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New Membership Rules of the Institute.

The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws which was appointed at the last convention, made a report at the recent meeting of the Board of Directors, which will soon be in the hands of members of the Institute for consideration. We are glad to see that the remarks of President Post upon the subject are an indorsement of the procedure which was found so successful in the Western Association of Architects, and the abolition of which we opposed at the consolidation. The committee in charge is probably the best for the purpose that could be selected, and their work should receive the indorsement of every member who has the permanent stability and growth of the Institute at heart.

United States Congressional Library at Washington.

The approaching completion of the United States Congressional Library, or, as it is popularly called and is in fact, the National Library, illustrated and described in this number, gives to the national capital a building of serious architectural pretensions. In exterior it is imposing, and its interior, outlined as to decorative features by its designer, Mr. Pelz, and admirably carried out by his successor, Mr. E. P. Casey, is a credit to our national government. It is the first building to be freed from the economies and political influences which, as in the case of the Pension building, has marred most of government work. Too much credit cannot be given to Mr. Green, the representative of the government, and to Mr. Casey for employing the best artists and sculptors to carry out the decorative work, especially as the result shows that American artists and sculptors are capable, and by their employment are adding to the architectural glories of the country.

Secretary Gage and the Supervising Architect's Office.

There is considerable speculation by the architectural profession of the country as to the course the new Secretary of the Treasury, Lyman J. Gage, will pursue in regard to the architectural department. Mr. Gage is a broad-minded, intelligent business man. He is not a politician, and will look at the needs of his office from a business standpoint, and supply them with the most competent men without regard to political interests. He will retain the present Supervising Architect, because he is filling the position as well as any other architect he might appoint could, and has the indorsement of the profession and the public as far as they know his record while in office. Mr. Gage will at once correct the wrong perpetrated by the former Secretary, who discharged the oldest and most competent employe in the Supervising Architect's office to make a place for his son, a young man just out of college. We would recommend that the former chief clerk, now assistant Health Officer of the District of Columbia, be made Third Assistant Secretary, as his twenty-five years' experience in the department gives him the seniority, and his abilities and knowledge place him far beyond a chief clerkship. A vacancy should be declared at once in the latter office, and its former incumbent be offered the place, if not made Third Assistant Secretary. In that event he should be given the selection of a chief clerk.

ENGLISH HOMES FOR WORKINGMEN.

BY OCTAVIUS GRANT WOOD.



OLD LICH GATE.

COMPARATIVELY few of the many visitors from the United States to England are aware of the fact that on their arrival at the busy port of Liverpool, with all its commerce, riches, poverty and crime, they are less than half-a-dozen miles away from a model village, where crime and poverty do not exist, and

where contentment, one of the greatest of all riches, reigns supreme. Architects, like many others, are almost sure to take an express train for London to view Westminster, St. Paul's, or the Houses of Parliament, when a day spent among the beautiful cottages at Port Sunlight might be just as pleasing, and perhaps more profitable. Crossing on one of the numerous ferries to the Birkenhead side of the Mersey, you are in a little while wending your way down Ellen's Lane toward this north of England *El Dorado*, and if you are traveling in the spring or early summer, the hedgerows are laden with the bloom of the hawthorne and the honeysuckle, which lend so much to charm the visitor to these rural districts.

Port Sunlight is not a seaport like New York or Liverpool; far from it. One large industry alone is carried on there, and that

family. The rent paid includes gas and water, and is scarcely sufficient to keep the houses in repair.

The government of the village is vested in the hands of employer and employee, and is called the village council. The main work of the council appears to be the management and care of the many clubs and social institutions. The works are divided into some twenty different departments, the manager of each one



A STREET CORNER IN PORT SUNLIGHT.

being a representative in the council. In addition, each department elects from one to six members according to the number of people employed.

To be a member of any club or society costs 24 cents a year, the firm adding three times this amount for each person joining. Billiard tables, music, musical instruments, band uniforms, etc., are all supplied by the firm. All revenues from clubs are paid into the general fund of the village council, and no member is allowed to gain pecuniary advantage by reason of his membership.

There are several what might be called public buildings, Gladstone Hall, perhaps, being the most important, so-called on account of that venerable statesman and his wife performing the opening ceremony. It is used on Sunday evenings for divine service, of a purely non-sectarian character, when some employe reads the lessons, no minister being in charge. During the week the hall is used as a dining room, and for other practical purposes.

The Pavilion is used as a meeting place for the different clubs, and a beautiful bowling green adjacent to this building is a place much frequented during the balmy summer

evenings, and many a pleasant bowling match is rolled off on the green sward.

The school buildings cost some \$70,000. They are built of pressed brick with stone trimmings, the interior finish being English oak, which is becoming a very scarce article. The desks were



WORKINGMEN'S HOMES

most successfully. This village is worthy the attention of all students of political economy and social science as showing by actual practical demonstration how much can be done to bring about happiness and plenty to all employed there, and at the same time riches to the proprietors. A little over a decade ago saw the commencement of this ideal place, therefore it is modern in every particular; substantial and lasting beyond doubt. The streets are laid out after the style of our American cities somewhat, with trees planted and green lawns in front of the houses. It is not modern in the sense of some of our western towns, with electric cars rushing through the streets, and saloons on every corner; there are no aldermen to give away franchises regardless of the will of the people; but the homes of the workmen are modern, and contain the luxuries of bath, hot and cold water, gas, water closet, etc., in fact all scientific sanitary arrangements. Cozy fireplaces are in nearly every room, and all are neatly decorated. All this for the small sum of from \$4 to \$6 per month rent, according to the size of house the workman may require for the use of his



A ROW OF COTTAGES AT PORT SUNLIGHT.

imported from the United States. A large pipe organ is built in the main room; and the carved oak, without stain or varnish, almost leads one to believe it is a cathedral and not a school for the education of the children of workingmen, that the visitor is passing through. The entire cost of building and maintaining the schools was borne by Lever Brothers. They are free, of course, and are a splendid monument to this broad-minded and progressive firm.

Shakespeare's house, at Stratford-on-Avon, is reproduced exactly to scale, and used as dwellings for workmen, the interior being modernized and arranged for family comfort. It has been said that a man's home is his castle, yet it need not be a castle to be his home, and the workman returning home from his eight hours' work to one of these beautiful cottages, all clean and neat, may be just as happy as the prince returning from the chase to his castle. Once outside the works there is an air of refinement and quietness about the place which leaves no wonder in your mind when you are told that Charles Dickens frequently visited the place during his life, for rest and a change of scene from Whitechapel and the Seven Dials, the noise and bustle of London and its five million souls crowded together within a few square miles; and no change could be more complete. Dickens' avenue in the public park at Port Sunlight constantly reminds you of that great writer and student of the human family;

churchyard at Port Sunlight, which clearly indicates that after all "Brief life is here our portion." The church itself dates back to the time of Cromwell, and was only saved from destruction by that great reformer turning it into a stable for his cavalry.



WORKINGMEN'S HOMES.

Bebington is the original name of the place, for which has been substituted Port Sunlight, and the old manor house still stands, with its haunted chamber, though unoccupied except by a stately old caretaker, who was butler to the sporting parson these forty years back, and the stone steps leading to the wine cellars are worn down in the middle to a depth of three inches by constant use.

The bridge, seen in the illustration, was built solely to lend enchantment to this picturesque place, and will last for ages, if undisturbed by anything but the ravages of time. It is built of granite from Shap Fells, in the north of England, and is as solid as though built to carry the heaviest traffic. It is a characteristic of the English nation to build solidly, and this is no exception.

Situated about three miles from here is what might be called the Mersey or Liverpool entrance to the Manchester ship canal, which is, by the way, a most gigantic financial failure. The great flood gates, and the masses of masonry, are well worth seeing; and, from an engineering standpoint, the canal is a success, in fact it seems to lack nothing but the ships.

Visitors to Port Sunlight will find no difficulty in obtaining a guide to show them round the great works, and no tip will be asked for or expected. But the homes of the workingmen will prove the attraction to the architect. There is a total absence of



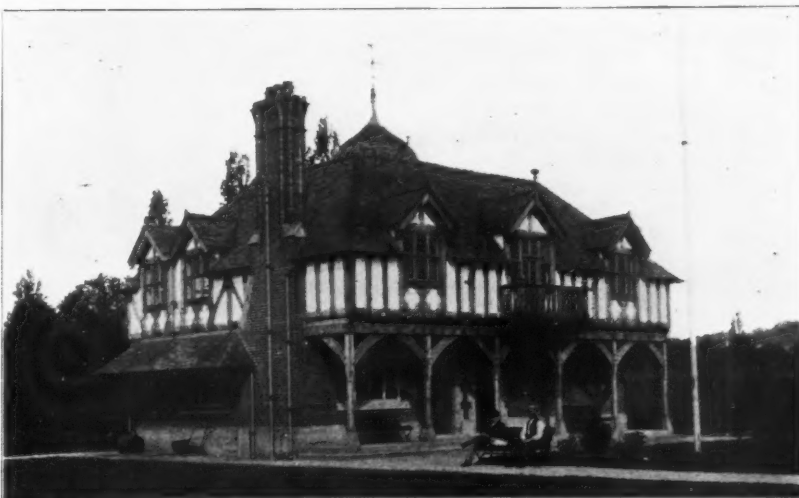
WORKINGMEN'S HOMES.

and to think that this same Dickens, during his visit to the United States, saw human beings chained together and offered for sale at public auction, with the recommendation that they were "sound of wind and limb and warranted to breed!" Looking backward, we must admit the world is advancing, slowly perhaps, but nevertheless surely.

"Dreamer of dreams, born out of my due time,
Why should I strive to set the crooked straight?
Let it suffice me that my murmurings rhyme,
Beats with light wing against the ivory gate.
Telling a tale not too importunate
To those who in the sleepy region stay,
Lulled by the singer of an empty day.
* * * * *
So with this earthly paradise it is,
If ye will read aright, and pardon me,
Who strive to build a shadowy isle of bliss
Midmost the beating of the steely sea,
Where tossed about all hearts of men must be;
Whose ravening monsters mighty men shall slay,
Not the poor singer of an empty day."

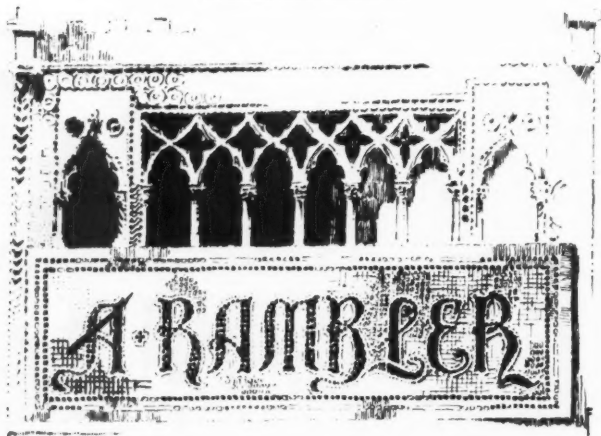
William Morris, poet, printer and artist, was far more than "the poor singer of an empty day," and though he did not live to see this world an Elysium, the world was better for his living.

"Look for the Resurrection of the Dead," is carved on the lich gate of the Bebington



THE PAVILION AND BOWLING GREEN.

all signs, or anything to indicate that the place does not belong to employe as well as the employer; and whether it is socialism, collectivism, communism, profit-sharing, or simply good sound business management, the fact is plain to all that prosperity, and contentment, good wages, short workday, and all manner of pleasures are to be found at Port Sunlight.



THE NATIONAL LIBRARY.

In the course of my many former rambling "Rambles" I have had occasion to say more or less about our great National Library here in Washington, but it has always been in a most casual way. The building is really so grand and contains so many gems of decorative art, is so thoroughly well built and ranks so high among the great libraries of the world that it merits a most exhaustive description.

That the building *is* so beautiful, so consistent, and retains the impress of an individual hand after passing through so many changes of architectural hands as it has done, is a source of considerable wonder, for we all know its rather checkered career.

The building speaks volumes in praise of each succeeding architectural administration's refraining from tearing down its predecessor's work and starting out afresh upon *its* own and new tack.

I think that no small part of the credit is due, however, to the building's general superintendent, Mr. Barnard R. Green, who has been with it from its birth and who has watched over it with a father's care, and who, now that it is completed, has been fittingly appointed its permanent superintendent and custodian by Congress. You see that that body does do the right thing at the right time sometimes—Messieurs the critics to the contrary notwithstanding.

What prompted this particular ramble was that I had the good fortune, the other evening, to attend a lecture by Mr. Green upon this pet theme of his, "The Library." It was a most interesting paper and was illustrated by nearly a hundred stereopticon views that Mr. Green has collected, from the clearing of the site, begun September, 1888, to the present day.

I endeavored to have him revise the matter for publication in *THE INLAND ARCHITECT*, but he was proof against my most Irish persuasiveness, pleading that he had not time—he certainly is a very busy man, judging by the length of time I had to wait to see him. So you must be satisfied with my present interpretation of hasty notes made of what he said, remembering, if this is a sort of jumbled-up affair, that although athletically inclined, I am not acrobat enough to make stenographic hieroglyphics. There was a portion of his remarks, however, to which I wish to note an exception (that being, I believe, the proper legal verbiage). He—unpardonable offense—made a joke at Chicago's expense! In his prelude (a very clever dissertation upon architecture generally, to the uninitiated), commenting on the rather temporary character of most of our buildings, he said "the world is moving at such a pace, the products of inventive genius are so astonishing, that no one may venture to anticipate what the next few decades will bring forth, nor what may become of even the most substantial building within that time. Not that it may succumb to decay—not at all—but we have seen the famous, or

rather the infamous, Libby prison taken down brick by brick, carted off to Chicago and there reerected and exhibited as a historical curiosity. May not this happen, a century hence, to our erstwhile great Library building and even to the Capitol itself, when Chicago shall have grown to cover the whole northern extremity of the State of Illinois and craves more amusement." Think on that, oh ye tribes of the porcine city!

But let us get to the subject. I learned that there had been fourteen years of talking and "motioning" for this Library prior to the passing of the bill authorizing its building. This act was approved April 15, 1886. Smithmeyer & Pelz, the successful competitors, were awarded the commission to design the building. Then that action was repealed October 2, 1888, and the late Brig.-Gen. Thomas L. Casey (of the Army Engineer Corps) was placed in charge. He employed Mr. Pelz to make the plans under his direction and that of Mr. Green, who was appointed to the local charge of the work as superintending engineer. General Casey was authorized to build a \$4,000,000 building, but managed to engineer an act through Congress (March 2, 1889), approving a \$6,000,000 design. Mr. Pelz bid adieu to the work in April, 1892, and in December, the same year, General Casey's son, Edward P. Casey, was employed to design the interior and look after the decorations.

There were something like sixteen hundred original drawings made and two hundred contracts let in the building that stood, until a year ago, in the northeast corner of the grounds. It was one of the seventy torn down to make way for the Library. The work of tearing down began in 1888. The excavation and foundations were completed so that the corner stone was laid August 28, 1890. Mr. Green showed a number of interesting views of the various stages and progress of the work, up to the laying of the last stone, July 7, 1894, from a series of nearly nine hundred photographs he had taken of the work. The building is 340 by 470 feet, and, as will be seen by reference to the plan, is a hollow square surrounding a central dome and connected with it by the



SOUTH VAULT, MAIN HALL, SECOND FLOOR.

stackrooms, forming four light courts. The entire exterior is of a beautiful light gray Concord granite. The walls are 70 feet high. The dome, of bronze and gilt, rises to 195 feet from the ground. The court walls are of glazed English buff brick and Maryland granite trimmings.

Mr. Green gave some interesting statistics. Exclusive of the cellar, there are five acres of floor area in the building. It is what we call "solid construction," and rests on granite footings placed upon concrete foundations averaging 6 feet deep by 13 feet wide. The interior divisions are mostly solid brick walls; the floors brick vaulting, and occasionally steel beams and tile arches. There are

31,000 pieces of dressed granite used (many of these enormous monolithic columns), of an average weight of three-quarters of a ton each; 72,500 barrels of cement were absorbed in joints, concrete, etc., and the poor hodcarriers, steam or human, carried 22,000,000 bricks; 3,000 tons of iron were used; 2,000 windows and 30 miles of piping! The total cost is \$6,350,000.

"It is finished throughout," said our lecturer, "from cellar to attic; all hidden parts are accessible for examination and repair, and last, but not least, for our patriotic gratification, it is entirely a product of American architecture, art and workmanship."

The heating and ventilating, light and power plants are in an annex at the rear of the building and underground, thus avoiding the noise, dust and fires in the building proper.

The ventilation is on the plenum system, and is well devised and carefully managed, particularly in the stackrooms, where the temperature averages the same in all the nine stories, and where it is necessary to have perfect control. There is a battery of sixteen 60-horse-power boilers doing this work. There is a coal vault sufficient for a year's supply—3,000 tons. There are four dynamos and 500-horse-power engines to run them and the power plant. There is the equivalent of twelve thousand 16 candle-power lamps in and about the building, thirteen hundred of which are in the great reading room, and there are nine elevators.

The first floor contains the grand staircase hall, the main entrance, the great reading room under the dome, and the private reading rooms for the members of Congress, the Librarian's offices, catalogue and copyright rooms and records, special libraries and periodical rooms.

In the basement or ground floor are rooms for clerical work, binding, repairing, receiving, printing, packing and mailing, and also great storerooms.

The second story, 29 feet high, contains exhibition halls for rare books, art works, collections of curios, and displays of etchings, engravings, photographs, etc., of which the library already possesses an extensive collection, which nobody has seen for years on account of the present lack of space for their exhibition.

In the attic is a restaurant and some minor offices.

The stackrooms are most interesting, and although Mr. Green did not say so, I know that they and their shelving were devised by him, and if not original with him, he certainly was the first to use that particular system (am a bit chary of claiming originality for anyone or anything when another architect is near me or liable to read me; note poor Atkinson and his "original-projecting-fireproof" walls in the *American Architect* and the contradictions that are being fired at him).

Shelving is provided for two million volumes, thirteen hundred tons of light and heavy reading, and there is a possibility of further increasing that capacity to four million five hundred thousand without encroaching on the reading or working rooms. This total is about twice the number of volumes contained in the largest existing library in the world—the National Library of France.

The stacks are nine stories high, each 7 feet clear; the flooring of each stack is of 1½-inch white marble; the shelving and standards are of steel; there is a line of fixed sashes between each stack and its neighbor, and the room is practically air-tight and ventilated artificially. Elevators and pneumatic tubes, and other mechanical carrying devices, and a telephone system, are arranged so that the attendants in the stackroom may be informed as to what is wanted in the central reading room and forward the books to the attendant there. The system is most complete and includes also a tunnel arrangement between the Library and the Capitol, so that books, papers, etc., can be passed back and forth rapidly and without extra handling.

For all of the foregoing information and data am I indebted to Mr. Green, but for the general impressions made by the building and its decorations the Rambler must now ramble on unassisted; but before leaving that gentleman's particular field I must add that both the quality of the materials used and the character of the work done under his supervision are beyond any question the best in the country. The granite work is simply perfect, the truest and finest cutting that can be done by the hand of man; the doors fit; the plastering is "straight and true"—something that blessed few of us ever manage to get—and all the work,

indeed, bears evidence of being directed by a master mind and one thoroughly conversant with what was needed, and possessing force of character enough to get it done the way he wanted.

Now as for criticism. What is criticism? In art, the moment that certain well-defined canons of right and wrong are complied with, and *les convenances* are observed, all else can be but the varying degrees of how the subject appeals to each particular individual. Of course, something depends upon the previous training and culture of the individual before the appeal is made, also upon the condition of the individual's liver at the time of appeal. Now I am going to tell you, in a few words, what I think of the building and its decorations. If you want "gush" about the subject, there is a lot of it in the magazines; for instance, the *March Century* has a splendid description, in which all the paintings are well described; but of course they are all



NORTHWEST CORRIDOR, FIRST FLOOR.

beautiful, eminently fit for the place, their symbolism evident to all, etc., and in that same general strain will you find most of the so-called *critiques* written upon that or any other subject. I am going to tell you some of the things I do not like or that the condition of my liver did not allow me to properly appreciate.

The exterior impresses the masses as grand and beyond criticism. I think it too festive, too ornate. It might be a theater, a palace, but is not the quiet, dignified structure one usually expects in a library. It does not compare, in that respect, with the Boston building. There is a lot of unnecessary detail; an attempt was made not to ornament the structural parts, but to build up to the ornament, to create features. The same spirit pervades the interior, too. There is not that reposefulness about it so conducive to study and so essential in a library. The great reading room, particularly, where of all rooms there should be nothing distracting, is aggressively ornate; its Numidian and Siena marbles, its bronzes and its gilding, its very loftiness and profusion of detail would distract most readers' attention from their books. Mr. E. H. Bashfield's frescoes in this room are not up to what I have seen of his previous work; the crown piece of the lantern, depicting "Human Understanding," needs a special *cicerone* to explain, and is coarse and crude in drawing and color.

The photographs I have had specially taken for THE INLAND ARCHITECT will give you a faint idea of the elaborateness of this room. The vestibule leading to it is one of the daintiest rooms of the whole composition, white marble wainscoting and six tympana on the walls (formed by the ceiling vaulting) tell the story of the "Evolution of the Book," a particularly appropriate theme and beautifully depicted in broad neutral tones—harmonizing with and growing out of the surroundings—by John W. Alexander.

The (Italian) white marble work of the main stairway pavilion is very much becarved, but the simple tones of the single color in light and shadow compensate for that; but the ceiling-groining and wall treatment around the gallery in this pavilion is gaudy and I think in poor taste. Brilliant greens and blues and reds abound; there is no continuity in design; quite Roman in spirit and color, I grant you, but also quite out of place—a spotty, glaring affair quite overpowering to the white marble below, and having no connection with it nor its scheme of design. Fifty years from now it may have so faded out as to be semi-respectable, but I hope it will be repainted ere then. Several artists are responsible for it.

The senatorial reading room and that for the members of the lower house are grand, sumptuous and artistic, but better fitted for banquetting halls. The latter room contains two handsome chimney pieces in Siena marble, each having a mosaic by Dielman in his usual exquisite style of color and handling.

There are two corridors on the first floor whose mural decorations deserve special attention, one by McEwen and the other by Edward Simmons. This latter artist shows us the Nine Muses in nine semi-circular panels, each panel nine feet long, thus allowing of life-size pictures; they are among the gems of the library; and his color scheme is a gamut, beginning with an orange-colored, draped Clio up to a blue-draped figure of Calliope. His flesh tones are perfect, and there is a semi-hazy, mystic something about the pictures that keeps a fellow spellbound before them. I could spend a week in that corridor. The McEwen one is very good but a wee bit too harshly outlined in drawing.

I don't like Kenyon Cox's work in one of the museum rooms on the second floor. He has two lunettes about 10 by 35 feet; one represents art, the other science—too much like theatrical set pieces, and crude in colors. A similar room on the other side has the two panels by Gari Melchers, "War" and "Peace," good fresco paintings, well outlined and flat colored, after the manner of the Buonarrotti school and its present-day followers in Florence.

The gem of the second story is one of the four corner pavilion rooms decorated by W. L. Dodge, who shows a grand central ceiling panel, domelike in effect, depicting ambition. Essentially a picture and without attempt at decorative effect, this painting is magnificent. Below it are four panels upon the walls, depicting poetry, science, art and music, in slightly more vivid tones blending up to the general blue gray of the ceiling picture and down to the darker wall tones below. The effect is splendid and shows what skill and color can do; for this room, though the same in size as the others, appears much larger, loftier, and one feels a sense of relief upon entering it after passing through the others. These others are more decorative, the schemes incorporating a figure here and there, but tied up with bits of American flags tangled up in the talons of vicious-looking eagles, thus preventing their destroying highly decorated shields. One of these rooms had several panels portraying russet-colored dames in ball dresses of crimson lake, cobalt blue, and other vivid colors. I neglected to inquire as to the allegory and also forget the name of the artist.

The bronzes are very fine. J. Q. A. Ward, St. Gaudens, Macmonnies, French and Adams are among the contributors. Shakespeare, Columbus, Plato, et al., are among the subjects, and there is a pleasing diversity of subject and treatment in the sculpture—bronze and marble—whereas in the mural painting, science and art seem to be the principal subjects and are pretty thoroughly exhausted if not hackneyed.

The bronze doors by Macmonnies, Adams and the late Olin Warner, are handsome specimens of the modeler's art.

H. T. Schladermundt had charge of the mosaic work and has good reason to be proud of it. Some of it—note the ceiling shown in photograph of side lobby—is simply exquisite.

All things considered and despite some severe scorings I may have administered to some parts, the building challenges admiration and generally gets it. We are proud of it in Washington and the nation has cause to be proud of its great Library. It will more than compensate you for a visit.

DIRECTORS' MEETING AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

AN adjourned meeting of the Board of Directors was held at the office of the president, 33 East Seventeenth street, New York, February 18 and 19, 1897. President George B. Post in the chair. Those present were the president, Mr. George B. Post, of New York; vice-president, W. G. Preston, of Boston; G. C. Mason, of Philadelphia; T. C. Link, of St. Louis; C. A. Cummings, of Boston; E. I. Nickerson, of Providence; R. D. Andrews, of Boston; J. W. McLaughlin, of Cincinnati; W. S. Eames, of St. Louis; C. F. McKim, of New York; F. M. Day, of Philadelphia; H. L. Warren, of Rochester; W. C. Smith, of Nashville; L. T. Scofield, of Cleveland; J. M. Carrère, of New York; George B. Ferry, of Milwaukee; Henry Van Brunt, of Kansas City; J. M. Donaldson, of Detroit; W. M. Poindexter, of Washington, D. C., and Secretary Alfred Stone, of Providence.

The records of the meetings of the Board, October 12, 1896, and January 9, 1897, and of the Executive Committee, January 9, 1897, were read and approved. The secretary read his report, which was received, as follows:

The secretary reports that he has notified all officers of their election, and the members of committees of their appointments by the president. He has also notified honorary and corresponding members of their election, and has received replies from Mr. Alfred Waterhouse, Mr. F. C. Penrose and Gen. Francis A. Walker, accepting with terms of appreciation, their election as honorary members; and from Messrs. Daniel C. French, P. K. Uhler, Edward Robinson, Dr. Wilhelm Dorpfeld and Gen. L. P. di Ceanola, their election as corresponding members of the Institute. He regrets to be obliged to record the death of General Walker, under whose successful direction of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has grown up one of the most valuable schools of architecture in the country, if not the best equipped and the most valuable of any, and to which he gave careful and intelligent consideration and oversight. By vote of the Institute, at the Nashville convention, the Executive Committee is empowered to make such arrangements as are necessary to locate the American Institute of Architects in the city of Washington, but no action has yet been taken.

The Michigan Chapter has appointed as local members of the committee on the Detroit convention, Mr. James S. Rogers, Jr., Mr. Henry J. Meier, Mr. Richard E. Rasmann, and Frank C. Baldwin, and suggests that the convention be held September 28, 29 and 30.

There should be a committee on the part of the Institute to confer with the above committee and make the necessary arrangements for the convention.

The Proceedings of the Nashville convention was not issued before the first of January, as was hoped by your secretary, but it was sent out before the end of the month, and from the many letters received it is evident that the papers read at the convention have elicited much interest.

The secretary would like to have an expression of opinion from the Board as to the desirability of publishing annually the chronological list of members, and thus preserve a complete list of all the persons who have ever been members of the Institute, as well as the list of Fellows, with their addresses, who are living at the time of the publication of the Proceedings.

The secretary has received \$255.10 from 118 Fellows, for the Hunt Memorial Fund.

There is a letter ballot to open, but there are no applications for election as Fellows of the Institute.

President Post, of Committee on Government Architecture, reported that the bill to regulate the designing of government buildings had been reported upon favorably in the House, but the committee had been unable to get it called up from want of funds to employ some one to watch the matter, and it will be impossible to get it acted upon by this Congress. This is not an unmixed evil, as it is hoped that the next Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. Lyman J. Gage, will cooperate with the Institute in perfecting plans for the elevation of the service.

Mr. Stone, of Committee on Building Law, reported progress in collecting copies of building laws.

Committee on Licensing Architects made no report, but will meet after this meeting.

Mr. Stone, of Committee on National Conference on Standard Electrical Rules, reported that at a meeting of the committee held in New York, a conference with a committee of the Underwriters had resulted in an agreement, and that the new rules about to be issued by the Underwriters would embody the result of the conference.

The secretary read letters of acceptance which had been received from honorary and corresponding members elected at Nashville; and announced the acceptance of letters from officers and members of committees elected and appointed.

Letters were read as follows:

From B. E. Fernow, in re timber tests:

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
DIVISION OF FORESTRY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 16, 1896.

Alfred Stone, Secretary, American Institute of Architects, Providence, R. I.:

DEAR SIR.—I am in receipt of your letter stating the resolution passed by the American Institute of Architects.

As we were not allowed during the last fiscal year to use our entire appropriation, turning back over \$6,000 unused, the argument that our test work could not continue for lack of appropriation will hardly appeal to any committee having increased appropriations to consider.

I believe that at the present time it would hardly be probable that any exertion on the part of parties interested would be successful.

I myself should prefer to simply have the full use of the present appropriations for this work, which would enable us to rig up a simple laboratory and to carry on some preliminary scientific investigations which have appeared to be absolutely necessary before the data so far collected, or to be collected in future, can assume the value which they will ultimately have. To do this we have money enough, and may profitably wait for larger appropriations until we have revised the general method of testing. In this particular the determination of the moisture present and its influence upon the strength, requires much more careful investigation than the wholesale method heretofore employed has permitted.

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

in our work so that you may know my position regarding the present status of it. Yours truly, (Signed) B. F. FERNOW, Chief.

We shall presently issue a circular containing, in condensed form, the results of all our tests, 40,000 in all.

The secretary reported that Mr. Fernow would send circular to all Fellows of the Institute.

President Post stated that the charter of the Greater New York will provide for tests of building materials.

From W. C. Dodson, surrendering charter of Texas State Chapter, as it was impossible to get the men together to organize under it.

Mr. Donaldson presented a letter from F. C. Baldwin in regard to time for holding Detroit convention, and asked if an earlier date could be fixed. After a general discussion, it was voted that the Detroit convention be held on the date fixed upon by the local committee, namely, September 28, 29 and 30.

A communication from W. A. Langton, registrar of the Ontario Association of Architects, announced that at present it was not feasible to consider an international union under the A. I. A., as the question of forming a Dominion association was now under consideration.

From William Woodward, in regard to organizing a New Orleans Chapter.

From C. A. Wallingford, in regard to reviving interest in the Indianapolis Chapter.

From R. W. Gilbert, in regard to reorganizing the Wisconsin Chapter.

From C. P. Baldwin, in regard to the formation of a Chapter out of the New Jersey Society of Architects.

From E. G. Lind and Mr. J. Appleton Wilson, in regard to reviving the Baltimore Chapter.

From W. H. Sayward, secretary, National Building Association, announcing favorable action of the association in regard to bill regulating Government architecture.

From George Barkman, announcing the death of Mr. Max Reutti, F. A. I. A.—and late secretary of the Ohio Chapter—at Asheville, North Carolina, November 6, 1896.

From J. E. Kidder, in regard to an architect using the title F. A. I. A., who was simply a Chapter member.

From Cass Gilbert and R. D. Andrews, in regard to the proposed competition for the buildings for the University of California. Mr. Andrews advising consultation with the A. I. A., as contained in the following letter:

BOSTON, January 16, 1897.

J. B. Reinstein, Esq., 217 Sansome street, San Francisco, California:

DEAR SIR.—The immediate cause of my writing to you is the receipt of a request from Mr. Maybeck to write upon a card the names of six architects for judges of the competition for the buildings of the University of California, and to sign the same. I saw Mr. Maybeck in Boston, and discussed with him other possible schemes for competition. I have also seen and talked at length with the men in New York after their interview with Mr. Maybeck.

There are so many points of view regarding a matter of this sort that I am convinced that the only dignified and consequently safe path before you is to appeal to the highest professional board of the country, which is the American Institute of Architects, and to ask them for a detailed scheme of competition, or to have them confer with the regents in regard to the matter in a formal and authorized way. I write this letter and make this suggestion largely because Mr. Maybeck has made this specific demand upon me, as noted above. I must refuse to act in this matter as an individual while the important organization of our profession has not been authoritatively approached. Very truly yours, (Signed) ROBERT D. ANDREWS.

A prolonged discussion showed that the committee representing the University had consulted many of the officers of the Institute and its Chapters, as well as other prominent architects, all of whom, it is believed, had advised against an international competition, and the president of the Institute had already signified that the services of the Institute could be obtained.

Mr. Edward Clark, architect of the United States Capitol, and Mr. Leopold Eidlitz, of New York—one of the "founders" of the Institute—being seventy or more years old, were exempted from payment of dues under the provision of Section 3, of Article I, of the By-Laws.

Mr. D. W. Gibbs, of Oklahoma, and Mr. Charles Rudolph, of Chicago, both of whom have been compelled to retire from the active practice of architecture by reasons of physical disability, were also exempted from payment of dues under the same by-law.

The secretary stated that he had received a letter from Messrs. Smithmeyer & Peltz, which accompanied a protest against placing name of General Casey's son on the commemorative tablet of Congressional Library building (Senate document No. 88, Fifty-fourth Congress, second session), which together with Mr. Casey's reply, presented by Mr. Carrère, was received and both were ordered to be placed on file.

The president reported in regard to headquarters of the Institute at Washington, that the committee finds that the act of Congress restricting the use of the Congressional Library building solely for library purposes will prevent granting any part of it to the Institute. The Washington Chapter, however, reported that under certain conditions permit may be obtained for quarters in the Smithsonian Institution or in the Corcoran Art Galleries, but it would be undesirable to subordinate the Institute to any other society. The committee, therefore, propose to pursue the matter further and see if proper quarters cannot be procured, as it was of the first importance to establish headquarters at Washington, and found a museum of architecture, which could—by the help of the United States Government—through its consular representatives easily secure the material for the most complete collection of examples and models in the country. The board expressed its approval of the plan and requested the committee to continue the work it had begun.

After considering a case of alleged unprofessional conduct, the evidence presented being the report of the Executive Committee

of the Boston Chapter, including the stenographic report of the hearing and the written rejoinder of the defendants, the session adjourned.

Meeting called to order at 10:30 A.M., Friday, February 19, by the president.

The Committee on the Revision of the Constitution and By-Laws was invited to meet with the board, and the members of the committee were invited to take part in the debate on the subject. Mr. Eames made the following report:

Meeting of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, appointed at the annual convention of the American Institute of Architects, held at Nashville, Tennessee, October, 1896.

George Keister, Chairman; J. W. Yost, J. H. Pierce, W. S. Eames, George W. Rapp. Met at the Maxwell House, Nashville, all the members present. George Keister appointed chairman. W. S. Eames appointed secretary. The duties of the committee were discussed. Adjourned to meet subject to call of chairman.

In the interim, correspondence resulted in the preparation of a revised constitution and by-laws by each member of the committee. Copies of each revision were interchanged among all the members of the committee for their information and consideration. Committee met in New York City, February 16, 1897.

Full committee in attendance. The five several revisions were read and discussed.

The committee then took up the matter of formulating a new revision, section by section, which finally resulted in the unanimous adoption of a form of revision, which is now in the hands of Chairman Keister, subject to your pleasure.

In order that the work of revision and amending the present constitution and by-laws may be facilitated, your committee recommend that Article VI of the present constitution of the Institute be amended to read as follows:

ARTICLE VI. This constitution may be altered or amended only upon a two-thirds vote of all the Fellows voting on a letter ballot, submitted on the proposition of the Board of Directors or of an annual convention of the Institute. Adjourned. Respectfully submitted.

W. S. EAMES, Secretary of Committee.

The board unanimously recommended that a letter ballot be issued to amend Article VI of the Constitution in conformity with the recommendation of the committee.

Mr. Keister gave an outline of the changes proposed and then read the entire constitution and by-laws proposed by the committee (this is not published here as the committee is to issue it in circular form and send it to every member of the Board of Directors for review and criticism). A prolonged discussion ensued, in which the president gave the following outlines of his view of the proper course for the Institute to pursue:

The Institute of Architects can only be thoroughly influential in exact proportion to the strength of its Chapters, and as long as the local societies are prosperous and influential. Suppose they become weak and struggling, the Institute will lose its prestige. Everything should be done to foster, guide and protect the interests of the Chapters.

I believe that the step taken at the time of the consolidation with the Western Association of Architects in dispensing with the old organization by which all members of Chapters were associates in the Institute, did more to weaken the Institute than any good that was gained. I believe it is absolutely essential, in order to foster the Chapters, to make their membership entirely desirable by the character of the men that we wish to have in affiliation with us, and that every architect who is in anyway connected in any grade of membership with one of the Chapters or one of the constituent societies should have *ipso facto* a membership in the Institute co-relative to the membership in the Chapters. I think it is almost essential to the prosperity of the various sub-societies that a return should be made in that respect to the old organization. There is a great deal that is very interesting and should be thoroughly and well considered in the report of this special committee. I would, therefore, suggest that the members of the board be requested to communicate their views or criticisms to the secretary or president as the committee may elect, and would suggest that they request that these criticisms be made within some special date; that the committee should then convene to consider these criticisms within some other special date, and to remodel the constitution and by-laws as proposed by the board, and under its remodeled form to have it again printed and sent to the directors, and, if the committee think it desirable, that a special meeting of the directors be called for the purpose of considering the final draft of the constitution and by-laws. A mistake in the changes in the organization would be almost fatal to the welfare of the Institute.

Since I have been a member of the Institute of Architects—and I believe that I was one of the members of the early association—most of the time in its deliberations at conventions has been occupied in the consideration of the constitution and by-laws. The Institute is capable of something better than the consideration of the constitution and by-laws when it meets in convention. Let us, then, try to perfect them and put them in such shape that they may have some reasonable chance of permanency.

Mr. Warren moved: That this board give its hearty indorsement to the plan. Unanimously carried.

Upon motion of Mr. Andrews, it was voted that the constitution and by-laws reported by the committee be printed and circulated among the directors, and that the further direction of the matter be left in the hands of the Executive Committee. It was also voted that the final report of the committee be sent to the secretary by the first of August next.

Upon motion of Mr. Eames it was voted that:

"WHEREAS, The president of the Institute has outlined a policy and partially formulated a plan looking to the establishment of the Institute at the national capital, and upon which the future importance and success of the Institute largely depends—a plan which has received the heartiest indorsement of the Board of Directors; and

WHEREAS, His personal influence and ability are absolutely necessary to the successful incorporation of this achievement, be it

Resolved, That the continuance of Mr. George B. Post in the office of presidency of the American Institute of Architects is hereby deemed essential to the interests of the Institute, and in order that this object may be attained, we, the members of the Board of Directors, move an amendment to Article IV, Section 1, of the Constitution and By-laws to read as follows: Section 1. "The president shall be elected at each annual convention, to serve for one year."

The letter ballot having been opened and counted, the secretary announced that Mr. A. V. Porter, of New York, and Mr. Henry Fisher, of Sioux City, had been elected Fellows of the American Institute of Architects.

The meeting adjourned.

A BILL has been framed by Denver architects for presentation to the legislature of Colorado asking for a law governing the practice of architecture and the appointment of an examining board of architects.

ARCHITECTURAL POSSIBILITIES OF THE LUXFER PRISM.

THAT the architectural methods of today will not be in vogue in future is as clear to the thinking mind as that the methods of a generation ago have been displaced by those of the present age. The world moves, and despite our boasted advancement we shall be left far behind in a few years if we do not keep pace with the procession. No one who now visits New York City, for instance, after an absence of five or six years, can fail to notice the vast improvement in the planning of the downtown district. Steel and terra cotta and glass have fairly revolutionized the old methods of stone and brick and darkness. The high building is as truly a result of evolution from former ideas as is the lightning express or the ocean steamer. All these have come from the necessities of modern civilization, and all in turn are sure to be displaced by plans and inventions as yet but dimly outlined in the future.

The one indispensable element in the construction of commercial buildings is light, and it is the one element which heretofore seems to have been the most elusive. The rays of sunlight fall directly downward. They do not accommodate themselves to necessity or desire, like the famous gun, and shoot "round the corner." Heretofore it has been necessary to catch them, if at all, by direct exposure to the sky itself. But it has been demonstrated recently in the invention of the Luxfer prism that by the employment of the principle of refraction, scientifically applied and carefully adapted to the particular location in which it is to be used, light can be so successfully refracted as to lose but little of its direct power, and also can be directed to any point and almost any distance required. To characterize this new prism as one of the most remarkable improvements of the century in its bearing on practical architecture is to speak but mildly. In the opinion of some of the foremost architects of this country the Luxfer prism is destined to work an entire revolution in planning, and to necessitate very extensive changes in construction. In view of the practical unanimity of the highest authorities on this point, a careful consideration of some of the reasons for their belief will be of interest.

Experiments made under the most trying circumstances, in dark basements and in stores of great depth fronting on dark streets, have demonstrated the possibility of entirely doing away with interior light courts in a great many instances. For example, a prominent Chicago architect remarked that had he had available the Luxfer prism at the time he designed a certain high office building, which has only recently been completed, he could have dispensed entirely with the central light court of the building. Another well-known architect who had planned a large commercial building, with an interior light court 20 by 60 feet, found that by introducing the Luxfer prism he was enabled to reduce the size of this court to 20 by 20, thus saving two-thirds the lost space on every floor. To anyone who appreciates the fabulous value of floor space in our modern cities, this single item of gain by reduction in area or entire abolishment of light courts will seem to be, as it really is, enormous.

It must be remembered also that these light courts, and the costly and dangerous skylights with which they are surmounted, have heretofore been absolutely necessary for anything like a proper daylight illumination of basements. By use of the Luxfer prisms, however, this necessity for skylights is dispensed with. Strange as it may seem to those to whom the word basement is synonymous with darkness, the proper disposition of Luxfer prisms in sidewalks will render the darkest interior almost "as light as day." What does this mean as affecting basement construction for the future? Does it not make certain the utility of this heretofore despised and too often poorly planned portions of large commercial buildings on a scale heretofore undreamed of? With every portion of a large basement comfortably lighted by natural light during all of the working hours, there will be no longer any excuse for dark or untenanted lower floors. By this method every basement which has one or more exposures on street, alley or court can be thoroughly lighted.

Much might be said of the influence of the Luxfer prism on the planning of exteriors. Enough is now known of its possibilities to be assured of the fact that it readily lends itself to any desired design and to all practical purposes of construction and adornment. Whether the design be in the bay window style or with the heavy retreating jamb of some of the modern office buildings, the Luxfer prism is equally adapted to all purposes of variety or ornamentation. Its form can be varied to suit any and all requirements of angle or location. In fact, each situation is made the subject of special study, to determine the best form or combination of prisms to produce the desired results. The general plan does not depend upon any set rules of architectural design or construction. It lends itself as readily to one as to another, and aids all. A simple illustration will suffice. The fashion in railway stations for years has been to erect extensive awnings or sheds over the tracks or platforms. This, while conducing to structural ornamentation and at the same time serving the very useful purpose of protection from the weather, has made the average railroad station proverbially dark and dismal, so much so that architects have in many cases dispensed entirely with awnings, to the manifest disadvantage of the design. But the introduction of the Luxfer prism system into these buildings will at once solve the problem of light supply, and retain also the valuable external features which have so long distinguished them. The same may be said of the ornamentation of residences by porches, etc.

Often it seems necessary to sacrifice either what would otherwise be regarded an essential element in the design in the way of a veranda, an overhanging gable or the like, or else to build at a positive disadvantage as regards daylight, when with the aid of the Luxfer there would be no need to dispense with either light or ornament.

The shape of the Luxfer prism is such that it will readily lend itself to design and ornamentation. What the possibilities of this feature of the new glass are, is largely a matter of conjecture, but certainly they are not circumscribed. The ingenuity of the architect can here enjoy full play in producing the most artistic and effective combinations of prisms and sash in contrast with plate and colored glass in the same or adjoining windows. It has been found desirable to limit the size of the prisms, and to join them by copper electrolysis, on a plan especially devised for this purpose, but this very arrangement is an advantage when considered in the light of a readily adapted architectural material. Any number of prisms may be grouped together in any arrangement in a sash of any desired size, according to the light effect required, and the architectural variety sought after, with the result that, while the highest practical utility is secured, at the same time the material is such that it lends itself to the most varied purposes of design and exterior ornamentation.

Thus far we have merely outlined a few of the many grand possibilities in plan and construction which the advent of this new material affords. Its future is safe in the hands of American architects, who will be quick to realize its advantages, and skilled in adapting it to new situations and putting it to novel uses, as the occasion arises. In many respects it will revolutionize new construction. But perhaps even more striking will be its influence on buildings already erected. A remarkable fact is that in the new Stewart building, on the northwest corner of State and Washington streets, Chicago, a building which has been but recently completed, and which is hardly yet ready for occupancy, the plate glass of the upper sash on some of the store floors is being removed, and Luxfer prisms are being substituted. If this system is deemed profitable for introduction in a strictly modern building, what shall be said of it as adapted to those of ancient construction?

The problem of remodeling old city buildings is becoming of greater importance every day. As the new high structures continue to arise and overshadow the small buildings of ten and twenty years ago, there is brought forcibly to the attention of owners and architects the necessity of some plan whereby the less pretentious office buildings may be preserved and rendered useful. Conditions have so radically changed that construction which was considered elegant twenty years ago is almost valueless today. Large windows have replaced smaller ones, and the rooms of the older buildings look dark and dingy by very comparison. Even their skylights and interior courts do not redeem them, for they stand usually in the shadow of some sky-scraping monster that throws them into a complete eclipse. Thousands of these buildings may be seen in the great cities throughout this country, and they represent in the aggregate millions of dollars of unremunerative investment. What is to be done with them? The mere renovating of the interior will not enable them to compete with their neighbors, the high buildings. In the majority of instances they are substantially built and are fitted for a century of usefulness, if adapted to the needs of modern commercial life, but they must have the work of a practical architect along the lines of the most approved interior construction before they can become really attractive business homes. Heretofore this has been almost impossible, but with the invention of the Luxfer prism it is not only possible but highly desirable. It is within bounds to say that the introduction of the Luxfer system has opened up a vista of usefulness for the old buildings which would have been possible in no other manner.

One of the most objectionable features of the old buildings is the light shaft or interior court, which becomes in case of fire a veritable furnace. These shafts, entirely surrounded as they are in most instances with more or less inflammable material, are always a serious menace to life and property. They can never be made safe unless thoroughly fireproofed, and this is usually impracticable. Without them, many of the rooms in old buildings would be almost totally dark, and with them the light at present is not satisfactory. But by the use of the Luxfer prisms very many of these dangerous shafts may be dispensed with entirely, while others may be considerably reduced in size, and the floor space of the buildings be thereby vastly augmented. The ingenious architect will find in many of the older buildings an excellent opportunity for remodeling on a scale that will actually excel some of the more pretentious modern structures. The characteristic of the old building is large, dark rooms. Refit these rooms, and by means of Luxfer prisms make them as light as day, and they will at once become strong competitors for public favor. Indeed, in many minds they will be more desirable than the more confined rooms of modern construction.

Much might be said of the value of the Luxfer prism in bearing light to the dark places of great public structures, which are invariably in darkness. Municipal, State and Federal buildings are erected oftentimes on the plan of excluding as much light as possible. Their cumbersome size renders it extremely difficult to let daylight into them. This will no longer be necessary, since the Luxfer prism gathers up the precious rays and deposits them in the remotest corner, wherever they may be wanted. And while its use may diminish the electric light and gas bills, the benefit to health and comfort will be incalculable.

INDIAN ARCHITECTURE IN GARFIELD PARK.

THE building just erected under the direction of the architect, Mr. J. L. Silsbee, for the West Park Commissioners, in Garfield Park, Chicago, illustrated in this number, is called the Band Stand, but its use and value is more extended, as it is the center of ideas for the future dressing of the park, and represents, perhaps, more novelties for Chicago in the selection and use of materials than any other constructed in the city for some years. The design of the building is carried out in Indian architecture of the Saracenic type, which depends not only upon its strong but graceful lines, but also on its exterior color treatment, for the effect produced. The white marble of the main part of the structure is from the quarries of the Georgia Marble Company, of selected quality, and gives at once a distinctive character to the work. The building is octagon in shape, with large octagon bays on four sides, the base line being elevated five feet above the level of the concourse.

The interior is fitted up with lavatories for men and women, also a room for the park police and a tool room. There are four entrances. A small iron stairway in the interior leads from the lower story to the band stand floor proper, which is thirty feet wide and capable of accommodating one hundred musicians with their music racks.

The exterior marble is inlaid with Venetian enameled glass mosaic, in the delicate coloring that Maccari dreamed of, around the windows, doors, and many different panels, with a rich mosaic frieze above the entrances and windows, encircling the entire structure. This is the first time glass mosaics have been used on the exterior of any building in Chicago. Its rich artistic beauties are worthy of the close attention of the architects, as they also should note the effect of atmospheric action on this mosaic for future exterior decorations. The ceiling of the roof is of marble mosaic, in harmonious keeping with the general effect of Indian architecture. All the glass and marble mosaics were produced by John Carretti & Co. in their atelier at 234 Michigan street. The window and door grilles are of wrought bronze, ornate, and giving a delightful finish to the substructure of white marble and glass mosaics. The electroliers placed at the foot of the stairs leading up to the walk surrounding the building are of chaste design in wrought iron with five arms, on which are placed opalescent globes. The Chicago Architectural Iron Company, of Chicago, supplied all these pieces of wrought and hammered art; also the bronze caps and chains that connect the posts, giving a complete finish to this oriental structure.

The roof is constructed of iron with a filling of mackolite and covered with copper, and is supported by eight octagonal columns, twenty inches in diameter, with monolithic shafts twelve feet high, and delicately carved capitals supporting heavy lintels, all of the same marble as the substructure. The roofing of the building is laid with a view to expansion and contraction, in heavy 16-ounce cold-rolled copper worked into an ornate pattern in low relief, but with strongly marked finial crockets and hip terminals, blending with the general style of the structure. When the copper gets its natural oxidation it will last for a lifetime. It is all hammered work and executed by Mr. Frank Voigtmann of North Franklin and Ontario streets, Chicago.

As one turns into the broad paths or roadways of the park in the evening, the beauty and effect of the electric lighting furnished by the McFell Electric Company, of Chicago, is seen, with its forty-eight 16-candle-power lights around the base of the dome set in nickel-plated, semi-spherical canopies, sunk in mosaic, showing in clear relief the surroundings of the building. The twelve 32-candle-power lights of the wrought copper fixture, placed in the mosaic ceiling, are inclosed with an opalescent globe over two feet in diameter; this sheds its soft radiance on the interior of the building, thereby bringing out all the beautiful detailed effects of its strong, graceful lines and brilliant mosaics. Iron conduits are used throughout except where the wire passes through the marble columns to connect with the dome lights. A two-wire multiple arc system connects with a transformer placed south of the building, the primary circuit leading from the power house is about one thousand volts transformed to one hundred volts at the band stand. The switchboard has fourteen switches which control different sections of lights.

To its setting this building perhaps owes much of its attraction. It is on an elevation five feet above the 100-foot concourse and the 15-foot walk which surrounds it, but is separated from it by an interval of seventy feet on each side. This space is occupied by large stone basins into which fountains play, and stone-carved terraces on which semi-tropic plants are massed against the retaining wall above. This wall forms the base for posts of the same material, capped with bronze and connected together with bronze chains. Inside this a wide esplanade surrounds the building. The grass plot immediately adjoining the building is fourteen feet wide and raised two feet above the esplanade; and is outlined by marble curb wall, from which at four corners spring elaborately carved drinking fountains, marble basins and bronze dolphin spouts. That this is the beginning of a new era in Chicago park landscape work, and that similar beautiful and costly structures will take the place of the unsightly wooden pavilions which heretofore have served their purpose, but marred the landscape effect, is not too much to hope for.

It is indeed worthy of a trip to Garfield Park, and must be seen to have its oriental beauty of architecture appreciated, as photography produces perfect detail but not the delightful coloring so pleasing to the artistic mind.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

View in Dining Room, residence of J. L. Cochran, Chicago. George W. Maher, architect.

View in Oriental Room, residence of J. L. Cochran, Chicago. George W. Maher, architect.

Band Stand, Garfield Park, Chicago. J. L. Silsbee, architect. For description in detail see page 19.

Schools at Port Sunlight, England. Douglas & Fordham, architects, Chester, illustrating article, "English Homes for Workmen."

The Village Shop, Port Sunlight, England. Grayson & Ould, architects, Liverpool. Illustrating article, "English Homes for Workmen."

The Bridge, Port Sunlight, England, Douglas & Fordham, architects, Chester. Illustrating article, "English Homes for Workmen."

United States Congressional Library, Washington, D. C. Smithmeyer & Pelz; Paul J. Pelz; Edward P. Casey, architects. The following views are given: General View, Key Plan of First Story, Grand Staircase, Rotunda of Public Reading Room, In the Gallery of Public Reading Room, Corridor North of Main Entrance, South Vault of Main Hall on Second Floor, Northwest of Corridor on First Floor. For description see "The Rambler" page 14.

Photogravure Plate: Residence of J. L. Cochran, Chicago, George W. Maher, architect.

PHOTOGRAVURE PLATES.

Issued only with the Photogravure Edition.

Cook County Jail, Chicago. Arthur G. Morey, architect.

Residence for J. F. Jelke, Chicago. Beers, Clay & Dutton, architects.

R. C. Church, St. Vincent de Paul, Chicago. Egan & Prindle, architects.

Residence at North Edgewater, Illinois. Church & Jobson, architects, Chicago.

Residence of John A. Spoor, Chicago. Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, architects.

Residence of Ralph S. Greenlee, Buena Park, Chicago. Jenney & Mundie, architects.

The Kensington Pumping Station for City of Chicago. R. Bruce Watson, city architect.

MOSAICS.

ARCHITECTS BENES & KUTSCHE—John V. Benes and Arthur O. Kutsche—are now located at 1600 Manhattan building, Chicago.

A HEARING was given on February 18 to architects Howland Russel and A. C. Clas, of Milwaukee, members of the American Institute of Architects, by a committee of the legislature of Wisconsin, upon a bill providing for the licensing of architects by the creation of a State board of architects.

It is not generally known that architect Henry Ives Cobb, of Chicago, designed the decorations for the hall in which the inauguration ball was held. It was the most artistic piece of work yet seen in Washington and effectually concealed the bad architecture which is a notable feature of the Pension Building.

THE eleventh lecture in the architectural course of McGill University, at Montreal, was delivered by Professor Capper, in which the lecturer continued his survey of the Benedictine and Cistercian Abbeys. Dean Bovey, at the opening of the lecture, stated that women students were to be admitted to the drawing, modeling and other classes in connection with the architectural department of McGill University.

ARCHITECTS who use cameras will be glad to know that at last a paper has been produced that gives perfect results and is as simple as blue print in operation and a hundred times quicker in printing. "Velox" prints in one or two seconds in daylight or a minute by gaslight, yet can be exposed in subdued daylight or within five feet of a gas jet without injury. A print on Velox can be made, developed, washed and mounted in ten minutes. It is either mat surface or glossy, and gives rich black, green or brown tones as desired.



THE exhibition of the Architectural League of New York, which opened in the gallery of the American Fine Arts Society on February 20, promises to be the most complete of the many exhibitions which have done so much to educate the public. The catalogue lists 545 sets of drawings, models, etc. The latter volume is profusely illustrated and is in the hands of a special committee for sale, and copies can be obtained from the League committee and from the publishers of THE INLAND ARCHITECT. An attractive loan collection of plaster models and color sketches from France and England are valuable features, as also the sketches by Kenyon Cox for the decorations in the Congressional Library at Washington.

THE competition announced by the Century Company ought to sharpen the wits of a good many persons who find the winter evenings hang heavily on their hands. The 150 questions, for the answers to which money prizes of \$1,000 are offered, call for information on subjects with which most of us are less familiar than we imagine ourselves to be. It would be amusing to see a set of questions prepared to test the general knowledge of the new books

and new plays of the last five years. Everybody was reading Lombroso for a time, and then came the vogue of Nordau's "Degeneration"; but it is more than probable than many of us who talked learnedly about "psychiatry" and "echolalia" have already forgotten the catch-words which for a time were spattered about the pages of the daily newspapers.

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 Finkler & Nies: For Matthias Thorne and Fred A. Fisher, two two-story basement and attic residences, 37 by 40 and 32 by 40 feet in size respectively; to be erected at Thorne avenue near Southport avenue, Edgewater; they will be constructed of frame with brick and stone base-ments, have hardwood interior finish, mantels and sideboards, gas and electric fixtures, steam heating, bells, speaking tubes, the modern sanitary im-provements, etc.

Architect E. M. Newman: For C. F. Gardner, a three-story and basement apartment house, 73 by 58 feet in size; to be erected at Seventy-third street and Madison avenue; it will be of buff pressed brick with Bedford stone trim-mings, have interior all hardwood finish, and special mantels and sideboards, gas and electric fixtures, the best of modern plumbing, gas ranges and fire-places, laundry fixtures, cement basement and sidewalks, electric bells and speaking tubes, etc. For Dominick Coda, a three-story store and flat building, 25 by 70 feet in size; to be erected at 1326 West Twelfth street; it will have a buff Bedford stone front, interior to be finished in oak and Georgia pine, have the modern plumbing, gas fixtures, mantels, sideboards, laundry fixtures, etc.

Architects Wilson & Marshall: For Edward C. Dow, a three-story flat building, 25 by 84 feet in size; to be erected at Thirty-fourth street and Rhodes avenue; to have a buff Bedford stone front, oak finish and enamel finish, tile bathrooms, marble work, the modern open nickel-plated plumbing, gas and electric fixtures, steam heating, specially designed mantels, sideboards and hall trees, electric light, gas ranges and fireplaces, laundry fixtures, etc. Also, making plans for two handsome Gothic residences, to be erected at Forty-eighth street and Michigan avenue; they will have buff Bedford stone fronts, hardwood finish throughout, special sideboards, mantels, hall trees and con-soles, the best of open plumbing, gas and electric fixtures, electric light, etc. Also preparing drawings for a handsome three-story and basement residence, 30 by 90 feet in size; to be erected at Drexel boulevard; it will be of stone front, have elegant hardwood finish throughout, the best of plumbing, gas and electric fixtures, specially designed hall trees, mantels, sideboards and con-soles, gas and electric fixtures, gas ranges, etc.; to cost about \$30,000.

Architect Sidney Lovell: Making drawings for a three-story building, 66 by 132 feet in size; to be erected at Owatonna, Minnesota, for the Owatonna Opera Company; it will be of pressed brick with stone trimmings, have hard-wood finish, the best of modern sanitary improvements, gas and electric fix-tures, electric light, steam heating, etc.

Architect Howard Van Doren Shaw: For F. H. Spearman, a three-story and basement warehouse, 56 by 101 feet in size; to be erected at 24 to 30 Clinton street; it will be of pressed brick and stone, have plumbing, gas fixtures, steam heating, etc.

Architects Lapointe & Hickok: For James Killeen, a two-story and base-ment flat building, 25 by 75 feet in size; to be erected at 814 West Ohio street; it will be of stone and pressed brick, have modern plumbing, gas fixtures, steam heating, mantels, etc. For P. Borden, a parochial residence, two-story, basement and attic, 30 by 50 feet in size; to be erected at St. George, Illinois; it will be constructed of enameled brick all around, have interior fin-ished in oak and cypress, mantels, sideboards, gas fixtures, furnace, electric bells, speaking tubes, etc.

Architect C. A. Strandell: For George Alm, a two-story and basement flat building, 44 feet front and 55 feet deep; to be erected at Fifty-sixth street; it will be of buff Bedford stone front, have the interior finished in oak and Georgia pine, the best of modern sanitary improvements, gas and electric fixtures, mantels, sideboards, hall trees, steam heating, electric light, marblework, tile bathrooms, cement basement and sidewalks, electric bells, speaking tubes, gas ranges and fireplaces; the cost will be about \$15,000. For William Johns, a three-story apartment house, 46 feet front and 80 feet deep; to be erected at Pine Grove avenue; it will be of buff pressed brick front trimmed with buff Bedford stone, have composition roof, oak and Georgia pine interior finish, gas and electric fixtures, mantels, sideboards, gas ranges and fireplaces, electric light, steam heating, etc. Also, three-story and basement flat building, 22 by 60 feet in size; to be built at Noble street; to have a stone front, flat roof, oak finish, steam heating, gas fixtures, mantels, ranges, etc.

Architect Robert S. Smith: For George Merky, a three-story apartment building, 50 by 80 feet in size; to be erected at Garfield boulevard; it will have a handsome buff Bedford stone front, hardwood interior finish, gas and electric fixtures, mantels, sideboards, steam heating, electric light, gas ranges, etc.

Architect A. Sandgren: For A. Swenson, a three-story apartment house, 70 by 90 feet in size; to be erected at the corner of Ellis avenue and Sixty-first street; it will have two fronts of cut stone, copper bays and cornices, down spouts and gutters, the interior to be furnished in quarter-sawn oak, have the best of open plumbing, gas and electric fixtures, mantels, sideboards, con-soles, hall trees, ice boxes, gas ranges, fireplaces, electric light, steam heating, hot water supply, laundry fixtures, driers, cement basement and sidewalks; cost, \$30,000. Also a three-story and basement apartment house, 50 by 90 feet in size; to be erected at Forty-eighth street and Langley avenue; it will have two fronts of rock-faced buff Bedford stone and buff Roman pressed brick, copper bays, cornices, gutters and down spouts, the interior to be finished in mahog-any, birch and quartered oak, have the best of nickel-plated plumbing, gas and electric fixtures, gas ranges and fireplaces, steam heating, electric light, special mantels, sideboards, hall trees, and ice boxes; the cost will be \$25,000. Also making working drawings for a handsome three-story and basement apart-ment house, 50 feet front and 80 feet deep; to be erected on Prairie avenue; it will have a blue Bedford stone front, mahogany, birch and oak interior finish, mantels, hall trees, open nickel-plated plumbing, steam heating, etc.; the cost to be about \$20,000.

Architect V. W. Coddington: For A. Renard, a two-story and basement flat building, 25 by 80 feet; to be erected at Huron street and Harding avenue; it will have a pressed brick and stone front, the modern plumbing, gas fixtures, furnaces, etc.

Architect George Grussing: For Fred Rentz, a three-story and basement warehouse, 25 by 120 feet in size; to be erected on Green street near Lake; to be of pressed brick and stone front, have gravel roof, the necessary plumbing, gas fixtures, steam heating, cement work, etc. For F. W. Miller, a two-story flat building, 25 by 60 feet in size; to be built at 43 North Western avenue; to be of pressed brick and stone front, have the modern plumbing, gas fixtures, furnaces, mantels, sideboards, etc. Also, two-story residence, 25 by 50 feet in size; to be built at Flournoy street; stone front, modern plumbing, gas fixtures, furnace, mantels, etc.

Architects Marble & Demoney: For Western avenue Methodist Episcopal church, a two-story and basement parochial residence, 32 by 55 feet in size; to be erected at Monroe street and Western avenue; it will have a pressed brick and stone front, the best of modern improvements, heating, etc.

Architect J. A. Rogers: For Edward Dickenson, a two-story, basement and attic residence, 30 by 48 feet in size; to be erected at Buena Park; it will be constructed of buff pressed brick with stone trimmings, shingle roof, the modern open plumbing, gas and electric fixtures, mantels, sideboards, etc.

Architect Albert S. Hecht: For D. J. Mimmick, a three-story flat building, 33 by 90 feet in size; to be erected at Sixty-third and Wallace streets; the front will be of buff Bedford stone, the interior to be finished in oak throughout, have the best of modern plumbing, furnaces, mantels, sideboards, etc. For

J. T. Rotchford, four two-story flat buildings, 22 by 54 feet each, and two two-story residences, 17 by 60 and 17 by 72; to be erected at Forty-fourth street and St. Lawrence avenue; they will have pressed brick and stone fronts, hardwood trim, modern plumbing, gas fixtures, furnaces, electric light, etc.; also two-story frame house at Englewood for W. Jensen; plumbing, gas fixtures, etc.

Architects Bishop & Colcord: For P. G. Stoil and M. Usher, a three-story flat building, 50 by 70 feet in size; to be erected at Monroe avenue, near the Midway Plaisance; it will have a buff Bedford stone front, handsome interior finish in hardwoods, special mantels, sideboards and consoles, gas and electric fixtures, steam heating, electric light, etc.

Architect William Strippleman: For John Arado, a four-story and base-ment store and flat building, 25 by 85 feet in size; to be erected at 823 West Madison street; it will be of Bedford stone front, have oak finish, the modern open plumbing, gas and electric fixtures, steam heating, electric light, hot-water supply, etc.

Architect Harvey L. Page: For Walter O. Hill, a two-story and cellar resi-dence, 38 by 30 feet in size; to be erected at Oak Park; it will be of frame with brick basement, have hardwood interior finish, hot-water heating, gas and electric fixtures, mantels, sideboards, hall trees, laundry fixtures, electric bells, speaking tubes, etc.

Architect Thomas Wing: For H. C. Richardson, a three-story apartment house, 38 by 90 feet in size; to be erected at Ashland boulevard, near Jackson street; it will be of pressed brick with buff Bedford stone trimmings, have hardwood finish, mantels, sideboards, the best of sanitary improvements, laundry fixtures and driers, gas and electric fixtures, gas ranges and fireplaces, electric light, etc.

Architect Bright & Bonfeind: For Mrs. Wellman, a two-story flat build-ing, 25 by 60 feet in size; to be built at Emerald avenue; to be finished in pine for hard oil finish, have the best of plumbing, mantels, sideboards, gas and electric fixtures, steam heating, laundry fixtures, electric bells, speaking tubes, etc. Also preparing plans for German Evangelical Lutheran church, 34 by 75 feet in size; to be erected at Lombard, Illinois; it will be of frame construc-tion with stone basement, have stained glass windows, gas fixtures, heating, Georgia pine interior finish, pews, plumbing, cement basement, sidewalks, etc.

Architects Willett & Pashley: Making drawings for a summer residence, to be erected at Feehanville, a little distance north of Desplaines, for Arch-bishop Feehan; it will be in the Colonial style of architecture, and have two fronts, one 50 feet and the other about 160 feet; it will be constructed of pressed brick with stone trimmings, have elegant hardwood interior finish, mantels, sideboards, consoles and hall trees, gas and electric fixtures, the best of mod-ern plumbing, steam heating, etc. and cost about \$40,000.

Architects W. C. Goodman & Co.: For D. T. Smith, a two-story, basement and attic residence, 34 by 40 feet in size; to be erected at Austin; it will be of stone basement with frame superstructure, have hardwood finish, the best of nickel-plated plumbing, gas and electric fixtures, steam heating, mantels, sideboards, consoles, etc.

Architects Gatterdam & Krieg: For O. E. Snyder, a two-story, basement and attic residence, 20 by 67 feet in size; to be erected at Sixtieth street and South Park avenue; it will be of stone front, the interior to be finished in red oak, cherry and Kansas pine, and have oak floors, combination fixtures, elec-tric light, open nickel-plated plumbing, etc.

Architect Frederick Ahlschlager: For Henry Gottschalk, Homewood, Illinois, a two-story, basement and attic residence, 36 by 56 feet in size; to be of pressed brick all round, have quarter-sawn oak finish, mantels, sideboards, consoles and hall trees, furnace, gas fixtures, etc.

Architects Huehl & Schmid: For Albert Mohr, a two-story, basement and attic residence, 27 by 50 feet in size; to be built at Bond avenue, Windsor Park; it will be of pressed brick with stone trimmings, have oak finish, man-tels, sideboards, furnace, the best of plumbing, gas fixtures, range and fire-places, etc.

Architects Hill & Woltersdorf: Making plans for St. Paul's German Luth-eran church, to be erected at Orchard street and Kemper place; to be of stone front and sides, have oak interior finish and pews, stained glass windows, gas fixtures, steam heating, plumbing, marble work, etc.

Architect G. L. Harvey: For E. B. Millar, remodeling building at 47 Mich-igan avenue; to be of mill construction, have plumbing, gas and electric fixtures, steam heating, elevator, engine, boilers, etc. For C. L. Drain, a three-story residence, 42 by 54 feet in size; to be erected at Evanston; to be of pressed brick and frame, have interior finished in quartered oak, special man-tels, sideboards, consoles, hall trees, etc., hot-water heating, electric light, etc.

Architects Kallal & Molitor: Hotel Cliff, E. E. Fahrney, 175 by 175 feet in size, two stories; to be erected at White Cliffs, Arkansas; to be of frame, with brick and stone foundations, have all modern improvements, electric light, etc. Architect W. F. Pagels: For J. Dahmke, a two-story, basement and attic residence, 28 by 65 feet in size; to be erected at Washington boulevard near the park; to be of stone front, tile roof, hardwood finish, furnace, best of plumb-ing, electric light, etc.

Denver, Colo.—For Neef Brothers, one-story building, stone, 36 by 83 feet in size, cost \$20,000. For J. A. Ferguson, two-story double dwelling, brick, 43 by 56 feet in size; cost \$8,000.

Architect H. M. Walter: For John Thomas, two-story warehouse, brick, 50 by 125 feet in size; cost \$7,000. For W. B. Mayham, two-story dwelling, brick, 33 by 37 feet in size; cost \$5,000. Thirty-three permits issued, costing \$67,700.

Detroit, Mich.—Architect R. E. Raseman: For John Burkheiser, two-story brick residence, on north side of Macomb between Hastings and Rivard; cost \$5,000; under way.

Architects Nettleton, Kahn & Trowbridge: For Detroit College of Medi-cine, will rebuild their four-story brick building recently destroyed by fire.

Architect J. E. Mills: Three-story brick double residence on south side of Canfield avenue between Woodward avenue and John R. street; cost \$6,800; under way.

Architects Speer & Rohns: For Henry Pletsch, two-story brick residence flat on Michigan avenue near Williams; cost \$5,000; projected.

Architects E. A. Walsh & Son; For Dr. E. J. Bolio, two-story brick double residence, on north side of Fort street between Vinewood and Boulevard; cost \$5,000; projected.

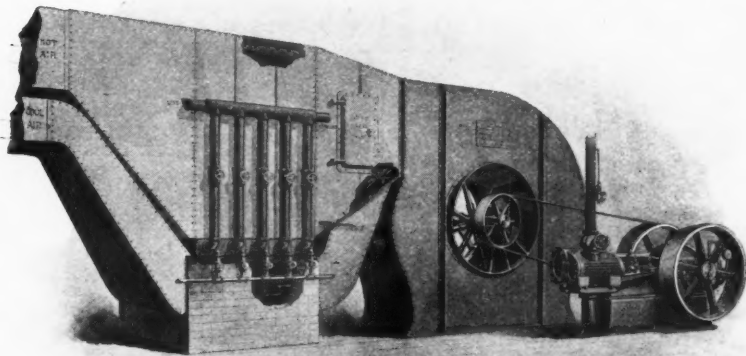
Architect R. A. Bailey: For O. S. Hawes, two-story field-stone and brick residence, on Delaware avenue near Woodward; cost \$5,000; under way.

Architect Joseph G. Kastler: Seven two-story brick residences, on north-east corner St. Antoine street and Warren avenue; cost \$32,000; under way. For Joseph H. Grant, two-story brick stores and flats on Michigan avenue near Twenty-fifth street; cost \$12,000; under way.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Local building contractors report the outlook bright-ening with them. Several contracts have been let, among them the five-story Walling building, on North Meridian street. Another is the Robbins apart-ment house, on East Michigan street, contracts for which were completed last week. Another is the Central Elevator, and on Saturday the contract was let for an addition to Madden's lounge factory, the building to be 50 by 80 feet, three stories high. Another contract is for the erection of the building of the Independent Sons of Honor, on West Michigan street. This is to be a four-story building. Bids are asked for on the block on Washington street to be erected by the Mansurs.

The Indianapolis Light and Power Company will, in the next few days, ask for bids on their new four-story block to be erected on the west side of Monument place. Plans are about ready for the new building the Odd Fel-lows are to erect on the corner of Washington and Pennsylvania streets. This is to be one of the handsomest buildings yet erected in the city, and the Knights of Pythias are making headway on the plans and arrangements to erect a fine building on the point of Massachusetts avenue and Pennsylvania street. There are a number of less important buildings which the owners of ground contemplate erecting new buildings on, and indications are that there will be a large number of good houses erected in different parts of the city with the coming of spring weather. Summing up the situation, contractors think the outlook at the present time much better than at the corresponding period last year, and one thing noticeable is that the buildings to be erected are of a much more substantial character than have been a majority of the buildings erected in this city in former years.

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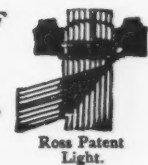
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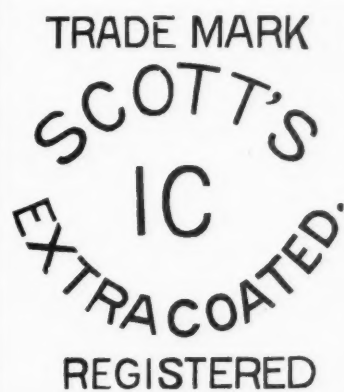
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THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND NEWS RECORD

Vol. XXIX.

ADVERTISERS' TRADE SUPPLEMENT.

No. 2

Valuable Publications Free.

Any architect can secure valuable books of reference without cost by sending for the catalogues of materials, etc., noticed from month to month in these columns. Large sums are spent on these catalogues, and they contain much practical information. Many are art productions. They may be obtained free on application to those issuing them. In writing please mention THE INLAND ARCHITECT, and oblige the journal and the dealer.

REQUESTS FOR CATALOGUES AND SAMPLES.

Those wishing catalogues and samples sent them by dealers in general may have their names inserted under this heading free of charge. The only recompense desired is that the dealers who send catalogues to these addresses give THE INLAND ARCHITECT due credit for business benefits that result.

HENRY W. TOMLINSON, Architect, 28 Twenty-ninth Street, Chicago.

ED. H. A. VOLKMANN, Architect, Insurance Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

PRESS BRICK CONVENTION.

The annual convention of general managers of the various branches of the Hydraulic Press Brick Company, of this city, will close today, in the main hall of the Mercantile Club. The meeting has been in progress since Monday, and the various plants of the company—in nine different cities—have been represented as follows:

Hydraulic Press Brick Company (parent company).—E. C. Sterling, president; H. W. Eliot, secretary and treasurer; T. P. Plummer, assistant secretary; G. F. Baker, assistant treasurer; W. N. Graves, general superintendent. Union Press Brick Works, St. Louis.—G. W. Simpkins, secretary and treasurer; F. H. Dukes, assistant secretary and treasurer; J. M. Williams, superintendent. Illinois Hydraulic Press Brick Company, St. Louis.—E. E. Oehler, general manager. Chicago Hydraulic Press Brick Company.—S. S. Kimbell, general manager. Northern Hydraulic Press Brick Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Omaha Hydraulic Press Brick Company.—Irving Allison, general manager. Kansas City Hydraulic Press Brick Company.—Thomas Eadie, general manager. Findlay Hydraulic Press Brick Company, Findlay, Ohio.—M. W. Brooker, general manager. Akron Hydraulic Press Brick Company, Cleveland, Ohio.—W. H. Hunt, general manager. New York Hydraulic Press Brick Company, Rochester, New York.—E. J. Burke, general manager. Eastern Hydraulic Press Brick Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.—H. E. Mack, general manager. Washington Hydraulic Press Brick Company, Washington, D. C.—F. G. Middlekauff, general manager.

The yearly gatherings are important to the company from the fact that they bring together representatives of leading industries covering a large section of the country. The reports of the managers of the general conditions prevailing, as made to the meeting, declare that the outlook for the coming season is very much better than has been experienced in the past two years, and a general revival of the building interests may be fairly expected. Mr. E. C. Sterling and Mr. H. W. Eliot, as president and secretary respectively of the parent company, hold the same offices in the various branch companies, and the proceedings of the convention are conducted under their direction. The combined product of the companies represented by these gentlemen, it is said, now amounts to more than 300,000,000 pressed bricks annually, and the capital invested in the various companies exceeds \$13,000,000. Mr. G. F. Baker has had charge of the arrangements of the convention, to whom, as well as to the other officers of the company, the success of the meeting is largely due.

Among the interesting subjects for discussion was the "Chemistry of Clays," on

which a very able address was made by Mr. W. M. Chauvenet, in which he took up this very broad question, and explained the characteristics of the large number of clays worked by companies in all sections of the country, in their relation to the actual manufacture of bricks. The address was unique, as being probably the most practical lecture on the subject ever given before a similar body.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, February 11, 1897.

TRADE NOTES.

THE contract for partitions and furring in the Alexian Brothers Hospital, corner Racine and Belden avenues, Chicago, has been awarded to the Mackolite Fireproofing Company.

JENKINS BROS., manufacturers of the famous Jenkins' standard packing and Jenkins Bros.' valves, have removed their Boston store from 105 Milk street to 17 Pearl street. This store is now under the management of Mr. J. D. Stiles, who is well known in the trade. Mr. Stiles will be pleased to meet all his friends and acquaintances and all persons interested in steam goods at the new store.

THE board of education at Cleveland, Ohio, has decided to adopt automatic heat regulation in the public schools. A committee visited Detroit and Chicago recently, for the purpose of investigating the merits of the different systems on the market, and as a result of such investigation, it has entered into contract with the Powers Regulator Company for a system of regulation to be installed in the Quincy school. The Powers Regulator Company has also been awarded the contract for automatic heat regulation in the Onondaga County Savings Bank building, Syracuse, New York.

THE sawmill of the American River Land and Lumber Company, which is located close to the power house at Folsom, California, of the Folsom-Sacramento Power Transmission, was started successfully on December 1, cutting 50,000 feet of lumber per day. The sawmill is the first in the country, and indeed in the world, operated by electricity. The current is three-phase, taken from the power house at Folsom, and the motors are all of the induction type, the installation having been made by the General Electric Company. The motors employed are one of 75 horse-power, one of 50 horse-power, both running at 720 volts; three of 30 horse-power, and one of 5 horse-power, operating at 200 volts.

It is likely that the common council will be able, without sending any of its members on a tour, to decide against inflicting a city architect upon Milwaukee, but if the choice lay between such a tour, with its necessary and accessory expenses, and a decision in favor of having a city architect, the tour would be preferable, for it could not help being instructive. If a few aldermen, with a taste for architecture, were to visit the principal cities in neighboring States, and apply themselves to a comparison of the work of the official architect of the United States Government, the Supervising Architect, as he is called, of the Treasury Department, with buildings of corresponding cost and size, erected by private enterprise, they would certainly be struck by the inferiority of official architecture.

Equally striking, perhaps even more striking to this committee of aldermen, is the difference in the time of constructing the two kinds of buildings. Instances of this great difference in favor of buildings erected by private enterprise may be obtained without journeying anywhere. Contrast, for example, the old Chicago customhouse and post office, which was built in 120 months, with the Auditorium, which was built in thirty-six; or the United States courthouse and post office, at Pittsburg, built in 216

months, with the Allegheny county courthouse, in the same city, built by a private architect in forty-three months.—*Milwaukee Sentinel*.

AN improved device for hanging sash is known as Shull's overhead window pulley. A hooded pulley is fastened on the top of the frame jamb, which is thus made to bear the entire weight of both sash and balance. The advantages of this device are many. The cord cannot dismount the pulley; no mouse is needed to put in the cord, which may be attached near the top of the sash without grooving the latter; six to eight inches more of pocket room are secured, so that weights need not strike bottom in the pocket when the window is thrown up. The Shull overhead window pulley is invisible and noiseless and works perfectly. The Folsom Snow Guard Company, of 178 Devonshire street, Boston, are sole agents for this new device.

RAILROAD NOTES.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS.—On January 5 and 19, February 2 and 16, March 2 and 16, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway will sell round-trip excursion tickets from Chicago to a great many points in the Western and Southwestern States both on its own line and elsewhere, at greatly reduced rates. Details as to rates, routes, etc., may be obtained on application to any coupon ticket agent or by addressing F. A. Miller, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Illinois.

THE FACTS IN THE CASE.—A careful perusal of the map of Wisconsin will convince you that the Wisconsin Central lines running from Chicago and Milwaukee to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ashland, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer and Duluth, touch a greater number of important cities than any line running through Wisconsin. Elegantly equipped trains, leaving at convenient hours, make these cities easy of access. Any ticket agent can give you full information and ticket you through. James C. Pond, General Passenger Agent, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

CALIFORNIA.—If you are going there by all means inquire about the Burlington Route Personally Conducted Excursions to San Francisco and Los Angeles, which leave Chicago every Wednesday with a Pullman palace tourist car through to destination. The route is via Denver, the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad (Scenic Line) and Salt Lake City. The cars are fitted with carpets, upholstered seats, mattresses, pillows, blankets, bed linen, berth curtains, toilet rooms, heat and light, and, in fact, all the conveniences of a standard Pullman palace car; they lack only some of the expensive finish of the Pullmans run on the limited express trains, while the cost per berth is only about one-third of the price. Write for full particulars to T. A. Grady, Excursion Manager, C. B. & Q. R., 211 Clark street, Chicago, Illinois.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 26, 1897.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 26th day of March, 1897, and opened immediately thereafter, for furnishing all the labor and materials and putting in place the steel and iron construction and the cast-iron finish and stairs above fifth floor of dome of the United States Post Office, and Courthouse at Kansas City, Missouri, in accordance with the drawings and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or the office of the Superintendent at Kansas City, Missouri. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for a sum not less than two per cent of the amount of the proposal. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids or to waive any defect or informality in any bid, should it be deemed in the interest of the Government to do so. All proposals received after the time stated for opening will be returned to the bidders.

WILLIAM MARTIN AIKEN, Supervising Architect.

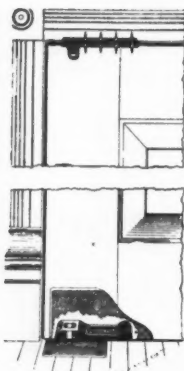
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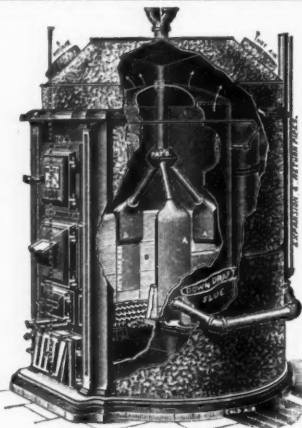
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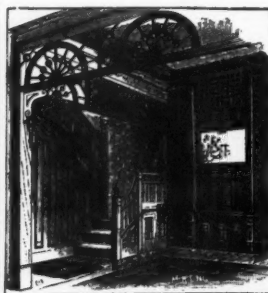
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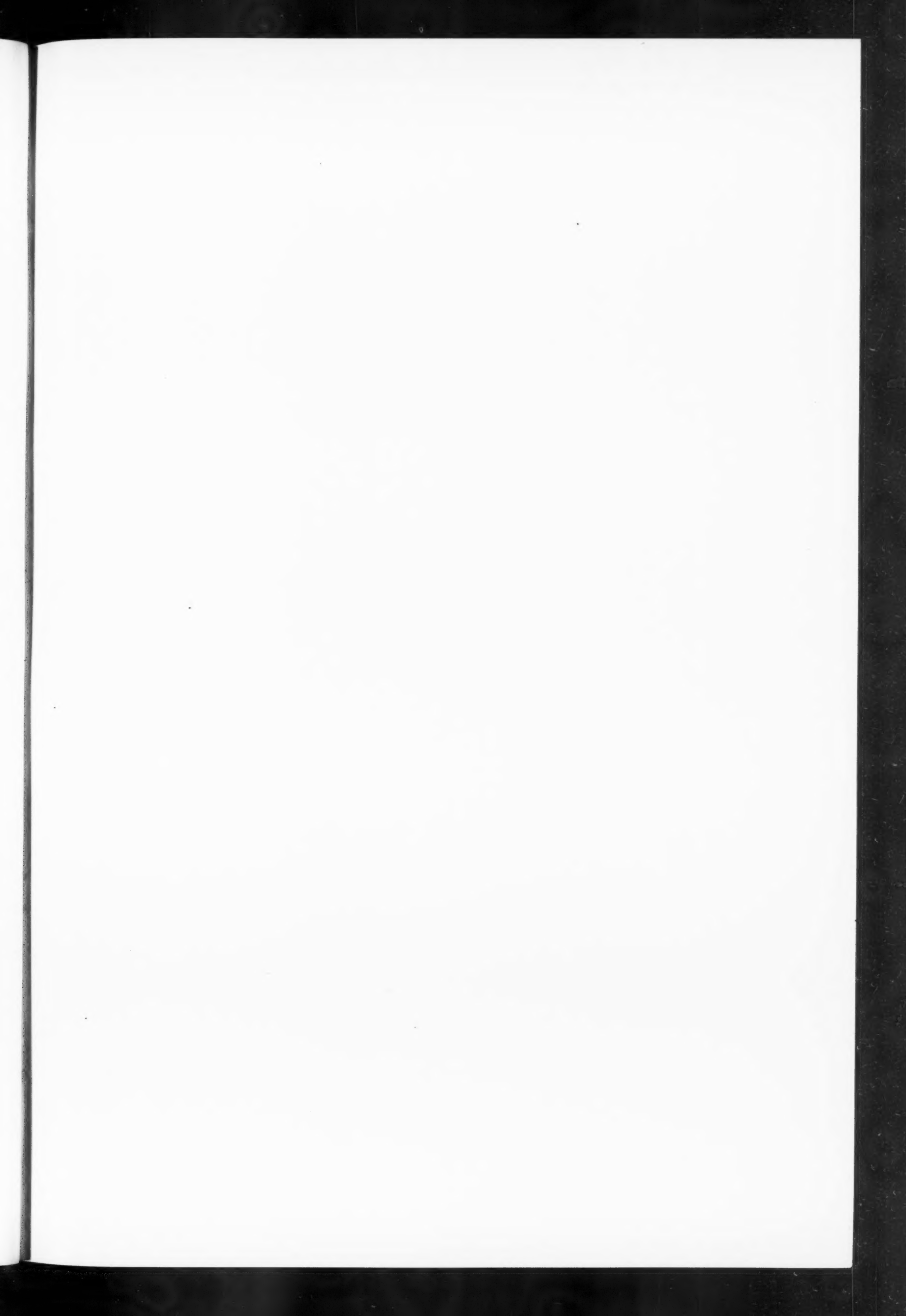
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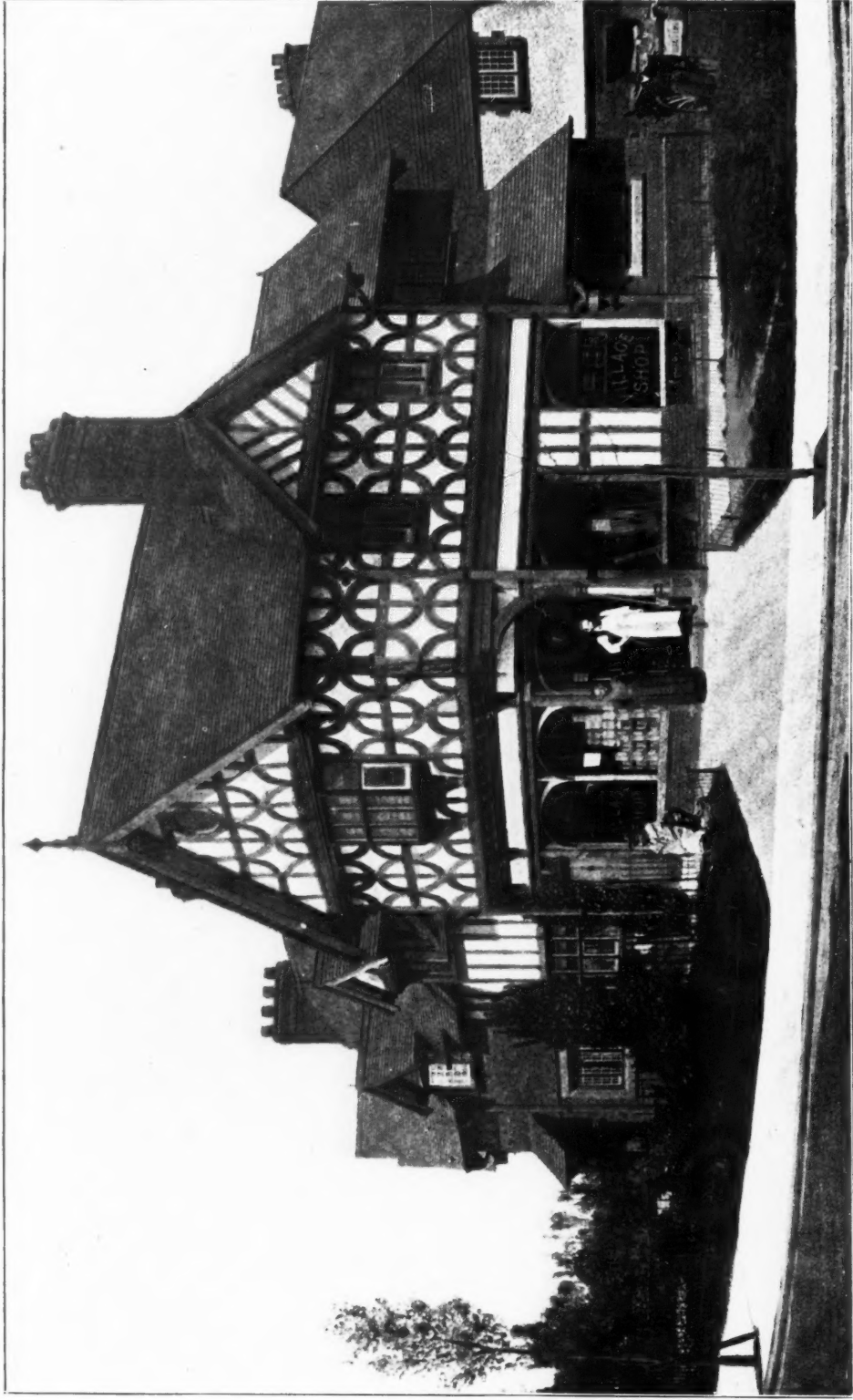


GENERAL INDEX
17 MAR 1897



VIEW IN ORIENTAL ROOM, RESIDENCE OF J. L. COCHRAN, CHICAGO.

GEORGE W. MAHER, ARCHITECT.

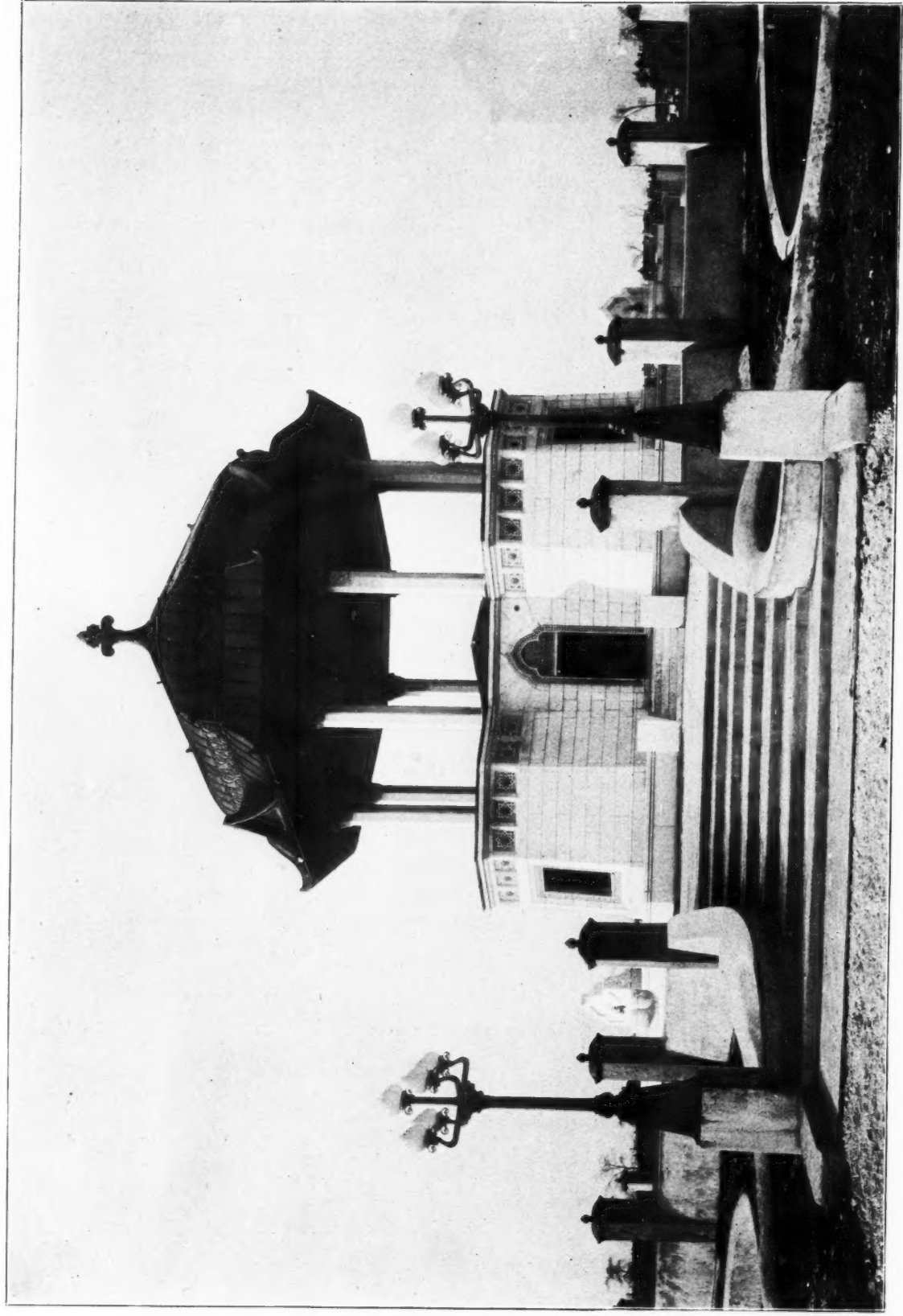


THE VILLAGE SHOP, PORT SUNLIGHT, ENGLAND.

GRAYSON & OULD, ARCHITECTS, LIVERPOOL.

ILLUSTRATING ARTICLE, "ENGLISH HOMES FOR WORKINGMEN."





BAND STAND AT GARFIELD PARK, CHICAGO.

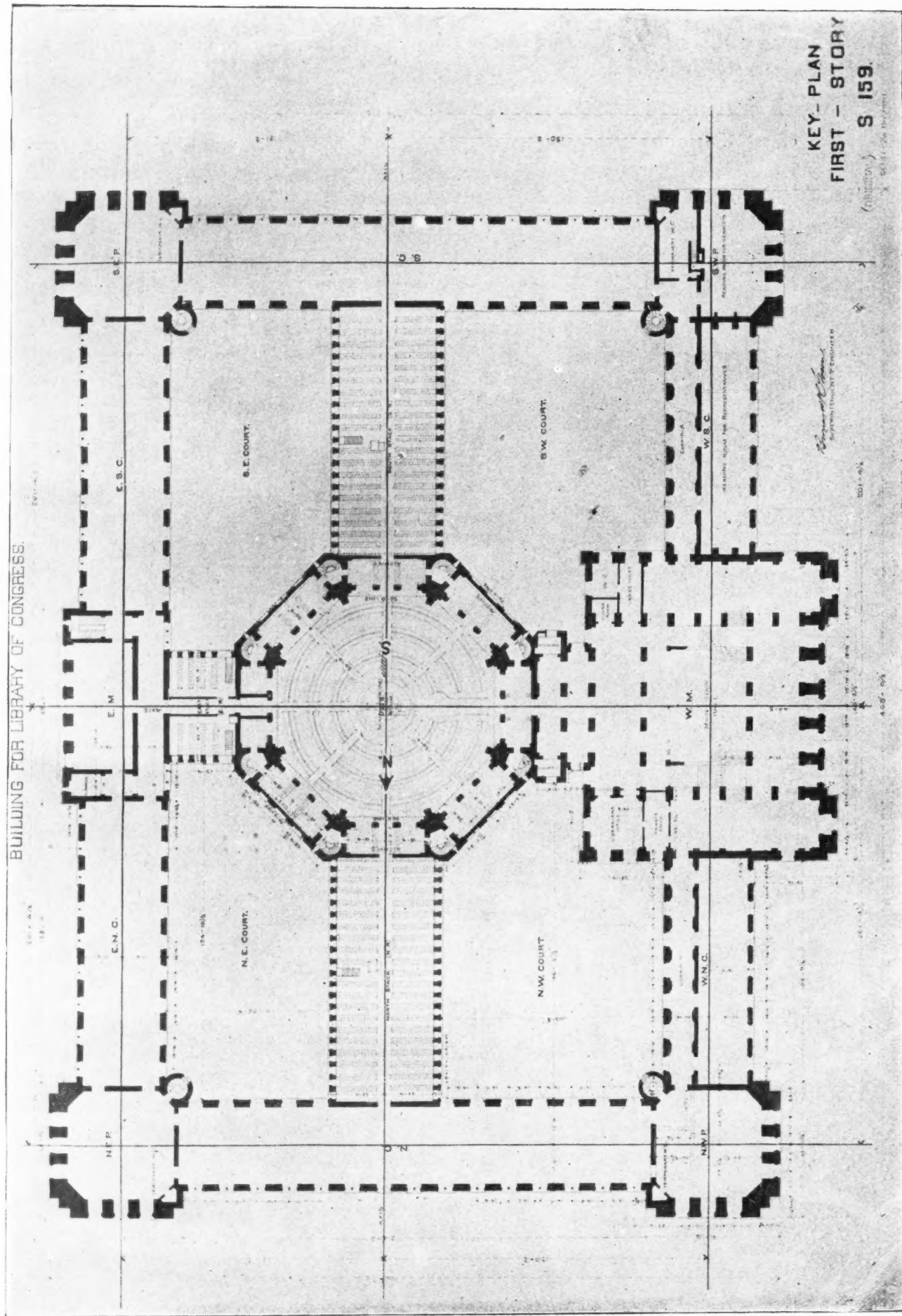
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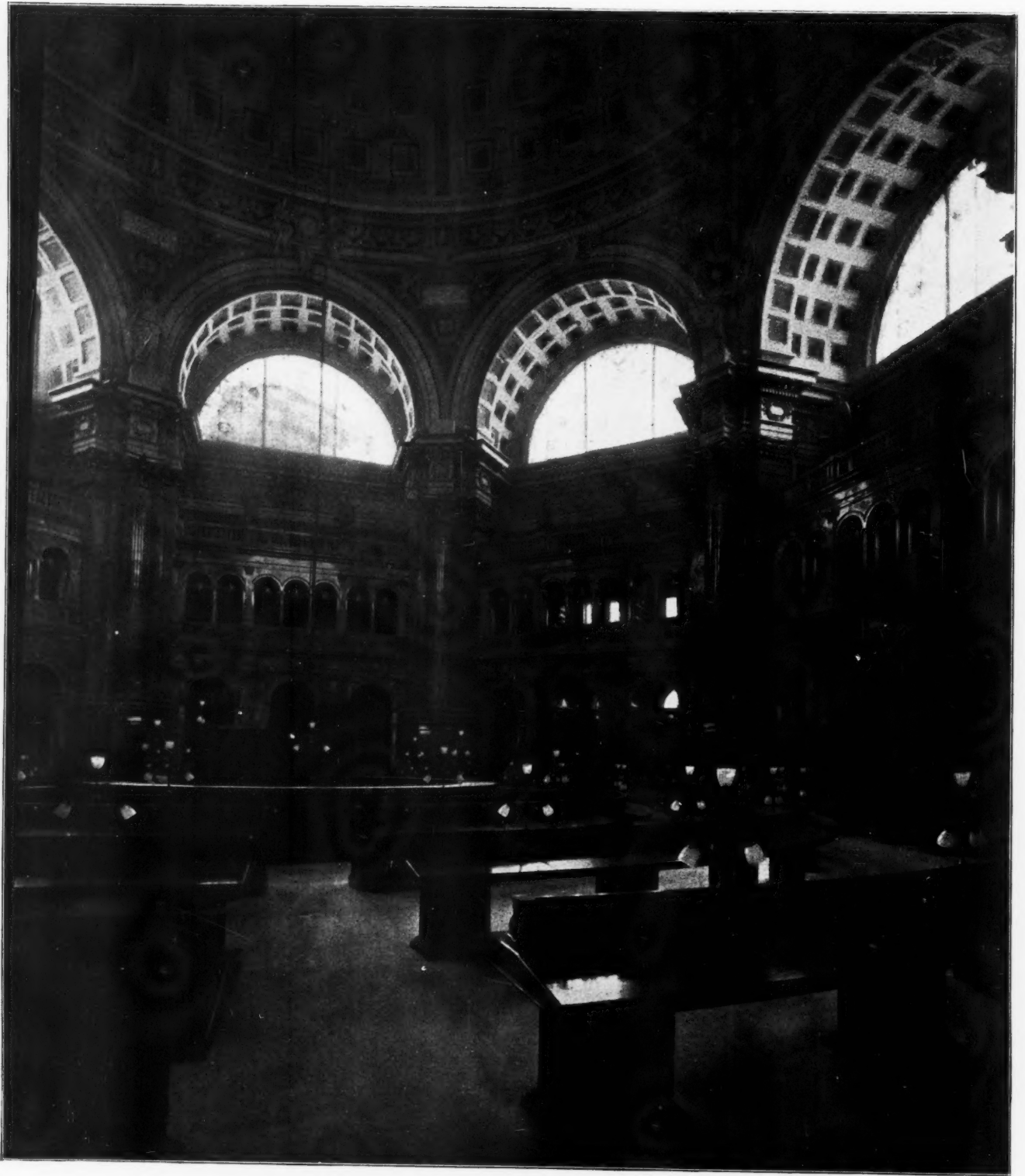
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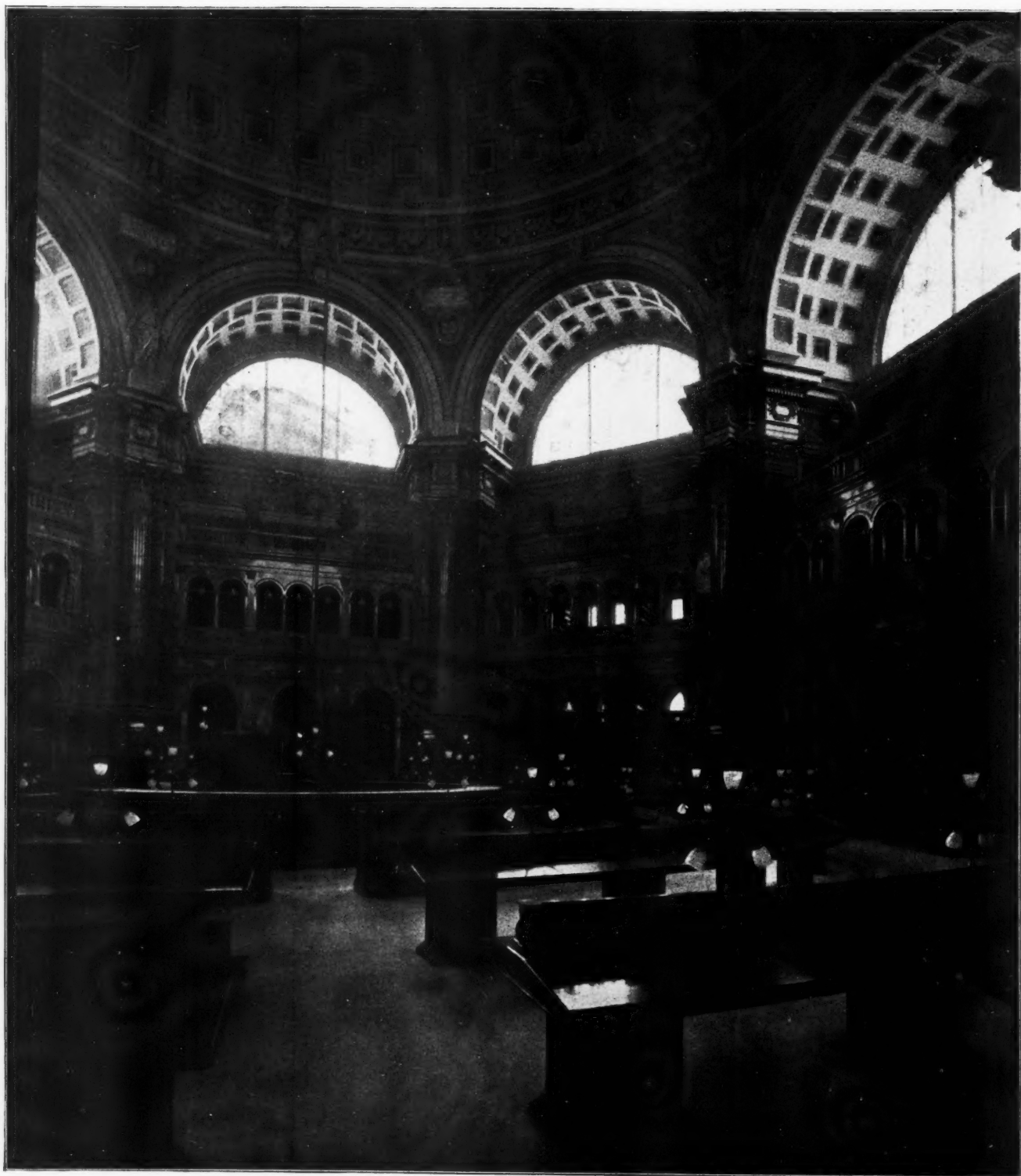


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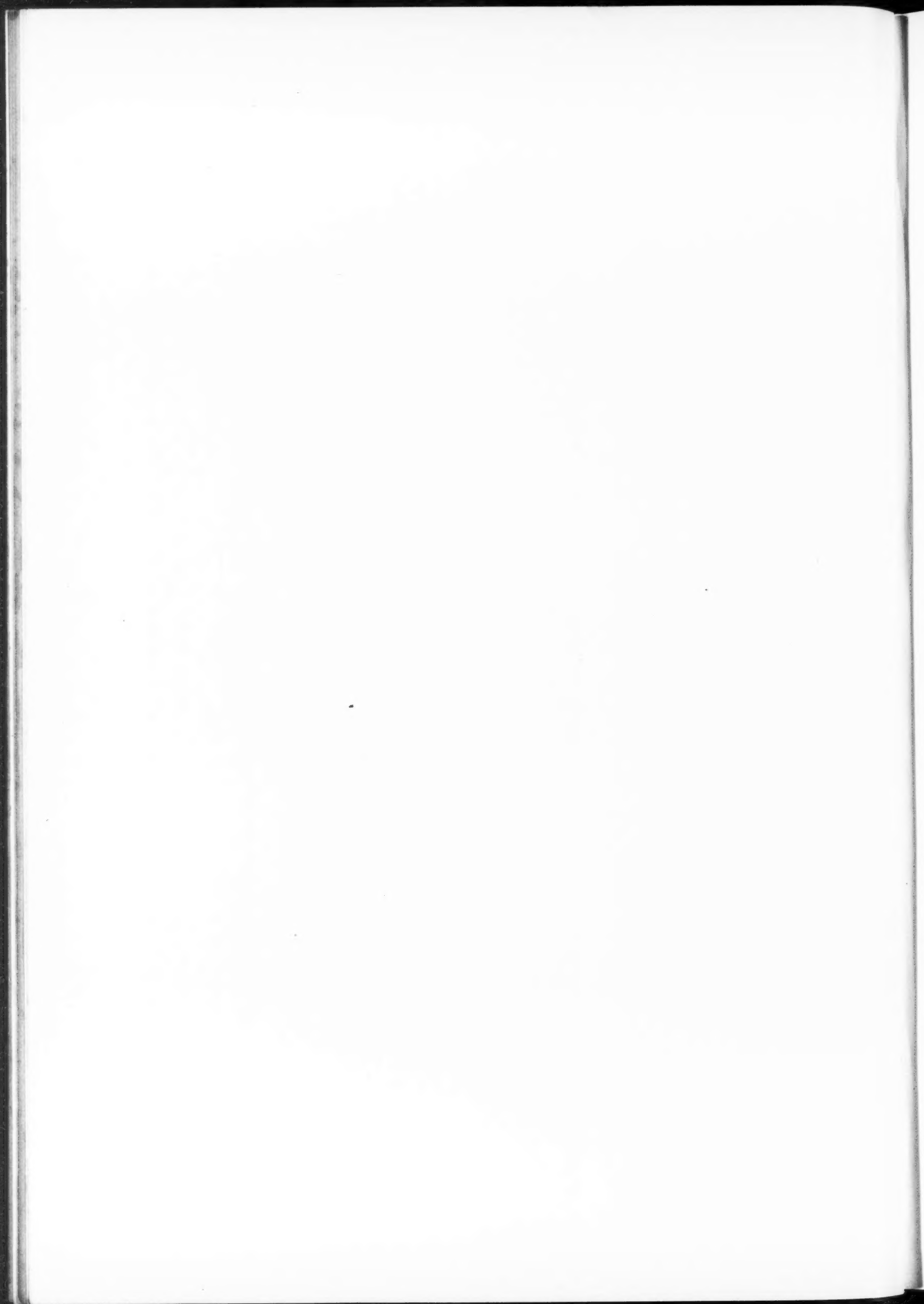
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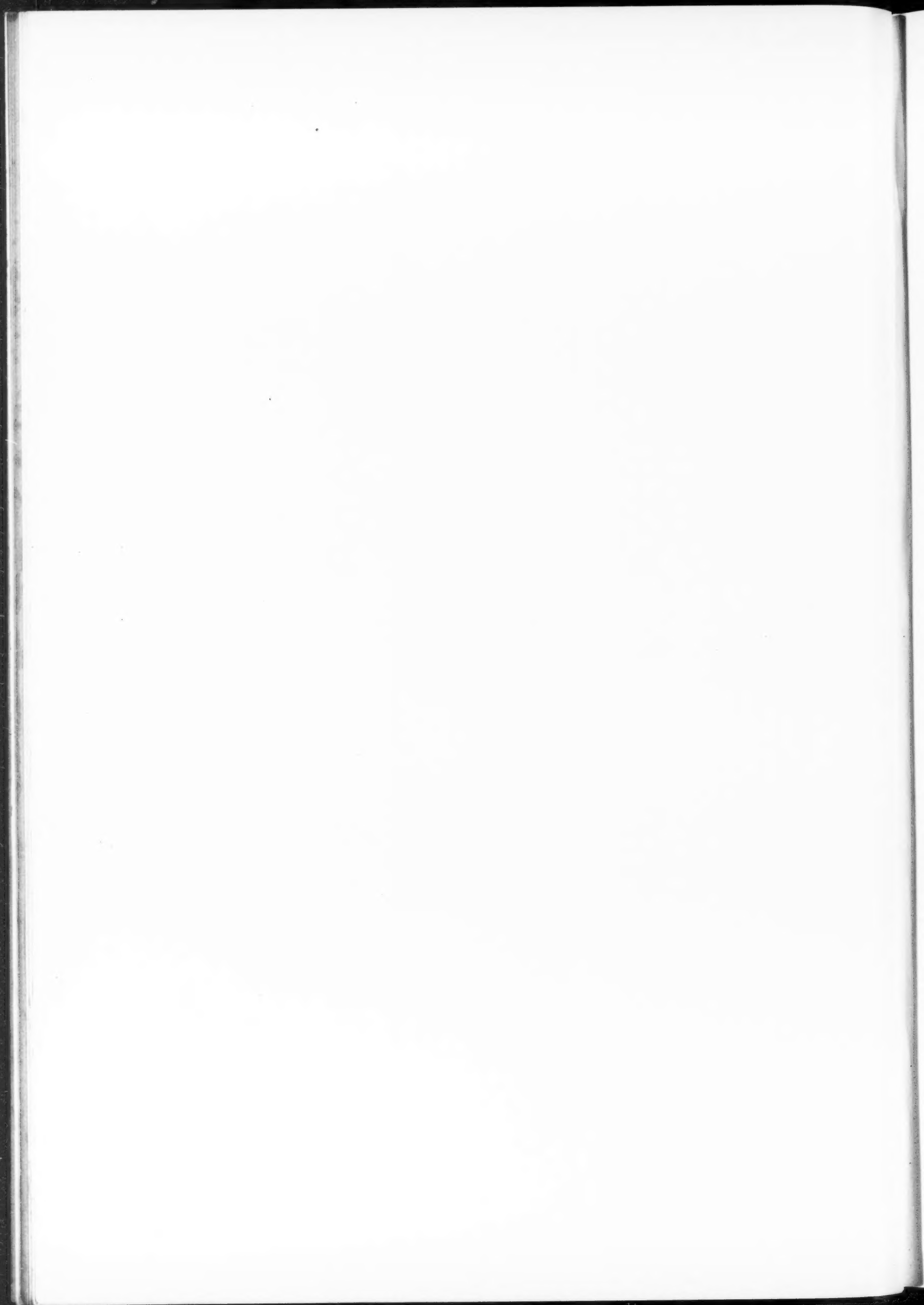


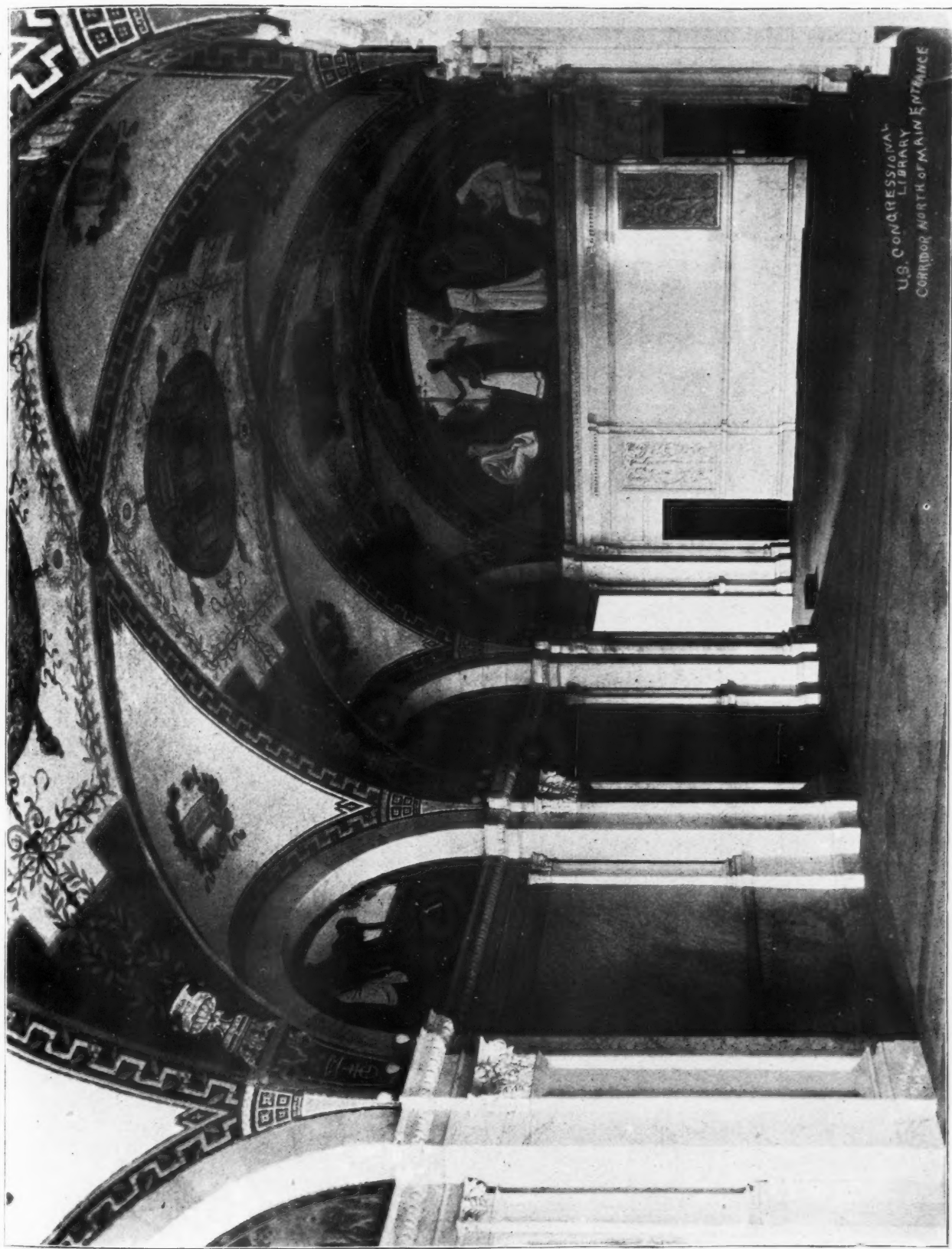
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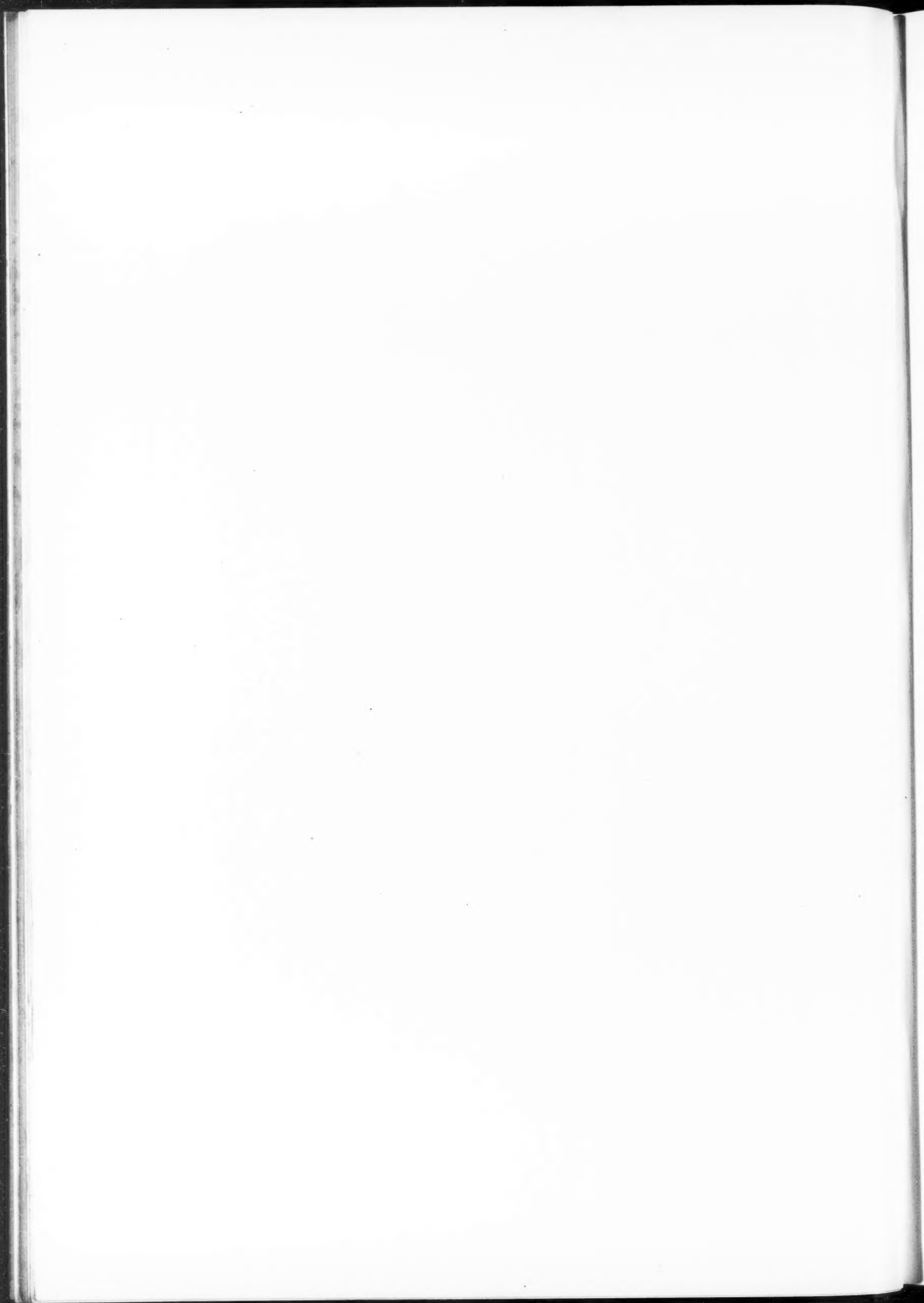
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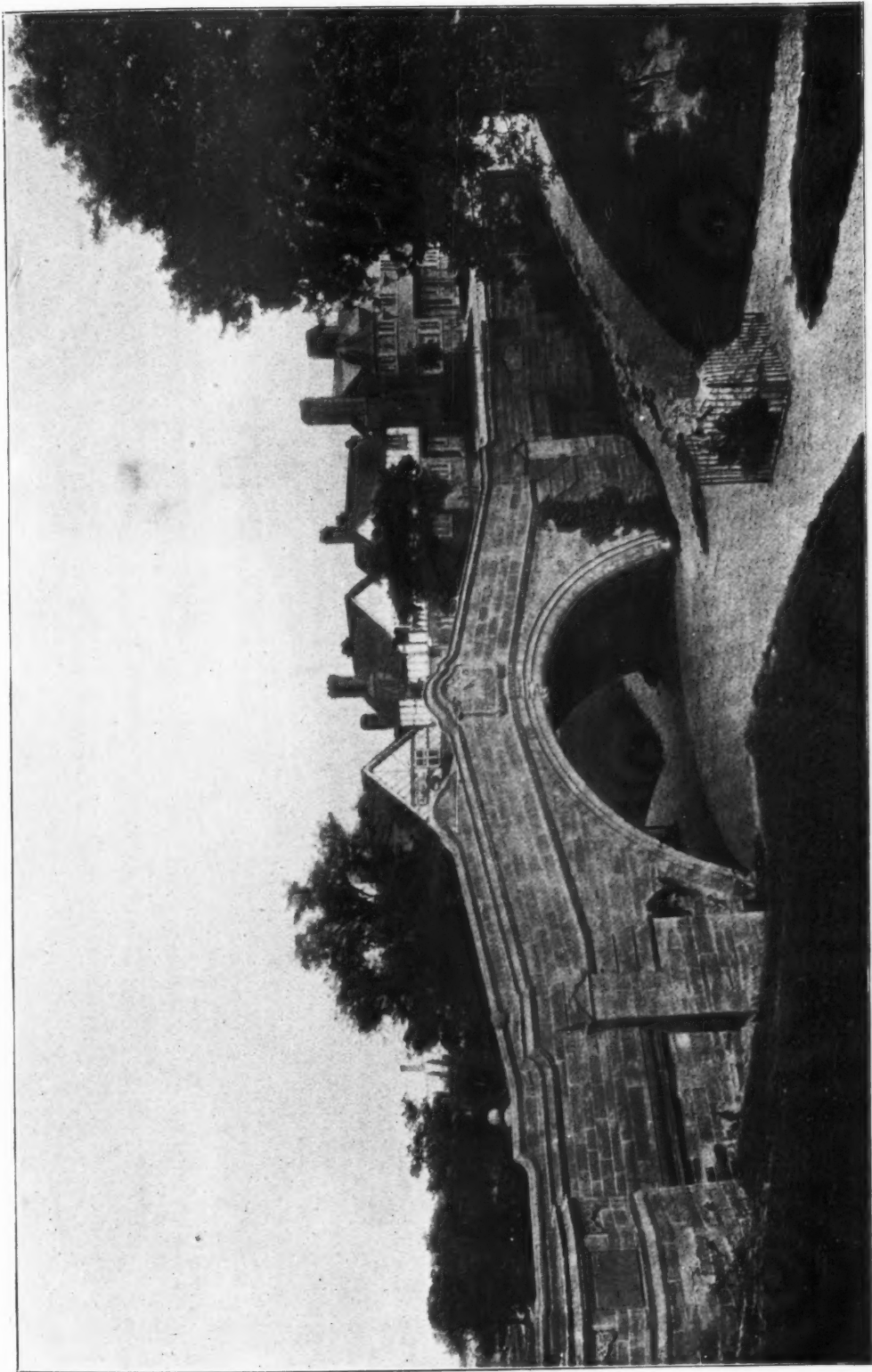




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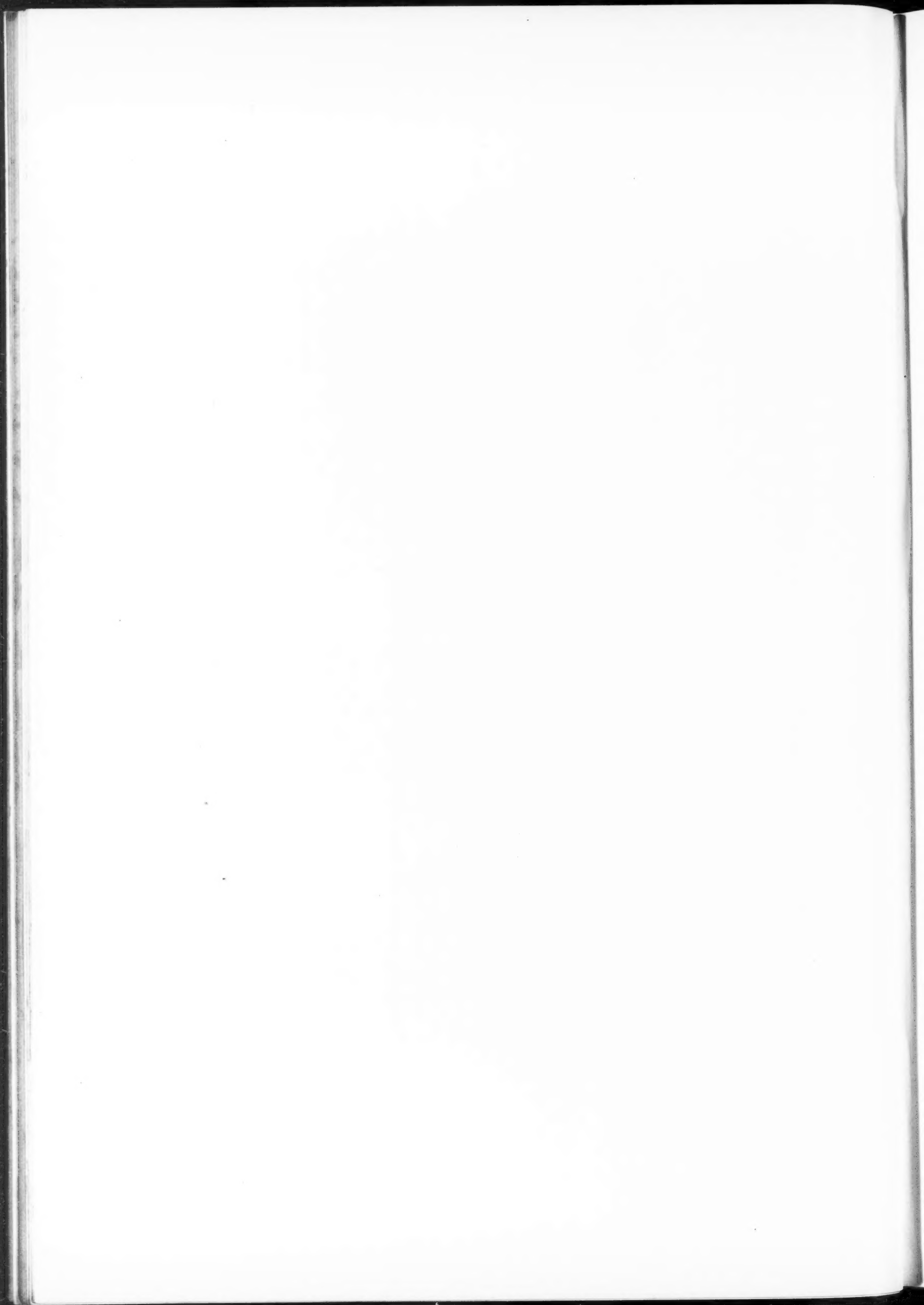


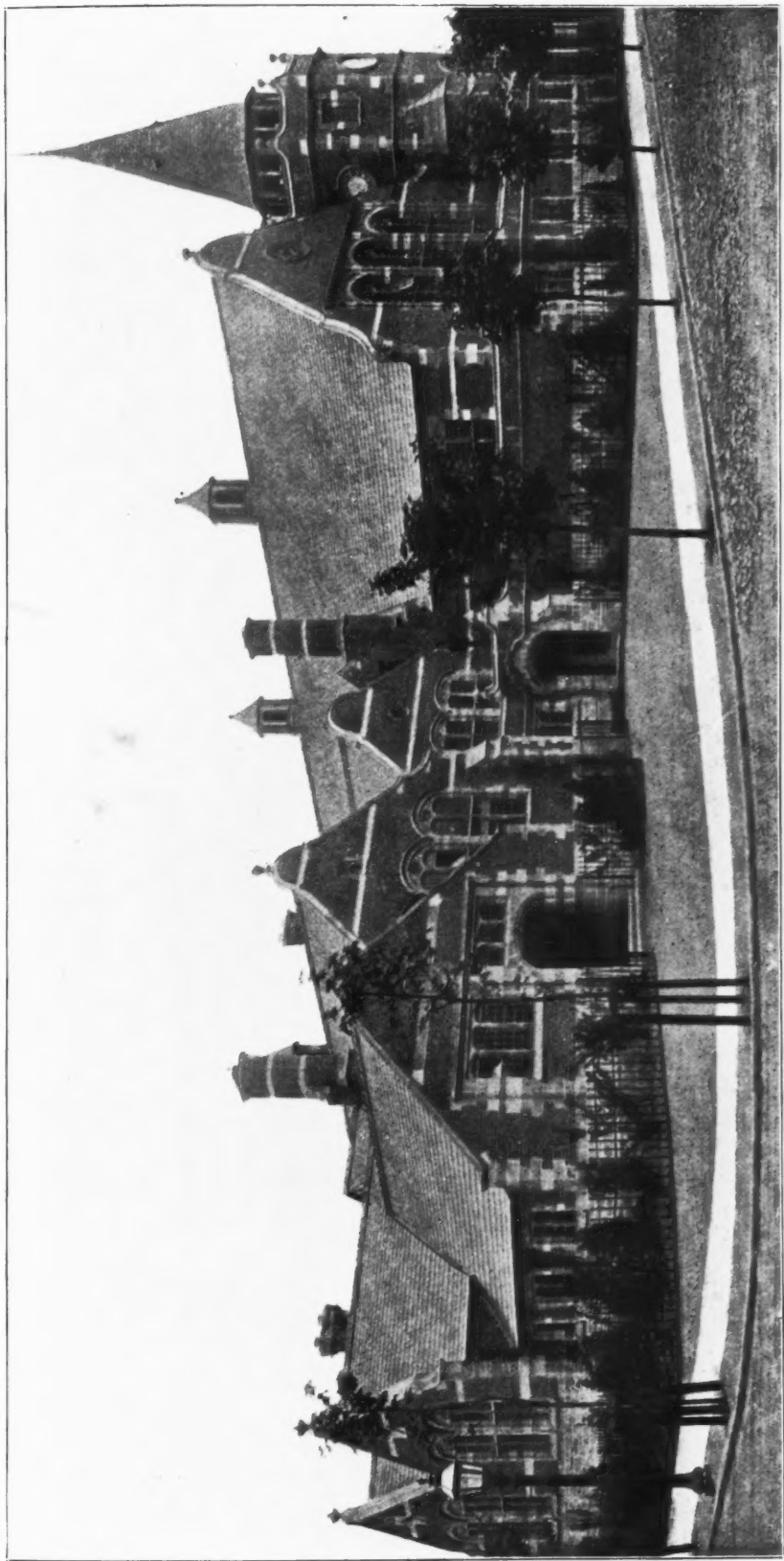


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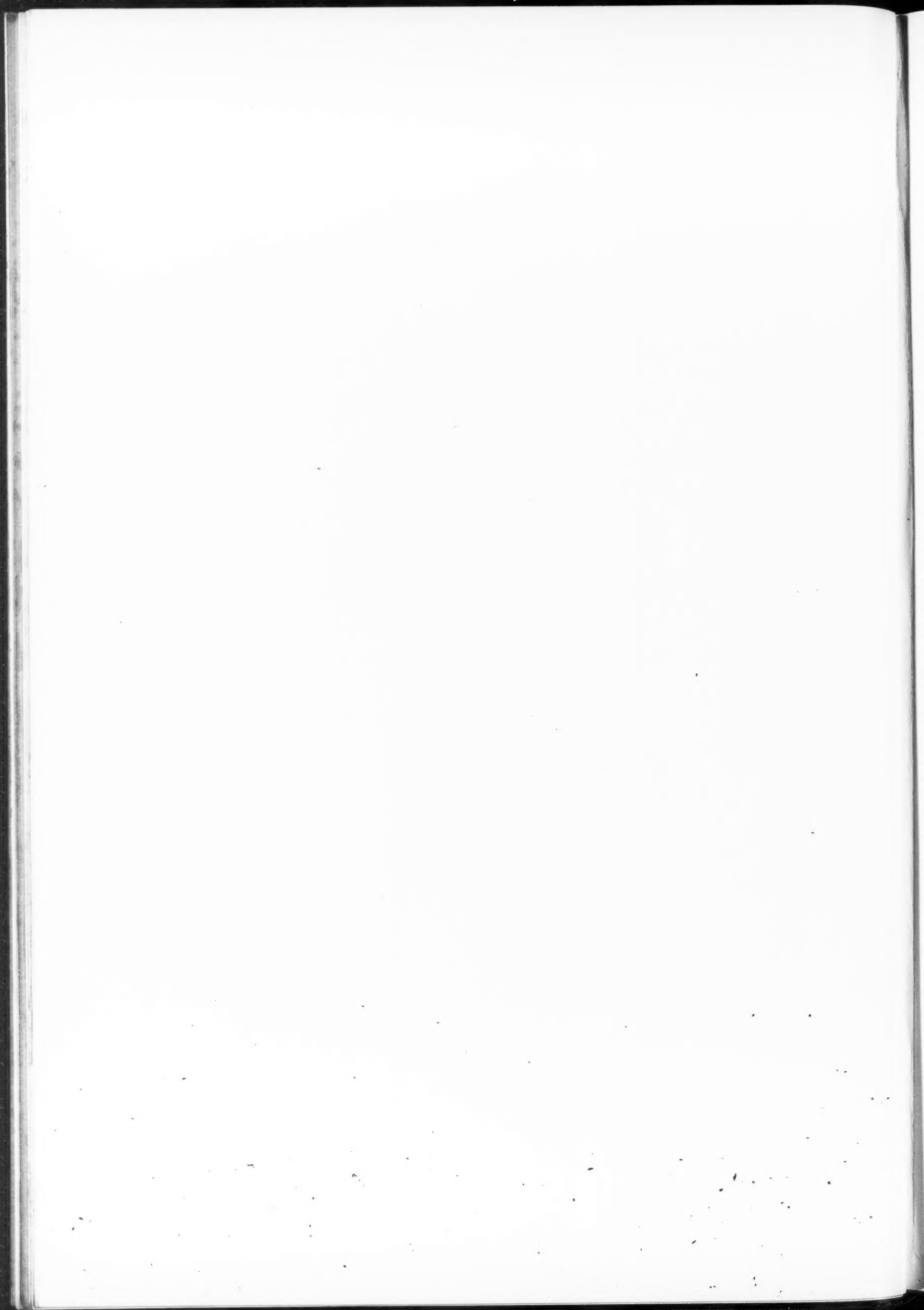




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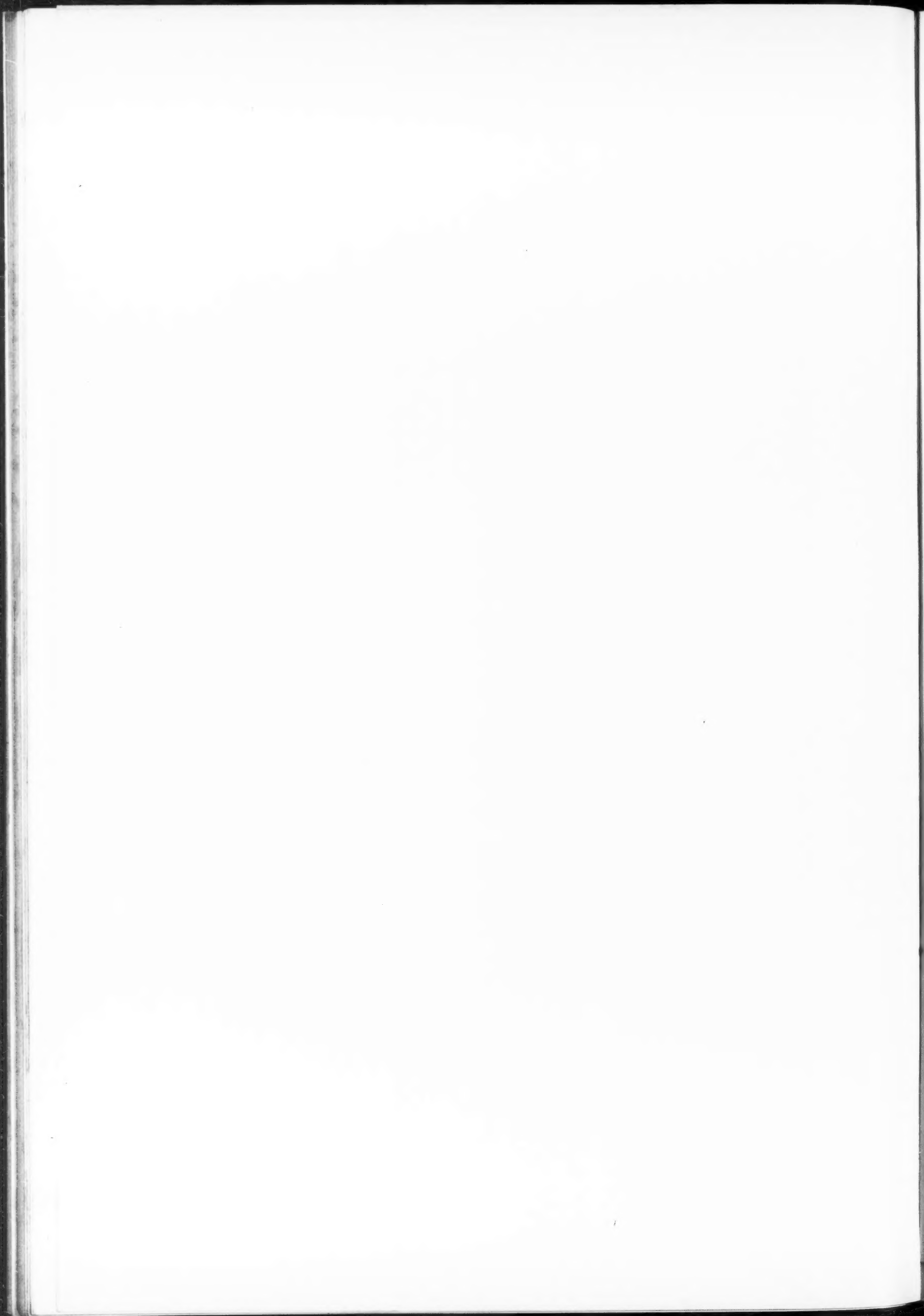
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