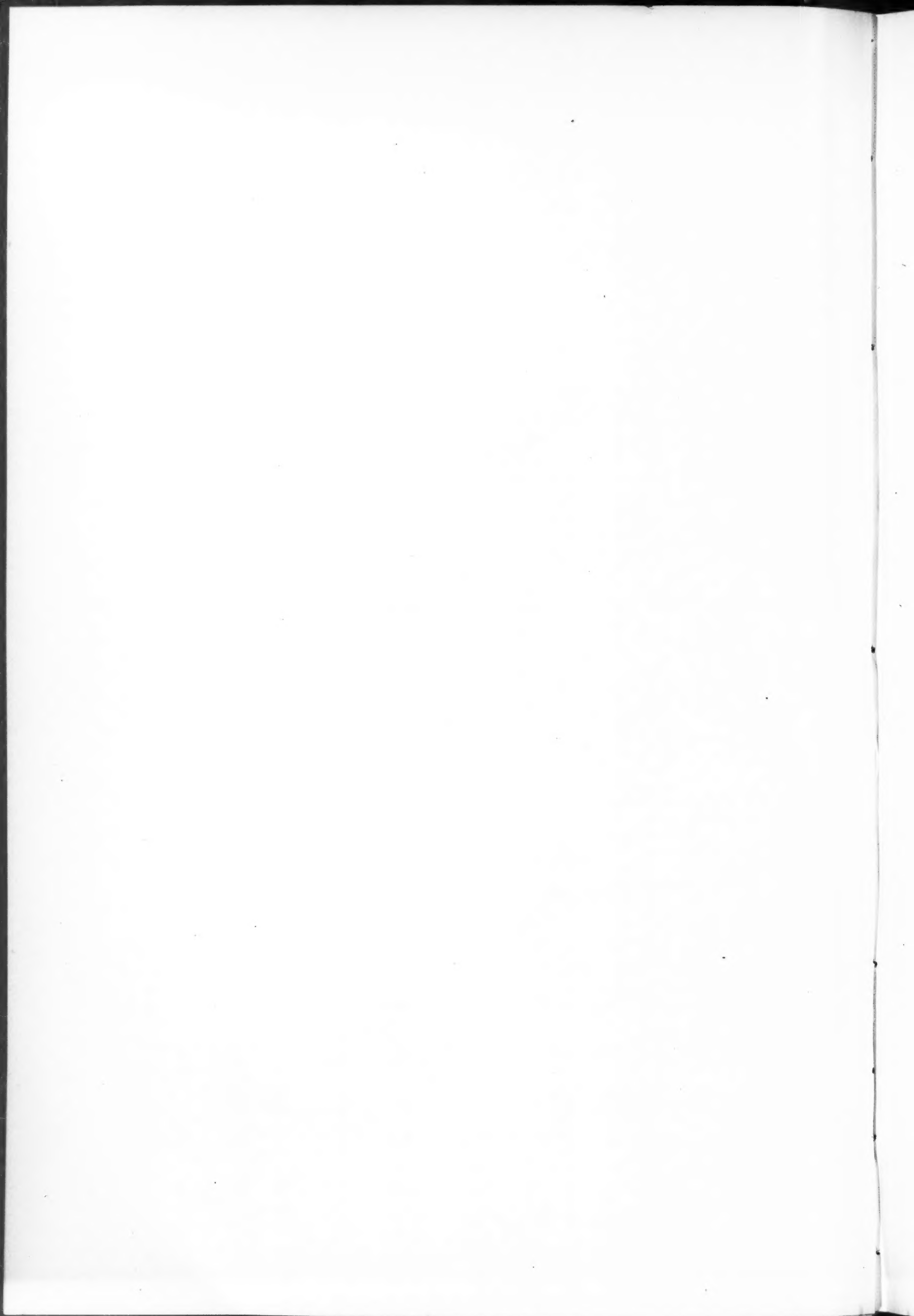
ON OF THE FAIR BUILDING, CHICAGO.

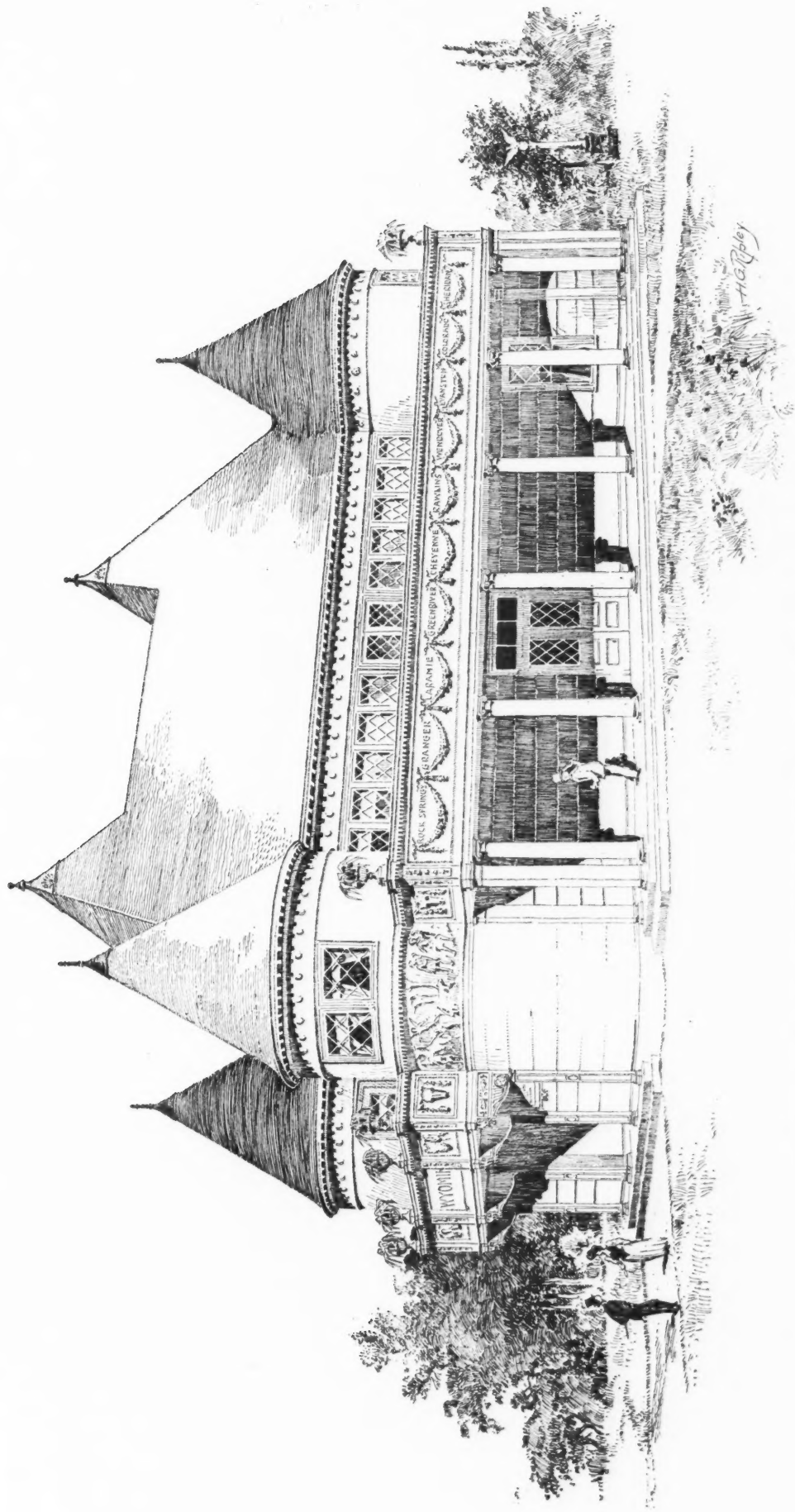
AND W. B. MUNDIE, ARCHITECTS.

Construction given in Vol. xviii, No. 4.



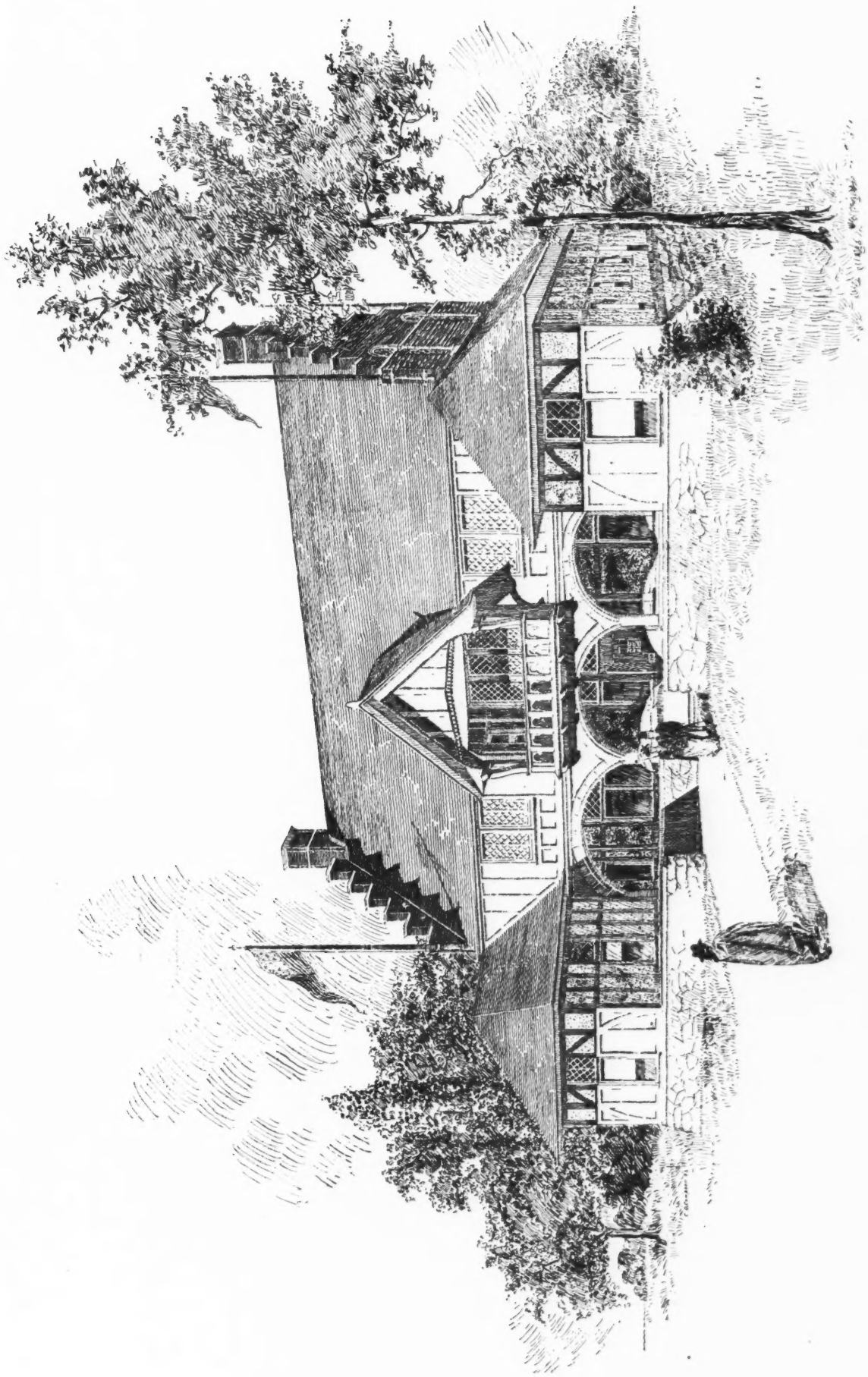
PROPOSED BUILDING FOR THE ART INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO
FIRST FLOOR PLAN.





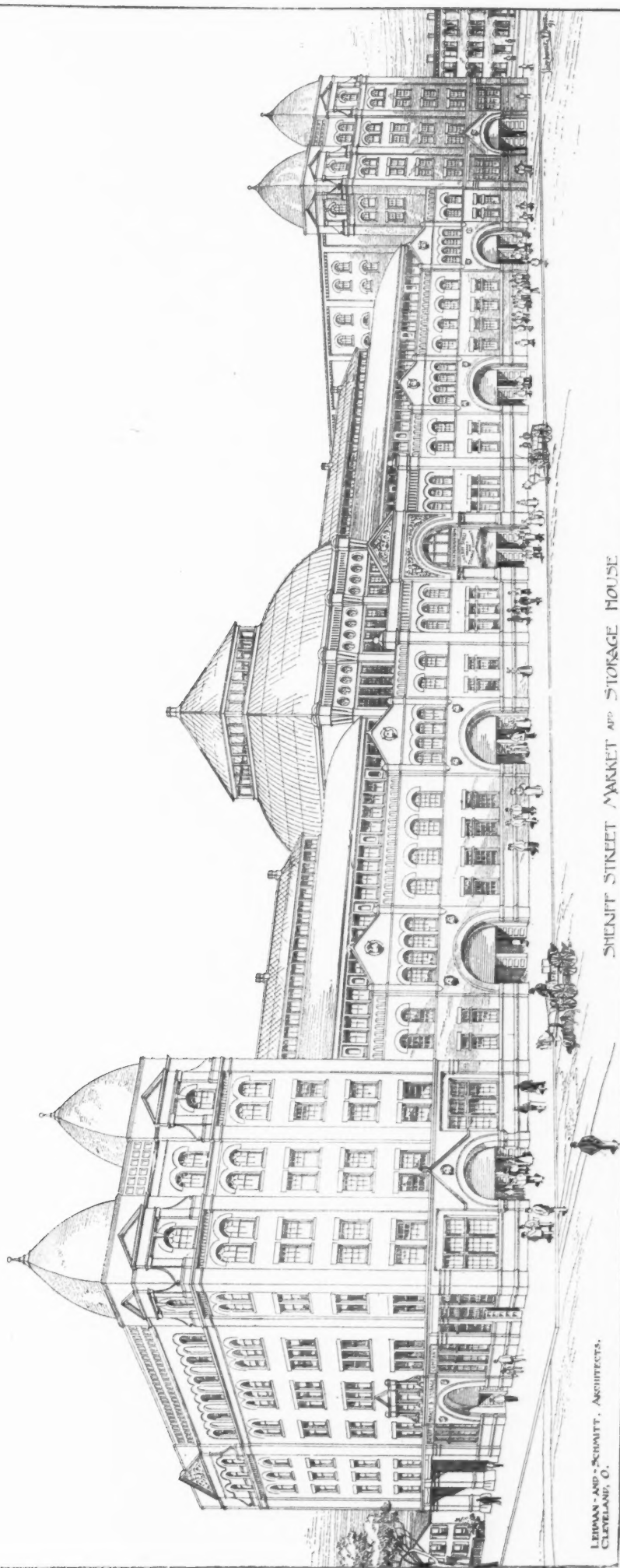
APPROVED DESIGN FOR THE WYOMING BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, CHICAGO.

VAN BRUNT & HOWE, ARCHITECTS, BOSTON AND KANSAS CITY.

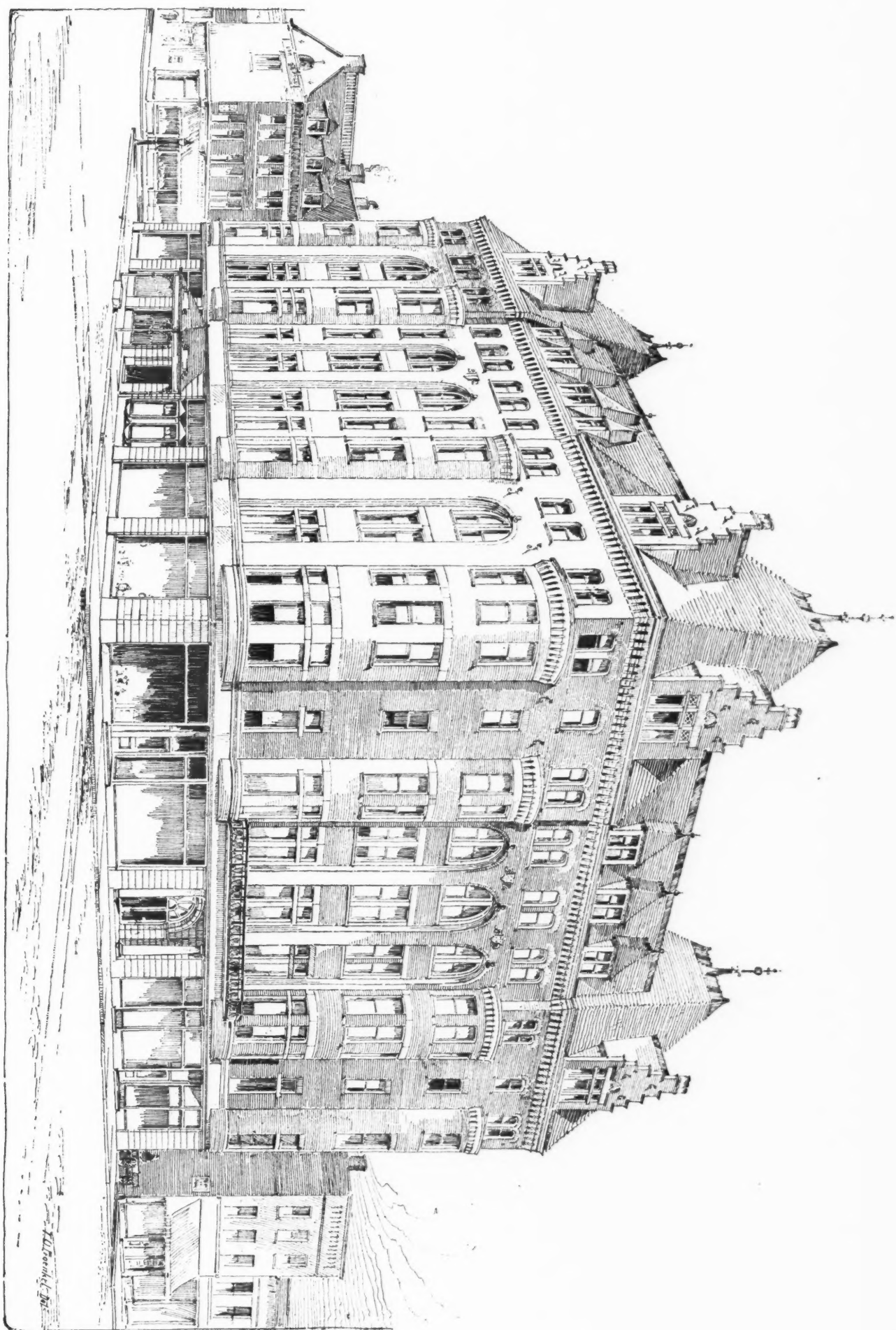


APPROVED DESIGN FOR NORTH DAKOTA STATE BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, CHICAGO.

J. L. SILSBEE, ARCHITECT, CHICAGO.



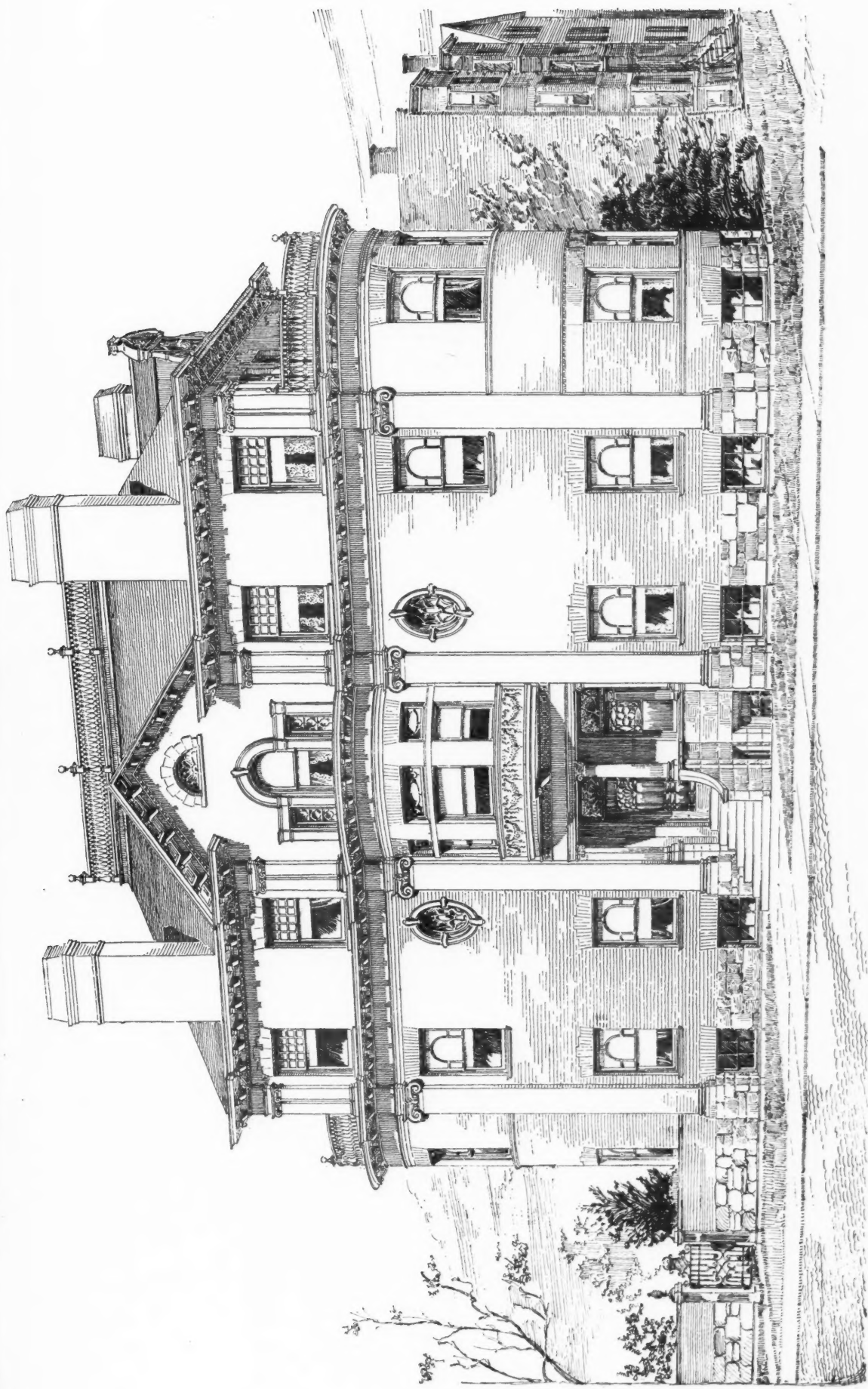
SHERIFF STREET MARKET AND STORAGE HOUSE



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