

THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND BUILDER.

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THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND BUILDER

A Monthly Journal Devoted to

ARCHITECTURE,

Construction, Decoration and Furnishing

IN THE WEST.

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Architects and Builders throughout the West will confer a great favor on the Editor of this Journal by sending him news pertaining to the craft in their section of the country, particularly items of new buildings.

THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND BUILDER will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested, professionally or incidentally, in the planning, building, decorating and furnishing of homes or commercial or public structures. A variety of attractive illustrations will be presented in each number, the best of engraving and printing contributing to their production.

Letters containing the latest building news and gossip from St. Louis, St. Paul, Detroit, Cincinnati and other points will be a prominent feature, and correspondence is invited from architects and builders throughout the country.

The aim of this Journal is to become the medium of communication between those in whose interests it is published. Matters of news and valuable facts appropriate to this Journal will be promptly published and proper credit given.

THROUGH the courtesy of the author, we are enabled to give our readers in this number the first installment of a course of lectures on architecture, delivered at the University of Chicago during the past winter by W. L. B. Jenney, architect. These lectures evince careful research into the history of architecture, and a thorough scientific and practical knowledge of the art. The entire course will be published in monthly parts, and will form a most entertaining and valuable feature of this Journal. Looking at Chicago to-day, with her massive business and public structures and miles of costly residences, it is difficult to conceive of her primitive condition less than fifty years ago, as shown by the reminiscences of the veteran architect, J. M. Van Osdel, published in this issue, being the first installment of a series of papers on the "History of Chicago Architecture."

THE difference—it cannot be called a disagreement—which has arisen between the Chicago contractors and architects regarding specifications in contract articles, has lead to much comment, editorial and otherwise, by the daily press. The situation is wholly misunderstood. It is simply a question of how far in justice, as between man and man, should an architect hold arbitratative power regarding the decision of what constitutes a fulfilment of contract. The contractors who raise the question claim that the architect, being the agent of one party to the contract, cannot decide a disputed point, and ask that it be left to two or more disinterested parties chosen by those interested to decide. The architects and contractors of Chicago are too intelligent and practical to allow the difference to become a dispute, and now that the contractors have issued a printed revision of the contract papers, embodying their wished-for changes, it is probable the difference will be amicably settled.

THE idea of a trade union is a strong and wise one, when it means an association for the protection and advancement of trade interests; but when it becomes an arbitrary and heedless power, it is a destroyer of many of the interests that it should aid, and slowly, sometimes, but surely, always accomplishes its own destruction. This is the position of the bricklayers' association in Chicago to-day. With a hesitancy upon the part of owners in regard to building on account of a prospective decline of rents and other causes, they come forward with senseless and arbitrary demands which will only result in their own discomfiture. Each year this association has become stronger, and each year have they given less heed to the contractor,—their medium of communication between them and the architect and owner. This spring they not only make their demands for themselves but also for the stonemasons, demanding for every journeyman the wages last year paid to only first-class workmen,—\$4 per day; this, instead of arranging a scale of prices by which each man could be paid according to his capabilities for performing his work. The contractors have made the bricklayers' association more than one fair offer, but they have refused them wherever they have clashed with their own wishes. When the contractors proposed the appointing of a conference committee of each association the bricklayers refused, saying they could not afford to keep a standing committee. Fortunately the question, like a brick wall, has two sides to it. The union that is powerful enough to say what price an owner, through the contractor, shall pay for his bricklaying, and can, at a moment's notice, deprive him of men to do his work, cannot compel the owner or contractor to engage them. If it came to a point where these tradesmen demanded more than could be conceded them, the owner would say, "I will not build this year"; and there is not a contractor in Chicago who could not afford to "shut up shop" and take no work for a year. And if no contracts were let, where would the bricklayers' union be? Like all mismanaged and uncalculating concerns, it only sees its own side of the wall, and will probably only see when it is too late that it made a mistake. If they still persist in pursuing their arbitrary methods, there is no time so good as the present to show them their mistake, and that before the building season has advanced to where a strike or suspension of work would be disastrous. But owners need not fear having to take this extreme measure. The backbone of an unjust man is

always weak, and rather than risk a season of idleness after the past unusually hard winter, they will accept the contractors' perfectly fair and equitable scale of wages and avoid a strike.

THE recent fire in the Cambridge flats in New York has called forth many press comments and served to make those who inhabit this class of buildings more or less apprehensive. One rule applies not only to the flats that rise story after story a hundred and fifty feet, but to all buildings where human life is exposed should a fire occur, and that is, make them fire-proof. The owner will tell you: "My building is fire-proof." He probably means he has adopted one or two fire-proof features, like wire lath and plaster, with wooden joists and rafters. In the Cambridge the fire started in the basement, a defective flue probably, near the elevator shaft, and through it the flames reached the top of the building, a common occurrence of which the Newhall House fire was a forcible example. Owners should see that some fire-proof features are adopted in every building. If they cannot afford iron joists, beams, rafters, etc., filled in with hollow tile and everywhere protected with a fire-proof material, they should see that the wood be covered with fire-proof paint. Elevator shafts should be made of brick, and extend up through the roof like a large chimney, and be supplied with automatic iron doors that always remain shut until opened by the passing elevator. Because these precautions are disregarded the havoc of fire is no argument against the building of flats. Architects will plan them so that they will be safe as well as convenient, if owners will give them the necessary license to make them fire-proof.

IT is not the aim of this Journal to discuss questions of a political nature, but there are times when the action of those who represent a state, county or city, directly affects the interests of those professions it is our province to represent, and in such cases we cannot remain silent. It is because of the mode of procedure adopted by these public officers that to-day the majority of the public buildings of states, counties and cities are failures from every point of view. The following characteristic notice has been received by architects generally, and we reproduce it in full:

STATE OF COLORADO, }
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF CAPITOL MANAGERS, }
DENVER, Colorado, March 19, 1883.

In pursuance of an act of the Fourth General Assembly of the State of Colorado, approved February 11, 1883, entitled "An act to provide for the erection of a State Capitol building at the City of Denver, and creating a Board of Managers therefor," plans and specifications for a Capitol building which, when erected, shall not cost to exceed one million of dollars, will be received by the Board of Managers of the Capitol Building until 12 o'clock meridian on the 9th day of May, 1883.

Drawings must consist of foundation plans, basement plans, which must be at least 16 feet between joists, and must extend at least 12 feet above the surface of the surrounding ground.

Second floor plan, said story not to be less than 20 feet between joists, third floor plan, roof plan, and section of same, longitudinal section, transverse section, front, rear, and end elevations, dome plan, giving section of same, and material used and method of construction from base to summit, also giving diameter or area of base, style of architecture and extreme elevation.

The foundation and basement of said building will be of stone. Must be constructed with especial regard to strength and durability. The facing and ornamentation of the superstructure, including cornices, pediments and balustrades, will be of stone. The length of said building must not exceed 300 feet; the breadth, height and general form must be in such proportion to its length as to constitute a symmetrical building.

Said building must contain the following rooms, and may contain such other rooms as convenience of symmetry require:

One hall for House of Representatives of appropriate dimensions to accommodate 100 members; also lobbies and galleries for same.
One hall for Senate, with lobbies and galleries of appropriate dimensions.
One room for President of Senate.
One room for Speaker of the House.
One room for Engrossing Committee of Senate.
One room for Enrolling Committee of House.
One room for Enrolling Committee of Senate.
One room for Enrolling Committee of the House, and not less than ten other appropriate committee rooms for Senate and House respectively.
Governor's reception and other apartments, four rooms.
Secretary of State, four rooms.
Auditor of State, four rooms.
Treasurer of State, four rooms.
Attorney General, three rooms.
Superintendent of Public Instruction, four rooms.
State Board of Land Commissioners, four rooms.

Adjutant General, three rooms.

State Library room, not less than 2,400 superficial feet.

State Librarian, one room.

Supreme Court room of appropriate dimensions.

One room for Supreme Court Library for not less than 40,000 volumes.

Ten private rooms for Judges, Clerk and Marshal of Court.

State Engineer, three rooms.

State Geologist Department, two rooms.

Agricultural Department, three rooms.

Department of Statistics, three rooms.

The laws of acoustics must be carefully observed, and the entire building be made as nearly as possible fire-proof.

Provisions must be made for elevators, water-closets, etc. The said Capitol building must contain such number of fire-proof vaults as may be necessary for the preservation of the books and papers of the various departments of the State Government. Provisions must be made for draining, heating, lighting and ventilating said building in the most approved manner. One wing of said building is to be immediately constructed containing not less than 9,000 superficial feet, or equivalent to a building 90x100 feet, and the person whose plans are accepted will be required to furnish working drawings for said wing, and as a compensation for said plans, specifications of entire building and working drawings of said wing, said person will be allowed one thousand dollars, and one and one-half per cent of the contract price of said wing. The plan which is accepted will be required in triplicate.

No compensation will be allowed for plans which are rejected.

The said Capitol building will be erected upon the summit of a plat of ground in the City of Denver, State of Colorado, known as Capitol Hill, with its principal facade to the west.

The drawings must be sent to the "Board of Capitol Managers, Denver," Colorado, and be endorsed "Plans for State Capitol Building," and must come under a *nom de plume*, the real name and address to be sent to the Board of Managers in a sealed envelope, marked "private," which will not be opened until after the award is made.

The material used in the entire building must be of the best quality, subject to the approval of the Board. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all plans.

For further information apply to Board of Managers. By order of the Board of Managers,
GEORGE T. CLARK, Secretary, P. O. Box 2291. JAMES B. GRANT, Chairman.

The citizens of the State of Colorado have our sympathies. They are about to spend a million, and probably much more, in a way that is absolutely certain to end in vain regrets that they had not profited by the hundreds of prominent examples scattered over the United States. But a few years since Mr. Fergusson, a prominent and learned writer on architecture, remarked, "that it was safe to say that there was not a single public building in the United States that gave any evidence of having been the result of the serious thoughts of an educated practitioner." With the exception of some of the late custom-houses, entirely designed since the Mullett administration, the remarks of Mr. Fergusson are unfortunately still true, and will remain so as long as designs are obtained by gratuitous competition, of which the Colorado example is one of the worst on record. Why will committees launch into print such crude, ill-digested, ignorant and absurd, and above all most unfortunate and disastrous notices to architects? Why not take professional advice? There are hundreds of well-educated architects of long and valuable experience, that have not the least desire to compete for this State house. The services of one such man for two days, at the expense of one hundred dollars, would have been invaluable to the State of Colorado in drawing up that notice, always provided his advice had been followed.

We feel very safe in saying that there is not the slightest inducement for an architect in fair practice, who is honest and above reproach in all his dealings, to engage in this proposed competition. Examine the offer to the architects. The board reserves the right to reject any and all designs without a cent of compensation to any one. It can naturally be inferred that the board proposes to decide upon the merits of the designs. What evidence is there that they know anything of architecture? Can we not, judging from the past, feel assured that they do not know even enough to feel the necessity of professional advice? Can this committee be aware that competitive designs of the character they demand without any guarantee on their part of even fair treatment, cost the architect about \$1,000 a set in office expenses alone, without counting his own time? Unless designs are showily and carefully finished they will attract no attention in such a competition, and we speak from actual knowledge when we estimate the price at which architects must enter this lottery with any hope of success to be \$1,000 per ticket.

What is the compensation offered? The successful

man, if any, will receive about one-sixth the regular fees, or scarcely enough to pay his office expenses, to wit: For general drawings and specifications of a building to cost not less than \$1,000,000, with two extra copies of the designs, \$1,000; $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent commission on one wing to cost, suppose, \$300,000, \$4,500—total, \$5,500. The regular fees upon which all architects in good standing insist, unless perhaps when the building is a gift for purely charitable purposes, in which the architect is personally interested, are 5 per cent on \$1,000,000, \$50,000. No charge would probably be demanded for the two extra copies of designs, as they can be cheaply reproduced by the blue process. As but one wing is to be erected the fees would be $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for general drawings and specifications on \$1,000,000, \$25,000, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent additional for the details and supervision of the \$300,000 wing, \$7,500—total, \$32,500. Instead of \$32,500, to which the architect would be justly entitled if called upon in the regular order of business, he is to take his chances with any number of others in the most demoralizing and objectionable of all lotteries, pay \$1,000 for his ticket, and if successful to the full he will receive \$5,500.

Who will enter such a competition? First, the boys or beginners in the profession that have their experience to learn at the expense of the clients. Second, the professional state-house and court-house architects that know how to do it. They have sundry little methods of worming their way into favorable notice, and later in making a good thing out of the job. The fee is of little consequence to them, they have other ways of obtaining compensation; the taxpayer will pay it all the same.

There is just one chance left for the committee to acquit themselves with some credit. To employ, at a fair compensation, two or three architects of first-class reputation to make preliminary studies for the capitol, that they may have something with which to compare the numerous designs that will be presented under the call, and to accept no architect whose professional ability and character will not stand the closest and most scrutinizing examination. Then if nothing satisfactory is presented in competition the committee can select from the studies they have paid for.

History of Chicago Architecture.

PART I.

RECOLLECTIONS OF JOHN M. VAN OSDEL, ARCHITECT.

THE pioneer architect of Chicago, John M. Van Osdel, became acquainted with William B. Ogden in New York city in the fall of 1836, and furnished him with plans for a dwelling-house to be erected in Chicago, and agreed to personally superintend its erection. The sash for this building were made and glazed in New York; also all turning, carving, hand-rails for stairs, and other essential parts, were prepared and brought to this city early in the spring of 1837. Mr. Van Osdel arrived early in June of that year. Passing from the landing toward Mr. Ogden's office on Kinzie street, he noticed a block of three buildings, three stories high, the fronts of which had fallen outward, and laid prone upon the street. Upon inquiry he found that the frost of the preceding winter had penetrated to a great depth below the foundations, and the buildings having a south front, the sun acting upon the frozen quicksand under the south half of the block rendered it incapable of sustaining the weight of the building. At the same time, the rear, or north part of the block, being in shadow, the frozen ground thawed gradually, and continued to support the weight resting upon it. The consequence was that the block careened. The front settled fourteen inches more than the rear,

making all the floors fourteen inches out of level from front to rear. This movement pressed the upper part of the front wall outward beyond its center of gravity, and it fell to the ground. The rear wall inclined inward twelve inches, but, resting against the party walls and floors, remained intact. Mr. Van Osdel's first work in Chicago was to readjust the floors in this block, which, at first designed for stores, was completed for dwelling-houses.

The brick buildings in the city in the spring of 1837 were the Lake House, on the southeast corner of Rush and Michigan streets, a building about 80x100 feet, four stories high; the St. James Church, a pretentious semi-Gothic structure, with a square brick tower, located on Cass, between Michigan and Illinois streets; William Norton, who built the first bridge across the river at Dearborn street, had a two-story brick residence on Indiana near Dearborn street; there were two stores, two stories high, on North Water street near the foot of Cass street. These, with the frontless block first mentioned, included all the brick structures in the North Division of the city. There were but two brick buildings in the West Division, one a two-story dwelling, corner of Jackson and Canal streets, owned by Lafromboi, an Indian chief; the other was Archibald Clyborne's residence, in the extreme northwest corner of the city. In the South Division was the court-house, on the northeast corner of the public square, having a basement and principal story, dimensions about 30x60 feet, the court-room and jury-rooms on the principal floor, clerk and recorder's offices and vaults in the basement; front ornamented with a four-column Doric portico of woodwork.

On the opposite corner, where the Sherman House now stands, was the City Hotel, built and owned by F. C. Sherman; its dimensions were about 80x100 feet, three stories high. The City Council had its chamber in this building. Immediately north of the City Hotel, on Clark street, was a two-story building occupied by Peter Pruyn, afterward used for the post-office. The "saloon building," southeast corner of Lake and Clark streets, was about eighty feet square, four stories high. It was discovered after the roof was put on that there were no chimney-tops, and not a flue in the building, and they were constructed afterward inside the walls as they were needed. There was a three-story building on the southwest corner of South Water and La Salle streets, used by the State Bank of Illinois; also a three-story dwelling, southwest corner of Wells and Randolph streets, owned and occupied by Charles Chapman, and a two-story dwelling, southwest corner of La Salle and Washington streets, owned and occupied by P. F. W. Peck. The foregoing comprises all the brick buildings in the city in the spring of 1837. The principal builders at that time were A. D. Taylor, Azel Peck, Alexander Loyd, Peter L. Updike, Charles Lowber, Asbel Steele, F. C. Sherman, Alson S. Sherman and William Worthingham. But two of these, A. D. Taylor and A. S. Sherman, are now living.

It may be of interest to notice that the scarcity of joists and scantlings induced Mr. Ogden to purchase of A. D. Taylor a large quantity of hewn timber, out of which the joists and scantlings were whip-sawed for his residence. A Mr. Pitts did a large amount of whip-sawing at that time, but the rapid increase of saw-mills in Michigan soon made the whip-sawing business a thing of the past.

Decoration in America.

LOUIS J. MILLET.

PAPER II.

THE artistic means which the decorator disposes of in our day are practically without limit. The total absence of what might be called a creed in art gives a freedom of conception of which we think no other period in the history of art could tell.

In the Gothic days, and even in the time of the Renaissance, which was merely a reaction against Gothic law, chateaus were decorated not only with unity of spirit, as it is well they should be, but with almost absolute sameness of design; and the culmination of this tendency toward exclusiveness which occurred at the decline of the

Renaissance illustrates the danger of an all-powerful and accepted creed, for art is a religion, with its beliefs and ideal aims, hopes, and even superstitions. In a religion where we put into practice laws imposed on us, without having the knowledge of what led to the establishment of such laws, our minds are rapidly narrowed and we readily misinterpret the meaning and aim of religion, and may even be guilty of trespassing unconsciously. Thus it is with art. When a creed is accepted and the rules which it supplies put into practice, without the knowledge of those laws of nature or taste of which they are but a logical result, the inventive powers are reduced to a formula, and as a result art declines very rapidly.

All laws in art, we have said, are deduced from laws of nature, and in the fine arts this is very evident, except, possibly, in the case of music.

Thus in the composition of a picture, form and attitude and expression are suggested to us by nature, and that which emanates from the artist is merely the arrangement and execution of what he has before his eyes.

In architecture, beauty of form is dictated by laws of equilibrium. Thus, if we build something which to the eye seems out of equilibrium, or against the laws of gravitation, although by some unseen appliance we have made the building perfectly secure, we are guilty of an untruth, which in the religion of art is an irremediable sin.

Thus a system of laws have been wrought by time to oppose such sins. But those who do not understand the philosophy of such creeds are liable to many errors. Thus do we continually hear it said that any imitation in decoration is unlawful—that is, for instance, that we are not to imitate marble on a plaster surface, etc. This is partly untrue, for imitation is only forbidden where the use of the material imitated would be either illogical or impossible. We are therefore in a better way if we have no creed in art and merely go to the fountain-heads of nature for our guidance.

Viollet-le-duc, the most learned architect of modern times, proved beyond a doubt that the same rational feeling which prompted the Gothic compositions were the same which had created the Greek temples; and these two arts, so different in their forms, are certainly more like one another than any other two, possibly on account of the sameness of reasoning with which the artists of both periods proceeded.

We are at present in full revolution, and nothing shows it more plainly than our expression of interior decoration. We are pleased to treat each room of a dwelling with an entirely different ornamentation. We decide that this apartment will be Moorish design; the one next to it will be in Gothic; the further one in Renaissance—losing sight of the important fact that there is a sentiment of unity which is natural in us and without which we can obtain no more power of effect than a gathering of men can be powerful if disunited; and therefore the unity which should exist in the different decorations of a same apartment should exist, although to a somewhat lesser degree, throughout a dwelling. Then, when guided by this feeling, we may safely make each apartment of a different style and still a certain harmony common to the study of all these styles will pervade and give cohesion to the whole.

This will be the exact medium between our present radical ideas and the conservatism of exclusivism of the Gothic and Renaissance.

The Burlington Offices.

THE new office building of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railway was designed in its entirety by Messrs. Burnham & Root, and from the beginning of the foundation plan to the design of the massive entrance gates is an architectural credit to its designers.

The building suggests a type of Florentine Romanesque, although the details are essentially modern. The walls are constructed of St. Louis pressed brick, with brick ornamentation and a cornice and frieze of terra-cotta, the windows having unusually deep and heavily molded jambs. The basement is of bush-hammered Bedford limestone, heavily battered at the bottom, giving a solid and ade-

quate base to the unusually massive superstructure. The sixth story is included within the height of the cornice. Above the cornice is an unusually high parapet wall, giving to the building a very finely marked quality, producing a certain heaviness of effect such as will be remembered in the Strozzi palace. Generally speaking, the building seems designed, too, as a suitable architectural expression of a great and stable railway corporation, the fullest attention being given to those elements giving expression to such a purpose.

The general plan of the building is that of a quadrangle built with a court which is covered by a skylight. This court is in the clear, independent of the two stairways, 55 × 75 feet, and around it are constructed galleries with wrought iron supports and railings connecting with the various offices which have the outer light from the streets and the inner light of the court. The supporting columns are of iron encased in fire-proof tile. There are two sets of staircases and three elevators. These are placed at either end of the court. The general character of the finish within is massive and simple, corresponding with the external features. The framing of the interior is not extraordinary, but still exceedingly well planned and substantial. The floor beams rest upon heavy iron compound girders thirty feet long, running from the court to walls in every case. One peculiarity of this building is that the large court is used as a central shaft to assist in the heating and ventilation of the offices. The cold air is introduced from without and driven by a fan to the indirect radiators where it is warmed, and then passes into the court and main offices. The sanitary arrangements are so perfect and so extensive as to equal those of our best private residences, a remarkable feature for an office building, and one of which the Burlington people are justly proud. The entrance, which is composed of square pillars of red granite, is guarded by two unusually massive wrought iron gates designed especially for this building, the execution of which is a remarkable example of wrought iron manipulation. The building is situated on the northeast corner of Adams and Franklin streets, and cost in the neighborhood of \$350,000.

Architecture.

LECTURES DELIVERED AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

BY W. L. B. JENNEY, ARCHITECT.

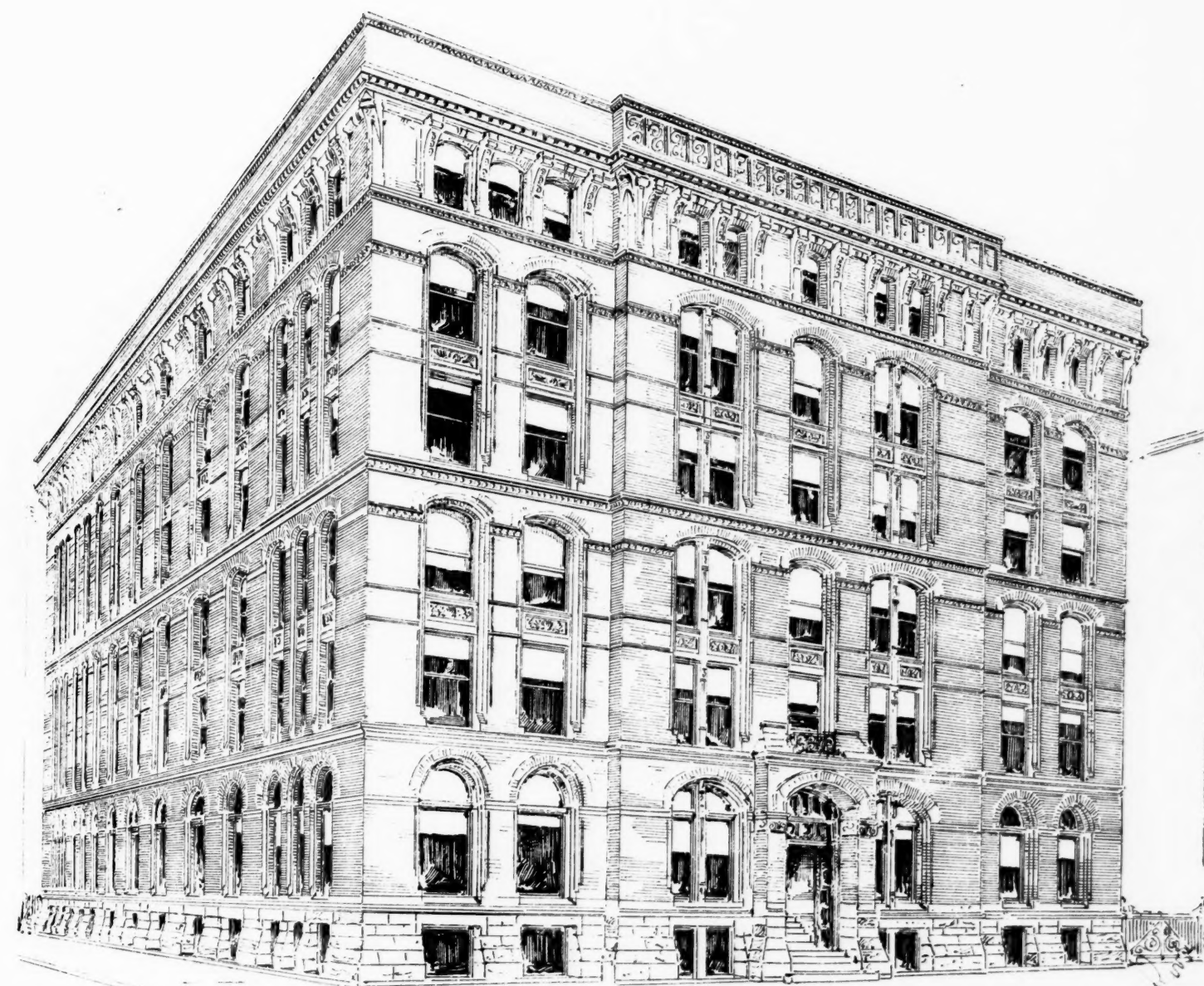
PART I.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: In response to a very flattering invitation from your board of directors and your president, I propose a short course of popular lectures on the history of the different styles of architecture that have arisen, flourished and passed away, embracing the savage tribes, Egypt, Assyria, Greece, Rome and the Middle Ages.

Nearly every one at some time in his life is seriously interested in architecture. Most of the designs of the professional architect must be approved by the client before contracts are awarded, and in the case of the dwelling-house, the plans at least must be the joint production of the architect and his client.

The architect can alone design a convenient and elegant house—that might pass as such under the close examination of a committee of experts—and yet not be satisfactory to the person for whom designed, for every family has peculiarities, and an architect must have the assistance of those who are to occupy the house, or he cannot hope to satisfy them. This is demonstrated by the well established fact that when one purchases a house, however complete and elegant it may have seemed to the former owner, the new purchaser is not satisfied until he has made more or less alterations.

The study of architecture is not confined to the building



General Office C. B. & L. Hartland Co.
Chicago

W. H. H. 1883

of the house, but extends to the furnishing and decoration, and I shall try to make these few lectures of some practical benefit the next time you furnish or decorate a room.

A person that can select the furniture, rugs, carpets, paper-hangings and the coloring of the painting, and produce a beautiful, harmonious room, must find much more enjoyment in the use of it than if it had been trusted to others. Unless some one mind directs the whole embellishing, there is sure to be a want of harmony that is often very disagreeable.

Harmony, taste, style, are a part of architecture, and a great point has been gained when one can correctly decide what is in good taste and what is not, entirely independent of fashion. For although fashion exercises almost despotic sway in matters of dress, ready-made furniture, etc., that extends even to architecture—as, for example, the fashion for what is called “Queen Anne” to-day—still, no person of refinement will allow himself to be influenced by fashion beyond the limits of good taste.

Architecture is the visible and lasting “history of civilization.”

The many styles that have existed at different epochs and in different localities grew out of the requirements of the religion, climate, habits of the people, civil customs, and the character of the available building materials.

A knowledge of the architecture of a country at any epoch is a knowledge of the people, of the religion and of the government of that country at that epoch, and is of interest and benefit to the traveler, to the student of history, and to all persons of a liberal education, as well as to those practicing architecture as a profession.

We will see as we pass in review the numerous styles that have obtained the influence, more or less important, of the conditions of the environment. In most styles, the most powerful influence has been the requirements of religion and the power of the priesthood.

In Egypt we find the pyramids, the most enduring of all architecture, invented for the preservation of the mummy, for, according to the then existing belief, if the mummy should be preserved for 3000 years the spirit that left it after death would then return and dwell therein in happiness forever after.

At a later period the power of the priesthood had grown to mammoth proportions; even kings were high priests. Then they built those great temples, as at Karnac, Sudor and Ipsamboul, that to-day, with all our knowledge and all our science, excite our admiration and our wonder.

Beside the environment there is another very powerful influence governing architecture, namely, the ethnological character of the people.

This influence underlies all others, and is of so much importance that the history of architecture cannot be understood without some knowledge of ethnology; and I would therefore, by permission, hastily review some of the leading features most interesting to us, for which I am largely indebted to Fergusson.

Ethnology takes up the world's history where geology leaves it, and, following the same line of argument, strives to reduce to a scientific arrangement the apparent chaos of facts.

It is only within the present century that geology has been reduced to a true science, natural causes replacing convulsions. This is largely due to the efforts of Sir Charles Lyle. The material that lay scattered over the face of the earth has now been scientifically classified, this classification being based largely upon the fossils contained in the different formations.

Ethnology occupies the same relative position in the history of architecture that the fossils do in geology.

In ethnology, race has succeeded race. All have been disturbed, some obliterated, but no race has existed without leaving its mark. Sometimes by buildings or other works, sometimes by their influence on the arts, and sometimes by their influence on the language.

Formerly the study of ethnology was based upon philology, but it is now generally admitted that language alone is insufficient, and that architecture is an important adjunct.

Archaeology bears the same relations to ethnology that

paleontology does to geology. The buildings are the fossils of history.

The earliest work of man of which any record remains, are the pyramids, the oldest built some thirty-five hundred years before Christ. At this period the several primitive races of mankind had acquired their distinctive characteristics.

On the walls of the tombs of Beni Hassan, on the Nile, of date about 2500 B.C., are historical pictures descriptive of the wars of the Egyptians, in which the different races are portrayed with an exactitude sufficient for the illustrations of a modern work on ethnology, a use to which they have been put.

The history of architecture is a part of the world's history. In the buildings we can read the feelings and aspirations of those who erected them, and through their arts we can trace the relations of the races to each other.

The four great building races of the ancient world were the Turanians, Semitics, Celts and Aryans.

The Semitics were from western Asia and northern Africa; the other three successively occupied most of Europe.

The Turanians were of the Polished Stone age. In the old world the typical Turanians were the Egyptians, in the modern the Chinese and Japs. The Turanians are the oldest people of which we have any knowledge as builders. They inhabited the valley of the Euphrates and the Tigris before the Semitics. The oldest families in Europe were the Pelasgi and Etruscans.

Such outcroppings as the Magyars and Fins are Turanians, as are also the Esquimaux, unless the latter belong to the Rude Stone age. They were always overpowered by the Aryans, the people of the Iron age. In religion the Turanians were idolaters; they worshiped the sun, the moon and the stars, trees and serpents, and even the bull. With them originated religious pilgrimages and human sacrifice.

This tree and serpent worship can be traced from Ceylon to Sweden. Their tombs and tumuli exist everywhere. Their ancestral worship is the foundation of many of the creeds of the world. Most of the Turanians to-day are Buddhists.

The only government known to the Turanians was absolute despotism, without any hereditary nobility;—every office except the throne always open to the ambitious. They never advanced beyond the rudiments of a literature. They recorded with pride the annals of their ancestors. These were written in hieroglyphics, signs or symbols, for none of the greater groups of Turanians ever appreciated the value of an alphabet.

In the arts, however, they excelled. As architects they were unsurpassed, and in Egypt alone have left monuments that excite the wonder of the world.

In India, Burmah and elsewhere they erected enormous buildings, highly enriched. And notwithstanding their low state of civilization, they have always shown much thought, ingenuity and good taste.

Owing to the fact that their gods were once kings on earth, their temples became great palaces, and their tombs were more sacred even than their temples, and are found wherever the Turanian race has existed.

They were very fond of color, which they used both internally and extensively. It was always brilliant and always harmonious.

They seem to have acquired the arts by instinct, for they made little progress. Their oldest work, even of the time of the pyramid builders, is often the best. The arts of the Turanians who inhabited the South of France about the glacial period, are identical with those of the Esquimaux of the present day.

TO BE CONTINUED.

A Rural Church.

THE subject of our illustration was designed by W. L. B. Jenney for the Episcopal congregation at Riverside, Ill. The cost, including construction, furniture and organ, will be \$10,000. This small cost is secured by making it of the most rural character. The timbers are of common lumber, smooth dressed, painted in rich, dark

colors and filled in with rough rouble masonry. There are no small details of any description. The effect is produced by general forms and by color. The outside walls will be covered with vines and the grounds set with trees, flowers and shrubbery.

Lighting by Electricity.

BY PROF. A. A. GRIFFITH.

It always takes time to bring the ideas of the scientists and the ideas of the general business public into agreement. The telegraph was for a long time the plaything of a few progressive electricians. A practical inventor adapted it to public use. For years it has been a public servant, and many have thought that there could be but little, if any improvement upon it. Now comes Prof. Elisha Gray with his "multiplex" improvement, and, behold, fifteen hundred words a minute are sent from Cleveland to New York. Thirty words a minute was thought an improvement and a blessing, and now fifteen hundred words a minute are surprising the business public, and causing them wake up to the possibilities of science and invention.

But Prof. Gray is not satisfied with this, and so he takes this material substance of man's invention,—this wire which carries the subtle fluid, this palace car in which electricity rides, and so extends, and puts a head upon it, that thought expressed in words by human lips comes and goes from friend to friend between Cleveland and New York, each hearing as well, and understanding as well, as if sitting together in the club-room engaged in an after-dinner discussion.

This is the greatest achievement of all, and does much toward making the nations as one family. From different points of the compass, as from different rooms in a great mansion, they shall greet and converse with each other, or join in praise and thanksgiving, as if around a common altar.

Electricity for lighting purposes has been declared a success; but it is not out of the hands of the electrical experts yet, and delivered over to the business public, who have only time to cry "more light," and who expect to be limited in their attention to the manner of its use,—to the striking of a match, or the turn of a switch. They, the general public, want to hear what the electrician has done, and are willing to pay well for what he invents for their use; but, they do not want him, or his assistants, too near when they "turn on the lights," as it looks too much as if the thing could not "go alone,"—was not "out of arms," as we say of children, and needed further watching. The majority have seen enough to satisfy them of the superiority of the electric light. The night is made into day, and there need be no dark places at any time, even in a great and crowded city—but the electric lighting systems require too much watching. We look for many improvements; for cheaper and better apparatus, and why not? We know what iron is worth, and brass, and copper, and wire, and we know what expert labor is worth, and the business public can make figures—it is their business. The apparatus should not cost so much. We look for a dynamo generator that will not heat or burn up, with an apparatus attached that will measure out the electricity as required, and allow the generator to take on or throw off power as demands for electric current are made upon it. We want lamps that will burn in circuit and take care of themselves, after electrodes are adjusted and globes cleaned. We demand better carbons.

The electric light has made a demand for light. More gas is used than before electric lights were introduced, and this reminds us, that when gas for lighting purposes was first introduced, of what a great cry was made against it on account of "the poison in the air," and the great expense,—but the "tallow dip" has disappeared. Gas light is a great convenience—it is always ready. It comes into our homes and places of business by unseen pipes, and ornamental chandeliers and brackets hold it for us, and its use requires of consumers no more thought or care than the raising of a curtain or opening of a shutter to admit the sunshine. We seldom think of the way it is made, or of its explosive and dangerous qualities. We know it has been brought under subjection. So some sun-browed scientist and inventor, seeing what is needed to adapt electricity for lighting purposes to general use, shall bring it under subjection, and a great advance will be made over systems now quite generally employed.

Electric light is manufactured sunlight; the elements from

which it is made are all around us, and they cost nothing. Circuit wire, dynamo machines and safe appliances will soon, we trust, be ready for the public, and electric light, cheaper and better and more brilliant than gas, will come to light up our business houses, our streets and homes at night as the sun lights them by day.

Art Notes.

BONNAT, the French painter, is at work on a portrait of Minister Morton, which, it is said, will be his best work.

ONE of Mr. L. C. Earle's finest water-colors, "The Peddler's Visit," which was shown at the Art Institute recently, is now hung at Thurber's.

MR. JOHN DONOUGHUE, the talented young sculptor, has gone east to sail on the Parthia for Europe about the first of April. He goes direct to Paris, where he will study his art. Mr. Donoughue will be absent five or six years.

At Breslau, the capital of Siberia, the churches are exceedingly interesting from sculptures in alto-relievo which ornament their walls and are fine specimens of art. One at the Kathhaus represents Satan wheeling his grandmother in a barrow.

At the Parisian Palais d'Industrie is a landscape executed in European and foreign insects. The foreground is composed of 45,000 coleoptera, the remainder of the picture being formed of over 4,000 varieties of the insect tribe, which supply every tone requisite for the landscape. The completion of the work occupied the artist four years.

THE late Countess of Essex (Kitty Stephens) has by her will bequeathed to Mr. Henry Irving a most interesting relic. It is the original sketch in oils by Sir Joshua Reynolds for his famous "Prologue" portrait of David Garrick sitting at a table, hands together, with the thumbs raised and meeting each other; ruffles at wrists. The picture measures 24x18 inches and is in admirable preservation.

Special Correspondence.

DES MOINES.

DES MOINES, March 9, 1883.

Editor of *The Inland Architect and Builder*:

Your first number is at hand, and here's our hand and a dollar. We sincerely hope you will receive the encouragement and meet with the success you deserve. Please do not make THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND BUILDER too local in its character.

There is a wide field outside the great western metropolis which the Eastern journals do not and cannot fill, and which THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND BUILDER can and should, and we have no doubt that not only architects, but the whole building fraternity of the great West, will gladly patronize and encourage a journal more especially devoted to Western interests, than any of those published in the East possibly can be. We only fear you have placed your subscription price too low to keep up the standard of excellence as shown in your initial number. The local papers of this city characterize the present activity in building as a *boom*, but the want of brick will delay many contemplated improvements until late in the season. It was estimated at the close of the last season, that we had about five million brick with which to commence the present season, but they were all sold in the winter to the early birds, and it is now claimed that there is not ten thousand of brick for sale in the city. Among the more important buildings already started are, the Grand Opera House, owned by B. S. Harding, estimated to cost \$100,000; Des Moines National Bank building, to cost \$20,000, Bell and Hackney architects; a block of three stores and offices, owned by Messrs. Mills & Weitz and Mrs. Mattes, to cost \$30,000; improvements and rebuilding of Clapps Block, recently damaged by fire, to cost \$30,000, Foster & Lebbie, architects; Aldine Building (offices) now finishing, cost \$15,000; residence for J. W. Brown, cost \$8,000; Block of B residences for J. W. Montgomery, cost \$15,000; B. J. Bartlett & Son, architects.

There are not less than twenty-five or thirty other buildings costing from \$3,000 to \$15,000 or \$20,000 each, either under contract or in the hands of our architects. Among the contemplated improvements are a Masonic Temple to cost \$75,000, and an Episcopal church to cost \$50,000.

B. J. Bartlett & Son, architects, have recently furnished the designs for a Baptist church at Marquette, Michigan, to be built of Marquette red sandstone and to cost \$30,000.

DE MOIN.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, March 18, 1883.

Editor of the Inland Architect and Builder:

Detroit is now enjoying a building boom, and the craft are all very busy, and consequently happy. This is one of the most pleasantly situated cities in the world, and is becoming famous as a summer resort. Many eastern capitalists have built, and others contemplate erecting summer residences here. Your paper has been received by many of our architects and builders, and they all express themselves as well pleased with your first effort.

On the 1st inst. the work of tearing down and removing the various varieties of buildings, lean-tos and sheds so long known as the Michigan Central Depot in this city, began, and with the appearance of the workmen who were to do the work came a force of Polish women. How they knew that the work was to be done is immaterial, but the eagerness and endurance shown by them in getting their share of the debris was most interesting. A bit of scantling or a piece of board could hardly touch the ground before it was pounced upon, and while there was a scrambling rivalry, there were no quarrels or hard words between the women.

Occasionally both husband and wife would be seen working together, the man loading up a handcart and the woman making up a bundle which she would "pack" upon her back. It was no uncommon thing yesterday to see a woman with a bundle of boards and sticks, weighing from 100 to 125 pounds, upon her back, toiling along Third street and Congress street, and when it is remembered that most of these loads are lugged to the extreme northeastern part of the city, the extent of the labor will be appreciated.

What do they do with the scraps? They are used chiefly in the erection of houses. There are scores of houses—and some quite respectable in looks—made from scraps of boards and timber. One of the women at work yesterday told an attaché of the depot that she carried, a year ago, lumber scraps enough to build a house of three rooms, and that now she is getting together enough to put up a small barn.

NOTES.

March 2, the building formerly occupied by the Board of Trade, at the corner of Woodbridge and Shelby streets, was disposed of at auction, the limit being placed at \$30,000, and the auctioneer being Patrick McGinnis. After numerous bids had been made, the sale was effected, Philo Parsons being the purchaser, and the price being \$30,000. As a matter of interest, it may be added that the original cost of the property was \$47,000, and that in an effort to sell the same building at auction two or three years ago, \$32,050 was bid, but the final bid of \$50 was made by a stockholder in an effort to push the figure still higher, but without success. Hence there was no sale.

It is rumored that L. L. Barbour and others contemplate erecting a mammoth hotel building on Griswold street, extending from Congress to Fort, a year hence.

The city attorney has submitted an ordinance providing for a board of building inspectors, to consist of the board of public works and the fire marshal. Referred to the committee on ordinances, and ordered printed.

With the new Third street depot, the new postoffice, T. A. Parker's new buildings, Messrs. Burns & Owen's new building, and an usually large number of dwelling houses, in process of erection next summer, contractors and builders, carpenters and masons, expect a profitable season.

Architects Donaldson and Meier, of this city, will begin remodeling the American House, Windsor, about April 1. It will be called the British-American.

William A. Butler will build a business block on the corner of Woodward avenue and Columbia street this spring. It will be brick, and three stories high.

The Eagle Iron Works on Woodbridge street west are being enlarged by the addition of two one-story rooms 40×50 and 30×40 feet in size.

An army of plasterers are making it lively in the new Campau block.

Architect Eidlitz made a hurried visit Saturday, the 13th inst., to this city. He has returned to New York to complete the drawings, etc., of the new depot.

Thomas W. Palmer, of this city, has associated himself with

George D. Smith and Newcomb McGraft, of Muskegon, forming a company which will build a saw and shingle mill at Lakeside, near Muskegon.

Architect Eidlitz will return to Detroit next week.

Plans have been prepared for the erection of two three-story brick stores on the north side of Fort street, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

A standpipe and fire-escape is being erected on the alley side of the new Campau block.

The new passenger building at the Union depot was opened for business on the 1st of the month. It is probable that the Wabash railroad will soon run their passenger trains to that depot.

BUILDING PERMITS.

The following building permits were issued since the 1st of March:

Thomas Ridgeway, frame dwelling, No. 811 Beaubien street.....	\$ 600
Philip Letourneau, frame church, No. 572 Fourteenth avenue.....	1,200
Joseph Thierry, Jr., frame dwelling, No. 535 McDougall avenue.....	700
Also, frame dwelling, Scott street.....	800
Also, frame dwelling, No. 211 Hale street.....	1,000
Caspar Bast, frame office, No. 59 Catharine street.....	475
John Halley, frame dwelling, No. 314 Walnut street.....	900
Alex. Chapoton, four-story brick building, corner Michigan and Lafayette avenues.....	18,000
A. Ridley, frame truck barn, Howard street.....	3,800
A. C. Varney, double brick dwelling, Nos. 93 and 95 East Montcalm street.....	6,000
Also, double brick dwelling, No. 160 East Columbia street.....	7,000
Also, five-story brick chair factory, No. 106 West Congress street.....	21,000
Also, brick dwelling, East Willis avenue.....	7,000
Also, brick dwelling, West Willis avenue.....	6,800
Also, frame dwelling, Milwaukee avenue.....	1,000
Karl Reeske, frame dwelling, No. 185 Ontario street.....	800
Frank Fett, frame dwelling, Superior street.....	800
John Bloom, frame barn, No. 134 Fourteenth avenue.....	100
A. Augermeir, frame office, Eighteenth street.....	100
Nothheller & Geiger, frame dwelling, No. 309 Myrtle street.....	500
Julius Bushkoffski, frame dwelling and barn, No. 244 St. Joseph street.....	500
A. G. Hollands, brick dwelling, Forest avenue.....	4,000
Frank Howe, frame dwelling, No. 330 Porter street.....	600
Fred. Scheer, frame dwelling, No. 827 Chene street.....	300
H. J. Hill & Co., frame dwelling, No. 691 Seventh street.....	800
John Simitt, two frame dwellings, Nos. 824 and 826 Chene street.....	1,000
Jacob Siemon, frame dwelling, No. 708 Howard street.....	600
H. E. Carpenter, frame dwelling and barn, Cass avenue.....	2,500
V. Hilsendegen, frame dwelling, No. 477 East Larned street.....	1,000
R. Roehm, two frame dwellings, Nos. 293 and 295 Williams avenue.....	1,000
Also, two frame dwellings, Nos. 316 and 318 Williams avenue.....	1,000
L. F. Littlefield, two frame dwellings, Sixteenth street.....	2,000
H. Marx, frame store and barn, No. 521 Baker street.....	2,050
H. Carew, brick barn, No. 31 Washington avenue.....	2,000
Fred. Schmidt, alterations to frame dwelling, No. 499 Chene street.....	100
A. C. Varney, addition to brick chair factory, corner Fourth and Porter streets.....	4,000
Frank Jenizenfski, repair frame dwelling, No. 781 Hastings street.....	500
Henry Hoopes, improvements to frame dwelling, Lafayette place.....	400
Ellen P. Reeves, alterations to double brick dwelling, Nos. 501 and 503 Third avenue.....	500
George Zink, addition to frame dwelling, No. 519 St. Aubin avenue.....	800
John Shaker, addition to frame dwelling, No. 60 Maple street.....	600
Augustus Day, addition to brick building, corner State street and Park place.....	300
Total.....	\$105,225

Mr. A. C. Varney has the following work in hand:

Block of stores and dwelling for Mr. Wm. A. Butler, corner of Woodward avenue and Columbia street.....	\$20,000
Brick dwelling for Dr. Hilton Williams, corner of Cass and Alexanderine avenue.....	11,000
Two brick dwellings, Mrs. W. B. True, Bay street.....	18,000
One frame farm dwelling, Mrs. W. B. True, Grosse Point.....	3,000
Brick dwelling for Mr. Lapham, East Montcalm street.....	7,000
Two brick dwellings for Mr. Berkery, Labrosse street.....	6,000
Frame dwelling for A. G. Butler, Frankfort, Michigan.....	5,000
Alterations on M. J. Murphy & Co's chair works, corner Fourth and Porter streets.....	4,000
Total.....	\$74,000

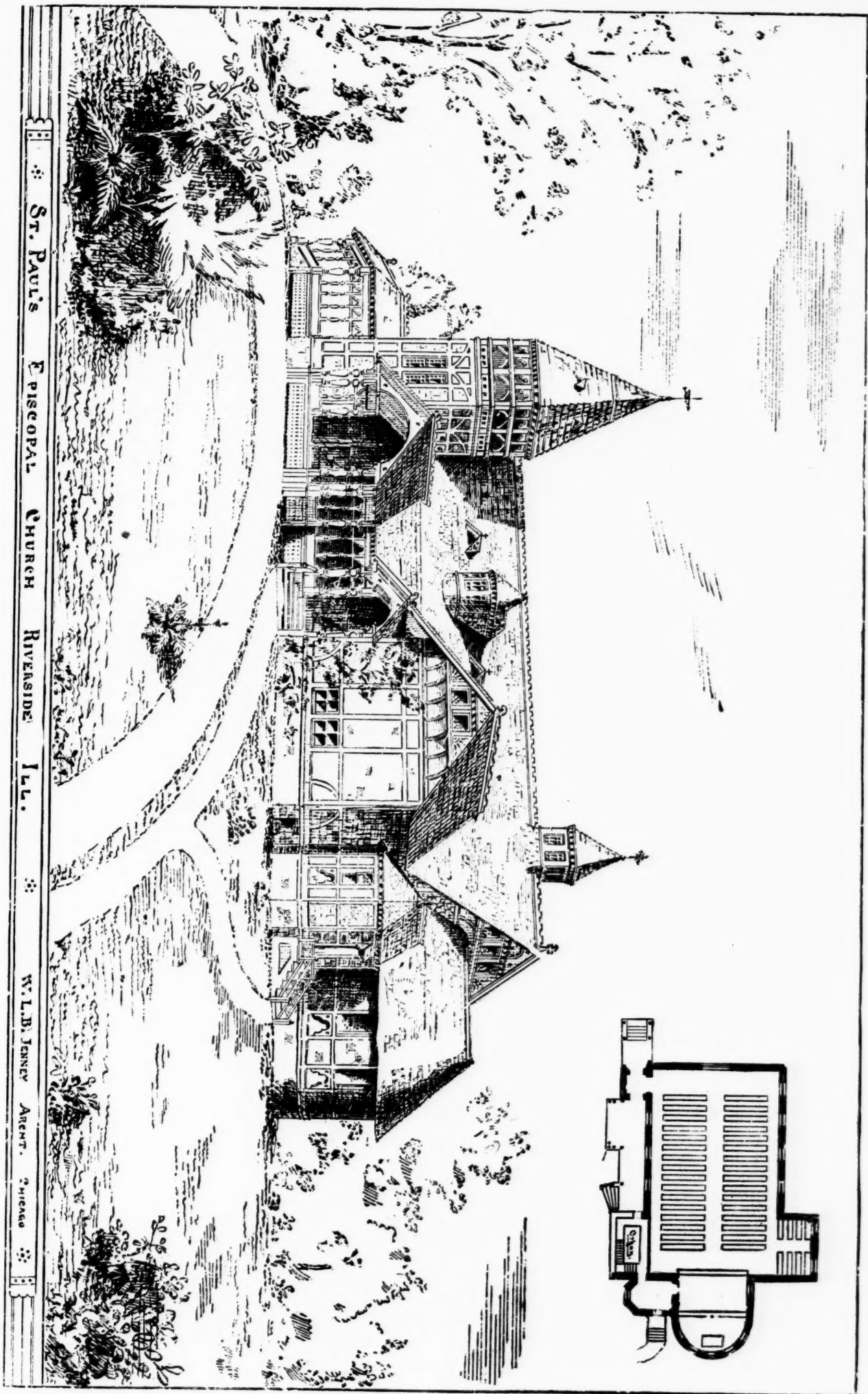
BUILDER.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 17, 1883.

Editor of the Inland Architect and Builder:

I am possessed of so much news to chronicle for you this month that I hardly know where to begin; but all things must have a beginning, so I may as well start out by stating that the first number of your paper has been received, and a very fine number it is. Its appearance was a complete surprise to the profession at this point, and a lively interest has been manifested in its aims and purposes. Those architects and builders who received a sample copy, were very favorably impressed with the make-up and the general newsy character of its contents. I think I may, without any hesitation, promise you a large number of subscribers from this city within the next two months, and it is but a question of time when you will have us all. At present we are just recovering from the general depression, in all business circles, caused by the flood, and architects are so busy with plans for alterations, rebuilding and new structures, entailed to a great extent by that destroying element, that they have very little time to think of anything else. Nevertheless, they are well pleased with your



paper and will contribute liberally toward its support—all in good time.

The annual meeting and election of the Mechanics' Institute were held in Greenwood Hall on the night of the 14th inst., with the usual exhibition of work by the pupils of the School of Design.

The exhibit consisted of drawings and work in plaster of Paris and modeling clay. The drawings of machinery and architecture were very creditable as a whole, and some of the specimens exhibited decided talent. Figure drawings formed a good feature of the display, and the plastic work was the best ever shown by the pupils of this school.

In the architectural department the following awards were made:

First Class—John H. Boll, G. H. Walker, Wm. Kloak, F. Krucker, first degree of merit; Ch. Dettrich, second degree of merit.

Second Class—Lonsdale Green, C. A. Collman, first degree of merit; L. Lauer, R. Cordell, second degree of merit; Ernest Cordell, Aug. Maley, third degree of merit.

Third Class—L. L. Buchanan, H. F. Wulf, first degree of merit; G. Weideman, Thos. J. Steding, John Ausdenmore, second degree of merit; Howard S. Miller, third degree of merit.

SPECIAL AWARDS.

Wm. Kloak (third year), gold medal; F. G. Krucker (third year), honorable mention; John H. Boll (second year), silver medal; G. H. Walker (second year), honorable mention; Lonsdale Green (first year), bronze medal; Chas. Dettrich (first year), honorable mention.

A general meeting of the members of the Builders' Exchange was held at their rooms on West Fourth street, February 24. It was the final gathering of their year, prior to the annual election of officers. There were over seventy members present, the largest number ever turning out at a meeting of the Exchange. The annual election was held March 5. Two tickets were in the field, "For Removal" and "Against Removal." The "Against Removal" fellows scooped in ninety-five per cent of the votes and are happy. After the election a lunch was set, to which the Exchange had invited the Architects of the city, the Tinnors Union, the Boss German Bricklayers' Union and the press. The Exchange is booming. The membership is constantly on the increase, and sound financially, not owing a cent to anybody.

NOTES.

A large number of insecure buildings have been ordered torn down or made safe within thirty days during the month.

It is whispered that the "Cincinnati Mannerchor" intends to build, somewhere below the "Rhine," a large hall, on the principle of a stock company, the capital to be \$250,000. The hall will contain a theater, large ball-room, billiard, reading, chess and special ladies' rooms.

The Emerys are going to build an eight-story office block on the sight of St. Paul's Episcopal church.

The Wilson Brick Machine Company, of this city, was incorporated at Columbus on the 20th ult.

The Gibson House, which has just been leased by a new company, will have an extensive addition built to it at an early date.

A large number of frame buildings in the Mill Creek valley, along Gest street, are built upon piles, and are fifteen or twenty feet above the ground. This is to avoid high water, but it did not answer during the late modest freshet. During the past week the water has been up, in and around these buildings, and in receding, unless they were firmly lashed to the piles, has in many cases floated them from their foundations.

The Springer Building and Loan Company, of this city, was incorporated at Columbus on the 24th ult.

Five hundred residences have been overturned or destroyed by the flood at New Albany, Indiana.

Of the newly-elected directors of the Builders' Exchange the following were present at the meeting for organization on the 7th inst.: President Livezey, James Finnegan, Robert Thoms, George H. Taylor, James Dale, J. C. Harwood, Dennis Flaherty, Henry Holtzinger, Charles Crapsey and Lawrence Mendenhall. Robert Thoms was elected treasurer, and John P. Pearce secretary and superintendent. To the latter a vote of thanks was passed for his efficient services. Mr. Finnegan, chairman of the Committee on Water and Light, reported that he had interviewed the chief of police on the subject of an order requiring the police to re-light such red lamps on obstructions as may become extinguished during the night, and received a reply that an order would not be issued, but that a request would. The president was, on motion, directed to appoint a committee on this same duty for the ensuing year. He was also authorized to close a contract for a renewal of lease on the present quarters for the ensuing year.

Damage by flood at New Albany, Ind., is estimated at \$1,250,000. De Pauw's glassworks loss, \$200,000. Many heads of families were without work all summer, and 2,100 families have been driven from their homes.

BUILDING PERMITS.

The following are permits issued since February 9, for houses, etc., to cost \$2,000 and over:

The I.C. St. L. & C. Railroad, additional shed for new depot, 86'x300, to be built of iron and to have Rendle's patent sky-light. Contract let to Mr. M. Clements.	\$20,000
C. R. Mahley & Co., four-story brick building.	2,500
Samuel Kuhn, four three-story brick dwelling houses, Mr. Samuel Hannaford, architect.	20,000
Frank Byers, stone front.	2,500
C. Bassenhort, three-story brick dwelling.	3,000
Lawrence Beck, three-story brick building.	4,500
H. Quenel, two-story brick dwelling, Marshall avenue near Moulton street.	2,500
Louis Stix & Co., seven-story brick warehouse, Vine street between Race and Elm streets.	20,000
Mrs. L. Rover, four-story stone front store, Elm street near Fourteenth street.	5,000
H. Weisgesher, three-story brick building, 71 York street.	4,000
Geo. C. Winchel & Co., factory, corner of Bank and Riddle streets, 100-150, five stories high, Geo. Brink, architect.	40,000
J. S. Armstrong, two five-story stone fronts, north side of Third between Elm and Race.	30,000
Jos. Tenhundfeldt, three-story brick, west side of State avenue near Gest.	3,000
J. H. Hilsman, three-story brick, south side of Bank near Baymiller.	4,000
Hy. Linburger, three-story brick, west side of Brown near McMicken avenue.	4,000
J. C. Harrell, three-story brick, No. 292 Ninth street, between Mound and John.	4,000
Mrs. Loe, alter and repair three-story brick, east side of Walnut between Court and Canal.	2,500
Jacob Brown, rebuild and repair three-story brick, No. 50 Wiltach street.	2,000
C. H. Stunpe, three-story brick, No. 52 West Mulberry.	4,000
R. T. Pearce, three-story brick, northeast corner of Fifth and Lock.	7,500
F. Rannebaum, three-and-one-half-story brick, east side of Clay between Twelfth and Canal.	10,000
C. Webber's estate, two-story brick, north side Parker between Clifton and Ohio avenue.	9,000
John Frunth, three-story brick, north side Buckeye between Oak and Main.	6,000
A. Knorr, two-story brick, northwest corner Ohio and Parker.	5,000
H. Kister, three-story brick dwelling, Bank street.	4,000
Anton Thurn, three-story brick dwelling.	4,000
J. H. Banning, three-story brick dwelling, Baymiller street near Ninth street.	3,500
John Jones, two-story frame, Western avenue near Spring street.	2,000
Krebs Lithographing Co., brick building 50'x100, five stories high, on Sycamore street, near Fifth street, Jas. W. McLaughlin, architect.	30,000
Mrs. A. Duglo, two-story frame dwelling on Mt. Hope road, T. A. Richter, architect.	4,500
J. B. Marling, frame dwelling at Norwood.	6,000
Mr. J. H. Hart, eight-room frame dwelling, Price's Hill.	4,000
Wm. Mitchell, three-story brick dwelling, north-east corner Fifth and Lock streets.	7,500
A. Buntin, two-story brick dwelling, Liberty street.	3,500
G. W. Rhuscason, two-story brick dwelling, Vine street.	3,000
Wm. Wentzel, one-story brick dwelling, 162 Vine street.	3,000
Jas. K. Hurin, four-story addition to mill, 645 West Sixth street, Chas. Crapsey, architect.	3,000
Thos. McDougall, addition to frame dwelling, James avenue.	3,000
David Sinton, five-story pressed brick store, 98-100, West Fourth street, Jas. W. McLaughlin, architect.	30,000
Queen City Club, addition to club-house, corner Seventh and Elm streets, Samuel Hannaford, architect.	10,000
J. H. Overbeck, two-story brick building, corner Hackberry and Sycamore streets.	6,500
A. Barge, two-story frame dwelling, 1548 Eastern avenue.	2,500

C. M. A.

ST. PAUL.

St. Paul, March, 19, 1883.

Editor of the Inland Architect and Builder:

The season upon which builders are about to embark promises to be more than an ordinarily busy one. The West hotel, the Chamber of Commerce building, U. S. Traders' block of French flats, the Arcade Hotel in the rear of the Syndicate block, the Sidle block, an addition to the Chute building, the Skiles & Lindley building, and possibly the erection of the Union Depot building, will absorb a large amount of labor and material, and conspicuously contribute to the magnitude of the season's operations. Many other valuable structures, the plans for which are not yet made public, are in the stage of incubation. We shall certainly do more in the building line through the coming summer than ever before in the history of this city.

Your paper came duly to hand and I congratulate you on its general excellence. It will certainly be a success and we will help you to make it so.

NOTES.

Hon. C. M. Loring will build a \$35,000 residence in Mary place this spring.

N. K. Shepherd proposes to build a double stone residence on Ninth street, between Hennepin and Nicollet avenues.

J. E. Osborne will erect a three-story brick and stone block on Hennepin avenue, next to the Harrison building, some time during the season.

F. B. Long has finished the plans for a large packing establishment to build at Midway by Upham, Wyman & Co. The buildings will be under way shortly.

Messrs. Kees & Fisk are preparing plans for a \$7,000 residence for Mr. Luke, of Grand Forks.

Architect Wirth has completed plans for a block of tenement houses to cost \$10,000 and to be built upon the corner of Summit avenue and Wabasha. A portion of the block is to be used by the Baldwin school of Macalester college. Among other buildings by Wirth are:

A parochial schoolhouse for Rev. Kittson's church at the corner of Ashland avenue and Mackubin. \$2,500.

Residence for Mr. Pingree on Ashland avenue near Mackubin, to cost \$5,000.

First National bank building at Bismarck, Dakota, 75x130, three stories, to cost \$50,000.

Row of six houses on Rondo street for J. G. Robertson, to cost \$6,000.

Row of three houses on Western avenue, corner of Selby, for Dr. Owen, to cost \$7,500.

A very important improvement is the remodeling of the Rogers block on Bridge square. The block will be rebuilt at a cost of \$25,000; the plan is to convert it into a first-class apartment house, and the intention is to make it equal in interior arrangements to the very best style of French flats.

Architect Guager has the plans out for a three-story brick block, 50x75 feet, to be built on Bridge street, west side, for Bircher & M. G. McGrath, at a cost of \$20,000. The second story will be made into a hall.

Guager also has plans for W. A. Naylor's new house on Selby avenue; cost \$3,500.

Schroeder & Weyh will build a new carriage repository on Seventh street 50x60 feet, two stories, at a cost of \$5,000.

Chaska is to have a new engine-house, to be built after plans drawn by Kees & Fisk.

There are very many Eastern capitalists in town, all seeking favorable investments. To this class H. S. Fairchild sold in one day: The corner of Ninth and St. Peter streets for \$9,500; a lot on Rosabel street, between Fourth and Fifth, for \$14,000; a lot on Fifth, corner of Neil, for \$7,000; house and lot on De Bow street for \$5,200; and a large number of smaller sales, making a total aggregate of over \$50,000.

It is stated that Messrs. C. A. Pillsbury & Co. wish to purchase the site of the Crowell mill, on the East side, and, if successful, will build another elevator thereon for the Pillsbury A mill.

The contract has been let for the residence and barn, to be built at the corner of Laurel and Arundel avenues, for Gen. R. W. Johnston, at a cost of \$14,000. C. H. Johnson is the architect.

The contract for the basement of Mr. Foster's new residence on Summit avenue has been let. The basement will cost \$2,000.

Architect Johnson has prepared plans for several new houses to be built at Merriam park.

C. A. Reed has prepared the plans for the eight new houses to be built by Franklin Wheeler, Esq., of Bath, N. Y., on his lots recently purchased in Bryant's addition. The houses will be very pretty, and will cost about \$2,500 each. It is stated that Mr. Wheeler intends to invest largely in St. Paul property and its improvement.

Watson & Rice will build a fine building for banking and real estate business, on the 27x79 feet purchased last week at the southeast corner of Jackson and Fifth streets, for \$500 per front foot.

The residence of Commodore Kitson, one of our wealthy boat owners, is said to be the finest ever erected here. The interior is handsomely fitted in oak, mahogany, sycamore, cherry, etc. The woodwork carvings, etc., are furnished by Tomlinson & Carsley, of Chicago. A. M. Radcliff, of this city, is the architect.

ST. PAUL.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, March 19, 1883.

Editor of the Inland Architect and Builder:

The fine weather still has its effect on those who are needing new buildings, and the architects are busy getting up plans and making arrangements for the erection of contemplated structures.

Plans for the construction of the new Northern Pacific Hospital, at Brainerd, have been completed, and work will begin thereon at once. The main building will be 40x120, and two stories high, with two wings, each 32x100. The style of architecture will be Gothic, and the premises to cost \$25,000; will be

completed and ready for occupation by the 1st of June, proximo.

The Board of Public Improvements on the 1st inst. awarded the contract for erecting additional buildings at the House of Refuge grounds, to Chas. Wehking, at \$36,000.

The property adjoining St. Laborious' Catholic edifice, West Nineteenth and North Market streets, has been purchased by the church, and a fine new temple of prayer will be erected.

Among the building permits issued February 15 was one given to Messrs. Tutt & Louderman, to erect a brick building on the south side of Washington avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets, to cost \$133,600. A permit was also issued to B. W. Alexander to erect a \$20,000 building on the west side of Fifth street, between Olive and Pine streets.

The Board of Public Improvements opened the bids for the erection of the new building at the House of Refuge grounds on the 24th ult. The bidders were: Charles Wehking, \$36,500; Pat Mulcahey, \$36,724; Gotlieb Neumeister, \$37,911; Bryan Brady, \$38,000; Kerr & Allan, \$39,900; J. P. Gollick, \$40,500; Allen Bros., \$40,500; Beckmeir & Beckman, \$41,060. The building is to be three stories high, of brick and stone, 180x77 feet. It will be eighty feet north of the present building, and will front on Virginia avenue when that street is opened through the grounds. The bids will be referred to the joint committee on Ways and Means of the Assembly, which will canvass them and award the contract to the lowest bidder.

Since the purchase of the property and recording of a deed of trust thereon, nothing has been done toward the erection of the monster hotel on Grand avenue, but the projectors give assurance that the public will not have a great while to wait for some active movements toward construction.

The latest big project, which is as yet discussed by a comparatively limited circle, but which will soon be given to the public with some definite shape, is the erection of a large hotel on the site of Uhrig's cave, this being regarded as a site peculiarly advantageous for a hotel on the "flat" system, being convenient to so many railroads, and almost on the dividing line between the business region and the fashionable residence district.

John Curtis is putting up a \$4,000 brick building on North Market street, between Jefferson avenue and Twentieth street.

Mr. Charles K. Ramsey was somewhat surprised on the evening of the 2d inst., to find his residence, 2924 Dickson street, invaded by a party of friends. Agreeable to the request of Mr. William Mullen, the host and his guests assembled in a side room, where a costly silver service of thirteen pieces was displayed. Mr. Mullen then explained that the silverware was presented to Mr. Ramsey by the contractors of the Kraft-Holmes building, as a token of their esteem and an acknowledgment of the architect's ability. Mr. Ramsey acknowledged the compliment in a few fitting words, and an hour was then spent in social intercourse.

Each piece of the service is marked with the monogram "C. K. R." Around the salver are engraved the names of the donors—McBride & Julian, Milburn & Rich, Pickle & Bros., Scherpe & Koken, John M. Sellers, Mullen & Hoppies, William Clark, Black & Davis, Riddle, Rehbein & Co., Smith, Beggs & Rankin, Cochran & Powers, and Voris, Norton & Co.

The set is probably the most complete in all respects ever presented to any one in this city, and was the special design of the Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Co. The magnificent tropical foliage with which the service is decorated is marvelously beautiful and unique, and is another evidence of the great taste and skill of this house in getting up presents.

The historic old mansion on the southwest corner of Olive and Ninth is to be removed, to make room for a row of stone-front stores, to cost \$80,000. The proprietor, Mr. James D. Lucas, of Pevely, Mo., has given out contracts for a four-story stone-front building 120 feet by 109 feet in depth. The ground-floor will be used for stores and the upper part divided into offices, so that at any time the building may be converted into a first-class hotel.

The following building permits have been issued since February 24, structures to cost \$2,000 and over:

Producers' Marble Company, brick addition to marble house on Eleventh street, between Spruce street and Clark avenue.....	\$ 2,000
Peter Wandell, brick dwelling on Seventh street, between Shenandoah and Lami streets.....	2,500
Tomdorf & Kuhns, brick picture gallery on Olive street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets.....	3,000
Peter Huhn, brick store and dwelling on Lafayette street, between Second Carondelet avenue and Preston place.....	5,000
Mrs. David Horne, brick dwelling on Warren street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets.....	2,700

Philip Spiegel, brick dwelling on Sidney street, between Second Carondelet avenue and State street.....	2,900
A. F. Blong, three adjacent brick dwellings on Morgan street, between Jefferson avenue and Beaumont street.....	7,000
Daniel Shine, brick dwelling on Finney avenue, between Grand and Vandeventer avenues.....	3,000
Fred. Kraumer, brick dwelling on Montgomery street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets.....	1,300
Mrs. Yost, brick dwelling on Jackson street, between Greyer and Lafayette avenues.....	3,500
Rev. James McCaffrey, brick parochial residence on Sixth street, between Biddle and O'Fallen streets.....	10,000
J. C. Brockmeier, brick shop on Arsenal street, between California and Oregon avenues.....	2,000
Wm. C. Schultz, two adjacent brick dwellings on Rauschenbach street, between Dodier and Sullivan.....	6,000
Martin Steltz, two adjacent brick dwellings on Eleventh street, between Salisbury and Farrar streets.....	15,000
Dutro Car-Wheel Company, iron-clad shop on Cabanne street, near Pacific railroad.....	3,000
Hugh McCoy, two adjacent brick dwellings on Channing avenue, between Market and Laclede avenues.....	3,500

In closing I wish to say a favorable word for the first number of THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND BUILDER. Those of us who have received a copy are very much pleased with its general excellence, and we hope you will keep it up to the promise of its first number.
E. L.

Long-Leafed Yellow Pine.

SOUTHERN pine lumber is becoming each year more popular in the northern market, and as the demand has increased, the facilities of the southern lumberman for its production has been improved and drying-kilns introduced. The best of this pine comes from Georgia, Alabama and Florida, and is generally known as Florida pine. But its popularity has led to the introduction of other species from other states, mostly from Missouri and Arkansas, and the result is that the northern dealers have in many cases an inferior grade of lumber upon their hands. The genuine yellow pine is durable, fine grained, and susceptible of a fine polish. It makes the best of floors (if it is sawed across the grain of the wood, and not with it), and as a trimming material the recently completed Burlington Railway offices show how handsome an effect it gives to an interior. The following article is clipped from a recent number of *The Gulf Stream*, of Montgomery and Pensacola, Fla., for which, with the foregoing facts, we are indebted to Mr. C. A. Street, of the lumber firm of Street, Chatfield & Co. It is to this firm that Chicago is indebted for the first introduction of Florida pine to her market, and the furnishing of a material which gives so handsome a finish to many important structures, both public and private.

(*Pinus Australis*.)

This term is but imperfectly understood, and is just now greatly misused in the sale of southern lumber in the northern market. It is not strange that shippers of lumber should take advantage of the reputation of Georgia, Alabama and Florida pines and attempt to sell everything in the shape of southern pine lumber as "long leafed." But this is so criminally unjust to these states that we feel compelled to refer our readers to the United States census of 1880 (10th census), showing the facts upon this subject. We do this with no desire to make invidious comparisons, but simply to set our timber interests right before the world.

Georgia, by her greater enterprise, has already proven the excellence of her lumber, and gained a world-wide reputation.

Alabama, however, has standing to-day over two thousand million feet more of the same long-leafed pine than Georgia; in addition to which she has over two thousand million feet of short-leafed pines (*Pinus mitis*). Florida, North Carolina and South Carolina have all long-leafed pine. Arkansas, which is set down as having more pine than any of the southern states except Texas, has all short-leafed pine (*Pinus mitis*), with a considerable mixture of *Loblolly* (*Pinus taeda*), but she has no long-leafed pines. This being the true state of facts, it is highly unjust for dealers and manufacturers at St. Louis and other Mississippi river points to force their inferior pines upon the northern markets on the reputation of the genuine long yellow-leafed pine. We only ask each dealer to note what we say and investigate for themselves, and we also wish land explorers who contemplate timber investments or for milling to give these facts the weight to which they are entitled, and you cannot fail to see that our lumber should be classed far above the "short-leafed."

Lumber.

AT a largely attended meeting of the lumber dealers of Chicago, last month, it was unanimously resolved that the lumbermen of Chicago should adopt as a rule that discounts on sales from that date be fixed at two per cent for cash in ten days, and one per cent for cash in thirty days, and that any dealer granting larger discounts should be considered violating his honorable obligations to the trade. It was also resolved that "in reducing the quotations of certain items in the price-list the lumber dealers disclaim the belief that values are not in the main correctly represented in the present price-list, but as it is an unquestioned fact that some of the dealers of Chicago, from notions best known to themselves, are selling at rates less than the price-list, and in order to bring the list into accord with the practices of the trade, we esteem it good policy at this time to reduce the quotations of certain grades." The changes in prices embraced a decline of from fifty cents to one dollar on timber, joist and scantling, boards, fencing and flooring. J. R. Wheeler, weighmaster of

the Western Association, having made propositions regarding the weighing of lumber on cars, it was resolved that "we do not think the proposition for dealers to supply weights on final tickets would at all times be found practicable, from the fact that the larger shippers finish their loadings at six o'clock p.m., and often later, and to make up the final ticket would require several hours' delay at the office, this work now being done on the following morning, but we recommend that so far as practicable Mr. Wheeler's recommendation be adopted."

NOTES.

THE estimated log cut put into the Kawkawlin river the past winter is 20,000,000 feet.

UPWARD of 13,000,000 feet of logs have been put into the lake at Six Lakes thus far this winter.

ALL the mills at East Tawas are being repaired preparatory to an unusually large summer's work.

THE new mills now in course of erection in Orange, Texas, will give employment to 100 additional men.

DURING the year 1882 there was shipped from the port of Jacksonville, Florida, 68,041,546 feet of lumber.

JOSEPH Q. A. ROLLES, of Ossipee, an extensive lumber dealer, failed last month. Liabilities \$40,000 to \$50,000.

NEARLY every saw-mill in Big Rapids has contracts enough on hand already to keep it busy this season, day and night.

THE Marinette Lumber Company's crews on the Michigamme river have now 8,000,000 feet of logs banked on that stream.

THE Duluth lumber exchange enters its protest against the "free lumber" clause in the tariff bill, as passed by the senate.

J. R. HALL, of Essexville, has sold 25,000,000 shingles of next season's cut to Smith & Fassett, of Tonawanda, N. Y., on private terms.

THE *Saginaw Herald* says: A. Denton, formerly of Roscommon, a pine-land broker, has just made a sale of pine in which he makes \$100,000.

IT is reported that lumbering operations are almost entirely at a standstill in Montcalm county, Mich., on account of the excessive depth of snow.

PINE logs are getting to be valuable property when common are sold at \$8 per thousand, and twenty-five per cent logs for \$12 per thousand, as was recently reported at Alpena.

THE Manistee *Democrat* says that one of the largest trees cut in that section was brought down at Taber's camp: 164 feet high, 100 feet to the first limb, and its logs scaled 8,508 feet, notwithstanding the fact that two sixteen feet cuts were lost from the top through breakage in falling.

REPORTS indicate that the log crop of the Tittabawassee will in all probability be a very little above 500,000,000 feet. The following is the estimate of new logs put in the past winter on the branches of the Tittabawassee above the mouth of the Sugar: East branch, 35,000,000; west branch, 5,000,000; middle branch, 28,000,000; Sugar river, 35,000,000; Pine river, 65,000,000; Molasses, 22,000,000; total, 190,000,000.

Architectural and Building Notes.

PLATE glass has advanced; it is expected to go to fifty.

ARCHITECTS have been unusually busy the past twenty days.

DUNHAM & SPICER are doing some elegant fresco work in a new city restaurant.

FOR pointing up stone work an excellent putty is made of stone-dust mixed with white lead.

GEORGE F. KIMBALL succeeds the plate-glass firm of Marrenner & Kimball, recently dissolved.

WILLIAM LONGHURST, the architect, has a number of plans prepared for dwellings to be erected on the south side this summer.

GERMICIDE machines have lately been placed in the Leland, Palmer, Grand Pacific, Commercial and other hotels in this city.

A NEW firm of decorators was formed last month at Grand Rapids, Mich., under the style of Carpenter, Miller & Middleton.

AMONG the dwellings to be built this summer are a number of suburban residences for which Mr. M. L. Beers is now preparing plans.

THE Ruttan Manufacturing Company report prospects for a very good business this year; they already have a number of contracts on hand.

IT is rumored that the comedians Robson and Crane will erect a handsome theatre near the corner of State and Randolph streets during the year.

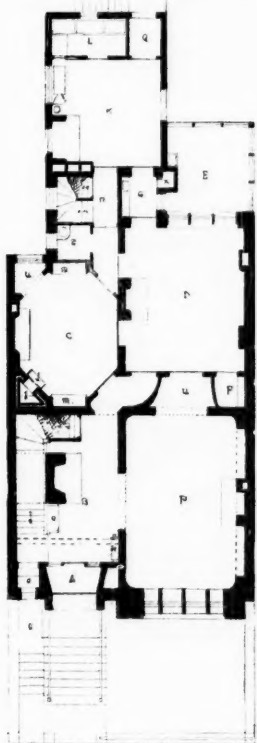
THE elegant new flats of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company are to be supplied with handsome gas fixtures made to order by Bassett & Beaver.

THE new catalogue of C. F. Rice displays a large and handsome variety of pier and mantel mirrors. Some of the samples are exquisitely carved and engraved and are marvels of good taste and elegance.

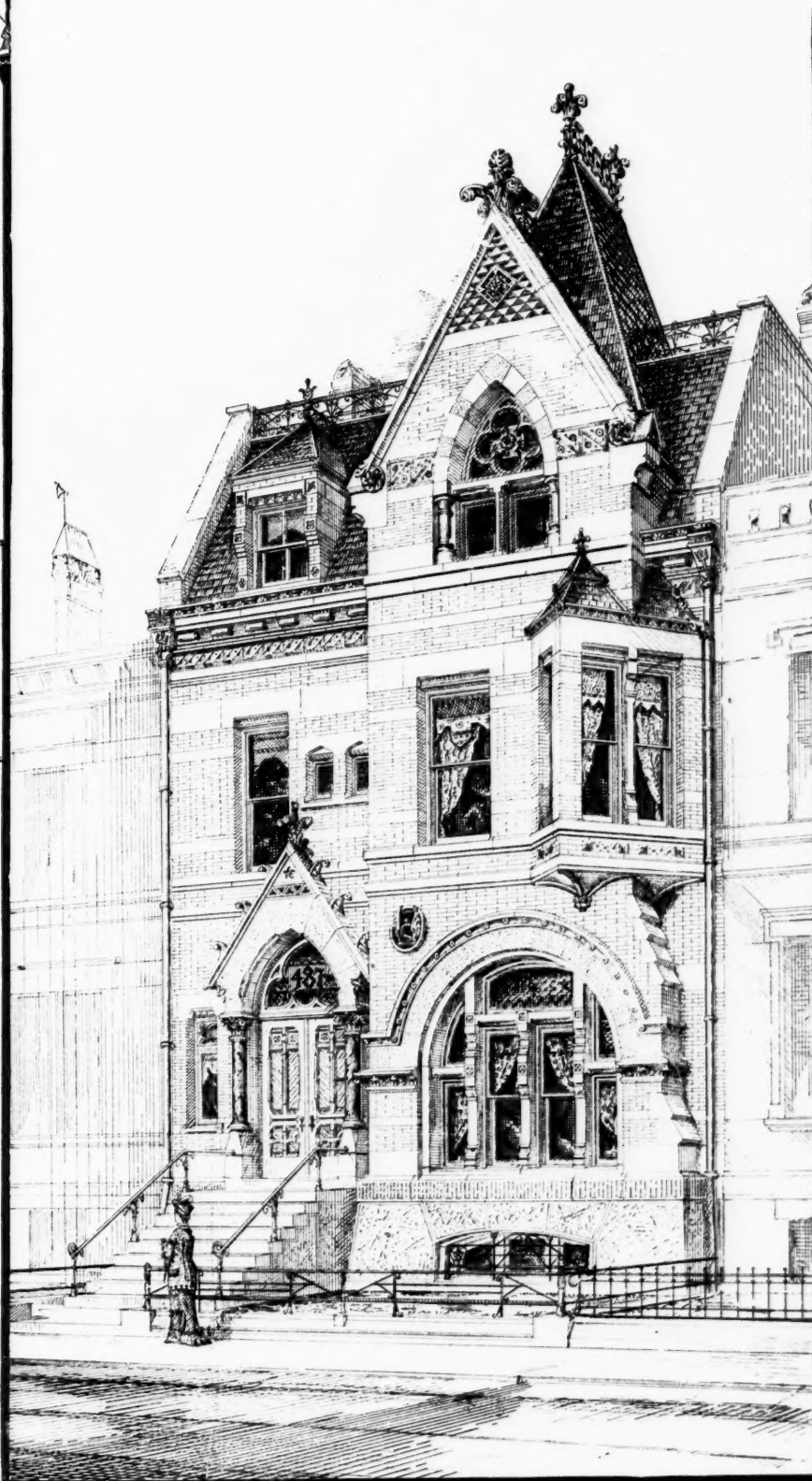


SECOND STORY.

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FIRST STORY.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN JOHNSON JR. DEARBORN AVENUE
HENRY L. GAY, ARCHITECT CHICAGO ILL.

OUR roofers are very busy at this season in consequence of the unprecedented number of heavy snows during the winter. Barsley & Owens report seventy-five jobs on hand.

MR. J. M. RICE, of Austin, Illinois, is building the Normal School, a brick structure at Cedar Falls, Iowa. F. M. Ellis, of Marshalltown, Iowa, is the architect.

THE plumbing and sanitary fittings of the new Boulevard flats are the work of Thomas Kelly & Bros. This firm has recently received a new patent for a novel urinal device.

STEINMETZ & EILENBERGER, the builders and contractors, who were burned out the week before Christmas, have established their headquarters at 1908 Blackwell street, in the mill lately occupied by H. C. Heisler.

J. W. HAMMOND, architect, Frankfort, Ind., has the following work in preparation: An opera house to cost \$18,000; D. A. Coulter & Brother, owners; block of stores, to cost \$9,500; Henderson block, to cost \$14,000.

THE Calumet Iron and Steel Company have had four lines of private telephone wires put in their works, connecting the various departments. The wires were put in by Edward E. Harbert & Co., of 159 La Salle street.

THE Standard Brass Manufacturing Company was recently organized in this city. It is one of the largest firms in Chicago, dealing exclusively in plumbers' supplies. Its officials include a number of prominent dealers.

ARCHITECT HALLBERG has prepared plans of a new house for the Hon. E. B. Washburne. The structure is to be of pressed brick and Bedford stone with a mansard roof; the interior finished in hard woods. The style is modern Gothic.

ARCHITECT Gregory Vigeant has been awarded the contract for a new European Hotel, to be built some time during the summer at the corner of Clark and Van Buren streets. Mr. William McCoy is the projector of the improvement.

MEXICAN onyx is a material discovered a few years since which is being extensively used for interior decoration. A mantel made of this material by Sherman & Flavin is a veritable work of art, and is well worth a visit to their warerooms on Wabash avenue.

THE six competitive designs for an office and bank building for the Commercial Deposit Company of Chicago were passed upon last week, and that of Jaffrey & Scott accepted. The competing architects were Burnham & Root, Cobb & Frost, Treat & Foltz, T. V. Wadskier, Jaffrey & Scott, and Silsbee & Kent.

THE fire-proofing of the Hammond library was done by the Wight Fire-Proofing Company. Mr. Wight, of the company, is now in the East, but is expected back by the first of the month. He is there figuring on a building to be erected in New York city, during the coming summer, which it is said will cost \$1,400,000.

THE plans for a very handsome residence for Mr. H. H. Gardner have been completed by Cobb & Frost. The same gentlemen are preparing the plans for a fine residence to be erected by Mr. R. R. Cable, of the Rock Island Railroad, during the present year. Mr. Henry I. Frost will also erect a handsome residence for himself at the corner of Rush and Superior streets.

THE largest skylight in Chicago, and probably in the West, is that above the open court in the new office building of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway. It is the Hayes patent metallic, iron-trussed, and spans an opening 54x70 feet. It has trusses of iron, is pitched from the center, and the comparatively light construction gives an almost open sky light to the interior.

BAUER & HILL have let the contract for Mr. Leo Schmidt's new residence on the north side, corner of State and Goethe streets. The cost will be \$60,000. The structure will be of pressed brick with Connecticut brown stone trimmings. The Corwith building of which this firm are the architects, will be finished within two weeks. A marked feature of this building is the way in which the front is treated.

THE new terra-cotta works of True, Brunkhorst & Co., a building 220x110 feet, three stories and basement in height, will be occupied immediately. These works are located on the corner of Wrightwood and Clybourn avenues, near Deering. Property in this neighborhood will feel the benefit, as nearly three hundred men are employed there, and as a matter of convenience will locate their families in the immediate neighborhood of the works.

C. P. THOMAS, the architect of the Masury flats has projected a similar set of flats on the twenty-eight-foot lot adjoining. He has also let the contract for a block of stores and flats on the northeast corner of North Clark and Chestnut streets. They will be four stories and replete with all modern improvements. Mr. Hugh T. Birch is the owner. This architect has also prepared plans for a block of stores and flats on North Clark street opposite the car barns for Mr. Henry Tift. These will also be four stories high, and 117x75 feet in dimension.

THE most "observable feature" in an "external sense" of the "Burlington" offices is that the walls are of brick. These red pressed brick are from the Hydraulic pressed brick works of St. Louis. The ornamentation is also partly composed of brick. Mr. J. J. Lockwood, the agent of the company in Chicago, exhibits these brick, both plain, pressed and in many styles of ornamental, at his Lake street office. They bear close inspection, and would be a favorite brick if it were for no other reason than that of their superior color and external hardness and gloss, the latter quality

being noticeable after years of exposure to Chicago smoke and coal-dust.

THE interior finishing placed in the Burlington railway offices and the furniture of the Calumet Club manufactured by J. Tomlinson,—now the firm of Tomlinson & Carsley,—have called forth many expressions of approval. This firm report an interior of fine woods for P. B. Moulton's house on Prairie avenue, between Eighteenth and Twentieth streets, Treat & Foltz, architects; Sidney Kent's residence, Burnham & Root, architects, and in the residence of O. R. Keith, of which L. P. Dickson is the architect, a handsome wood, closely resembling mahogany and susceptible of quite as fine a finish, called manilla, is used for the halls and staircase. Messrs. Tomlinson & Carsley are the only firm dealing in this wood in this city.

AMONG the plans prepared by T. H. Waescher are a house in Lakeview for George Brauckmann of Milwaukee, pressed brick, stone trimmings, to cost \$8,000; a house on Schiller street for A. Mangson, brick with stone trimmings, to cost \$10,000; flats on La Salle avenue for Henry Flentye, three-story stone front, to cost \$12,000; flats at 15 Willard place, brick and stone trimmings, to cost \$8,000; warehouse on Market near Van Buren street for J. C. McCullom, five stories and basement, pressed brick and iron and stone front, to cost \$30,000; a Queen Anne house of brick and stone for Dr. J. McGill, at South Bend, Ind., to cost \$15,000; a residence house in Hyde Park and several factories and office buildings at Des Moines, Iowa.

ARTIFICIAL building stone has been used to a considerable extent in Chicago since the fire. Some of the buildings after ten years' trial are in good condition, while others have scaled, the difference seemingly lying in the proportionate use of Portland cement. The most practical test artificial stone has ever been subjected to in Chicago is that of the river wall of the Farwell building. This is composed of blocks of the Weems artificial stone, is two feet in thickness, and supports a six-story brick wall. It has successfully withstood a severe winter, and as it rapidly hardens it will, without doubt, prove as good, or, as the Farwells claim, better than natural stone. Experiments prove that fragments of this stone heated and plunged into water do not disintegrate as easily as brick, and builders in search of a cheap and substantial stone for building or ornamentation should examine this stone where it is in use.

Chicago Building Permits.

The following building permits were issued since the 1st of March:

Henry White, brick basement, 20x46, 451 Jackson street.....	\$ 3,000
Wm. Baumer, brick basement, 22x18, 192 North Wells street.....	1,000
Jesse B. Blank, three-story brick dwelling, 22x40x36, 651 Ashland avenue.....	5,000
L. Hanson, three-story, basement and attic brick factory, 60x100x30, 126-136 Curtis street.....	15,000
J. H. Wood, one-story brick basement, 20x40x8, 163 Winchester avenue.....	1,000
J. Sokceep, two-story brick front addition, 30x40x31, 583 Center avenue.....	2,500
J. Prokes, two-story brick dwelling, 21x50x24, 141 Eighteenth place.....	2,800
F. Beil, two-story brick dwelling, 21x40x28, 624 Loomis street.....	3,000
A. Martins, one-story brick addition, 22x22, Twenty-third and Portland streets.....	—
Joe. Jak, brick basement, 18x52x10, 633 South Jefferson street.....	1,000
G. H. Watson, four-story and basement brick rear addition, 25x20x50, 411 South Clark street.....	4,500
H. Sporal, brick barn, 18x25, 162 West Thirteenth street.....	—
Seaman, Cox & Brown, three-story brick addition to keg factory, 50x80x40, 137-139 Hoyne avenue.....	6,000
Nathan Davis, one-story and basement brick store, 31x80x20, 2831 Archer avenue.....	4,000
J. M. McNichols, one-story brick cottage, 22x44, 65 Nixon street.....	1,000
A. C. Baumann, two-story and basement brick store, 41x60x32, 655 Halsted street.....	6,000
F. Wesetski, one-story brick addition, 21x6, 558 North Paulina street.....	—
A. Finkl, two-story brick addition, 20x20, 50 Fremont street.....	—
Wm. Elgebrecht, one story and basement brick cottage, 20x60x20, 861 Twenty-first street.....	1,500
Wm. Becker, one-story brick front addition, 18x25, 217 Thirteenth street.....	700
Joe. Gogulski, one-story brick cottage, 20x50, 608 Holt avenue.....	1,000
R. Jousen, two-story brick flats, 22x30x22, 1890 Lake street.....	1,700
Wm. Baylis, two-story brick flats, 21x49x27, 3228 Dearborn street.....	2,700
D. Himrod, three-story brick dwelling, 21x40x32, Belden avenue, near Clark street.....	7,000
Union Riding Club, one-story brick riding-school, 72x150x20, 527-531 North Clark street.....	22,000
Chas. Heinrich, brick basement, 20x30, 988 West Twenty-first street.....	600
C. Crane & Co., one-story brick office and barn, 12x24, 211 Canalport avenue.....	800
Thos. Polittonske, one story brick basement, 20x50x9, 13 Luce street.....	800
Robert Fish, three-story brick store and dwelling, 25x80, 528 West Madison street.....	8,000
A. Walsh, two-story and basement brick flats, 21x50x32, 374 North May street.....	4,000
H. Sheland, one-story brick front addition, 16x20, 133 West Fifteenth street.....	400
M. Keiley, brick basement, 20x40, 112 North Oakly street.....	1,200
E. B. Pearce, two-story brick flats, 24x15x28, 375 Park avenue.....	3,500
John Sykya, one-story brick store, 24x70x15, 872 Twentieth street.....	2,200
John Hermes, change of barn to dwelling, 20x40.....	—
W. H. Petter, one-story dwelling, 22x41x11, 1200 West Jackson street.....	1,500
B. Shannon, two-story brick dwelling, 21x48x35, 439 Ohio street.....	3,500
S. T. June, four-story brick factory, 51x99x64, northeast corner La Salle and Ontario streets.....	15,000
P. H. Rice, two-story brick flats, 21x52x30, 129 Walnut street.....	3,400
M. C. Carroll, two-story and basement brick dwelling, 22x40, 263 Burling street.....	4,500
P. H. Mather, three-story brick store and dwelling, 50x72, 250 to 252 South Halsted street.....	20,000
John Schmitz, two-story brick dwelling, 21x57, 763 Van Buren street.....	3,000
David Tubino, four-story brick store, 25x99, 101 Indiana street.....	20,000
Olaf Oleson, two-story brick dwelling, 20x40x27, 527 West North avenue.....	4,000
P. Naumann, one-story and basement brick cottage, 20x50, 924 Harrison street.....	2,500
W. F. Reinhardt, basement addition, 74 West Indiana street.....	1,000
S. Ingebritzen, two two-story brick dwellings, 21x48, 202-204 May street.....	3,500

Aug. Lenzen, brick addition, 20x22, 221 West Chicago street.....	3,000
City of Chicago, two-story police station, 20x36, North avenue, west of Milwaukee.....	9,000
A. Williams, two-story brick flats, 60x46x30, 337-341 South Oakly street.....	3,000
W. Kubitska, two-story brick flats, 25x70x32, 337 Carpenter street.....	1,300
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THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND BUILDER, devoted to architecture, construction, decoration and furnishing in the West, is a Chicago publication, the first number of which we have received. It is beautifully printed, and filled with well written articles bearing upon architecture, building and decoration.—*Southern Lumberman, Nashville, Tenn.*

THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND BUILDER made its bow this week to the Chicago public, and a graceful and dignified one it was. The well edited monthly is exceedingly neat in appearance, and the contents are fresh and judiciously selected. The publishers, the Inland Publishing Company, should make a success of their venture if it is kept up to its first promise.—*Chicago Inter Ocean*.

THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND BUILDER is the title of a monthly publication just issued here in the interests of general architecture. It contains many valuable articles on artistic architecture and interior decoration. It is published by Messrs. L. Muller, Jr., and R. C. McLean, the latter being managing editor. Typographically it is one of the handsomest of the many publications of this city.—*Chicago Correspondence Louisville Courier Journal*.

VOL. 1, No. 1, of THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND BUILDER, a monthly journal devoted to the interests of Western architects and builders, was received last week. The journal is replete with well prepared articles, and short, pithy paragraphs, and also contains a cut of the new Calumet Club House. The ARCHITECT AND BUILDER will commend itself to all interested in the subjects handled, and will certainly meet with success.—*The Evanston, Ill., Index*.

THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND BUILDER is the title of a new Chicago monthly devoted to architecture, decoration and furnishing. The first issue is exceedingly promising, being very handsome in appearance, and containing a variety of interesting and valuable information. The editorials are pithy and show an evident appreciation of the journalistic field in which the new paper has just entered.—*Industrial World, Chicago*.

WE have just received a copy of the initial number of THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND BUILDER, a monthly journal devoted to architecture, construction, decoration and furnishing. Mr. L. Muller, Jr., is manager, and Mr. R. C. McLean, formerly of Evanston, is managing editor. The journal presents a fine appearance, and we doubt not will become popular. We congratulate our friend McLean on his effort in this direction, and wish the INLAND ARCHITECT great success.—*Evanston, Ill., Citizen*.

THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND BUILDER is the name of a new monthly journal, published at Chicago, and devoted to architecture, construction, decoration, furnishing and the kindred arts. It is got up in an exceedingly neat and tasteful manner, contains

much that is interesting, novel and useful, and is well illustrated. Its mechanical make-up is excellent, and it is published at the very moderate price of \$1 a year.—*Brick, Tile and Metal Review, Pittsburgh.*

THERE has been received the first number of THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND BUILDER, a monthly journal devoted to the interests of Western architects, builders, house decorators and furnishers. The number is well filled with interesting original matter, and is handsome in typographical appearance. A page is given to illustrating the new Calumet Club building from a perspective by Burnham & Root, the architects. The journal is published by the Inland Publishing Company, and makes a thrifty showing of advertising.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND BUILDER is the title of a monthly journal, the first number of which has just made its appearance at Chicago. Its title indicates the field it is intended to occupy—architecture and architectural decoration. It is beautifully printed on toned paper, and is a marvel of typographic excellence. It is edited with judgment and ability; does not "slop over," as too many Western papers are apt to do; and is filled with useful and interesting information of value to real-estate owners. L. Muller, Jr., is manager and R. C. McLean is the managing editor. We shall be glad to hear of the success of the new journal, which we have good reason to know is in the very best hands.—*Hamilton, Ont., Spectator.*

THE manufacture of mantels, piers, etc., is a prominent industry of Chicago and other large cities. Among the men whose work in these articles is justly celebrated is Mr. Isaiah Bloch, of Wabash avenue. Mr. Bloch has lately added to his already extensive catalogue many new designs, besides increasing his corps of workmen and facilities in the way of machinery, etc.

PRAIRIE AVENUE, from Twenty-second to Thirty-first street, and Dearborn avenue from Chicago avenue to the park are to be paved with Asphalt's blocks, made by the Asphalt Block Manufacturing Company. These blocks are quite popular as a paving material. They are composed of asphalt subjected to a very heavy pressure, and are said to be almost impervious to the wear and tear of street traffic, resisting the extremes of a climate as changeable as Chicago's successfully.

NORMAND S. PATTON, an architect who first studied in Chicago, for a time employed as draughtsman in the office of Architect W. L. B. Jenney, afterward in business for himself, located in the Metropolitan block until five years ago, when he went to Washington, and since that time has been in government employ in the iron construction department under Supervising architect Hill, has been called again to Chicago to take charge of the iron construction and act as consulting engineer upon the new eleven

story building to be erected by the Armour's. Mr. Patton has enjoyed exceptional advantages in the study of iron architecture and now, upon the eve of an era of iron and fire-proof construction, his accession is a most valuable one to the craft in Chicago. It is understood he has come to stay and has established a temporary office in Room 6, Grannis block.

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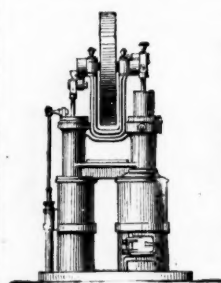
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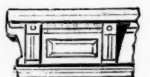
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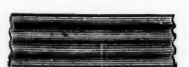
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