

The House and Shop of a Blacksmith, showing a Forge under the "Monumental Hangar" at the right, rather dwarfing the house, but clearly defining the purpose of building

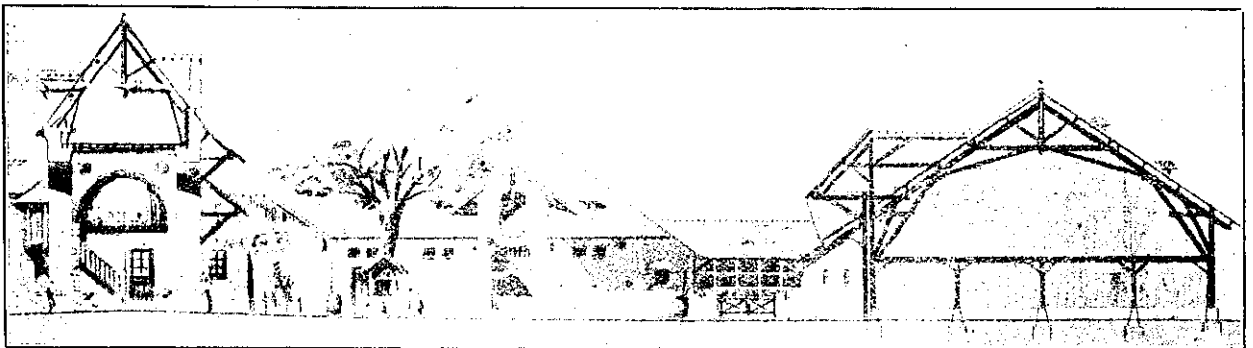
placed on the top of some hill, but one that is part of the village, open to all, continuing the traditions of country hospitality in picturesque times of family residence, and not needing to be modified by the suggestions of modern classic comfort. The construction of an inn in these regions raises difficult technical problems. One must have in mind the cold, the snow, and also the materials available. One must keep at the minimum the chances of conflagration, employ in large measure the wood which is found on the spot, and also conserve heat and provide light. An additional complication is furnished by the necessity for having regard to agricultural exploitation. Mr. Lambert's inn, 'A Saint-Christophe,' adapts itself well to the surroundings conceived for it, its form rough in finish in accordance with the environment. It is at the same time more substantial than the Swiss chalet and than the usual hotel of the forest. The cost of the inn itself is about £3,300.

The farm has an importance which differs entirely from that of the inn. Its general dispositions are always imposed by the necessities of exploiting conditions, the main lines of which change little, also by the relations which must exist between the house and the soil and the climate—the frequency of rain, the trend of the winds and the temperature, the possibilities of drainage, and local resources in material. Moreover, the plans have to be governed by the exigencies of hygiene, so frequently violated, of economy, and of custom. Such were the elements of the designers problem:

"From the Meuse to the Vosges one special note dominates. The Lorraine village-houses press concentration to a maximum; the farm-houses arrange themselves side by side along the highway. Thus each wall serves two families. The dwelling house is naturally in front, while the other farm buildings stretch out to the rear."

Mr. Poyé offers a strongly built construction of rough brick, covered with plaster, the base tarred, the roof projecting over all the facades, 'a bit of Normandy near Calais,' the whole costing £960. Mr. Sardou offers a plan than which one can hardly imagine anything more modest. The structure is of plain stone, with gables and arrangements for the training of vines. Above the whole of the roof of tiles, when it has gathered its native growth of lichen, will go to the making of a desirable object for the artist painters of Paris. . . .

"Mr. Patout, serving in the war as a camoufleur, plans a model house for a blacksmith in the region of Abbeville or Dunkirk. The house which presents an appearance of length, seems almost to efface itself in the presence of the forge, installed under a monumental hangar, sheltering from the snow and from the rain by what one might call a Tonkenese chapeau. It is, however, difficult to individualize and embellish the house of the millworker, since the architect is hemmed in by limitations of cost. Mr. Goupil wishes to escape that grouping which has been rightly criticized from the points of view of hygiene, comfort, and art. He proposes three modest types, which fit well upon a small space of land. In



A Suggestion for a Farmer's House in the Champagne, at present ravaged by the Huns