

THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND NEWS RECORD

Vol. XXX.

DECEMBER, 1897.

No. 5



A Monthly Journal Devoted to
ARCHITECTURE,
CONSTRUCTION, DECORATION AND FURNISHING
IN THE WEST.

PUBLISHED BY THE INLAND PUBLISHING CO.,
 409-410 MANHATTAN BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILL.

L. MULLER, Jr., Manager. ROBERT CRAIK McLEAN, Editor.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS:

DANKMAR ADLER,	D. H. BURNHAM,	W. L. B. JENNEY,
HENRY VAN BRUNT,	P. B. WIGHT,	IRVING K. POND,
LOUIS H. SULLIVAN,	ALLEN B. POND,	J. R. WILLETT,
WILLIAM S. MACHARG.	C. E. ILLSLEY.	W. F. FITZPATRICK.

TERMS: Regular number, \$5 a year; Photogravure edition, \$10 a year. Single copies, Regular number, 50c.; Photogravure edition (including 7 photogravures), \$1. Advance payment required.

The columns and illustration pages of THE INLAND ARCHITECT are open to all alike, merit and availability only determining what shall be published. Contributions appropriate to its pages are always desired.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

OFFICERS FOR 1897:

PRESIDENT	GEORGE B. POST, New York, N. Y.
SECRETARY	ALFRED STONE, Providence, R. I.
TREASURER	SAMUEL A. TREAT, Chicago, Ill.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT	WM. G. PRESTON, Boston, Mass.
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT	JAMES S. ROGERS, Detroit, Mich.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

For three years.

W. C. Smith, Nashville, Tenn.	James B. Cook, Memphis, Tenn.
Levi T. Scofield, Cleveland, O.	Geo. B. Ferry, Milwaukee, Wis.
*John M. Carrere, New York, N. Y.	Henry Van Brunt, Kansas City, Mo.
W. M. Poindexter, Washington, D. C.	Jno. M. Donaldson, Detroit, Mich.

For two years.

*Daniel H. Burnham, Chicago, Ill.	Normand S. Patton, Chicago, Ill.
J. W. McLaughlin, Cincinnati, Ohio.	*Robert D. Andrews, Boston, Mass.
*William S. Eames, St. Louis, Mo.	F. Miles Day, Philadelphia, Pa.
Charles F. McKim, New York, N. Y.	H. Langford Warren, Boston, Mass.

For one year.

Louis H. Sullivan, Chicago, Ill.	Charles L. Cummings, Boston, Mass.
George C. Mason, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.	E. I. Nickerson, Providence, R. I.
Theodore Carl Link, St. Louis, Mo.	W. L. B. Jenney, Chicago, Ill.
Samuel Hannaford, Cincinnati, Ohio.	Wilson Ryre, Philadelphia, Pa.

*These with President, Secretary and Treasurer ex-officio, form Executive Committee.

STANDING COMMITTEES FOR 1897:

Committee on Foreign Correspondence.—W. L. B. Jenney, chairman, Chicago, Ill.; R. S. Peabody, Boston; Theo. Carl Link, St. Louis, Mo.; C. F. McKim, New York; Thomas Hastings, New York.

Committee on Education.—H. Langford Warren, chairman, Boston, Mass.; Henry Van Brunt, Kansas City, Mo.; Russell Sturgis, New York, N. Y.; C. Howard Walker, Boston, Mass.

Committee on Publication and Library.—Frank Miles Day, chairman, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. W. Yost, Columbus, O.; Frank E. Kidder, Denver, Colo.; Cass Gilbert, St. Paul, Minn.; W. R. Briggs, Bridgeport, Conn.

Committee upon Conservation of Public Buildings.—Richard Upjohn, chairman, New York, N. Y.; the Presidents of the several Chapters.

A Competition for a Great State University.

The trustees of the State University of California have issued a "Prospectus for the Phebe Hearst architectural plan of the University of California" which promises the most magnificent competition yet presented in this country. The site covers two hundred and forty-five acres and the project will include some twenty-eight buildings, and about \$5,000,000 has already been pledged for a beginning. The special scheme of the competition, as will be seen by the circular printed in this issue, has not yet been published, though the mayors of several cities have already been asked to arrange a place for the display of a topographical map of the site for the benefit of architects. This, it seems to us, is premature. It sounds well to say that "the architect who can seize the opportunity it offers will immortalize himself," etc., but trustees in charge of so important a work should know that the mere prospect of immortality will not induce architects of any prominence or ability to enter the competition. They should know that much the safest and most businesslike method is to appoint an architect without a competition, and that if architects must compete, a programme must be presented that will insure fair treatment and suitable recompense for the labor involved. These trustees may think that their social and business standing will be sufficient guarantee; but architects who have found so recently that the honor of the great name of the State of Pennsylvania was not of sufficient weight to secure justice in a competition where everything was promised and then ignored, will have little faith in the promises of a State more remote and in men less prominent. The trustees have it now in their power to produce that magnificent city of learning which they propose; but it will not be done by promises of chances for immortality, but by a well-considered and equitable programme which will attract the best architectural talent in this country or the world. A false step in the matter now will ruin their project.

Illinois Architects' License Law.

Under the provisions of the State law of Illinois, all architects who were engaged in the practice of architecture on July 1, 1897, and who have not presented applications for licenses by January 1, will be obliged to pass an examination as provided in Section 9 of the law. Many architects prefer to enter in this way, as it is certainly the more creditable and will in the future be a stronger guarantee of professional ability; but architects should aid in every way to support the law and its provisions, especially as it is drawn on equitable lines and aims to accommodate all practitioners, both in the payment of fees and in the length of time allowed in which to make application. It also lies largely with the State practitioners to obtain prompt and beneficial results, so that other States will pass similar laws for the protection of the people and the advancement of architecture. The latest information obtained from the Board of Examiners indicates that architects have not been slow to avail themselves of the benefits for which the profession in many States have striven for years, and of which the architects of Illinois are receiving the first results.

THE ARCHITECT'S DUTY REGARDING THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE TARSNEY LAW.

BY DANKMAR ADLER.

IN an article contributed by the writer to the November number of this journal, certain statements were made at length which may be summarized as follows:

1. That the American Institute of Architects inspired and urged the enactment of the Tarsney law, and is responsible for all its qualities, good or bad, which may be developed.

2. That if the Institute pronounces the law defective at this early date, it will weaken its claim to speak with authority not only upon this, but upon all subjects claimed to be within the scope of its influence.

3. That the duty of the Institute is not to attack a law which it has formulated, but to do all in its power to assist Secretary Gage in carrying it into effect, in order that its wholesome and beneficent influence upon the architecture of our National Government may be demonstrated, not merely to the architects, but to the people of the United States.

4. After having proved the value and importance to the public service of this law, and thus established its claim to authority on this line of legislative reform, the Institute may with fair hope of success propose further action on the same lines, until the laws relating to the architecture of the buildings of our National Government shall have attained ideal perfection.

In this age of commercialism it is the fashion to ask with regard to every proposition and transaction: "What is there in it for me?" Assuming this question to have been asked by each of the individual architects, who together constitute the profession of architecture, the answer is: directly, nothing; indirectly, all that we choose to make of it.

The direct monetary gain is nothing. It will be found here, as in the case of architectural competitions generally, that the value of the time, thought, energy and labor expended upon competition work by the multitude of unsuccessful competitors exceeds or at least equals the remuneration received by the few successful ones. In other words, under the operation of the Tarsney law the architectural profession as a whole assumes an obligation to expend certain sums of money and a certain volume of time, thought, labor and energy upon competitions for government buildings, and in consideration therefor receives from the Government at best but the return of the money value of the service thus rendered, distributed among a few fortunate and successful competitors, while the mass of participants in these competitions finds itself without pecuniary compensation for the work expended upon them.

We must, therefore, look farther for the gain accruing to the individual architect from the application of the Tarsney law.

We have learned to speak of the conservation of energy, and through our recognition of the existence of this great governing principle to know that in all the operations of nature and of natural forces nothing is lost, but also that nothing is gained; that no matter in what shape the things of this world may be today, the sum total of matter has not increased since the day of creation and cannot increase or diminish, no matter how stupendous the changes of form and aspect that may come in the course of the infinity of ages.

It is not so in the world of business, or on the lines which have come to be considered the proper course for the exercise of the human intellect and of human energy. No undertaking is considered legitimate, no expenditure of effort is deemed justifiable unless it suggests a reasonable hope of gain. Any outlay of money, thought, time, or energy, is deemed wasteful and unwarranted unless it produces an increase of human happiness, of human knowledge, or of the things which man considers measures of wealth.

The erection of a building, no matter how great its dimensions, or how important its intended functions, merely transmutes certain masses of matter into applied structural material, but adds nothing to the actual quantity of the world's substance. But if the building when completed ministers and adds to the comfort and happiness of a greater or less number of human beings, the enterprise is deemed to have been a successful one, and its success is measured by extent of the benefit conferred, and by the number of human beings whose comfort, happiness or opportunities for gain are augmented.

This world contains few altruists, many selfish egotists. It

owes much to the disinterested efforts of the former, but more to the benefits unintentionally and often unconsciously conferred by the multifarious labors and efforts of the latter, and perhaps most to the well-directed and judiciously expended labors of those who are possessed of that higher intelligent selfishness which recognizes, takes advantage of, and works for the increased opportunities for individual gain which are found in an aggregate rise in the happiness, knowledge and material wealth of the masses.

In the many competitions instituted under the operation of the Tarsney law, "there is nothing in it" for the ninety vanquished, if out of one hundred competitors for twenty government buildings, the prizes are carried away, as is apt to be the case, by ten successful ones. And surely "there is nothing in it" for the individual architects, if they en masse rush into competitions for employment as architects of a few government buildings, to be won by a still smaller number of individual architects.

If, then, this is all "there is in it," the suggestion and advocacy of the enactment of the Tarsney law by the American Institute of Architects was an economic mistake, a perversion of business principles, and the rejoicing at its passage indulged in by our profession was, to say the least, quite premature.

But we may abandon the standpoint of intense and narrow selfishness for a higher and broader view of the situation, which shows us that whatever makes for a more exalted opinion of the value of the services to the public of the architectural profession constitutes a material gain for each individual architect by increasing his opportunities for usefully and profitably serving the public and himself.

It is, therefore, incumbent upon every architect to do his best toward so shaping the application to public work of the Tarsney law, that it be free from bickering, cavil and slander; that compared with those formerly erected under the ministrations of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, the buildings erected under an exercise of its provisions be characterized by an unmistakable advance in quality and a palpable decrease in cost as compared with those which have emanated from the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department. If that is accomplished, the enactment of the Tarsney law will be vindicated before the public, the wisdom and foresight of the Institute to whose efforts the law owes its existence will be recognized and honored by the public. If the public has once recognized the usefulness of a policy conceived and advocated by the body which officially represents the architectural profession, that profession as a whole and its each individual practitioner and member will be honored in proportion to the good already accomplished, and this aid and advice will be sought to an extent directly proportioned to the good which it is expected to attain by its assistance.

It will not be amiss to endeavor to point out the lines along which individual effort should be directed in order to attain these much-to-be-hoped-for advantages.

In every vocation the "self-made" man may rise to honors and attainments as high as those reached by the beneficiaries of the opportunities afforded by schools and universities. But if he does, it will be by the exercise of most laborious effort, which might have been saved or applied to attaining still higher position had the way been made smooth by a suitable school training. So also he who, practicing any profession, endeavors to stand by himself, aloof from the fellowship and traditions of his profession, may achieve recognition and success, but will nevertheless be most wasteful of his energies. For the same expenditure of force, using as a fulcrum the honorable status and traditions of his profession, aided by the *esprit de corps* of its fellowship, will carry to still higher eminence of success than can the unaided work of any one man, no matter what the power of his soul and brain may be. Therefore, in order that the individual architect may gain his share of all the benefits which the putting into practice of the Tarsney law is expected to confer, there must be organized effort, and that cannot be made without the voluntary subjection to order and discipline.

Allowing to each architect the right of believing himself qualified to attain success in the design and conduct of building operations of any government building, there exists also the fact, of which every architect should be conscious, that "there are others." It is estimated that there are nearly ten thousand architects in the United States. The number of government buildings undertaken in one year will rarely, if ever, exceed fifty. Scarcely one architect in two hundred may therefore expect to be called into the service of his country as architect of one of its

buildings. But each may serve indirectly by doing all that lies in his power to limit participation in the competitions instituted by the Secretary of the Treasury to those best qualified to work out the most successful solutions of the various problems presented. Each one may render good service by casting his influence toward the employment of architects of the highest possible standing as judges in the competitions, and in upholding and defending the awards of these judges.

Finally, each architect can coöperate in the good work by looking upon those who have gained the prizes in the Tarsney lotteries, not as rivals, competitors, fellow-hustlers, who have snatched from his grasping hands the much-longed-for prize, but as trusted representatives and coworkers in the great task of elevating our glorious profession in the esteem of the public, to be assisted by friendly counsel and criticism and by the contribution of whatever special knowledge and teachings of personal experience and observation any one architect may be able to place at the disposal of his fellow-practitioners whom fortune may have placed in charge of the design and erection of government buildings.

As individual members of a struggling mob the Tarsney law will do nothing for us. But for us as members of a great professional organization, intelligently striving for the good of all, each may share in the fruits of victories won over founded and unfounded prejudices of the outer world and over narrow jealousies and unwarranted distrust and needless bickerings within our own ranks.

If we will individually and collectively help our enlightened Secretary of the Treasury to administer and execute the terms of the Tarsney law for the good of the people of the United States, then each and every one of us will gain from its operation a higher general esteem of his profession, shared by each of its practitioners, and therefore there will come for each higher esteem, enlarged scope of employment and increased emoluments. *That's what there is in it.*

THE WORK OF THE CHICAGO ARCHITECTURAL CLUB.

BY ROBERT CRAIK M'LEAN.

IN seeking to broaden its field of usefulness the Chicago Art Institute during the past year has admitted within its membership to share in its advantages as an art center, and to enjoy as a permanent home, three societies, whose art, though allied,



Harry C. Starr.

has not heretofore been classed with that of the painter and sculptor. First, the Chicago Architectural Club, a society of architectural draftsmen. Then the Caxton Club, an association of "bookmakers," though they do not make books, nor are they interested in their contents, except so far as cover designs and artistic type and composition go, sought admission.

Then came the advent of the Chicago Society of Amateur Photographers, an association of picturemakers who use cameras as their medium of expression. It may be that this group will soon be joined by clubs of newspaper artists, process engravers, and even the wielders of the brush and pallet may bury their differences in time, and join the art institute colony of art lovers.

The work of the Chicago Architectural Club, which it is the intention to briefly sketch here, is surprising in its scope and influence upon the student-architect when examined in detail. Carried on, as it is, by young men whose daily employment is over the drafting boards of the architects of Chicago, with little or no

guidance except their own bright conception of the needs of their fellows, aided by the traditions of the club, which stretch back twelve years to the time of its organization, in the offices of THE INLAND ARCHITECT, by a few draftsmen who have since become



Clarence Hatzfeld.

prominent among the best designers in the country, they teach and are taught and work together for the common purpose of advancement in their chosen art.

The work of the present year in the club is divided, and has a social as well as an educational programme. In the latter is included a course of five lectures by Prof. William Henry Good-year, of the Brooklyn Academy, on Greek, Roman and Syrian Architecture and Archaeology. The first lecture was on horizontal curves, and other optical refinements, and the remaining lectures will be mainly upon this line of investigation. Lectures have been delivered by Gen. William Sooy-Smith, P. B. Wight, W. A. Otis, W. B. Mundie, and others will follow, as the management is in correspondence with prominent architects with a view to secure their services as lecturers.

The Project scheme of the Club is admirable. Under an arrangement for nine projects to be worked out during the year, are enrolled as leaders: George R. Dean, Dwight Perkins, Myron H. Hunt, Robert C. Spencer, Edward G. Garden, Hugh Garden, William Bryce Mundie, Elmer C. Jensen and M. Max Dunning (the latter succeeding Frank Upman), and under their leadership are enrolled all the active members of the club. Each squad chooses a project, and works it out in complete drawings of which there will be ten or twelve in each. Thus each member is thrown upon his own resources in the solution of the given problem.

The social feature is organized under what the club calls "Bohemian nights." This means, broadly, "beer and pretzels," but to the members it is much more. Besides the beer, the luncheon and the pipes, and a general hilarious sociability, the real



Birch Burdette Long.

purpose of the club is not lost sight of. It is then that the drawings in the different projects are exhibited, the members of the "squads" acting as hosts. Then it has become a custom to invite

prominent architects to loan working drawings of prominent structures for examination, and the architect or a representative from his office explains them in detail.

The Bohemian nights bring out the genius for entertainment of the hosts, and many and varied are the schemes presented;



Frank Upman.

and they are the best attended and some think the most valuable feature of the club programme. They certainly attract and serve to keep the members together as well as augment the general enthusiasm of the club.

The club has two important classes in drawing, one in pen-and-ink rendering and the other in water color, the former under



J. Bassett Beel.

the direction of Birch Burdette Long and the latter that of Harry Dodge Jenkins. The classes are well attended, and samples of recent classwork are shown in these columns.

Among the club competitions of the year, that recently announced for an architectural club building, to be closed March



Harry C. Starr.

14 next, is the most important, a medal for the best design being presented by Henry J. Dillon, an associate member of the club. Another competition is soon to be announced, and these will be exhibited at the spring exhibition, which is already occupying the

attention of the club members. It will open about March 14, and promises to be the largest the club has yet held.

Among the numerous accessories to educational advancement offered by the club is the accessibility through its membership in the Art Institute to all lectures and the library and galleries of that art center. Then, too, the Chicago Public Library have arranged for a reception to be tendered the club for the inspection of the architectural and art departments, which will afterward be thrown open evenings for the benefit of club members.

In thus reviewing the work of this progressive club, which is one of the oldest of its kind in the United States, it is with a belief that the future of American architecture largely lies in the hands of those who from day to day lend their enthusiasm and their energies to the work of conducting the draftsmen's clubs that form the center of architectural art in every city, for after the draftsman graduates and becomes a practitioner, the commercial



N. Max Dunning.

side of the profession is too apt to occupy his mind and shut out the visions of his youth and cloud his ability to present those ideals that became part of him while he was yet a member of his local sketch club.

THE BENEFITS OF ORGANIZATION.*

BY W. H. SAYWARD.

THE purpose of the National Association has been from the start to benefit the individual builder by formulating his ideas, by defining principles vague though anxiously groped for, and by helping him to see and adopt the way through which these ideas and principles may become operative and valuable to himself and to builders as a whole. In prosecuting its work in the interest of the individual, the National Association has advocated and sought to improve organizations of builders as incidental features of its work. Its effect to improve local organizations has been based upon the conviction that the individual can best be reached and influenced through associated effort, while all the time the principal effort has been, and must always continue to be, to educate and guide the individual along right lines, to stimulate him to constant thoughtfulness and consistent endeavors. Upon the existence of definite and correct ideas in the individual depends the possibility of valuable organization.

The most perfect idea of organization may be formulated, but unless a sufficient number of individuals grasp and thoroughly understand the value, function, scope and limitations of all associated effort, practical organization cannot be established.

Is it worth while to continue on in the endeavor to formulate and define principles of action, and slowly impregnate the individual with them?

Would not all effort better be abandoned?

To these queries, which I feel are vaguely floating through the minds of many of our constituents, I desire to return two questions:

1. Is there any quicker, more effective, more permanent way to improve the conditions under which builders must carry on their business, than to establish principles of action which seek to comprehend the root of those conditions and to eradicate the causes of evil therein, however slow the process may be?

2. Is it safe for the individual builder, or for communities of builders to throw overboard all charts and compasses and turn every individual adrift without other guidance than his caprice and ignorance?

At the time the National Association was established the lack of formulated principles by which persons connected with the building business might be guided was self-evident, and it was the recognition of this lack that determined a few active organiza-

*Paper read before Lowell (Mass.) Builders' Association, November 20, 1897, by the secretary of the National Association of Builders of the United States.

tions to make a start toward bettering the existing conditions. Their purpose was entirely unselfish, for they planned the betterment of the building fraternity generally, content with such personal benefit as might come to all through the gradual elevation of the standards and improvement of conditions. The originators of the National Association believed that combined effort was the only instrumentality that could secure improvement.

Builders generally are still loudly complaining of the conditions under which they are compelled (as they say) to conduct their business, and the universal outcry is still, as it was ten years ago, "Something ought to be done to correct these things."

It may be admitted that the conditions ten years ago and the conditions now, were and are such as to warrant the demand and the effort to improve them.

I feel certain that the general principles which we have defined are the only ones upon which we can safely base our endeavors—namely, the education of the individual, along the lines of a clearer, more definite understanding of the right and wrong of conducting the exceedingly complicated business in which we are engaged. That we may, as an association, evolve the most perfect policies and practices is true, and each give himself, according to his capacity and to the best of his ability to help the establishment of them; mere formulation on the part of this Association is futile. Formulation is essential; but upon the appreciation and persistent effort of the individual depends the establishment of the principles formulated, else are they of little avail.

All reforms proceed from within, and though it is generally acknowledged that in a fixed principle lies the greatest safety for the whole, each individual must be taught to understand its import to him, must be convinced of its value to him as an individual and in his relation to the whole.

However fully we may indorse general rules as being true, we are prone, in practice, to think and act as if we, personally, need not be particular, as if by some peculiar grace we might escape the operation of the principle—in other words, that deviation on our part will not count. Here lies our danger; first, we do not give significance enough to our individual acts; and second, if we do, we hope they will not be noticed.

The reformation of the individual is the keynote of all work of the National Association, and this reformation may be hoped for only through education. This education must go on through every agency that can be devised. Local organization must be invoked in order that its operation may supplement and emphasize the precepts that are announced and preached by the National. The National is, in essence, simply the concentration of the locals and its influence is twofold—the reformation (the education) of the individual, and the perfection of the local organizations that they may be effective coadjutors.

Absolute perfection of either organizations or individuals can never be fully attained; for as we improve and advance, new vistas open and new demands and opportunities present themselves. We must accept the fact that we can only approximate to perfection and we must also accept the fact that there can be no cessation in the work of education. Education after all is personal, and however much we may preach to groups of people, however much we may strive for wholesale reformation, however much we may feel assured that our heaven contains virtue enough for the whole lump, we must content ourselves with the well established fact that our heaven must affect the individual particles first before the whole lump can be expected to show the desired result. The processes by which we must work forward to better things are necessarily slow, for no foundations can be properly built except one stone at a time. There is no other efficient, permanent way; there is no quicker way than the slow, persistent hammering out the problem in the individual mind. It is a discouraging work, I know, but failures are not defeats—if the aim be right, there is no such thing as failure.

Our work is not a "time contract"; we are not expected to turn over to the "Architect of the Universe" a completed job at any particular date, and the reason why we are not expected to do so, is because it would be an impossibility.

The work we are engaged in has no time limitations; indeed, its very character makes it impossible of completion. Not only the individuals of the present generation of builders are to be labored with and for, but countless generations of builders must be educated as fast as they come along—and when we accept as indisputable the fact that the growth of true principles in the conduct of the building business depends, in our day and generation, upon the slow process of individual education and training, we must accept as equally true that all future generations must keep the measures full and true by exactly the same process.

We must keep our ideal high whatever our present success may be, for no work succeeds that has not a high ideal, and we must bequeath our successors a heritage of high endeavor. "Hitch your wagon to a star." However commonplace, however ordinary your business may be, see that it is hitched to a star. That is the principal thing after all—that our endeavor be high—that the purpose be true and pure—and then who shall say that some of the very things which we are fain to stamp as failures will not show in the net result to have been ingredients necessary for the perfection of that result.

Slow, then, as it may seem to be, the work of the National Association must ever be directed toward and for the individual—the individual builder and the individual association of builders—to educate and guide them along safe lines, and to do it continuously, faithfully, undeterred by fluctuations of failure or success. I can see no other way.

Amid all the discouragement and depression at the slowness with which results are manifested we must, in justice to ourselves, admit that we have been prominently in the front rank of the great army which is pressing on toward a solution of some of the most serious problems of this age of changing relations. The work we have done as an organization of employers in marking our attitude toward what is commonly called labor is peculiarly and conspicuously in advance of anything attempted by any or all other organizations.

Numerous individuals, firms or corporations have accepted the fact that the wageworker must be recognized as a factor of business, but our organization stands alone, thus far, among the myriad organizations of the country, for it has said in unmistakable terms in all business transactions, namely, employers and workmen, that their interests must be jointly advised upon and unitedly decided in primary matters, upon which must be based all calculations of values. No other large and influential organization such as ours has taken such advanced ground as is evidenced in this position. As soon as the National Association was formed we began to formulate a plan of arbitration for the use of employers and workmen in the building trades, and, finally, after three years of hard work, we adopted a plan that we believed to be just and fair to all concerned.

In recital it seems a very simple matter, but simple though it may seem, our straightforward attempt at settling the labor problem as far as our own affairs are concerned resulted in hitting the mark precisely in the center, solving the problem for everybody if they choose to take advantage of our work and experience. No plan has ever been prepared, and I venture to assert that no plan ever will be prepared, which will surpass this either in simplicity of construction, ease of operation, or the full and just consideration it affords to the interests of all: employer, workmen and public are each given fair and just consideration, and harmony and peace is made possible in the place of discord and strife. As far as this plan has become known to the students of social economics it has met with the most hearty approval, and as far as it has been put into operation it has, by its beneficent results, justified a thousand times over the time and trouble it cost to prepare it, and the efforts since made to spread it wherever it could be of service.

MEMPHIS LETTER.

THE outlook for building in the South is not the brightest—especially in New Orleans and Memphis. Since the yellow fever scare in these two cities, and, in fact, throughout the whole Mississippi Valley, property owners will think twice before investing any large amount in buildings of any class. The Centennial has boomed Nashville real estate, so long dormant, and the outlook there is a trifle more cheerful. Louisville, also, gives promise of a small boom, but it is as yet too early to make any serious predictions. Atlanta has several up-to-date office buildings under way and in prospect, but no great amount of work is promised the architects anywhere South, only the steady upbuilding characteristic of prosperity, and a firm belief in the future welfare of the various cities large and small.

It is not generally known that the bank clearings of Memphis sum up above those of Nashville, Atlanta, Chattanooga and Knoxville combined; that but for the panics subsequent to the yellow fever epidemics of 1878 and 1879, Memphis would be as large as St. Louis; that old established and wealthy firms whose birth and origin were in Memphis, moved to St. Louis and are now feeding on the fat of the land and helping to push along one of the thriftiest cities in the United States. But cleanliness is next to godliness, and hundreds of miles of sewers, coupled with an energetic attack on filth, has wrought wonders in our historic township, establishing a panacea for epidemics and restoring a confidence that even a few imported cases of the dreaded fever cannot shake.

In the way of public and private work we are not even so far behind our sister of the great Mississippi—St. Louis. Within the next two months the new City Hospital, Memphis Market-house and Cold Storage building, and other public buildings representing fully half a million of dollars will be completed. Not even in the North and East have such rapid strides been made—comparatively speaking—in the way of handsome private residences. Since November, 1896, at least a dozen new dwellings have been erected whose external appearance and interior fittings and finish compare favorably with the more pretentious mansions of the West and East.

One noteworthy feature of interest especially concerning this district is the awarding of plans and specifications to "home architects." In days gone by it was almost the universal custom to employ an architect from one of the larger cities—principally New York—on all large work, public or private, but gradually architecture is beginning to be looked upon as a profession in the South. Study and travel have done much toward fitting draftsmen and mere contractors for good work, and they must do it or drop out of the fight and have their places taken by architects who are equal to the emergency. Then, too, the influence of architects from the West and East has been felt, not only by published drawings of their work, but a few have located South, and the actual buildings erected from their designs and under their personal supervision have exerted an influence that has brought about many changes for the better.

The problems to be met and solved in different portions of the country, presented by a different climate more particularly and by different customs generally, offer many excellent opportunities for

the architect to display his skill and adaptation. In a climate where the mild winters and high temperature of the long summer months offer such tempting invitations to use Colonial work for the designs of residences—Colonial as we of the South understand it, not merely an adaptation of classical columns, cornices, etc., to modern porticos, piazzas, façades, etc., but a generous display of arrangement in regard to halls, rooms and openings, or, rather, wide halls with rooms opening into them allowing plenty of air and a sense of roominess, broad stairways, easy of access, and high ceilings—I say it is a wonder that this so-called Colonial method of design and arrangement is so seldom used. Instead, we find many architects attempting to crowd as many rooms as possible into a given space with no regard for ventilation, and imitating the design of some house that cannot possibly be made inhabitable in this climate. But viewed from any standpoint, the difficulties to be overcome are perplexing in the extreme; for while the high ceilings, large windows and general roominess may be ever so pleasant during the hot summer months, there is just enough cold, damp, dismal weather for at least three months in the year to make it necessary to spend one's entire time, money and energy in keeping such a house comfortable. For, unlike a refrigerator, built always with a view to keeping its contents cool; or like an oven, always ready to bake, a Southern dwelling must be on the order of a combination coat that will protect the wearer from the chilly winds of winter, and yet be always ready to keep him cool in midsummer—if such a thing were possible—and perhaps after all the solution of the problem should suggest itself here: why not make the house a double tenement, half for summer and half for winter? or, better still, two separate and distinct houses or two separate and distinct coats?

Time brings about many changes, and the creditable showing made by the South in the last few years, the facilities of travel, the exceptional opportunities of study, all point to even better results in the future, and opens up a field broad enough for perhaps another Richardson or his superior. C. F. JOHNSON.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA COMPETITION.

THE following preliminary prospectus for the Phebe Hearst Architectural Plan of the University of California, at Berkeley, California, has been issued by the trustees:

PROSPECTUS.

The University of California has undertaken an enterprise which it is hoped to make one of the most notable in the history of architecture; and in this hope it asks, through the wise and loving kindness of Mrs. Phebe A. Hearst, the coöperation of the architects and artists of every land and clime, in the preparation of a plan for an ideal home of education.

The purpose is to secure a plan to which all the buildings that may be needed by the University in its future growth, shall conform. All the buildings that have been constructed up to the present time are to be ignored, and the grounds are to be treated as a blank space, to be filled with a single beautiful and harmonious picture as a painter fills in his canvas.

The University of California was founded under an Act of the Congress of the United States, passed in 1862. It received a large land grant and subsidies, and still receives, in addition, a yearly income from the United States. The charter of the University was granted to it by the State of California, in 1868, and a part of its income is derived from a tax of 2 cents on each \$100 of the taxable wealth of the State, which income is, of course, constantly increasing in amount.

It will thus be seen that the University has both a National and State character. Its present resources are valued at about \$9,000,000, and, in addition to the revenue derived from part of such resources, it has a yearly income of about \$40,000 from the United States, and of about \$250,000 from the State tax. The University has trebled its number of students in six years. It had 777 in 1891; it has 2,300 now, and it will probably have 5,000 after ten years, which is the number of students for whom the architectural plan should be calculated.

The site of the University of California, at Berkeley, California, comprises two hundred and forty-five (245) acres of land, rising at first in a gentle and then in a bolder slope from a height of about two hundred feet above the sea level to one of over nine hundred feet. It thus covers a range of more than seven hundred feet in altitude, while back of it the chain of hills continue to rise a thousand feet higher.

It has a superb outlook over the bay and city of San Francisco, over the neighboring plains and mountains, and the ocean. It is the desire of those who have charge of this enterprise to treat the grounds and buildings together, landscape gardening and architecture forming one composition, which will never need to be structurally changed in all the future history of the University. It is thought that the advantages of the site, whose bold slope will enable the entire mass of buildings to be taken in at a single coup d'oeil, will permit the production of an effect unique in the world, and that the architect who can seize the opportunity it offers will immortalize himself.

It is seldom in any age that an artist has had a chance to express his thoughts so freely, on so large a scale, and with such entire exemption from the influence of discordant surroundings. Here there will be at least twenty-eight buildings, all mutually related, and, at the same time, entirely cut off from anything that could mar the effect of the picture. In fact, it is a city that is to be created—a City of Learning—in which there is to be no sordid or inharmonious feature. There are to be no definite limitations of cost, materials, or style. All is to be left to the unfettered discretion of the designer. He is asked to record his conception of an ideal home for a University, assuming time and resources to be unlimited. He is to plan for centuries to come. There will doubtless be developments of science in the future that will impose new duties on the University, and require alterations in the detailed arrangements of its buildings, but it is believed to be possible to secure a comprehensive plan so in harmony with the universal principles of architectural art, that there will be no more necessity of remodeling its broad outlines a thousand years hence than there would be of remodeling the Parthenon, had it come down to us complete and uninjured.

In the great works of antiquity, the designer came first, and it was the business of the financier to find the money to carry out his plans. In the new building scheme of the University of California, it is the intention to restore the artist and the art idea to their old preëminence. The architect will simply design, others must provide the cost.

About \$5,000,000 have already been pledged for a beginning, and such a general desire to contribute has been manifested, that it is thought that all the funds required will be forthcoming as fast as the work can be carried on.

Mrs. Phebe A. Hearst, widow of the late United States Senator George Hearst, and a lady well known for her philanthropy and public spirit, and her interest in and taste for all things artistic, has provided ample funds for securing the architectural plan. For this purpose she has appointed a Board of Trustees, consisting of the governor of the State, James H. Budd, representing the State; one of the regents of the University, J. B. Reinstein, representing

the board of regents, and one of the professors of the faculty, William Carey Jones, representing the University.

While the method of obtaining the architectural plan has not been decided on in detail, it is thought that it will be done by an international *concours*, open to all the architects of the world, with an international jury of five members, who will have full charge of the *concours* and of the award of all the prizes. This *concours*, while partaking in some degree of the nature of the usual competition, will possess all the main features of an actual coöperation of the best architectural and artistic talent available for the purpose, as will be seen from the programme, which has been prepared with that idea as a controlling one.

There will be two competitions, and ample prizes will be provided. Maps, casts and photographs of the ground will be placed at various accessible points in Europe and America, for the convenience of architects desiring to enter the *concours*, and the programme thereof, prepared by Professor Guadet, of the School of Fine Arts of France, is now under consideration by the trustees, and it is hoped to distribute the same within the next sixty days.

Copies of this programme, when issued, may be obtained by architects from the various architectural societies in America and Europe, or upon application to the Board of Trustees, at their office, 217 Sansome street, San Francisco, California.

The University of California is destined in no long time to be one of the great seats of learning of the world, and the architect who plans for it a home worthy of its future, and of what a famous authority has called "the most beautiful site on earth for the purposes of a University," will make his name imperishable.

J. B. REINSTEIN,
JAMES H. BUDD,
WILLIAM CAREY JONES,
Trustees for the Phebe Hearst Architectural
Plan of the University of California.

San Francisco, California.

ILLINOIS ARCHITECTS' EXAMINATION.

THE following public notice and regulations for examinations by the Board of Examiners of Architects of the State of Illinois has been issued by the board, consisting of architects Dankmar Adler, Chicago; Peter B. Wight, Chicago; U. Clifford Ricker, Urbana; William Zimmerman, Chicago, and William H. Reeves, Peoria:

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF ARCHITECTS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE BOARD AND SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
ROOM 1112 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING,
CHICAGO, December 1, 1897.

Notice is hereby given to all persons desiring an examination for license to practice the profession of architecture in the State of Illinois under the provisions of "An Act to Provide for the Licensing of Architects and Regulating the Practice of Architecture as a Profession" (approved June 3, 1897), which went into effect on the said first day of July, 1897, that they may now apply for the same under the provision of Section 4 of said Act.

For the information of those who desire to take out licenses the Act has been printed in full by the Board of Examiners of Architects, and copies will be furnished on application, as also forms of application for examination with affidavit attached, that have been approved by the Board.

The regular examinations will be held January 11 and 12 at Chicago, and June 21 and 22 at the University of Illinois, at Urbana.

Applications will be received at all times.

If the number and urgency of the applications received make it seem expedient to the Board to institute examinations at any other times, due notice of such additional examinations will be forwarded by the Secretary to those whose applications are on file at his office.

Applications for the regular examinations should be at the Secretary's office one week from the date set.

All applications must be upon the form provided and must be accompanied by the examination fee of \$15. Examinations will be of two days' duration.

If the applications are in regular form, notice will be mailed to applicants, with detailed information as to the time, place and extent of the examination.

Due notice will be sent of the result of the examination. If the applicant has failed the examination fee will be returned; if accepted, the candidate will be notified that the license fee of \$25 is due, on receipt of which the license will be forwarded by mail and will be a receipt for the fee. All licenses issued before July 1, 1898, will run from July 1, 1897. All licenses issued after the June examinations will run from July 1, 1898. All licenses will bear the date of the time when finally approved by the Board.

All licenses will be for life, subject to the powers of revocation vested in the Board by the above mentioned Act, and a fee of \$5 to be paid in each following month of July during the term of the license.

By order of the Board,

PETER B. WIGHT, Secretary.

ASSOCIATION NOTES.

CLEVELAND ARCHITECTURAL CLUB EXHIBITION.

The second annual exhibition of the Cleveland Architectural Club, which was held November 15 to 27, was in every way creditable to the members of the club, who gathered in the rooms in the New England building probably the largest and best collection of architectural drawings ever presented in that city. A memorial exhibition of the works of the late R. M. Hunt, consisting of over one hundred and fifty drawings and photographs, added exceptional interest to the exhibition. A catalogue of 140 pages, containing half-tone reproductions from almost that many subjects, and printed and arranged in the most creditable manner, was a notable feature of the work of this enterprising club of architectural draftsmen.

The exhibition was divided into two parts, one the regular architectural work, the other exhibits by catalogue advertisers. Three rooms were devoted to the latter, and here many attractive and artistic exhibits were shown in hardware, interior furnishings, slate, marble, ornamental iron work, etc.

The memorial collection of the lifework of Richard Morris Hunt, loaned by Mrs. Hunt and Mr. R. H. Hunt, was given the place of honor, being located opposite the entrance to the exhibition.

The architectural schools of the country were well represented by Harvard, Columbia, Atelier Masquery, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia School of Industrial Art, and Cornell. Cornell exhibited six drawings which it has recently secured from the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris, that were most carefully and critically examined for their wonderful technical value.

The advance made in design of Government buildings was well shown in several perspectives in the Government exhibit of

post offices and customhouses, which was recently exhibited at the Nashville Exposition. Of especial interest were two designs in this collection rendered by Messrs. D. A. Gregg and C. D. Maginnis.

The exhibition possessed one particular merit which popularized it with the public, i. e., its many exquisite water colors. So many and varied were they that every room was given a goodly quota. Of these, the work shown by Messrs. Ross Turner, J. A. Schweinfurth, George P. Fernald, A. Kahn, Emil Larch, Charles S. Schneider, W. M. Hall, W. D. Benes, Frank A. Hays, Jamison, A. C. Munoz and Misses Christia M. Reade and Ida J. Burgess deserves prominent mention.

Many pleasing interior decorative designs were exhibited, showing the advance being made in this line. The work by Messrs. W. T. Supplee, Nicola d'Ascenzo, G. Ketterer, Philadelphia; Louis Rohrheimer, Cleveland; and Misses Reade and Burgess, Chicago, being the most meritorious.

In the work by the Cleveland Club the active members gave a creditable showing of competitive work for the past year and the associate members made pleasing exhibits of executed and unexecuted work.

Coburn & Barnum showed views of a residence now building for Mr. W. H. Lawrence at Dover Bay Park, residence of Mr. S. F. Wellman, and the residence of Mr. W. H. Gaylord. Coburn, Barnum, Benes & Hubbell (firm now dissolved) exhibited views of Goodrich House and Western Reserve Historical Society building; W. Stillman Dutton's sketch for the East End Savings Bank and his C. T. & V. R. R. Passenger Station, in which he is associated with A. Lincoln Hyde, received favorable comment; Knox & Elliot's work, especially their competitive design for the Ohio State Capitol alterations elicited creditable comment; Granger & Meade's exhibit of residence work, in which they have become so deservedly successful, was most complete, showing many tasty, artistic and carefully executed designs; the work of Steffen Searles & Hirsh, especially their design for one of Cleveland's branch libraries, reflects the artistic training and ability of Mr. Hirsh; Charles W. Hopkinson exhibited a goodly showing of executed work; Hubbell & Benes showed a number of clever designs of proposed buildings; Lehman & Schmitt's designs for an office building and a residence for Mr. F. W. Burch commanded attention; Arthur N. Oviatt's views of the Century Club were much admired, and W. W. Sabin's design for Eldred Hall at W. R. U., and William R. Watterson's competitive design for the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce were carefully inspected.

The catalogue issued for the exhibition has received many favorable comments, and so large has been the demand for copies that the complete issue is nearly exhausted.

PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER, A. I. A.

At the annual meeting of the Philadelphia Chapter the following officers were elected:

President, Wilson Eyre; Vice-Presidents, George C. Mason and Frank Miles Day; Secretary, A. J. Boyden; treasurer, William C. Pritchett, Executive Committee, the officers and Walter Cope and W. L. Baily. Committee on Library, George C. Mason, John Hall Rankin, W. L. Baily. Committee on Education, Prof. W. P. Laird, Frank Miles Day, Edgar V. Seler. Committee on Admission, Guy King, Walter Smedley, Walter Cope.

There are thirty-three members in the Chapter, of which nine are Fellows of the A. I. A. A complimentary dinner is being arranged to be tendered Theophilus P. Chandler, for many years president of the Chapter.

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, A. I. A.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Institute of Architects was held in New York, on Monday, December 6, at 10 A.M., at the office of President George B. Post, 33 East Seventeenth street. Present: President Post and Messrs. R. D. Andrews, John M. Carrère, and Alfred Stone, secretary.

It was agreed that the annual meeting of the Board, which under the By-Laws must be held on or before January 10, should be adjourned to the time of the opening of the annual exhibition of the Architectural League.

Letter ballot was opened and the following gentlemen were found to be elected Fellows: Gottfrid L. Norrman, Atlanta, Ga.; Guy Kirkham, Springfield, Mass.; William A. Swasey, St. Louis, Mo.; Frank P. Graveley, New Orleans, La.; Brinton B. Davis, Paducah, Ky.; J. Foster Warner, Rochester, N. Y.; Frederick C. Bonsack, St. Louis, Mo.; Humphry J. M. Grylls, Detroit, Mich.

The applications of W. T. Downing, of Atlanta, Georgia, and Vincent C. Griffith, of Brooklyn, New York, were received and the secretary was directed to issue a letter ballot for a vote of the Fellows of the Institute.

Mr. Carrère gave notice that the New York Chapter would give up the rooms occupied jointly by them and the Institute on or before May 1, 1898; whereupon it was voted:

That the New York Chapter be requested to take charge of the property of the Institute and hold the same until the Institute secure headquarters for itself.

Adjourned. Attest: ALFRED STONE, Secretary.

ON December 15, the Architectural League of New York celebrated the sixtieth birthday of Architect George B. Post by a dinner in the Vanderbilt gallery of the American Fine Arts building. An exhibition of photographs and drawings of Mr. Post's work was a most interesting feature.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

The Mappin Art Gallery, Sheffield, England.

Residence, Detroit. E. C. Van Leyen, architect.

"Wolfden," the Studio of Edward Kemeys, Bryn Mawr, near Chicago.

Accepted Design, National Academy of Design, New York. Carrère & Hastings, architects.

Present National Academy of Design, New York. P. B. Wight, architect.

Residence of Mr. Wyman, St. Louis, Missouri. E. A. Manny, architect.

Westminster Church, Minneapolis. Charles S. Sedgwick, architect.

Residence for Charles L. Coffin, Detroit, Michigan. E. C. Van Leyen, architect.

Chicago Public Library. Full illustration, exterior and interior, thirty views. Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, architects.

Accepted design competition for the Public Medical Library of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, Brooklyn, New York. Waid & Crawford, architects, Chicago. The committee secured the professional advice of Mr. Frank Freeman, a Brooklyn architect. The prospectus announced that the advisory architect would examine all drawings, and that those not conforming to the requirements would be thrown out, the remainder to be handed over to the committee with his comments and recommendations. A choice having been made by the committee, the successful competitor shall revise the drawings made by him, or make such further or other drawings and sketches as may be necessary to suit the requirements of the committee, and shall then make detailed plans and specifications, and during the construction of the building shall supervise the work, and shall have control of all matters of arrangement and design, alterations and changes, subject to the approval of the committee before the work is begun, the compensation to be five per cent on the total cost of the work executed. Designs second and third in merit shall receive \$100 and \$75 respectively. Cost of building not to exceed \$50,000. The building is to be, says the prospectus, a three-story and basement structure, or, if cost will not permit, the front portion may be three stories high and the design be such that the other portions may be carried up to that height when desired. The library portion at least must be strictly fireproof. The front, architecturally effective but without elaborate detail. The interior, plain and substantial, with sufficient and well arranged space, to contain: an auditorium to seat 300 to 400, with communicating rooms for 100 more, allowing 20 by 36 inches to each sitting, the acoustics and ventilation to be first class; a library stackroom or quarters, of proper height for double stacks, to contain 100,000 volumes; a journal and reading room of about 1,000 square feet, capable of subdivision; a room for librarian, of about 200 square feet area; an office for directory of nurses, of about 175 square feet area; two council rooms, one to accommodate twenty-five, the other, fifty persons; an office and a reception room of 200 square feet each; a conversation room in neighborhood of the library; a room for office and storage of journal, 250 square feet; lavatories for both sexes; living quarters for librarian; storage room for bicycles, easily accessible; elevator shaft. It is but just praise to the successful competitors in this instance to say that the committee has authorized them to proceed with the work without any change in the plans as originally submitted. The front is to be of brick and stone.

Accepted competitive design for the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden foundations.—Carrère & Hastings, architects. The greatest projection of the main façade of the building is 75 feet back of the Fifth Avenue building line. It is intended to treat this 75 feet of foreground, 455 feet long, as a terrace or esplanade, and in a formal way as a grand approach to the main entrance. At both ends are fountains, groups of figures, or monuments, to be designed in character with a building devoted to library purposes. The level of this terrace will be about half-way between the level of the main floor of the Library building and the Fifth Avenue sidewalk, as shown on the plans.

Immediately upon entering the building there will be a large monumental hallway, 80 feet long and 40 feet wide, going through two stories. The ceilings are vaulted with stone, and stone staircases at both ends, 12 feet wide, ascend one flight to the main hallway on the second floor, and from there, crossing this hallway, another flight of stairs leads to third floor, arriving directly at the entrance to the great reading rooms.

The main entrance of three great arches, each 35 feet high and 15 feet wide, with deep recesses, like three great triumphal arches, form the main entrance to this great vestibule or hallway. The same arches, as shown in façade, go around all four sides of this hallway. On the west side only are balconies from the second floor. Between the court yards and centering with the main axis of this great hallway is the main exhibition room, which is to be devoted to the exhibition of bookbinding and ornamental book covers, both of historical and artistic interest.

Flanking the main central motive in elevation, are two very large niches with fountains and allegorical figures, possibly representing science and art.

On Forty-second street at the center of this façade is another important entrance to the building, only a few steps above the sidewalk at that point, entering on the basement level.

This large vestibule goes through the basement and the first story, and makes a direct approach to the lending and delivery rooms, occupying one of two courts 85 feet square. This court

will be covered with glass under the level of the sills of the first story windows.

There is a third less important entrance on Fortieth street, communicating directly with stairs and elevators for the service of the building.

On the second floor, on the Fortieth street and Fifth avenue corner, there will be a room for Dr. J. S. Billings, the director, and a room for the trustees, also a large lecture room.

The north side on Forty-second street, will be devoted mostly to special reading rooms, and separate rooms for maps, public documents, newspapers, periodicals, music, etc.

The top floor will be used for the Stewart collection, which must be kept in one room, and also for other picture galleries, special exhibitions, etc.

In the rear of the building is the main stack room; seven tiers of stacks with the main reading rooms immediately over them, thus giving direct communication between the stacks and the reading rooms. The location of the main reading rooms on the top floor is a novel feature, but most satisfactory as it insures perfect light, quiet and convenience.

There will be about 140 feet of ground between the west elevation of the building and the present park. This will be treated in an architectural way, to be in character with the building.

The report of the jury of award in the second competition is as follows:

To the Board of Trustees:

GENTLEMEN.—By the plan of competition for the building to be erected for the New York Public Library, it was provided that the authors of six designs should be selected in the manner designated by an open preliminary competition; that such persons, and not to exceed six other persons or firms to be named by the committee acting on behalf of the trustees, should be invited to take part in a second competition; and that the designs so submitted should be judged by a jury of seven persons consisting of three practicing architects to be chosen by the competitors themselves, three members of the Board of Trustees of the New York Public Library to be named by the Board, and the Director of the Library.

It was further provided "that the jury shall by a majority vote select the designs, at least three in number, which they find to be on the whole the most meritorious, and shall send them to the trustees, naming them in the order of their merit and adding such comments and criticisms upon them as the jury or any of its members may see fit to make."

The undersigned, composing the jury so appointed, have the honor to submit the following report:

The jury met at the Astor Library on the 2d day of November, 1897, all of the members being present; and the secretary of the Board of Trustees thereupon submitted twelve designs which had been received by him on or before November 1, 1897, pursuant to the terms of the second competition, and which on their receipt had been numbered by him in the order in which they were received from number one to number twelve, inclusive.

Each design complied with the requirements of the second competition as to the number and character of the drawings to be submitted. The competition resulted in producing twelve designs of great merit, many of which contain the elements of a successful building.

In the explanatory letters submitted with the designs, nine of the competitors commented favorably on the interior arrangement suggested by the committee and all but one followed its essential features.

The jury organized and proceeded to a careful and detailed examination and consideration of the several designs, which continued during the entire week with daily meetings and full discussion, as the result of which the jury have unanimously selected designs Nos. 11, 5 and 8,* as in their opinion and judgment the most meritorious, naming them in the order of their merit, and hereby submit them in such order to the Trustees.

In so doing we further state that in our judgment design No. 11 fulfills in a high degree all the requirements called for by the terms of the competition, and presents a consistent, skillful and artistic solution of the practical and structural conditions. It is, moreover, direct and dignified in treatment and would give the City of New York an entirely satisfactory and practical working library and at the same time a beautiful and monumental building. It is distinctly the best of the designs submitted and of very exceptional merit in every respect. In its interior arrangement this design follows closely the plan outlined by the committee in the Terms of Competition.

No. 5, which we place next in order of merit, is in our judgment decidedly inferior to No. 11, in both the unity and character of exterior design and in details of interior arrangement. In the latter it follows essentially the arrangement suggested by the committee in the Terms of Competition, but it does not meet the requirements in as satisfactory manner as No. 11.

The Terms of Competition require the jury to submit at least three designs, and we have placed No. 8 next in order.

In this design the requirements of the library have been less fully met than in the two other designs which we herewith submit. The author has availed himself of the privilege accorded by the Terms of Competition, and has presented a plan differing in material respects from the arrangements therein suggested. While the design is interesting and exhibits power and capacity in a high degree, it is evident in our judgment that sufficient weight has not been given to the working necessities of the library, and in other respects it cannot be deemed entirely satisfactory.

We find, however, in the treatment of the plan adopted and in the impressive style of the exterior such evidences of architectural ability, that while we do not present the design as an entirely successful solution of the problem, we feel justified in placing it among the three to be submitted to your Board.

It is a matter of satisfaction to the jury that acting independently and from different standpoints the members have been able, without a surrender of individual opinion, to reach a unanimous verdict.

WALTER COOK.
CASS GILBERT.
EDGAR V. SEELER.
JOHN L. CADWALADER.
ALEXANDER MAITLAND.
G. L. RIVES.
J. S. BILLINGS.

Dated, New York, November 8, 1897.

PHOTOGRAVURE PLATES.

Issued only with the Photogravure Edition.

St. Francis de Sales Church, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Lancaster Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. A. O. Elzner, architect.
Residence, Caspar H. Rowe, Cincinnati, Ohio. S. S. Godley, architect.

Views in Residence of A. D. Fisher, Cincinnati, Ohio: Hall, Dining Room. L. F. Plympton, architect.

Chicago Public Library, four pages interior views. Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, architects. Special Supplement.

*The latter two numbers represent Messrs. McKim, Mead & White, and Howard & Caldwell, both of New York City.

OBITUARY.

EDWIN G. NOURSE.

Among the heads of departments under Mr. Burnham at the World's Fair, Edwin G. Nourse, who was the engineer in charge of the designing and erection of the Terminal tracks and other important railway features, was conspicuous, and news of his sudden death will be learned with regret by a large circle of engineering and architectural acquaintances. On December 8, while engaged as assistant engineer on the crescent bridge of the Davenport and Rock Island Bridge Company, at Rock Island, he was struck by a falling derrick and instantly killed. Mr. Nourse was one of the best known and scientific engineers in the West, his specialty being in the line of railway and bridge work, having been connected with the engineering departments of the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul, Chicago & North-Western, and the Santa Fe railways, and was prominently identified with the construction of the bridge across the Mississippi at Minneapolis. He was forty-nine years of age and was born at Moline, Illinois.

FOREST A. COBURN.

On December 1, F. A. Coburn, one of the most prominent architects practicing in Cleveland, Ohio, died after an illness of four months, caused by organic trouble produced by overwork.

Mr. Coburn was a native of Massachusetts, and came to Cleveland at the age of fourteen. In 1868, he entered the office of Architect Joseph Ireland and subsequently passed some time in New York in the office of Richard M. Hunt.

In 1878, Mr. Coburn formed a partnership in Cleveland with Mr. Barnum, and the firm of Coburn & Barnum continued to be known as one that always led in professional methods and correct practice. The deceased, besides being a member of the American Institute of Architects and the Cleveland Chapter, was at the time of his death secretary of the Civil Engineers' Club, and was a veteran of Troop A, of the State militia. The funeral was held in the First Congregational church, of which he was the architect. A wife and three children survive him.

Mr. Coburn was always a quiet but influential worker in the cause of architectural advancement. In his relations to other architects his actions were always courteous and on the side of justice and charity. The draftsman in his employ always found in him a friend whose kindness and consideration won their hearts. Their progress and education, as well as that of all draftsmen, was watched with solicitude and aided whenever the opportunity was presented. It is in such lives as these that the spark of remembrance is most often kindled and continues to glow long after the occasion and the personality has faded into a remote remembrance. Such was Forest A. Coburn, an architect and a gentleman.

OLIVER COMSTOCK SMITH.

On December 1, Oliver C. Smith, architect and publisher of *European Architecture*, died at his home in Austin, a suburb of Chicago. By those who have known him through his work or his publication, which was conducted with so clear an insight into the needs and tastes of a large proportion of the architectural profession, his death will be learned of with regret. To those whose privilege it was to call him friend and know him intimately, the loss of his genial company will be beyond expression sad, for he had that magnetic quality that drew to him the hearts of those with whom he associated. He was born in Cincinnati in October, 1860, and grew to manhood there. Early in life he showed a taste for drawing, and after a course in the Cincinnati School of Design, at which not only many architects, but decorators and even printers received their first knowledge of what is called composition, he entered the office of Samuel Hannaford and later was for some time with W. W. Franklin. In 1884 he formed a partnership with Walter R. Forbush, which continued until his removal to Chicago in 1886. From that time until his death he held responsible positions in the largest offices in Chicago, with the exception of one year spent in charge of the architectural department of James Stewart & Sons, St. Louis. He first became associated with Burnham & Root, then with S. S. Beman, and finally with Henry Ives Cobb, where he had charge of the designing department, and so highly was he esteemed by Mr. Cobb that the post of assistant in charge of the Washington office of the Chicago Federal building was held open for several months in hopes that the ill health that had already attacked him seriously might be overcome. He finally was obliged to relinquish this important position and decided to stay in Chicago and look after the interests of his publication, *European Architecture*. This brochure of photogravure reproductions from photographs of the best of European architecture, was started by Mr. Smith in partnership with Allyn A. Packard, and an architectural practice was also continued under the firm name of Smith & Packard. Mr. Smith conceived the idea in 1893 that a good architectural work that would reproduce the best examples in foreign countries, and brought within the reach of draftsman and architect, would fill a field untouched by any other publication. The critical and refined taste of Mr. Smith was shown in the selections published in this work, and it is still a successful publication and will be carried on by the surviving partner.

Those who knew Oliver Comstock Smith will certainly miss his genial nature and sunny face. Aside from his architectural ability, which was of unusually high standard, he was a man of rare attractiveness, modest and retiring in his disposition, yet possessing that magnetic faculty of drawing everyone to him, from the head of a firm even down to the office boy. No matter how

humble or incapable a person was, he was ever ready and willing to show and help. The world has too few of such men to lose them, and yet his life and character will certainly be an incentive to all who have ever known or come in contact with him, to live the best that is within them. He leaves a wife and a son.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ARCHITECTS' DIRECTORY FOR 1897-98. Fourth annual edition, \$1. New York: William T. Comstock, publisher.

The architects of the United States and Canada are here classified by States and towns, and the architectural associations to which they belong are indicated in each instance. The publisher assures his readers that he has made an honest effort to secure the greatest possible accuracy both as to names and location, and he believes that the list is the most complete that has ever been offered. To which is added a classified index of prominent dealers in and manufacturers of building materials.

LETTERING FOR DRAFTSMEN, ENGINEERS AND STUDENTS. By Charles W. Reinhardt, Chief Draftsman, *Engineering News*. Third revised edition; oblong boards, 8 by 11 inches, 32 pages; 50 illustrations, 10 plates. Price, \$1. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company.

Mr. Reinhardt has here attempted to "treat lettering from a purely practical point of view"; "to set forth the proper methods of forming purely freehand lettering in a simple, easily acquired way, giving, at the same time, the proper safeguards against the errors most commonly committed. No attempt has been made to imitate any special form of printed alphabet. The usual ornate and carefully engraved alphabets are conspicuous only by their absence. The letters shown are all freehand work, such as can readily be learned by any draftsman, the design being to present a system which will be most satisfactory from the practical point of view of clearness and legibility and ready photographic reduction, while at the same time being quickest of acquisition. A method is valuable to the student only as it goes into details of instruction whereby the art may be mastered step by step. In this respect Mr. Reinhardt's work is admirable, taking up as it does each letter separately, and giving minute directions for the proper making of every pen stroke. A correct style is thereby positively inculcated. As an indication of the favor with which the work has been received, it may be said that many of the foremost educators in the technical schools and universities of this country have awarded it their unstinted praise.

THE UNIVERSAL CARPENTER AND JOINER. By Fred T. Hodgson; with 240 illustrations; royal 8vo, bound in stiff paper covers, in five parts. Part I, \$1. New York: Industrial Publication Company.

This work aims to instruct the artisan in everything pertaining to carpentry and joining, fitting and wood furnishings for wood, brick, stone, concrete and adobe buildings. The field to be covered is so extensive as to require five parts and upward of one thousand illustrations. Judging from the first part, which has just been issued, the foundation has been broadly and deeply laid. Part I treats of geometry as related to the carpenter's art, with special reference to its application to molding, turned work, ornamental and gothic examples of windows, doors and carved work. The subject of the proper selection, use and management of drawing instruments, is treated at length, and some preliminary hints on freehand drawing, copying drawings by tracing, by the blue process and by the pantograph, are given. At first glance this work would seem to be almost too ambitious for the average artisan, yet it is just such treatises as this that raise the standard of the trade and stimulate individuals to achievements in their art that they would not have risen to without such influences. The author has not strained after originality at the expense of common sense and helpfulness. He has drawn freely upon the best authorities, both domestic and foreign, on the subject of woodworking, and has not failed to acknowledge his indebtedness to the several hundreds of books and periodicals which he has consulted with a view to taking from each and all only the best.

MOSAICS.

ARCHITECT NORMAND S. PATTON has been reelected as architect of the School Board of Chicago. His experience and ability in designing and planning this class of work is exceptional, and of a much higher quality than is usually found among municipal architects.

THE reconstruction of the Bullfinch statehouse at Boston is now completed and within the sum (\$375,000) appropriated by the legislature. This is a triumph for those who opposed the demolition of the structure and urged the State to reconstruct it in such a manner as to preserve it, as nearly as possible, in the condition it was left by Mr. Bullfinch.

It is reported that architects in Toledo contemplate forming an association for mutual protection from unprincipled contractors. What they aim at is probably a business association similar to the Chicago Architects' Business Association, the benefit of which to the profession in Chicago is already apparent, and the methods and purposes of which will probably be adopted in other cities.

THERE is at least one prominent architect in Detroit, says the *Tribune* of that city, who does not want to have anything to do

with drawing plans for new school buildings for the Board of Education. In reply to a letter recently sent out by the board to the leading architects asking them to submit bids for doing the work for the coming fiscal year, E. E. Myers addressed a letter to Secretary Chamberlin, the gist of which was that he would not under any circumstances enter into competition with Malcomson & Higginbotham, the board's present architects. "I do not believe the board will be able to turn down Malcomson & Higginbotham," Mr. Myers said yesterday. "They may try to do it, but I think they will find before they get through with it that public sentiment will be too strong for them. The schools that firm has designed are far and away ahead of anything we ever had in Detroit before. Indeed, they are equal if not superior to anything in the way of school buildings in the country. Our new schools designed by this firm are models of modern perfection."

BUILDING OUTLOOK.

OFFICE OF THE INLAND ARCHITECT,
CHICAGO, December 10, 1897.

The general industrial and manufacturing conditions show steady improvement. In many respects the progress from depression toward activity is similar to our experience between 1878 and 1880. Results, however, are more quickly reached now; organization in business is more complete and intricate and sympathetic. The engines of production are geared to enormous speed. The channels of trade have been widened and deepened; foreign markets have been opened up in greater degree, due this year as to our crops to an accidental scarcity abroad. Our export trade in manufactured products has grown to remarkable proportions, and accidental agencies abroad are now aiding it. In a word, our industrial condition is better. Our commercial activities are being invigorated by expanded and demanded production. Our financial condition is better than might be expected under the severe strains to which our heterogeneous system is subjected. Business is improving. While we are entering upon a winter season, there is much to encourage. Our iron and steel makers are crowded. Pig-iron is now at the highest point ever known. Shipbuilding is attracting wide attention, and our shipyards are crowded and new ones are being planned. The bridge and car builders are getting more work, but not quite enough to give zest and life to trade and manufacturing. The lumber dealers are able to say prices are hardening. The furniture manufacturers have done some better than last year. House-building has been profitable; in some cities our statistics show a larger volume than last year. Building material has been low in price all year, but in some lines points upward. Improved methods of brickmaking are attracting attention. Planing mills are equipping with planes and woodworking machinery of improved capacity, speed and economy. In all mechanical lines the spirit of improvement, of seizing on economics, of crowding more result into less expenditure of time, steam and strain, is apparent. As to what 1898 is likely to be there is no serious difference of opinion. That conditions will be better it is scarce worth while to assert. How much better it were hard to say; so many influences have to be weighed. The momentum of business is carrying all interests, great and small. Necessities long restrained are now creating demands. The agricultural interests are, of course, the great factor. England owes us \$300,000,000 for wheat we have sent, and the benefit of it will soon be among us. Mechanical activity is more general. People are better employed and the consuming capacity is growing. Prices are hardening in some lines, not all. Markets are relatively bare of stocks. Producers are honestly aiming at a reasonable restriction, and all are trying to control credits; some commendable progress is being made. We look forward to enlarging industrial operations in all lines during the coming year. The American people are impatient with impoverished conditions. They do not believe stringency belongs to our systems of production and exchange. They cannot understand why people who produce valuable things cannot find buyers, when all are producing things of value which they are willing to exchange. The railroad managers are rejoicing over increasing freight traffic. Bank clearings show we are once more back to the 1892 volume of trade. But the rank and file, the individual, the small shopkeeper, the contractor, builder and mechanic, are not as much benefited as this great wholesale movement now in progress would seem to imply they should be. The probabilities are that by spring a considerable change will have worked its way down to the masses. Let us prepare for it. Comparative freedom from debt is a great boon. Liquidation has cleaned up an immense mass of wreckage. The ways are clear, the skies are blue, the sun shines, and our energies, disciplined and invigorated, are now harnessed for action.

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 Simpson & Mueller: For C. W. Hoff, two two-story, basement and attic residences, to be erected at Sixty-sixth street and Woodlawn avenue; they will have buff Bedford stone fronts, oak and pine finish, mantels, sideboards, consoles, furnaces, gas and electric fixtures, laundry fixtures, bells, speaking tubes. Also four three-story residences, 65 by 86 feet in size, to be erected at Forty-fourth street and Vincennes avenue; to have stone fronts, modern nickel-plated plumbing, gas and electric fixtures, steam heating, gas ranges, cement basement and sidewalks, electric light; cost \$30,000. Also three-story flat building, to be built at Woodlawn; Bedford stone front, oak and Georgia pine finish, steam heating, gas and electric fixtures, gas ranges and fireplaces, open plumbing, marble wainscoting, tile bathrooms. Also just starting a three-story flat building, 26 by 70 feet in size, at Forty-fourth street and Vincennes avenue, for C. W. Hoff; Bedford stone front and porch, hardwood finish, mantels, sideboards and consoles, grill work, gas and electric fixtures, steam heating, gas ranges and fireplaces, cement work; cost \$10,000.

Architect Fred Swanson: For H. V. Wollin, a three-story and basement flat, 25 by 75 feet in size, to be erected at the corner of Cornelia street and Hoyne

avenue; to have a front of buff Bedford stone, steam heating, electric wiring, oak and pine interior finish, mantels, sideboards and consoles, gas ranges and fireplaces; cost \$10,000.

Architect John D. Atchison: For Dr. Charles L. Euslee, a three-story flat building, 25 by 74 feet in size, to be built at Monroe street near Homan avenue; to be of pressed brick and stone front, have hardwood finish, mantels, sideboards, gas and electric fixtures, steam heating; cost \$10,000. Also two-story and basement flat building, 25 by 72 feet in size, to be built at Lexington avenue near Douglas boulevard; stone front, oak and pine finish, furnaces, gas and electric fixtures, mantels, sideboards, marble wainscoting, tile bathrooms, gas and electric fixtures, etc.

Architects Kaeder & Coffin: For Mrs. Adelia M. Hess, a three-story residence, 27 by 48 feet in size, to be erected at 217 East Forty-eighth street; it will be of pressed brick with stone trimmings on three sides, have Spanish tile roof, hardwood finish, hot-water heating, gas and electric fixtures, special mantels, sideboards, consoles, etc.; cost \$10,000.

Architects Huehl & Schmid: For S. A. Spry, a two-story, basement and attic residence, 40 by 54 feet in size, to be erected corner of Forty-ninth street and Ellis avenue; to be of pressed brick and stone, hardwood finish, mantels, sideboards, grill work, consoles, hall trees, nickel-plated plumbing, hot-water heating, electric light; cost \$20,000. For C. M. Press, a two-story, basement and attic residence, 22 by 50 feet in size; to be built at Evergreen avenue near Campbell avenue; stone basement, oak finish, mantels, sideboards, gas fixtures, etc. For Frank Schmidt, a two-story, basement and attic residence, 27 by 45 feet in size; to be erected at Oak Park; to be of frame, stone basement, oak finish, mantels, sideboards, consoles, gas and electric fixtures, furnace, cement work, tile bathrooms, etc. For D. C. Bayha, a three-story and basement flat building, 22 by 59 feet in size; to be built at 263 Mohawk street; Bedford stone front, oak finish, mantels, gas fixtures, steam heating, etc. For Fred Lundgren, a three-story flat building, 27 by 70 feet in size; to be erected at Lakeside avenue near Evanston avenue; Bedford stone front, hardwood finish, mantels, sideboards, steam heating, gas fixtures, ranges and fireplaces, etc. For Charles H. Mears, a three-story factory, 50 by 125 feet in size; to be erected at Belmont avenue; pressed brick front, etc.

Architects Smith & Johnson: For Dr. William Osborn, a two-story, basement and attic residence, 25 by 40 feet in size; to be erected at Sixty-fourth street; pressed brick and stone front, oak finish, gas fixtures, hot water heating, mantels, sideboards, electric wiring, etc.

Architect W. R. Gibb: For Mrs. Annis Charles, a two-story flat building, 25 by 54 feet in size; to be built at 910 West Harrison street; pressed brick and stone front, oak finish, gas fixtures, furnaces, mantels, sideboards, electric wiring, steam heating, electric bells, speaking tubes, laundry fixtures, etc.

Architect H. L. Newhouse: For Norman P. Cummings, four three-story-flat buildings; to cost \$80,000; to be erected at the corner of Drexel boulevard and Forty-second street; to have pressed brick and stone fronts, oak and Georgia pine finish, mantels, sideboards, hall trees, consoles, gas and electric fixtures, steam heating, electric light, gas ranges, etc.

Architects Waid & Crawford: For C. S. Clark, a two-story, basement and attic frame residence, 33 by 35 feet in size; to be erected at Wilmette; brick basement, oak finish, mantels, sideboards, hot-water heating, gas fixtures, etc. Also making plans for a factory, 106 by 139 feet in size; to be of brick and stone, have machinery, etc.

Architect C. A. Strandell: For Charles Engstrom, a three-story and basement flat building, 46 by 63 feet in size; to be erected at Graceland avenue near Evanston avenue; to have a front of buff Bedford stone, oak and Georgia pine interior finish, mantels, sideboards, gas and electric fixtures, gas ranges and fireplaces, steam heating, laundry fixtures, electric bells, speaking tubes, tile bathrooms, marble wainscoting, cement basement and sidewalks; cost \$15,000.

Architect W. M. Walter: Made plans for the Third Unitarian Church, to be erected at Monroe street and Kedzie avenue; it will be of Bedford stone front, tile roof, have plumbing, steam heating, gas fixtures, cement sidewalks, basement, etc.

Architect A. Sandegren: For Frank Gustafson, a four-story apartment house, 40 by 100 feet in size; to be erected at the northeast corner of Lake and Oakenwald avenues; to have a front of Roman pressed brick with blue Bedford stone trimmings, hardwood finish, mantels, sideboards, consoles, and hall trees, steam heating, electric light, open nickel-plated plumbing, tile bathrooms, marble wainscoting, gas ranges and fireplaces, laundry fixtures and driers, cement work; cost \$40,000.

Architect Charles W. Van Keuren: Making plans for a three-story and basement flat building, 24 by 60 feet in size; to be erected at 23 De Kalb street; pressed brick and stone front, oak and pine interior finish, steam heating, gas fixtures, mantels, sideboards; cost \$6,000. Also making plans for a two-story and basement store and hall building; 31 by 60 feet in size; to be erected at Maywood for P. W. Skemp; to have a pressed brick and stone front, modern plumbing, steam heating, electric light, etc. Also preparing drawings for a four-story flat building; 25 by 97 feet in size; to be erected at South Chicago; pressed brick and stone front, gas fixtures, steam heating, electric light, plumbing, etc.

Architect H. H. Richards: For F. J. Kuegan, a two-story, basement and attic residence, 30 by 50 feet in size; to be built at Chicago Ridge, frame, brick basement, oak finish, mantels, etc.

Architect Frederick Ahlschlager: For M. J. Zulewsky, a three-story flat; 23 by 72 feet in size; to be erected at Drexel avenue near Fifty-ninth street; to have a buff Bedford stone front, oak and Georgia pine finish, furnaces, mantels, sideboards, gas fixtures, ranges, etc. For H. Krueger, a three-story and basement flat building, 25 by 61 feet in size; to be built at Greenwood avenue; to have a buff Bedford stone front, hardwood finish, steam heating, gas fixtures, mantels, sideboards, electric bells, speaking tubes, cement basement, etc.

Architect John R. Stone: For Richard Cunder, a three-story apartment building, 48 by 66 feet in size; to be erected at Greenwood avenue; it will have a Bedford stone front, oak and Georgia pine interior finish, mantels, sideboards, consoles and hall trees, steam heating, electric light, gas ranges and fireplaces, marble and tile work; cost \$15,000. Also next to the above, a three-story flat building, 23 by 66 feet in size; to have a stone front, steam heating, gas and electric fixtures, mantels, etc.; cost \$7,000. Also making plans for a three-story apartment house, 159 by 75 feet in size; to be erected at Fifty-seventh street and Monroe avenue; will have two fronts of buff Bedford stone, gas and electric fixtures, hardwood finish, mantels, sideboards, consoles, hall trees, grill work, gas ranges and fireplaces, electric light, steam heating; cost \$52,000. For Ralph Rawlings, at Urbana, Ohio, a two-story, basement and attic frame residence, 26 by 60 feet in size; to have a stone basement, hardwood finish, hot-water heating, electric light, mantels, sideboards, hall trees, consoles, nickel-plated plumbing, laundry fixtures and driers, gas ranges and fireplaces.

Architects Gatterdam & Krieg: For Albert S. Powell, a two-story and basement flat building, 22 by 50 feet in size; to be built at Fillmore street; Bedford stone front, oak finish, steam heating, gas fixtures, etc.; cost \$5,000. For E. D. Hughes, a two-story flat building, 22 by 50 feet in size; to be built at Indiana and Avers streets; Bedford stone front, oak finish, steam heating, gas fixtures, mantels, sideboards, gas ranges, etc. For C. Geiger, at North avenue and Central Park boulevard, a two-story addition—lodge hall, clubrooms and flats—24 by 78 feet in size; to have plumbing, heating, electric light, etc.

Architect Oscar Lievendahl: For W. H. Dorethy, a three-story flat building, 50 by 70 feet in size; to be erected at 1721 Sheridan Drive; to be of buff Bedford stone front, have hardwood finish, steam heating, gas and electric fixtures, mantels, sideboards, gas ranges, etc.; cost \$20,000.

Architect Ira C. Saxe: For J. A. Tolman, two two-story and two three-story residences; to be erected at Prairie avenue near Forty-seventh street; Portage and Bedford stone fronts hardwood finish, mantels, sideboards, furnaces, gas and electric fixtures, gas ranges and fireplaces; cost \$25,000.

Architects I. K. & A. B. Pond: For Miller, Hall & Son, a three-story factory, 126 by 175 feet in size; to be erected at Taylor street near Campbell avenue; to be of common brick, have the necessary plumbing, electric light, elevators, steam heating, etc.; cost \$40,000.

Architects Fridmore & Stanhope: For J. G. Paulus, a three-story store and flat building, 50 by 64 feet in size; to be erected at the corner of Sunnyside avenue and Dover street, Ravenswood; it will be of pressed brick and stone

front, have oak interior finish, mantels, sideboards, consoles, gas fixtures, gas ranges and fireplaces, steam heating, laundry fixtures, etc.; cost \$13,000.

Architect D. S. Fentecost: For W. S. B. Rood, a three-story store and flat building, 50 by 118 feet in size; to be erected at the corner of Chicago avenue and Reed court; to be of buff Bedford stone, have oak and Georgia pine finish, gas fixtures, mantels, sideboards, steam heating, etc.

Architects Patton & Fisher: For Curtis J. Judd, a two-story, basement and attic residence, 50 by 100 feet in size; to be erected at Monterey, Massachusetts; it will be constructed of field bowlders, have fine hardwood finish, special mantels, sideboards, consoles, etc.

Architects J. F. & J. P. Doerr: For Mrs. Morris, a three-story apartment house, 180 feet front and 82 feet deep; to be erected at Calumet avenue between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets; it will be of buff Bedford stone front, have hardwood finish, mantels, sideboards, consoles, grill work, open plumbing, gas and electric fixtures, steam heating, laundry fixtures, electric light, etc.; cost \$45,000. For P. H. Kavanagh, a four-story, store, hall and flat building, 55 by 78 feet in size; to be erected at the southeast corner of Ninetieth street and Commercial avenue; to be of pressed brick and stone front, have hardwood finish, best of modern sanitary improvements, gas and electric fixtures, steam heating, gas ranges and fireplaces, electric light; cost \$25,000. For C. A. Londelius, a three-story apartment house, 96 by 125 feet in size; to be erected at the southeast corner of Sixty-fifth street and Lexington avenue; it will have two fronts of pressed brick with buff Bedford stone trimmings, oak and Georgia pine finish, mantels, sideboards, grill work, consoles, gas and electric fixtures, steam heating, gas ranges, etc.; cost \$35,000.

Architect Frederick W. Perkins: For W. F. McLaughlin, a three-story residence, 30 by 80 feet in size; to be erected at State street between Burton place and North avenue; it will be of buff Bedford stone front, have hardwood finish, gas and electric fixtures, steam heating, electric light, etc.

Architect H. M. Hansen: For Charles Lindemann, a three-story store and flat building, 26 by 57 feet in size; to be built at the corner of Diversey avenue and Halsted street; to be of pressed brick and stone front, have modern open plumbing, steam heating, electric light, mantels, etc.

Architects Handy & Cady: For Dr. A. Church, a fine Colonial residence, 35 by 55 feet in size, two-story, basement and attic; to be erected at the northwest corner of Forty-ninth street and Madison avenue; it will be of gray and red pressed brick with stone trimmings, slate roof, oak finish, all nickel plated plumbing, gas and electric fixtures, specially designed mantels, sideboards and consoles, electric light, hot-water heating, electric bells, speaking tubes; cost \$14,000. For Nathan Herzog, a two-story, basement and attic residence, 22 by 67 feet in size; to be built at 1609 West Adams street; it will be of buff colored terra cotta front and porch, have oak trimmings, all nickel plated plumbing, hot-water heating, electric light, special mantels, sideboards and consoles; cost \$8,000. For W. A. Paulsen, a four-story apartment house, 46 by 75 feet in size (to be made into seven stories later), at 3535 Ellis avenue; to be of buff Bedford stone front, oak finish, mantels, gas and electric fixtures, steam heating, gas ranges, etc.

Architect H. J. Schlacks: Made drawings for the four-story and basement addition, 50 by 144 feet in size, to St. Anthony Hospital, corner Nineteenth street and Douglas boulevard; pressed brick and stone, tile roof, fireproof construction, electric light, steam heating and ventilation, elevators, fine modern plumbing, laundry fixtures, etc.

Architect George W. Maher: For John Farson, a handsome Colonial residence, 90 by 92 feet in size; to be erected at Oak Park; it will be of Roman pressed brick with stone trimmings and tile roof, have interior finished in mahogany, birch, maple, quarter-sawn oak, the best of nickel-plated plumbing, specially designed mantels, sideboards, cabinets, buffets and consoles, gas and electric fixtures, hot-water heating, electric light, cement basement and sidewalks, etc.; also two-story barn, 43 by 86 feet in size.

Architect O. J. Pierce: For William Haefner, a two-story, basement and attic frame residence, 38 by 50 feet in size; to be built at Oak Park; stone basement, oak finish, hot-water heating, gas and electric fixtures, mantels, sideboards, consoles, gas ranges and fireplaces.

Architect Martin Tallgren: For J. M. Young, a three-story and basement apartment house, 72 by 84 feet in size; to be erected at 536-540 Normal Park Way; pressed brick and stone front, oak finish, mantels, sideboards and consoles, gas and electric fixtures, gas ranges, steam heating, electric light, etc. For George W. Walker, two two-story, basement and attic frame residences, 22 by 45 feet in size each; to be built at Hermitage avenue near Graceland avenue; brick basements, oak finish, mantels, sideboards, gas fixtures. Also three-story store and flat building 25 by 100 feet in size; to be erected at Melrose Park; to have a pressed brick and stone front, modern plumbing, oak finish, mantels, sideboards, gas fixtures, steam heating, cement basement, sidewalks, etc.

Architect H. L. Ottenheimer: For A. A. Smith, a four-story and basement apartment house, 42 by 95 feet in size; to be erected at Indiana avenue near Forty-fifth street; to have a buff Bedford stone front, oak and Georgia pine finish, gas and electric fixtures, mantels, sideboards, steam heating, electric light, etc. For Herman Oberndorf, a three-story residence, 28 by 80 feet in size; to be erected at Grand boulevard between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets; stone front, hardwood finish, hot-water heating, electric light, nickel-plated plumbing, gas ranges, etc.; cost \$15,000.

Detroit, Mich.—Architect Joseph E. Mills: For Mrs. Susan Schwartz, nine two-story brick residences, cut stone trimmings, slate roof, hardwood finish, and heated with hot air, 88 by 161 feet in size; cost \$25,000.

Architect Edward C. Van Leyen: For Robert L. Courtney, four-story pressed brick apartment house, with accommodations for eight families; to have cut stone trimmings and hardwood finish; 44 by 84 feet in size; cost \$25,000. For J. L. Wright, block of four two-story brick veneered residences, 50 by 70 feet in size; cost \$12,000. For N. T. Bradner, two-story brick veneered double residence; cost \$5,000.

Architect George E. Ropes: For William E. Barker, three-story brick store, 42 by 115 feet in size; cost \$5,000.

Architects A. C. Varney & Co.: For town of Ecorse, Michigan, two-story schoolhouse, 53 by 61 feet in size; cost \$5,500. For Howard B. Anthony, two and one half story residence, of buff pressed brick with stone trimmings; to be finished with hardwoods, 36 by 60 feet in size; cost \$7,000. For William Mitchell, terrace of nine residences of buff pressed brick; to be heated by furnaces and lighted by electricity, 92 by 120 feet in size; cost \$20,000. For Orlando H. Elliott, brick residence, 32 by 65 feet in size; cost \$5,000.

Architect John W. Coughlan: For Frank L. St. Amour, terrace of three two-story brick residences, 48 by 60 feet in size; cost \$5,000. Also, for Frank L. St. Amour, two-story frame and brick residence; cost \$5,000.

Architect Louis Kamper: For the Tivoli Brewing Company, three-story brick brewery plant and bottling works, 36 by 123 feet in size; cost \$10,000.

Architects Kastler & Hunter: For J. Seward Andrews, five two-story residences of buff Roman pressed brick, and to be finished with hardwood, 60 by 100 feet in size; cost \$15,000.

Architect Gustav Mueller: For Mrs. Elizabeth Hilsendegen, terrace of five three-story brick residences of buff pressed brick, 58 by 100 feet in size; cost \$15,000.

Architects Malcomson & Higginbotham: For Max J. L. Towler, three-story brick apartment house, heated by steam and finished with hardwoods, 60 by 80 feet in size; cost \$20,000.

Denver, Colo.—Architects Varien & Sterner: For R. H. Hart, two-story dwelling, brick, 38 by 45 feet in size; cost \$10,000. For C. M. Kellogg, two-story dwelling, brick, 36 by 46 feet in size; cost \$5,000.

Architect E. Eberly: For Union Brewing Company, alterations and repairs to brewery, brick; cost \$10,000. For Burghardt & Co., warehouse, brick, 25 by 40 feet in size; cost \$5,000. For V. S. Howard, two-story dwelling, brick, 28 by 36 feet in size; cost \$5,000. For R. Holme, two one-story dwellings, brick, 24 by 30 feet in size; cost \$7,500.

Architect J. J. Humphrey: For William Church, two-story office and store building, brick, 100 by 125 feet in size; cost \$25,000.

Architects Gore & Walsh: For Mrs. E. K. Watkins, three-story warehouse, brick, 75 by 115 feet in size; cost \$20,000.

Architect E. R. Rice: For J. S. Flower, two-story dwelling, brick, 34 by 40 feet in size; cost \$5,000.

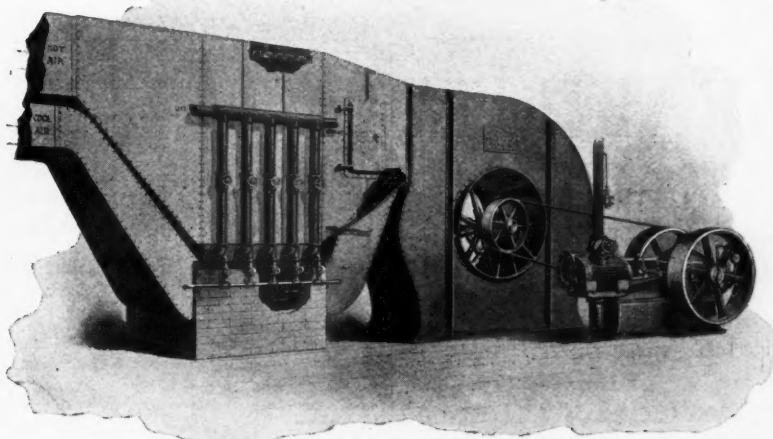
Architects!

BY
LUXFER PRISMS
YOU CAN
BRING IN
DAYLIGHT

WITHOUT
THE
USE OF
LARGE
LIGHT
WELLS.

LUXFER PRISM CO.
THE ROOKERY, CHICAGO.

BUFFALO FAN SYSTEM
—OF—
HEATING, VENTILATING, DRYING and COOLING



APPARATUS ARRANGED FOR A DOUBLE DUCT SYSTEM.

ELECTRIC LIGHT ENGINES, FORGES, BLOWERS, EXHAUSTERS.
Buffalo Forge Co. BUFFALO, N. Y. || **Chicago Stores, 22-24 W. Randolph St.**
U. S. A. || New York—Philadelphia—London—Paris—St. Petersburg.

DIXON'S SILICA GRAPHITE PAINT

FOR TIN OR SHINGLE ROOFS AND IRON WORK. Tin roofs well painted have not required repainting for 10 to 15 years.
IT IS ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT AN EQUAL.

If you need any paint it will pay you to send for circular.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO., Jersey City, N. J.

Please mention **THE INLAND ARCHITECT** when corresponding with Advertisers.

MOLESWORTH KING,

Investor and Patentee,

TELEPHONE. 3139 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
922 SOUTH.

Specialist on Curing Smoking Fireplaces,
CHIMNEY AND FIREPLACE BUILDER
AND TILE SETTER.

CHICAGO REFERENCES.

BANKS

President Merchant's National Bank.
" Northern Trust Co.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Mr. C. H. Case, Royal Insurance.
W. H. Cunningham, 111 Royal Building.

ARCHITECTS AND CONTRACTORS.

H. Ives Cobb, 100 Washington Street.
Holabird & Roche, Monadnock Building.
Jenney & Mundie, Home Insurance Building.

LAWYERS.

A. J. Caton, 1005 Tacoma Building.
J. G. Shortall, 1600 Prairie Avenue.

REAL ESTATE.

Byron Lathrop, Old Colony.
O. F. Aldis, Monadnock Building.
Dibblee & Manierre, The Temple.
W. D. Kerfoot, 85 Washington Street.

Mr. W. W. Kimball, 1800 Prairie Avenue.
Mr. C. B. Farwell, 99 Pearson Street.
Mr. V. Lawson, 317 La Salle Avenue.
Mr. J. C. Neely, 2619 Indiana Avenue.
Mr. R. W. Patterson, Jr., Burton Place.
Mr. D. V. Purington, Commerce Building.

THE.....
GOUBERT FEED-WATER HEATER
 Is the **BEST.**

Write for

Catalogue and
Prices.14 and 16 Church Street,
Cor. Cortlandt,

NEW YORK.

**AVOID EXTREMES**

Of heat and cold, by using

THE POWERS SYSTEM

— OF —

Temperature Regulation.Applicable to all kinds of heating apparatus
in Schools, Churches, Residences, Office Build-
ings, etc.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

The Powers Regulator Co., 36 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

54 John Street, New York.

508 Union Trust Bldg., St. Louis.

45 Oliver Street, Boston.

36 Builders' Exchange, Buffalo.

Twenty Years' Use has
demonstrated that**DURABILITY**is the essential point
in Sash Chain.**"GIANT" Metal Sash Chain**is being constantly
imitated in appearance,
but no one has succeeded
in equaling its**WEARING QUALITIES.**The Bronze costs 40 per cent more than any
other Sash Chain metal.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

THE SMITH & EGGE MFG. CO.,**BRIDGEPORT, CONN.**

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Sash and Cable Chains,

High-grade Sash Pulleys and Fixtures.

Please mention **THE INLAND ARCHITECT** when corresponding with Advertisers.

WHEN YOU ARE TIRED

IF YOU SIT DOWN IN AN OVERHEATED, CLOSE ATMOSPHERE—YOU KNOW HOW IT IS YOURSELF—**SPENCE HEAT** DOESN'T DESTROY THE NATURAL MOISTURE AND EQUILIBRIUM OF THE AIR. IT DOESN'T SPOIL HUMAN LUNGS. IT DOESN'T WARP THE FURNITURE.

SPENCE HOT WATER HEATER

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE
American Boiler Company
 "WE HEAT THE WORLD"
 NEW YORK: 94 CENTRE ST. CHICAGO: 84 LAKE ST.

L. A. PRENTICE CO.

PROBABLY THE LARGEST FIRM
OF THIS KIND IN THE WORLD.

EXCLUSIVELY
HEATING APPARATUS.
 STEAM AND
 HOT WATER THAT ...
HEATS

203-205 VAN BUREN ST. CHICAGO.
 CORNER FRANKLIN.

California Excursions

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED.

LEAVE CHICAGO EVERY WEDNESDAY.

Burlington Route to Denver, thence via Denver & Rio Grande Railroad (the scenic line of the world). Parties travel in Pullman tourist sleeping cars fitted with every convenience, which go through to California and are in charge of special agents of long experience. For particulars address

T. A. GRADY,Excursion Manager, C. B. & Q. R. R.,
211 Clark Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT

U. S. MAIL CHUTES

WHICH ARE

A necessity in office buildings and hotels,
write to the sole makers,**THE CUTLER MFG CO., Rochester, N. Y.**
PATENTED. AUTHORIZED.

THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND NEWS RECORD

Vol. XXX.

ADVERTISERS' TRADE SUPPLEMENT.

No. 5

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.

TURGEON & LAFRENIERE, Architects, Room 10, No. 55 St. Francis Xavier Street, Montreal, Canada.

TRADE NOTES.

THE new style of firm name adopted by the oldest decorative glass concern in Chicago—for many years known as McCully & Miles, then McCully Glass Company—is J. A. McCully & Son, with showrooms at 358 Wabash avenue. As a designer in stained glass, Mr. McCully is known by his work in half the churches and fine residences in the country, and his son has enjoyed exceptional instruction in the art.

BROOKS, SHOEBRIDGE & Co., of London, England, manufacturers of Portland cement, announce in a recent circular the discontinuance of their branch office in New York, and state that arrangements have been made with Mr. Emil Thiele, of 78 William street, New York, to continue the importation of their product. Mr. Thiele also announces in a circular letter that he is prepared to receive all moneys due Brooks, Shoobridge & Co., and that their Portland cement, known as the "B. S. & Co. London Anchor Brand," will hereafter be imported by him.

AN example of exceptionally fine workmanship on a Cutler mail chute and box may be seen in the newly completed Astoria Hotel, in New York. One of the boxes is cast in brass, with all exposed surfaces chased by hand, and plated with pure gold, the bronze work of the mail chutes being plated throughout to match, and the steel

body japanned a light ivory tint. As a rule, the material and construction adopted for this system is not varied, but where boxes of special design are furnished the finish of the chute may be made to correspond.

MERCHANTS' "Spanish" tiles and "Gothic" shingles, of copper, galvanized steel, zinc, and terne plates, are so well known to the building fraternity that any further description of them would seem superfluous; but in the sixth edition of their catalogue, just issued, there are some new features of special importance. For convenience in handling these tiles they can now be had in sheets of ten in one, with the stormproof lock of similar excellence to the interlocking tiles. The upper end of this sheet has securely riveted to it heavy cleats, which secure the lower edge of the tile above. This joint, being independent of nails, is a very valuable feature. Another specialty of Merchants' manufacture is the graduated tile, for circular roofs, domes, bell-shaped towers, turrets and all conical surfaces. This tile is made at the factory in different sizes, and when delivered at the building simply has to be put in position by the roofer. No cutting or fitting is required. In the graduated, as in the regular Spanish tile, the locks are so constructed that the water cannot enter them, but is carried from, instead of to, the lock. Many other important points are brought out in this latest of Merchant & Co's pamphlet on "Ye Spanish Tile," and it is well worth reading for the information which it gives on this interesting subject.

A REALLY safe copper range boiler is what every dwelling house should have. With all due deference to the many kinds of boilers on the market it is not too much to say that the Brown boiler, manufactured by Randolph & Clowes, Waterbury, Connecticut, combines all the good features with none of the bad ones. The head and sides of the Brown are formed of two shells, each made of a single piece of cold drawn copper. The sides, or walls, are elongated by reducing the thickness, while the heads remain of the same weight as the original circle, thus securing the greatest strength where it is most needed. At the same time, the cold drawing process largely increases the tensile strength of the copper. The only joint in the Brown boiler is in the cen-

ter. The two cup-shaped shells are joined by being telescoped, and the joint is still further secured by a heavy band of copper shrunk on the outside; the whole is then thoroughly sweated together with solder, making a perfect seam, of greater strength than the shell of the boiler itself. Strength is further imparted by a strong spiral support running the entire length of the interior. There are absolutely no seams nor rivets in the Brown boiler, and it is as nearly proof against rupture as any boiler possibly could be. For heavy pressure it is tested up to three hundred pounds to the square inch and has given excellent satisfaction where city waterworks are more than ordinarily severe on plumbing. The Brown boiler is only one of Randolph & Clowes specialties, the growing popularity of which has resulted in a remarkable increase in their business and enlargement of their plant during the last decade.

CHIEF COMPUTER.

OFFICE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT OF THE TREASURY.

JANUARY 6 AND 7, 1898.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an examination to fill the position of Chief Computer, Supervising Architect's Office, Treasury Department, at a salary of \$2,500. The first part of this examination will consist of a complete and detailed statement by the competitor, setting forth his general and technical education and training, and his business experience and qualifications. This statement is to be typewritten, and must be sworn to by the competitor as correct in every particular. The statement may include certificates, testimonials, etc., that, in the judgment of the competitor, corroborate in any way his written statement. It is to be addressed to the United States Civil Service Commission, at Washington, D. C., and received by it not later than December 21, 1897, accompanied by application on Forms 304 and 375.

The second part of the examination will consist of (a) practical tests in elementary mathematics, (b) knowledge of building materials and construction, (c) specifications, etc., and (d) thesis on some technical subject connected with building and architecture. This will be given on January 6 and 7, 1898, at Washington, D. C., and other cities throughout the United States, where the Commission has a local board of examiners. Eight hours each day will be allowed, subjects (a) and (b) being given on the first day, and (c) and (d) on the second. Only those competitors whose submitted statements are considered to be entirely satisfactory will be admitted to the second part.

Persons desiring to enter this examination should at once write to the United States Civil Service Commission, at Washington, D. C., for application blanks, Forms 304 and 375, which should be properly executed and returned to the Commission not later than December 21, 1897.

November 30, 1897.

Concrete Construction

FOUNDATIONS, FOOTINGS, FLOORS,

WALKS, DRIVEWAYS, ETC., ETC.

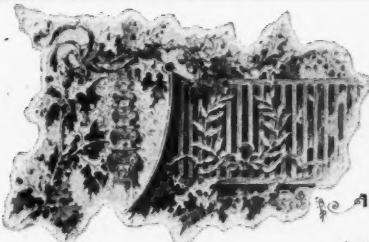


Rock Asphalt Floors
and Pavements.

Established 1869.

Telephone, Main 883.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED.



WOLFFARTH. OSCAR SPINDLER. W.T. FOSTER.
Decorators Supply Co.

209-219 S. CLINTON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. TEL. MAIN 2230.

ARTISTIC RELIEF DECORATIONS
IN PLASTER, FINE GRILLE WORK.
CEMENT & COMPOSITION. MODELING & WOOD CARVING.

THE J. W. REEDY ELEVATOR CO.

Passenger and Freight

ELEVATORS.

83 to 91 Illinois Street,
CHICAGO.

31-33 Tenth Avenue,
NEW YORK CITY.

HEALY & MILLET,
Stained Glass & Frescoing,

225 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO.

MEDAL AT UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION, PARIS, 1889.

CHICAGO BUILDING LAWS.....

WANTED—One of the editions published by the Commissioners of Public Buildings, at any date during the past twelve years. A good price will be paid.

Address "M. H.," INLAND ARCHITECT.

Please mention THE INLAND ARCHITECT when corresponding with Advertisers.



HOUSE AT NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND. WM. R. EMERSON, Architect.

Any painter can mix a thin paint and call it stain.

DEXTER BROTHERS' ENGLISH SHINGLE STAINS

are made from pigments ground as fine as tube colors, and only pigments which are absolutely transparent are used. These are the only stains the tannic acid of the redwood and cedar shingle will not affect.

Send for sample boards and further information to

H. M. HOOKER CO., 57 West Randolph St., CHICAGO, ILL.

W. S. HUESTON, 108 Fulton St. (Downing Bldg.), New York City.

DEXTER BROTHERS, 55-57 Broad St., Boston, Mass.

GEO. C. MAGES CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Frames, Moldings, Mirrors
ARCHITECTURAL FRAMING A SPECIALTY.
169 Randolph St., near La Salle,
CHICAGO.
PHONE 2536.

Heating and Ventilation.

READ BY ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS
AND HEATING CONTRACTORS.
PRACTICAL, TECHNICAL, INTERESTING.
SEND TEN CENTS FOR SAMPLE COPY.
HEATING AND VENTILATION PUB. CO.
145 WORLD BUILDING, NEW YORK.

Grand Trunk Railway System

THE FAVORITE ROUTE TO ALL CANADIAN AND EASTERN
POINTS VIA THE "ST. CLAIR TUNNEL."

Through Solid Vestibuled Train Service, First and Second Class Coaches and Pullman
Palace Sleeping Cars in connection with the

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD SYSTEM

DAILY BETWEEN

CHICAGO AND NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA

VIA NIAGARA FALLS AND BUFFALO.

Through Pullman Sleeping Car Service daily between Chicago, Detroit, Mt. Clemens,
Saginaw Valley, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Boston, Canadian and
New England Points via Montreal.

For Rates, Sleeping Car Reservations, Folders, etc., apply to Ticket Agents of the Company.

CHAS. M. HAYS, General Manager, Montreal.
GEO. B. REEVE, General Traffic Manager, Montreal.

W. E. DAVIS, Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent, Montreal.
E. H. HUGHES, Asst. Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent, Chicago.

FLORIDA

And the SUNNY SOUTH.

"BIG FOUR" BEST LINE,
FROM

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS,
PEORIA, INDIANAPOLIS,
CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS,
SANDUSKY, BENTON HARBOR

and Intermediate Points.

Solid Vestibuled Trains, Elegant Coaches, Buffet Parlor
Cars, Wagner Sleeping Cars, Dining Cars

To Cincinnati,

Where DIRECT CONNECTIONS are made with Solid
Trains with Through Sleeping Cars of the
Chesapeake & Ohio R'y, Queen & Crescent
Route, and Louisville & Nashville R'y
to

Hot Springs, Old Point Comfort,

and all points in Virginia and the Carolinas.

Jacksonville, St. Augustine,

and all points in Florida.

NEW ORLEANS,

and all principal Southern Cities.

Through Palace Sleeping Cars between

St. Louis and Washington

Via Big Four and C. & O. Routes.

TOURIST RATES IN EFFECT.

E. O. McCormick,
Pass'r Traffic Manager,

D. B. Martin,
Gen'l Pass'r & Tkt. Agt.

Big Four Route Cincinnati, Ohio.

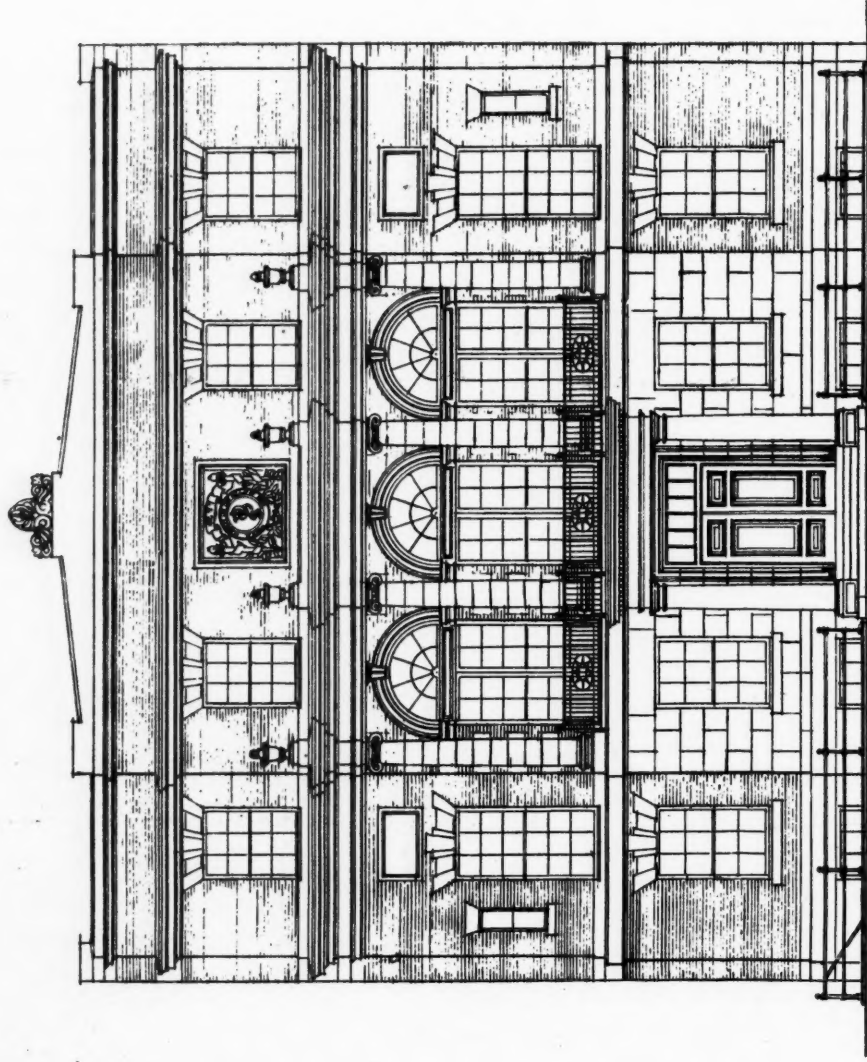
Please mention THE INLAND ARCHITECT when corresponding with Advertisers.



SECTIONS, ACCEPTED DESIGN, PUBLIC MEDICAL LIBRARY, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

WAID & CRAWFORD, ARCHITECTS, CHICAGO.

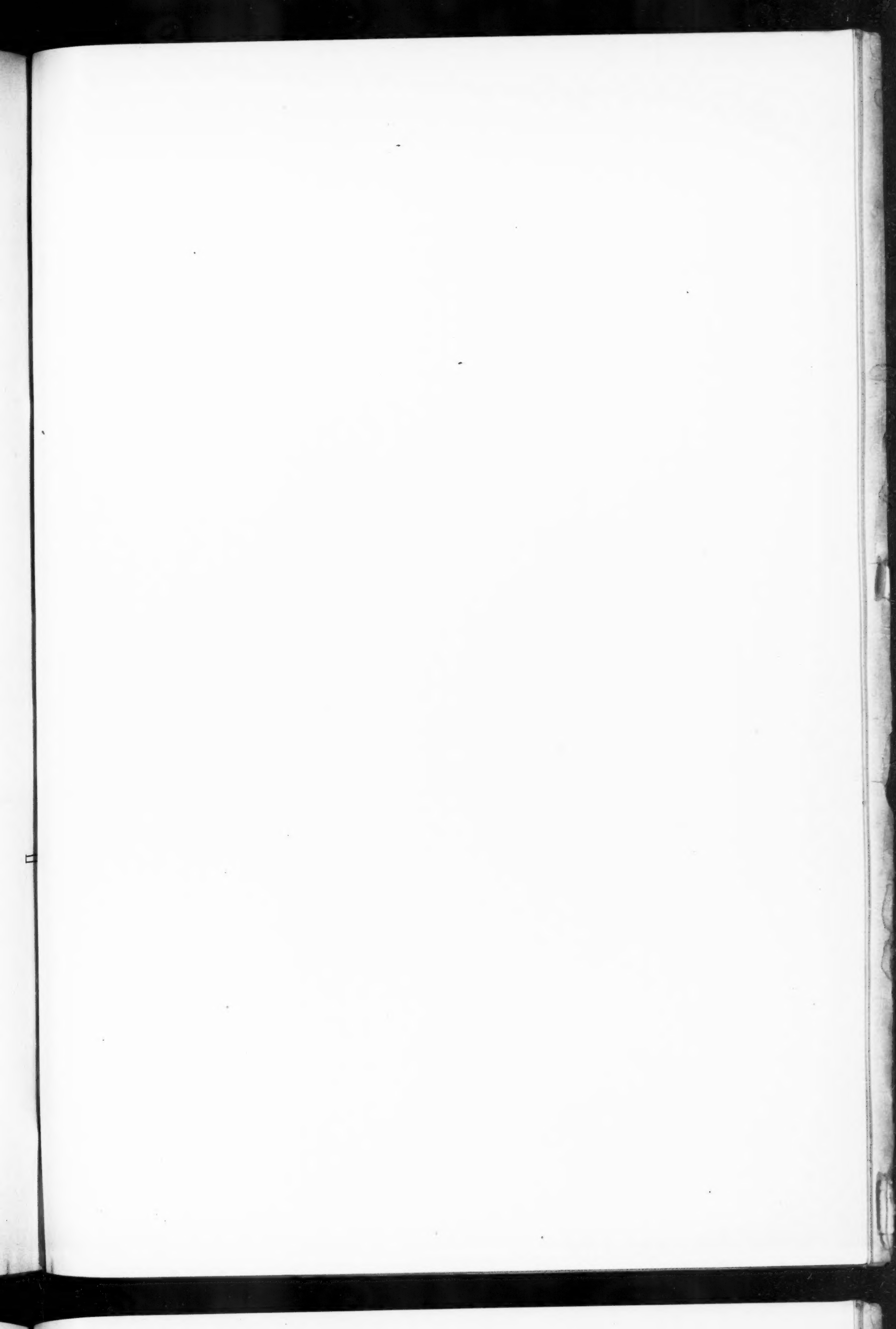


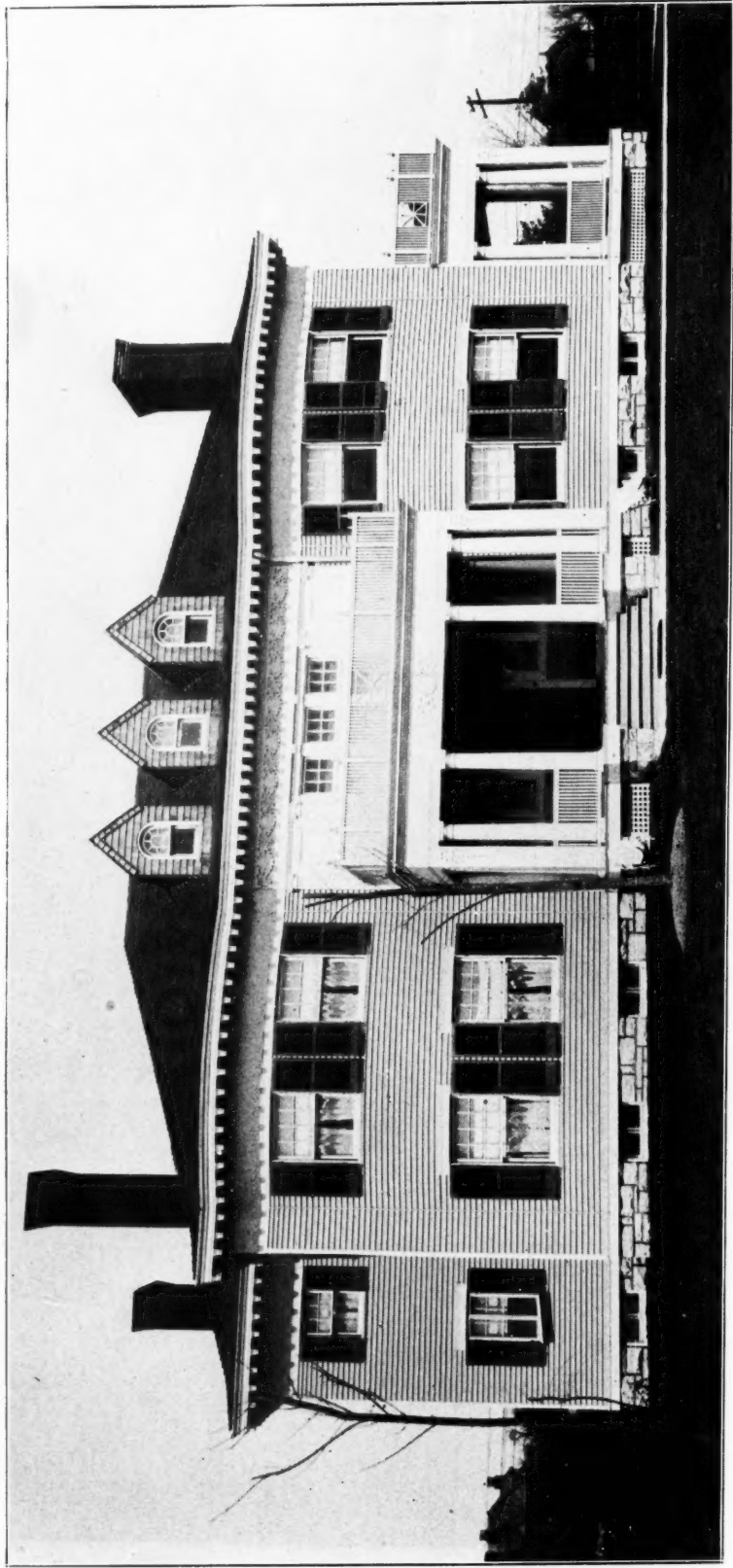


ACCEPTED DESIGN, PUBLIC MEDICAL LIBRARY OF MEDICAL
SOCIETY OF COUNTY OF KINGS, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

WAID & CRAWFORD, ARCHITECTS, CHICAGO.

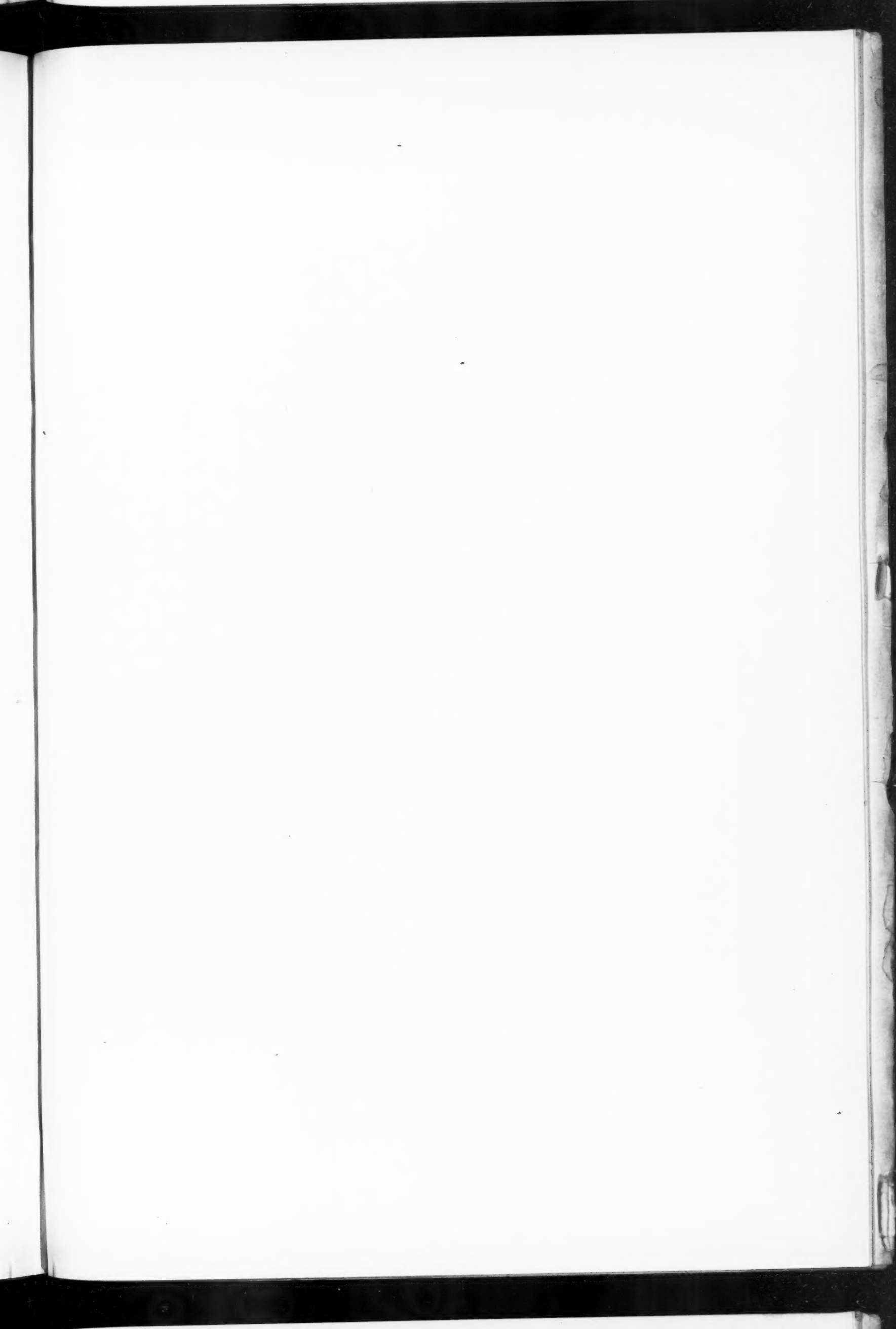
LIBRARY,
MICH.
80 DEC 1897





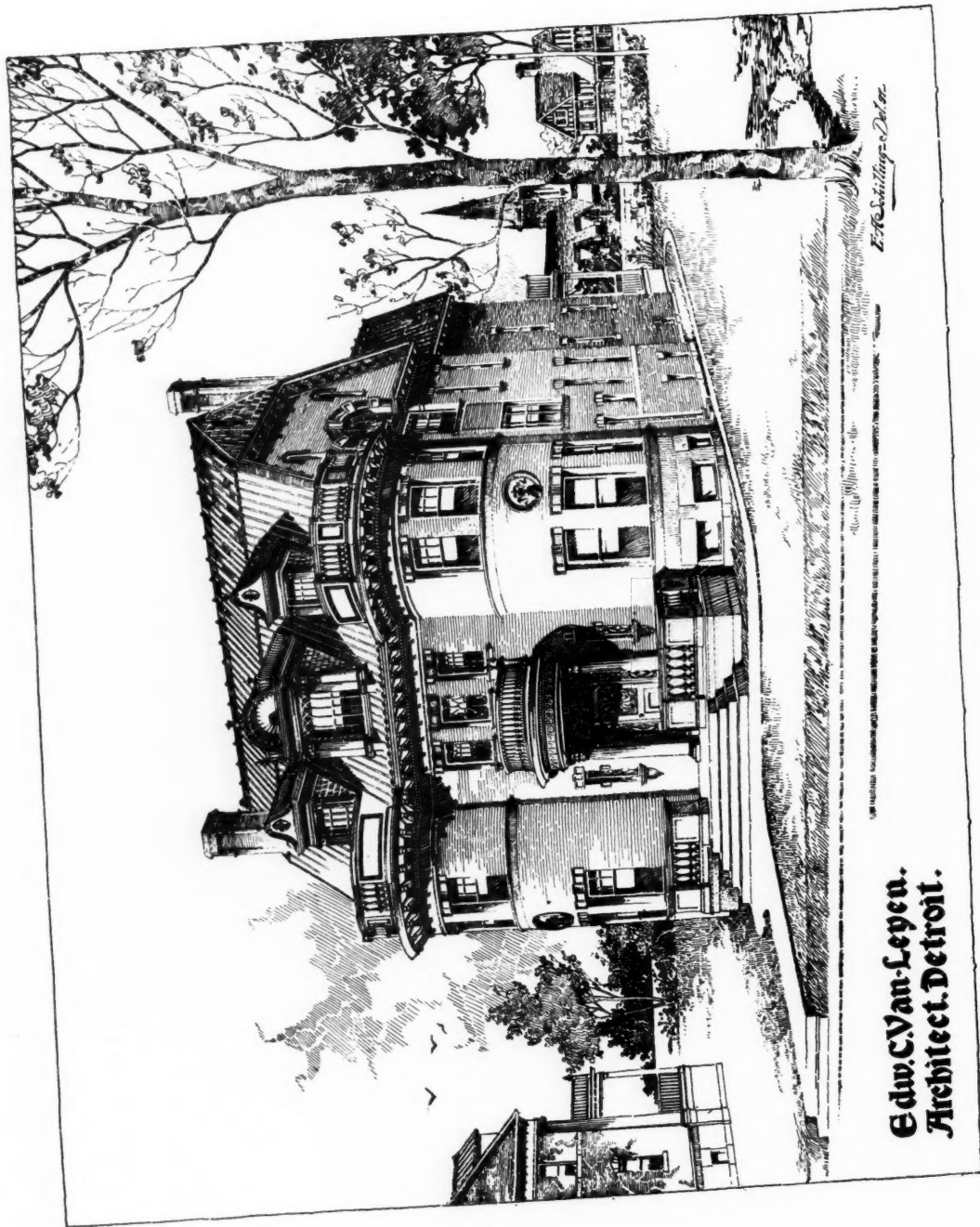
RESIDENCE OF MR. WYMAN, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.
E. A. MANN, ARCHITECT.

LIBRARY,
ST. LOUIS,
20 DEC 1897



THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND NEWS RECORD.

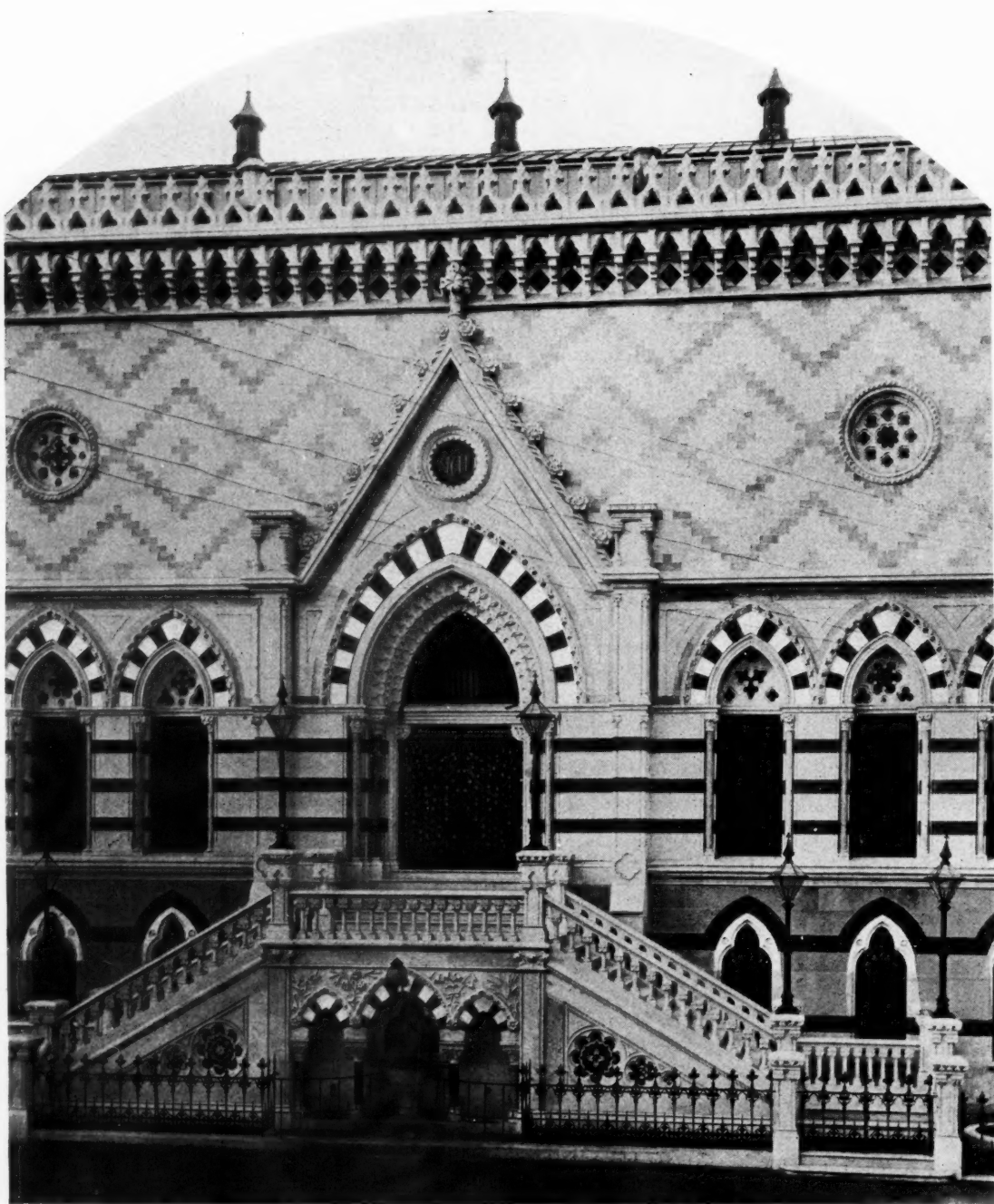
Vol. xxx.



Edw. C. Van-Leyen.
Architect. Detroit.

LIBRARY,
OF THE
30 DEC 1897

GENERAL LIBRARY,
UNIV. OF MICH.
30 DEC 1897



PRESENT NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, NEW YORK.
P. B. WIGHT, ARCHITECT.

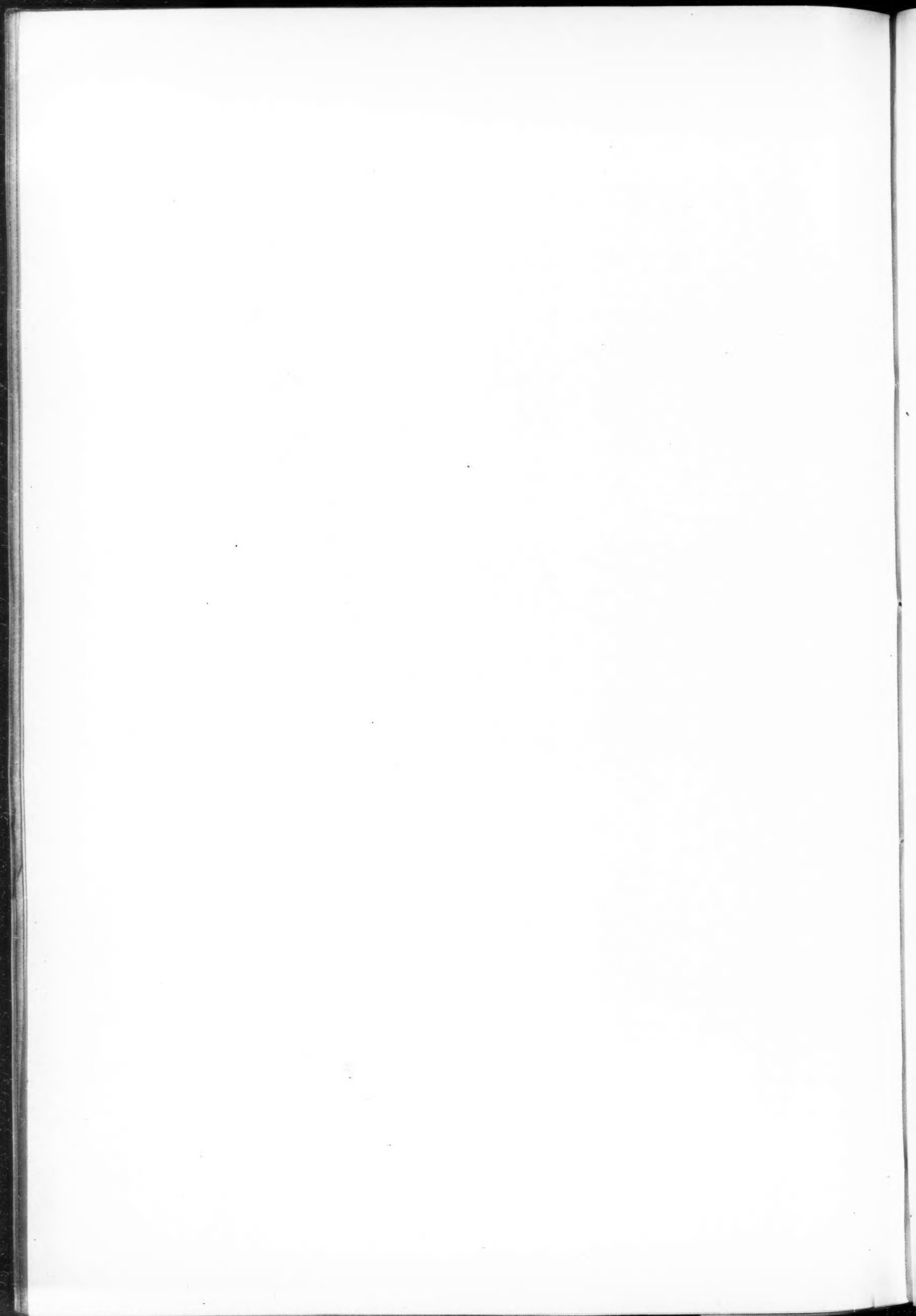


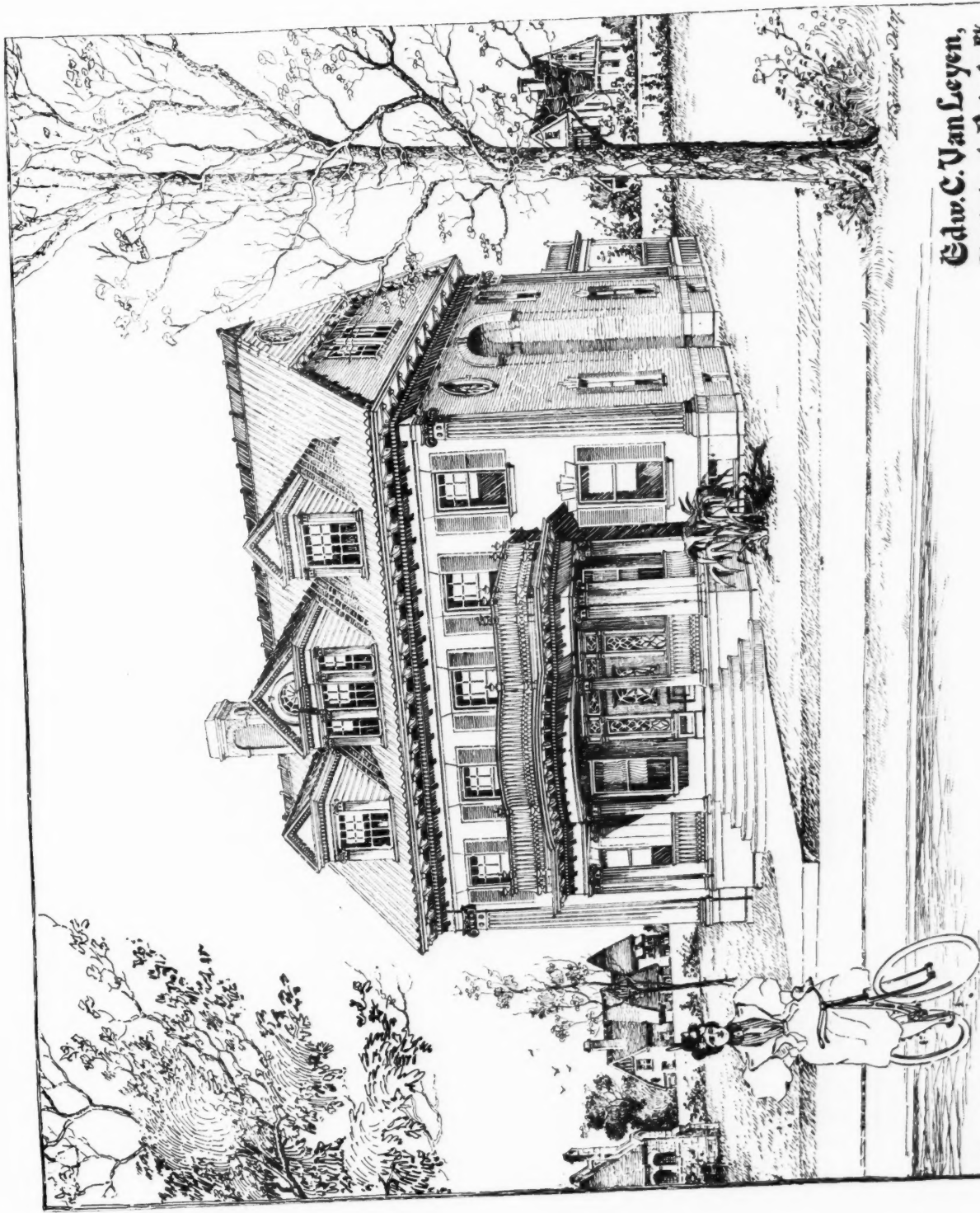
Copyright, 1897, by Lawrence & Dinius.

"WOLFEDEN," THE STUDIO OF EDWARD KEMEYS, BRYN MAWR, NEAR CHICAGO.

FROM FLASH-LIGHT PHOTOGRAPH BY GEORGE R. LAWRENCE, CHICAGO.

30 551237





Residence for
Chas. L. Coffin. Detroit Mich.

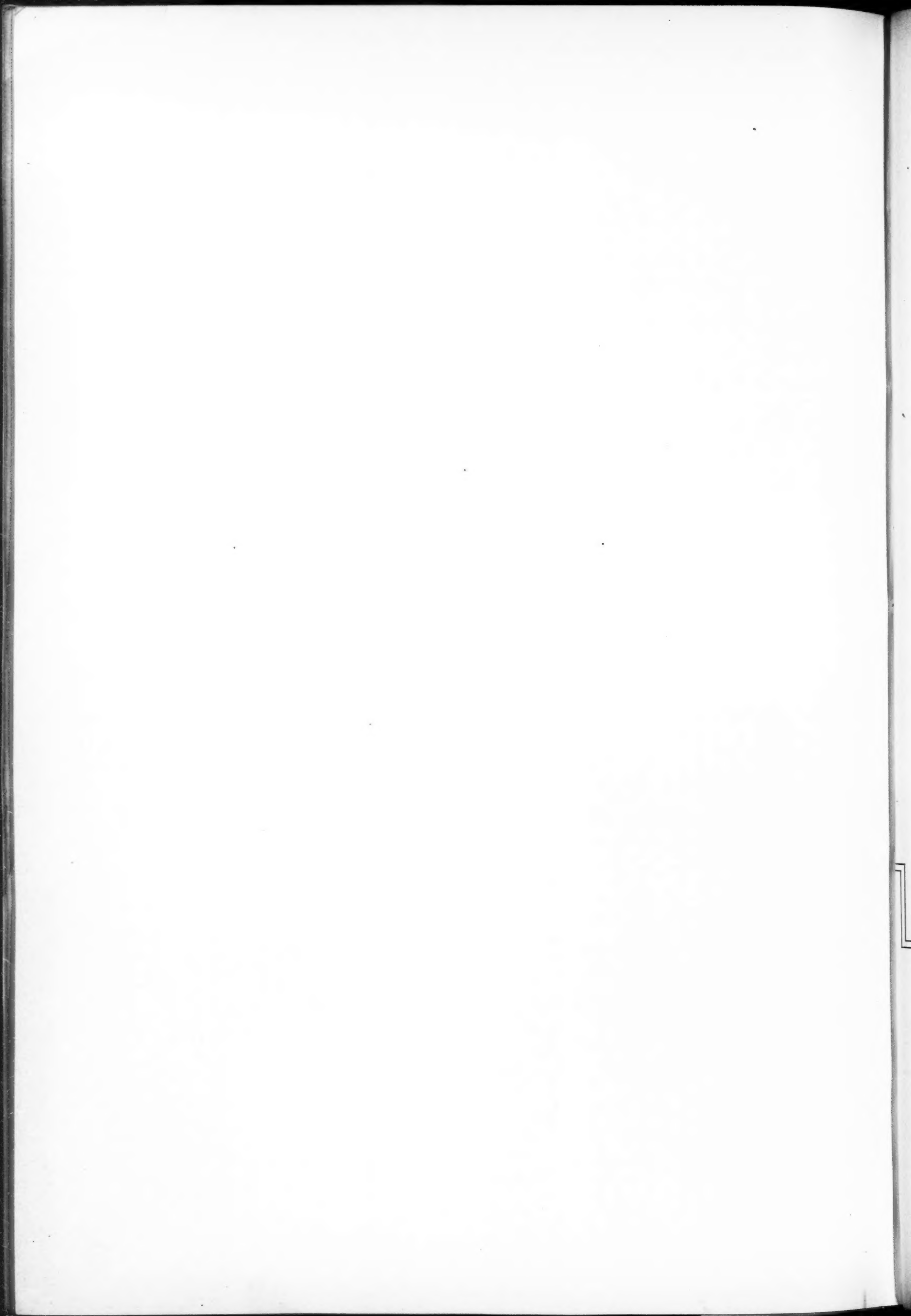
Edw. C. Van Leyen,
Architect. Peninsular Bk.
Building 47-48

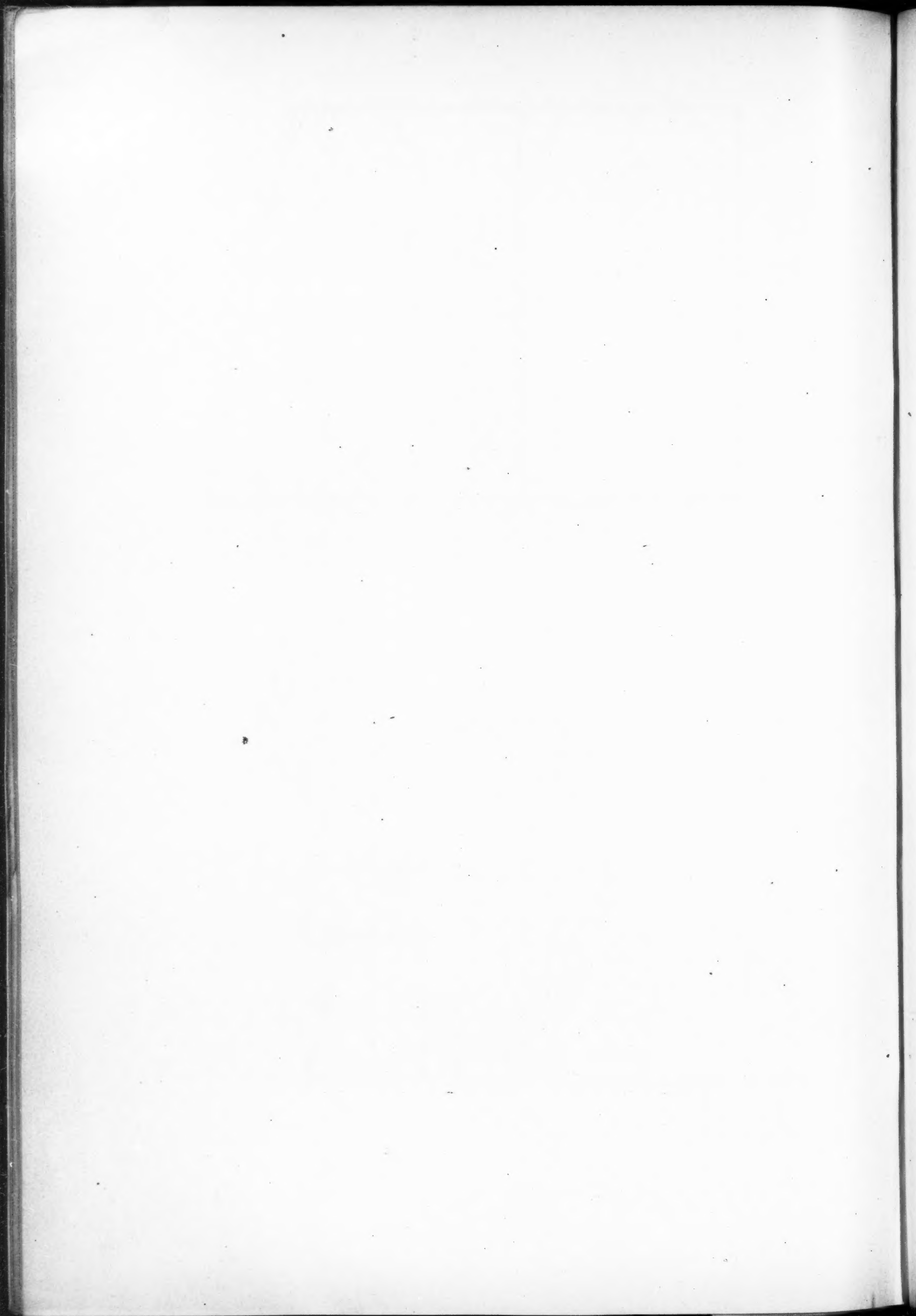
30 DEC 1897

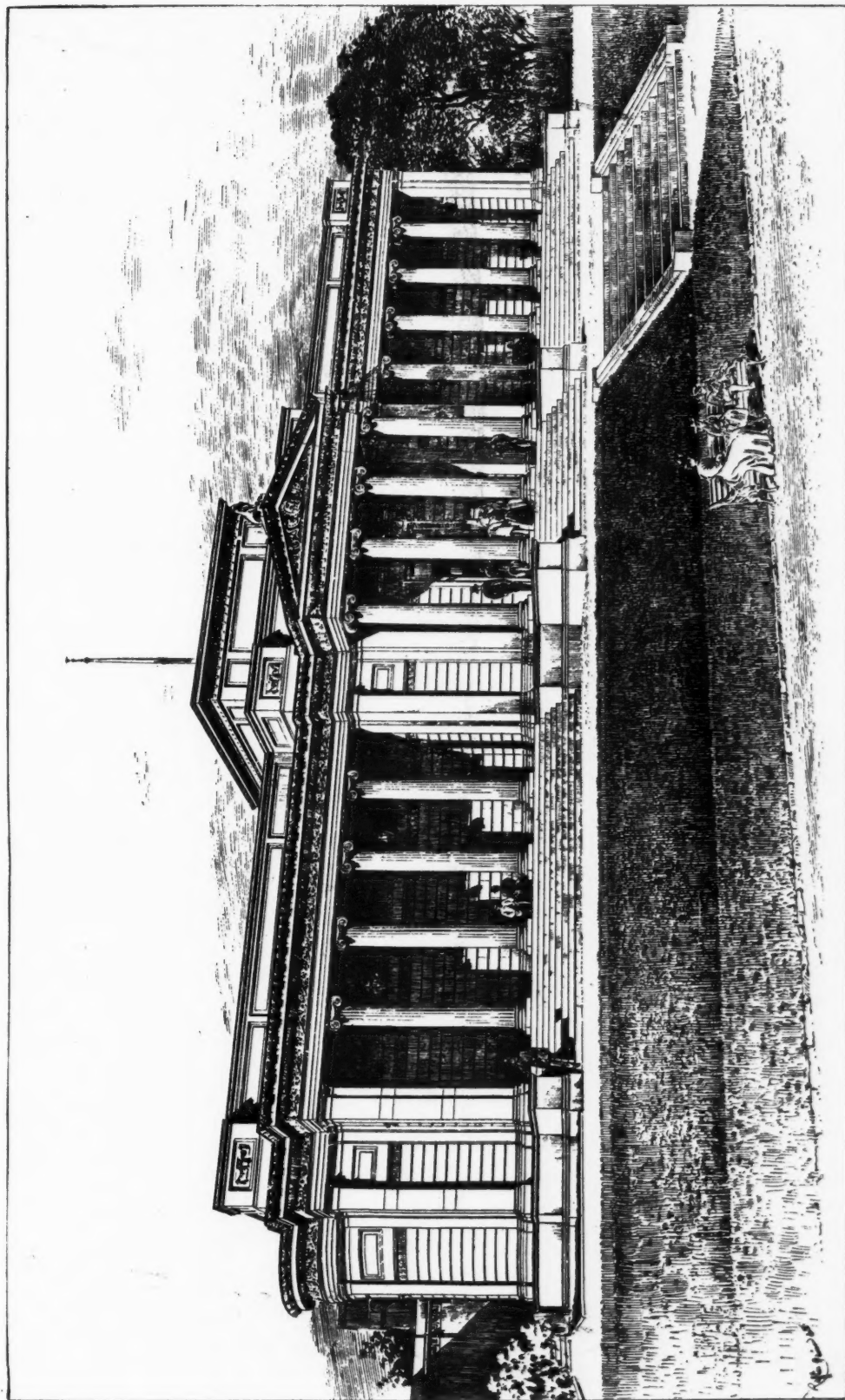


WESTMINSTER CHURCH, MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.
CHARLES S. SEDGWICK, ARCHITECT.

GENERAL LIBRARY,
UNIV. OF MICH.
30 DEC 1907

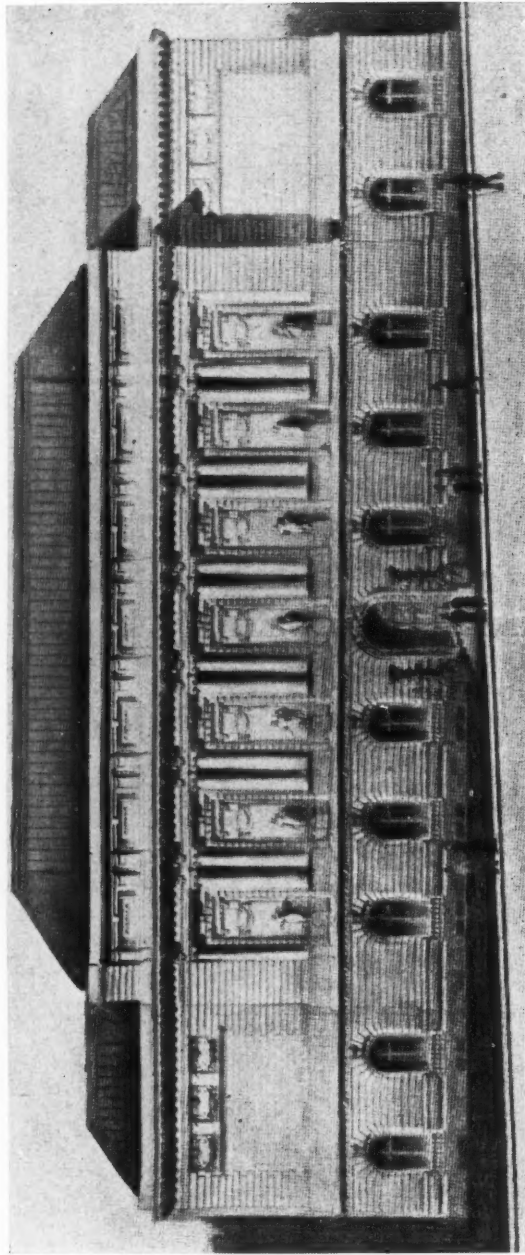






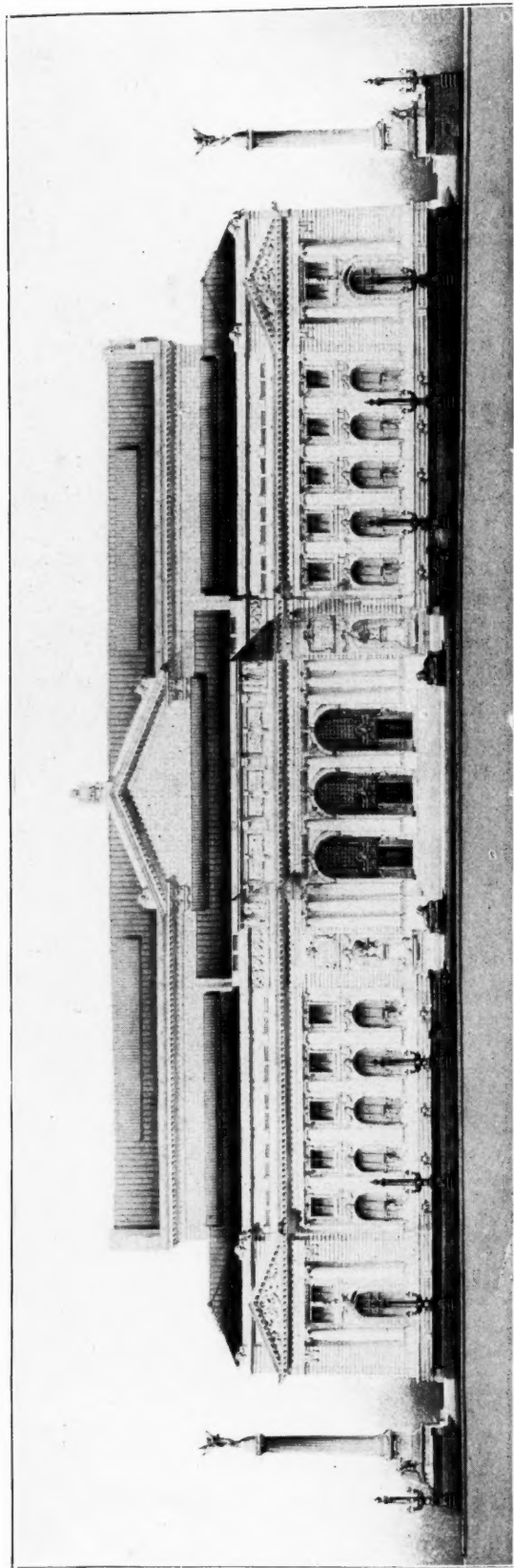
From *The Builder*, London.

THE MAPPIN ART GALLERY, SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

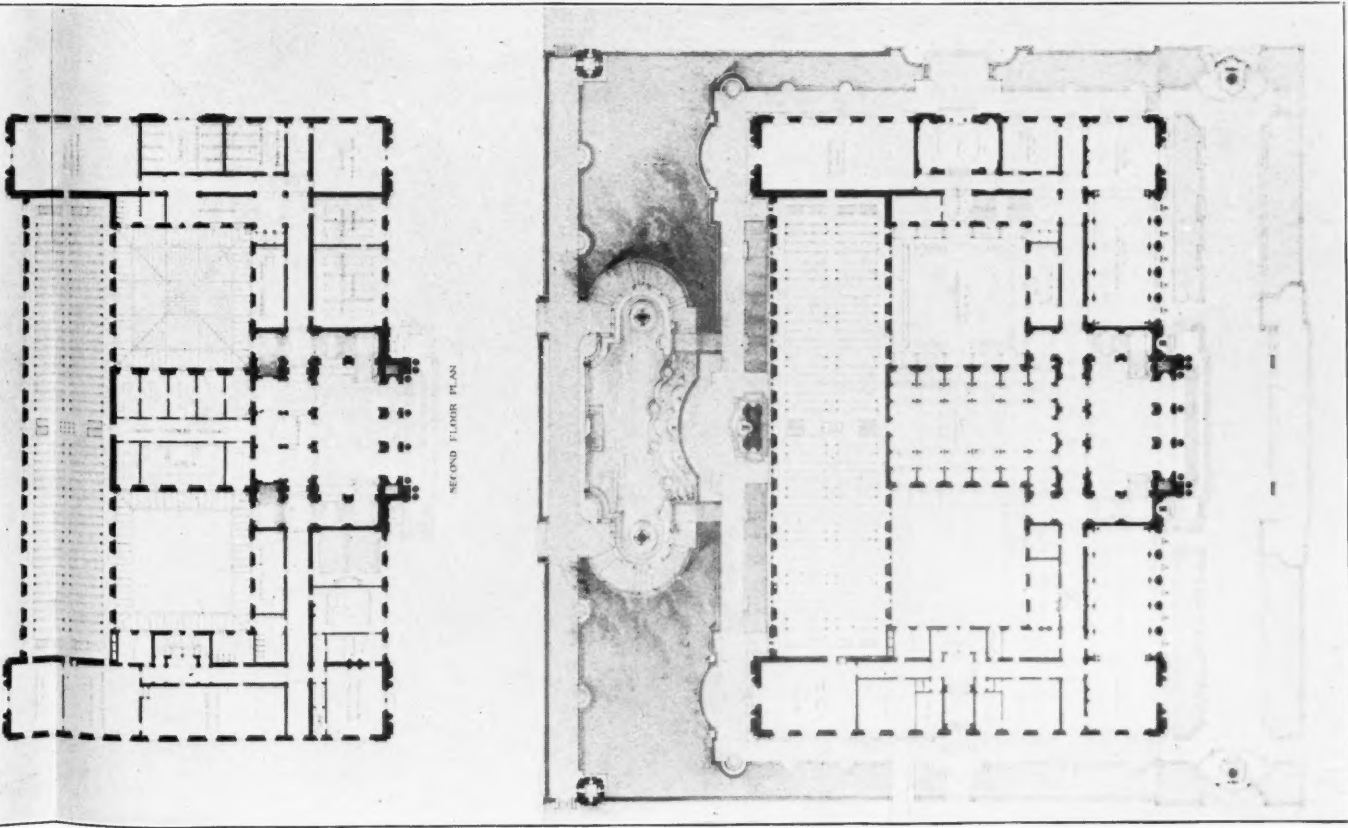


GENERAL LIBRARY,
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN,
30 DEC 1897

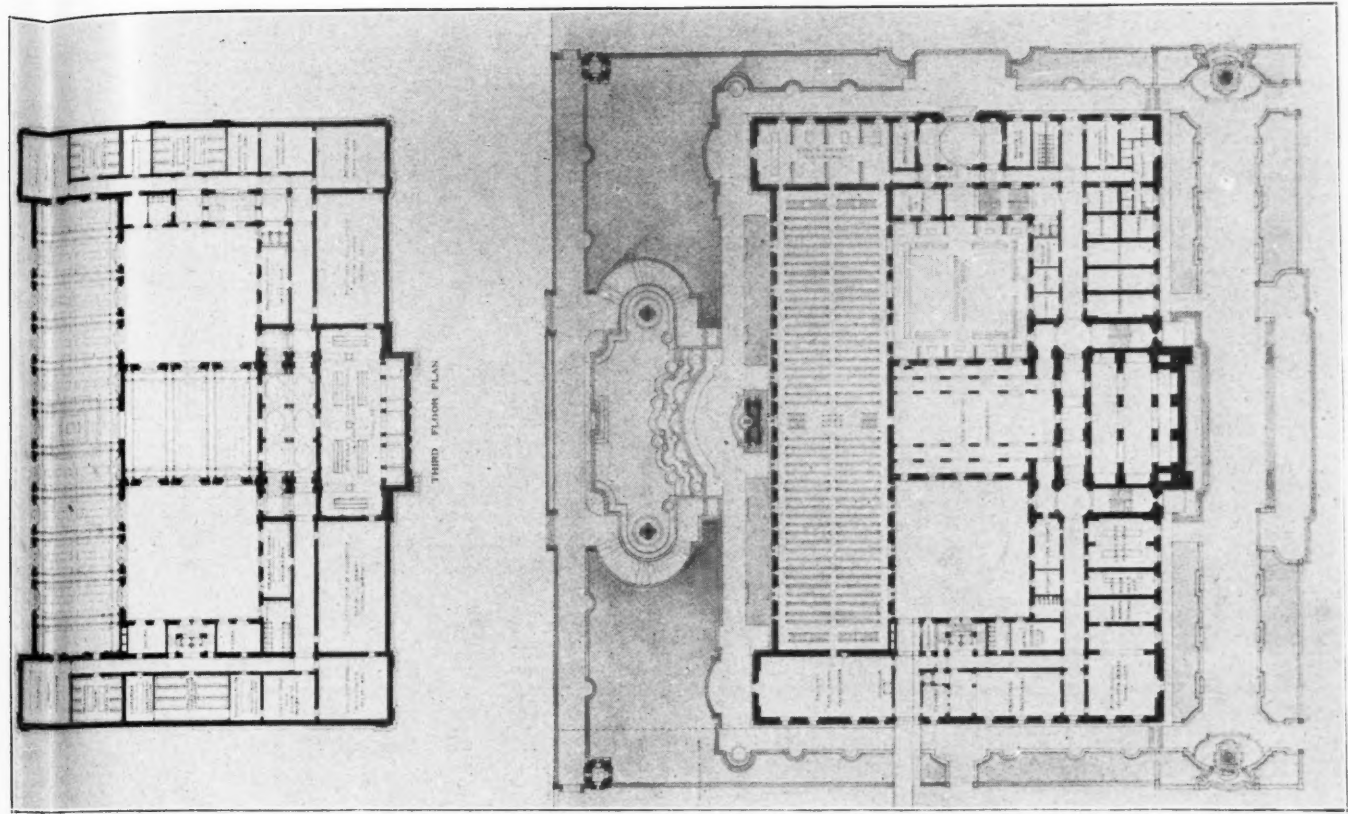
ACCEPTED DESIGN, NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, NEW YORK.
CARRERE & HASTINGS, ARCHITECTS.



ELEVATION.



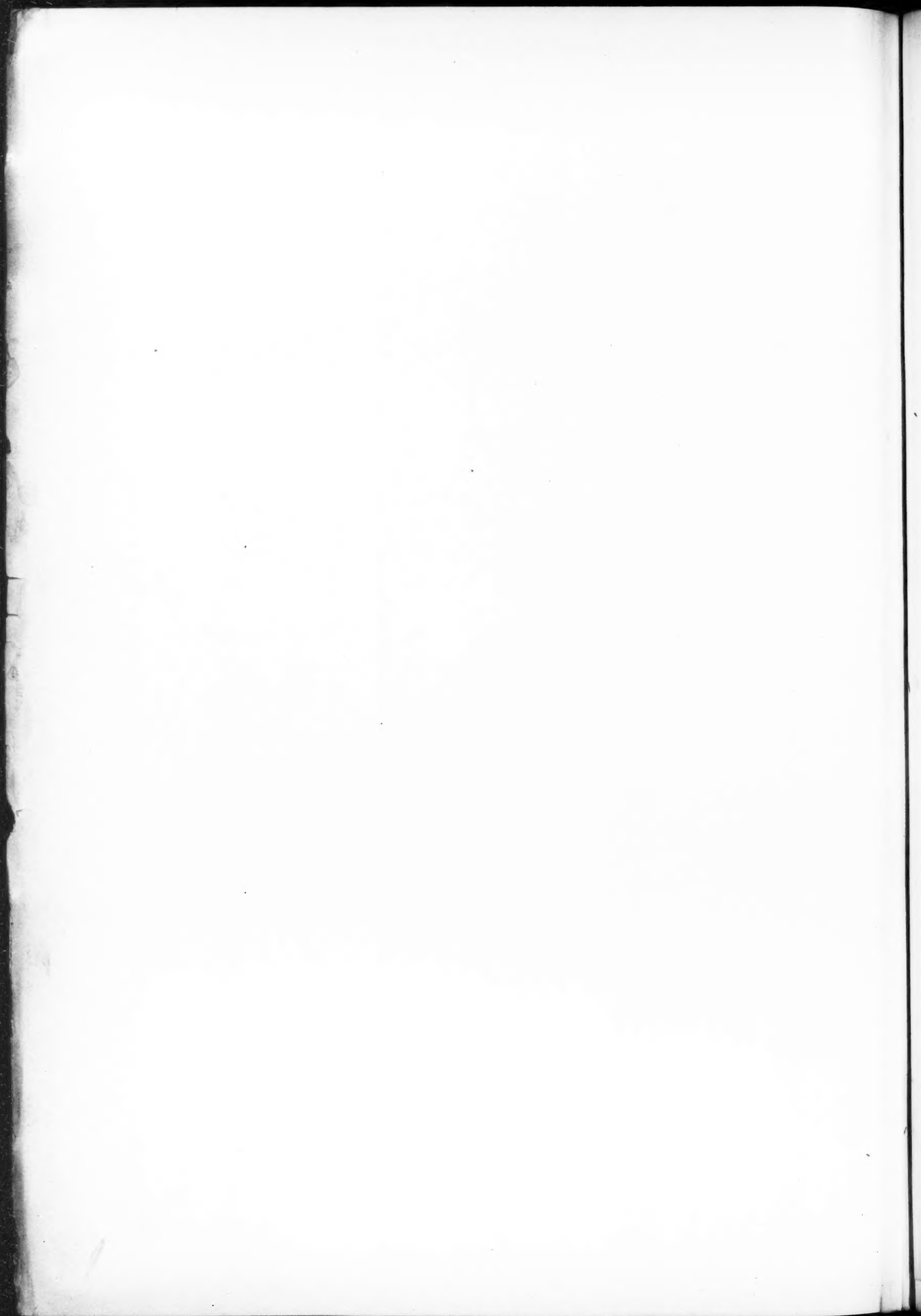
FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

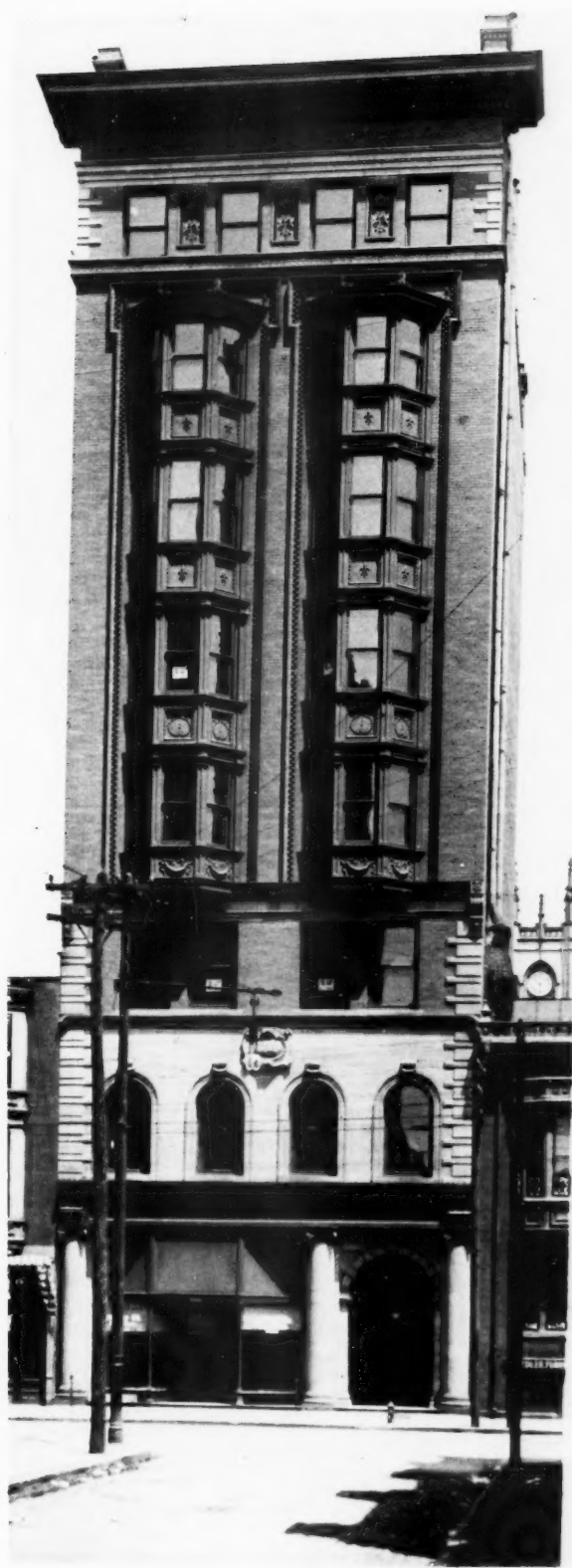


BASEMENT PLAN.

ACCEPTED DESIGN, THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY—ASTOR, LENOX AND TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.
CARRERE & HASTINGS, ARCHITECTS.

THE LIBRARY,
ASTOR, LENOX AND TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.
80 DEC 1897



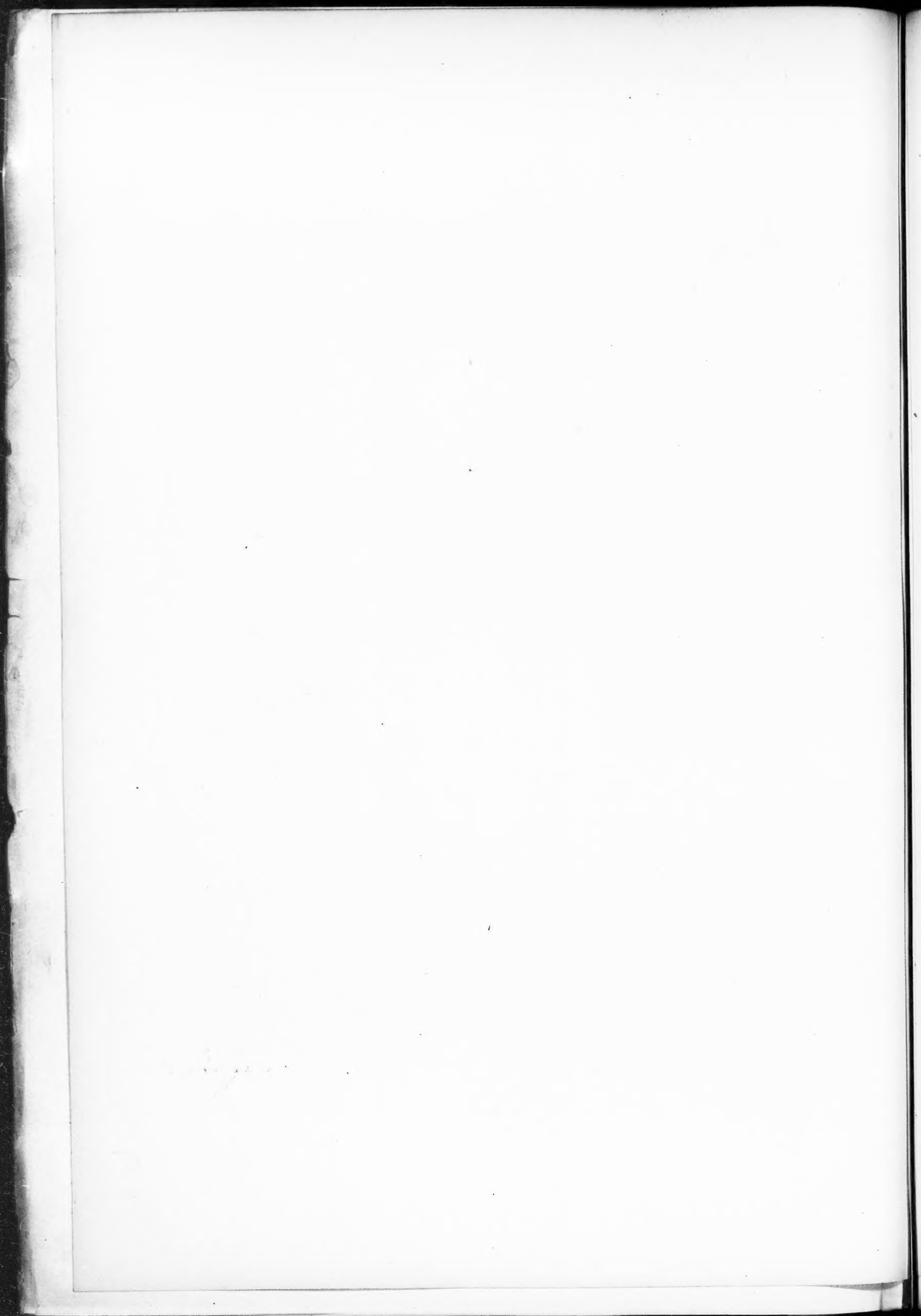


LANCASTER BUILDING, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
A. O. ELZNER, ARCHITECT.



INLAND ARCHITECT PRESS.

ST. FRANCIS DE SALES CHURCH,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.



T



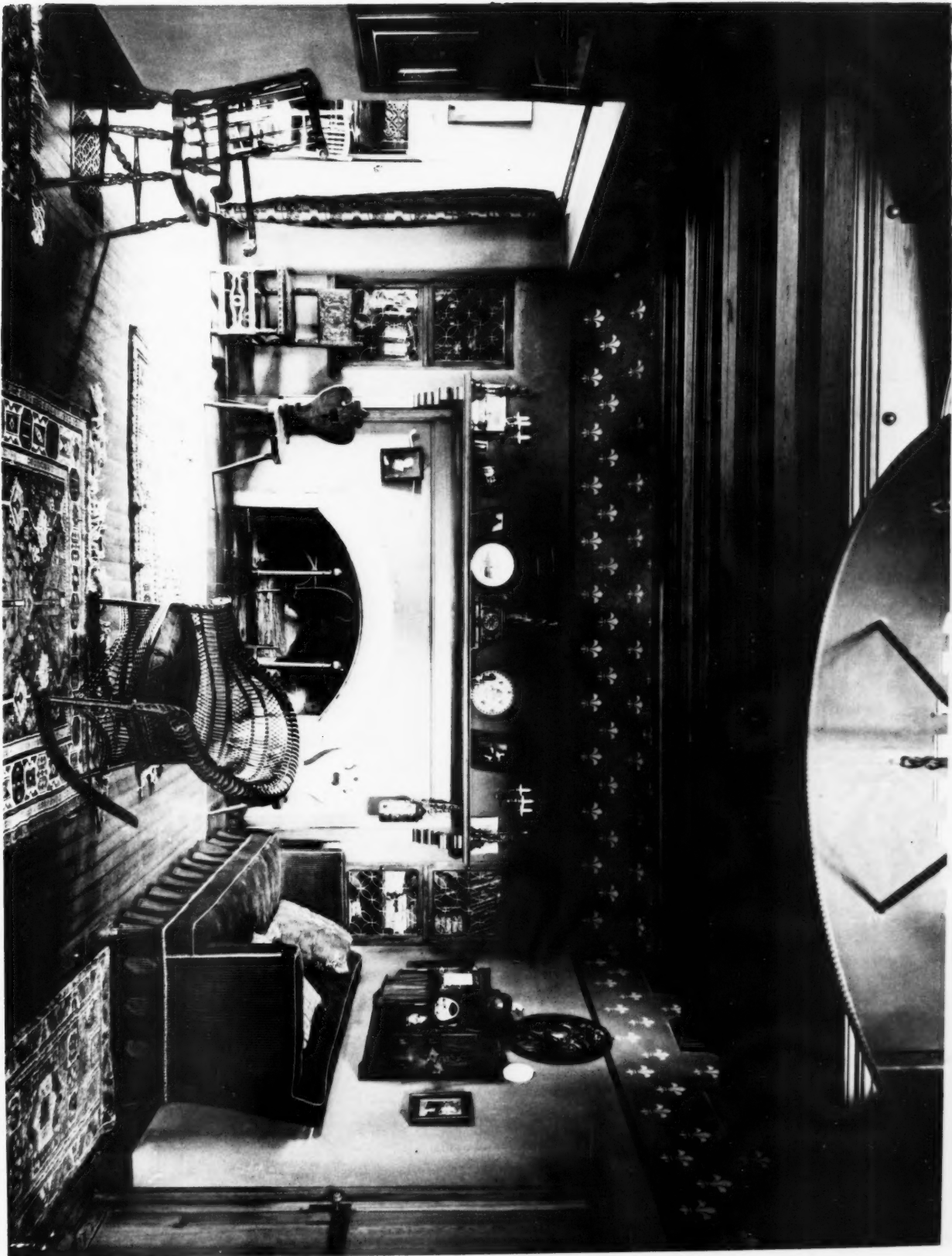
DINING ROOM, RESIDENCE OF A. D. FISHER, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

L. F. PLYMPTON, ARCHITECT.

INLAND ARCHITECT PRESS.

20 DEC 1917

T

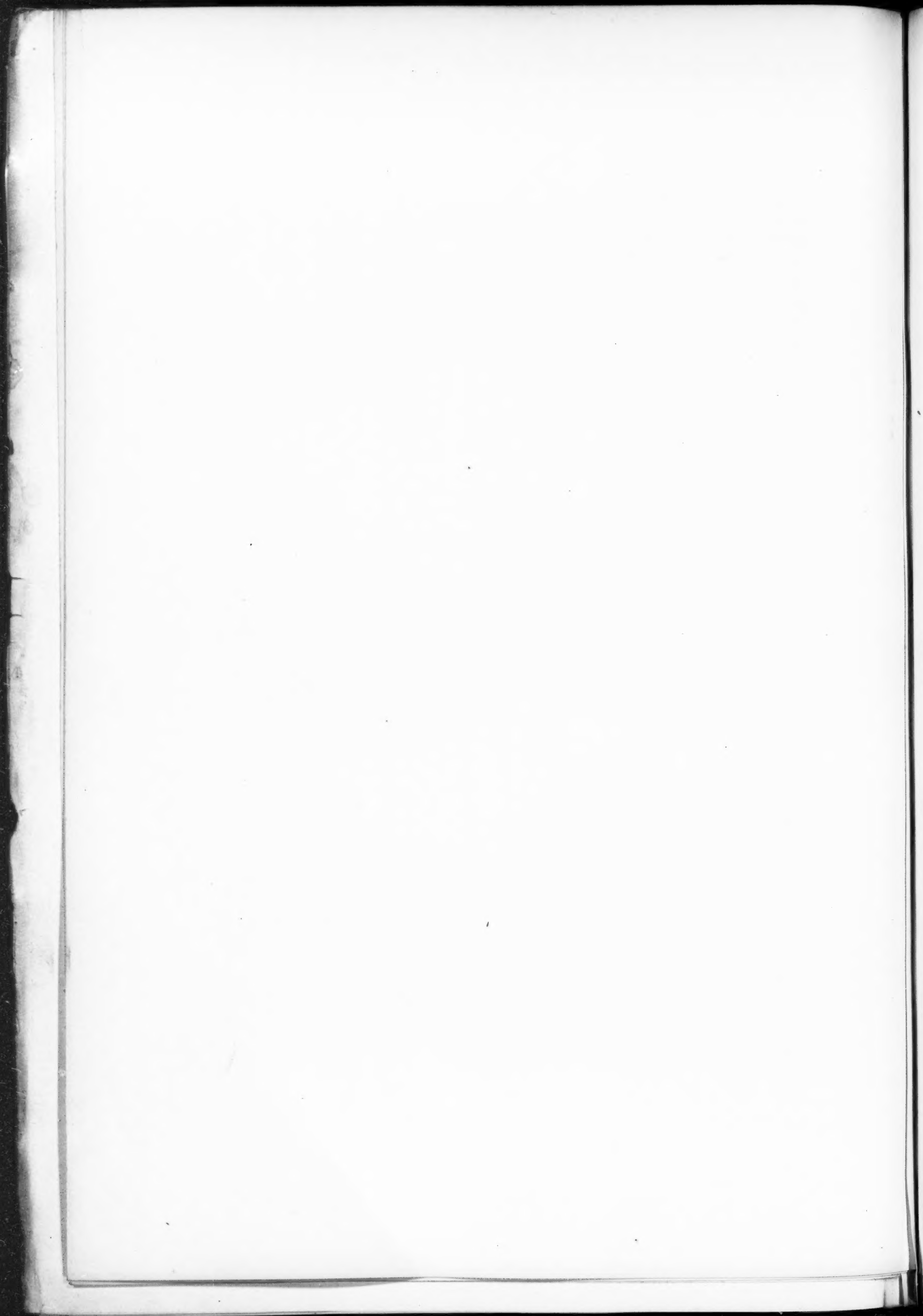


HALL, RESIDENCE OF A. D. FISHER, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

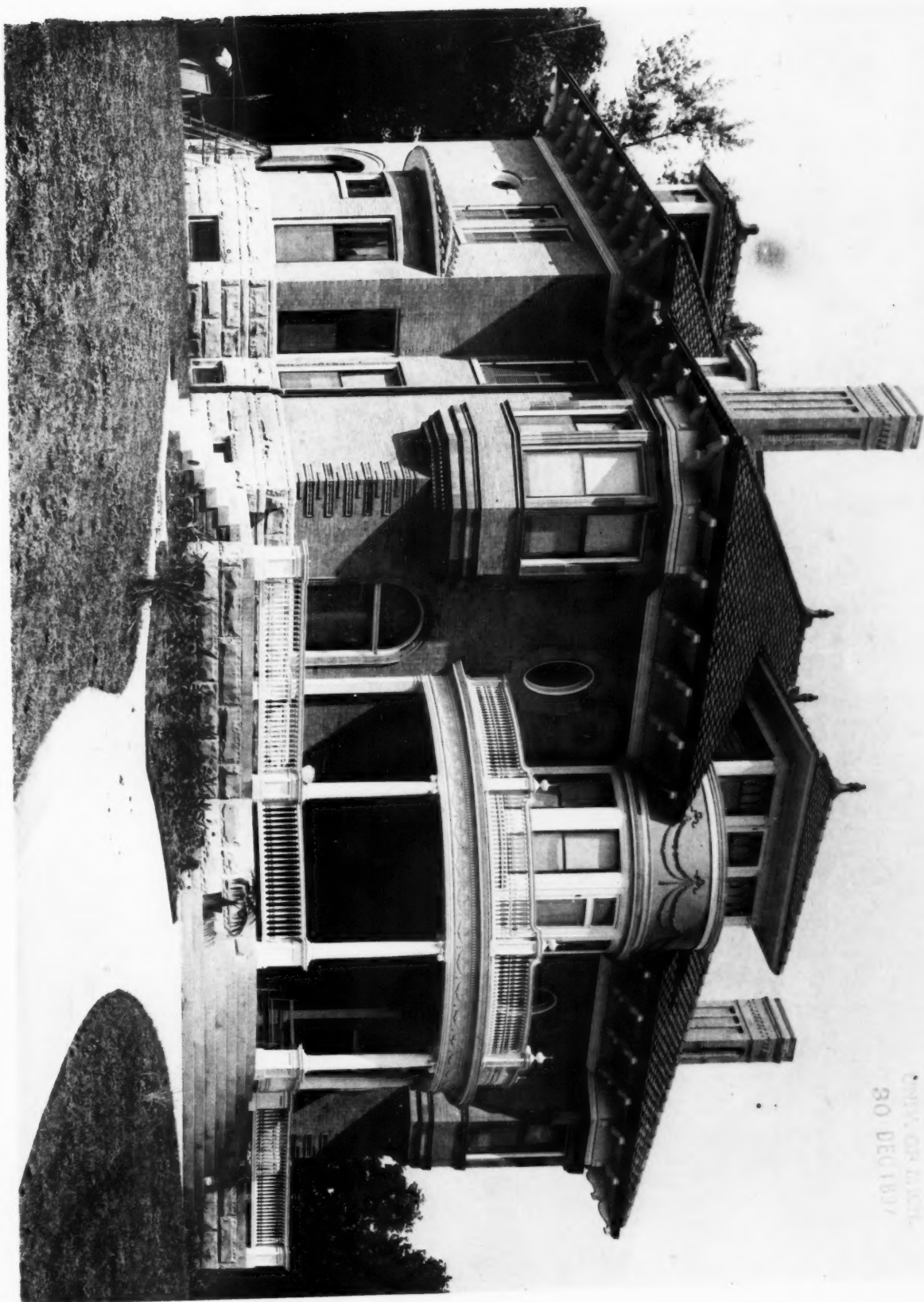
L. F. PLYMPTON, ARCHITECT.

INLAND ARCHITECT PRESS.

RECEIVED
DEC 18 1897



T



GENERAL LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
30 DEC 1897

RESIDENCE OF CASPAR H. ROWE, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
S. S. GODLEY, ARCHITECT.

INLAND ARCHITECT PRESS.