

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

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THE LOBBY, MANILA HOTEL, MANILA, P. I.

MR. WM. E. PARSONS, ARCHITECT

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL CHICAGO EXHIBITION

NO better means of measuring the architectural advance of this country can be had than that afforded by a study of this year's architectural exhibitions. Beginning with Pittsburgh and following the circuit to Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and thence to Chicago, one would recently have found himself viewing the twenty-eighth annual Chicago exhibition in the galleries of the Art Institute of that city.

This exhibition was this year given jointly by the Chicago Architectural Club, the Illinois Society of Architects and the Illinois Chapter of the American Institute of Archi-

tects. The combination, thus formed, includes practically every phase of architectural practice, and may be said to fairly represent the architectural development of the Middle West.

During the twenty-seven years that the Chicago Architectural Club has held annual exhibitions, they have invariably been broad in character, consisting of paintings, drawings, models and photographs of the work of artists, architects, sculptors and designers of America, including the work of students in the leading schools of architecture, both at home and abroad. Not only has architecture proper been suitably repre-

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sented during that time, but also, as is indicated by the foregoing statement, the best examples from the many allied arts have been given their place in the exhibits, thereby adding to their attractiveness and usefulness.

Heretofore, these exhibitions have always been undertaken single-handed by the Chicago Architectural Club. For an organization whose active membership is composed largely of the younger architects and draftsmen, with a smaller proportion of society members connected with allied arts, the annual exhibition has been considerable of an undertaking. The scope and magnitude of the affair have grown during these years without a corresponding increase in the club membership, until it has finally become a serious problem to handle the exhibi-

tions without working a hardship on the active membership of the club. As a consequence, the discontinuance of the exhibition feature was seriously considered this year, unless outside assistance could be secured. As a result

of negotiations, both the Illinois Society of Architects and the Illinois Chapter of the American Institute of Architects not only agreed to co-operate in the conduct of the exhibition and add the prestige of their organizations, but to contribute their financial backing as well, toward the success of the undertaking. The result has been gratifying in the extreme. The exhibition, which opened on April 8th and continued to April 28th, has been attended by an unusual number of persons, both lay and professional, and it is felt that the influence and effect of this



INTERIOR COURT, FLOSSMOOR COUNTRY CLUB, FLOSSMOOR, ILLINOIS

MR. GEO. C. NIMMONS, ARCHITECT



MANILA CLUB, MANILA, P. I.

MR. WM. E. PARSONS, ARCHITECT

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exhibition will be more far-reaching and beneficial than ever before.

One of the most interesting features presented was the solution by architects of local problems in the arrangement and readjustment of city plans in the Middle West.

upon which they were built. The general movement throughout the country for reconstruction and a correction of early errors has afforded to architects of the West, as elsewhere, unusual opportunities.

It is not, however, alone in the depart-



STAIR HALL, HOUSE OF JAMES PARMELEE, ESQ., WASHINGTON, D. C.

MR. CHARLES A. PLATT, ARCHITECT

When we consider the fact that most of our Western cities have histories dating back considerably less than a century, we are able to comprehend the feverish haste of their settlement and the lack of comprehensive plans

ments of city planning that this exhibition was of more than usual interest. In almost every phase of modern architectural practice there was to be found examples among more than five hundred exhibits that indi-

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cated in general the temperamental qualities of the Western population and the ability of Western architects,—although there were some few examples included from the East and from the Pacific Coast. Commercial and industrial buildings would naturally ab-

very decided trend in the designing of the latter. In this type of building in the Middle West there is to be noted certain tendencies that are decidedly characteristic of locality. While they may find adverse critics in some of their presentations, there can be no doubt



ENTRANCE, HOUSE OF AUG. H. VOGEL, ESQ., MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
MR. WM. H. SCHUCHARDT, ARCHITECT

sorb attention in a city where the skyscraper was originally developed, and these were to be seen in this exhibition in their latest phases. The city and the suburban or country house were also much in evidence, and it was particularly interesting to observe the

of their possessing originality of a very high order. Among the architectural firms who contributed examples of their work were the following:

Perkins, Fellows & Hamilton; Pond & Pond; Schmidt, Garden & Martin; Mar-

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shall & Fox; Edwin A. Seipp; A. N. Rebori; Tallmadge & Watson; William H. Schuchardt; Otis & Clark; Charles A. Platt; Albro & Lindeberg; Trowbridge & Ackerman; Holabird & Roche; A. C. Eschweiler; Guensel & Drummond; Lawrence Buck; W. E. Parsons; Chatten & Hammond; Lowe & Bollenbacher; Bertram G. Goodhue; Geo. Awsumb; E. N. Brydges; Hewitt & Emerson; George W. Maher; Mundie & Jensen; C. H. Prindeville; Albert A. Swartz; K. M. Vitzthum; John S. VanBergen; Jerome L. Wiener.

The joint exhibition committee included: Ralph C. Llewellyn, chairman; Edwin H. Clark and Harry Bentley, with committees from the three societies participating in the exhibition. The jury on admission and arrangements was made up of Hugh M. Garden, chairman, acting with Irving K. Pond and Andre N. Rebori.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS

ACTUAL COST EXCEEDING ESTIMATED COST

Architects were employed to draw plans for the alteration of a building, their employer instructing them that the work must not exceed \$7,000. It did exceed this sum and the employer sued the architects for damages, alleging that the excess was caused by their negligence. It was not pretended that the plans were not skillfully drawn. There was no allegation that the architects had any control of the letting of contracts. The plaintiff took the whole work of construction into his own hands. He was told by contractors that building conditions were such as to make it practically impossible to estimate with any degree of accuracy the cost of construction. Several contractors refused to do the work for the price fixed and those employed refused to make an estimate, but did it on percentage. It was held that the plaintiff, before the work commenced, had means of knowing and sufficient notice to apprise a prudent man of the fact that he could not complete the work for the sum of money which he had undertaken to invest, and he could not hold the architects responsible for the surplus expenditure.

Benenato v. McDougall, California Supreme Court, 137 Pac. 8.

DECISION OF ARCHITECT

A stipulation in a building contract that the contractor shall be bound by the architect's decision is binding upon both parties, in the absence of fraud or such gross mistake as necessarily implies bad faith on the part of the architect. In such a case the burden is upon the contractor to show by proper evidence that the decision of the architect was fraudulently made.

Hatfield Special School Dist. v. Knight, 164 S. W. 1137.

ARCHITECT'S CERTIFICATES—EVIDENCE OF SETTLEMENT

In an action for the balance due on a building contract which stipulated for payments on the certificate of the architect, the issue was whether the last certificate was accepted by the contractor as final payment. Evidence of the architect and the owner to the effect that the contractor agreed to accept the last certificate as final payment, and that the balance due should be retained to cover the cost of purchasing material in place of material rejected, was held to be admissible. Notwithstanding the testimony of the contractor that he did not really agree to the retention of the balance, but did not insist on a certificate, judgment was directed for the owner.

Japes v. Harmon, Michigan Supreme Court, 141 N. W. 595.

BREACH BY CONTRACTOR—DAMAGES—EXPENSES OF REPAIRING

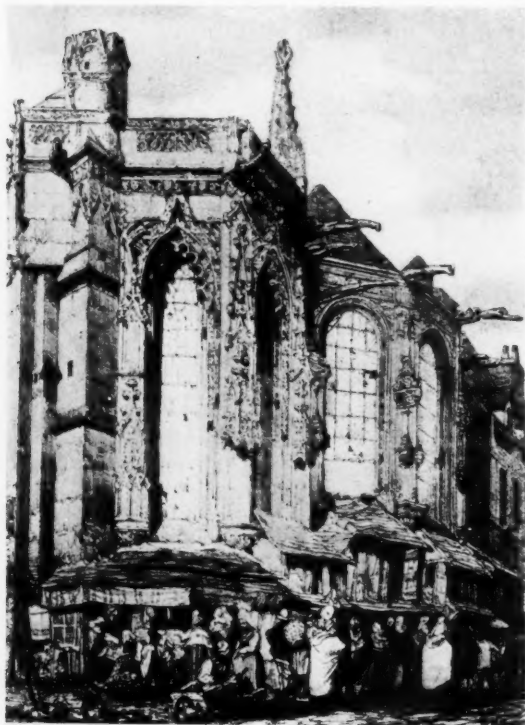
An owner paid a building contractor, who had agreed to furnish all labor and materials, for the labor and materials furnished according to the architect's certificates before the abandonment of the work. In an action by the owner for breach of the contractor's surety bond it was held that he was entitled to recover from the contractor outstanding lien claims on the property for labor and materials which he was required to pay for. On the contractor's abandonment the owner's necessary expenditures in repairing and strengthening the part of the building constructed were recoverable from the contractor.

L. Union Musicale v. Chevalier, Maine Supreme Court, 85 Atl. 52.

CURRENT ARCHITECTURAL PRESS

PROBABLY the article of greatest practical interest to architects appearing in the April issue of *The Architectural Record* is that by John J. Klaber, describing the work of Mr. Alfred Hopkins in the designing and grouping of farm buildings. The illustrations are particularly good. The opportunities that have been afforded Mr. Hopkins, who is fortunate in having a clientele appreciative of the artistic possibilities in utilitarian structures and willing to expend money on them, appear to

(From the Journal of the A.I.A.)



EGLISE ST. SAUVEUR, CAEN, AFTER THE LITHOGRAPH BY BONINGTON

have been grasped with unusual ability. In their picturesqueness of outline, artistic use of material and well balanced groupings, the examples illustrated present exceptional material for the study of this type of building.

Fortunately for the generations that are to succeed us, the subject of the colonial architecture of the Eastern and Southern States is receiving much attention. Recent issues of architectural magazines have presented illustrations, measured drawings and

(From the Journal of the A.I.A.)



JOUR DU MARCHÉ, AFTER THE LITHOGRAPH BY BONINGTON

photographs of extant work until, with the existing standard works on this subject, it would seem as though it were pretty well exhausted. The current issue of *The Record* presents the first of a series on Colonial Architecture in Connecticut, with text and measured drawings by Wesley Sherwood Bessell.

The literature of the architectural devas-

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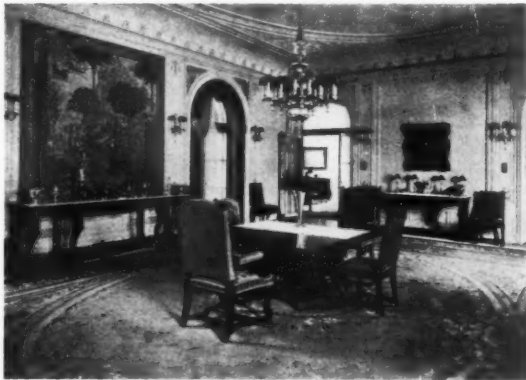
tation caused by the European war, with particular reference to the border struggle between France, Belgium and Germany, is supplemented by an article from the pen and pencil of G. A. T. Middleton on the

illustrates a number of examples, the particulars of which will be found in our index to the Current Architectural Press.

* * *

The leading article in *The International Studio*, for April, illustrates and describes the efforts of Mr. Charles G. Gates in collaboration with his decorator, to impart the "home spirit" to his large residence, recently completed in Minneapolis. Mr. Gates' plaint that he had "lived in one costly hotel after another ever since he was

(From *The International Studio*)

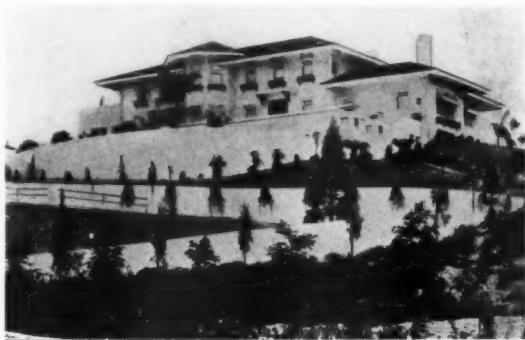


DINING-ROOM IN HOUSE OF MR. CHARLES G. GATES, MINNEAPOLIS

Market Place of Ypres. Readers of *THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT* will recall Mr. Middleton's series of articles on Sketching Tours in Belgium and Holland, published some five years ago.

Mr. Howard D. Eberlein contributes an

(From *The Western Architect*)



A HOUSE IN HOLLYWOOD, CAL.
HUDSON & MUNSELL, ARCHITECTS

article on Some Recent Aspects of Garden Design. The Hotel Statler, in Detroit, an unusually successful building, by Geo. B. Post & Sons, is illustrated and described, while the portfolio of current architecture

(From *The Brickbuilder*)



ELKS' CLUB HOUSE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

H. VAN BUREN MAGONIGLE, A. W. ROSS, ARCHITECTS

born, and now after spending a king's ransom to get a home, I've simply produced an individual hotel," has no doubt been in the same sense expressed by other men of large wealth. It is of interest to learn from this article just how Mr. Gates set about to secure his desired result.

C. Matlack Price describes in this issue An American Version of an English Type of Architecture, the subject taken as an example being the house of Herbert H.

(Continued on page 319)

NORTHERN ITALIAN DETAILS

No. 27—BASES; PAL. BIELLA,
BOLOGNA, & S. GIORGIO DEI
GRECI, VENICE

THE connection between Venice and the eastern countries of the Mediterranean was at its height in the thirteenth century, and the mercantile activity and intercourse with Greece directed a natural flow of Hellenic traders westwards. It is not surprising to hear that there was a considerable Grecian colony in Venice, and even to-day a Greek dialect may be heard spoken in the quarters east of S. Marco. Although Venice lost Chios and Pharos and other possessions in the Aegean in 1540, it must not be assumed that trading with these islands ceased automatically, or that the Greek colony of traders living at Venice no longer existed.

The Greek church of S. Giorgio dei Greci, in Venice, was erected after 1538 by Santo, the last member of the Lombardi family and the son of Tullio Lombardi. Santo Lombardi is also the architect of the Palazzo Malipiero in the parish of S. Maria Formosa. The Lombardi family starts with Pietro, an artist of supreme taste, whose

fame rests upon the Palazzo Vendramin Calergi, the sepulchral monuments of the Doges Pietro Mocenigo and Marcello in SS. Giovanni e Paolo, and upon the most exquisite building of the Venetian Renaissance, the church of S. Maria Miracoli. His sons Antonio and Tullio were trained in his traditions, as well as other pupils and followers, and many of the palaces on the Grand Canal reflect a Lombardesque character. The school of the Lombardi was indeed widely spread over the whole of the Venetian territory.

Whether the graceful leaning campanile (1587-92) is his work, or not, is not clear. It rises from a base of classic proportions to a plain brick shaft that flowers in an arcaded top. A small attic is stepped back and receives a diminutive dome that recalls that upon the church. The stone is the usual Istrian stone.

The Pal. Biella in Bologna is one of the little known palaces. Although attributed to Vignola its obscure location and use is probably the cause of its being overlooked by the passing tourist. It is, however, of special interest; a unique feature is the inscription partly in Latin and partly in Hebrew characters that runs around the frieze. The material is a gray limestone.



DETAILS FOR COLUMN OF PROGRESS, PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION

ISIDORE KONTI, N.A., SCULPTOR

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EVIDENCE OF THE NEED OF REVISION OF LAWS GOVERNING BUILDING IN GREATER NEW YORK.

WHAT must appear to any one appreciating its significance to be one of the most illuminating commentaries that has so far been made on the character of present laws governing the construction of buildings in Greater New York, and the methods of their enforcement, is delivered, perhaps unconsciously, in a certain brief and dispassionate announcement, copy of which has recently come to our notice. This statement simply recites the fact that the author of it has, for the past twenty years, taken entire charge of the business of a prominent firm of architects in connection with the Bureau of Buildings, Tenement House and other city departments having jurisdiction over the construction of buildings, and attended to the filing of plans, making amendments, removing violations, and securing permits. The experience so gained and the familiarity so acquired with the laws, methods, precedents and rulings in force in the various departments have led him to specialize along these lines, and he is now offering his services in a similar capacity to other architects.

If the present conditions under which architects are obliged to work, in connection with city supervision, are such as to encourage a specialist to offer his services, it would seem as though it was indeed time something was done. The Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill, recently passed by the legislature and endorsed by practically every building and real estate interest of standing in Greater New York, was designed primarily to correct this condition. Its veto by Mayor Mitchell, on grounds the validity of which is at least open to some question, now postpones the day of relief, after it was thought to be practically at hand. It does not, however, make an ultimate change to a more centralized, more efficient and prompter system of supervision of New York's building industry and buildings by city employees any the less certain.

LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR MISINFORMATION CONTAINED IN SPECIFICATIONS OR PLANS

THAT the responsibility which is a natural concomitant alike to the practice of engineering and architecture cannot be arbitrarily shifted to the contractor executing a given piece of work by the simple insertion of covering clauses in the specifications seems now to be pretty clearly established. A decision of the United States Supreme Court has recently been handed down, which leaves no doubt about the matter, if indeed a doubt has lately existed.

Some months ago we took occasion to comment upon a similar decision, which was rendered at that time in the case of *Hollerbach & May vs. the United States*. In that instance it appeared that the government invited bids for repairing a dam on the Kentucky river and issued specifications for the work, which, among other statements and provisions, contained one to the effect that the existing dam was backed with broken stone, sawdust and sediment. Upon the execution of the work, the contractors discovered that the backing actually consisted of sound cribwork filled with stone, the cost of removing which greatly exceeded that of removing backing of the kind described by the specifications. Suit was brought by the contractors to recover this excess cost. The

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government relied for its defense on general cautionary clauses in the specifications, which provided that the bidders should visit the site and make their own estimate of the difficulties and possible contingencies, ascertain the nature of the work to be performed, and in general obtain information necessary to enable them to submit an intelligent proposal. The contractors responded that they were relieved from doing this in connection with the backing of the dam for the reason that the specifications furnished them all desired information. The decision of the court granting the claims of the contractors for the excess cost incurred contained the following expression of opinion: "We think this positive statement of specifications must be taken as true and binding upon the government, and that upon it rather than upon the contractors must fall the loss resulting from such mistaken representations."

In the present case of *Christie, Lowe & Heyworth vs. the United States*, suit was brought to recover excess cost in connection with work which was taken upon the representations of the specifications that "the material to be excavated as far as known is shown by borings, drawings of which may be seen at the engineer's office, but bidders must inform and satisfy themselves as to the nature of the material." The plaintiffs alleged that they examined these drawings, which indicated gravel, clay and sand of various descriptions, and no other materials, whereas they found during the process of construction the actual materials encountered consisted largely of stumps, buried logs, cemented sand and gravel, and sandstone conglomerate; in fact, materials far more difficult and expensive to penetrate and excavate than the ordinary sand and gravel described.

During the course of the trial the fact was

brought out that the engineers knew of the existence of these materials by reason of having encountered some of them in the process of boring, but, according to testimony given, "did not think them of sufficient importance to note." In the decision of the court, it was held that it made no difference to the legal aspects of the case that the omission from the records of the results of the borings did not have sinister purposes, and that an honest expression of opinion and actual deceit would have similar results. It was found sufficient that the claimants relied upon the representations made by the engineers, and their claim was allowed.

This decision and the preceding one of similar character previously noted are in line with the general tendency now plainly marked of placing responsibility for conditions and cost upon the owner, through his representative, the architect or engineer. Carried to its ultimate conclusion, this tendency would seem to lead in the direction of the Quantity Survey System, by which an owner is required to pay for the exact amount of labor and materials necessary to the construction of his work, leaving nothing to chance.

There seems to be no legitimate reason for expecting a contractor to furnish more labor or greater quantities of materials than are indicated by the plans and specifications without additional compensation; neither does it seem logical to expect an owner to pay for greater quantities than are required to properly complete the work under consideration. The adoption of the Quantity Survey System would go far toward insuring that neither party to a building contract profited unduly, and it is therefore difficult to see why it should not find general favor among fair-minded men when once the principles of operation are clearly understood.



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Current Architectural Press

(Continued from page 315)

Lehman, near Portchester, New York, Harry Allan Jacobs, architect.

Other features of this issue are interesting and well illustrated reviews of Current Exhibitions and reviews of current matters in the field of art.

(From *Architecture*)



DETAIL OF ENTRANCE TO HOUSE OF FREDERICK J. STERNER, ARCHITECT, EAST SIXTY-THIRD STREET, NEW YORK

The Western Architect, for March, contains principally some examples of recent work in domestic architecture in the Middle West.

These buildings are almost without exception of cement or stucco exteriors, and in their design, as have previous recent examples illustrated in this magazine, show a tendency towards a radical departure from accepted forms.

The details of the illustrations are to be found in our index to the Current Architectural Press.

The principal subject illustrated in *The Brickbuilder*, for March, received the last week of the month, is the City Club, of Boston, Messrs. Newhall & Blevins architects. The same subject was presented in *THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT* of March 24.

Other important subjects illustrated in this issue of *The Brickbuilder* are the Elk's Club House, Brooklyn, New York, Mr. H. Van Buren Magonigle, architect; the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity House, Philadelphia, Pa., by Messrs. Mellor & Meigs, and a school house at Norwood, Ohio, Brausmith & Drainie, architects. All of these buildings are of course constructed of brick, and the handling of the material in each case is to be highly commended. The Elks'

(From *The International Studio*)



THE CHAPEL STAIRS, ETON COLLEGE
AQUATINT BY ALFRED HARTLEY

Club House and the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity House deserve especial study.

* * *

The principal subject illustrated in *The Brickbuilder* for April—received late in the month—is the Evans Museum and Dental

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Institute at the University of Pennsylvania, Mr. John T. Windrim, architect. This subject was illustrated in *THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT*, issue of April 28th. Considerable space is also given in this issue to the Hotel Statler, Detroit, Messrs. George B. Post & Sons, architects. This subject had very complete illustration in *The Architectural Record* for the current month, published some three weeks earlier. Other subjects illustrated are the Gymnasium at Dartmouth College, Mr. Charles A. Rich, architect, and the Neighborhood Playhouse, New York, designed by Messrs. Ingalls & Hoffman. As in previous issues, the subjects illustrated are, of course, confined to those whose chief material of construction is brick or other burned clay products.

In the text the leading article is on plumbing installation and sewage disposal, by Charles A. Whittemore. The series begun in earlier numbers by N. A. Howe and by W. H. Kilham are continued. Mr. Arthur Byne contributes a further article on Old Spanish Buildings, illustrated by a series of enlargements from negatives made by him.

* * *

The leading article in *The Journal of the A. I. A.* discusses War Monuments, and states that "those who hoped that men would not again seek to perpetuate the memories of war" find little solace in the attitude of the English architectural press, and more especially in some recent expressions of opinion in *The Builder*, of London.

It is quite easy to concur with the expression in this article that "one thought of the soldier's monuments which disfigure our own country is sufficient to cause us ardently to join in the hope that if war monuments are still to be demanded by civilized peoples, there shall be a readjustment of our views concerning the nature of monumental sculpture and war memorials."

As the opposite view on this important subject, other architectural periodicals are

very pertinently asking the question: "If war is really the terrible condition we all believe it to be, why commemorate it at all?" Why set into lasting form any war-like deeds, no matter how heroic? Why not dignify the triumphs of peace, and leave the events of war to be recorded in histories as something to be held in aversion. The discussion is an interesting and timely one.

Much harried Belgium still occupies the "front page" in magazines. The current issue of the *Journal* has an article by E. T. Richmond, F.R.I.B.A., on "An Architect's Impressions in Belgium."

The series on Architectural Draughtsmen is continued, the present article treating of the work of Richard Parkes Bonington. The usual institute news and circulars of information complete the issue.

* * *

The April issue of *Architecture* is in its illustration very largely of well-chosen subjects wherein burnt clay products are the chief materials of construction.

The new house of Mr. Frederick J. Sterner, architect, on Sixty-third street, New York, is given prominence. Mr. Sterner has designed a home in which he has surrounded himself with suggestions of refinement of domestic life such as the true artist finds necessary for rest and inspiration. This subject is also extremely valuable as demonstrating what may be successfully accomplished on the restricted area of a city lot.

A number of railway stations by Cass Gilbert, the pavilion of the Grand Trunk System at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, Messrs. Ross & MacDonald, architects, and some interesting alterations, by Allen W. Jackson and Mellor & Meigs, complete the illustrations.

In the text, Mr. Aymar Embury II concludes his series on "Impressions of Three Cities," the present article dealing with Pittsburgh.

CURRENT NEWS AND COMMENT

Communication

Lincoln, Neb., April 26, 1915.
Editor AMERICAN ARCHITECT,
New York, N. Y.

Sir:

We note in your issue of April 21st an account, credited to the Improvement Bulletin, of a legislative measure confining Nebraska public buildings to Nebraska architects.

In view of the wide publicity which this measure has been given, we believe that, in justice to reputable Nebraska architects and to the Nebraska legislature, the whole truth should be told. The measure in question had no support from any architect of standing, nor any open support from any architect whomsoever, and when finally brought to a vote in the Senate received a bare half dozen votes.

We are inclined to think with the critic of the Improvement Bulletin that such a measure, if passed, would have been a disgrace both to the architects and the legislature of the State; and we therefore ask you to correct any false impression that might have been given by the article in question.

Very truly yours,
BERLINGHOF & DAVIS.

Mayor Mitchel, of New York, Vetoes Bill to Simplify Building Inspection

The Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill, recently passed by the New York State Legislature, and intended to simplify building inspection in New York, has been vetoed by Mayor Mitchel.

In vetoing the measure the Mayor said: "This bill purports to simplify the building inspection services of the city, to reduce the number of inspections of buildings made by different city departments, to eliminate conflict between departments, and to save money to the taxpayers by consolidating the functions of different departments, thus

making possible a decrease in the number of city employes.

"But the bill does none of the things its proponents claim. It does not simplify the building inspection service of the city. It complicates it. It does not reduce the number of inspections of buildings made by city departments."

The Mayor said that irrespective of all other considerations he felt constrained to veto the bill because it destroyed the efficiency of the Tenement House Department, "the only agency that in the past has stood between the unscrupulous among the builders and landlords and the welfare of over 3,000,000 people."

The Influence of War on Methods and Manners

The war, they say, is going to alter our ways very radically. The men from the front, after having been in life-and-death touch with efficiency, will regard things in a totally different way from what they were accustomed to before the war. There will be architects home from the front as well as bricklayers and schoolmasters and insurance agents, and in accordance with current speculation they will want to take their part in the general revision of national life and industry. How far their contact with France and Belgium will affect their architectural ways remains to be seen, but it seems to me very doubtful whether architecture and building in the England of the future will be much influenced by the war. There are those who think that eventually we are all going to be cosmopolitanized, so that an architect being spun round three times, whisked off on an Arabian Nights carpet, and set in the midst of new buildings, would open his eyes in wonderment as to whether he was in Pimlico or Petrograd. But we are a long way yet from that consummation. It would perhaps be nearest the mark to say that French architecture will exert a still greater influence in the years to come than

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it has in years gone by, and when we take stock of the past it is certainly remarkable what a wealth of fine example France has offered us for the past two centuries at least. But if there is going to be a casting overboard of the old trammels and shackles, and a concentration with new life on a new world, then let us hope there will be a solid endeavor to get again the magnificent unity of effort which we associate with the word "tradition."—*Architects' & Builders' Journal*.

Remarkable Streets

The highest street in the world is Main street, in Denver; the richest is Fifth avenue, in New York City; the widest is Market street, in Philadelphia; and the shortest is the Rue Ble, in Paris. The dirtiest street is that of Tehanksti, in Nankin; the cleanest is the Via Castile, in Seville, Spain; the most aristocratic one is Grosvenor Place, in London; the most beautiful is the Avenue des Champs Elysees, in Paris. The narrowest street is Vio Sol, Havana, Cuba, which had a width of no more than forty-two inches.—*Architect and Engineer*.

Personal

Mr. George O. Stedman, architect, has opened an office in the Willett Block, Rome, N. Y., for the practice of his profession, and desires to receive manufacturers' samples and catalogues.

BOOK NOTES

STAIRCASES AND GARDEN STEPS. By Guy Cadogan Rothery. Full cloth, 245 pages. Size, 5 x 7 inches. Price, \$1.50. New York, Frederick A. Stokes Company.

This is one of a series under the title of House Decoration. The aim of the author has been to increase in importance the staircase, with the development of art. When architecture was at a low ebb, the staircase suffered a decadence, and now, that architecture is reaching a higher development, the decorative importance of staircases is becoming realized.

The subject is one that affords the author opportunity to delve into history for his earlier examples and their description, and

permits of a series of illustrations, which when grouped into a single volume afford much valuable suggestion. It is not possible to add to a subject that has been so thoroughly discussed, much that is new or not already known to architects. The work, while useful to the man in practice, is perhaps more useful to the student of the art of architecture, and as a topical discussion will interest and lead in the right direction.

ETCHING: A PRACTICAL TREATISE. By Earl H. Reed. Full cloth, 148 pages, 7 x 10 inches, illustrated. Price, \$2.50. New York and London, G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Men who, like most architects, have the ability to draw, take naturally to etching processes. The fugitive character of lead pencil drawings, the liability to obliteration, or at least disastrous "smudging" with too much handling, has a tendency to make artists seek some more permanent medium, and turn to India ink. But a careful drawing in India ink takes no more skill than an equally careful one on a copper plate. The technical processes of etching are a "*terra incognita*" to most of us, and like any thing with which we are not familiar, we are apt to invest it with more uncertainty and attribute difficulties that really do not exist. Mr. Reed, in preparing a work which he states at the outset has been undertaken to smooth the way for the beginner or student, has produced a book that will be of great service to draughtsmen, as he has adapted and methodically condensed all the reliable information and data that will enable anyone to avoid many of the pitfalls and errors that naturally beset the beginner. The work is a practical guide and manual, and to those engaged in artistic pursuits, opens the door to a method of expression that has become dignified by the work of Sir Seymour Hayden and James MacNeil Whistler.

Following Mr. Reed in his well written description of the simpler processes of etching we find that it is possible to pursue this art with but few and inexpensive tools, and that a man gifted at the outset with an average sense of line and form may with little effort produce the most satisfactory results.

We commend the work to draughtsmen as one replete with valuable suggestion.

INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION

Faience Arch Mantels

The Alhambra Tile Company, Newport, Ky., has published for free distribution among architects, an elaborate catalogue of designs in color, of mantel facings in faience tile. These various designs have numbers for easy designation, and descriptions giving sizes, etc., accompanying each illustration.

The company is prepared to execute any desired work in the form of caps and trims and other special designs in various finishes. Correspondence is invited with architects on any subject relating to the manufacture of faience tile or other products shown in this catalogue.

Valves

Catalogue No. 20, which is a cloth-bound book, 4x7 inches in size, has just been issued by Jenkins Brothers, of 80 White street, New York, and other principal cities. This catalogue contains, in addition to other matter, a pricelist and is issued in order to present to the users of and dealers in valves the increased number of patterns, and greater variety of the lines, now manufactured by this company. It is stated in the preface that the universal reputation of these products, resulting from over forty years' experience, has encouraged imitations. It is therefore highly important that proper care be taken to make sure that the recognized trademark of Jenkins Brothers appears on all goods claimed to be of their manufacture.

The line of valves shown in this catalogue includes not only those for standard, medium and extra heavy pressures, but also a line of valves for superheated steam. Attention is directed to a number of improvements in the manufacture of valves which have, it is stated, been dictated by experience.

Copy of the catalogue, which contains a great deal of detailed information on the subject treated, will be sent upon request.

Gravity Spiral Conveyors

The Otis Elevator Company, with offices at 11th avenue and 26th street, New York City, and all principal cities of the world has recently issued a book under the above title, which seems to warrant consideration from architects and others confronted with the problem of constructing buildings, and equipping them for the handling of large quantities of merchandise.

The Otis Gravity Spiral Conveyor utilizes the force due to gravity to convey merchandise upon fixed spiral blades within a circular shaft from upper floors to the lower floors, or to shipping and assorting rooms below. They are adapted for use in factories—and buildings where the manufacturing process is from the top floor downward—to move unfinished parts from floor to floor. They afford a continuous delivery service; require no power; are always ready for use, and have a practically unlimited capacity. It is claimed that every business establishment occupying two or more floors and having packages, boxes or barrels to ship can reduce its handling expense and at the same time speed up its deliveries by using these conveyors.

The device may be installed with inlets at all floors, or at any desired floors, through which the merchandise to be moved is placed upon the spiral plates. The pitch of the blades is said to be in every case calculated with such precision that the packages are carried downward rapidly but in safety to the outlets. The number of floors which may be served by a conveyor is practically unlimited. A great variety of types, each useful in its sphere of application, makes it possible for every factory or other building, requiring such a device, to select the one best suited to its needs.

Further information is contained in the book referred to, which is designed for free distribution, and may be obtained by application to the company.

Sectional Refrigerators

The Efficiency Metal Products Company, Inc., 220 W. 42nd street, New York City, has issued a catalogue devoted to a description with illustrations of the "Layman Efficiency Sectional Refrigerator." It is claimed that this refrigerator represents the latest word in scientific construction of refrigerators; that it contains no nails, no bolts, no screws, and represents, among refrigerators, the newest in design, the easiest to keep clean, cheapest to operate and highest in quality.

What is claimed to be an entirely new form of construction, employed in this product, utilizes a heretofore wasted by-product, namely, ice water, which is circulated or allowed to run through the shelves. This necessitates a special construction in the form of the shelves, and is said to effect a saving of practically one-third in the ice bills.

The catalogue referred to, which will be sent upon request, gives detailed drawings of the construction of the refrigerator proper, as well as its interior furnishings.

If all of the claims made for this product are substantiated in actual practice, it would seem that a great advance had been made in the science of refrigeration.

Beaver Board

A pamphlet of unusual interest devoted to a description of "Beaver Board and Its Uses," the latter being amply illustrated by means of cuts, has recently been published by the Beaver Board Companies, with executive offices in Buffalo, N. Y., and branches in more than a dozen cities in this country and Europe.

It is claimed that the use of Beaver Board in place of lath and plaster makes for economy, durability, and more attractive interiors. It also can be placed much quicker than can lath and plaster, and obviates the necessity for bringing into a building of a large amount of moisture and weight. Thus, in new buildings, time is saved, and in remodeling there is no patching or daubing, and

much less dirt and disturbance is caused than if plaster were used. Further than this, it is claimed that no repair expense will be incurred as long as the building lasts.

Beaver Board is constructed of wood fibres. It presents a mat surface that is painted after the board is applied, thus rendering wall paper unnecessary. It is said to be made of selected wood only, shredded to fibrous form, and pressed into panels about three-sixteenths of an inch thick, and of various lengths and widths, for building requirements. In new work it is nailed directly to the studding and headers; and in remodeling it is nailed right over the old walls. It is stated that Beaver Board is scientifically treated in the fibre, to give great rigidity and durability. Then it is "sized," both front and back, to make it moisture proof; also the "size" makes it unnecessary to apply a priming coat before painting.

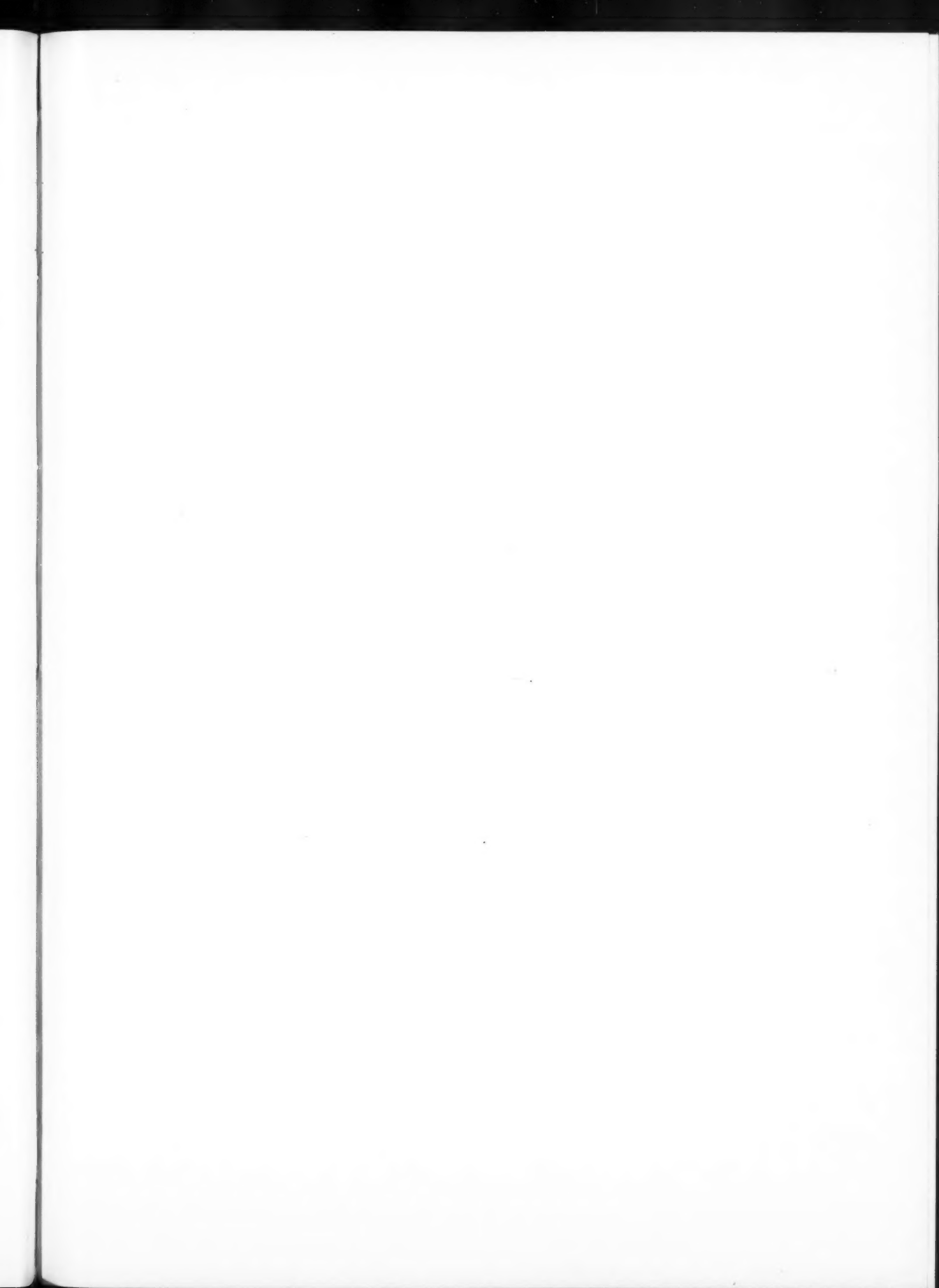
Beaver Board is applicable to both walls and ceilings, and is said to be suitable for homes, offices, schools, churches, hotels, stores, factories, and in fact almost every type of building, either new or old.

Blaisdell Equipment

The Blaisdell Machinery Company of Bradford, Pa., has issued a new edition of its general catalogue. This contains considerable useful information and tables which have been gathered, it is stated, during many years of engineering experience. The catalogue is not complete, as it covers only the smaller machines manufactured by this company. Bulletins describing the complete line are available, however, upon request.

The Blaisdell Machinery Company has, for many years, been designing and manufacturing air compressing machinery and vacuum cleaning systems. It will, upon request, be glad to answer any questions regarding the selection, use, care and design of such equipment. Its engineering facilities, as well as its experience, are, in fact, placed at the disposal of its customers.

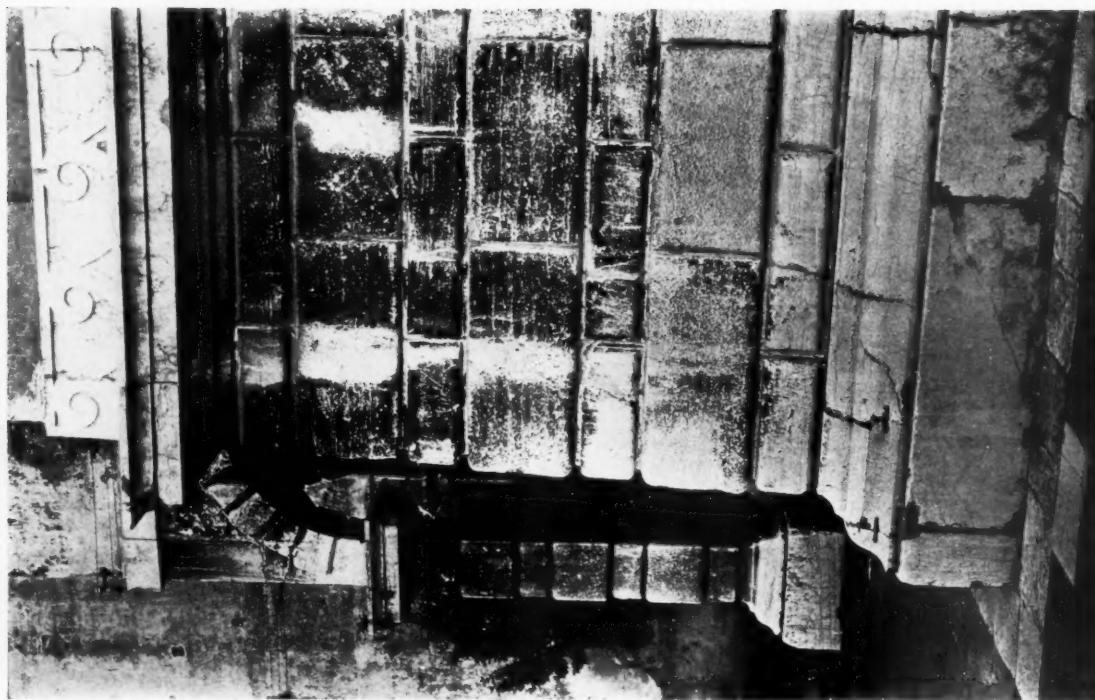
This catalogue will be sent to those desiring it upon request.





PALAZZO BIELLA, BOLOGNA

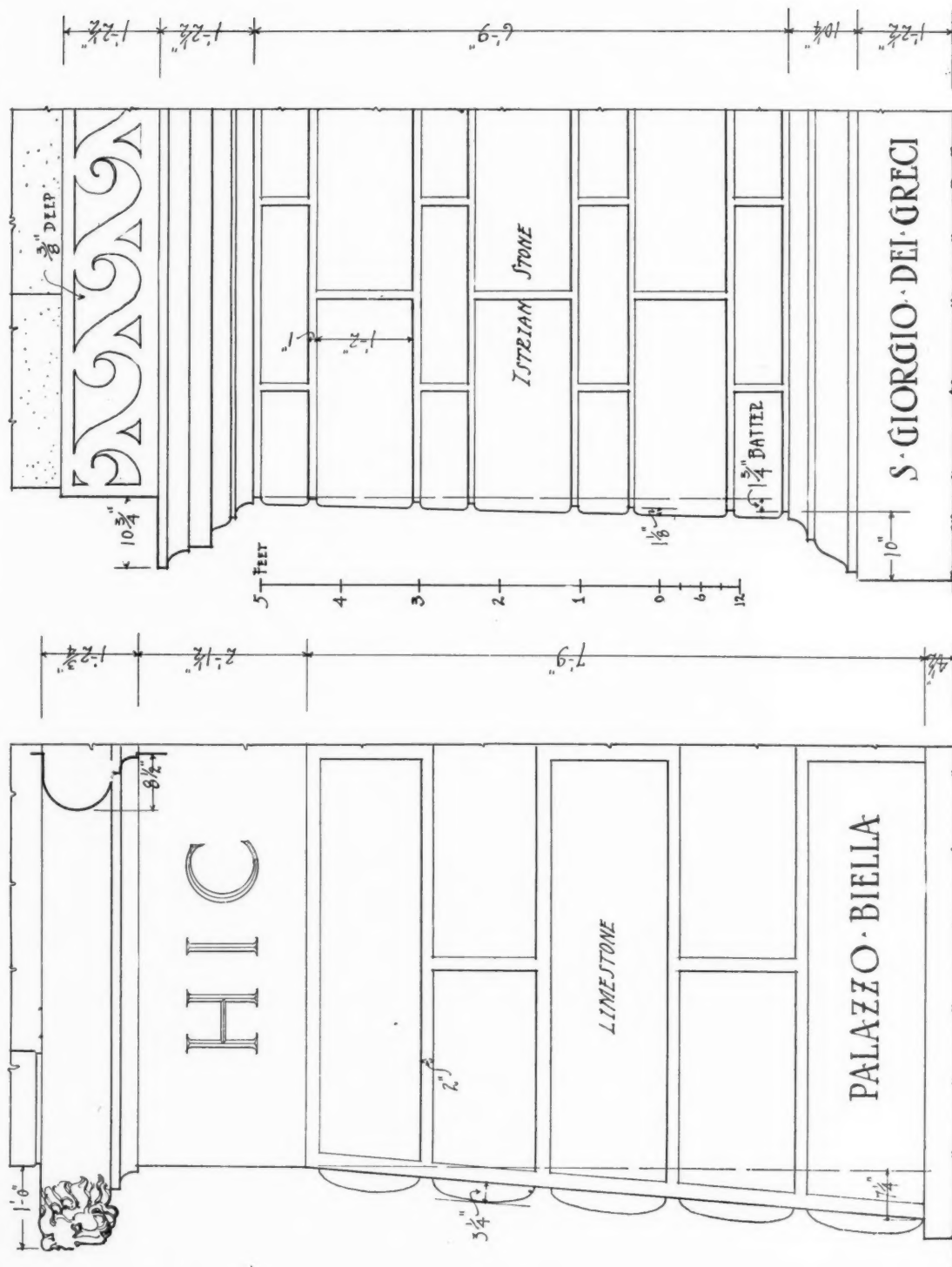
PHOTOGRAPHS AND DRAWINGS
BY W. G. THOMAS AND J. T. FALLON



S. GIORGIO DEI GRECI, VENICE

DETAILS OF BASES

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS
OF NORTHERN ITALY—PLATE NO. 58



DETAILS OF BASES

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

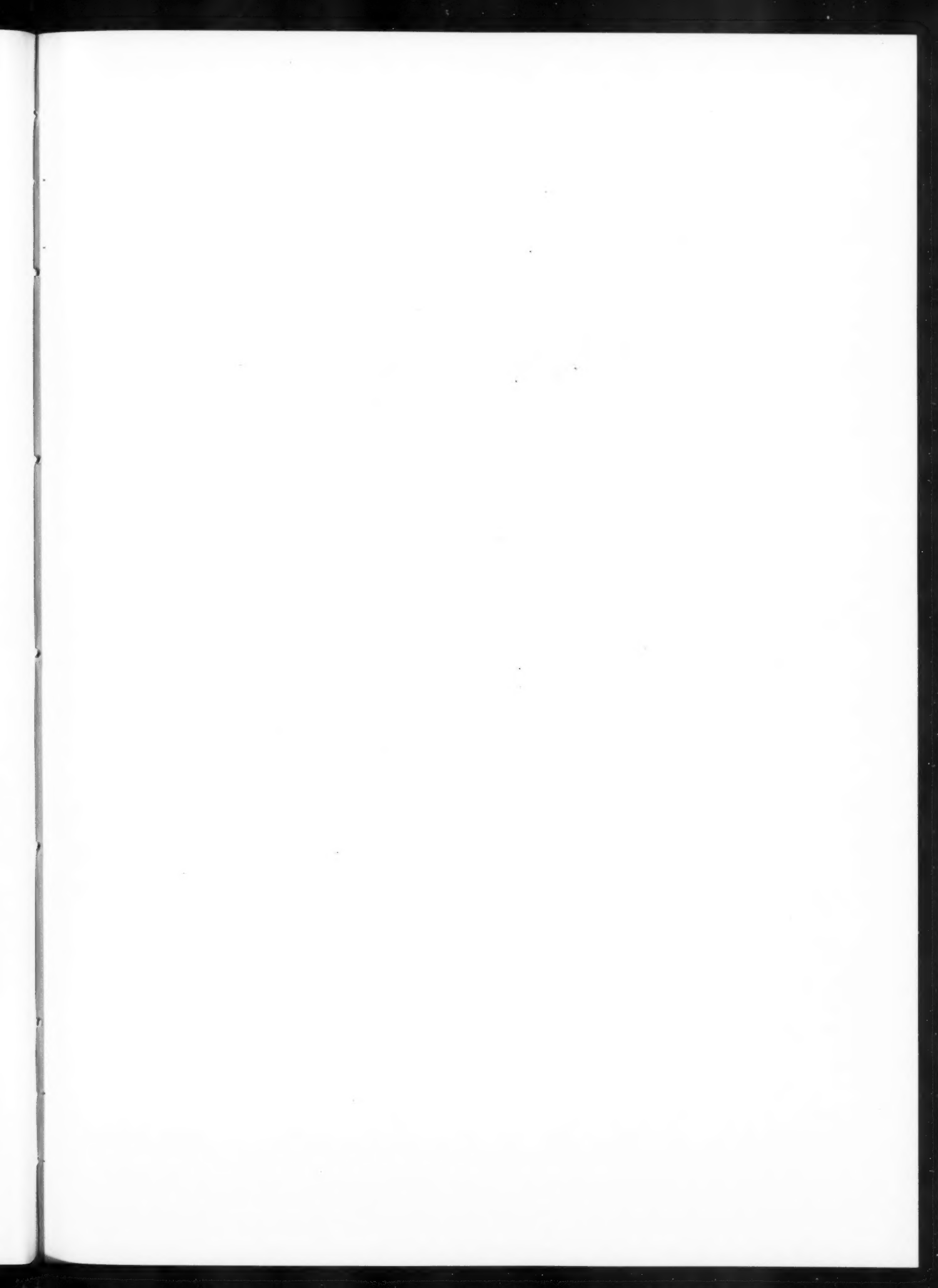
VOL. CVII, NO. 2056

MAY 19, 1915



"WALDEN," HOUSE OF CYRUS H. MCCORMICK, LAKE FOREST, ILL.

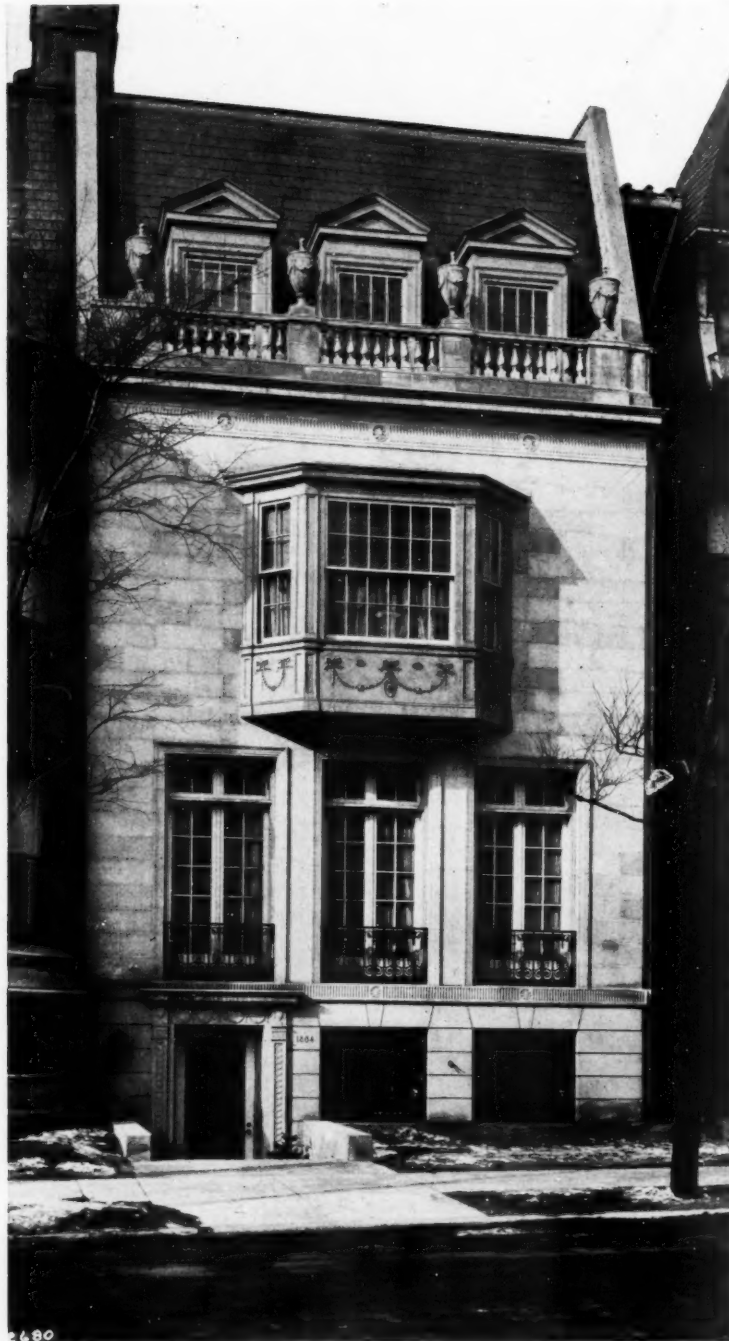
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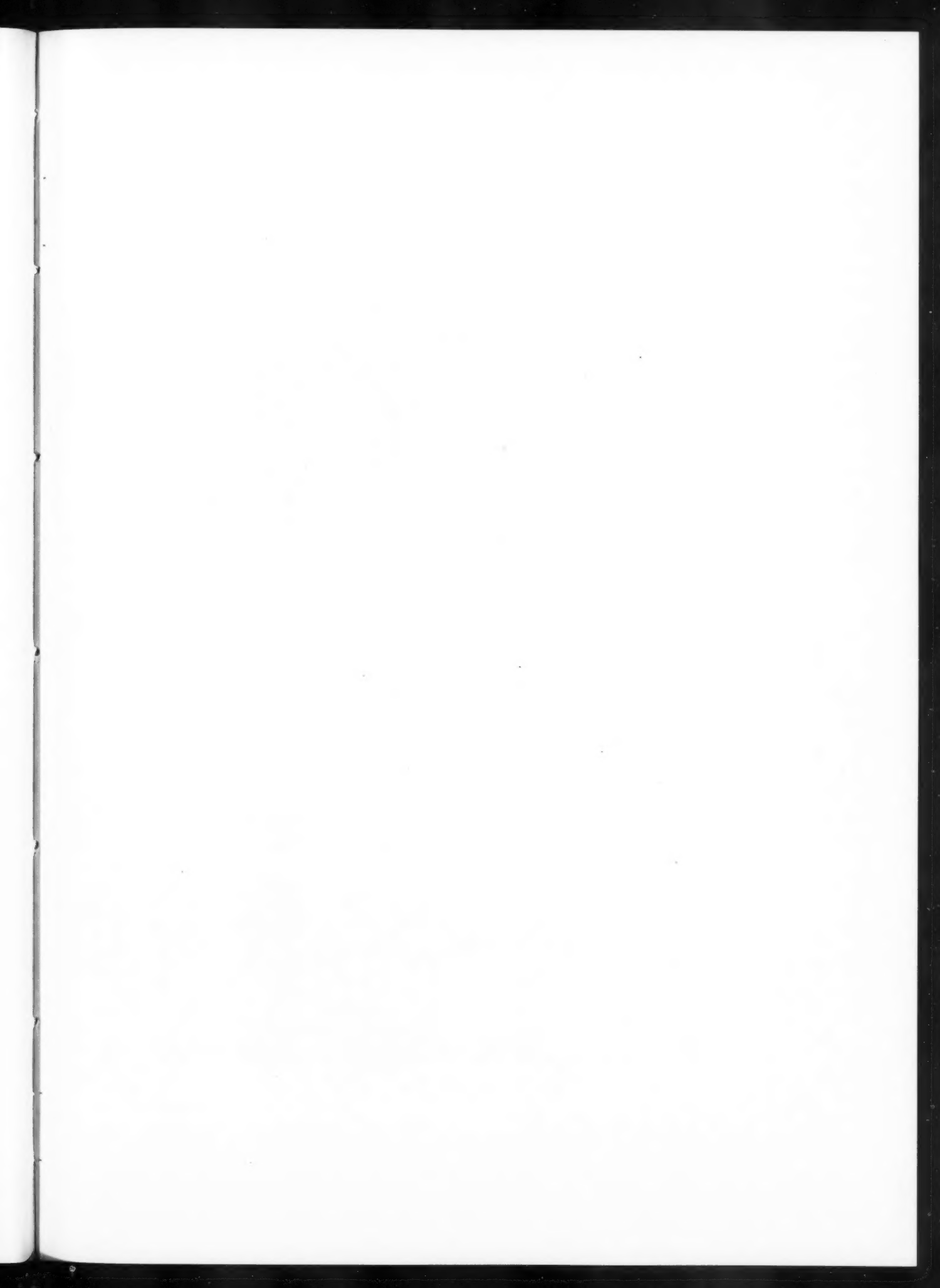
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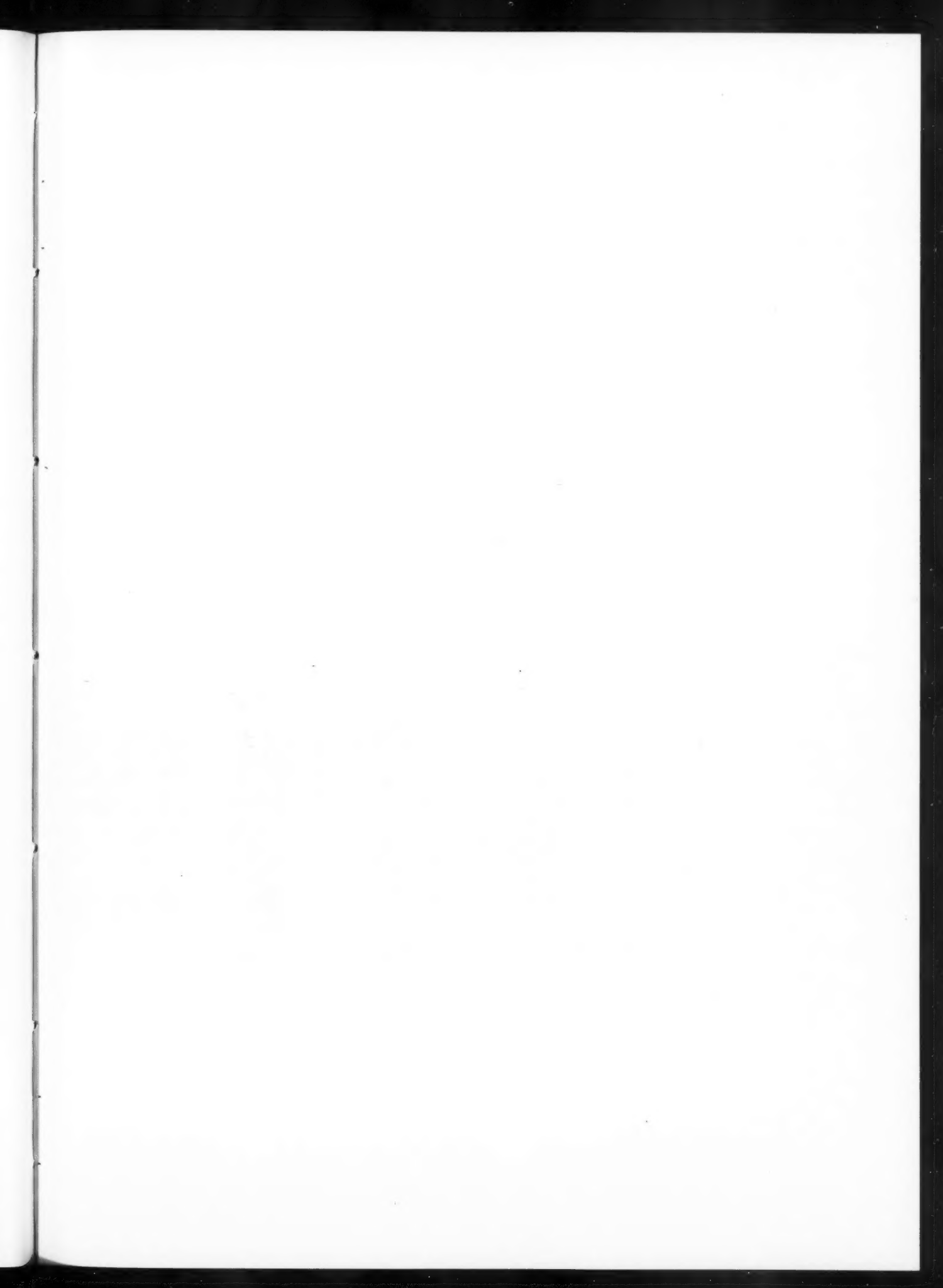
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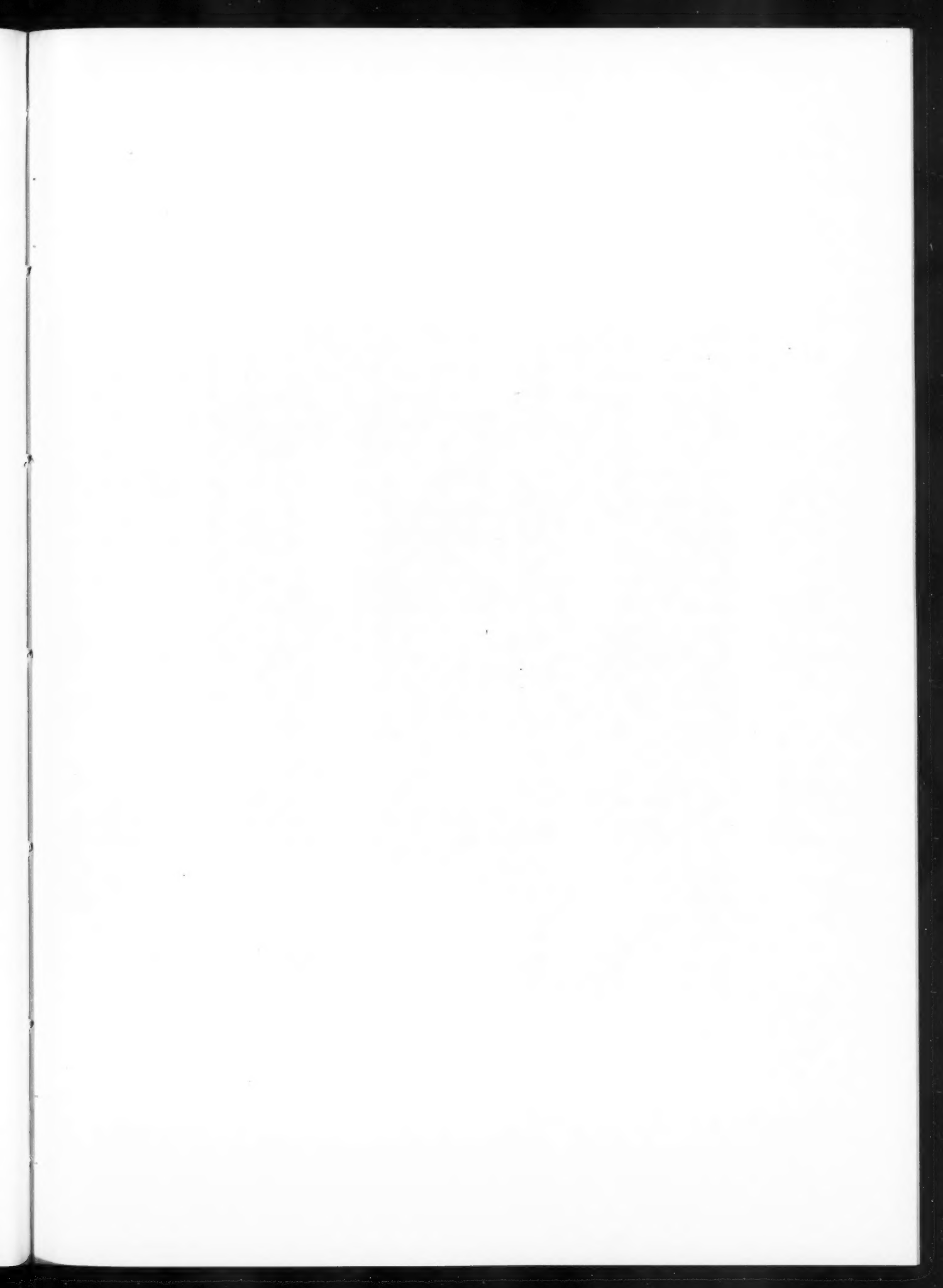
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DETAIL OF ENTRANCE, APARTMENT BUILDING, CHICAGO

MR. EDWIN A. SEIPP, ARCHITECT



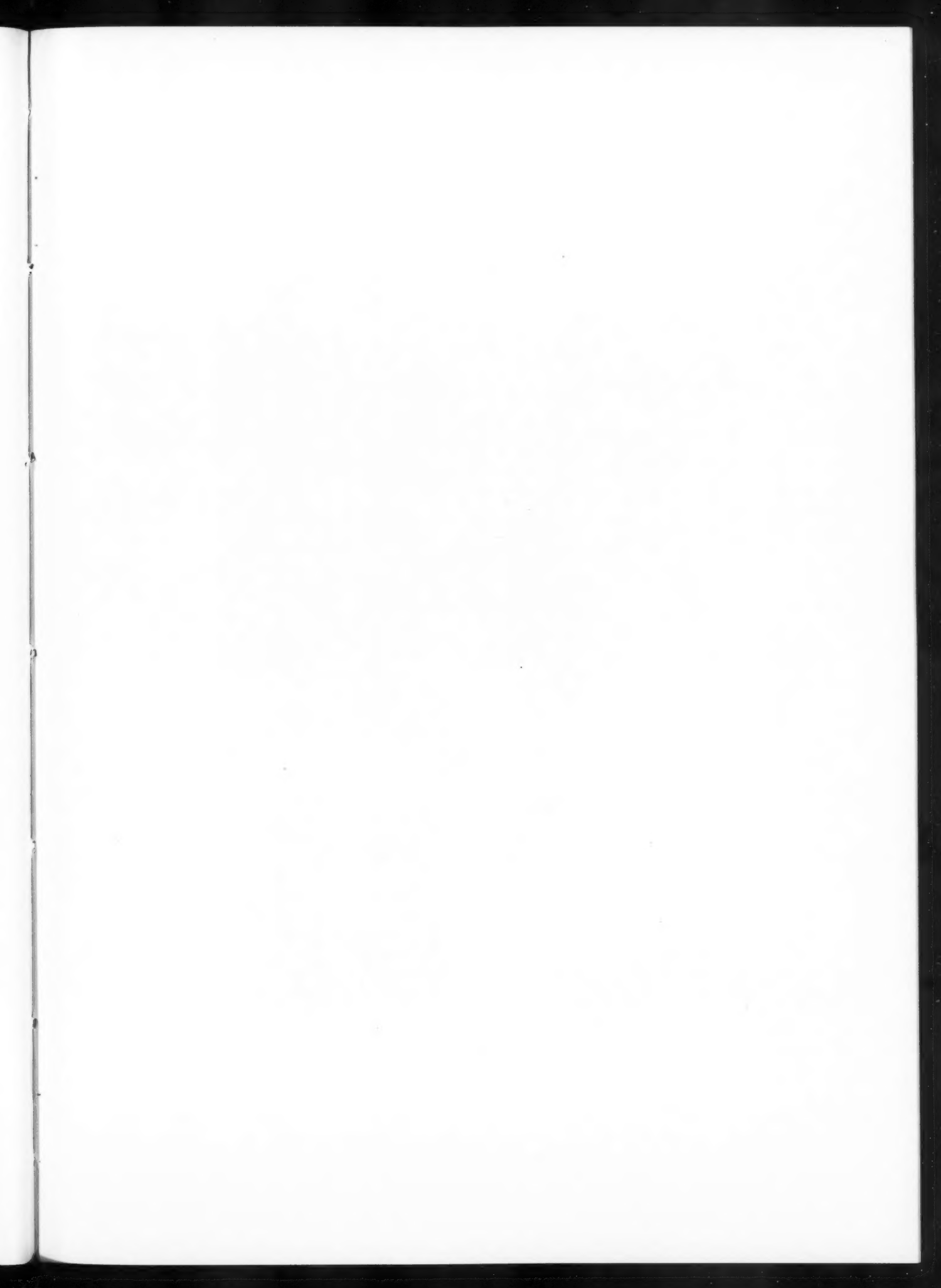
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ENTRANCE HALL, APARTMENT BUILDING AT 1415 ASTOR ST., CHICAGO
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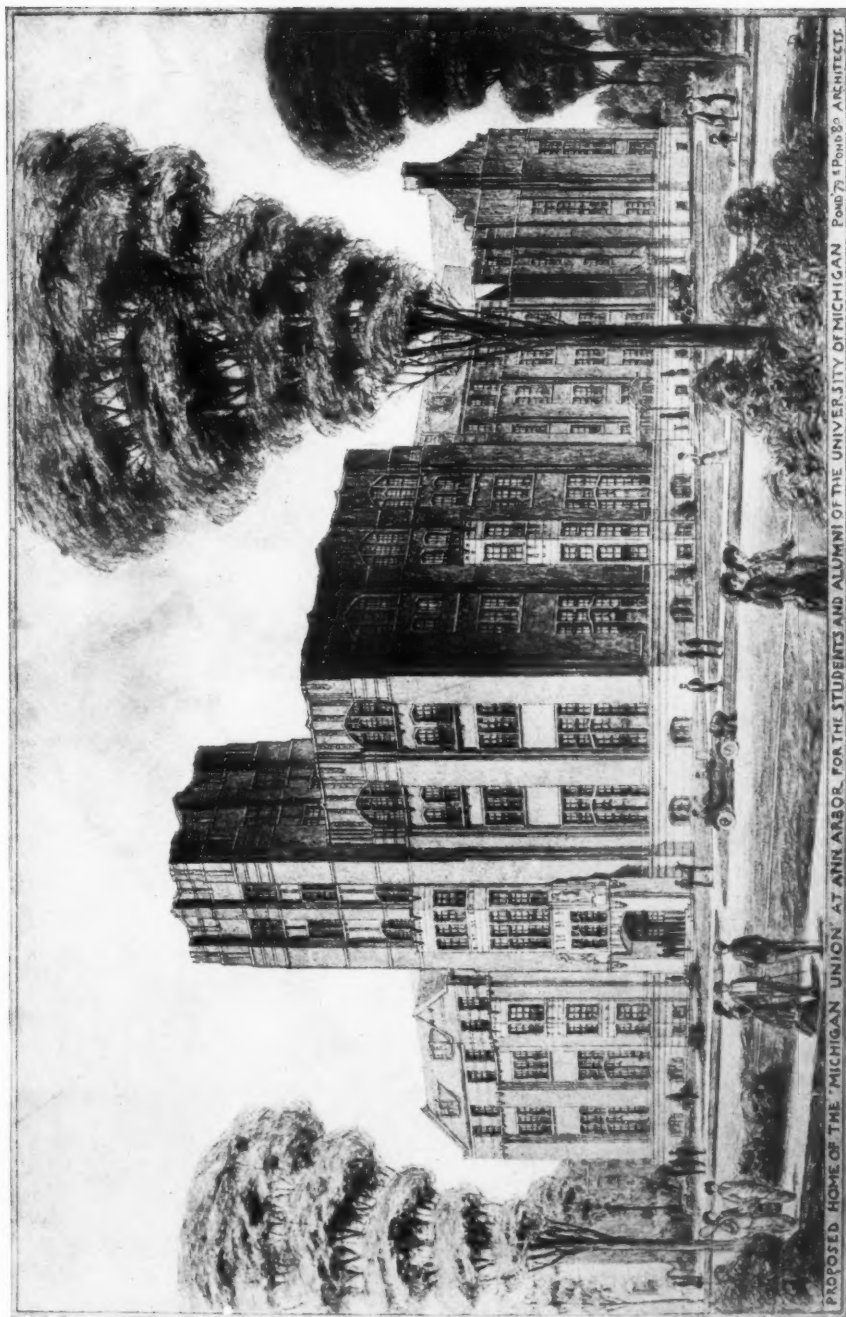


HOUSE AND GARDEN
MR. ALEXANDER C. ESCHWEILER, ARCHITECT

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THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

MAY 19, 1915



PROPOSED HOME OF THE 'MICHIGAN UNION' AT ANN ARBOR, FOR THE STUDENTS AND ALUMNI OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN. POND & POND, ARCHITECTS.

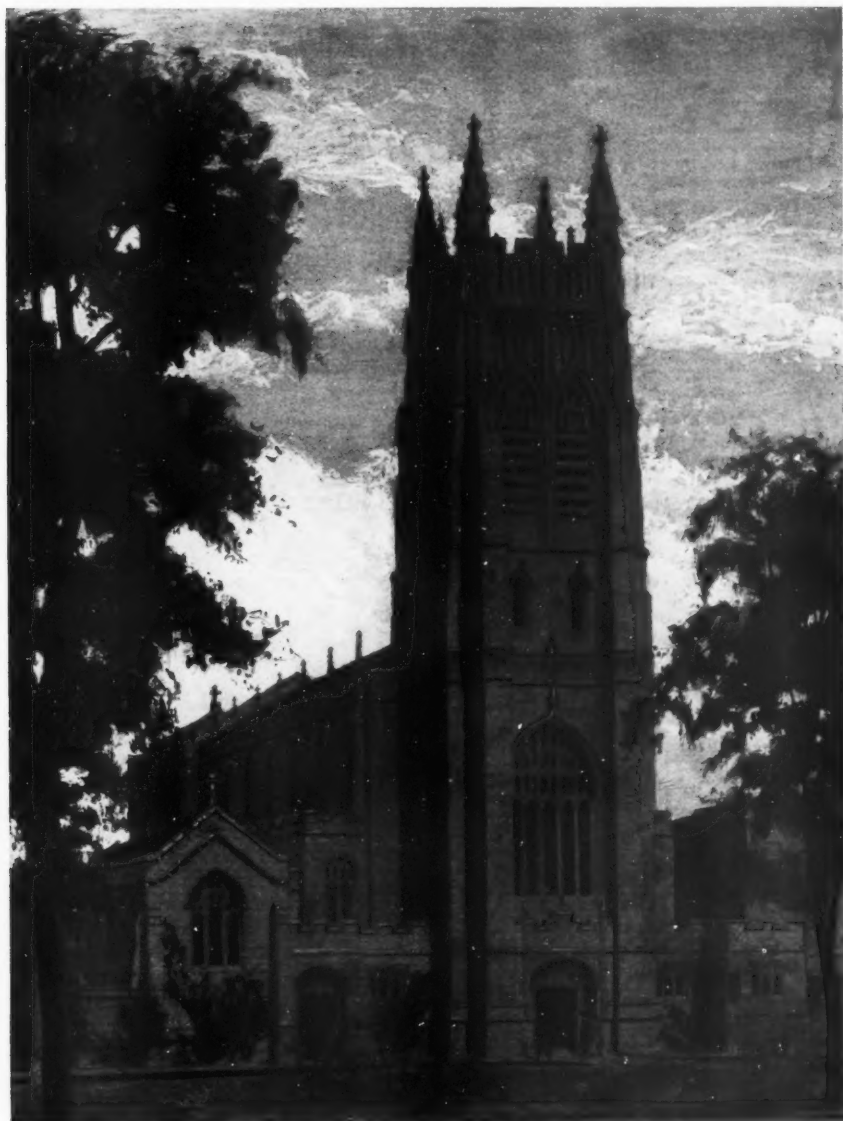
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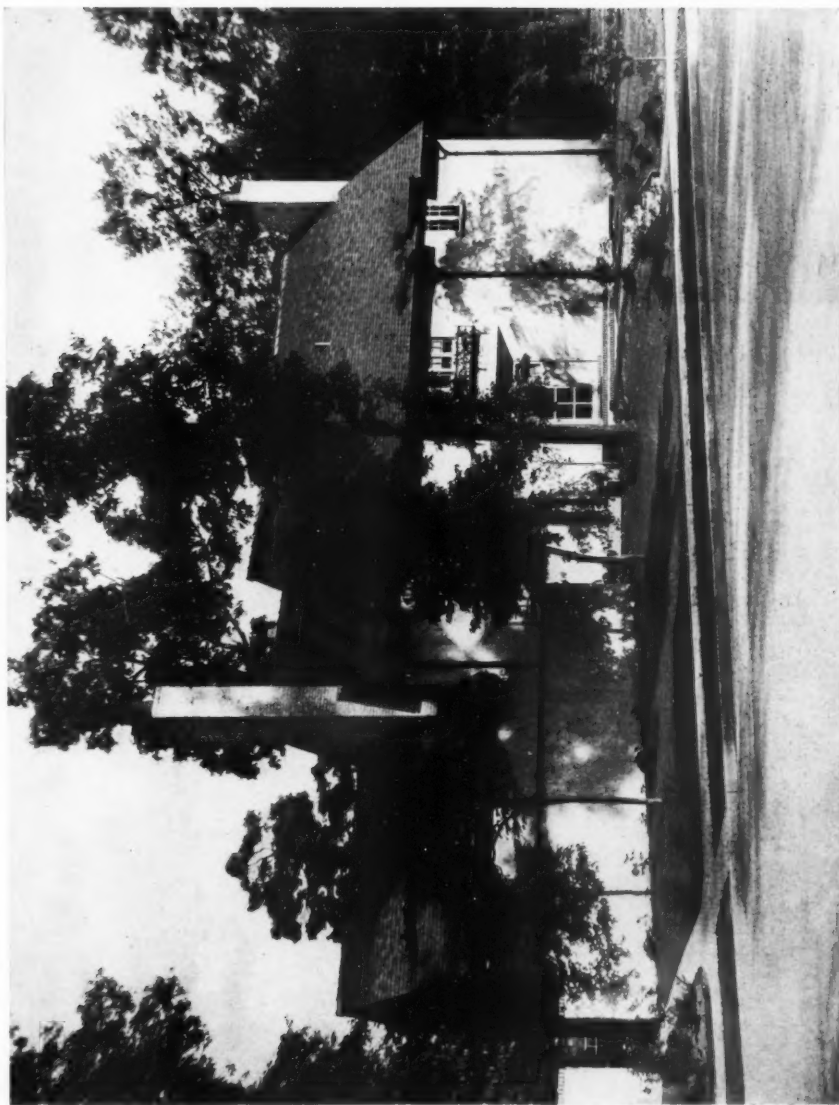
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THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

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R. E. SCHMIDT - GARDEN & MARTIN - ARCHITECTS -
CHICAGO - ILLINOIS -

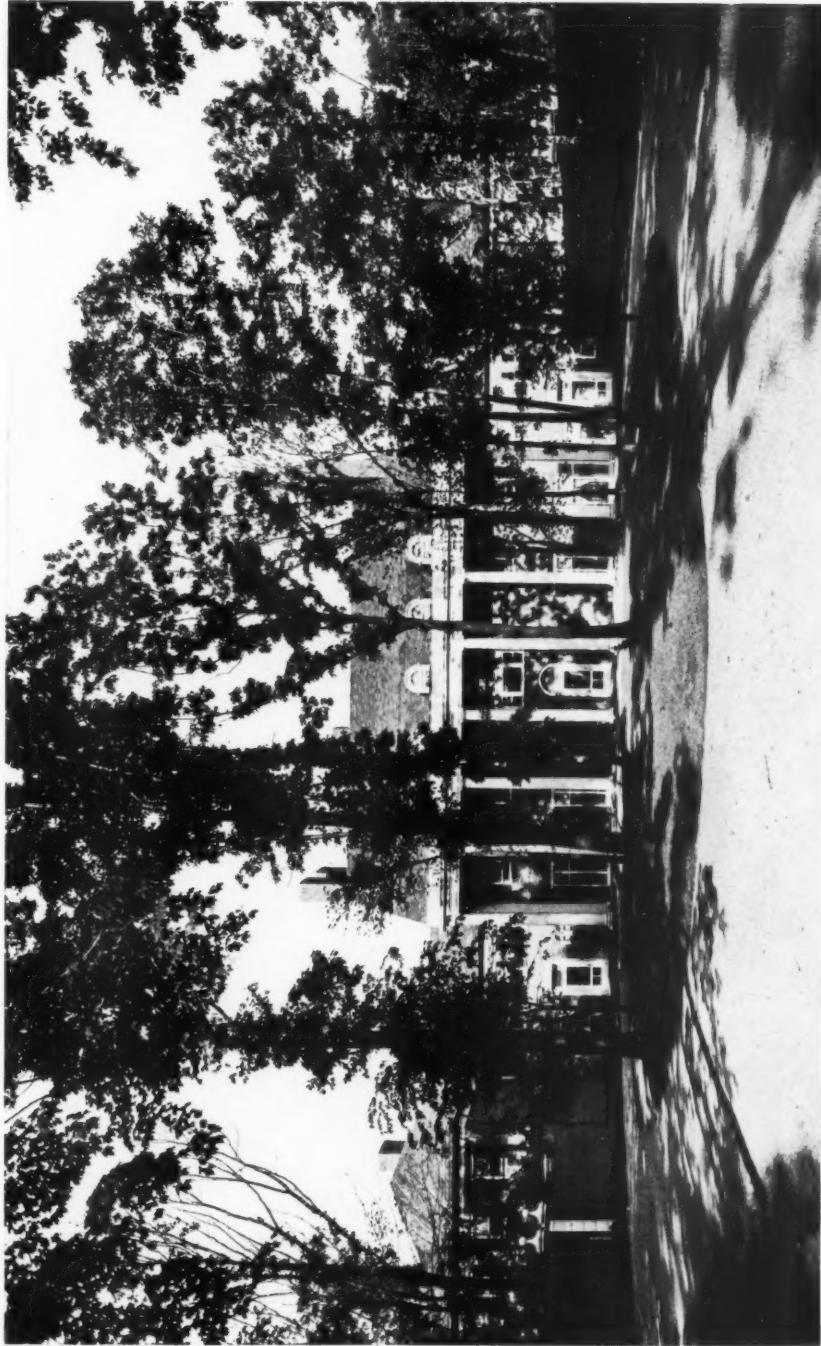
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VOL. CVII, NO. 2056

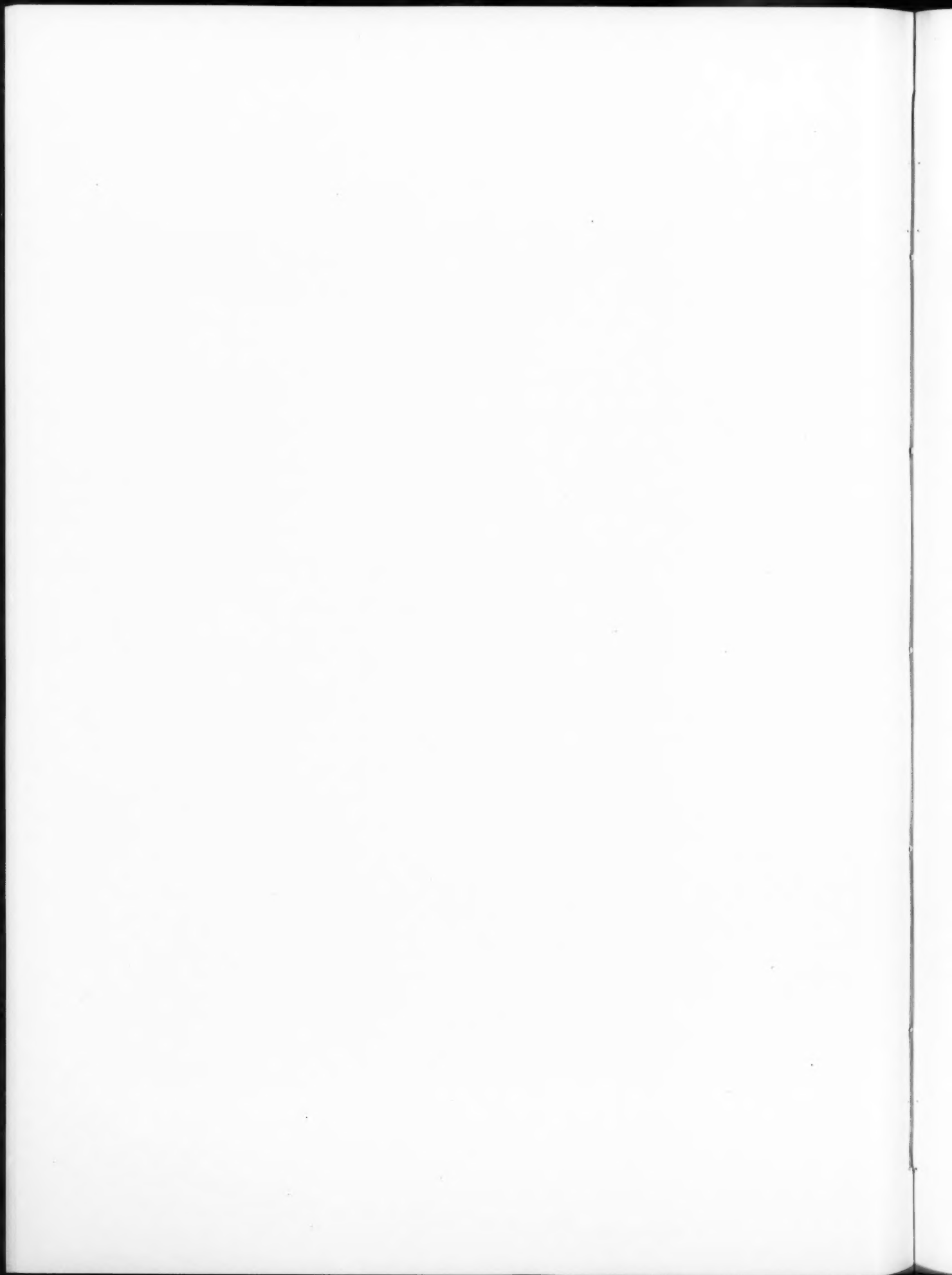
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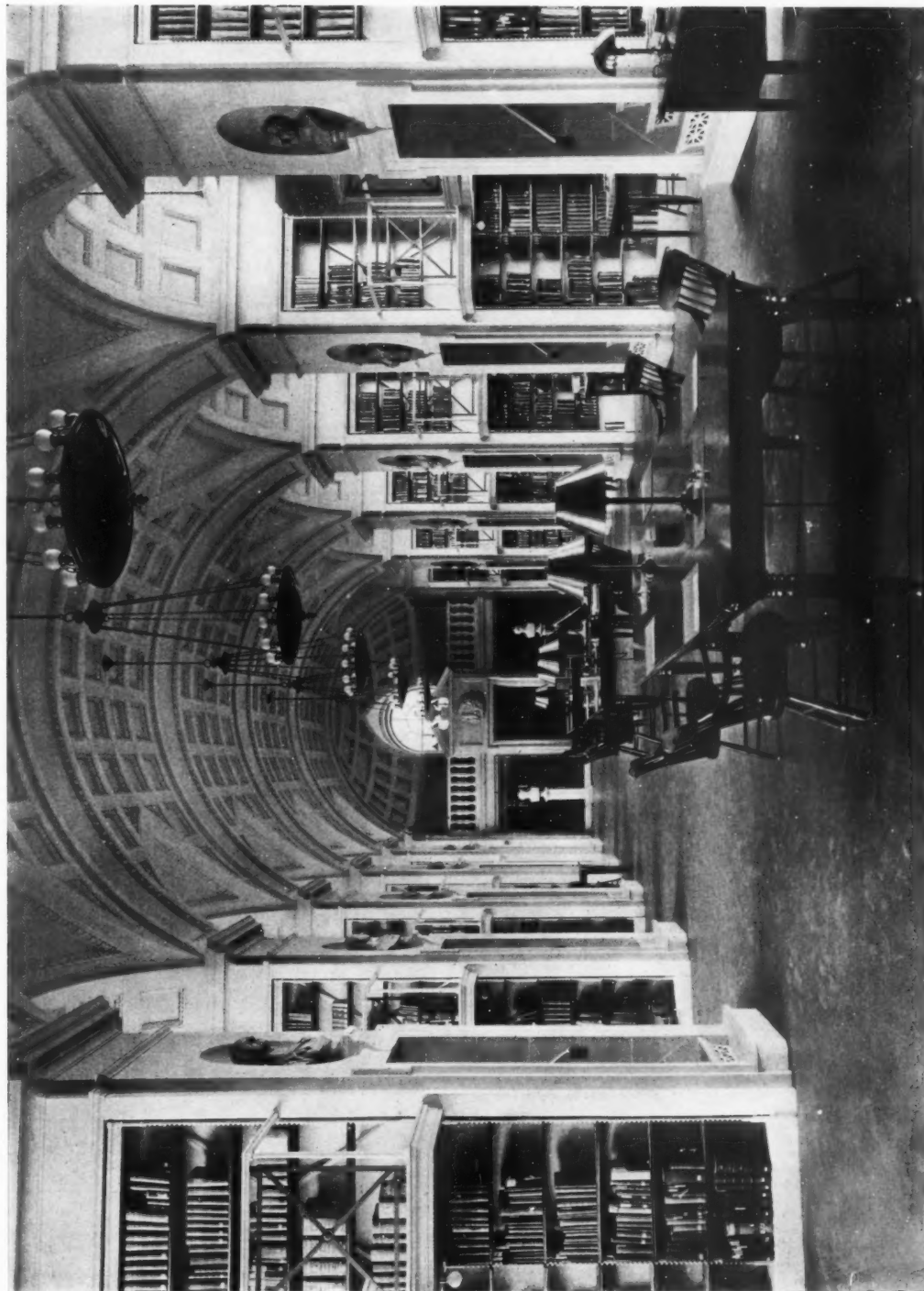
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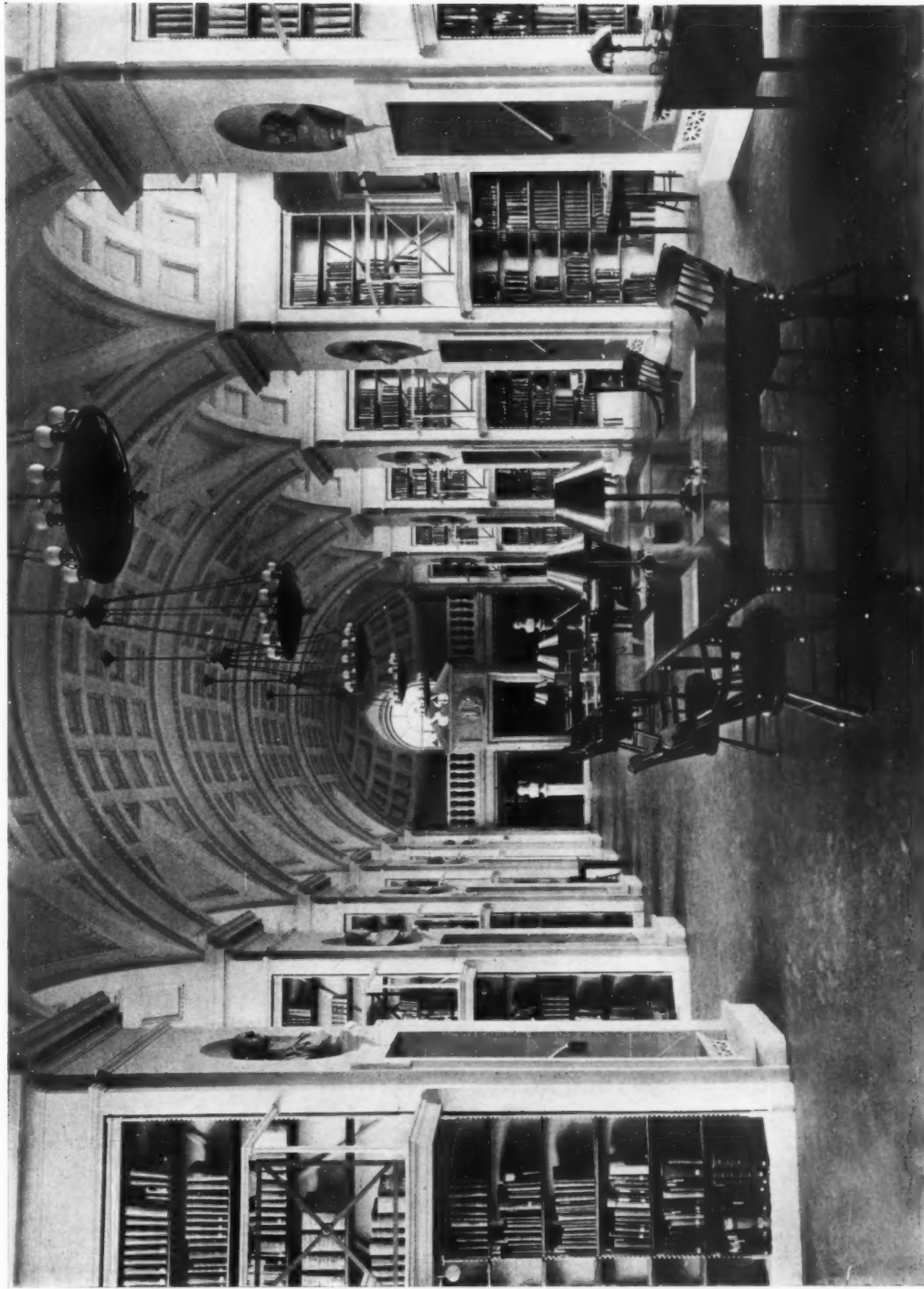
NEW ADDITION TO BOSTON ATHENAEUM, BOSTON, MASS.

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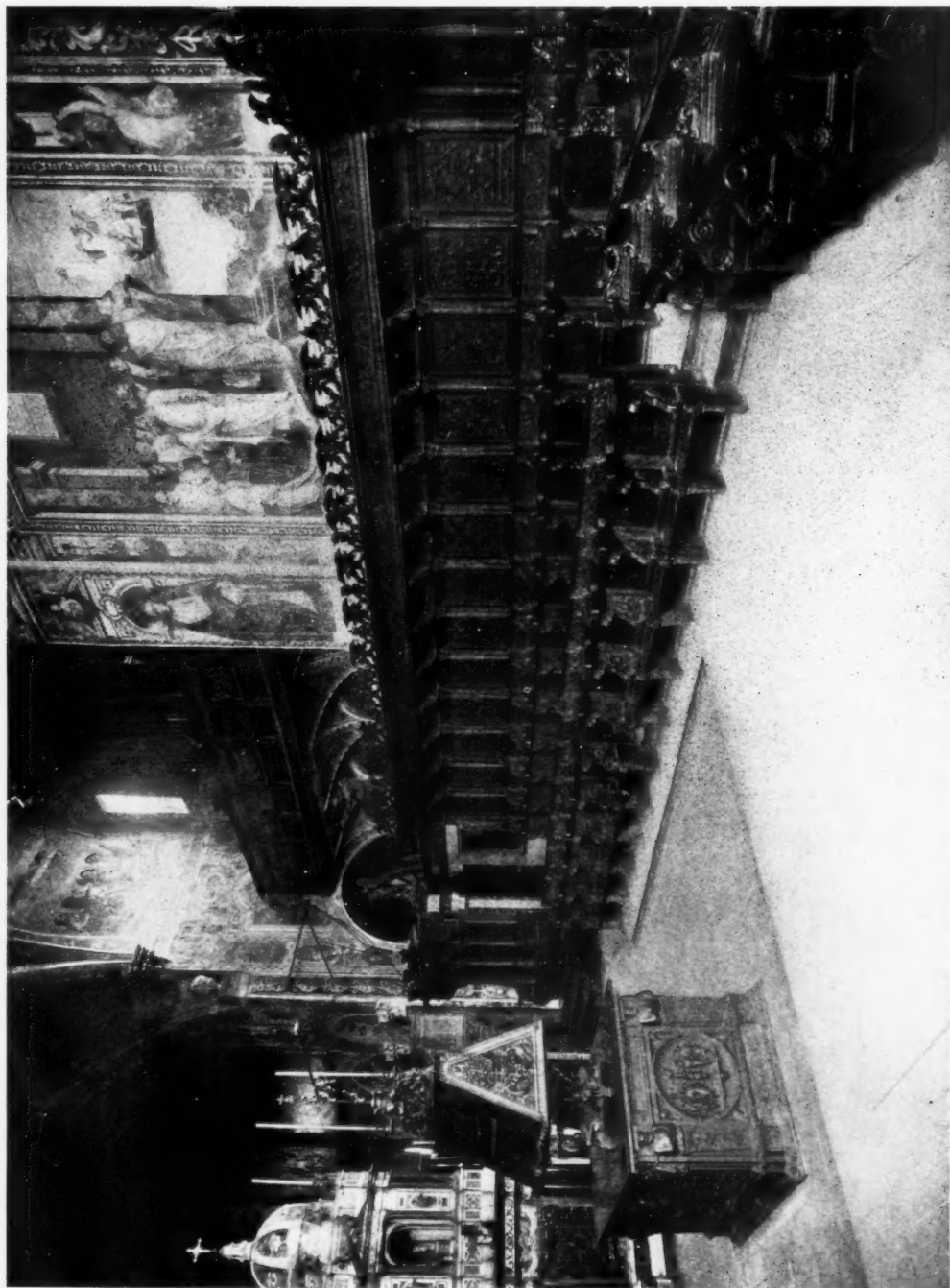
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NEW ADDITION TO BOSTON ATHENAEUM, BOSTON, MASS.

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CHOIR STALLS, CHURCH OF S. PIETRO DE' CASSINENSI, PERUGIA, ITALY (1535)

These wood carvings and those of the Collegio del Cambio in Perugia are among the most important examples of Renaissance wood carving

