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Too Hasty Action by County Board.

The latest action upon the part of the Cook county, Illinois, commissioners in regard to the movement inaugurated for the building of a new courthouse noted last month is the decision to allow the people to vote upon the expenditure of the money. This will probably be voted by the people in November, and should be if the public knew how the money was to be expended. But they do not, and, in fact, the haste with which the entire scheme has been projected has allowed but little investigation. As a matter of public policy this haste cannot be too severely condemned. Chicago is, as the committee upon public buildings of the Illinois Chapter of Architects has said, entering a new period in its development. This is one in which art will stand side by side with commercial progress, and all public interests that take into consideration the construction of new buildings should call a halt until a general scheme can be devised in which the ultimate monumental and artistic features that should pertain to all public works can be carefully considered. In the days of rapid growth and perhaps imperfect architectural and engineering knowledge it may have been excusable to build a stone mausoleum for public office purposes, but today there is no excuse for any building that does not meet with the highest artistic approval and contain the greatest convenience in plan. There is no cause for haste such as is exhibited, and no reason why a steel office building should be built when the present building will last for fifty years as well as it has for the past fifteen. If greater room is needed, the city can be compelled to move, as it has no legal right or title to the ground now occupied nor the county to allow it the privilege; but even this condition does not argue in favor of hasty and ill-advised construction. The plan suggested by the Illinois Chapter committee, which suggests a joint committee of all those societies which have both knowledge and sympathy with artistic construction, is probably the best that can be devised for the proper conservation of the public interests involved. Such a committee will not be hasty in judgment or biased in opinion. It will be practical in regard to availability and judicious in the protection of all interests; but it will advocate some plan which, when the money is expended and the buildings are occupied, the public will approve of while transacting their business within their walls or showing the visitor how art has made its impress upon Chicago as evidenced by her public buildings. While the contraction of the city business due to the location of the river makes the accession of new ground impossible there are acres of space upon the lake front that can be utilized. This with the natural growth must some day be overrun with buildings of some sort. Would it not be better to there begin an improvement which will contemplate the erection of buildings for all classes of public service than to see viaducts, warehouses and docks shut in what in a few years will be the greatest city on the globe, if greatness be counted by heads and commercial importance? If this be even in part realized, how much greater will Chicago stand if her public buildings show that art has had a chance to grow and indicate a superior civilization as well as a superior commercial intellect. Chicago needs no

instruction in the influence good architecture has in commercial enterprise since the White City has so recently given her a fame that can only be lost through future neglect of these measures which more than any others made the Columbian Exposition a success — the employment of the highest architectural talent of modern times in the designing and grouping of her buildings. It was this grouping that made the buildings effective, and in the proper grouping of municipal buildings will be found as large a degree of success as in their designing. It is hoped that the people will see the folly of hasty action in the erection of any public building and insist upon a proper consideration being given to the lasting quality of the design and its location rather than its commercial aspect.

**Important
Factor in
State
Organization.**

In the discussion of the value of the state organizations, the benefits derived by the members through mutual association and acquaintance should not be lost sight of. The instances are too numerous to relate where the acquaintance between architects in different sections of state and country have been beneficial. An architect some years ago had his first commission in a peculiar class of construction. Wishing for expert advice he took his plans to one in a distant city, who was preëminently an expert. Their acquaintance was merely that of association members, but after spending two days in reviewing the plans the expert rejected the proffered \$300 fee by saying, "I may want some information from you sometime." An architect had made sketches and all but secured a commission to design a church, but just before the final agreement an architect was called from a distant part of the state, and being assured that no one had been consulted regarding the work, unconsciously competed and secured the work. A mere state association acquaintance caused these architects to remain friends, and he who seemed to be aggrieved soon after placed an important commission, which he could not undertake himself, in the other's way. This is one of the benefits of other than local associations.

**Architects'
Responsibility
Regarding
McKaig Bill.**

While there is little that can now be said regarding the passage of the bill for the reorganization of the office of Supervising Architect, as it will probably pass without opposition in the next meeting of Congress, it seems important that architects and the friends of a better class of public buildings generally should see their congressmen and senators, and as far as possible secure their coöperation in pushing the bill early in the session. This is particularly necessary in the southern and southwestern sections of the country where the larger number of public buildings of the near future will be built, and where, because there are a smaller number of architects, the greater degree of importance will be attached to the work of each individual. Besides taking action in the several state and local Chapters, each congressman and senator from South Carolina to Texas should be seen, and the advantages of the bill and the importance of its prompt passage explained. There will be an enormous amount of business before Congress at its next session and the time will be short, so that much depends upon the personal interest the members take in the passage of the McKaig bill. It will be remembered that the bill has the strong indorsement of the treasury department and the

committees on buildings and grounds, and was laid over as unfinished business at the last session. With so encouraging an outlook no architect should refuse to give the necessary time to make its successful passage secure.

**Bearing of
McKaig Bill
Upon the
Profession.**

Architects generally do not seem to have realized the important effect the passage of the McKaig bill now before Congress will have upon professional practice in its moral influence. Once adopted by the government and operating so that its benefits are seen by the public, it should be an easy matter to convince state legislatures of the necessity of a legal status for the profession. In the face of such a prestige, the governor of the state of New York would hardly have dared veto the bill passed in that state two years ago. The Texas legislators would not have objected so strenuously and the solons of Illinois would not have inquired as they did regarding the sanitary bill asked for by architects, "What is there in it for us"? The establishment of a national architectural commission will immediately bring forward the question of professional status, and the general public will again be protected in their private as well as their public buildings. While the result in the case of the New York bill seemed to discourage the architects in other states, the work should be resumed with vigor and nothing left undone to establish the profession upon a professional basis.

**Proposed
Changes in
Institute
By-Laws.**

Perhaps the most important discussion which will occur at the coming convention of the American Institute of Architects will be that upon amendments to the By-Laws affecting the status of state and local Chapters. The scheme proposed by the committee of the Institute is one of local Chapters alone, and the state organization, if not ignored, is placed in such a position that immediate concerted action by the profession of a state for a state purpose is practically impossible. While to discuss the matter in detail before it has come before the Institute would seem premature, we cannot refrain from warning the profession that the farther any plan for the promotion of strength and influence in the Institute recedes from a plan of state Chapters the more detrimental to the interests of the profession will it be. It has been found that one enemy of state organization has been the excessive dues to which members of both local and state associations are liable; but in states where there are a number of local Chapters and a large percentage of the profession are members a per capita tax or even a payment of expenses by the Institute would be better than to leave the state with no organization to take charge of all questions of general interest. Again, in at least one-third of the cities in the Union it will be many years before ten practicing architects can be found who would consent to form a Chapter and then successfully apply for membership in the Institute, so that for these states some plan must be adopted by which the two or three in each town may combine in a state Chapter, and then as they grow in number the local Chapters can follow. It must be remembered that the local conditions are different in almost every state, and the rules should not be made too arbitrary, but must be general to be effective. It seems to us that no state need be without its organization, while, upon the present proposed plan, many localities will remain without organization because of the difficulties in forming local Chapters.

MECHANICAL HEATING AND VENTILATION.

BY M. C. HUYETT.
FOURTH PAPER.

FANS.

TO the inexperienced a fan is a fan, and the result is that the man who uses good logic in presenting claimed merit (regardless of facts) makes impressions which, regardless of merit, gains the end desired—a sale, which too frequently means that the buyer is sold.

Two types of fans are used; one is known as "disk or ventilator wheels." They deliver the air from the sides of the vanes (or blades), are high speed and non-positive in action; will not deliver 33 1/3 per cent the volume of air claimed. A recent anemometer test applied to a 34-inch ventilator wheel fan running at 711 R. P. M. proved less than 7,000 cubic feet of air per minute was delivered; the fan is listed by the manufacturers at "20,000 to 25,000 cubic feet." Resistance caused the air to BACK OUT between the ends of the vanes (or blades) and the inclosing shell; speed of wheel does not overcome that defect.

Disk fans are used for heating and ventilating a portion of the Capitol building, Washington, D. C. In a report made by a government heating and ventilating engineer, in May, 1894, I find the following, namely: "The fan should force air into the radiating chambers, but part is thrown back, as indicated by arrows (cut is shown). . . . the type of fan is not suited for the class of work it has to perform. . . . Whenever I entered the main cold-air supply tunnel, near the entrance of which this fan is located, I found in most instances a large bulk of heated air thrown back through the fan into the main air tunnel, which shows conclusively the insufficient power of the fan." (Henry Adams, Heating and Ventilating Engineer, Report No. 853, LIII Congress, second session.)

The other type is known as steel plate exhaust fans, or blowers; the wheels deliver air from the periphery and are positive; at 2,584 ft. lineal travel of wheel, periphery will give 1/4 oz. pressure, 3,657 " " " " " " 1/2 " " 4,482 " " " " " " 3/4 " " 5,175 " " " " " " 1 " "

as compared with less than 1/4 ounce pressure for the ventilator wheel at 6,278 feet lineal travel of periphery.

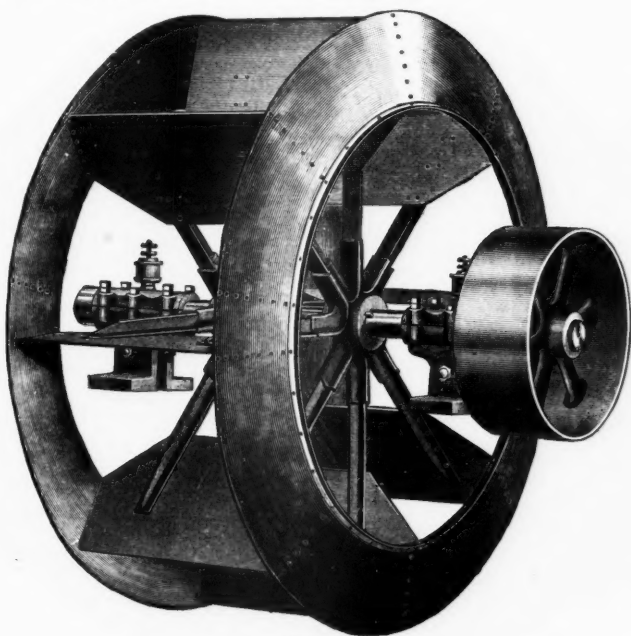


FIG. 3.
Peripheral Discharge Fan Wheel as used in steel plate exhaust fans and blowers.

In mechanical heating and ventilation, fan speed and power must be taken into consideration. In making comparisons the lineal travel of wheel periphery should be the basis.

If 25,000 cubic feet of air per minute shall be required, the bidder who hopes to secure the contract will specify a fan which sells for, say, \$700; and will require 7 horse-power theoretical; the bidder who desires to provide the best and most economical

plant possible will specify a fan which sells for, say, \$1,000, and which will require 2.4 horse-power theoretical; the latter proponent will be \$300: high in price, but two winters' use will save, in cost for power, an equal sum of money.

Owing to lack of knowledge, the \$300 difference in price, in nine instances out of ten, settles the matter of award, and the buyer practically throws away \$150 every six months the plant shall be operated. The statements of sellers regarding power are not made from a like standpoint, therefore are wholly unreliable for the purpose of comparison; neither buyer nor architect is competent to analyze and measure the unknown quantities.

It matters not whose standard shall be used, but it is important that a standard shall be used—it will be alike just to each competitor.

Since preparing the preceding matter I have examined a fine public building in Chicago, Illinois; it cost \$1,000,000; for heating, in part, and ventilation, the air supply is provided by two steel plate, full-housing fans with wheels 66 inches diameter by 36 inches—30 inches wide at the periphery—rated by the maker at 49,524 cubic feet capacity each at 300 R. P. M.; the actual capacity is less than 24,000; they are operated at about 285 R. P. M., are insufficient in capacity, so noisy and expensive for power that they are used only about two hours daily; the air travel is about 75 feet per minute—so high that equalization is impossible.

It is a "misfit," but the seller has been paid.

Properly proportioned, that volume of air can be supplied at 50 feet velocity in main, save seventy-five per cent in power applied—\$800 a year—and no noise nuisance.

The criticism is not made as an attack on the system; the purpose is to correct evils in methods, weed out inexperienced engineers, and teach architects essentials.

The basis for a required volume of ventilation—in a mechanical system—is the capacity of the fan-wheel to deliver air. "Capacities" in printed tables are so grossly incorrect that, in defense of truth, I shall "hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may."

"A" listed a fan as follows:

Height of Case.	Wheel Size.	Circumference in Feet.	Blast Area.	Pressure.	Capacity per Minute.	Speed.	H.-P.
14 1/2"	84" by 48"	21.99	1176	1/4 oz.	21.102	117	2.15
				1/2 "	29.870	166	6.10
				3/4 "	36.601	204	9.98
				1 "	42.253	230	17.28

(Peripheral width of wheel is 42".)

In catalogues the capacities were raised to 31,950, 44,320, 55,700 and 62,780 cubic feet. Others who claimed "the only original tables and data," rating fans far above actuals, FORCED competitors to follow.

Buyers, comparing capacities and prices, at like prices naturally purchase that rated highest.

"B" lists:

84 by 42 in. wheel, 137 R. P. M., 1/4 oz. pres., 35,400 cu. ft. capacity.
" " 189 " 1/2 " 50,100 " "

At the pressures stated, capacities are 18.087 and 25.603 cubic feet respectively. The revolutions for the stated pressures should be 117 and 166, and true capacities will then be 15.072 and 21.136 cubic feet, respectively.

"C" lists a wheel 84 by 48 inches, as follows:

Speed.	Pressure.	Capacity in cu. ft.	H.-P.
118 R. P. M.	1/4 oz.	42.167	2.1
166 " " "	1/2 "	59.681	5.8
208 " " "	3/4 "	73.130	9.5
235 " " "	1 "	84.436	16.5

The true capacities are 21.102, 29.870, 36.601 and 42.253 cubic feet per minute, respectively, provable by "C's" own tables.

"D" lists a wheel 84 inches diameter by 42 inches—35 inches wide at the periphery:

R. P. M.	Pressure.	Capacity in cu. ft. per minute.
118	1/4 oz.	39.638
168	1/2 "	56.198
209	3/4 "	68.753
236	1 "	79.384

That list, corrected, reads:

R. P. M.	Pressure.	Capacity in cu. ft. per minute.
118	1/4 oz.	15.072
167	1/2 "	21.136
204	3/4 "	26.144
236	1 "	30.181

The difference in the two tables of capacities is — wind of the maker of the high capacity table.

Pressure is due to velocity; it will be noticed that the speeds and pressures of "A," "C" and "D" ARE ALIKE. The wheel of "A" is TWENTY PER CENT wider than that of "D" at the periphery—in fact, has *twenty per cent greater capacity*, yet "D" CLAIMS *twenty-four per cent larger capacity* than "A" CLAIMS.

The relative difference of the four wheels bases on differences in *widths at the periphery*, all else is *wind*—of the claimants. True, there is a slight difference in the quantity of iron and quality of workmanship.

The height of a fan case, or the size of its discharge, is *not* a basis for capacity; if they are, then one size of wheel would answer for all cases and they might be made ALL MOUTH.

The truth is that *like sized wheels at like speeds will deliver like quantities of air*.

Architects should require, in specifications, height of fan case—approximate—diameter of fan wheel, width of fan wheel at its periphery, number of revolutions per minute to be operated at, and cubic feet air delivery at the designated speed, and reject specifications as being incomplete which do not contain those essentials—they are just as essential as is the full specifications for boilers and their settings.

In mechanical heating and ventilation, heat—force—is not applied by means of direct radiation or by vertical risers connecting from indirects, hence the fan is a most essential element and requires more than casual notice. Fan, heater and motor have been located in basements to heat nine floors above; on third floor and on a sixth floor, to take air supply from above the roof line and warm all the space below, and in a separated boiler room located seventy feet from a three-story building 340 by 45 feet; it matters not what the location, the warmed-air delivery and volume of ventilation depends on the fan.

Contracts for heating and ventilating apparatus are too frequently let to the "lowest bidder," regardless of the factors of safety, efficiency, sufficiency, durability and economy; in submitting proposals each bidder makes his own plans and specifications, not two are alike, and no one—other than an expert—can analyze and determine which is the cheapest and safest.

It is a simple matter to reduce the factors of safety, durability and economy, and thereby reduce the cost.

Recently there was sharp competition for the apparatus for a large church building; one proposal stated specifically the sizes, quantities, etc., and forced others to be like specific. "He dies hard," was the remark of the person who represented the firm that secured the contract. Knowing the business methods of the successful representative's firm, "the corpse" fastened a petard where its subsequent explosion damaged a tattooed reputation, caused loss, and SAVED THE BUYER FROM BEING VICTIMIZED; the heater was measured and found short 1,000 feet of pipe, the fan was "sized up" and found under the specifications; the shortage on pipe was made good—under compulsion—and the fan was shipped back to the factory and one of the proper size was forwarded; the amount attempted to be "saved" WAS ENOUGH TO GET UNDER THE HONEST BIDDER'S PRICE. It was a DELIBERATE ATTEMPT TO BEAT THE PURCHASER, the ignorance of buyers was relied upon for success, but the petard exploded—"they did not know it was loaded."

Buyers of wheat, coal, iron, and products bought and sold by weight, WEIGH the material delivered, and other products are measured by the usual commercial standards, but buyers of heating apparatus take that sent them, and not one in one hundred KNOWS if or not quantities are received as specified. "What fools these mortals be." The hint should be sufficient.

"Feet capacity heaters" and "heater to contain — feet of 1-inch steel pipe" are not synonymous terms descriptive of like quantities, the former is a "trick of the trade" favorable to the seller to the extent of five to ten per cent.

Any seller who fails to specify the actual quantity of 1-inch steam pipe, diameter of fan wheel and its width at the periphery, R. P. M. and speed of engine, *does so with the intent to get a contract that shall be DEFINITELY INDEFINITE*—except they hedge behind "we are responsible" and "we guarantee." Responsibility and guarantee *never yet warmed and ventilated a building*, that requires a *definite quantity of steam pipe and volume of air contact therewith*.

Another "trick of the trade" is to get specifications shaped for "the Jones [or some other] system," the intent of that is

to lessen the force of competition. Mechanical heating and ventilation is the SAME SYSTEM, practically, regardless of who manufactures the apparatus, but there is a difference in the engineering experience which forms the detail plan and combinations; no one firm owns or has a mortgage on all the engineering ability in the United States.

Another "trick of the trade" is claimed fan "capacities"; the claims will be found analyzed elsewhere—see Tables A, B, C, D. The corrected tables are the claimants' basis with the wind squeezed out.

RULES FOR CALCULATING PRESSURES, SPEEDS, CAPACITY AND POWERS FOR BLOWERS AND EXHAUSTERS.

A.—Column No. 2, divided by circumference of wheel in feet, equals R. P. M. necessary to sustain the pressure opposite in column No. 1.

B.—Diameter of wheel, in inches, multiplied by its width at the periphery, in inches, and divided by 3, equals square inches blast area.

C.—Column No. 3, multiplied by area of blast in square inches, gives capacity in cubic feet of air per minute.

D.—Column No. 4, multiplied by $1\frac{1}{2}$ and multiplied by the area of blast in square inches, gives theoretical H.-P.

Fans are such an important factor in heating and ventilation that all honest interested parties should be willing to adopt a fixed standard for capacity (architects can force it).

The "key"—Rules A to D, inclusive—and the "lock" were made by one of the most capable engineers in the United States. I would be willing to accept that basis but for the fact that between the speeds for different pressures there is too much of the unknown quantity—except for experts. Any reader who desires the "lock" should write to M. C. Huyett, heating and ventilating engineer, 1541 Monadnock building, Chicago, Illinois.

The lock and key are essential for *speeds and pressures*, but for capacity "The Huyett Rule" is more readily used, at any speed.

This exhaustive analysis of fans is made for the purpose of squeezing the wind out of claims and instructing architects so they shall be able to measure each fan specified by a *like standard*, in order to be able to judge relative capacity on the basis of fact, protect clients and force competitions to a legitimate basis.

(To be continued.)

ANNUAL CONVENTION OHIO CHAPTER, A. I. A.



THE annual convention of the Ohio State Chapter of the American Institute of Architects met at the Beebe House, Put-in Bay, August 16 and 17, 1894. The convention was called to order at 3 P.M., President J. W. McLaughlin in the chair; George W. Kramer, secretary.

On calling the convention to order, the President delivered the following address:

FELLOWS OF THE OHIO CHAPTER, A. I. A.—It has now been two years since our seventh annual convention was held in the city of Columbus. Last year it was deemed inexpedient to hold our usual meeting, owing to the fact that the annual convention of the American Institute of Architects took place in the summer season instead of in the fall, and the extraordinary attractions presented by the wonderful Columbian Exposition, it was thought, would, of course, have distracted attention from other matters.

Although the World's Fair has passed into history, I cannot refrain from a passing notice of this event and a hope that the great object-lesson presented at Chicago last year has not been lost to us. We, as architects, can take pride in the exposition our nation made to the world, showing what we could do in the way of superb architectural effects, and no one who visited the great White City by the shores of Lake Michigan can ever forget the impressions made upon him, whether it was while the sun was gilding the gorgeous domes and towers, or at night when electricity, that marvelous agent of man, was bathing the structures in molten silver, making the scene a veritable dreamland. This was undoubtedly the most important event that has taken place since our last meeting.

As our last convention was the seventh annual meeting, I do not know whether to call this the ninth or our first biennial assemblage; however, whatever we shall determine to call it, it is our privilege to be here, surrounded by the beautiful Lake Erie to discuss questions which, it is to be hoped, will be of benefit not only to ourselves, but the entire profession.

It is hardly necessary to remind you of what you all are perfectly aware; that we have passed through a year of great financial depression, and our own profession has been one of the first to feel its effects. Architects, unlike artists of the palette and brush, cannot calmly sit down and draw pretty pictures and sell them to whoever wishes to purchase; we have to wait for clients to order them to fit a certain lot or site; and in the present state of the country, capital is of a very retiring disposition and not easily moved or cajoled into doing anything for our especial benefit.

Now that Congress has at last stopped the seemingly interminable discussion of the tariff question, we can hope that they will take just a little time to pass a bill that is before them, that would be of lasting benefit to our profession—much more than anything that has been done before. But unless we make a determined effort upon our representatives and senators, I fear that the McKaig bill will be consigned to obscurity and the designs for our public buildings will still be made, as heretofore, in the governmental plan factory in Washington. It would be a great misfortune to the architectural profession if

this bill to allow competition among architects for the government buildings should fail to pass at the present session of congress. Although many of us may have our own ideas of the results of competition, yet we all must admit that anything would be better than the system of government architecture that has prevailed for the last thirty years or more, as nothing could possibly be worse than our present public buildings, which are a laughing-stock to all intelligent visitors from foreign countries.

In conclusion, upon retiring from the office of president, having served the allotted time, I desire to thank the Association for the honors conferred upon me, not the least of which was being selected by your committee to design the Ohio State building at the Columbian Exposition.

The minutes of the last convention were then read by the secretary, and the following letter from Mr. Alfred Stone, secretary of the American Institute of Architects, relative to certain contemplated amendments to the By-Laws of the American Institute of Architects, was read, the same being referred to the convention for an expression of opinion as relating to the status of State Chapters:

PROVIDENCE, August 11, 1894.

Mr. George W. Kramer, Secretary, Ohio Chapter, A. I. A.:

DEAR SIR,—Inclosed please find copy of Constitution and By-Laws with amendments marked upon the same so far as they can be; and in addition thereto it is proposed to retain the present Article X and call it Section 1, and insert new sections as follows:

"SEC. 2. A practicing architect whose professional office is at a greater distance than twenty-five miles from the headquarters of any Chapter may apply, in the manner heretofore prescribed, and become a member of the Institute without first becoming a member of any Chapter and being approved by the officers of the same; but he shall become a member of a Chapter whenever one shall become available within said limit.

"SEC. 3. Every Chapter and all Chapters uniformly shall provide for a membership for practicing architects, for which the initiation fee shall be \$10 and the annual dues \$5, but each Chapter shall have the right and power to limit the privileges for such membership, and to make other classes or extensions of membership with greater or lesser dues as it may deem best, this uniform rate being intended to apply only to the membership made compulsory for admission to the Institute.

"SEC. 4. Every practicing member of a Chapter of the Institute shall become a Fellow of the Institute, and no election of new practicing members shall take effect until the Institute shall also have elected the candidate to Fellowship.

"SEC. 5. The termination of any person's practicing membership in a Chapter shall also terminate his membership in the Institute, and, therefore, the action of the Chapter in regard to such termination shall not take effect until the Institute has concurred, and the termination of any person's membership in the Institute shall terminate his membership in any and every Chapter of the Institute.

"SEC. 6. The territorial limits of every Chapter shall be defined and decided as follows: A project shall be submitted by the Chapter to the Institute, and shall be approved or amended by the Institute, so as to prevent any overlapping of territories and so as to secure, as far as possible, a practical distribution of Chapters; such amended project shall become the limit and definition of the territory of such Chapter, and shall be recorded by the Institute Secretary upon its charter.

"SEC. 7. NEW CHAPTERS.—Any ten practicing architects eligible to membership in the Institute, may apply to the Institute for membership and for a charter to organize a new Chapter, stating its proposed limits, and the Institute may elect such new members and charter such new Chapter, provided that its headquarters shall not be within fifty miles of the headquarters of any existing Chapter, without the consent of such existing Chapter; and, provided further, that if the new Chapter proposes to take part of the territory of any existing Chapter, such existing Chapter shall be consulted by the Institute before such charter shall be granted.

"SEC. 8. DELEGATIONS.—A Chapter may send to any convention of the Institute one or more Fellows, properly accredited by vote of a meeting of said Chapter, as its delegates upon such questions as shall be defined in the credentials, and on motions upon such questions the delegation may vote (in addition to each delegate's personal vote) one vote for each absent Fellow of the Chapter who shall be recorded in the credentials as having at the accrediting Chapter meeting voted to so authorize the delegation; but no additional privileges of debate nor any vote in elections shall be exercised by a delegation, as such, it being understood that each delegate retains unimpaired all his personal privileges.

"SEC. 9. STATE ASSOCIATIONS.—When there are two or more Chapters in any state, they shall, for any purpose (other than local and pertaining to their territory and jurisdiction), involving an appeal to, or business with, the legislature, judiciary or executive of said state, unite for said purpose, as occasion may require, under the name of the (here insert name of state) State Association of the American Institute of Architects."

These are the amendments proposed by the Committee, and are to be considered at the meeting of the Executive Committee to be held in New York on Monday next. Yours very truly,

ALFRED STONE, Secretary.

After reading same, the following discussion occurred:

Mr. Fallis: In view of these amendments it is impossible for this Chapter to take any action at all for the future. If they are adopted the Chapter will have no existence.

President McLaughlin: These amendments have been suggested, but have not been acted upon. They are to be acted upon by the Executive Committee at its next meeting in New York. They can be published, and then will be in the hands of the Institute, to be adopted or rejected at the convention in October.

Mr. Fallis: We might express our opinion or approval.

President McLaughlin: This paper of Mr. Stone's was sent to us to get an expression. Do we desire to express ourselves on any of these points?

Mr. Fallis: Yes; the State Chapters, in some ways, are much more important than the local Chapters. Our local business tends to draw us away from each other by reason of frequent contest and disappointments, and we cannot meet the local Chapter on the same terms we meet here, where we have no personal matters to interfere with our enjoyment and the pleasant greetings for each other. These state meetings tend to get us better acquainted with each other, and to heal up sores and personal differences, and I would like very much to see the state organization kept up.

The following motion was made by Mr. Yost:

That a committee be appointed by the Chair to formulate a reply as an expression of this convention, which reply shall be presented to and considered by this convention, and, if adopted, to be forwarded to the Executive Committee and Secretary Stone.

The motion prevailing, the chair then appointed Messrs. Yost and Drach as committee, with instructions to report at the next session of the convention.

The Secretary then read a communication from Mr. J. W. Carre, representing a special committee of the New York Chapter, American Institute of Architects, relative to proposed changes in

the schedule of charges of the American Institute of Architects, so as to place competitions under the same heading as preliminary drawings. On motion of Mr. Yost, the matter was referred to the president and secretary to formulate a reply to be presented for consideration at the next session.

The secretary then read a communication from Secretary Stone, of the American Institute of Architects, requesting action on the so-called "McKaig Bill."

Mr. Drach moved that the secretary formulate a request to be presented to the senators and representatives of Ohio in congress asking them to use their influence in securing the passage of the "McKaig Bill"; the paper to be drawn up in the name of the Ohio Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, and signed by the president and secretary.

After an affirmative vote on the motion, the following discussion occurred relative to dues, etc.:

Mr. Fallis: Mr. President, I would like to request that as many as can will pay their dues before my report is made, so that it will show the books as nearly balanced as possible. There is also another matter I wish to bring up, and that is in reference to the local and State Chapters. Members of the local Chapters now pay \$2 dues, and the State Chapter and other members pay \$5. Both receive the same benefit from the State Chapter, and I think it had best be changed to make the dues uniform. It is giving some trouble as it is.

Mr. Drach: Would it not be better to let that matter go until after the meeting of the American Institute, to see what becomes of the State Chapter?

Mr. Yost: This matter was discussed at full length at our last convention, and prior to it, and I supposed that all understood it. The vote was unanimous for its adoption in its present shape. We saw that there were some difficulties to contend with, but in arranging it as it is, we thought we had done the best that could be done. The fact is, that the local Chapter men are not compelled to be members of State Chapter in order to become members of the Institute, while the others are, so that in fact the benefits of the State Chapter in that particular are not equal, and it seems to make too much of a burden on the local Chapter men to pay full dues twice, and to require it would tend to weaken the state organization. I think we have it arranged as well as it can be.

The President then appointed Messrs. Packard and Fallis as first and Messrs. Dexter and Bolles as second nominating committees; also Messrs. Drach and Yost as Auditing Committee.

Mr. Yost then read a paper entitled, "The Style Hunters."

No other papers being offered, after a vote of thanks to Mr. Yost the convention adjourned until 10 A.M. the following day.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

The convention was called to order by President McLaughlin, on board the yacht Cora, on Lake Erie.

The treasurer, E. O. Fallis, reported expenditures for the year \$138, and a balance in treasury of \$413.46.

The Auditing Committee reported that they had examined all books and papers and found same correct.

The secretary then read the following report of the Executive Committee:

MEMBERS OF THE OHIO CHAPTER, A. I. A.,—Your committee have the honor to report as follows:

Since the meeting in Columbus, in 1892, bills of expense to the amount of \$138 have been allowed and ordered paid.

On account of the amount of traveling and incidental expense which was incurred by the profession during the year 1893, in connection with the World's Fair, the meeting of the American Institute and World's Congress of Architects, and the probable decrease of resources owing to the financial stringency, no meeting was called at the regular time for 1893.

In October, 1893, a circular letter was issued asking for an expression of the membership regarding the policy of a midwinter session, or a total postponement until the time of holding the regular meeting of 1894. The almost unanimous sentiment expressed was in favor of a postponement.

No requests for arbitration or complaints of any kind having been referred to the Executive Committee, there has been no meeting of same since the convention at Columbus of 1892. There have been no accessions or applications for membership; no deaths, and but one resignation—that of Mr. Guy Tilden, of Canton.

Mr. F. E. Cudell, of Cleveland, having retired from the active practice of the profession, at his request has been transferred to the honorary list.

No business of any moment having been brought before the Executive Committee, the duties of the secretary have been principally routine, such as attending to the correspondence of the Chapter, issuing of calls, etc. Matters of importance which have been presented to the secretary are herewith referred to the convention for consideration and action.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

G. W. KRAMER, Secretary.

This report was received.

The committee to whom was referred the contemplated amendments to By-Laws then made the following report:

COLUMBUS, Ohio, August 18, 1894.

The matter of amendments proposed to be offered for adoption at the next meeting of the Executive Committee, which has been brought to the attention of the convention of the Ohio Chapter, presents questions of vital interest to the profession; and it is the opinion of this committee that the enactment of Section 9, as proposed, will not only not accomplish the purpose which seems to be sought, to-wit: organize the profession of the several states into an effective weapon for its own defense, and to accomplish its best work for the profession, but will destroy the existing State Chapters and leave nothing in their place that can be of any practical use.

In this section as proposed, it is provided that when "occasion may require," the several Chapters shall unite for any purpose other than local, but, who is to determine when the "occasion" has arrived, or how is the union of Chapters to be made? On these points of vital importance the proposed section is silent. Moreover, Section 2 as proposed, and already existing regulations as well, provide for members of the Institute outside of the Chapters.

At present, under proposed Section 9, more than one-half of the profession in Ohio could be deprived of present Chapter privileges, and would have no voice in any state association. Without extending the discussion, it seems

evident to us that if the present State Chapters are to be destroyed, there should be something more efficient as an organization put in their place.

It is the opinion of this committee that the time has arrived when better organization is demanded by the best interests of the profession, and that any policy which does not require members of the Institute to become members of Chapters is weak and temporizing, and that within reasonable time all should be required to become members of the Chapter, whether they ever have been heretofore or not.

It is the opinion of this committee that associate membership in Chapters for beginners in the profession, who have not had sufficient experience to entitle them to Fellowship in the Institute, will be valuable as an inducement to the young practitioner to start in with us, and finally become a member of the Institute.

It is the opinion of this committee that in order to arrange for all members of the Institute becoming members of the Chapter, a less number than ten must be fixed as the minimum number to form a Chapter.

It is also believed that in the larger cities, where there are a great number of architects, much good can be done by having, when the architects in such cities so desire, two or more Chapters, that each will probably number in its membership some who would not be willing to become members of some other Chapter in the same city.

Hence it is believed by this committee that such a thorough organization of the profession as the times demand cannot be effected under the operations of the amendments as suggested.

The system of delegate representation is approved.

In view of the opinion above expressed, we would suggest that Article X be put into the following form, for the consideration of the Executive Committee:

BY-LAWS—ARTICLE X.

"SECTION 1. The Institute shall provide for a thorough organization of the profession, so far as practicable, by the formation of new, and the continuance of existing Chapters, and such state organizations, to be known as an association, as may be found to be practicable and beneficial.

"All Chapters shall act under charters issued by the board of directors of the Institute, which charters shall define the limits of the territory and jurisdiction of the several Chapters. Chapters and associations shall make their own By-Laws and rules of action, not inconsistent with the Constitution and By-Laws of the Institute.

"The Executive Committee of the Institute shall annually—not later than March 1—make such subdivision of the territory of each state into Chapter districts as the interests of the profession therein seem to demand, but no change shall be made in the territory or jurisdiction of any Chapter after being once assigned, without first consulting the wishes of the Chapter interested.

"SEC. 2. On and after January 1, 1896, each member of the Institution shall, as a requisite to such membership, be a regular member in good standing in a Chapter in whose jurisdiction he resides, but in no case shall the initiation fee in any Chapter for regular membership be more than \$10, nor the annual dues more than \$5.

"Persons not now members of Chapters must first be elected members of the Institute before becoming eligible as regular members of Chapters. Upon election as members of the Institute, and the payment of Chapter initiation fee, persons will become regular members of Chapters in whose jurisdiction they reside.

"Loss of membership in the Institute constitutes loss of membership in the Chapter.

"Violations of the rules of the Chapters shall be referred to the Executive Committee of the Institute, and shall be, by them, treated as though the offense was against the Institute.

"Any person now an associate member of any Chapter shall be eligible to retain such membership until January 1, 1896, when such membership will terminate unless such persons shall, in the meantime, become regular members by election to the Institute, and persons hereafter elected associate members of Chapters must, within two years thereafter, become regular members of the Institute, or forfeit membership in the Chapter.

"Each Chapter may provide for such classes of members, other than regular and associate members, as it may deem proper, and define the privileges and duties of each, not inconsistent herewith.

"Any six members of the Institute may form a Chapter, provided the location be approved by the Executive Committee, and provided that there be no other Chapter of less than fifty members in the same Chapter district.

"When two or more Chapters are in the same Chapter district, persons desiring to become members may elect which of the Chapters shall receive their membership.

"SEC. 3. When there are two or more Chapters in a state, the presidents of the several Chapters shall constitute a state executive board, who shall organize as early as practicable after January 1, 1896, and annually thereafter, in January, at the capital of the state at the call of the president of the oldest chartered Chapter in such state. Their organization shall consist of the election of a president, a secretary and treasurer, and the prescribing of their duties and the adoption of rules and regulations for the government of the executive board.

"The state executive boards shall have general charge of state professional interests, and shall hold four regular meetings each year, and shall annually call a joint convention of all the Chapters in the state, to be held at such time and place as the board shall determine.

"The several Chapters shall provide for the payment of the expenses of the executive boards and annual convention, each Chapter contributing in proportion to its number of members.

"SEC. 4. Chapters other than local, now existing, are authorized to retain all present powers and privileges until January 1, 1896, when their charters shall be returned to the Executive Committee of the Institute, when such Chapters shall be legitimately succeeded by, and all their archives and possessions (including funds) transferred to, the state executive boards provided for in Section 3.

"SEC. 5. DELEGATIONS.—A Chapter may send to any convention of the Institute one or more Fellows properly accredited by vote of a meeting of said Chapter as its delegates upon such questions as shall be defined in the credentials, and on motions upon such questions the delegation may vote (in addition to each delegate's personal vote) one vote for each absent Fellow of the Chapter who shall be recorded in the credentials as having at the accrediting Chapter meeting voted to so authorize the delegation; but no additional privileges of debate nor any vote in elections shall be exercised by a delegation, as such, it being understood that each delegate retains unimpaired all his personal privileges.

Respectfully yours,

GUSTAVE DRACH,
J. W. Yost,
Committee.

The report was adopted and secretary was instructed to immediately forward copy of same to Secretary Stone, and the Executive Committee of the American Institute of Architects.

The secretary then read the report of the Committee on the McKaig Bill, which took the form of a resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That we respectfully request our senators and representatives to do all in their power to further the passage by the present congress of the McKaig bill, regulating designs, etc., for government buildings.

The resolution was passed unanimously, and the president and secretary were instructed to forward copies to the senators and members of the house from Ohio, and also to forward copies to the members of the Chapter for personal use in the same direction.

The secretary then read a communication from the president of the St. Louis Chapter, indicating that the St. Louis Chapter

had indorsed the contemplated action as outlined by the New York Chapter relative to a change of schedule as regards competitions. The committee recommended that the Ohio Chapter take similar action.

The following resolution was then passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the Ohio Chapter indorse the action taken and the recommendations offered by the New York Chapter relative to changing the schedule of the American Institute of Architects as regards preliminary services and competitions, and as indicated in their communication.

The Nominating Committee then reported the two following tickets for election:

President, J. W. McLaughlin; first vice-president, George W. Kramer; second vice-president, C. A. Stribling; secretary, J. W. Yost; treasurer, J. N. Richardson. Executive Committee—C. F. Schweinfurth, A. O. Elzner, H. A. Linthwaite. Place of meeting—Cleveland.

President, J. W. Yost; first vice-president, H. E. Siter; second vice-president, S. R. Burns; secretary, George W. Kramer; treasurer, E. O. Fallis. Executive Committee—C. F. Schweinfurth, G. W. Drach, W. M. Aiken. Place of meeting—Cincinnati.

The convention then proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows (Mr. McLaughlin declining to serve longer as president):

President, J. W. Yost, of Columbus; first vice-president, H. E. Siter, of Cincinnati; second vice-president, S. R. Burns, of Dayton; secretary, George W. Kramer, of Akron; treasurer, E. O. Fallis, of Toledo. Executive Committee—J. W. McLaughlin, of Cincinnati, C. F. Schweinfurth, of Cleveland, H. A. Linthwaite, of Columbus. Place for holding next convention—Cincinnati.

President McLaughlin then expressed his thanks for the honors bestowed upon him for the past three years, and introduced his successor, who expressed his thanks for the honor of being elected president.

A vote of thanks was then passed for the retiring officers and the stenographer, after which the convention adjourned.

WESTERN NEW YORK CHAPTER A. I. A.

THE annual meeting of the Western New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Rochester, New York, September 24, 1894. President F. H. Gouge, of Utica, presiding. Mr. H. H. Bickford, of Elmira, secretary.

In the president's annual address he referred to the great loss which the Chapter as well as the profession in general had sustained in the death of W. W. Carlin. Later in the meeting Mr. J. H. Pierce read a memorial minute on the life of Mr. Carlin which he had prepared by direction of the executive committee. This was adopted and an engrossed copy will be sent to the surviving family.

The election of officers resulted in the choice of the following to serve during the ensuing year:

President, J. H. Pierce, Elmira, N. Y.; secretary, John R. Church, Rochester, N. Y.; treasurer, Charles F. Crandall, Rochester, N. Y.; first vice-president, Otto Block, Rochester, N. Y.; second vice-president, Joseph Blaby, Palmyra, N. Y.

Executive committee—J. H. Pierce, John R. Church, Charles F. Crandall, Charles E. Colton, Syracuse, and F. H. Gouge, Utica, New York.

The Chapter voted as favoring the adoption of the amendments to Article X of By-Laws of the American Institute of Architects proposed by the Ohio Chapter.

The meeting closed with a banquet held in the evening at the Alberger Café, at which Mr. Thomas Nolan read a very instructive paper on "The Cancellaria Palace of Rome," following which Mr. F. H. Gouge gave an interesting account of a "Trip Through France." Both of these papers were illustrated by the stereopticon, and were highly enjoyed by all.

A BEAUX-ARTS COMPETITION AMONG DRAFTSMEN.

NEW YORK, September 28, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—On petition of the T-Square Club, of Philadelphia, the Sketch Club of New York and the Boston Architectural Club, the Beaux-Arts Society of New York has assumed control of an interarchitectural club competition the local announcement of which is hereto attached.

The programme issued by the Beaux-Arts Society for this purpose is the same as that which they independently have formulated as "Competition No. 1," being the first of a sequence they are now initiating.

By this arrangement the drawings submitted in the interclub competition may be absorbed into the Beaux-Arts Competition No. 1, if the individual competitor so desires.

All competing clubs in the interclub competition may submit any number of designs in fulfillment of the programme, but it is stipulated that each club shall nominate a particular design among those submitted by it as the one representative of their best work, to be put in competition with like nominees of the other clubs. It is upon such representation alone that the interclub competition will be judged.

As the initiative clubs have deemed it expedient to leave the method of local conduct and advertisement entirely to each competing club, you are requested to coöperate with them in giving this programme full publicity, either through ordinary channels or

by special announcement such as the inclosed circular issued by the Sketch Club of New York. Yours very truly,

G. W. E. FIELD,
Secretary Joint Committee, 910 Lincoln Building, Union Square.

SKETCH CLUB OF NEW YORK.

Announcement of Interclub Competition.

The members of the Sketch Club of New York are advised that the Beaux-Arts Society has undertaken the control of a competition open to all members of all architectural sketch clubs in the United States.

The object of this undertaking is to encourage a friendly spirit of rivalry among the several prominent sketch clubs in America; and to draw out from their ranks the best individual talent in support of well-earned reputations. The competition will be decided on the merits of club representations, but individual excellence will also be properly credited.

There will be no awards other than honor rank to club and individual; the assumption being that a competition under such auspices and conditions as are here mentioned will be a sufficient incentive for the very best efforts.

The programme issued by the Beaux-Arts Society is given on this page. Mr. Ernest Flagg begs to announce that in connection with the work of the class in design under his management at the rooms of the Sketch Club, he intends to use the programme here published as the *profit* for the class work, and will be pleased to have all intending competitors take advantage of the curriculum.

Mr. Flagg will meet all such members at the clubrooms at 8 o'clock on Friday evening, September 28, to discuss the problem. HENRY H. BRAUN,
September 25, 1894. Corresponding Secretary.

BEAUX-ART SOCIETY—COMPETITION No. 1.

TERMS OF COMPETITION.

This competition will be open to all students of the members of the Beaux-Arts Society, the Department of Architecture of Columbia College, the University of Pennsylvania, Harvard University, Boston Institute of Technology, Cornell University, School of Architecture, Syracuse, New York, and to all members of the New York Sketch Club, Boston Architectural Club, and Philadelphia T-Square Club.*

All drawings must conform strictly to the conditions of the programme, and must be mounted on strainers without frames or glass, and must be delivered, express prepaid, on or before December 1, 1894, at the rooms of the New York Sketch Club, 1473 Broadway, addressed to Mr. G. W. E. Field.

The drawings will be exhibited publicly for at least two days prior to the judgment, and three days after.

The drawings will be judged by the following members of the Beaux-Arts Society: Messrs. John M. Carrere, Ernest Flagg, John G. Howard, Committee on Education; W. A. Boring, E. L. Masqueray, Whitney Warren, Thomas Hastings, W. B. Chambers, J. Edward Howe, and Grenville T. Snelling, who will award a medal to the design placed first, and will award first and second mentions, according to merit, to such other designs as may seem worthy of consideration.

All drawings must be sent for within one week after the close of the exhibition. Out of town drawings will be returned by express, upon request, at the owner's expense.

All intending competitors will please notify Mr. John M. Carrere, No. 44 Broadway, New York, not later than November 15, so that suitable arrangements may be made for the exhibition of drawings.

PROGRAMME.

A Small Theater for Cantatas.

A wealthy amateur of music, whose winters are spent upon his vast estates in the South, has decided to erect at the end of his grounds a small theater for the representation of cantatas, and occasionally of light plays.

This little building should consist of an auditorium, with or without a balcony, capable of seating eighty or one hundred persons luxuriously; a suitable stage, without, however, too much space in the wings; and vestibules, dressing rooms, green room, toilet rooms, etc.—in fact, all that should be found in such a temple of scenic art.

The owner has acquired an exquisite capital of the Ionic order from one of the early Roman Temples, and proposes to use it in the decoration of the porch. The building will therefore naturally conform to the note thus struck, so that all shall be in perfect keeping.

The greatest dimension should not be more than eighty-five feet.

The following drawings will be required, and none others will be received: A plan of the building which may show the surroundings and approaches, and a section at the scale of $\frac{1}{8}$ inch to the foot; the principal elevation at the scale of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to the foot, and a drawing of the detail of the order, at the scale of three inches to the foot.

All drawings must be rendered in wash with cast shadows, to be mounted on strainers without frames or glass, and must be delivered, express prepaid, on or before December 1, 1894, at the rooms of the New York Sketch Club, 1473 Broadway, addressed to Mr. G. W. E. Field.

Address all communications to Mr. G. W. E. Field, No. 910 Lincoln Building, Union Square, New York.

The cordiality with which the Beaux-Arts extends this invitation to compete to the draftsmen of America, and the equal terms offered, should lead every draftsman to take the greatest personal interest in the work of securing for his craft the fullest representation.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE S. I. A. ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBIT.

ATLANTA, Ga., September 19, 1894.

Editors *Inland Architect*:

In view of the architectural exhibit to be held under the auspices of the Southern Institute of Architects, at the Cotton States and International Exposition, we desire to extend an invitation to all American architects to participate in the exhibit, and will be glad to have them correspond with us in regard to the matter as early as possible, in order that we might determine as to the amount of space required to accommodate those who wish to exhibit their drawings. We hope to have one of the largest and best displays of architecture ever had in America, hence we take pleasure in inviting all architects to join us in this magnificent display, and request that they correspond with us as early as possible. Trusting that you will make a note of this in your next issue, we are, Yours truly,

SOUTHERN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

All correspondence will be addressed to A. J. Bryan, corresponding secretary, fourth floor The Grand, Atlanta, Georgia.

*Mr. Church informs us that the Beaux-Arts competition is open to all clubs that enter the Interclub Competition, and that he aimed to make his circular clear on this point, for the omission is noticeable in the circular under caption "Competition No. 1." However, the Interclub Competition gives access to the Beaux-Arts project, although a limitation is mentioned in their independent programme.—EDITOR.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

Two residences by Manly N. Cutter, architect, New York. Apartment Building, Chicago. Flanders & Zimmerman, architects.

Residence of Mrs. J. Price, Cincinnati, Ohio. W. W. Franklin, architect.

Residence of John N. Bagley, Detroit. Rogers & MacFarlane, architects.

Sketches: St. Trinite-Falaise; Door-Onzain, France. E. C. Jensen, del.

"The Commerce" Building, Louisville, Kentucky. C. A. Curtin, architect.

The John C. Lewis Company Building, Louisville, Kentucky. C. A. Curtin, architect.

Chicago Sketch Club competition, "A Roadhouse for Cyclists." First Place, John Johnson.

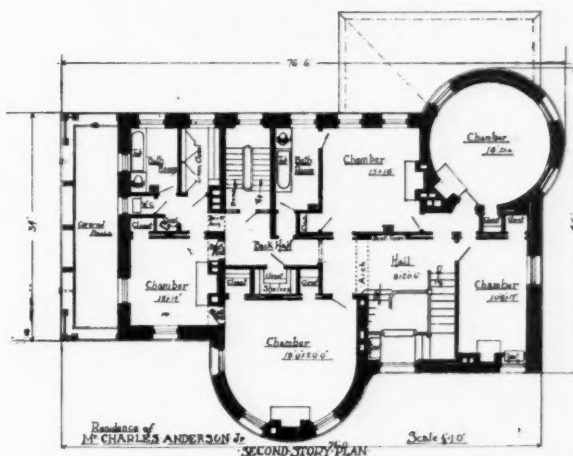
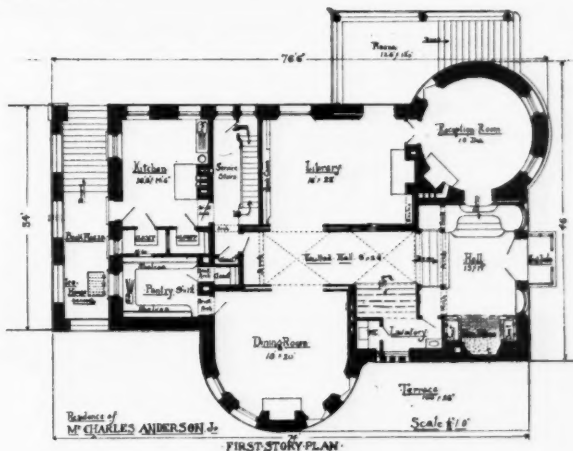
Auditorium and Gymnasium for the Y. M. C. A., Dubuque, Iowa. T. T. Carkeek, architect.

House of Wilson P. H. Turner, Normandy, Missouri. E. A. Manny, architect, St. Louis, Missouri.

Sketches: An Old-Time Roadside Inn, at East Sharon, Massachusetts; The Old Cobb's Tavern, Canton, Massachusetts. E. Eldon Deane, del., New York.

Albion Memorial Universalist Church. Built for George M. Pullman at Albion, New York, in memory of his father. Walls of brown Medina stone; roof of Conosera tile; finish quarter-sawn white oak; stained glass, including memorial window, and decorations by Tiffany & Co.; steam heat; electric light; costly organ. Cost of church about \$46,000.

The following floor plans show the arrangement of residence of C. Anderson, Jr., published in our July, 1894, number, under title of "A Residence in Cincinnati." William Martin Aiken was architect.



Photogravure Plate: Houses for T. G. Butlin, Chicago; Beers, Clay & Dutton, architects.

PHOTOGRAVURE PLATES.

Issued only with the Photogravure edition.

Church at Philadelphia.

Church at Evanston, Illinois; Burnham & Root, architects, Chicago.

Residence for M. L. Wheeler, Chicago; Kleinpell & Borst, architects.

Residence of Bryan Lathrop, Chicago; McKim, Mead & White, architects, New York.

New York Life Building, Chicago. Three full-page plates are given, showing view of exterior, an exterior detail, and view in entrance. For detailed description see page 30 of this number.

ASSOCIATION NOTES.

CHICAGO SOCIETY OF AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.

The Chicago Lantern Slide Club has reorganized as above, and incorporated. For the present its regular meetings will be held on the second and fourth Wednesday evenings, at the clubrooms of the Noonday Rest, No. 4 East Monroe street, southwest corner of Michigan avenue.

The society is a member of the International Lantern Slide Interchange, and receives during each month of the season two sets of one hundred stereopticon pictures.

The following extracts from the Interchange rules show the system and also the benefits derived from the organization:

On the 15th of October of each year, all photographic clubs in the International Lantern Slide Interchange send to the managers in New York a box containing one hundred pictures made from the members' best negatives. These are carefully examined, and all good work accepted. On the 1st of November these are started on the route, so that every club has a different set of lantern slides each month until the entire work of the Interchange has been seen.

The following cities are represented in the International Interchange: New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newark (New Jersey), New Orleans, Cincinnati, St. Louis, San Francisco, Minneapolis, Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Syracuse, Albany, Portland, Cambridge (Massachusetts). Also foreign societies in England, France and Austria.

Criticisms and discussions upon the work exhibited upon the screen will be conducted by the members. Also new processes in photographic productions shown and explained.

The officers will endeavor to make the society interesting for all lovers of the art science as well as instructing for beginners, and solicits the assistance of all dealers in photographic goods.

During September and October the society must gather its best pictures and prepare the set for the International Interchange. These test meetings are usually of great benefit to the members, and practically the working months of the year.

If you are an amateur photographer and love to see pictures, join this society.

Application blanks can be procured from E. J. Wagner, 1216 Michigan avenue; T. W. Sheardown, 143 Wabash avenue; W. A. Morse, Board of Trade; F. Dundas Todd, 15 Tribune building, or at the rooms of The Noonday Rest, No. 4 East Monroe street.

ILLINOIS CHAPTER A. I. A.

The following letter was sent to the Civic Federation, the Real Estate Board, the Builders' and Traders' Exchange, the Chicago Society of Artists and the Chicago Society of Civil Engineers by the recently appointed committee upon public buildings and grounds:

CHICAGO, Ill., September 24, 1894.

GENTLEMEN,—We believe that Chicago is entering a new period of its development. It was natural that after the great fire a long period should be required for recuperation, during which little attention could be given to matters of luxury or beauty. Yet while our business district has been built up in a substantial manner, much else has been done in the development of our parks and boulevards, and in the erection of beautiful residences, so that today our city may well be proud of its achievements in these directions.

When, however, we compare ourselves with other great cities, we find that while we have beautified the circumference of our municipality, we have little interest in its center, and we are lacking in libraries, museums and other public buildings. We have begun already to remedy this deficiency by the erection of permanent buildings for the Art Institute, Public Library, Newberry Library, and Academy of Sciences. These mark, as we believe, the beginning of a period of public buildings. Such buildings will be the glory or the disgrace of our city, according as they are erected wisely on a well-considered plan, or left to haphazard. It is not enough that such buildings should be beautiful in itself, but if we are to have anything to compare with architecture of other great cities, or anything permanent to take the place of the glories of the White City, now gone forever, we must have our finest buildings massed in some one place and arranged according to a preconceived scheme. We need also an appropriate location for monumental works and works of sculpture which are now going into our outlying parks.

As an indication that the time is now ripe for a discussion of this question, we need only mention the agitation for a new county courthouse, city hall, postoffice, customhouse, and United States Courthouse, the need for a centrally located building for the Field Columbian Museum, for a permanent Exposition building and armories and drill grounds for our National Guard.

The undersigned have been appointed by the Illinois Chapter of the American Institute of Architects as a standing committee on public buildings and grounds. In an undertaking of such magnitude, and affecting all classes of our population, we need the advice and cooperation of all thoughtful citizens. Therefore, in order to get representative opinions on this subject, we suggest that a committee of three be appointed by each of the following organizations, namely: The Real Estate Board, Builders' and Traders' Exchange, Chicago Society of Artists, and the Civic Federation. We invite these committees to meet with our committee and discuss the question of our public buildings and grounds.

Will your organization kindly take action as soon as possible on the appointment of such a committee, and send notice of its action to the chairman of our committee, Room 50, Montauk block. When replies have been received, arrangements will be made for a meeting. (Signed)

N. S. PATTON,
S. A. TREAT,
P. B. WIGHT.

SYNOPSIS OF BUILDING NEWS.

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

Chicago, Ill.—Architects Furst & Rudolph: For L. Klein, at the southeast corner of Halsted and Liberty streets, a three-story and basement, store and flat building, 75 by 120 feet in size; to be of pressed brick and stone front, have all the modern improvements, heating, etc.

Architect H. P. Harned: For M. Burke, at 2815 Michigan avenue, remodeling building; will put in new plumbing, hardwood finish, mantels, gas fixtures, heating, etc.

Architect G. W. Maher: For J. C. Scales, at Buena Park, a handsome two-story, attic and basement residence, 45 by 64 feet in size; to be constructed of boulders up to the roof, have hardwood interior finish, electric light, steam heating, etc.

Architects Gassman & Probst: For B. Johnson, at the corner of Kedzie and Lexington avenues, a three-story apartment house, 33 by 78 feet in size; to have a front of pressed brick and stone, the sanitary improvements, gas fixtures, etc. For W. Sanders, a block of three-story flats, 200 feet front and 67 feet deep, to be erected at Catalpa place and Fullerton avenue; they will have

pressed brick and stone fronts, hardwood finish and mantels, heating, etc. For M. Ferguson, at Armitage avenue and Rockwell street, a three-story store and flat building, 175 by 62 feet in size; to be of stone and pressed brick front, have all the modern improvements.

Architect W. J. Van Keuren: For Jacob Frank, at River Forest, a two-story residence; to be of frame with stone basement, have hardwood interior, electric light, hot-water heating, etc. For M. H. Emerson, four two-story, basement and attic residences; to be erected at Austin; they will be of frame with stone basements, have hardwood interior finish, gas fixtures, mantels, furnaces, etc. For Messrs. Redard & Morency, at Lambert avenue and Lake boulevard, Ridgeland, a two-story planing mill, 60 by 200 feet in size; to be of common brick, have electric light, etc.

Architect Victor Hellstrom: For N. Nelson, at 1621 Melrose street, a three-story and basement flat building, 21 by 54 feet in size; to have a front of galvanized iron, all the modern plumbing, gas fixtures, mantels, etc.

Architect George S. Kingsley: For Dr. W. D. Loneragan, at Summerdale, a two-story, attic and basement residence, 32 by 43 feet in size; to be of frame with stone basement, have all the modern plumbing, gas fixtures, mantels, laundry fixtures, furnace, etc.

Architect George Grussing: For Joseph Conley, at Forty-seventh and Polk streets, a two-story and basement flat building, 25 by 56 feet in size; to have sanitary plumbing, mantels, gas fixtures, etc. For Mrs. Catherine Herbert, at Fairfield avenue near Thirteenth street, a three-story flat building, 22 by 60 feet in size; to have a front of stone and pressed brick, the modern plumbing, gas fixtures, furnaces, mantels, etc. For Thomas Lee, a two-story and basement flat building, 23 by 60 feet in size; to be erected at Lexington avenue near Fortieth street; to be of stone front and porch, have hardwood finish, mantels, modern plumbing and heating. For Patrick Grady, a frame residence, 22 by 50 feet in size; to be built at Polk street near West Forty-seventh; gas fixtures, the sanitary improvements, mantels.

Architect George S. Bannister: For James A. & E. A. Hunter, a two-story store and office building, 22 by 80 feet in size; to be erected at Odell, Illinois; to be of pressed brick and stone front, and galvanized iron. For T. B. Broughan, at 5131 Washington avenue, remodeling residence. For W. J. Boulter, at 3220 Lowe avenue, a three-story flat building, 22 by 73 feet in size; to have a cut stone front, pine finish, gas fixtures, etc.

Architect D. L. Pentecost: For M. J. O'Brien, at 432 South California avenue, a three-story store and flat building, 24 by 52 feet in size; to have a pressed brick and stone front, all the sanitary improvements, mantels, etc. For George Eaton, at the southeast corner of Madison street and California avenue, remodeling building.

Architect L. G. Hallberg: For Carl Osterstrom, at Wolfman street near Sheffield avenue, a three-story flat building, 26 by 56 feet in size; to have a stone front, all the modern plumbing, gas fixtures, etc. For J. A. Lundahl, at Wolfman street, a three-story flat building, 26 by 51 feet in size; to have a pressed brick and stone front, all the modern improvements, heating, etc.

Architect C. M. Almquist: For J. Hake, a three-story flat building, 23 by 54 feet in size; to have a stone front and all improvements. For Charles Anderson, a three-story flat building, 24 by 80 feet in size; to have a stone front, the sanitary plumbing, heating, etc.; to be erected on Wilton avenue, between Addison street and Cornelia avenue. For F. Hartburg, at same place as above, a three-story flat building, 24 by 57 feet in size; to have a pressed brick and stone front, the modern improvements, heating, etc.

Architect C. R. Adams: For H. Harvey, at Rogers Park, a two-story, basement and attic residence, 35 by 53 feet in size; to be of frame construction, have stone basement, the sanitary improvements, hardwood finish, mantels, gas fixtures, etc. For C. H. Stoelting, a two-story, basement and attic residence, 26 by 42 feet in size; to be erected at Rogers Park; to be of frame with stone basement, have all the modern improvements, heating, etc. For C. H. Burbank, at Rogers Park, a three-story and basement hall, office and store building, 25 by 70 feet in size; to have a front of pressed brick and stone, the modern plumbing, mantels, etc. For P. Phillips, at Rogers Park, a two-story store and flat building, 46 by 52 feet in size; to be of common brick, tuck pointed.

Architect Joseph Bettinghofer: For William Vanderbosch, a four-story and basement double flat building, 45 by 60 feet in size; to be erected at 366 and 368 Cleveland avenue; it will have a stone front and stone bays and porch, hardwood interior finish, mantels, gas fixtures, plate and beveled glass, modern plumbing, etc. For Peter Haas, a three-story and basement flat building, 28 by 80 feet in size; to be erected at 544 Larabee street; it will have a front of pressed brick and stone, Georgia pine interior finish, mantels, gas fixtures.

Architect Henry Koll: For Mrs. Sporleder, a three-story store and flat building, 25 by 80 feet in size; to be erected at 845 North Clark street; to have a stone front, all the modern plumbing, mantels, gas fixtures, heating, laundries, etc. For Mr. H. Detman, a three-story flat building, 30 by 50 feet in size; to be erected at 256 Burling street; to be of stone first story, and pressed brick and stone above, with slate mansard roof; have hardwood finish, the sanitary improvements, etc. For Frank Burgermeister, at Paulina street and Lincoln avenue, a two-story flat building.

Architect C. A. Strandel: For Frank Peterson, a three-story and basement flat building, 22 by 76 feet in size; to be erected at 675 Sheffield avenue; it will be of pressed brick and stone front, have all the modern plumbing, mantels, etc.

Architects Curry & Foster: Making plans for a two-story residence, 34 by 40 feet in size; to be erected at Winnetka; frame, stone basement, sanitary plumbing, electric light, etc.

Architects Bright & Burfeind: Making plans for the Evangelical Lutheran church, 40 by 60 feet in size; to be erected at Grand Crossing; to be of frame, with stone basement, have Georgia pine interior finish, furnace, etc.

Architect Robert C. Berlin: For H. T. Davis, a two-story, basement and attic residence, 22 by 68 feet in size; to be erected at Forty-fifth street and Vincennes avenue; it will have a handsome buff Bedford stone front, hardwood interior finish, mantels, gas fixtures, heating.

Architect W. F. Pagels: For J. C. Walter, a three-story flat and store building, 25 by 90 feet in size; to be erected at Division street; the front will be of stone; all the modern plumbing will be put in, mantels, gas fixtures, heating, speaking tubes.

Architect Julius Speyer: For Charles Puddy, a two-story store and flat building; to be erected at Twelfth street near Spaulding avenue; to have a stone front, sanitary plumbing, mantels, gas fixtures, electric wiring, etc.

Architect J. H. Wagner: For D. L. Place, an eight-story factory, 50 by 100 feet in size; to be erected at the corner of Clinton and Harrison streets; to be of pressed brick and stone front, have steam heating, elevators, electric light. For T. B. Jefferey, at the corner of Sunnyside avenue and Malden streets, Ravenswood, a two-story barn, 40 by 24; to be of pressed brick and stone, with galvanized iron trimmings; have plumbing, gas fixtures, etc.

Architects Elmendorf & Park: Making plans for a two-story school, 42 by 40 feet in size; to be built at Wheaton, Illinois; it will be of Colonial design, and be of frame, with pressed brick veneer all round; have plumbing, heating, etc. For Charles Elvey, a two-story store and flat building, 25 by 52 feet in size; to be erected at Madison street near Spaulding avenue; it will be of pressed brick and stone front, have all the sanitary improvements, gas fixtures, mantels, heating, etc.

Architect Jules De Horvath: For Al Thompson, a four-story store and apartment house, 58 by 151 feet in size; to be erected at the corner of Van Buren and Sangamon streets; it will be of pressed brick and stone front, have all the modern sanitary improvements, gas fixtures, mantels, electric light, hardwood interior finish, steam heating, etc.

Architect Ira C. Saxe: For R. D. Houlihan, at Baxter street near Noble avenue, a three-story flat building; to be of pressed brick and stone front, have all improvements. For Charles Holmes, a three-story store and flat building, 26 by 50 feet in size; to be erected at Sixty-third street near Morgan, Englewood; it will be of pressed brick and stone front, have all the modern plumbing, gas fixtures, mantels, furnaces, etc.

Architect Julius H. Huber: For Charles Steinbrecher, a four-story store and flat building, 44 by 100 feet in size; to be erected at Milwaukee avenue and Upton street; it will have a stone front, all the sanitary plumbing, hardwood finish and mantels, gas fixtures, electric wiring, etc. For J. L. Cochran, six

two-story, attic and basement residences, about 24 by 50 feet in size; to be erected at Edgewater; they will be of frame with pressed brick and stone basements, have hardwood interiors, all the modern open sanitary plumbing, electric light, heating, etc.

Architects Hardy & Cady: For Hurlbert Dunlevy, a two-story residence, 31 by 75 feet in size; to be erected at Spring Lake. For Edwin F. Brown, at Evanston, a handsome two-story frame residence.

Architects Hill & Woltersdorf: For Judge Lambert Tree, a one-story store, 49 by 60 feet in size; to be built at the corner of Clark street near Harrison. Also made plans for same owner for a two-story and three-story building, now being erected at the corner of State and Ontario streets; pressed brick and stone front, the sanitary improvements, electric light, steam heating.

Architect H. H. Richards made plans for a young ladies' seminary, 65 by 80 feet in size; three-story and basement, to be erected at Auburn Park; the first story will be of Bedford stone and above of pressed brick and stone; the first floor will be finished in oak and the rest in Georgia pine; all the modern sanitary improvements will be put in, gas fixtures, heating, etc.

Architect F. B. Townsend: For Thomas E. Fry, a two-story, basement and attic residence, 30 by 50 feet in size; to be erected at Buena Park; it will be of frame with stone basement, have hardwood interior, mantels, electric wiring, furnace, etc. For Adolph Kreis, a two-story residence; to be erected at Rogers Park; to be of frame with stone basement.

Architect James Burns: For Gudgeon Brothers, a two-story flat building, 50 by 60 feet in size; to be erected at Lawndale and Ogden avenues; to have a stone front, all the modern sanitary improvements, hardwood finish, mantels, gas fixtures, heating, etc.

Architects Dixon & Brookes: For Arthur Dixon Transfer Company, at 299 Fifth avenue, a three-story addition to warehouse; also made plans for three two-story residences, to be erected at Vernon avenue near Forty-third street, for C. F. Stewart; stone fronts, hardwood interiors, mantels, gas fixtures, copper bays, heating, etc.

Architects Curtis & McDonald: For G. B. Cuneo, a two-story store and flat building; to be erected at Austin, to be of pressed brick and stone fronts, have all the modern plumbing, mantels, gas fixtures, etc. For M. Rogers, at Edgewater, a two-story stable, to be of stone and frame, have plumbing, etc.

Architects Ostling Brothers made drawings for a Baptist church; to be erected at the corner of Noble and Clifton avenues; to be of pressed brick and stone front, have plumbing, gas fixtures, furnace, etc.

Architect J. P. Hubbell: For W. L. Abbott, a two-story, basement and attic residence, 31 by 48 feet in size; to be erected at Sheridan Park, Ravenswood; it will be of frame with stone basement, have hardwood interior finish and mantels, gas and electric fixtures, hot-water heating.

Architect F. W. Perkins: For J. W. Kilmore, a three-story and basement residence, 25 by 65 feet in size; to be erected at Washington boulevard near the park. It will have a handsome stone front, hardwood finish and all improvements. For Richard Bray, a two-story, basement and attic residence, 30 by 52 feet in size; to be erected at Arlington Heights; to be of frame with stone basement, all the modern plumbing, heating, etc.

Architect C. T. Freijis: For G. Rudelius, a two-story flat building, 72 by 51 feet in size; to be erected at Oak Grove near Clark street; to have a front of stone and pressed brick, the sanitary plumbing, mantels, gas fixtures, furnaces, etc.

Architect A. Druiding: Made drawings for a handsome Gothic church, 46 by 114 feet in size; to be erected at Gubser, Campbell county, Kentucky; it will be constructed of pressed brick with stone trimmings, have gas fixtures, heating, etc.; it will have a steeple 126 feet high.

Architects Swift & Hall: For Albert J. Koch, two two-story flats, to be erected at 1218 Flournoy street; to have stone fronts, all the modern plumbing, gas fixtures, mantels, bells, speaking tubes, furnaces.

Architect S. N. Crown: For E. Eggleston, a three-story flat building, 24 by 70 feet in size; to be erected on Randolph street near Union Park; to be of pressed brick and stone front, have hardwood finish and mantels, gas fixtures, furnaces, etc.

Architect D. T. Kennard: For George Bancroft, a four-story and basement apartment house, 50 by 110 feet in size; to be erected at Ellis avenue near Forty-seventh street; to have a beautiful stone front, hardwood interior finish and mantels, gas and electric fixtures, steam heating.

Architect W. L. Leshar: For Mr. William Dee, a two-story flat building, to be erected at Calumet avenue near Forty-first street; stone front, all improvements, furnaces, etc.

Architect Charles A. Strandel: For Magnus Orr, a three-story and basement residence; size, 25 by 53; pressed brick and stone trimmings; to cost \$5,000.

Architect Frederick Foehringer: For Dr. Frederick Kleene, a four-story store and flat building, 24 by 80 feet in size; to be erected at Division street near Wood; to be of stone front and pressed brick and stone on the side; have all the modern plumbing, mantels, gas fixtures, electric wiring, heating, etc. For Mrs. Minnie Steinmetz, a three-story and basement flat building; to be erected at 705 Orchard street; to have a stone front, the modern plumbing, mantels, gas fixtures, bells, speaking tubes, etc.

Architect D. A. Lapointe: For B. Quirk, at Washington boulevard near the park, a three-story apartment house, 50 by 155 feet in size; to be of stone front of very handsome design and pressed brick with stone trimmings on the side; will put in the best of sanitary plumbing, hardwood finish and mantels, gas fixtures, heating, etc. Also made plans for a three-story and basement flat building, 25 by 80 feet in size; to be erected at Fulton street near Kedzie avenue; it will have a buff Bedford stone front, hardwood finish and mantels, gas and electric fixtures, furnaces, etc. For P. Plateau, a three-story flat building, 25 by 70 feet in size; to be erected at Harvard street near Albany avenue; it will have a blue Bedford stone front, hardwood finish and mantels, gas fixtures, electric wiring, laundry tubs, etc. Also for J. L. Adams, a two-story flat building, 25 by 60 feet in size; to be erected at 1531 Fulton street; to have a neatly designed Portland stone front, hardwood interior finish and mantels, gas and electric fixtures, laundry fixtures, furnaces. For J. McGee, a three-story flat building; to be erected at Fulton street and St. Louis avenue; to be of stone and pressed brick front, have all the modern sanitary improvements, gas and electric fixtures, gas ranges and fireplaces, laundry fixtures and heating.

Architect D. Mahaffey: Made plans for a two-story foundry, 50 by 74 feet in size; to be erected at Fillmore street near St. Louis avenue; to be of common brick, have electric light, heating, plumbing, etc.

Architect F. B. Townsend: For W. J. Leadbeater, a three-story residence, 23 by 76 feet in size, to be erected at Forty-eighth street and Michigan avenue; it will have a stone front, hardwood interior finish, mantels, gas and electric fixtures, laundry fixtures, hot-water heating. Also for Adolph Kreis, a two-story and basement frame residence, 32 by 50 feet in size; to have a stone basement, hardwood interior, and mantels, gas and electric fixtures, laundry fixtures, heating, etc.

Architects Fry & Cunningham: For M. Travis, a two-story store and flat building, 40 by 40 feet in size; to be erected at West Forty-second street near Twenty-fifth street; will put in all the modern plumbing, gas fixtures, etc. Also for A. B. Camp, a large number of two-story and basement residences, to be erected at Sixty-ninth street and Calumet avenue; they will contain seven and eight rooms each, and be fitted up with all the modern sanitary plumbing, partly hardwood finish, have mantels, gas fixtures, furnaces, etc.

Architects Schroeder & Koster: For M. Baumgarten, a three-story and basement flat building, 22 by 68 feet in size; to be erected at 40 Alexander street; it will have a front of pressed brick, with stone trimmings, all the modern plumbing, gas fixtures, mantels, furnaces, etc.

Architects Kuehl & Gatterdam: For C. F. Neuffer, a two-story and basement flat building, 24 by 62 feet in size; to be erected at Millard avenue near Twelfth street; it will have a stone front, the sanitary plumbing, mantels, gas fixtures, laundry, etc. For John Boland, a three-story and basement store and flat building, 22 by 78 feet in size; to be erected at Twenty-second street near Paulina; it will have a buff Bedford stone front, all the modern plumbing, mantels, gas fixtures, etc. For M. Springer, a three-story and basement flat building, 22 by 57 feet in size; to be erected near Douglas Park; to have a stone front, mantels, gas fixtures, heating, etc. For M. Busch, a three-story

and basement store and flat building, 60 by 66 feet in size; to be erected at Flournoy street and Kedzie avenue; it will have a handsome rock-faced buff Bedford stone front, and pressed brick, with stone trimmings on the side, all the sanitary improvements, gas and electric fixtures, mantels, etc.

Architect H. M. Hansen: For Messrs. Lystad & Anderson, a four-story apartment house, 48 by 75 feet in size; to be erected at Division street near Clybourn avenue; it will be of Roman pressed brick and stone front, have all the sanitary plumbing, gas fixtures, marble and tile work, etc.

Architect Frederick Ahlschlager: For Joseph Stein, a four-story and basement apartment house, 50 by 75 feet in size; to be erected at Michigan avenue between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets; it will have a handsome buff Bedford stone front, hardwood finish, mantel, gas and electric fixtures, all the modern sanitary arrangements, laundry fixtures, heating, electric bells, speaking tubes, etc.

Architect George W. Maher: For A. B. Towers, a two-story residence; to be erected at Newport avenue, Lake View; it will be of boulders and frame, have hardwood finish, etc. For E. M. Higgins, a two-story, basement and attic residence, 36 by 55 feet in size; to be erected at Edgewater; it will be of pressed brick first story, and tile second. For J. MacMeans, a two-story, basement and attic residence, 30 by 47 feet in size; to be erected at Edgewater; to be of frame and boulders, have hardwood interior, electric light and hot-water heating.

Architect W. H. Milner: For M. M. Brown, nineteen three-story flats, 20 by 68 feet in size each; to be erected at the corner of Forty-eighth street and Calumet avenue; they will have stone fronts, hardwood finish, mantels, gas fixtures, heating, etc.

Architect A. F. Hussander: For Messrs. Blum & Blum, a four-story and basement store and apartment house, 140 by 100 feet in size; to be erected at Halsted street and Waveland avenue; all stone fronts, oak interior finish, the modern plumbing, heating, etc.

Architect W. G. Barfield: Making plans for a Congregational church, 68 by 44 feet in size; to be erected at Western Springs, Illinois; to be of frame with stone basement, have gas and electric fixtures, furnace, etc.

Architects Flanders & Zimmerman: For George A. H. Scott, a six-story apartment house, 46 by 88 feet in size; to be erected at 1323 to 1325 Michigan avenue; the front will be of pressed brick and stone; elevators, steam heating, electric light, etc. For H. Veeder, a two-story and basement residence, 25 by 70 feet in size; to be erected at Forty-eighth street and Vincennes avenue; to be of Roman pressed brick and stone front, have electric light, hot-water heating, etc. Also made plans for Masonic Orphans' Home addition, 45 by 100 feet in size; to be erected at the northwest corner of Sheldon street and Carroll avenue; to be of stone front, have hardwood finish, the modern sanitary improvements, electric light, steam heating, etc.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Reported by Lawrence Mendenhall: Cincinnati Architectural Club have organized a class to draw the "orders" in charge of Mr. M. Heister. Also have arranged for a series of lectures on "Architectural History," and another on "History of Ornament and Decoration." These lectures will be prepared by the members, there being about twenty subjects to each series. The club is quite prosperous and is preparing for hard work during the winter.

Architects S. Hannaford & Sons report the following: For J. Stark Wayne (care Wayne & Ratterman), Cincinnati, a flat building; materials: pressed brick and stone, asphalt roof, gas, plumbing, grates, mantels, etc.; cost, \$15,000.

Architects Crapsey & Brown report the following: A city hall at Parkersburg, West Virginia; materials: stone, tile roof, steam heat, elevators, stained glass, gas, plumbing, furniture, tiling, etc.; size 45 by 170 feet, three stories high; cost \$50,000. Mortuary chapel at Waynesville, Ohio; materials: stone, slate roof, hardwood, grates, mantels, stained glass, etc.; also for the same place and parties, a keeper's house; size of chapel, 30 by 40 feet; size of house, 35 by 34 feet; two stories; cost of both, \$10,000.

Architects Dittoe & Wisenall report: For Mrs. Minnie Schultz, Covington, Kentucky, a residence; materials: pressed brick, slate roof, furnace, grates, mantels, stained glass, gas, plumbing, etc.; cost not given. For Dr. A. B. Thrasher, Cincinnati, a flat building, three stories high; materials: brick, slate roof, furnace, grates, mantels, gas, plumbing, blinds, electric bells, etc.; cost not given.

Architect Gustave W. Drach reports: For Mrs. Barbara Doppler, Clifton, Cincinnati, Ohio, a residence; materials: pressed brick front, slate roof, grates, mantels, gas, plumbing, etc.; size, 21 feet 6 inches by 61 feet 6 inches; cost, \$4,000.

Architects Nash & Plympton report as follows: Residence for William A. Goodrain, Cincinnati; materials: Roman brick, slate roof, furnace, stained glass, etc.; cost, \$15,000. Residence for F. J. Chamberlain, Norwood, Ohio; materials: frame and plaster, furnace, stained glass, grates, mantels, etc.; cost, \$4,000. Residence for C. E. Sorin (care Sorin & Gibson Printing Company), Cincinnati; materials: frame and shingles, furnace, grates, mantels, gas, plumbing, etc.; cost, \$3,500.

Architect S. S. Godley reports: For J. & A. Freiberg, a brick double residence; materials: pressed brick, furnace, slate roof, stained glass, grates, mantels, gas, plumbing, etc.; cost not stated. Also for the Charles Fleischman Company, a warehouse, seven stories, 40 by 80 feet; malthouse, 40 by 80 feet, and a mashhouse; all built with latest improvements; cost not stated.

Architect Jacob J. Rueckert has prepared plans for building of May, Stern & Co., Cincinnati; materials: pressed brick and iron, steam heat, elevators, plate glass, tin roof; size, 46 by 90 feet, seven stories high; cost not stated.

Cleveland, Ohio.—Architects Coburn & Barnum have just let contracts for a brick and frame residence for George B. Christian, to be built on Euclid avenue near Ingleside avenue; pressed brick first story, slate roof, plumbing, wood mantels and hardwood finish; cost \$10,000.

Architect W. D. Benes has under process of construction a frame residence for Phillip Ziska, on Genesee street near Hough avenue, all modern improvements, mantels, plumbing, etc.

Plans have been prepared for a double frame residence in the office of Architect A. Kohler, to be built on Cedar avenue, for George Evans; cost \$6,000.

Architect Charles Cole is completing a \$6,500 frame residence, in East Cleveland, for C. C. Hills. A \$16,000 block for C. A. Cook, on Detroit street, is nearing completion. Cole & Williams are the architects. (The firm name was formerly Cole & Williams, but the partnership has been dissolved.)

Architect E. E. Smith has a \$7,000 frame residence for Charles Everett, on East Madison avenue; slate roof, furnace, plumbing, electric bells and lights and hardwood finish.

Architect J. W. Russell reports a frame residence for Mr. Fiskinger, at Ashtabula, Ohio; slate roof, plate and stained glass, electric bells and wired for lights, hardwood finish and hot-water heat; cost \$6,000. For P. F. Good & Sons, at Ashtabula, Ohio, he has a three-story brick block, to be used for stores, offices and lodge hall; red pressed brick front and side, gravel roof, plate glass, hot-water heat, electric lights; size 43 by 70 feet; cost \$8,000.

Architect A. H. Granger reports a frame and shingle residence, in the Colonial style, on North Logan avenue, for Mr. Frank E. Abbott; 45 by 42 feet in size, hardwood floors, white enamel finish, plumbing, mantels and plate and stained glass; cost \$7,000. For himself he is building a \$10,000 brick and stone residence in the modern Gothic style; 54 by 40 feet in size; hardwood; brick, wood and stone mantels, electric bells and lights, plumbing, plate and stained glass and everything modern.

Architect S. R. Badgley reports a stone chapel building for the Glenwood M. E. church at Buffalo, New York; 70 by 80 feet in size, slate roof, stained glass, steam heat; seating capacity of 850; cost \$20,000.

Architects French & La Chance report a M. E. church at Collinwood, Ohio; brick and stone, slate roof; 64 by 66 feet in size; furnace heat; seating capacity 700; stained glass; Rev. D. O. King, pastor; cost \$25,000. For D. O. Lear, a frame residence, at Sandusky, Ohio; slate roof, hardwood, plumbing, furnace heat, wired for electric bells and lights; cost \$6,800.

Denver, Colo.—Architect J. J. Huddart: For Mrs. N. E. Casper, a two-story brick residence with stable; size 40 by 50 feet; cost \$5,000.

Architects Edbrooke & Co.: For William Geddis, a two-story dwelling; size 30 by 47 feet; cost \$5,000.

Architect F. C. Eberley: For John Good, alterations to business block; cost \$5,000.

Architect P. H. Reed: For Dr. P. T. Smith, a two-story residence; size 38 by 42 feet; cost \$7,000.
There is a brightening of the condition here and work appears better than for over a year.

Detroit, Mich.—Architects Malcombson & Higginbotham: The Verona apartments, a block of sixteen separate apartments; pressed brick and terra cotta with sandstone trimmings; to be erected corner of Cass and Ferry avenues; size 112 by 116 feet; cost \$85,000.

Architects M. L. Smith & Son: For David Whitney, Jr., remodeling business building; size 60 by 35 feet; cost \$18,500. For Oliver Goldsmith, a house on Jefferson avenue near Hastings; to cost \$6,000.

Architects Donaldson & Meier: For George Hanley, a two-story double residence; pressed brick; cost \$8,500.

Architect George Meyers: For Harry Chefman, a two-and-one-half-story pressed brick residence on Frederick street near Brush street; cost \$9,000.

Architects A. C. Varney & Co.: For James L. Dobbin, Marshall, Michigan, a two-and-one-half-story frame residence; cost \$6,500. For James Walker & Son, a four-story warehouse; size 50 by 80 feet; to be built on Larned street near Cass street; cost \$10,000. For Mrs. C. E. Hard, a two-and-one-half-story brick residence; pressed brick and stone trimmings; cost \$5,500.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Architects Riddle & Kiern: For the Bethany Evangelical Lutheran Church, a stone church building; to cost \$25,000.

Architect S. Munsh: For Bauer Bros, a three-story store and apartment building; size, 30 by 60 feet; stone and brick; cost, \$15,000.

Rochester, N. Y.—Architect Orlando K. Foote has prepared plans for a hotel to be built at Gouverneur, N. Y.; 46 by 175 feet, five stories high; steam and electric heating, electric lighting, fifty-five bathrooms with modern plumbing, marble floors in office, lobby and reading-rooms; cost, about \$80,000.

Architects Block, Barnes & Orchard have prepared plans for residence of Dr. G. C. Clarke, at Niagara Falls, N. Y., to be built of pressed brick, finished in hardwood; cost, \$12,000. Also barn, built of pressed brick, to cost \$3,000.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Y. M. C. A. building by architects Tully & Clark, design for which was shown in our July number, is now going ahead. The building will be four stories, 102 by 169 feet; brick with stone trimmings; cost, \$125,000.

Architects Kirchner & Kirchner: For John H. Spinning, a three-story brick warehouse; size, 125 by 1,125 feet; cost, \$20,000.

Architects Grable & Weber: For Mrs. Pauline Sayers, a two-and-one-half-story brick residence; size, 43 by 49 feet; all modern improvements; cost, \$12,000.

Architect A. M. Baker: For C. W. McFarland, two two-and-one-half-story brick and stone houses; size, 42 by 45 feet; cost, \$20,000. Also a two-story flat building; size, 60 by 66 feet; cost, \$12,000. For Edward Butler, a one-story store building; size, 61 by 73 feet; cost, \$8,000.

St. Paul, Minn.—Architect Cass Gilbert: For the St. Clement Memorial Episcopal Church, a two-story church building; to cost \$25,000.

Architect C. H. Johnson: For Loven & Anderson, a three-story brick flat building; to cost \$20,000.

THE NEW YORK LIFE BUILDING AT CHICAGO.

THE illustrations in this number of the New York Life Insurance Company's new building at La Salle and Monroe streets, Chicago, afford a good idea of the general design and special detail of this typical high office structure. The general style of architecture is classic renaissance—the Ionic type. The first story, or ground floor, has a central entrance on both streets into the stairway and elevator halls. While from the nature of the building ornament was necessarily subordinated to utility, yet the architects, Messrs. W. L. B. Jenney and W. B. Mundie, have imparted to the structure a very substantial degree of ornament, especially at the entrances and on the lower floors.

The New York Life Building occupies a site of 80 feet on La Salle street by 141 feet on Monroe street, and is twelve stories high. It is built of steel encased in granite and terra cotta. The first, second and third stories are of dressed granite, furnished by the Hallowell Granite Company, Chicago, George F. Bodwell, agent, with granite from their celebrated white granite quarries, located at Hallowell, Maine. This company have over three hundred men now employed in the dressing of granite to be furnished for several large buildings in different parts of the country, a prominent example being that for the American Security Company, New York city, for which Bruce Price is the architect. This building is twenty stories in height, 85 feet square and 320 feet high, and granite is used for nearly all of the four sides the entire height, and is to be elaborately carved. Above the third story the building is faced with terra cotta. It is only within a few years that the entire facing of a building was placed in the hands of the terra cotta manufacturers, but so fully equipped for contracts of any size or importance is the Northwestern Terra Cotta Company, of Chicago, who executed this work, that it is due to their enterprise as much as the demands of the architects that pressed brick has found a competitor more serious even than the stone and marble contractors in the artistic material turned out by the Northwestern Terra Cotta Company, and which is being used as a facing in the most prominent buildings now being designed. The alley and court are faced with enameled brick.

The first, or ground floor and the second, or bank floor, and the entire hall, including walls, ceiling and staircases, are finished in marble. The entrance ways and halls on ground floor are paved with handsome mosaic; the other halls with marble. The second floor is finished in mahogany, the other floors in oak. Above the bank floor are ten stories arranged for offices. In each story there may be twelve offices with street fronts, two with court and alley fronts, and three with court fronts only. Five passenger elevators located near the center of the building, and a freight elevator communicating with the alley, run to the attic. The basement has a rentable area of 7,000 square feet. The remaining portion of the basement is devoted to boilers, pumps, elevator machinery, ventilating machinery and electric light plant. The latter plant is one of the most complete ever placed in an office building, and was installed by the Louis K. Comstock Company, of Chicago, who have executed similar contracts in a large number of the latest office buildings in Chicago and elsewhere, as well as private residences, theaters, etc.

The architects have devoted special and unusual care to provide adequate ventilation for this building, and fans, blowers and

other mechanical appliances were installed by the Exhaust Ventilator Company, of The Rookery, for exhausting foul air from all parts of the basement, including kitchen and restaurant, and also from all toilet rooms throughout on the different stories, as well as from the corridors. At the same time a large volume of air, warm or cool as desired, is forced into the entrance hall and all rooms on the two lower stories so as to afford an abundant air supply for these desirable quarters. It is hardly necessary to state that all the appointments of this building are, like that of ventilation, of the highest and most complete type. The cost was about \$800,000.

Work on the foundation of the New York Life Building was commenced in the latter part of July, 1893, and eight months later the building was ready for occupancy. This rapid progress was due to the energy and great resources of the general contractors, the George A. Fuller Company, and in this they were favored by the form of construction known as Chicago, or steel skeleton construction, in which all the loads of exterior and interior walls, partitions and floors are carried independently, story by story, on steel columns.

In specifying the strength of the steel frame, the weight of the live load on the first floor was calculated at 110 pounds per square foot, and that of the floors above at 90 pounds per square foot, the roof figuring 70 pounds. To these figures was added 20 pounds per square foot of floor area for weight of partitions, and special computation was made for the support of all vaults, tanks, etc. The weights of curtain walls, piers and mullions were computed per lineal foot from the wall sections.

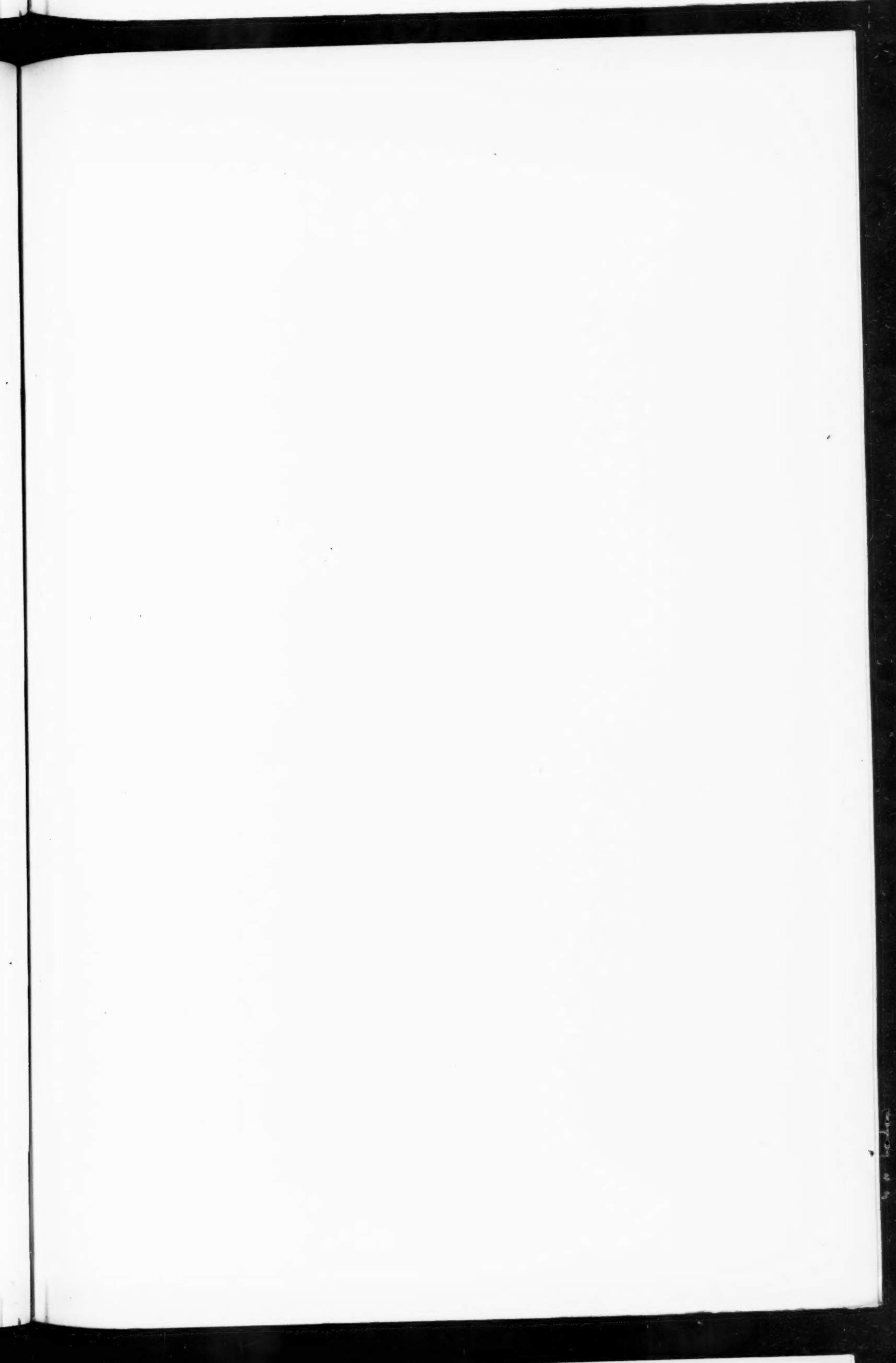
The snow load was taken at 40 pounds to the square foot of roof; the wind load at 30 pounds per square foot on the exposed vertical surface of the building. Double the maximum live loads of elevators was taken to allow for sudden shocks. Other live loads were computed at from 70 to 200 pounds per foot, according to location. For instance, 125 pounds was allowed for floor beams and 110 pounds for girders of first floor, while 70 and 60 pounds respectively were allowed for beams and girders of the second to thirteenth floors, inclusive. The maximum live weight of 200 pounds was allowed for the floor beams of the sidewalk and alley pavement.

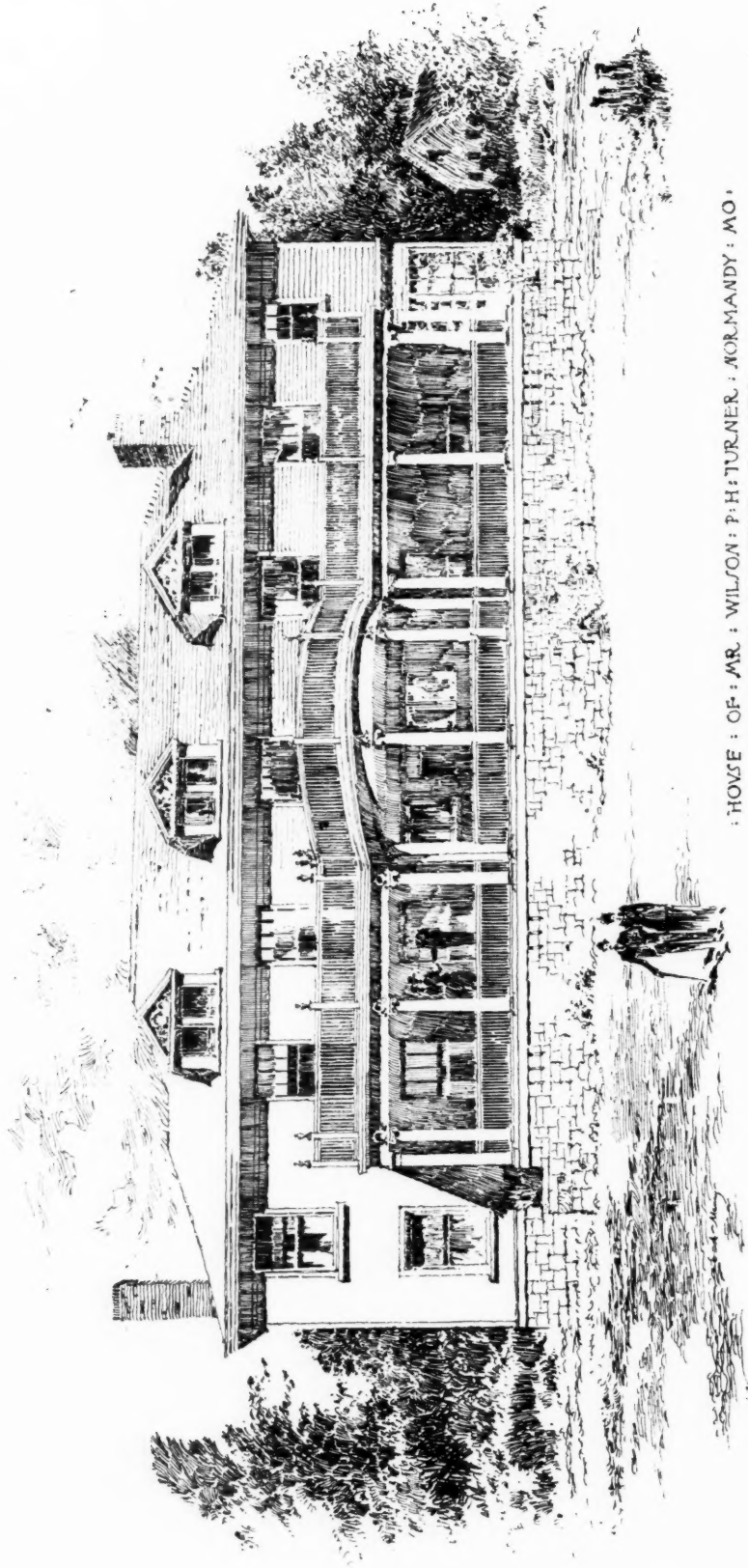
In framing, 10 and 12-inch I beams and 15-inch girders were used. The columns were built up of two channels, connected either by side plates or lattice bars, and were spaced, with few exceptions, 15 feet, 5½ inches between centers. Ten-inch channels were used in all cases, the various necessary cross-section areas being obtained by the different weights of the channels and the different thicknesses of side-plates. Thus the side-plates of the interior columns were 12 inches in width, those of the exterior columns 21 inches, and these columns were placed with the longer axis parallel to the face of the building.

The granite piers carry themselves and the curtain walls from the foundations up to the third floor line. Above this the terra cotta rests on the top plates of the exterior columns, which are of special shape to carry the piers at each story. In general the columns are continuous through one story only, the top of each column ending in a horizontal top plate of ¾-inch steel, which is riveted to the column by horizontal angles, and on which the column above rests. The upper column also is connected to the lower by horizontal angles. The basement columns rest on cast-iron stools twelve inches high and three feet square, the column being bolted to the stool. These in turn rest on the foundation beams, which are so arranged as to withstand any pressure up to 13,000 pounds to the square inch.

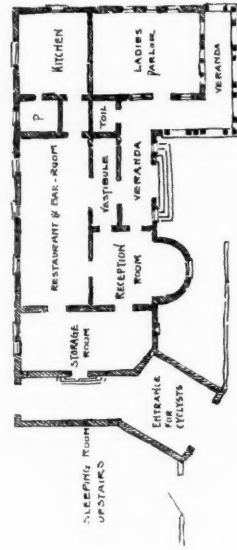
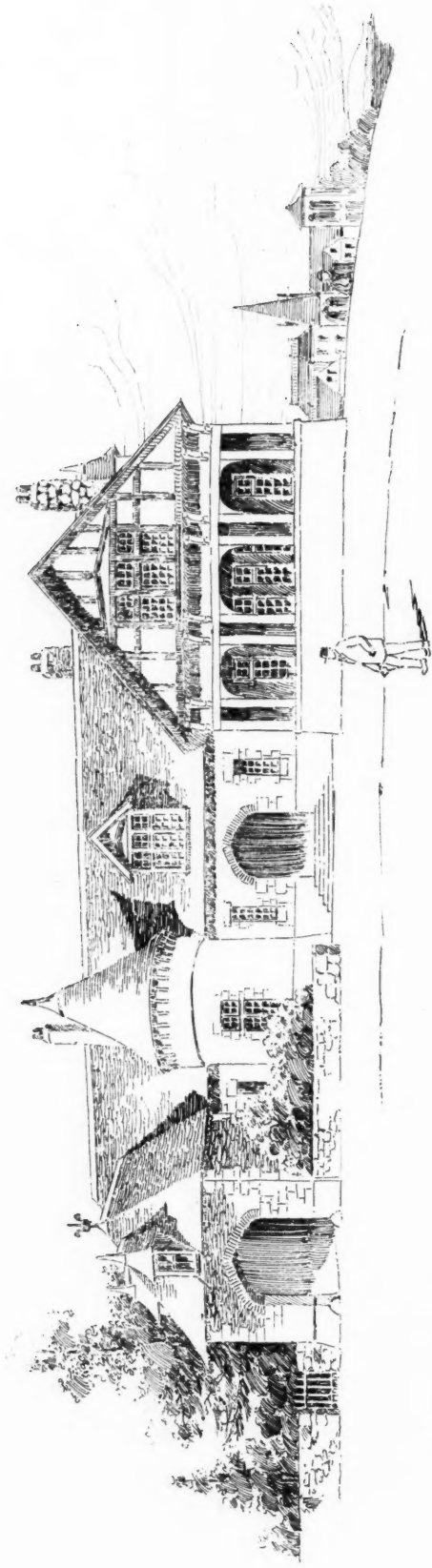
The building being set on compressible soil, that with a load of 3,500 pounds per square foot, will compress about three inches, it becomes necessary, to determine the dead loads quite accurately, to secure uniform unit loads, and hence equal settlements. As the live loads are small in comparison to the dead loads during the period of construction, when most of the settlement takes place, they are disregarded in determining the base area of the footings. The building is set 4½ inches above its normal grade. The greater part of the settlement—2½ to 3 inches—will be obtained by the time the building is ready for occupancy. After that the settlement may amount to one inch in the next twelve months, and will then cease, as long as the load is quiescent.

The problem of wind bracing is important. The action of the wind on the building was assumed to be a uniform force of thirty pounds per square foot on the whole of any one side above the fifth floor, that being the average height of the surrounding buildings. The bending moments and shears resulting from the action of the wind are resisted, First: By the rigid connections especially designed between the outside columns and the beams and channels between them by these channels, beams and columns themselves, and by the party wall to which the steel frame is connected. Second: By the generally rigid connections between all the columns and the beams attached to them. Third: By the partitions, piers and floor arches, partitions and piers taking up a percentage of the shear, and the stiff floor system distributing the shear at that plane over the column system below it. At every joint formed by the outside columns and beams the bending moments from wind action were carefully computed, and the connection between beams and columns was designed accordingly. As a matter of course the maximum resultant action of dead, live and wind loads was considered. The special connections between outside columns and beams were designed to resist the entire wind pressure of thirty pounds per square foot; any excess would be provided for by the interior columns and beams, partitions and floor arches, etc.





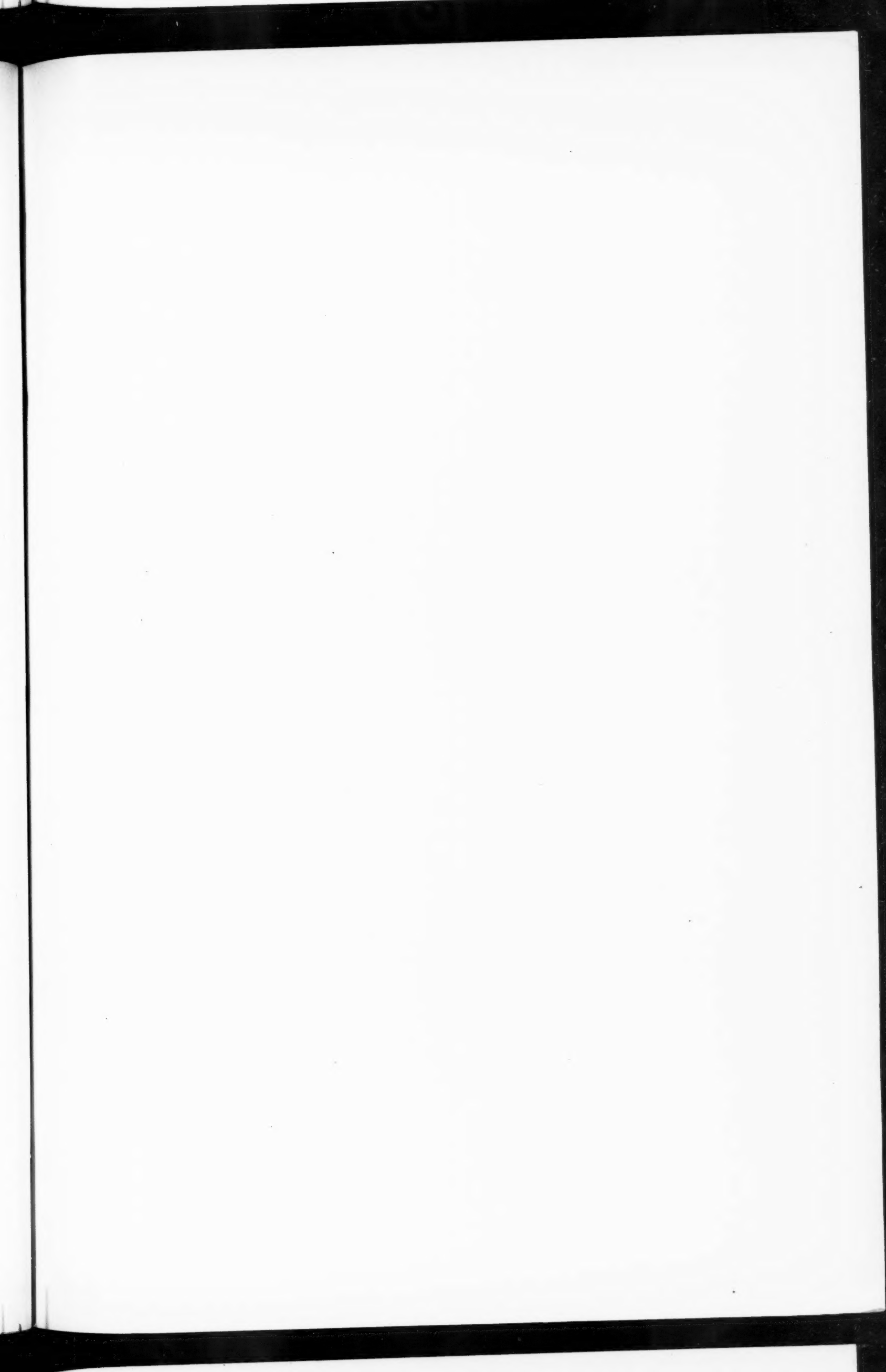
HOUSE : OF : MR. : WILSON : P. H. : TURNER : NORMANDY : MO. :
: E. A. MANNY : ARCHITECT : ST. LOUIS :



C.A.S.C. COMPETITION
"A ROAD HOUSE FOR CYCLISTS"
SUBMITTED BY "CYCLE."

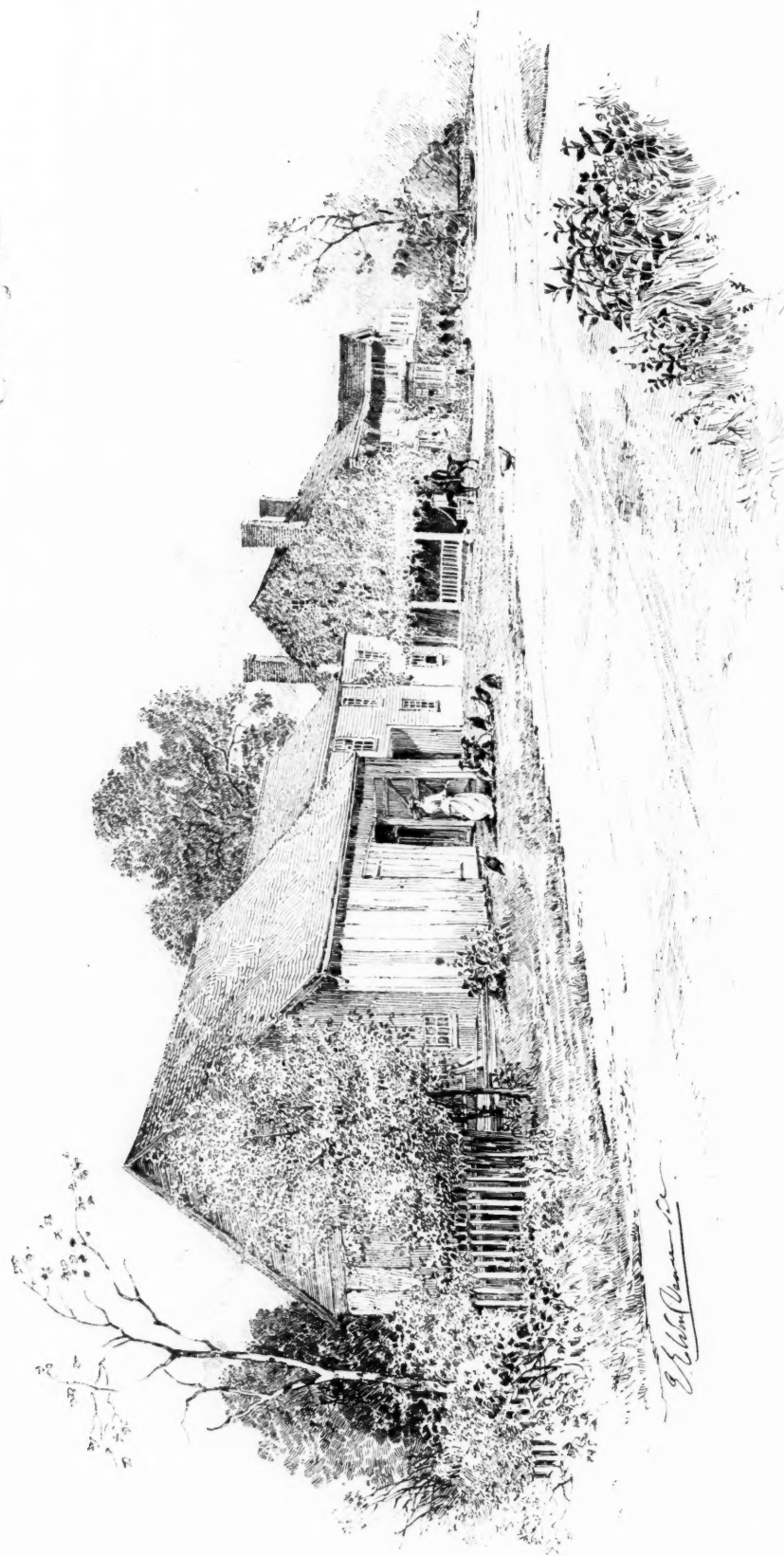
CHICAGO SKETCH CLUB COMPETITION—AWARDED FIRST PLACE.

SUBMITTED BY JOHN JOHNSON.

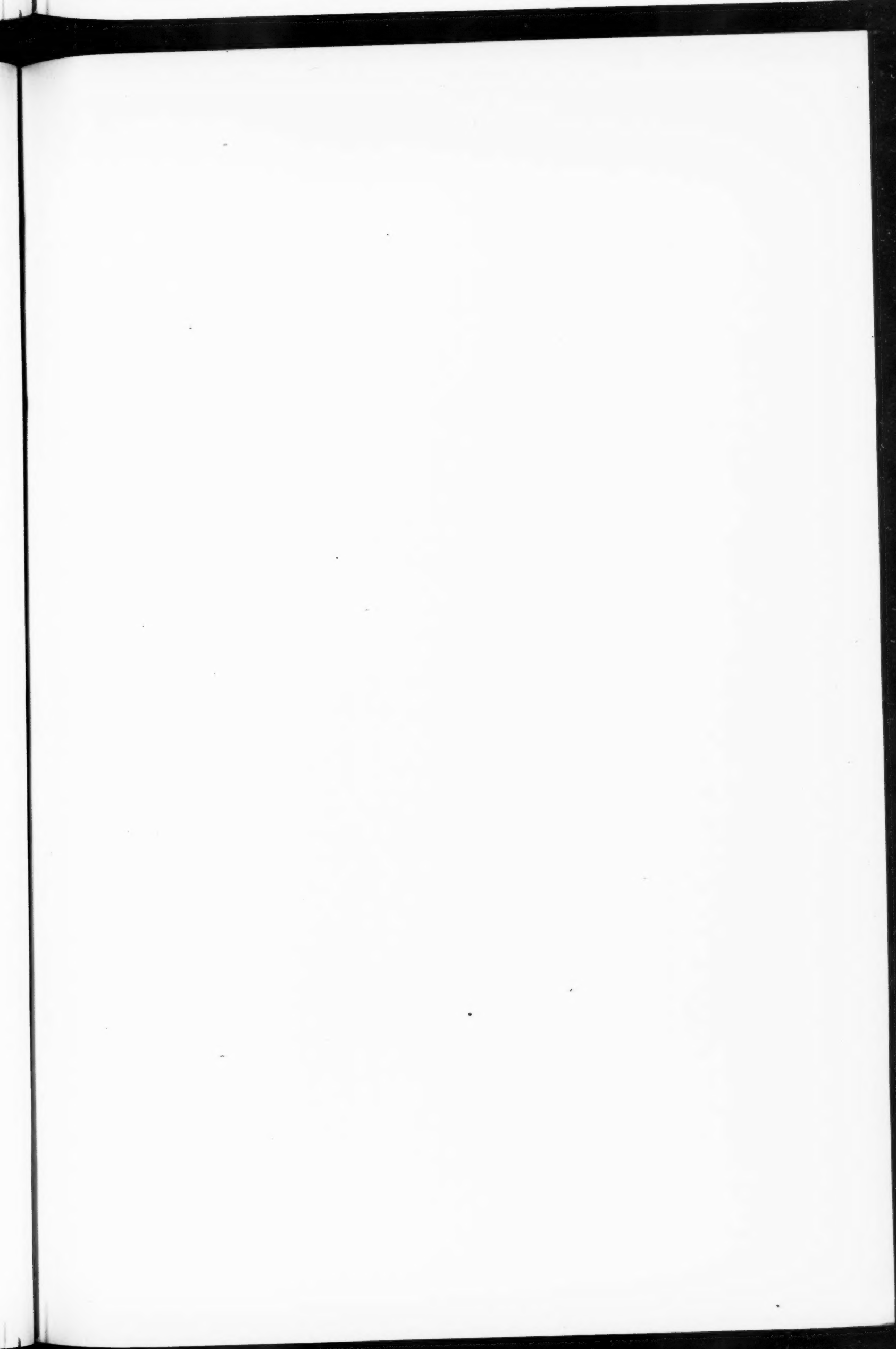


"Rural Sketches"

The old "Gibbs Tavern"
Anton, Mass.



J. E. Johnson





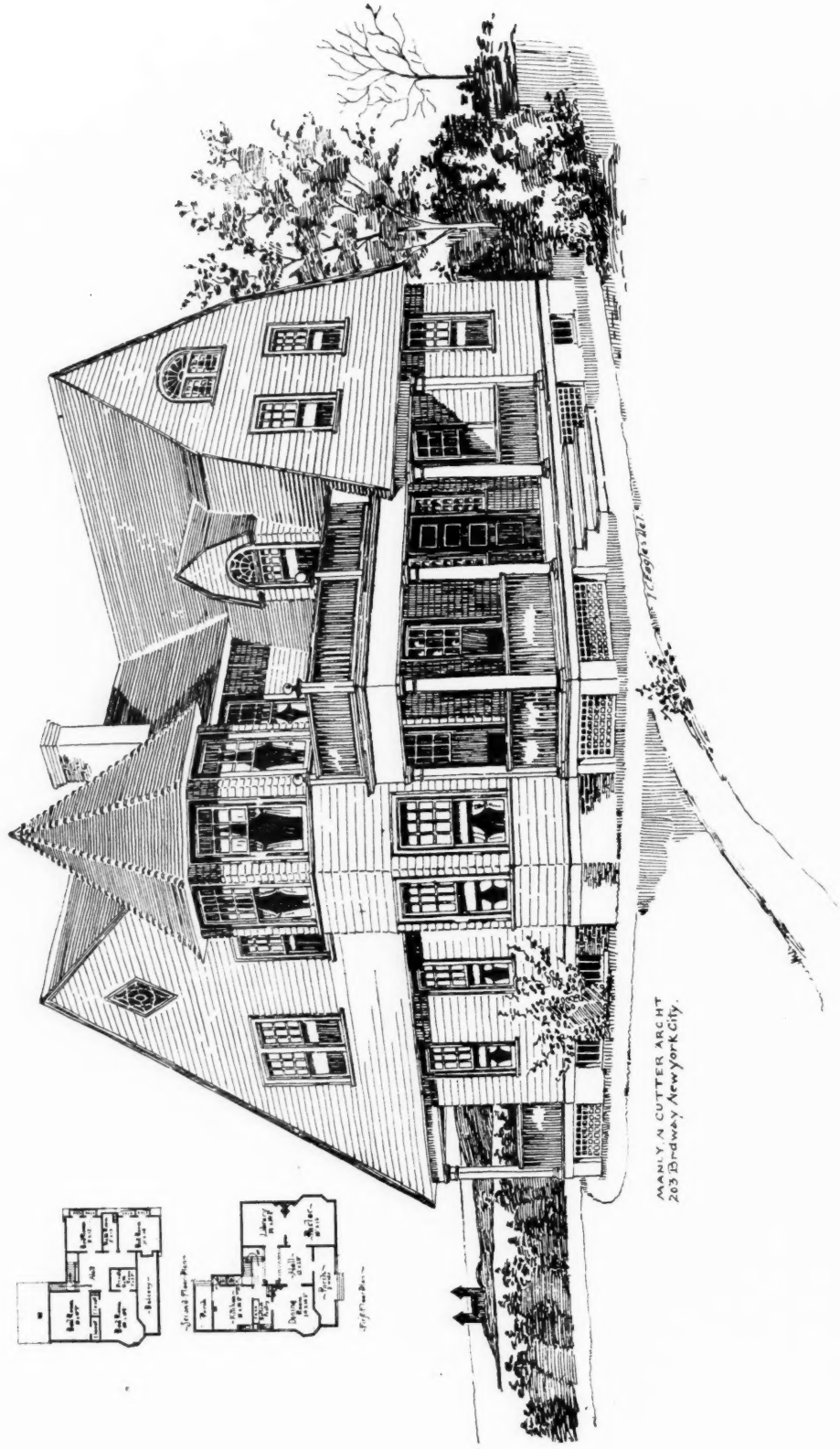
APARTMENT BUILDING, CHICAGO.

FLANDERS & ZIMMERMAN, ARCHITECTS.



THE JOHN C. LEWIS CO. BUILDING, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

C. A. CURTIN, ARCHITECT.

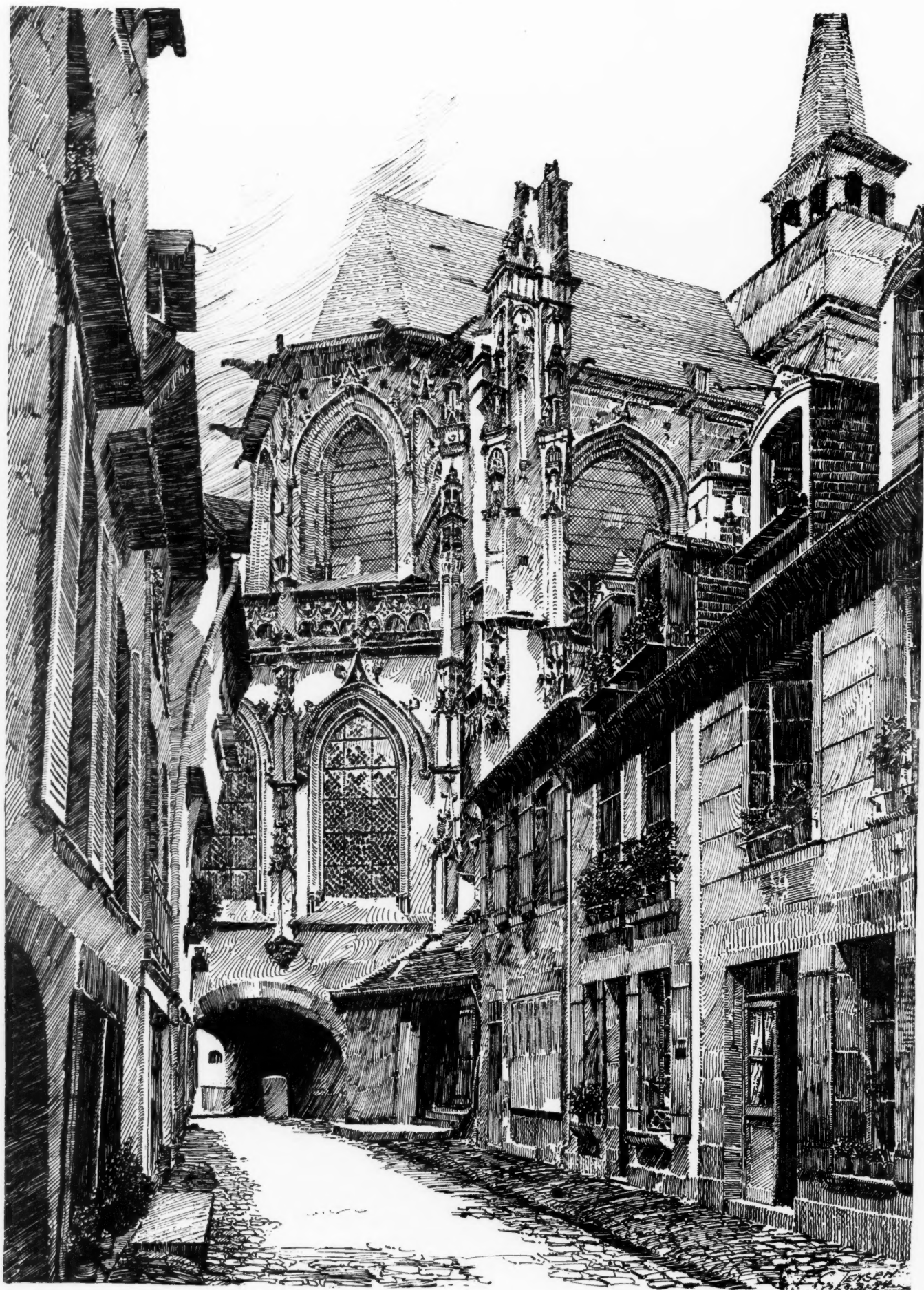


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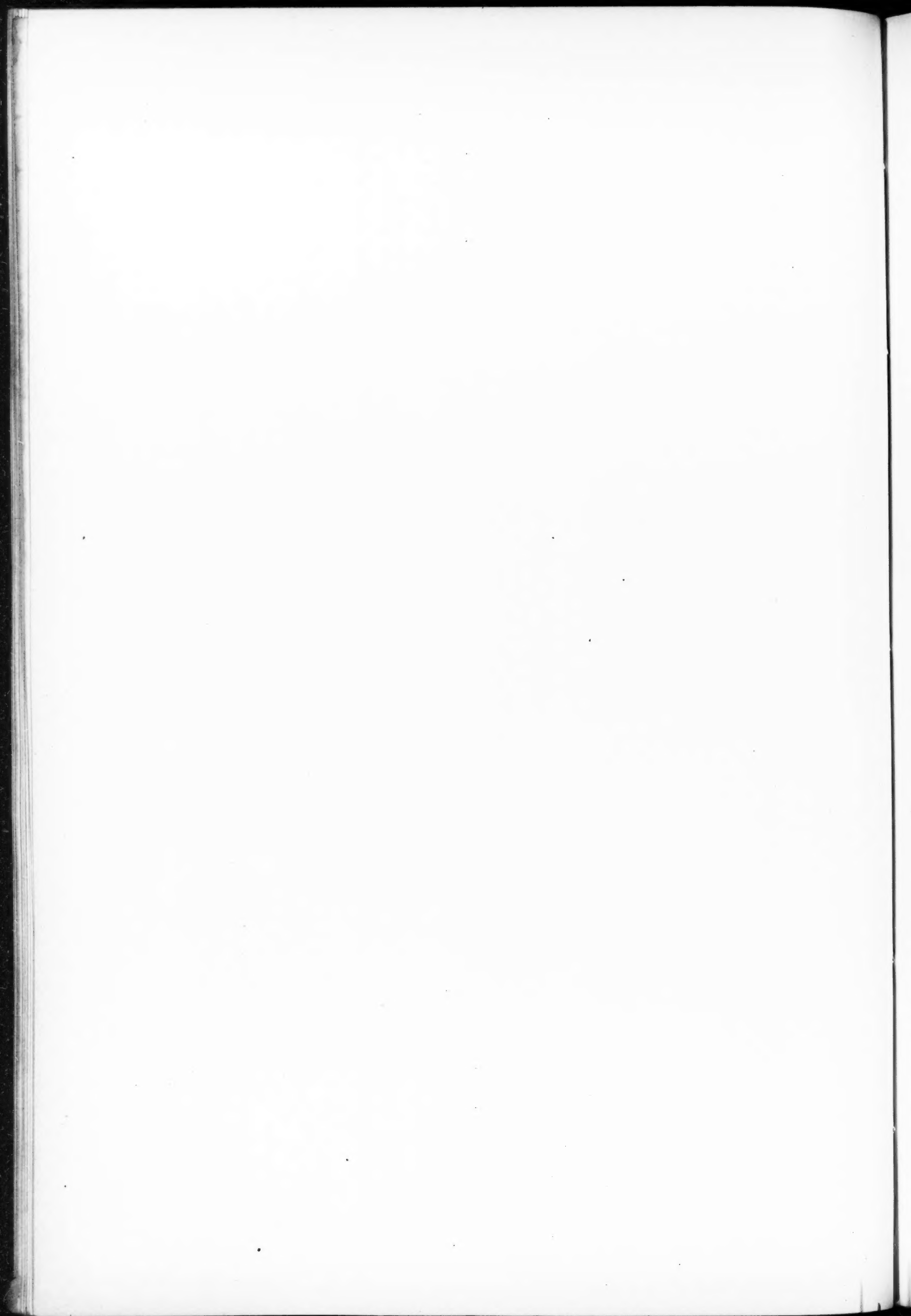
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HOUSES FOR T. G. BUTLIN, CHICAGO.

BEERS, CLAY & DUTTON, ARCHITECTS.

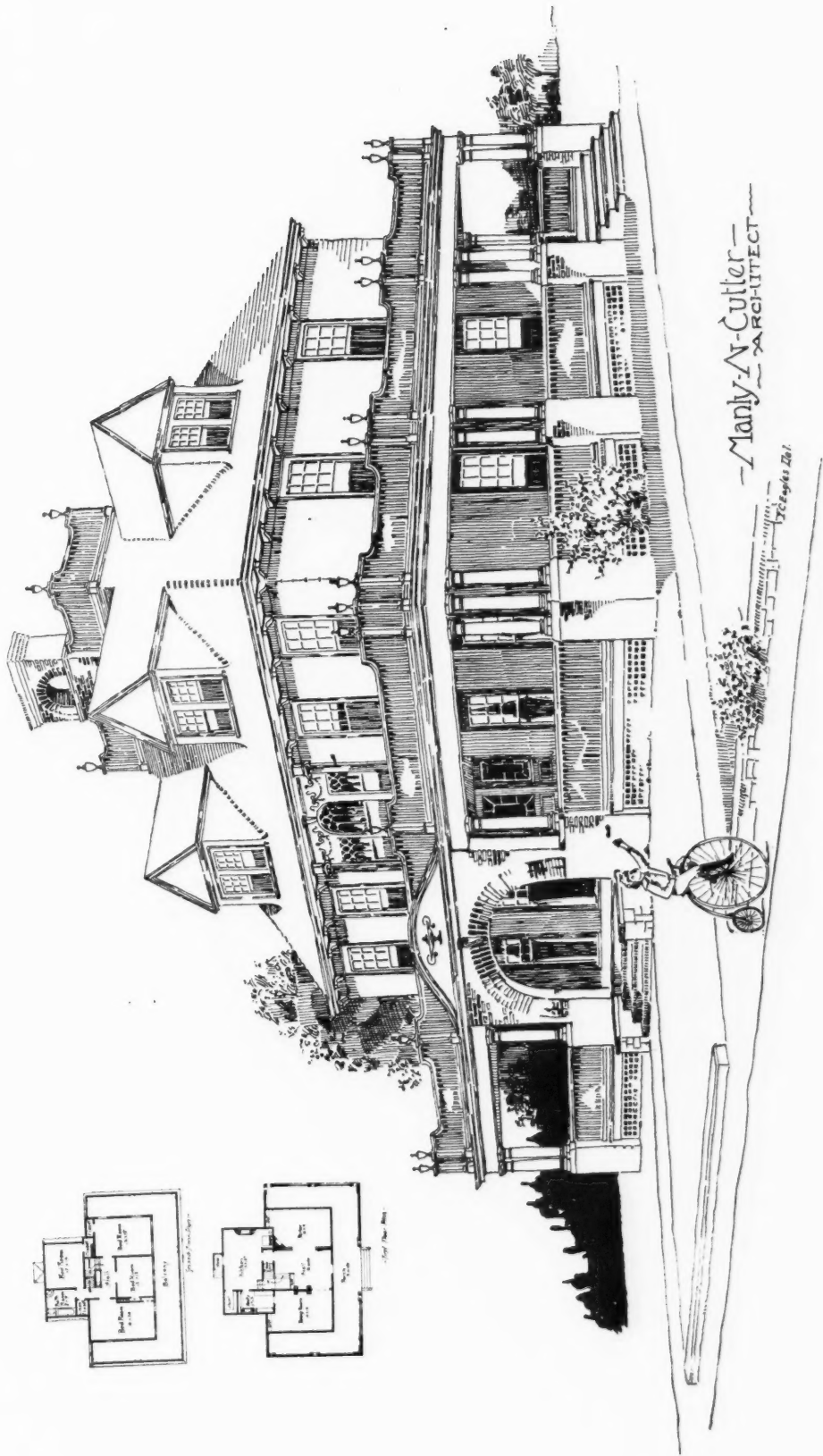


DOOR - ONZAIN, FRANCE.





RESIDENCE OF JOHN N. BAGLEY, DETROIT.
RODGERS & MACFARLANE, ARCHITECTS.



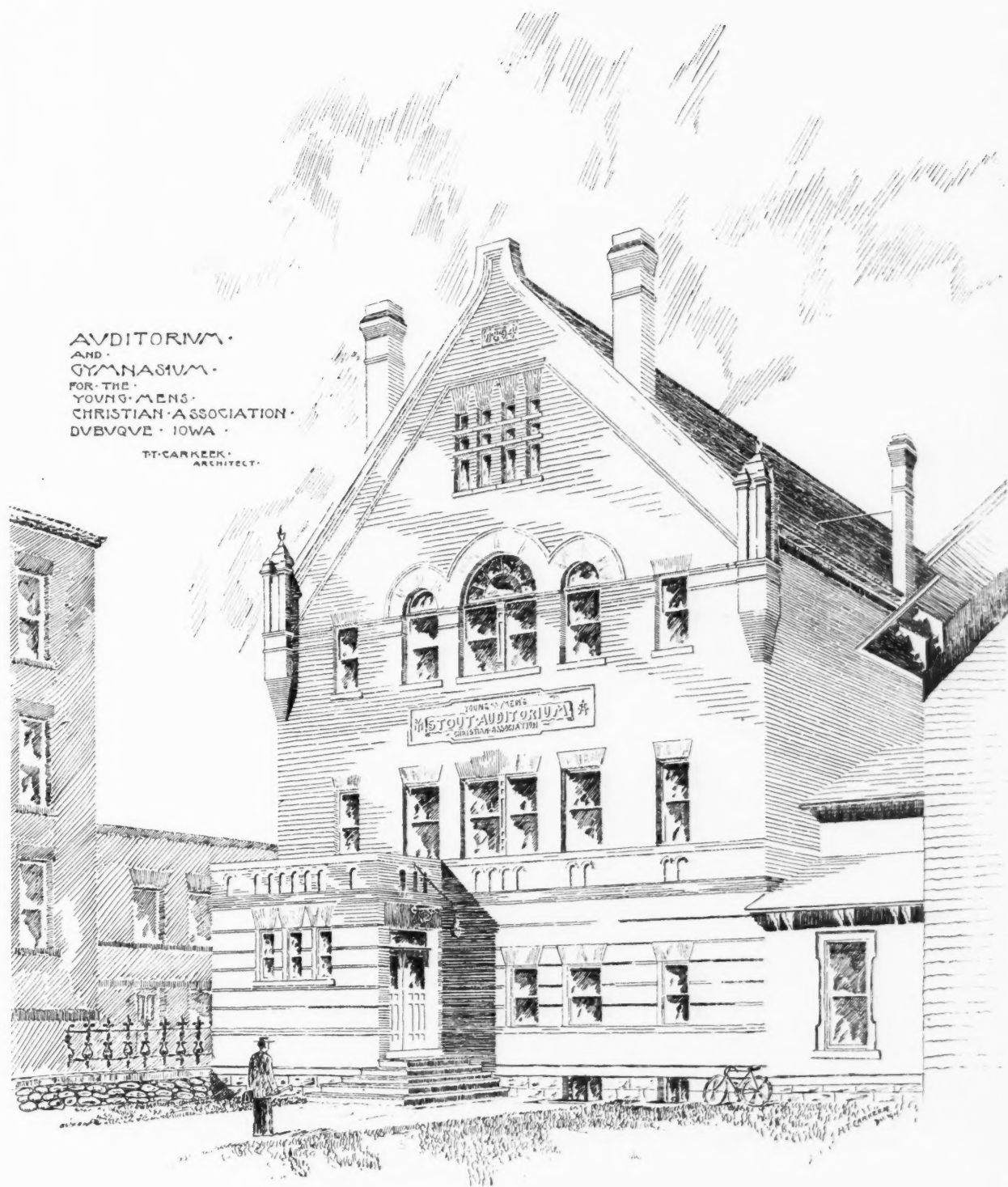
Manly A. Cutler—
ARCHITECT

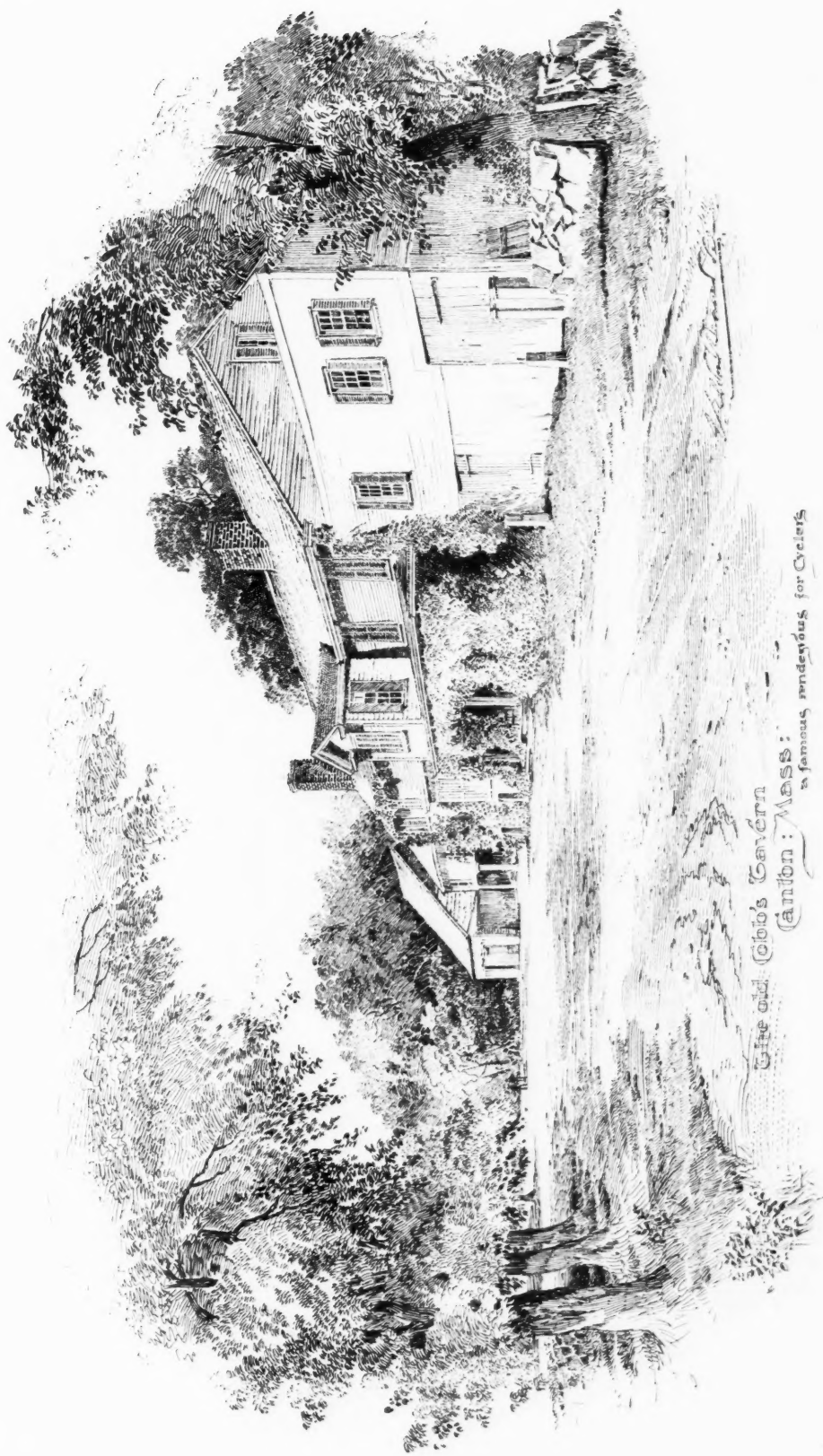
Chicago, Ill.



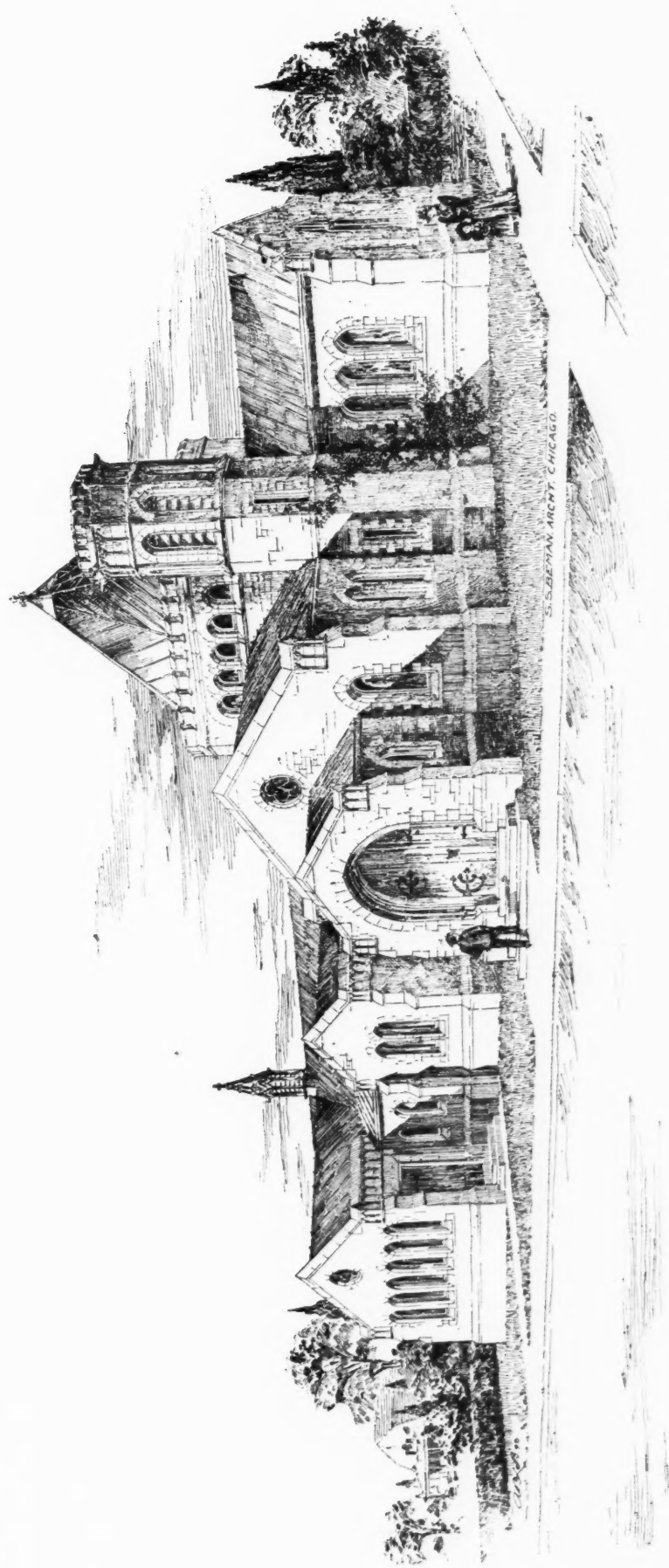
"THE COMMERCE" BUILDING, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

C. A. CURTIN, ARCHITECT.





The old Cobbs Tavern
Danbury, Mass.
a famous rendezvous for Cicelys



ALBION MEMORIAL UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, BUILT FOR GEO. M. PULLMAN, AT ALBION, N. Y.
S. S. BEMAN, ARCHITECT, CHICAGO.