

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS.

VOL. LVIII.

Copyright, 1897, by the AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS COMPANY, Boston, Mass.

No 1137.

Entered at the Post-Office at Boston as second-class matter.

OCTOBER 9, 1897.



SUMMARY:—

Further Developments in the Matter of the Harrisburg Competition.—The Expiration of the Ellithorpe Air-Cushion Patents and the real Value of the Device.—The Jury for the Academy of Design Competition.—An International Art Committee selected by Ballot.—Death of M. Ferdinand Dutert, Architect.—White Pine in Ontario.—Mr. E. T. Potter's Studies for the Housing of the Poor.—The Winners of the Prix de Rome.—Artificial Rubies.—Work on the Hunt Memorial in Progress.	9
AN ARCHITECTURAL "SUMMER SCHOOL" ABROAD.—V.	11
THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.	14
THE PANTHEON, PARIS.	18
SOCIETIES.	20
ILLUSTRATIONS:—	
Statue of General John A. Logan, Chicago, Ill.—The Loggia of S. Andrea, Anagni, Italy.—The Lady Chapel in the Church of Caudebec.—Chapter House in the Abbey of St. George, Saint-Martin-de-Boscherville, France.—The Abbey of Jumieges: Three Views.—Abbey of St. George, Saint-Martin-de-Boscherville, Seine Inferieur, France.	
Wimborne Minster, Eng.—Palais de Justice, Paris, France: Façade Sur la Place Dauphine.	
Additional: The Dining-room: Hotel Jefferson, Richmond, Va.—The New Cathedral, Brescia, Italy.—Business Premises, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, Eng.—Free Library, Brixton, Eng.—New Brewery Building, Oldham, Eng.	20
COMMUNICATION:—	
Justice to Architects.	20
NOTES AND CLIPPINGS.	20

THE matter of the Harrisburg Competition still drags along, without any very special development, the injunction of the Court having prevented the Commission from making any award upon the designs submitted in the second competition. Not only has Governor Hastings resigned from the Commission, but the Attorney-General of the State has refused to act as counsel in defence of the Commission, so that the remaining members have employed other counsel. Meanwhile, fourteen designs have been received in response to the invitation to the second competition, and have been inspected, but not acted upon. A demurrer to the injunction forbidding such action has been filed, which claims that the County Court has no jurisdiction of the subject; that the complainant has not shown any interest in the matter which would entitle him to relief, and that, as the Commission is a deliberative body, its acts are not subject to review or control, so far as they relate to matters within its discretionary powers.

AS the contest between the Commission and the architects is now a matter of public interest, it is fair to comment upon the manoeuvres of the parties; and the demurrer of the Commission seems to disclose the line of defence that it has chosen. In regard to the lack of jurisdiction of the Dauphin County Court, it is hardly necessary to say that, in case this point should be sustained, another Court, with undoubted jurisdiction, would easily be found; while the claim that the architect did not show any interest entitling him to claim relief can hardly be serious. The third point, that the Commission is a deliberative body, and that it cannot be controlled in the exercise of its discretion, would contain the only real possibility of successful defence, if it were not for the fact that the Act constituting the Commission authorizes and instructs it to employ an architect and adopt plans, and that it used its own method of carrying out this duty, which was to issue a programme in which its discretionary power in these respects was expressly defined and limited, and, in consequence, its contract with competing architects made absolute. It would be difficult to make a contract of the kind more definite than this one was made by the Commission, of its own volition, and under authority which no one pretends to have been insufficient; and the attempt of the remaining Commissioners to break it will be an interesting study for a good many people besides those immediately concerned.

THE Philadelphia *Times* takes the American Institute of Architects to task, quite unjustly, for its action in regard to the Harrisburg competition, saying that such a body ought not to interfere in business questions of this sort. Probably a professional body of such dignity should not, as a rule, interest itself publicly in the troubles of individual members; and the Institute of Architects has usually shown a commendable discretion in such matters; but the profession in this country universally considers the Harrisburg matter as a struggle between honesty and dishonesty, in the relation between public bodies and the professional community, and the engineering journals, as well as the newspapers generally, have taken it up in a way which shows that the same view is entertained by the members of other professions, and by the intelligent public. The controversy has, therefore, reached a stage at which an expression of opinion by the principal professional organizations is almost necessary; and even if the Convention had been too careful of its dignity to take it up on its own account, the matter was brought directly before it by the appeals to its authority of Messrs. Furness, Evans & Company, and the Philadelphia Chapter of the Institute, both of whom were entitled to make such an appeal in the dispute between them, and to have the appeal heard and decided; and, as the wish of the parties evidently was that the decision should be publicly rendered, the Convention could hardly avoid compliance.

COLONEL ELLITHORPE, whose name is familiar on account of his connection with the air-cushion safety-device for elevators, is generous enough to write to the New York *Tribune*, saying that his patents on the device have all expired, so that he has no personal interest in the matter, but that his experience, in falling in elevator-cars at tests nearly ninety times, in various places, has proved that such air-cushions, when properly constructed, stop a falling car with certainty and safety. In no instance, in his many tests, has the car suffered, in falling, concussion enough to break an egg placed on the floor, and even water in a glass was hardly rippled. Most architects know that these claims of Colonel Ellithorpe are well founded, and it is rather strange that so few of his air-cushions are used. It is true that the construction of modern elevator-shafts does not lend itself very well to such provision, but it might, especially with a little prompting from statute law, be made to do so, and the public should see to it that the simplest and most effectual safety-device ever invented for elevators is not allowed to go out of use.

THE design for the new Academy of Design in New York is to be chosen in a limited competition, the architects invited to compete being Messrs. George B. Post, Henry J. Hardenbergh, Babb, Cook & Willard, Carrère & Hastings, E. P. Casey and Ernest Flagg. Each competitor is to receive five hundred dollars, and the author of the design placed first is to be commissioned to carry it into execution. The jury of award is to be composed of four Academicians, Messrs. James M. Hart, Frederick Dielman, E. H. Blashfield and J. Carroll Beckwith, and three architects, Messrs. C. F. McKim, John G. Howard and R. S. Peabody. As the Academy cannot at present, unless it should receive help from outside, erect a complete building of such character as it needs, it proposes to begin with the portion intended to contain the schools, and it is hoped that this part, which is to accommodate five hundred students, may be ready for the next season. The standard of the Academy schools has always been high, and, with increased facilities, they should become a very important factor in American art.

THE contributors to the approaching exhibition at the Carnegie Art Galleries, in Pittsburgh, were invited to vote for members of the jury by which their work should be judged, and the result of the ballot is now announced, the members being Messrs. J. W. Swan, of London, England; E. L. Weeks, of Paris; F. W. Benson, of Salem, Mass.; E. C. Tarbell, of Boston; W. M. Chase, John La Farge and W. H. Low, of New York; Frank Duveneck, of Cincinnati; Winslow Homer, of Maine, and Miss Cecilia Beaux, of Philadelphia. Mr. John Caldwell, Chairman of the Fine-Arts Committee of the Carnegie Institute, is a member of the jury, and presides

over its deliberations, but, of course, the judging is practically in the hands of the artist members exclusively. As the latter, while, without exception, highly distinguished in their profession, represent a great variety of artistic opinion, it will be interesting to observe their proceedings. The same jury is also to accept works for the Exhibition from American artists, those from England, France and Germany having been already selected by distinguished juries in London, Paris and Munich, and it may safely be assumed that pictures which pass such judgment will be well worth seeing.

M. FERDINAND DUTERT, one of the most distinguished Parisian architects, died a few weeks ago, at the early age of fifty-one. M. Dutert was born in Douai, in the northeastern part of France, and entered the School of Fine-Arts at the age of nineteen. He soon began to gain distinction. Two years after entering the School he gained the Achille Léclerc prize, and, while still a pupil, several of his designs were received at the *Salon*. In 1869, five years after his matriculation, he gained the Prize of Rome, and again his drawings, sent from Italy, appeared in the *Salon*, where he was for many years a regular exhibitor. One of his exhibits, representing studies of antique decoration, gained for him not only the *Salon* medal of the first class, but the biennial prize of the Academy of Fine-Arts for advanced architectural study, consisting of a money payment of four thousand francs. In 1876 he published a work on the Roman Forums, and in 1878 he exhibited at the Universal Exposition a series of drawings and restorations of antique architecture, for which he received a gold medal of the first class. The next year, the reputation which he had gained brought him an appointment as Inspector of Drawing in professional schools; and two years later he was made Director of Fine-Arts, under Gambetta. Shortly afterwards, however, the Ministry of Fine-Arts was consolidated with that of Public Instruction, and M. Dutert was made Inspector-General of Instruction in Drawing, an office which he continued to hold until his death. In 1886 he took part in the competition for the buildings of the Exposition of 1889, and gained a first prize, and was entrusted with the construction of the Machinery Hall, which is still standing, and is probably familiar to many of our readers. Continuing in favor with successive administrations, he was made architect of the Museum of Natural History, and carried out many public as well as private buildings in various parts of France.

THE Forest Commission of the Province of Ontario has made an interesting report on the white-pine lands of the Province, from which it appears that the most destructive agency in these lands is to be found in the operations of the mining prospectors, who purposely burn away the forests, in the hope of exposing mineral veins. As the pine now standing in Ontario is probably worth a thousand times as much as all the gold which will ever be extracted from the ground on which it grows, it would seem as if the Dominion Government might with advantage terminate all mineral concessions on forest land belonging to the public. If any one chooses to buy such land, and destroy the timber at his own expense, there might be no harm in allowing him to do so, holding him responsible for the spread of fire beyond his own estate; but that a few speculators, armed with a Government concession, should be permitted to roam about over the forest lands belonging to the community, ravaging and destroying for miles around their course, simply that they may put in their own pockets such bits of gold as they may find under the ruins of the public property, is a curious illustration of the survival of mediæval notions in the modern world. As individuals, we have a tolerably clear idea of the relative value of a pine forest and a gold mine, and quite definite opinions in regard to the rights of property; but governments, even where elected by the people, still follow the traditions of the time when everything in and upon the earth belonged primarily to the king, who graciously conceded to his subjects only such things as he did not want himself; and lay claim to the disposal of deposits of precious metals, just as if they differed from property less precious, but more valuable, in such a way as to make it lawful for government licensees, like the king's procurators in the Middle Ages, to spread havoc in their search for the gold which, instead of being used to pay the cost of the royal wars, is now pocketed by the licensees themselves.

MOST of our readers know that Mr. E. T. Potter, of New York, has been studying for several years the problem of salubrious housing for the poorer class of tenants, and his papers on the subject, which have been read before Conventions of the American Institute of Architects, and in other places, have been full of interesting suggestions. This summer Mr. Potter attended the International Congress of Architects, at Brussels, and although he was too diffident of his capacity for expressing himself well in French to address the Congress on his favorite theme, his ideas attracted the attention of individual members, and the *Indépendance Belge*, perhaps the best newspaper, according to American notions, on the Continent, publishes an editorial notice of Mr. Potter's scheme, which it commends particularly to the study of Belgians, who are already the foremost people in Europe in matters relating to the comfort of the working-classes. Although the scheme deals with generals, rather than particulars, it is not less valuable on that account; and those architects who have to do with the planning of dwellings for the poor should not fail to refresh their recollection of Mr. Potter's careful exposition of the requirements which should be fulfilled, and his suggestions for providing for them.

THE annual competition for the Prize of Rome at the Paris School of Fine-Arts has resulted in the award of the Grand Prize to M. Duquesne, M. Tony Garnier being placed second, and M. Arfvidson third. The programme called for a design for a votive church in a place of pilgrimage. It was stipulated that the church should be capable of accommodating two thousand persons; that it should front on an open space, surrounded by porticos, in which a crowd of pilgrims might receive a benediction from a priest stationed in the porch of the church, or on some exterior balcony; that a suitable crypt should be arranged for relics; and that, in the neighborhood of the church, a small Carthusian cloister should be provided. M. Duquesne had the boldness to arrange his plan unsymmetrically, so much so, in fact, that *La Construction Moderne* thinks it necessary to warn "nouveaux" against imitating an eccentricity which, as it says, could only be permitted to accomplished and experienced artists; but his departure from what are popularly supposed to be the iron laws of the School of Fine-Arts does not seem to have blinded the eyes of the jury to the other qualities of his design.

TWO French chemists have just patented a process for making rubies by artificial means. Although made in the laboratory, these rubies are identical in color and composition with the natural stones, and it seems quite possible that they may replace them in jewelry. The ruby is nothing but crystallized alumina, colored with a little chromium; and, in order to produce it artificially, a charge of ordinary alumina, with the addition of three per cent of sesquioxide of chromium, is placed in an electric furnace, and the current turned on. Under its influence the mass melts, and on cooling forms a confused mass of green and red crystals. The green crystals are corundum, or emery, while the red are rubies; but it is difficult to separate them, and the red crystals are small; so, in practice, a further refinement of the operation is necessary. This consists in continuing the application of the current until the mass boils, and condensing the vapor by suitable means. For this purpose a fire-clay tube is fitted into the furnace, ending in a condensing chamber. Without special precautions, the volatilized rubies would condense in the form of microscopic crystals; but by forcing into the tube steam and hydrochloric acid, to mix with the vaporized alumina, the latter is deposited on the sides of the tube in the form of large rose-colored crystals, which are real rubies. The mass remaining in the furnace is poured off from time to time into moulds, forming cakes of solid emery, which can be broken up and sold for much more than enough to pay the whole cost of the operation.

THE granite-work of the Hunt Memorial in New York has been put under contract, and its erection will begin in a few days. The site chosen is on the Fifth Avenue edge of the Central Park, opposite the Lenox Library, perhaps Mr. Hunt's best work. The boundary wall of the Park is to be removed for a short distance, and the memorial inserted in its place. The bust of Mr. Hunt, which is to occupy the middle of the design, is nearly finished, and the two caryatides, or, more properly, standing figures, which adorn the ends, will probably be ready by next summer.

AN ARCHITECTURAL "SUMMER SCHOOL" ABROAD.¹—V.

Havre: Preparing for the Start.

OUR English Cyclists' Touring Club badges served us well on landing in France, for, on showing them we were permitted to pass the custom-house without any questions as to duties. In England, moreover, we had found that the Touring Club discounts were readily given at all the hotels, and that our tickets made quite a saving in our daily expenses—in some cases as much as twenty-five per cent on the regular rates.

Our party attracted much attention at Havre, and we were all kept busy answering questions while waiting for money and letters in front of the Crédit Lyonnais and the Poste in the Boulevard de Strasbourg. Havre does not possess much interesting old work and we did not care to stop to visit its great docks, so, after looking at the exterior of the Hôtel de Ville, an attractive building, excellently placed at the head of the Jardin Public, we said good-bye to our talkative friends in the crowd, mounted our bicycles, and in good order started on our tour through Normandy. Passing down the wide Boulevard de Strasbourg, we followed the tramway through the Cours de la République over a long stretch of *pavé*, but finally reached smooth roads on getting outside the city. Graville, with its Norman church and great statue on the edge of the bluff, was soon passed on our left, and a short distance farther on we bumped over the rough stones of Harfleur's narrow streets, passing with difficulty some of the three-horse Norman wagons in the centre of the town. On leaving Harfleur we encountered our first Normandy hill, and for many of us the good resolutions "to ride over everything," faithfully kept thus far, were broken before the top was reached.

In all this lower section of the Seine valley the branch rivers have cut deeply into the general level of the plateau. As the towns are generally located on these small rivers there is always a sharp descent into the valley, a descent that is often too steep and winding to coast with safety, while the corresponding hill on the other side of the river requires all the wind and muscle that the rider possesses. These chalk hills are also found all along the southern shore of

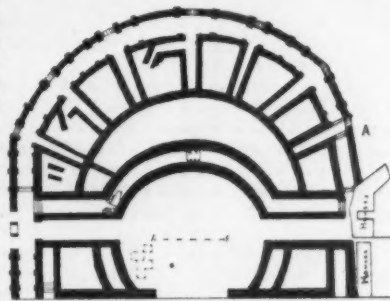
double-tube tires which the English and French riders still use are liable to receive bad punctures. From recent letters in the *C. T. C. Gazette* it seems that, after fitting a wheel with the heaviest tire made, one can ride three thousand or three miles according as the rider is fortunate or unfortunate in striking a flint chip. For this reason our first few days' riding in France was absolutely discouraging. In spite of the splendid surfaces of the roads, so many flints were encountered that in our forty-four tires we counted thirty punctures during the four days' riding between Havre, Rouen and Lisieux. Only a few of the tires escaped injury from the sharp flint edges; in fact, several new tires had to be ordered from Paris, for some of the old ones were beyond even the most careful treatment. But shortly after leaving Lisieux we were thankful to find that the flints had disappeared, and we only encountered them again as we neared Paris.

While speaking of repairs, it may be well to add that although almost every town in Normandy has mechanics who will undertake repairs, only simple changes should be entrusted to them, except as a last resort. Much injury was done to several of our bicycles through ignorant attempts to tighten spokes and to make other adjustments that would perhaps do well enough for heavy machines, but were very bad for our light American wheels. Fortunately our greatest demands were for plugs and *dessicatif*. The latter article, of French make, as found in towns along the route, is of very inferior quality, and takes a long time to harden. Unfortunately our American supply was soon exhausted, and we were obliged to spend many anxious hours in repairs by the roadside and in hotel court-yards.

After finding our way through the crooked streets of St. Romain-de-Colboise we left the national highway and travelled over an excellent third-class road. This Chemin de Grande Communication was quite thickly studded with farm-houses, until we came to the steep descent into Lillebonne.

Stopping at the "Hôtel de France" for *déjeuner* on this first day in France, we later on visited the Roman Theatre, and were surprised to see its extent and to find that so much of the Roman masonry is to-day in apparently good condition.

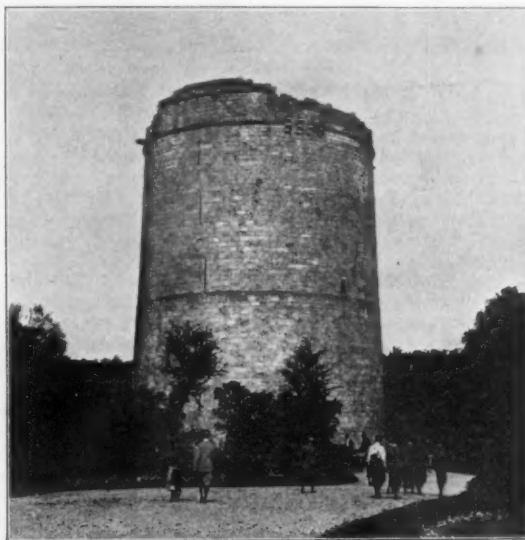
This theatre, estimated to have had a seating capacity of 3,000, was excavated during the first part of this century, and in 1840 was restored to its present condition. Although the interior is now covered with grass, many of the side walls and passages show the small stones and good cement of which they are built. On the south side, one of the small arches still stands, though partially restored, and clearly explains its construction of ancient tiles and rubble. This arch is marked "A" on the accompanying plan, taken from "A



Roman Theatre at Lillebonne. After De Caumont's "Cours d'Antiquités Monumentales."



Roman Theatre, Lillebonne.



The Keep, Lillebonne.

England, and cause the bicycle tourist untold trouble on account of the flint chips that work up from the surface of the road. Our American tires were not made to resist the razor-like edges of these sharp flints; in fact, nothing can resist them, for even the heavy

de Caumont, *Cours d'antiquités*," or History of Art in the West of France, to the Seventeenth Century.

A curious little building has long been located at the left of the scene; the existing walls, however, do not seem to have any connection with the larger, and probably older, structure, and their nearness

¹ Continued from No. 1132, page 81.

to an old Roman well has caused them to be considered part of a private bath.

Many fragments of Roman work have been unearthed at Lillebonne, but most of these treasures, including several statues in bronze and marble and the fine colored mosaic, 21 feet by 27 feet, found in 1870, are now in the Museum of Antiquities at Rouen.

We also visited the grounds of the modern château, and climbed to the top of the large circular keep, that is said to have been the building in which William the Conqueror assembled his nobles to consider, prepare and plan for the conquest of England. The view from the top is a fine one, although limited by the cliffs and hills of the river valley.

After mounting the steep side of the gorge through which the river Bolbec flows, we traversed the rolling upland, following an excellent third-class road, until, late in the afternoon, we reached Caudebec-en-Caux and the "Hôtel de la Marine." On the steep, winding descent into the town, the first bad tumble occurred, one of the men failing to make a three-quarter curve because of too much speed. Fortunately no bones were broken. A new rim was fitted on over-night and all was right again in the morning.

Caudebec is exceedingly quaint, having many little crooked streets and old timber houses, while its church rises far above the architectural level of the other buildings. Travellers who push through to Rouen by rail pass through Yvetot, some eleven kilometres to the north, and so miss this most interesting old Norman town. Its hotels are placed a little back from the bank of the Seine, and dinner is served, if desired, in the open balconies, where one has a fine broad view of the river, with occasionally a steamer passing to Rouen, Paris or Havre. We sat at the tables until late in the evening,



The Church of Notre Dame, from the East, Caudebec.

amusing ourselves and the crowd in the square below, by singing American songs, and keeping up interesting "scraps" among the small boys by occasional ten-centime pieces thrown upon the stone pavement. From the balcony we also watched the bonfire of straw, arranged to burn the bristles off a huge hog, that afterwards was unceremoniously hustled into a low wheelbarrow and carried back into the town.

The Church of Notre Dame at Caudebec, one of the "historical monuments" of France, is an excellent example of the Flamboyant style, having an elaborate and richly decorated spire, several good doorways and a polygonal west porch of transitional Renaissance design, similar, on plan at least, to the delicate porch of St. Maclou at Rouen. Begun in the fifteenth century, in the Gothic style, from plans by Guillaume Le Tellier, this church has all the charm which comes from the contrast between the rich late Gothic work and the delicate designs of the early French Renaissance. The building has a broad nave with two aisles, the south aisle being somewhat wider than the north, while the aisles are surrounded by nineteen chapels placed between the exterior buttresses. The five chapels around the polygonal eastern end are much larger than the others, and have roofs that rise upon the outside in sharp spire-like cones, forming a very picturesque group. The accompanying plan and section [See Illustrations] will show the design of the beautiful windows and the construction of the pendant vaulting of one of these chapels. The north and south entrances are placed halfway down the length of the church, the north entrance opening directly from the narrow Grand Rue and having richly decorated jambs, filled with niches and sculpture of Renaissance design. The south entrance, upon the market-place, is unusually low and small.

A curious feature of the exterior is the sixteenth-century balustrade, that runs all around the church above the clerestory windows, bearing a long Latin inscription in large Gothic letters.

The chief glory of the church, however, is its unusually rich and elaborate tower, which rises 330 feet above the pavement of the square and is capped by an octagonal openwork spire encircled by three floral crowns. The tower consists of three distinct parts: the square and solid masonry of the lower section, the lighter octagon, with corner and intermediate pinnacles connected by flying-buttresses, and the spire, "la tiare," of sixteen faces, forming a star-like pattern on plan. The transitions from the square base to the octagon and spire are so well arranged that one cannot quite believe that the tower was the work of three architects, as stated in the little book by the Abbé Sauvage; but, although he states that Le Tellier died before the spire proper was begun, the design seems to show that the original plans were carried to completion with only slight changes in detail.

Turning the corner, from the market into the little Place du Parvis, one sees at a glance that the façade is unfinished; but its incomplete state shows much of the change in French Renaissance design, varying from the extremely rich and delicate transitional carvings of the canopies of the entrance arches, to the semi-Italian pilasters and caryatides of the upper gallery. It is to be regretted that to-day's photographs cannot show the three hundred and thirty statues, that stood in niches and upon pinnacles before they were destroyed by the Huguenots, May 12, 1562.

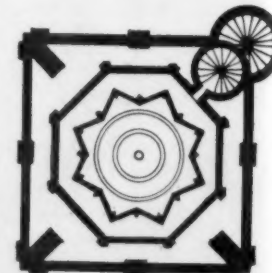
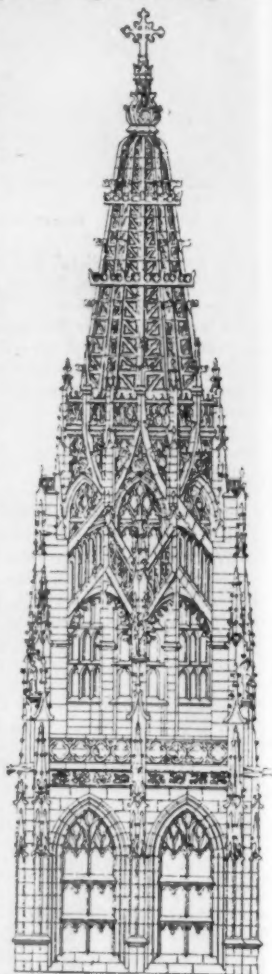
Next morning, after breakfast, we spent an hour among the old timber houses of the town and watched the "mascaret," the great tidal-wave, sweep up the Seine; then, with the genial proprietor of the "Hôtel de la Marine," also a bicyclist, as guide, rode out to St. Wandrille Abbey, where we saw many bits of late Gothic and Rocco architecture, under the guidance of a courteous and well-informed priest.

Founded in 645, this abbey was long known as Fontenelle, and was a very rich establishment during the Middle Ages; in fact, the town of Caudebec was one of its dependencies. The larger part of the extensive ruins of the Gothic period were constructed between 1248 and 1542, and the church piers now standing show particularly refined Gothic detail, but the later Renaissance portions in the Louis XV style belong to the time of the occupation of the abbey by the fraternity of St. Maur. The cloister arcades are now in ruinous condition, although enough remains to show the tracery that once filled the arches.

The refectory, a hall about 110 feet long, is an imposing room, with stone vaulting and tracery windows. The ruins are now the property of Lord Stackpool.

Jumièges Abbey, our next stop, greatly attracted us, its magnificent arches and towers giving an impression of grandeur that few buildings possess. Founded in the seventh century, and rebuilt in 930, it is one of the best examples of the early heavy Norman style. One rarely finds such an imposing group of ruins, for, although little but the outer shell of the great church now remains, its massive walls and high circular arches still show the vast size of the structure.

Few mediæval abbeys possessed more power and influence or were honored with a longer list of royal visitors than Jumièges during its 1120 years' existence. Under its second abbot, the abbey housed nine hundred monks, while its jurisdiction extended over both banks of the Seine, Quillebeuf and Duclair being its principal ports. But from the year 1560 its prosperity gradually declined, until the French Revolution completed its downfall. The ruins are now a part of the grounds of Mme. Lepel-Cointet, whose house and gardens contain many antiquarian fragments found in the



Tower and Spire of Notre Dame, Caudebec.

neighborhood. In addition to the great walls of the Abbey Church of Notre Dame, the interesting fragments of the Church of St. Pierre, of the Salle des Gardes, the Salle Capitulaire and the Library, all picturesquely covered with vines and trees, assist in forming a most



The Porch of the Church of Notre Dame, Caudebec.

varied group of ruins [See Illustrations] — a group that is well worth a long journey.

Lunching at the little "Hôtel de l'Abbaye," we returned over the branch road about three kilometres, followed the main road around a wide bend of the Seine, past Duclair, whose church has a good side door of Renaissance design, and came at last in sight of the abbey towers of St. Georges-de-Boscherville. There we spent some two hours, sketching and studying the interior of the church and chapter-house. This church is a fine example of Norman design and construction, but, as with all the recently restored buildings in France,



The "Mascaret."

the interior seems a little cold because of the freshness of the stone and too great care in jointing the stonework. The color of the exterior, however, remains unchanged. In consequence, the whole of the interior [See Illustrations] is so clean and bright, through con-

trast, that it hardly seems to agree with the facts stated in the modern inscription upon the façade, that the whole of the church was built in the eleventh century, through the munificence of Raoul de Tancarville, grand chamberlain of William the Conqueror.

Although the façade, with the exception of the small western towers, is simple in the extreme, the interior, on the other hand, im-



The Seine, above Caudebec.

presses one with the quiet strength of its well-balanced wall-decorations. The system of the nave is certainly a step in advance of the earlier churches at Caen, and shows a more developed type of pier-arch, triforium and clerestory, together with the use of the four-sided or quadripartite nave vaulting. Curiously enough, the triforium does not run all around the church, but stops at the beginning of the circular apse, where the upper arches rest upon columns much larger than the shafts of the lower part.

The chapter-house (1157-1200) is fully as interesting as the church, having three richly carved arches on its front, a carved cornice in the interior, and the usually awkward, but here effective, sexpartite vaulting of the early Norman period. The plan and section [See Illustrations] will give an idea of the character of this roof-construction, but they will convey little idea of the good proportions of the room.

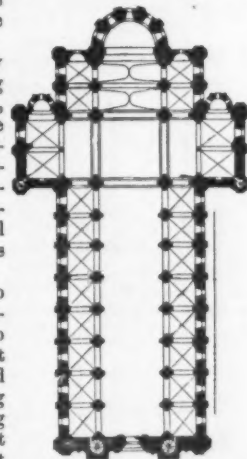
As our advance letters had failed to secure quarters at Rouen we were a little uncertain as to where we were to stop for the night. Letting the night take care of itself, however, we climbed the steep side of the valley by the zigzag road back of St. Georges, and riding some five kilometres through the forest of Roumare, arrived near Rouen just before sunset, in time to have a magnificent view from the heights of Canteleau of the entire city, the winding river, and the great amphitheatre of surrounding hills.

Rouen was crowded, in preparation for the great horse-races that were to be held the next Sunday afternoon, but good accommodations were found at the "Hôtel de France" on the quay. As expected, it was impossible to do any drawing here, for there was so much to be seen during our short stay that our time was fully occupied in tramping about the city and trying to appreciate the rich Gothic and Renaissance architecture for which Rouen is so justly famous.

E. B. HOMER.

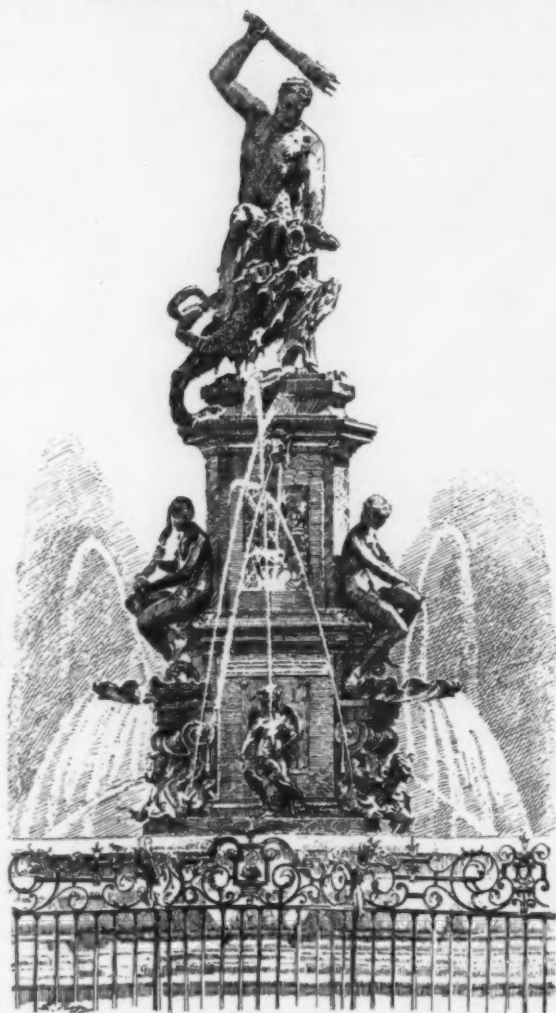
[To be continued.]

"STATUARY" AS DEFINED BY THE PRESENT TARIFF. — The attention of officers of the customs has been called to the fact that under the new tariff act the term "statuary" includes only such statuary as is cut, carved, or otherwise wrought by hand from a solid block or mass of marble, stone, or alabaster, or from metal, and is the professional production of a statuary or sculptor only. Under this provision bronze statues or statuary is dutiable at the rate of 45 per cent *ad valorem* under the section relating to manufactures of metal, inasmuch as they cannot be wrought by hand from solid blocks or masses. Marble statues or statuary are dutiable at the rate of 20 per cent *ad valorem*, except when they are intended for use in religious or secular schools, libraries, etc., when they are free from duty.



St. Georges, Boscherville.

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

The Hercules Fountain, Augsburg, Ger. From *Osterr. Monatschrift*.

IN spite of the importance of several of the matters which were to come before the annual convention of the American Institute of Architects, and in spite of the great attractiveness of the city in which the meetings were to be held, less than the average number of members assembled for the transaction of business on the 29th of September. This fact in itself could be made an argument in favor of the frequently urged change in the Constitution, by which the Institute shall become a delegate body, governed by delegates selected by the several Chapters.

The most important matter to come before the Convention, the one which presaged an endless amount of debate, and possibly the evolution of considerable friction and unpleasant feeling, was the matter of accepting or rejecting the new Constitution and By-laws, whose voluminous and formidable provisions evidently afforded an opportunity for the production of differences of opinion. Fortunately, the Board of Directors foresaw what might be the outcome of presenting the new Constitution, as offered by the committee which prepared it, for open debate on the floor of the convention, and they adopted a line of procedure which very much simplified the handling of the matter, that is they, as it were, skeletonized the scheme reported by the committee and submitted to the Convention, acting for the moment as a committee of the whole, four main propositions for debate and consideration.

These four propositions were:—

First, shall the American Institute of Architects resolve itself into a merely national body of greater or less homogeneity, but without local Chapters or subsidiary organizations of any kind?

Second, shall the Government of the Institute be carried on and controlled by delegates sent by local Chapters or subsidiary organizations?

Third, if the Institute is to maintain an organization consisting of local Chapters, shall such subsidiary government include the compulsory establishment of the State associations described in the proposed new Constitution?

Fourth, shall a new grade of membership in the Institute be established, and known hereafter as an Associateship?

Thanks to this piece of foresight on the part of the Board of Directors, the matter was handled with thoroughness and despatch

for while the President did not allow the debate to wander from the point, he allowed ample discussion upon each of the four heads submitted to the consideration of the committee of the whole. It is enough to say that the first question was decided in the negative, it being the sense of the meeting that it would be preferable for the Institute to maintain essentially its present organization. The second question was decided with equal decisiveness in favor of the Institute becoming a body governed by delegates appointed by the local Chapters. The third question, which bore on the one novel feature of the Constitution reported by the committee, naturally gave rise to a great amount of debate, but was finally decided, and by the closest vote, in opposition to the scheme as proposed by the committee. That is to say, it was decided to be inadvisable that the formation of State associations should be made compulsory. The fourth proposition was decided affirmatively, as it appeared to be the sense of the meeting that membership of a single grade was, in a measure, misleading, so far as the public was concerned. These questions having been discussed in the committee of the whole, the matter was referred for further consideration to a committee consisting of Mr. Andrews, Mr. Keister and Mr. Alexander, who later reported that they found it desirable that the report of the Committee on Constitution and By-laws should be referred for further consideration to a new committee, who should take into account the expressions of opinion already reached by the Convention. This committee was subsequently appointed, and consists of the above-named gentlemen, with the substitution of Mr. George C. Mason for Mr. Alexander. These gentlemen will formulate a new Constitution, present it for ratification to the Board of Directors, who will later issue it in its completed form for a letter-ballot, to be taken some time before the next annual meeting. And later there will be prepared for discussion at the annual meeting in 1898 a new body of By-laws.

In this way, a very tedious and possibly irritating discussion was avoided, and a result reached which appeared to be entirely satisfactory to everybody present.

The other questions of importance which came before the meeting were, in the first place, the very unpleasant matter of the Harrisburg Competition, which was fully explained by the report of Professor Laird, who was the delegate of the Philadelphia Chapter to the Convention, who illuminated his statements with the necessary documents. The manner in which the Convention finally disposed of this matter is sufficiently stated in the report of the committee, a report which on its face shows that the subject had received full and careful consideration, and was not disposed of on *ex parte* testimony, or viewed through an atmosphere overcharged with professional sympathy. The other matter of importance, the question of the compulsory license of architects by the State, was disposed of by the acceptance of the report made by the committee.

It seems to us that in this matter it would be just as well for architects to await the outcome of the Illinois experiment, rather than to take any action in precipitating the profession at large into such a sea of troubles as evidently is going to encompass those who practise habitually, or only occasionally, in any or all of the many counties of Illinois. We are rather pleased that one of the Chapters has lifted its voice in emphatic protest against the use of the word "license" in connection with the attempt to legalize or fix the status of those who now voluntarily assume the title of architect. It is certainly a most detestable word, one wholly out of place in a free country, and is, or should be, abhorrent to men who assert that their chief right to the title lies in the fact that they are artists.

The significant literary feature of the meeting was the paper on "Church Architecture" read by Mr. R. Clipston Sturgis. Its value was witnessed by the close attention given to it and the warm applause awarded to it, attention and applause which are not ordinarily accorded to the member who is so unfortunate as to have to read his paper in the last bustling hour of the meeting.

The annual election resulted as follows: *President*, George B. Post, New York; *First Vice-President*, W. L. B. Jenney, Chicago; *Second Vice-President*, C. Howard Walker, Boston; *Treasurer*, S. A. Treat, Chicago; *Secretary*, Alfred Stone, Providence.

Directors: Edward H. Kendall, New York; Cass Gilbert, St. Paul; James S. Rogers, Detroit; W. G. Preston, Boston; George W. Rapp, Cincinnati; Edmund M. Wheelwright, Boston; Glenn Brown, Washington; George A. Fredericks, Baltimore.

ANNUAL ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT GEORGE B. POST.

In conformity with time-honored custom it becomes my duty as your President to open this, the thirty-first annual convention of the American Institute of Architects, with an address.

I last year directed your attention to the fact that during the forty years which have elapsed since that first meeting of a few architects which resulted in the ultimate creation of this body,—a body, which, through the insistent and persistent effort of its members, has largely controlled and directed the movement by which a noble art has been developed and has become firmly rooted in our land,—architecture, painting, sculpture (the sister decorative arts) have advanced together, as together they ever must advance, or fall.

The States containing the great business centres have been so thoroughly imbued by artistic influence that in them architecture has received its proper recognition as the most exact, exacting and

comprehensive of the arts, and the architect has become the accepted arbiter in all questions relating to building or decorative work.

Elsewhere throughout the land, hand-in-hand with its material improvement, the architect advances in consideration, until it is safe to predict that the period is not far distant when north, south, east and west alike will recognize the fact that without the intervention of the skilled and thoroughly educated architect no building can be artistically successful, or economic in construction; that truly artistic construction is always economic; that the payment of the ordinary fees of the accomplished architect is the most true economy.

It is the proud claim of the architect that his work forms the most positive and enduring evidence of civilization. In all countries and periods the government has been the great builder, and the appointment to government work has ever been the supreme reward of proved ability in our profession.

Our Government in its early structures gave promise that its buildings would be an honor to the nation. Its work was rarely bad, and often good. The Capitol and Treasury Buildings are works of which we may well be proud, — but with their completion (until the building of the Library) all art in Government architecture seemed to have died. At their completion the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department was created. Several able men have filled this office, but they have shown by their work, and confessed in their reports, that in it they have been powerless for good. This is conclusive evidence that the system is radically bad. Its failure is another proof that architecture is a fine art, that it must be treated as a fine art and not as a mere business; that a successful design must be the result of the concentrated effort of one mind, and that the moment that conflicting demands on the controlling mind are such that its proper function must be delegated to others, in that moment all art leaves the work and it becomes stale, flat and unprofitable.

All honor to the Secretary of the Treasury, who has decided that hereafter the buildings erected by his Department, the great builder for the Government, shall fairly represent the art of the country, if this can be accomplished by procuring designs in each case by limited competition and by causing the best design to be selected by a jury composed largely of carefully selected architects! All honor to Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and Honorary Member of this Institute! If successful in this undertaking his name will shine in history most brilliantly, as the rescuer of Government architecture from the incubus by which it has been crushed for years.

In inaugurating this reform your President has been constantly called upon for assistance and advice. He has nominated twenty-one competitors for the three competitions which have already been ordered for Federal Buildings for Norfolk, Va. and Camden, N. J., and for the United States Immigrant Station, Ellis Island, in New York Harbor. For each work he has selected those who were, in his opinion, the best fitted to execute the work, whose offices were nearest to the work proposed, and in making the nominations has paid no attention to the question as to whether or no these nominees were members of the Institute of Architects. In the case of two of the competitions he was aided by the advice of a small number of your Executive Committee.

Your President assumed the responsibility, without consultation with them, to offer the services of the Directors of the Institute and of several prominent architects in different cities, Fellows of the Institute, to serve as jurors. From this list the jurors have been selected.

The scheme for Government competitions is as yet full of imperfections and subject to grave objections, but it is believed that with time and experience all of these imperfections and objections can be removed.

The procuring of designs for Government buildings from architects in general practice will meet most determined opposition. It is probable that every possible obstacle will be opposed to its successful operation by those who profit by the present system. Every exertion should be made by the Institute and by its members individually to support and aid the Secretary in effecting the reform.

The Tarsney Act, under which these competitions are authorized, requires serious amendment, and the architects of the Institute should make a renewed effort to secure early action.

At the request of the Secretary of the Treasury and the President of the Civil Service Commission, your President has selected a Commission, consisting of D. H. Burnham of Chicago, Robert S. Peabody of Boston, T. P. Chandler of Philadelphia, and John M. Carrère of New York, who, together with himself, form a Civil Service Board for the Examination of Candidates for the Supervising Architect's Office of the Treasury Department.

The last Convention of the Institute wisely resolved that its headquarters should be removed to Washington. The impediments which rendered the change temporarily impossible will soon cease to exist, and it is my opinion that it is important that the change should be made as soon as it can be conveniently accomplished, and that the Institute should be constantly represented in Washington by a paid secretary, who should be appointed by the Directors, to whom should be given the power of removal. This may require the division of the office and the creation of Corresponding and Recording Secretaries. Establishing the home of the Institute in the national capital will form an era in its existence. It has passed fairly

through its formative stage — its period of organization. From struggling youth, it has grown to vigorous manhood and has become a power in the community. The time has come when it is possible that it should undertake work better and more important than the perfection of its interior organization and establishing provisions for the regulation of professional practice.

I suggest that a committee shall be appointed with power to ask Congress to make the necessary provisions to establish in Washington a National Architectural Museum, to be in the custody of its natural guardian, the American Institute of Architects, — in which museum shall be collected, for the use of the architectural students of the land, copies of all that is good in the great collections of Europe. This can be done at a moderate expense through our foreign ministers and consuls.

I suggest that this committee shall be instructed to consider the feasibility, and, if in its opinion it is practicable, to proceed to procure sufficient sums by subscriptions from the rich patrons of art (all of whom are in the *clientèle* of the Fellows of the Institute) to endow travelling-fellowships to be awarded in competition, and to prepare a scheme for such competitions.

I suggest that this committee shall be directed to consider if it may not be wise to establish a grade of Associates of the Institute, a limited number of Associates to be admitted without dues in each year, the grade to be open to all students who can present certificates from their schools or by examination prove that they are possessed of sufficient technical knowledge: the Associates to be selected by competition in design and modelling and drawing; Associates so chosen alone to be eligible for competition for the Institute's travelling-fellowships.

It is evident that the necessary funds can be easily raised, if each Fellow of the Institute will put his shoulder to the wheel and act as a Committee of One to seek subscriptions from his clients.

The Institute thus, without clashing with the schools, will practically direct the matter of architectural education and will force the schools themselves to become more artistic and less pedagogic in their systems of instruction; for the grade of Associate of the Institute will be eagerly sought by the mass of scholars and can only be gained by artistic excellence.

No movement for the advancement of art in our country has occurred in which the individual members of this body have not exerted a controlling influence. I think the time has come when the Institute itself as an organization should assert its right to control the character of architectural education.

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Board of Directors wish to congratulate the Fellows of the Institute on a brighter outlook, not alone because the probable increased demand for their professional services is near at hand, but also because the year now closing has brought with it many things to encourage the profession in the belief that it has obtained a firmer hold upon the confidence and respect of the National, State and Municipal Governments, and also of the people of the country. After years of persistent effort and many attempts to procure national legislation which would place the designing of Government buildings in the hands of the profession at large, either by individual selection or through well-managed competitions, the present Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. Lyman J. Gage, an Honorary Member of the Institute, has, under the Tarsney Act, begun to put into operation the necessary steps to bring it about. He has instituted an examination under civil-service rules by Fellows of the Institute who have expressed their willingness to assist him in the selection of a person to serve as Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, and has also invited certain architects to submit plans for at least two buildings for the National Government, one at Camden, N. J., and the other at Norfolk, Va., and it is understood that he has already asked, or soon will ask, for competitive plans for buildings on Ellis Island, to take the place of those burnt to the ground in the early summer.

In all of this work Mr. Gage has put himself in communication with the officers of the Institute, and it is not too much to say that no important step has been taken by him without such consultation; and he has, without sacrificing his own independent judgment, acted in entire harmony with the advice and in concurrence with the views of the Institute.

In State affairs, the Illinois Legislature has, at the request of the profession, passed a law providing for licensing architects and the regulation of the practice of architecture, and examiners have been appointed thereunder. Minnesota has entrusted the erection of its State-house to one of our own Fellows, who won the prize in an honorable and fairly-earned competition. The State of Pennsylvania started out, apparently in good faith, to procure plans in competition for the proposed State-house and State Buildings to supply the need created by the burning of the old State-house. Its outcome is, however, still in doubt, and it looks now as if this would have to be added to the long list of competitions which have miscarried.

The competitions which have emanated from county, municipal or corporate bodies of a public or semi-public character have been numerous, and their details and conduct have been as unlike as the themes they proposed for competition, and some have become notable for the violation, on the part of the promoters, of the conditions

which they made themselves to govern the competition: one, at least, of these it is probable will be passed upon by the United States Courts before it is known whether architects have any legal protection from the consequences of such violation; and that in Pennsylvania for the Capitol Building at Harrisburg has been brought to the attention of your Board by the action of the Philadelphia Chapter and by the complaint of Messrs. Furness, Evans & Co. The action of the Board can be best given by the following extract from the records of the meetings of yesterday and the day before.

But more ambitious than either is the proposed international competition for the California University, which is almost, if not entirely, unanimously considered by American architects as inadvisable and likely not to eventuate in a satisfactory solution of the problem.

The following are the extracts from the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Institute of Architects at Detroit, Mich., September 27 and 28, 1897, and the report of the Committee in reference to the Harrisburg competition:—

"The Secretary read a communication from Messrs. Furness, Evans & Co., of Philadelphia, addressed to the President of the Institute, remonstrating against the finding of the experts on the competition for the Capitol Building at Harrisburg, Pa., making serious charges against the experts, two of whom are Fellows and the other an Honorary Member of the Institute; after which a communication from the Philadelphia Chapter reporting that the competition referred to had become a public scandal, and submitted with said communications exhibits A to Z, inclusive, to sustain its allegations, which, after being examined by the Board, were referred to a committee of three, who gave the matter prolonged consideration and made the following report, which was unanimously adopted by the Board of Directors:—

REPORT.

"Your committee to whom has been referred certain charges presented to the American Institute of Architects by Messrs. Furness, Evans & Co., of Philadelphia, and counter charges made by the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, in the matter of the conduct of the recent competition for the selection of an architect for the Capitol Building at Harrisburg, Pa., beg leave to report:—

"They have carefully examined all the evidence presented to the Institute and find as follows:—

"That the Board of Experts employed has followed closely the rules governing the competition, which rules properly provide that the object of competition is to decide upon an architect through the selection of a satisfactory scheme of design, rather than to secure a set of plans so perfectly studied that they can be used without revision.

"Further, that the Commission is bound to employ one of the eight authors of plans selected by the experts to perfect the same under their direction, and to continue him in charge of the works until completion.

"Further, that we find that the charges of Messrs. Furness, Evans & Co. against the Board of Experts are not sustained by the evidence, and we condemn the course taken by them, in attempting to directly influence the action of the Commission and to induce it to reopen the competition.

"Further, that we have the profoundest respect for the action of Governor Hastings in upholding the decision of the experts and insisting that the Commission decide all questions by the rules prepared, approved and signed by it to cover this competition.

"Further, that the architectural profession has reason to be grateful to the Attorney-General of Pennsylvania for the direct and clear manner in which he has decided the legal questions arising, and for his opinion delivered to the Commission, that they are bound to make the award in accordance with the decision of the experts.

Respectfully submitted,

THEO. C. LINK,
JNO. M. DONALDSON,
E. I. NICKERSON."

Notwithstanding the unsatisfactory results which have followed many competitions, the fact remains that some have proved successful, and for the present at least we can see no prospect of there being fewer of them than formerly. It therefore becomes more important that the fixed and simple rules which have stood the test of experience should be kept constantly before promoters of competitions, and also that competitions are for the selection of an architect as evidenced by the manner in which he has grasped the scheme and presented the best *motif* capable of execution for the sum named in a substantial manner, or that may be modified without destroying the *motif*, rather than for obtaining full and complete working plans of the problem.

It is also incumbent upon architects to fully recognize and live up to the ethics of the profession and to see to it that no violation of them be committed which can be pointed to as a justification of their violation by the promoters of competition.

The matter of licensing architects is likely to be taken up and discussed in this Convention, and the Board does not propose to anticipate the same by the expression of any opinion except to again urge upon the Institute the importance of an educational test for membership in the Institute, and a full realization of the fact that the conduct of every member should be guided by the highest professional ethics rather than by commercial and hustling competition, with the concomitants attending the scramble for business which marks the spirit of the age, and which unfortunately has found some foot-

hold among architectural practitioners, some of whom may be able to write F. A. I. A. after their names.

The membership in the Institute has about held its own during the year.

There have been four deaths, since the last convention, of Fellows of the Institute: Mr. Max Reutti, of Hamilton, Ohio, who died November 6, 1896, 41 years of age, at Asheville, N. C., where he had gone for the benefit of his health; Mr. Geo. W. Field, of Omaha, Neb., February 27, 1897, in the 58th year of his age, of locomotor ataxia; Thomas J. Furlong, of St. Louis, in March, 1897; and Mr. S. M. Patton, April 2, 1897, of Chattanooga, Tenn., who was burned to death in the block where he roomed.

Gen. Francis A. Walker, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who was elected an Honorary Member at the last Convention, and accepted the same with terms of high appreciation, died but a few months thereafter. He had shown his interest in the Institute by his cordial support of the architectural department of the Institute of Technology, and among the last subjects which had engaged his thoughts and attention was the plan of a new building and other changes for the especial benefit of this department of the Institute.

Prof. DeVolson Wood, a Corresponding Member of the Institute, who occupied the chair of Mechanical Engineering at the Stevens Institute, Hoboken, died June 26, 1897.

Four have resigned, eight have been elected Fellows, and the Board has just ordered the Secretary to issue a letter-ballot containing the names of nine candidates.

It is undoubtedly true that two reasons have existed and account for no greater increase; one is the dulness of the times and the small amount of professional employment in the last four years, and the other is the uncertainty as to what the requirements for membership are to be, in view of the fact that a committee was appointed at the last convention to write the Constitution and By-Laws, and a wise decision and settled policy is absolutely necessary to ensure the growth of the Institute proportionately with the growth of reputable practitioners.

The question of establishing permanent headquarters at Washington has not been fruitful of results and a report upon the subject may be expected from the Committee to which it was referred with power to act.

At the request of the Washington State Chapter a resolution was passed at the last Convention recognizing the value of the timber tests made by the Forestry Division of the Department of Agriculture, and expressing approval of a Senate Bill introduced by Mr. Squire, of Washington, making an appropriation for the continuance of the work. This resolution was sent to Mr. B. E. Fernow, Chief of the Division, who replied that they turned back into the Treasury over \$6,000 unused from the previous appropriation, and that his desire was simply to "have the full use of the present appropriation, which would enable him to rig up a simple laboratory and to carry on some preliminary scientific investigations which appeared to be absolutely necessary before the data so far collected, or to be collected in future, can assume the value which they will ultimately have. To do this we have money enough, and may profitably wait for larger appropriations until we have revised the general method of testing. In this particular the determination of the moisture present and its influence upon the strength require much more careful investigation than the wholesale method heretofore employed has permitted.

"I recall to you the fact that this series of investigations was not so much undertaken to establish merely strength values but rather to study the effects of such variable influences upon strength, and finally to furnish data of inspection by which an engineer or architect may be able to predict relative value of any given stick. I call your attention in this connection to a short article which is to appear in Riehle's Physical Digest of next month, in which I contend that for the establishment of standard values of strength green timber alone should be tested.

"I have written thus at length, appreciating your interest in our work, so that you may know my position regarding the present status of it." He adds as a postscript that: "We shall presently issue a circular containing in condensed form the results of all our tests, 40,000 in all."

Your Secretary having sent to Mr. Fernow a list of the Fellows of the Institute, he presumes they have all received the circular, as he has himself received one.

The last issue of the "Proceedings" contained a chronological list of all persons who have been Fellows or Associates of the Institute, and members of the Western Association of Architects so far as they could be ascertained. The Secretary would esteem it an especial favor if any person who may have discovered errors or omissions would send notice of the same to him.

The Board would recommend the election of Mr. Tokuma Katayama, K. H. Chief Architect, Department of Imperial Household of his Majesty the Mikado, and George S. Greene, Jr., M. A. S. C. E. of New York, as Honorary Members of the Institute, and Mr. Aug. Eichorn of Orange, N. J., a former Fellow of the Institute who has temporarily gone into manufacturing and commercial business, Mr. B. E. Fernow, Chief of the Division of Forestry of the United States Department of Agriculture, and William Woodward, Professor of Architecture at Tulane University, New Orleans, as Corresponding Members.

REPORT ON THE HARRISBURG COMPETITION.

TO THE THIRTY-FIRST CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS:—

Gentlemen:—The undersigned, to whom you have referred the communications received from your Philadelphia Chapter and from Messrs. Furness, Evans & Co. relating to the conduct of a competition instituted for the purpose of selecting an architect for a proposed new Capitol Building for the State of Pennsylvania, beg leave to report as follows:—

We have carefully read the communications above referred to, as also documentary evidence, consisting of twenty-six individual exhibits, among which are certified copies of many original documents, and after careful and conscientious consideration have arrived at the following conclusions:—

First.—That the programme of the said competition was approximately ideal in the careful working-out of every detail tending to the protection of the natural and legal rights of all the parties most interested therein.

Second.—That as appears from the evidence submitted to us, the Board of Experts, acting under the terms of said programme, discharged its duties faithfully and intelligently.

Third.—That the said programme is a contract entered into between the State of Pennsylvania through its Commissioners and the competing architects, and that failure on the part of said Commissioners to act in accordance with the finding made by the Board of Experts under the terms of said programme constitutes a flagrant breach of contract, and is a high-handed outrage and a disgrace to the State of Pennsylvania.

Fifth.—We find that the publicly recorded official statements of the Board of Experts, of Governor Hastings and of Attorney-General McCormick cover the case so completely in all its bearings that argumentation on our part is unnecessary.

Sixth.—We endorse most emphatically the resolutions passed with reference to this matter by the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and by the Board of Directors of the Institute, and wish to place ourselves on record as approving and endorsing the action of the Board of Experts, of Governor Hastings and of Attorney-General McCormick.

(Signed) DANEMAR ADLER,
S. A. TREAT,
W. C. PRESTON, } Committee.

Received and unanimously adopted by the Institute.

ALFRED A. STONE, Secretary.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ADVISABILITY OF LICENSING ARCHITECTS.

At the Thirtieth Convention of the American Institute of Architects the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to obtain expressions of opinion from the Chapters as to the advisability of licensing architects by State legislation, and the relation which the examination for such license should sustain to that required for examination for admission to membership in the Institute; and further, if they deem it expedient that the election of Fellows be made more dependent upon professional skill and practice than at present.

The committee appointed by the President, under the above resolution, to obtain expressions of opinion of the Chapters upon the points covered in this resolution has corresponded and solicited expressions of opinion from all twenty-four Chapters of the Institute.

Up to this date [September 21st] twenty Chapters have responded either officially, by resolutions passed by the Society and endorsed by the officers, or unofficially, by sending to this committee a statement of the action the Society had taken in previous years upon the subjects upon which inquiry was being made, or by the expressions of opinions of the majority of Boards of Directors or Executive Committees. Under the conditions under which these reports have come to your committee we feel that the unofficial communications are as thoroughly representative of the feeling of the Chapters from which they come as the official communications.

An analysis of the report of the twenty Chapters responding reveals the following facts:—

Seven reports are official, containing the resolutions of the Societies upon these points; thirteen reports are expressions of the majority of the Executive Committee and leading members of the Society through the secretary or some official of the Society.

The first proposition considered is "the advisability of licensing architects by State Legislation." Upon this question fifteen of nineteen Chapters are in favor of this action; one Chapter unofficially reported as undecided by the secretary is reported to favor the resolution by another member of the Society; one Chapter gives no expression upon the subject; and three Chapters regard it inexpedient at this time in their State, although they do not oppose the scheme.

Upon the second proposition, in regard to the relation which the examination for license should bear to examination for membership in the Institute, seven Chapters express themselves that the examination admitting to Fellowship in the Institute should be higher than the examination required to practise the profession; one Chapter thinks there should be no relation between these examinations; one Chapter thinks they should be directly related; one Chapter does not understand the inquiry, and twelve give no expression of opinion.

By the terms of the resolution and from the fact that there is practically no examination for admission to the Institute at the present time, this question is exceedingly obscure.

Upon the third proposition, "that the election of Fellows be made more dependent upon professional skill and practice than at present," thirteen of the Chapters are in favor of increasing the standard; one is not in favor, and the others give no expression of opinion upon the subject.

It appears from the correspondence, which is voluminous, that in five of the States of the Union laws have been introduced in the various legislatures looking toward the establishment of a Board of Examiners and some standard of professional skill to be required of those who are permitted to practise architecture. These bills, in all cases, so far as the correspondence indicates, have been introduced, advocated and supported by the architects of the various States where the bills were introduced, both as organized bodies and as individual practitioners. In one State, Illinois, this law has been passed, and is now in operation, or, at least, the Board of Examiners has been duly organized, and is now ready for work.

The general consensus of opinion as expressed by the replies of all the Chapters is almost unanimously in favor of legislative enactment restricting the practice of architecture to those who have the ability to design strong and safe buildings.

Upon the second proposition there is not such a strongly pronounced majority; but the idea generally prevails that the standard of professional skill and ability should be higher for Fellowship in the Institute than is necessary to pass a State examination and receive a diploma, certificate or license.

Upon the third proposition, whether membership in the Institute should be more dependent upon professional skill and practice than at present, there is practically a unanimous answer in the affirmative.

The committee feels justified, from the nature of the correspondence, in recommending to the Convention the adoption of such action and standard of examination, not inconsistent with the By-laws, as shall require and demand higher professional standards than have hitherto obtained.

The Chapter reports, together with this synopsis, we herewith submit as the report of your committee:—

Chapters.	Favor Licensing Architects.	Institute Examination Higher than License Examination.	Favor Higher Standard of Admission.	Official.	Remarks.
New York.....	—	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No positive position taken. Might be good under some conditions.
San Francisco.....	Yes.	—	—	No.	Bill twice failed to pass.
Philadelphia.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	—
Washington, D. C.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No expression of opinion.
Detroit.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	—
St. Louis.....	Yes.	?	?	Yes.	Not practicable at present in this locality.
Boston.....	—	—	—	Yes.	Not practical at present.
Worcester.....	Yes.	—	—	Yes.	—
Central New York.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Bill introduced in three different legislatures; failed to come to vote once; passed both Houses twice and failed by not being signed by the Governor each time.
Indianapolis.....	Yes.	—	Yes.	No.	—
Ohio.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Object to word license, suggest certificate or diploma.
Rhode Island.....	—	—	Yes.	No.	Not practicable at present to license architects.
Colorado.....	Yes.	—	Yes.	Yes.	Bill before Legislature last winter. Will present Bill in 1898. Solicit interchange of ideas.
Pittsburgh.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	—
Illinois.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Bill passed and went into effect July 1st. Three of Board are members of Chapter.
Brooklyn.....	Yes.	—	Yes.	Yes.	Did not understand second inquiry.
Buffalo.....	Yes.	No relation.	Same.	Yes.	Bill should be pushed until license is a certainty.
S. California.....	Yes.	—	—	No.	Bill introduced. Copy sent.
Minnesota.....	Yes.	—	Yes.	No.	—
Washington State.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	—

J. H. PIERCE, Chairman.
FRANK MILES DAY.
JOHN A. FOX.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, A. I. A.

Gentlemen:—The Institute was in receipt of a communication last May from the Central Committee of the Seventh International Exposition at Munich requesting contributions from American architects to their exhibition, which was duly acknowledged. The duties of your Committee on Foreign Correspondence and copies of the communication were sent to the different members of this Committee.

In order that the duties of the Committee might not fall too heavily on any one person, and to increase the interest, the matters pertaining to the different countries were divided as follows:—

England, to Jenney; France, to Hastings; Germany, to Link; Greece and the Orient, to McKim; Italy, to Peabody.

I am just in receipt of a communication from Mr. Link, in whose hand was placed the entire Munich matter. He reports as follows:—

"Since the division of this Committee into sections I have opened correspondence with colleagues in Germany on various subjects of general interest to the profession, but have not succeeded in gathering the desired information to present in a complete form at this time.

"In the matter of the invitation from the Central Committee in Munich to participate in the Seventh International Art Exhibition, which was to be held in that city on June 1st last, nine applications for the circular were received from members of the Institute, but owing to the fact that no preparations of any kind had been made for the collection and forwarding of the drawings, and owing, furthermore, to the very limited time between the receipt of said invitations and the opening of the Exhibition, none of the American architects have, to my knowledge, availed themselves of this opportunity to exhibit in Germany. In my letter to the Central Committee in Munich, thanking them for the courtesy extended, I have explained at length the apparent lack of interest of the American architects in this Exhibition, and have assured the Committee that future invitations, if given in ample time, would certainly be responded to in a manner interesting to the German colleagues and creditable to the American exhibitors. Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) THEO. C. LINK."

As I was leaving for Europe, the 16th of June last, I received an appointment, by our President, of Commissioner to the Congress of Architects to be held at the Universal Exposition at Brussels, accompanied by a letter from our Secretary of Foreign Affairs requesting the President of the Institute to make an appointment, stating that there were no funds at his disposal, — from which it was evident that your Commissioner was to bear his own expenses.

I arrived at Antwerp the 27th of June and two days later went to Brussels. The morning after my arrival I visited the Fair Grounds. To say that the Exposition was a disappointment is but a mild expression of my feelings at the time. At the upper end of the large rectangular piece of ground was a building of moderate dimensions which was designed to contain all the arts and industrial exhibits of the world. The exhibition of bicycles was spoken of quite highly. In the art gallery I found two exceedingly fine pictures. In the industrial arts I found four pieces of glassware highly creditable as artistic productions. The other exhibits were little, if anything, more than one can see in the stores. The other portion of the grounds was devoted entirely to beer saloons, which occupied the entire two sides and one end, each representing a different brewery. Such an opportunity for testing the different beers of Europe was probably never offered before. At three o'clock in the afternoon of a pleasant day I found but a very small percentage of the chairs and tables occupied. On inquiry, I learned that on warm evenings the attendance at these saloons was very much larger. For an advantageous place to sample beers the exhibition far excelled anything that I had ever heard of.

I looked up the addresses of the President of the Congress of Architects and the First Vice-President. I called upon the President at the address given in the "Directory," but unfortunately he had moved to a distant suburb. The First Vice-President also resided in the suburbs. The time at my disposal did not permit my seeking them at their residences and therefore I was obliged to confine myself to communication by letter. I reported myself to the President, regretting that the time when his Congress was to meet would find me on the ocean on my return home. In reply I received a very pleasant letter urging me to remain over, which I was unable to do. As far as I was able to judge, the principal object of the Exposition was to attract visitors to Brussels. The city was decorated during the day by numerous flags and by night by festoons of electric lights. The evening amusements were attractive, particularly an enormous ballet pantomime. The programme stated there were a thousand persons on the stage at one time, which was doubtless correct.

At Paris I found the work on the Exposition buildings just started. The architect-in-chief furnished me a copy of the general plan of the grounds and buildings, which is to occupy the Esplanade of the Invalides, the bank of the Seine from the Invalides to the Champ de Mars. The old Palais de l'Industrie, in the Champs Elysées, was being wrecked to make room for the new palace. Considerable additions had been made to the grounds at this point. From the Champ de Mars they preserved one of the old Exhibition's buildings and the Eiffel Tower, and will build a bridge across the Seine to connect with the Trocadéro. As compared with the Chicago Exposition, they will have substantially the same amount of area of grounds, the same amount of money, two years more time, and in a country where a dollar goes farther for such work than in America, and the assistance of a large number of very able artists. Add to this the precedence of the Chicago Exposition, which, I understand, they are determined to excel, and we may reasonably expect the grandest Exposition the world has yet seen. All matters of interest to the public concerning the Exposition, I was informed, would be published in a periodical established for the purpose, known as the *Moniteur des Expositions*, 6 Rue le Peletier, Paris. I called upon the editor, who showed me a letter he had just received from the

United States informing him of the appointment of Major Moses P. Handy as United States Commissioner, with which he expressed himself as much pleased, stating that he knew Major Handy very well by reputation. Respectfully submitted,

W. L. B. JENNEY, Chairman of Committee.

THE PANTHEON, PARIS.

THE church of St. Geneviève, which is once more the Panthéon, was built by Soufflot for Louis XV, who allotted to the erection an additional four sous on every ticket in the lotteries. The annual produce of this was valued at 364,000 livres, nor does it appear that the amount fell short, but in the beginning the directors anticipated their revenues in the purchase of the ground, and perhaps also in the conduct of the edifice; and various other expenses and some considerable buildings were saddled on the funds, so that in 1780, after the death of Soufflot, and twenty-five years after the commencement of the building the works were at a stand for want of money. In 1784 a precise estimate was formed of the sums yet required, and it was found that, to complete the building according to Soufflot's plan, it would require 5,340,000 livres, and 1,203,000 for the square round it and for the avenues; while the amount of the funds appropriated, after paying the interest of the sums borrowed, was 193,500 livres per annum, so that it would have required thirty-four years to terminate the work, and ten years and a half more to repay the debts. M. Rondelet, in his "*Mémoire Historique*," enters into an explanation of the proposed mode of raising money for the purpose of carrying on the works. But the income seems to jump from 193,000 to 278,000 without any cause; they were to borrow 400,000 livres per year, and to repay 100,000 of the old debt, which seems just the same as borrowing 300,000. For the loan they were to pay interest at five per cent, and by this method it was calculated that they should raise enough to complete the building and surrounding improvements in twelve years. In fourteen years afterwards, supposing the funds to remain untouched and no further expenses to intervene, the creditors might be paid, but if by any accident the works should be prolonged a few years more than was contemplated in this estimate, the interest of money borrowed would exceed the funds. For five years, i. e., 1785-89, the works seem to have gone on with spirit, and near 2,500,000 livres were expended. At this time all the solid work of the edifice was completed, and it appears that about the end of 1789 the first serious alarm was excited, although some cracks had been observed as early as 1776. In 1789, a stone broke in one of the pillars of the dome, and in replacing it the faulty construction was betrayed.

It is doubtless very interesting to an architect to understand the construction of those buildings where any difficulty was to be overcome in which the efforts of the artist have perfectly succeeded. It is, perhaps, still more instructive to trace the causes of failure in those which have exhibited some considerable defect. The true maxim of an architect is to spare nothing necessary to make the building perfectly firm and durable, but at the same time to admit nothing superfluous; a building which stands secure might perhaps have been equally secure with a portion of materials, and consequently of expense, considerably smaller; a building which fails we are sure was not strong enough, and if it does not begin to fail till after it has received its full weight, it becomes particularly worthy of attention as an elucidation of the minimum which may be employed, or rather, which must be avoided, for the evil on one side is so incomparably greater than that on the other that it would be a folly not to err systematically in some degree by giving more strength than is absolutely necessary. The piers of the dome of St. Geneviève did not so decidedly yield to the pressure as to stop the progress of the building till nearly two years after the dome was completed and the centres removed. It was not till 1795, when, in order to adapt the edifice to its republican destination, some masses of hard stone intended to receive the ornaments were cut away, that any considerable defects became sensible. The slight motion given by the repeated jarring of this operation was sufficient to destroy the equilibrium of the forces.

The soil on which this church was built had been found, on an examination previous to laying the foundations, to be full of pits, some as much as 80 feet in depth, which had been dug to procure an earth for a sort of coarse pottery, a circumstance which does not give us a favorable idea of any part of the foundation. These pits were very carefully filled up, and the foundations and erection of the vaults carried on so as to give a perfectly firm basis for the superstructure. This operation has completely succeeded, and does not exhibit the slightest trace of failure or settlement. These works were begun in 1755; in 1764, Louis XV placed the first stone of one of the pillars of the dome, an honor which is supposed to have excited some jealousy against the architect. Great clamor was raised against the price paid for cutting the stones, and the cautious and scientific method of proceeding at first adopted was abandoned exactly at the point when care and nicety were most necessary. The piers, consequently, instead of being built of stones perfectly squared with true beds, were composed of such as presented merely an even face, whilst frequently the internal mass was very defective.

Soufflot himself seems to have directed the beds of the stones to have been wrought smooth for a depth of 4 or 5 inches from the external face, and the remainder to have been roughly sunk three

or four lines in order to receive the mortar; a method bad in itself, as it evidently throws the principal weight to the face of the pier, i. e., to the weakest part, instead of spreading it equally over the whole surface, or with rather a tendency to the centre. Even these directions had not been attended to; but the builder, content to make the outside of his work fair, had used stones in many instances which were wedge-shaped; and joints which only presented a thickness of one or two lines externally were 2 inches or $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide on the inside; the filling-in stones by no means fitted their places, and the interstices thus left were so little filled with mortar that in one place, on examination, the work admitted several pailfuls of grout. In order to obviate any immediate ill effect from the unequal beds of the stone, *calles*, or little bits, generally, as it appears, of wood, were inserted in order to support each block to its level. Above the piers of the dome the work was better executed, both in principle and practice, and the internal surfaces were merely picked to hold the mortar, without any sinking, under the direction of Rondelet; yet even in this part the want of large stones has made it necessary to introduce a prodigious quantity of iron-work to support arches where the construction required a single stone.

The first appearance of weakness, as already observed, was in 1776, when on removing the centres of the great arches some few pieces flanced off, but they were of little consequence. In 1779, while they were continuing the drum of the dome, new appearances of the same sort occurred, and Soufflot employed workmen to "sawkerf" the joints in order that the weight might bear more upon the solid mass of the pier; and during this operation the *calles* were taken out wherever they came within reach. At the death of Soufflot, which happened in 1780, an examination of the cracks and flanchings was undertaken, but it was not till 1788 that they began to replace the broken stones. Nevertheless, in 1797, when Rondelet first published his work, there were in one of these pillars 367 cracks, of which 138 formed *lezards*; 283 flanchings; 64 points where the stone had been crushed by the incumbent weight; 54 separations of the upright joints; 344 pieces renewed, 37 of which had been renewed a second time.

It is marvellous that under such circumstances they should have continued the work, since it was evident from the pieces twice supplied that the progress of the settlement was going on sufficiently to make itself sensible, even while the centering of the dome remained; yet it does not appear that any immediate mischief followed the striking of those centres, and it was not till 1796 that the ultimate stability of the edifice was considered doubtful. At that time a commission of architects was appointed to examine the state of the building, and report on the best means of proceeding. These gentlemen examined the piers and completely ascertained the defective mode of workmanship; and they found that the piers and columns under the dome had settled irregularly in consequence of it. One pier had sunk 5 inches and two lines, French measure, the whole of which must have taken place in the height of the columns (37 feet 8 inches), as everything above and below was firm. Such defects in the workmanship seemed sufficient to account for the failure of the construction; but it was necessary to know whether, if perfect, the piers would have had sufficient solidity, and whether there was any defect necessary to be attended to in the disposition of the weight above. Soufflot made some experiments to ascertain the pressure which the stone "du fond de Bagneux" used in these pillars would support; but it appeared probable that the instrument he used was defective. Rondelet, therefore, repeated the experiments, both with Soufflot's machine and with one of his own contrivance. According to the first, each pier would support a weight of 70,362,720 pounds, supposing it to be a single block of stone; according to the last, of 27,329,222 — a tremendous difference, and yet the estimate is still probably too high, as even in Rondelet's machine some power is lost by friction. As, however, it is probable that from the bad construction of the piers the weight was not supported by more than a fourth part of the superficies, their strength, calculated on Rondelet's machine, would not exceed 6,832,305 pounds, while the weight of a quarter of the dome was ascertained to be 7,449,980. We must, however, be careful how we make use of these combinations of experiment and calculation, since it would appear from them that the piers of the bridge of Neuilly to support arches of 120 feet span, instead of 13 feet thick, as they actually are, need only have been about 4 inches, and the walls of a house five stories high require only three lines and a half in thickness at the bottom. As for the distribution of weight, the commissioners condemned the method adopted, owing to a change in the plan during the progress of the work, of making the drum of the dome pass a little on the *outside* of the line of the uprights; but they contented themselves with recommending the establishment of centering to relieve the weight, while the broken stones were removed and replaced with such an incrustation carefully worked as would be sufficient to sustain the whole building.

All the principal architects before Soufflot have given their domes a strong tendency towards the centre, but it does not appear that this is necessary, nor even in most cases expedient; nor was that of St. Geneviève faulty from the adoption of a different maxim any further than as it tended to throw a larger portion of the weight on the three-quarter columns at the acute angles of the piers.

The centres for this method of restoration were already ordered when, at the solicitation of the builder, another examination by the

inspectors of the Ponts et Chaussées was ordered by the minister. In France the architects and engineers never agree; and, therefore, in order to have an opinion of their own, these inspectors, although they could not help finding the same causes of failure, yet voted the centering proposed by the architects unnecessary; stating that the defective construction of the piers and the consequent danger of the building had been much exaggerated, and that the incrustation recommended was insufficient and injurious to the beauty of the architecture; and instead of this they advised the insertion of angular flying-buttresses. This would have added to the load without increasing the strength of the edifice, since the direct pressure and not any lateral thrust was the source of the evil.

The architects and engineers continued debating while the evil was increasing. Two mathematicians were appointed to examine the reasons on both sides, but they declined pronouncing which was right, and it was agreed that the architects, the inspectors and mathematicians should each report separately to the Minister of the Interior. Other commissioners were appointed in 1798 who were frightened at the progress of settlement which had taken place in the two years preceding, and requested the immediate erection of the centres proposed by the architects; but unfortunately they desired that Rondelet, Gauthier, inspector-general of Ponts et Chaussées, and Patté, who had published in an early stage of the work some observations on the insufficiency of the piers, should be joined with them. The indulgence of this request produced new difficulties and new debates. At last, in 1799, a commission of the members of the Institute recommended the completion of the erection of the centres, and this appears to have been executed; but nothing further was done till 1806, when it was decided to restore the building to its original destination as a church. The pillars were rebuilt under the direction of Rondelet on the principle at first recommended by the architects. The whole now seems perfectly firm, and the appearance of the building not at all injured.

It is certainly a beautiful edifice; the general proportions are good and there is much grace and elegance in the outline, but there are also many defects. The columns of the portico are too wide apart; there ought to have been eight instead of six in the front row. The two columns forming a projection on each side beyond the line of the portico are great blemishes, very injurious to the general effect, and the more so because they are palpably placed there for no other purpose than to enhance it, and the four internal columns on each side are most awkwardly doubled against the external columns and the pilasters. If, instead of these eighteen columns, there were sixteen, disposed like those of the Pantheon at Rome, this part would have been incomparably finer. The body of the building is too plain for the portico; the eye requires either pilasters or something which might produce a similar effect, to be continued all round, in order to preserve the same character throughout the edifice, or at least some returns at the north and south entrances of the magnificence of the western front. It is as necessary in architecture as in painting to avoid everything which makes an unconnected spot in the composition. The breaks which exist as apologies for the want of pilasters have a foolish and unmeaning effect; and the uninterrupted continuance of an ornament of the height of the capital is heavy and displeasing. Above this, the pedestal of the dome by its plainness and simplicity forms a relief to the more ornamented portions of the building, and affords a noble base for the upper part. The columns of the drum are well proportioned and well arranged. The attic above them is perhaps rather too high, and the flat ribs of the dome itself are objectionable, especially when distinguished as they were by being painted yellow on a gray ground. This dome is triple, and the outer is in parts of its surface only 8 inches thick. It is not a portion of a sphere, but, like that of most modern churches, would form a point if the summit were not cut off to receive the lantern. This is right where a dome is elevated and surmounted by another form of edifice. In a building where a dome and its direct support constitute the whole of the apparent mass, or even where the dome forms the centre of a building not very high in proportion to its extent, the portion of a sphere is better; but where the effect of height is intended, the somewhat pointed form of the dome maintains the general tendency to a pyramidal form. In its light and elegant appearance the interior resembles the church of St. Stephen, Walbrook, more than any other edifice in England; and like that, perhaps, is rather deficient in the solemnity which ought to accompany a religious edifice. There is no heaviness in any part, but in some respects rather the contrary appearance of insufficiency. The new piers are no stronger than seems necessary to support the work above; yet the disposition of the columns forming the nave into squares, each of which is covered with a shallow dome, though giving an air of lightness, produces a certain degree of confusion, and is vastly inferior in majesty and sublimity to a nave with a continued vault leading to one central dome. It is perhaps this circumstance more than any other which communicates an air of gayety, one might also say of levity, to the interior. The four square pillars over the columns, which advance at the angles to support the smaller domes, are preposterously little. There are other defects in the details of the building, but in spite of them all one cannot refuse it the rank of one of the most beautiful edifices in Europe:—*The Architect.*



SKETCH-CLUB OF NEW YORK.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Sketch-Club of New York was held at the Club-rooms, 3 East 14th Street, on Saturday evening, October 2d. There were present about thirty-five members and twenty guests.

An enjoyable programme was prepared by the Entertainment Committee, which was followed by refreshments and an auction sale of sketches contributed by members of the Club. The greater part of the sketches was out-door work done during the summer, on the Club's sketching trips. Seventy dollars was realized from the sale, which was turned into the treasury of the Club.

ARTHUR M. DUNCAN, Recording Secretary.



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

STATUE OF GENERAL JOHN A. LOGAN, CHICAGO, ILL. MR. AUGUSTUS ST. GAUDENS, SCULPTOR, NEW YORK, N. Y.

It is matter for regret that this piece of sculpture adds so little of value to the accumulation of equestrian statues in this country, and that it detracts from rather than adds to the reputation of the sculptor.

THE LOGGIA OF S. ANDREA, ANAGNI, ITALY.

THE LADY CHAPEL IN THE CHURCH OF CAUDEBEC.

This plate is copied from Pugin and Le Keux's "Architectural Antiquities of Normandy."

CHAPTER HOUSE IN THE ABBEY OF ST. GEORGE, SAINT-MARTIN-DE-BOSCHERVILLE, FRANCE.

This plate is copied from W. G. Davie's "Architectural Studies in France."

THE ABBEY OF JUMIÈGES: THREE VIEWS.

ABBAY OF ST. GEORGE, SAINT-MARTIN-DE-BOSCHERVILLE, SEINE INFÉRIEUR, FRANCE.

This and the preceeding illustrations are referred to in the article "An Architectural 'Summer-school' Abroad" elsewhere in this issue.

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

WIMBORNE MINSTER, ENG.

PALAIS DE JUSTICE, PARIS, FRANCE: FACADE SUR LA PLACE DAUPHINE. L. J. DUC, ARCHITECT.

[Additional Illustrations in the International Edition.]

THE DINING-ROOM: HOTEL JEFFERSON, RICHMOND, VA. MESSRS. CARRÈRE & HASTINGS, ARCHITECTS, NEW YORK, N. Y.

[Gelatine Print.]

THE NEW CATHEDRAL, BRESCIA, ITALY.

[Gelatine Print.]

THE New Cathedral at Brescia was begun in 1604, by Giovanni Battista Lontana, an artist about whom little is known. Some sources mention a different name as that of the architect, viz, one Lattanzio Gambara. The plan of the edifice is similar to those central churches, of which Northern Italy possesses several examples, dating from about 1600, showing a Greek cross, augmented in the direction of the main entrance by one bay which contains a ramp. Over the transept rises a dome, resting on a tall drum, the transition from the one to the other revealing a lack of inventive power on the part of the architect. The dome, which was not completed until 1825, offers no points of special interest. The main façade is not without dignity, but it is to be deplored that its pretentious second

story serves no other purpose save that of being a decorative screen. The artist proves himself a well-trained practitioner, without possessing any creative genius in the sense of the masters of the Late-Renaissance or Barocco style. It would seem an easy task to point out the models the artist used for his detail-work, principally on Milanese buildings.

Two other interesting structures are seen in our plate: viz, to the south (right hand) the Old Cathedral (Duomo Vecchio, called also "La Rotonda"), to the north (left hand) the "Broletto," or old City-hall, dating from the twelfth century, with its tall "Torre del Popolo," the big Watch-tower and landmark of the city. The Old Cathedral dates back to the ninth century. It is a domical structure, supported on eight heavy pillars, with an aisle, or corridor, surrounding the rotunda. The outer architecture is hardly older than the year 1100. The interior is now being remodelled.

The old City-hall now serves as a court of justice, prefecture and city-prison. The little windows, in dainty Romanesque, in the huge walls of massive masonry, look odd enough. The balcony, which used to project from the door between the two windows, is unfortunately gone. From here the worthy councillors used to show themselves to the gazing populace, assembled in the square below. Neither the lower story nor the roof of the building have come down to us in their original shape, they having been subjected to alterations at different times.

BUSINESS PREMISES, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON, ENG. MR. H. FORD, ARCHITECT.

FREE LIBRARY, BRIXTON, ENG. MR. S. R. J. SMITH, ARCHITECT.

NEW BREWERY BUILDING, OLDHAM, ENG. MR. C. T. TAYLOR, ARCHITECT.



[The editors cannot pay attention to demands of correspondents who forget to give their names and addresses as guaranty of good faith; nor do they hold themselves responsible for opinions expressed by their correspondents.]

JUSTICE TO ARCHITECTS.

October 4, 1897.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT:—

Dear Sirs,—In connection with the articles in the late number of your periodical on the inscription of architects' names on buildings designed by them, your readers may be interested in knowing that when the new building of the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington was on the point of completion the trustees of that institution decided, by unanimous vote, that the name of the architect (Mr. Ernest Flagg) should be inscribed in a suitable place on the exterior of the building, and it has been so carved, in legible but not obtrusive characters.

This action was taken by the trustees not only because it was deemed to be no more than just to an architect who achieves a creditable piece of work, but also because it was believed that the public, and especially intelligent and observing travellers, are generally desirous of knowing by whom an important or attractive building is planned.

MERCATOR.



A POPULOUS DWELLING.—Perhaps the largest house in the world is in Wieden, a suburb of Vienna. In this domicile there are 1,400 rooms, divided into 400 suites of from three to six rooms each, and they at present shelter 2,112 persons, who pay an annual rental of over 100,000 florins.—*N. Y. Evening Post*.

"WHITEHALL," NEWPORT, R. I., TO BE PRESERVED.—New Englanders in particular, and the country in general, will be pleased to know that a movement is on foot to preserve "Whitehall," the home of Bishop Berkeley, the author of that memorable poem, "Westward the Course of Empire takes its Way," and who is supposed to have written his famous work, "The Minute Philosopher," near the historic, but now dilapidated "Whitehall," once occupied by the bishop of Clynne, England, Dean Berkeley.—*Boston Herald*.

SECOND BID ALSO LOWEST.—The second set of bids for the construction of the public building at Paterson, N. J., was opened at the was again the lowest bidder, at \$125,812. This is the contractor to Supervising Architect's office last week. Charles A. Moses, of Chicago, whom the work was awarded, as stated in our issue for September 18th, after the first set of bids was opened, but who threw up the contract because, through a clerical error, the bid sent in his name was so low that he would have been a heavy loser if the department had compelled him to keep it.



NEGATIVE BY H. H. SIDMAN, NEW YORK

THE HELIOTYPE PRINTING CO. BOSTON

STATUE OF GENERAL JOHN A. LOGAN, CHICAGO, ILL.

AUGUSTUS ST. GAUDENS, Sculptor.



Blätter für Architektur

Neumann & Co., Berlin.

THE NEW CATHEDRAL, BRESCIA, ITALY.

G. B. LONTANA, ARCHITECT.



NEGATIVE BY H. H. SIDMAN, NEW YORK

THE DINING-ROOM: HOTEL JEFFERSON

CARRÈRE & HASTINGS



THE HELIOTYPE PRINTING CO., BOSTON

HOTEL JEFFERSON, RICHMOND, VA.

RE & HASTINGS, Architects.





GROUND PLAN

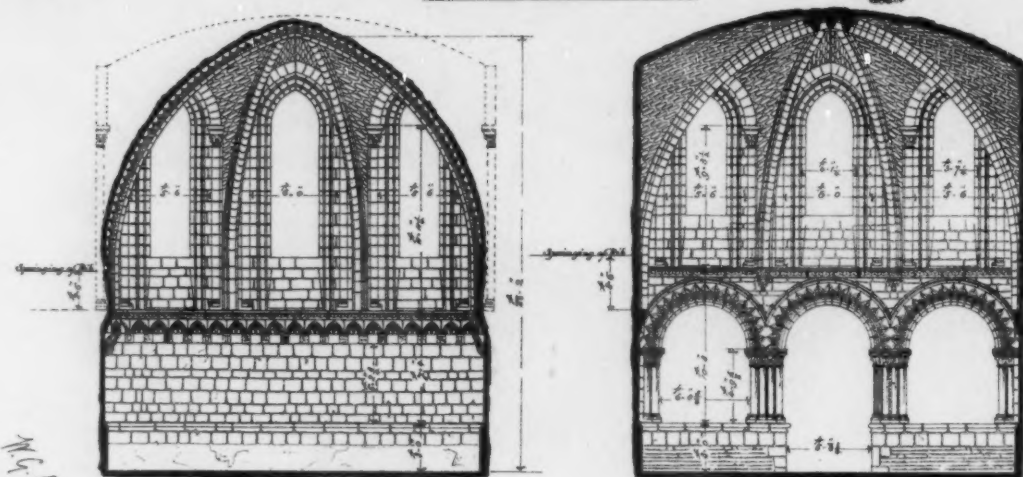
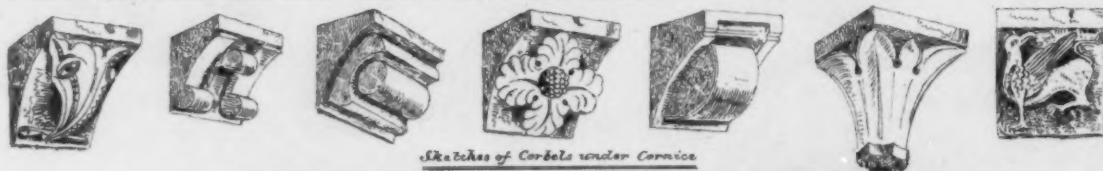


Printed by Sprague & Co. 945 East Harding Street. Fetter Lane E.C.

NEW PREMISES FOR THE OLDHAM BREWERY COMPANY, LIMITED.
CHARLES T. TAYLOR, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

Copyright 1997 by The American Architect and Building News Co.

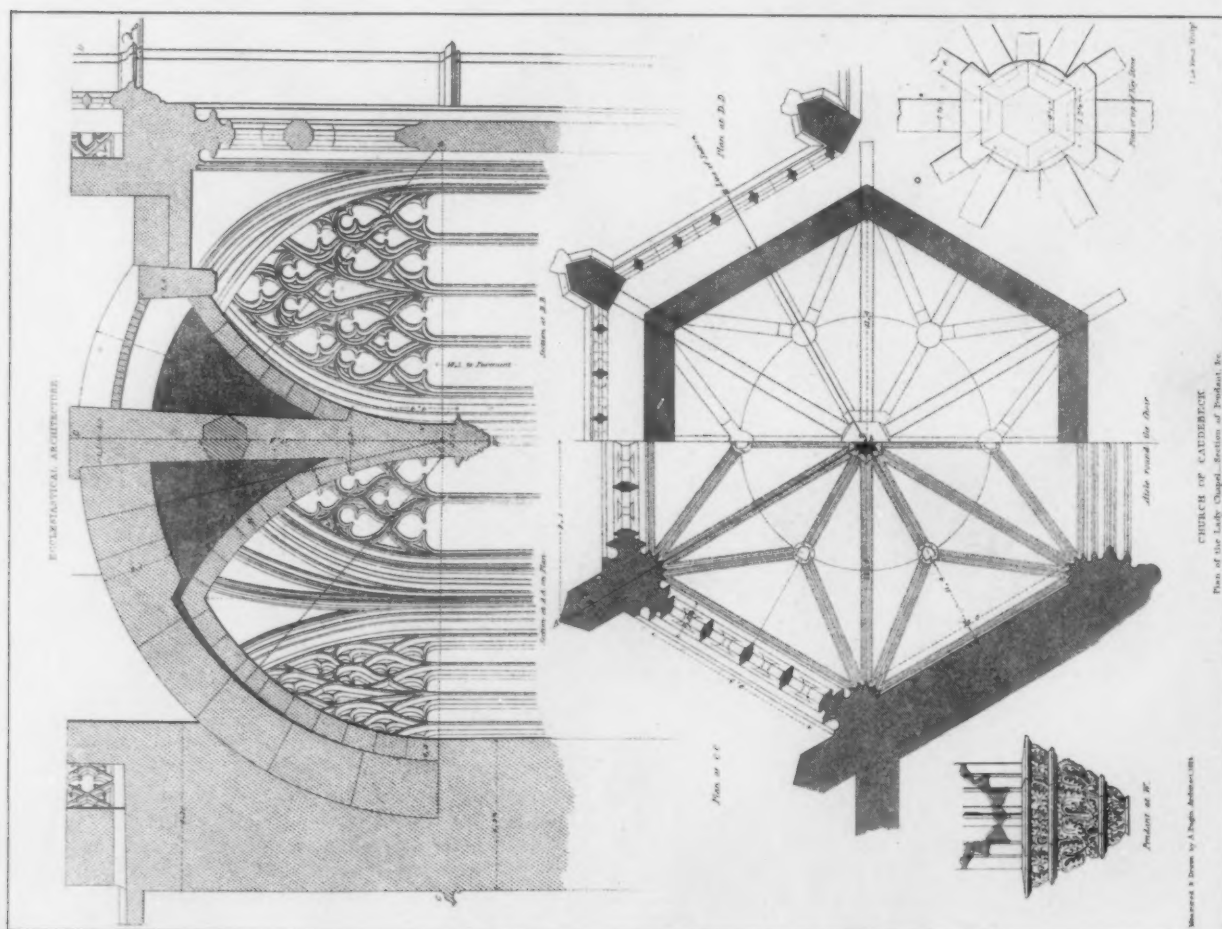
• S • G E O R G E S • D E • B O S C H E R V I L L E • • C H A P T E R • H O U S E •



· SECTION · LOOKING · EAST ·

SECTION LOOKING WEST.

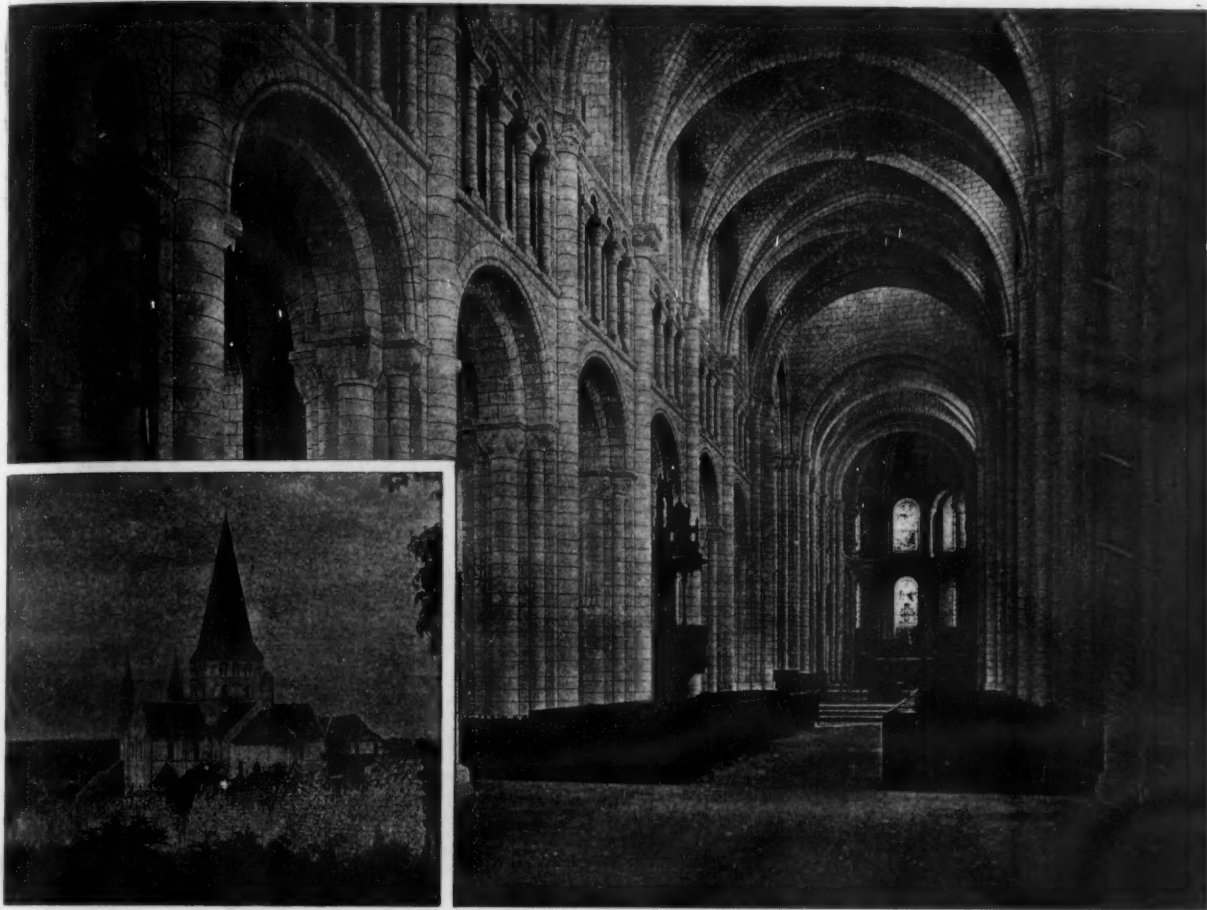
Ninebury & Wideman's Castle, St. Vincent



CHURCH OF CAUDEBEC

tion of the Lady Chapel. Section of Podium, etc.

PRINTED BY THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, N.Y.



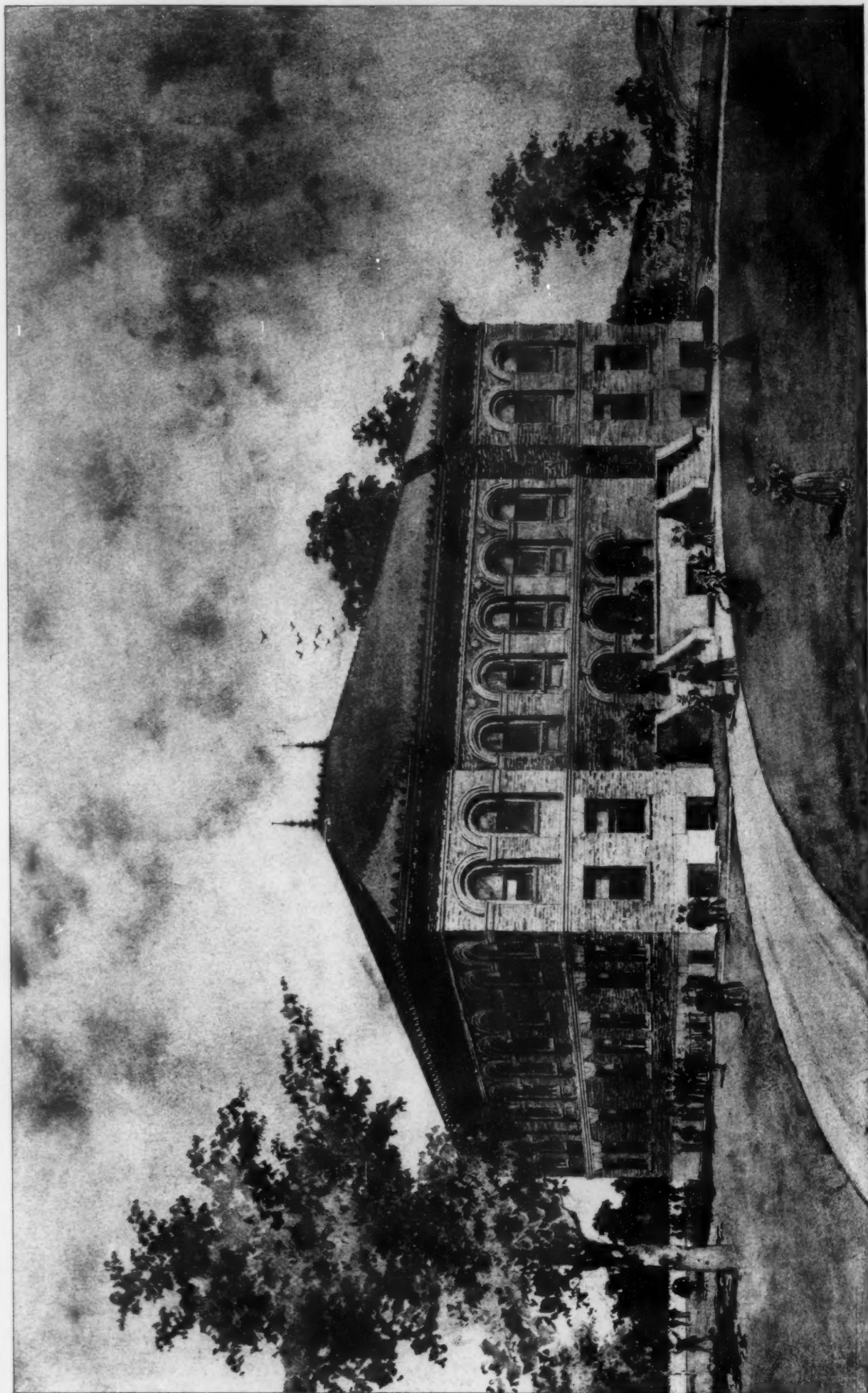
ABBEY OF ST. GEORGE, BOSCHERVILLE.



SALLE DES GARDES, JUMIEGES ABBEY.

REPRODUCED FROM THE ARCHITECTURAL RECORD

Copyright 1897 by THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS CO.



ACCEPTED COMPETITIVE DESIGN FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING FOR THE TOWNSHIP OF RADNOR, AT WAYNE, PA.

LAWRENCE VISSCHER BOYD, ARCHITECT.

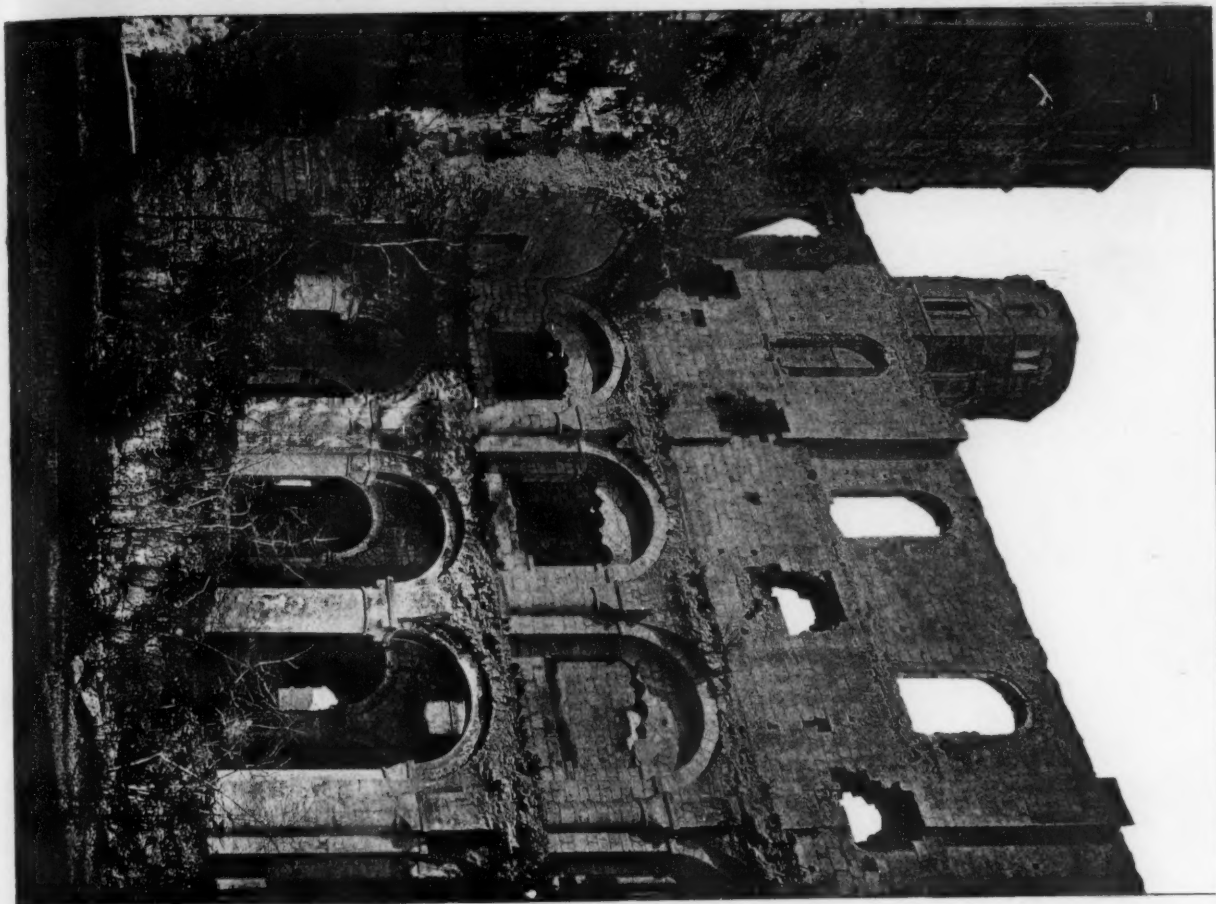
REPRODUCED BY PERMISSION OF THE ARCHITECT

JUMIEGES ABBEY, FROM THE OUTSIDE.

JUMIEGES

PRINTED BY THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS CO.

JUMIEGES ABBEY, FROM THE OUTSIDE.



JUMIEGES



LAWRENCE VISSCHER BOYD, ARCHITECT.



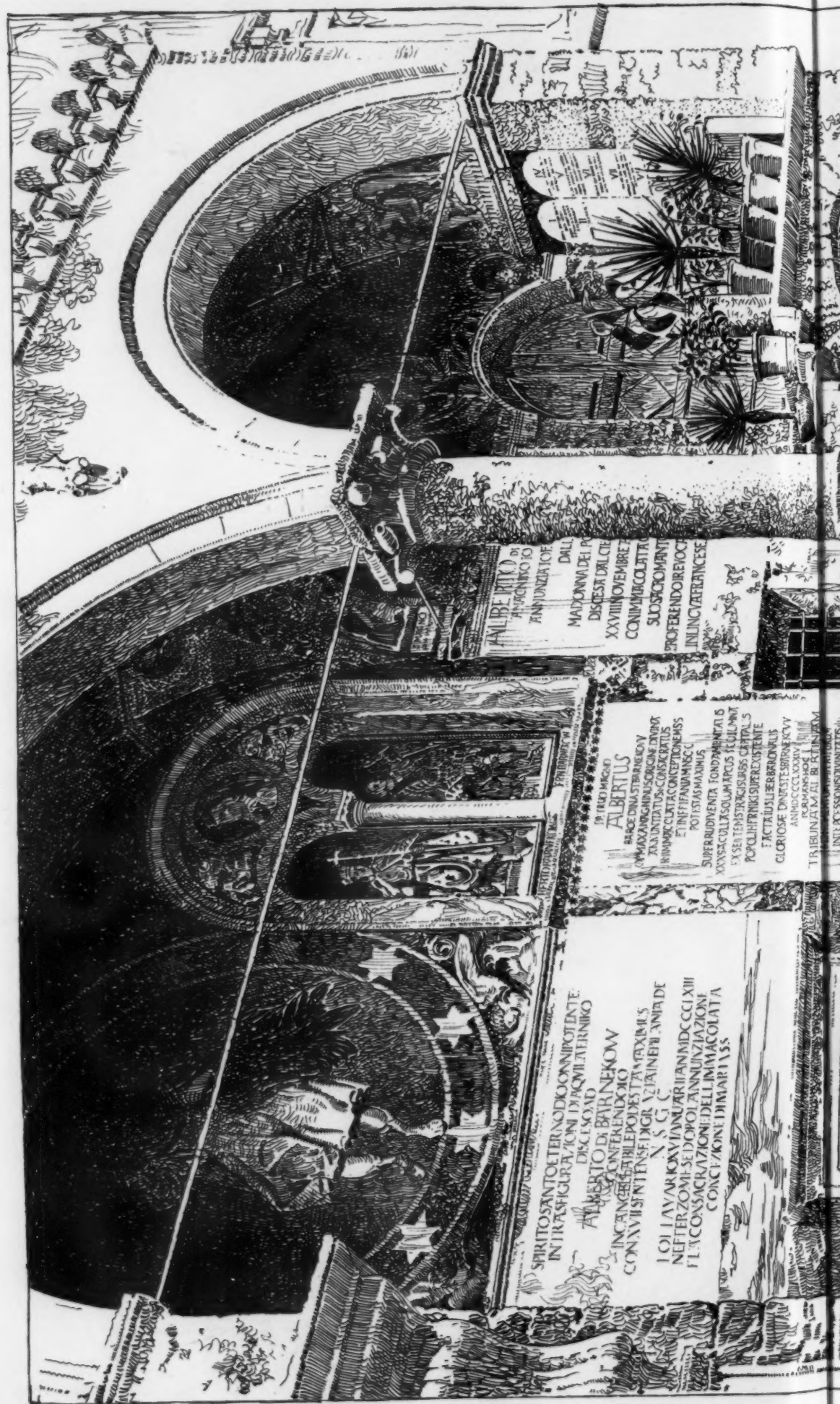
BUSINESS PREMISES, ST. I
H. FORD, Archt

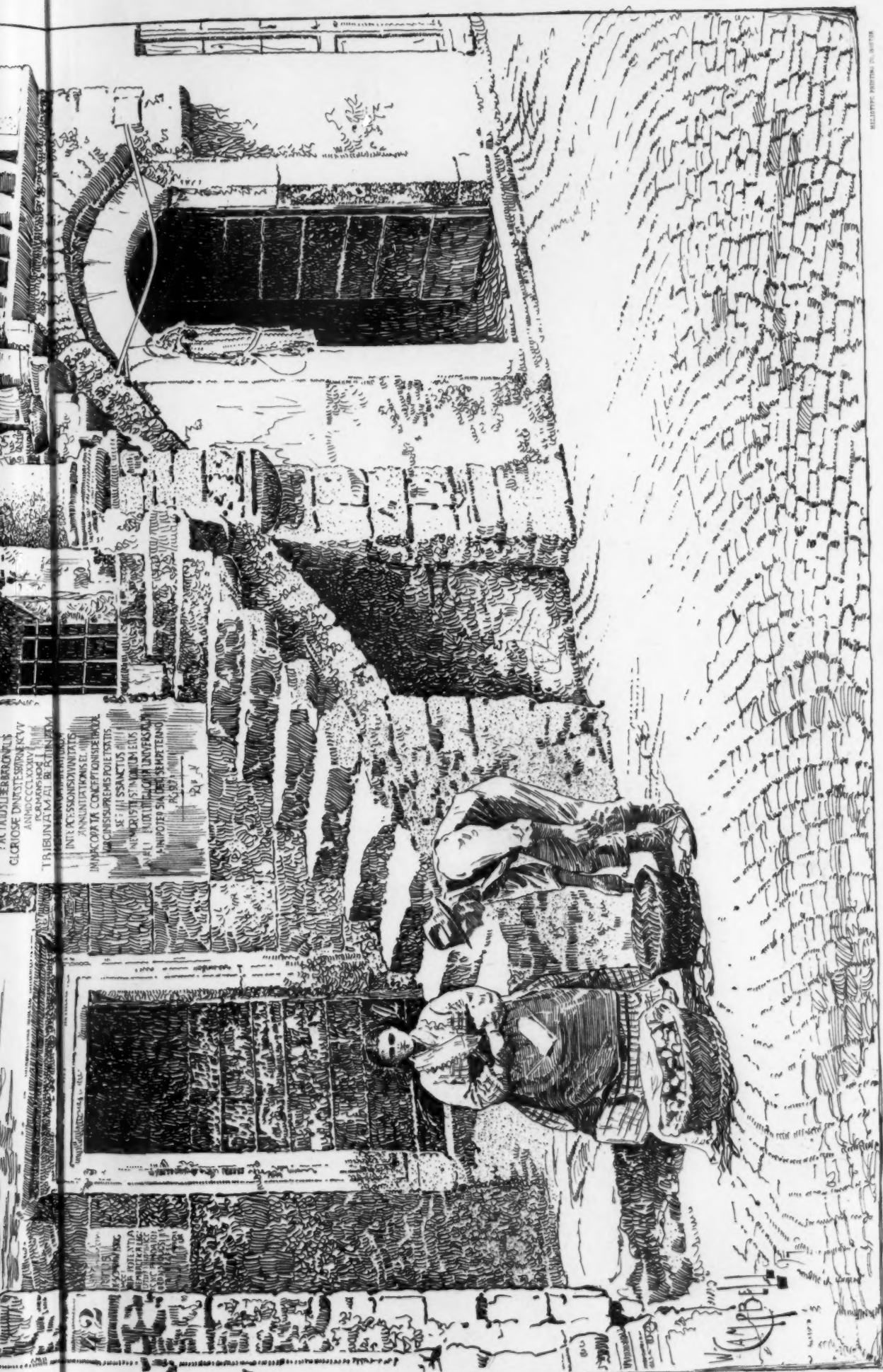


INK- PHOTO. SPRAGUE & CO. 4 & 5, EAST HARDING STREET, FETTER LANE, E.C.

S, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.
ORD, Architect.

DESIGNED BY THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS





~LOGGIA OF S. ANDREA.~
ANAGNI, ITALY.