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The Present Status of Government Architecture.

In our issue for August, 1897, we gave in detail the many changes inaugurated by Secretary Gage in the Department of Architecture under the control of the Treasury Department. Feeling that it is to this bureau of design that the future architect will turn for evidences of the architectural status of the period, we are disposed to give it such careful scrutiny and illustration from time to time as will bring to its designers that healthy criticism from the profession at large as will come from added familiarity with the department's method of work and its execution. It is in line with this policy that we have in this issue collected such detail as will in a measure picture the personnel, routine and designing status of the office as it exists at present. It is now evident that this much-maligned phase of architectural work is advancing in the direction so long desired by architects, and that Secretary Gage and his subordinates are giving a force and freedom to architectural advancement.

Fires Due to Combustible Construction.

Chicago has been visited during the past month with three disastrous fires, one of which caused great loss of life. The building had a frontage of fifty feet and was six stories high. A form of mill construction had been used, and an iron front and plate glass made a series of light lofts which probably brought satisfactory rentals to the owner but proved a death trap to the occupants from the moment the fire started. There was one small elevator and a narrow stairway in front. In the rear the architect said a bricked-in stairway had been built, but this was nailed up and inaccessible. The entire structure was a violation of every principle of safe building. The city authorities of Chicago, notwithstanding the lesson of the great fire, have always been too lax in the administration of the building department. Laws are made and building ordinances passed, but any owner with proper influence may obtain a special order from the council for their direct violation, whether it be in an encroachment upon a sidewalk or the altitude or construction of a building. Then the ordinances themselves are too often framed to suit the desires of some influential owner or class of owners who care more for profits than safety. The high building ordinance has reduced the height to ten stories which will stop the erection of fireproof structures, as such a building would not pay expenses, just as the same ordinance was altered by an additional story or two to accommodate an influential citizen who happened to have an office building erected and wished the additional story. Another fire which is illustrated on another page in this issue, shows so plainly the result of not using fireproof material on the one hand and the thorough safety by using it on the other that further comment would seem superfluous. But it will only be by the enforcement of stringent laws, allowing the greatest latitude in the erection of fireproof structures and the prohibition of any constructed otherwise, of over three stories, that such disastrous fires can be averted. Such a law may work a hardship upon a few individuals, but as a matter of public policy it is the most important measure that any municipality could adopt for the public good.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ARCHITECTURAL WORK AND WORKERS.

It has generally been the fashion, in the past, for the architectural journals of the country to devote but scant space to government work, and what space they did so devote has, with but rare exceptions indeed, been dedicated to severe and not unmerited criticisms of Federal architecture and the methods of official architects in the management of the important bureau of the Treasury Department. *THE INLAND ARCHITECT* was perhaps not only fashionable, but even the leader of the fashion, and claims some merit in having been slightly instrumental in bringing about some of the reforms that permit of the relegation of that fashion to an innocuous desuetude.

To aid our unofficial brethren in appreciating what is being done and the progress that has been made, we devote the greater part of this number to the description, by pen and pencil, of recent governmental architecture and to the description of the workings of the largest office in the country — the country's own office.

Considered as one of the institutions — one of the most important institutions — of our country, and one whose results are perhaps more conspicuous and lasting than those of any other, the Supervising Architect's office of the Treasury Department must certainly be of the utmost interest to our readers.

A glance at its history and its present personnel is, we think, most appropriate in this number that is so largely given up to the illustration of its results.

GENERAL HISTORY.

Prior to 1853 there was no such office. There were twenty-three buildings belonging to the Government and in the custody of the Treasury Department, and there were appropriations available for fifteen more. Local architects, under local commissions, had had the work in charge. In 1853 Secretary Guthrie, realizing the necessity for some organized, systematic work, applied to the War Department for aid, and Capt. Alexander H. Bowman, of the Corps of Engineers, was detailed to the duty of systematizing the work and establishing the office of "Supervisor of Works," under an "Engineer-in-Charge." The office consisted of that functionary and one clerk, one supervising architect and six draftsmen, and one computer.

In 1857 it was discovered that no authority nor law had created the office, which was then called the Bureau of Construction; it merely existed by executive appointment, and does today. In fact, it is but very recently that our legislators have thought of and discussed some method of establishing the office under law. Topsy-like, it has "grown," is recognized and treated as a legal institution (and probably is one by limitation), but not one word will be found in any congressional record as to any enactment or authorization by law. But then there are other peculiarities about our institutions. A newly elected President, for instance, is not officially notified or commissioned before his inauguration. He reads in the papers and has a sort of presentiment that it is time for that ceremony and proceeds to get sworn in.

In 1863 we find that the reports of the office were signed by the "Supervising Architect," Mr. Isaiah Rogers, the "Engineer-in-Charge" who had made all previous reports, having disappeared from the scene. There is no evidence of any abolishment of that title, but merely a "mysterious disappearance"; presumably the gentleman having patriotically gone to war and never returned, for from then on there seems to have been no connection with the War Department.

In 1875 the office, as organized, consisted of a supervising architect, a chief clerk, a photographer and an assistant, one principal clerk and twelve clerks; this was the permanent force. Then there were engineers, draftsmen and computers who were engaged temporarily and by direction of the Secretary, whose services were paid for out of the appropriations for the respective buildings they worked upon.

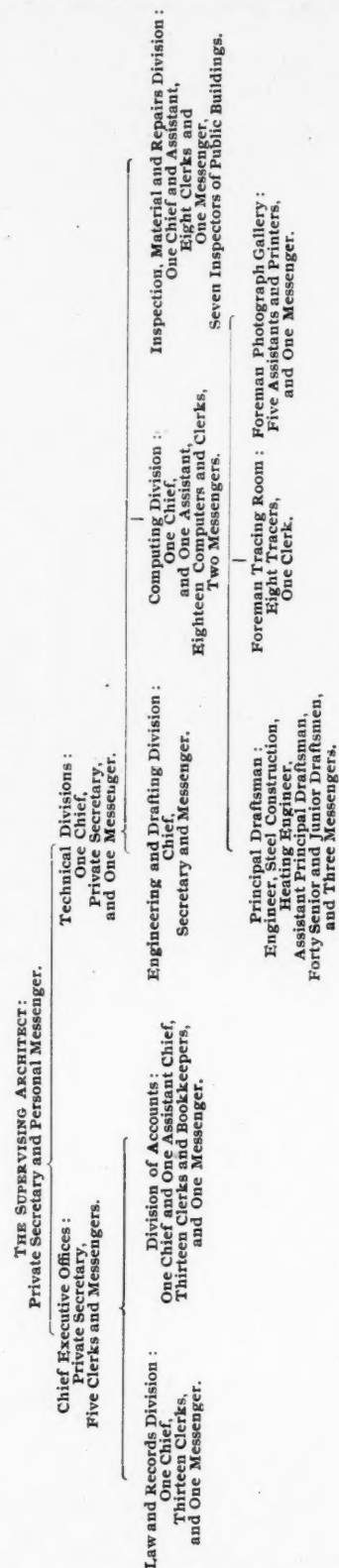
In 1885 the Treasury had 185 buildings completed, 37 in course of erection, and orders to construct 30 more.

It was then agitated, and has been since (but so far without success), that this office be made a Bureau with the responsibilities and cares of its management directly vested with its chief, and relieving the Secretary of the Treasury from all direct control of it. As it is, all authorization for payments, all contracts have to be referred to and signed by the Secretary of the Treasury — often a man entirely unfitted and unprepared for those functions. Fortunately,

this is not the case today, but we can remember the mistakes of his predecessors.

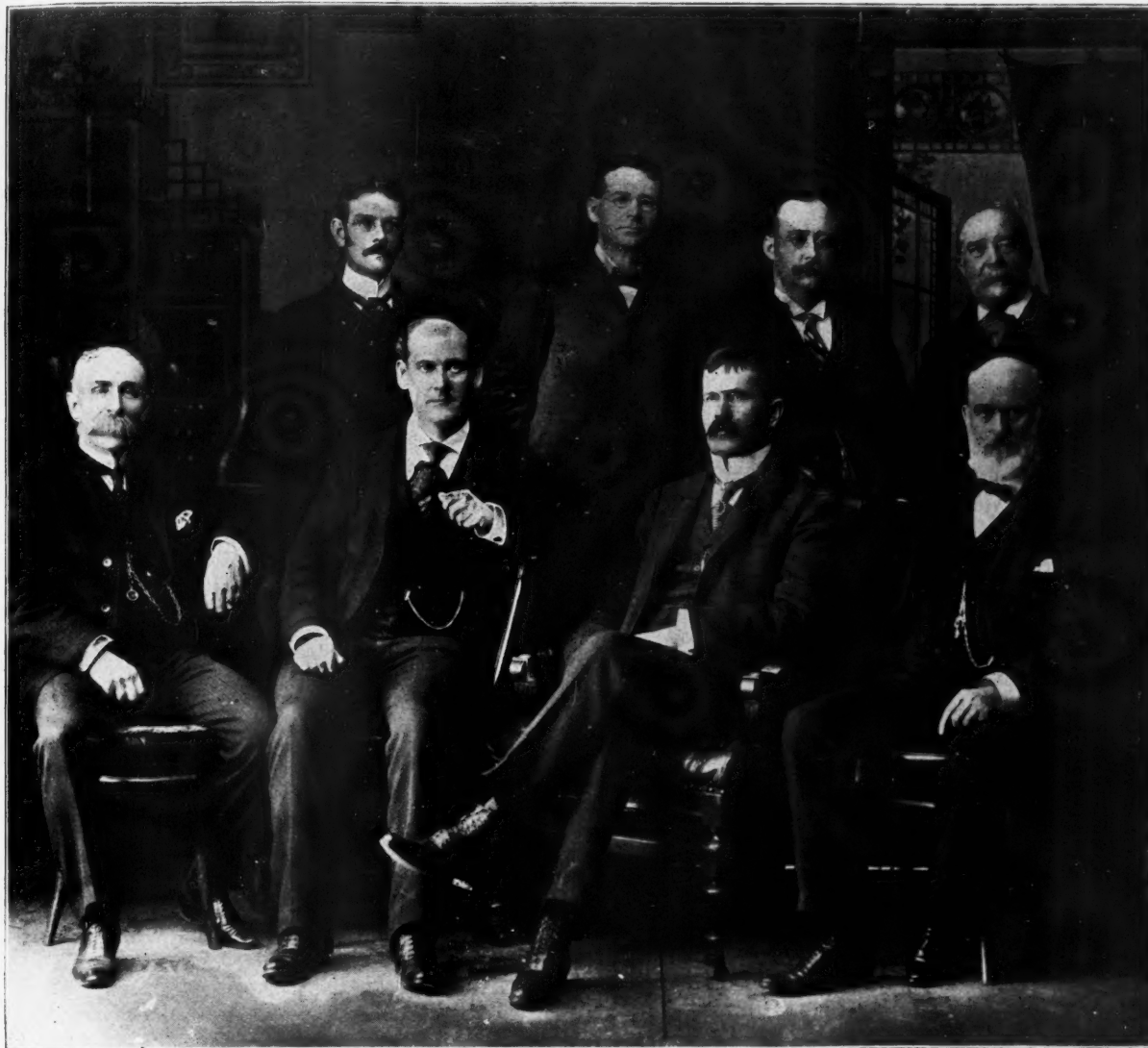
PRESENT ORGANIZATION.

As at present organized, the office force, its relative responsibilities and order of importance can best be illustrated, graphically, by the accompanying table arranged in pedigree-like form:



Besides this regular force there are, as a contingent force upon the various buildings under construction: 29 superintendents, 12 clerks, 7 foremen, 23 watchmen and varying numbers of laborers. Then there are 27 disbursing agents, generally collectors of customs or postmasters who have charge of the funds for these buildings and report, therefore, to the Supervising Architect.

An addition of these numbers will show that the Supervising Architect's office is an establishment equal, not only in importance



Mr. Garretson.

Mr. Hamilton.

Mr. Kemper.

Mr. Plant.

Mr. Taylor.

Mr. Wetmore.

Mr. Sutherland.

Mr. Low.

SUPERVISING ARCHITECT J. KNOX TAYLOR AND HIS OFFICIAL FAMILY.

but in size as well, to any in the country and requires a head, a director of affairs whose place is among the great managers of our great industries.

The mode of procedure, the financing of the office is briefly as follows:

* * * * *

In general, it may be stated that there are five classes of appropriations under the control of this office, i. e., what is known as a construction appropriation (there being one for each designated building to be erected or to be repaired under a special appropriation, and has no limitation as to time), and four appropriations under the limitation of the fiscal years.

"Repairs and Preservation of Public Buildings," and is for repair and preservation of custom houses, courthouses, post offices, marine hospitals, quarantine stations, and other public buildings under the control of this department.

"Heating Apparatus for Public Buildings," being for heating, hoisting and ventilating apparatus, and repairs to the same, for all public buildings, including marine hospitals and quarantine stations, under the control of the Treasury Department.

"Vaults, Safes and Locks for Public Buildings," being for vaults, safes and locks, and repairs to same, for all public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department.

"Plans for Public Buildings," for "books, photographic materials, and in duplicating plans required for public buildings."

In connection with appropriations for the construction of public buildings, Congress, with the approval of the President of the United States, the language being similar in nearly all cases, legislates "that the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized and directed to purchase, acquire by condemnation and otherwise provide a site and cause to be erected thereon a substantial and commodious building, etc." This act must limit the cost of site and building. The appropriations may be made either under this act, or through the Appropriations Committee at a later date, either in one amount or in smaller sums at intervals until the aggregate amount is reached.

A general statute requires that the limit placed by Congress, unless other-

wise stated, embraces the cost of site, building, heating, elevators, if required, and approaches.

No money must be expended until title to the site is vested in the Government. The mode of selecting the site is within the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, and excepting where specially controlled by legislation indicating what land must be taken, it has been the custom of the department to adopt a method as follows: First, inviting proposals by public advertisement, stating the area required, location, etc., and such proposals are then reported upon to the Secretary of the Treasury as to the selection which should be made, either by a commission appointed of non-Federal officers or by an agent of this Department. After the details in this connection have been completed, if there is no general State act covering such matter, the State is requested to cede jurisdiction over the land, and upon this action being taken by the State legislature, the payment is then made, and the property vested in the Federal Government.

When all transactions in regard to the selection of site are completed and purchase money paid, then sketch plans and estimates are prepared, and submitted, as required by law, for approval by the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. Secretary of the Interior and the Hon. Postmaster-General.

Upon this approval being given, the working drawings, amplified by full-sized details, and specifications are then prepared, either for the entire building, or so subdivided in accordance with what is deemed most expedient and possible, limited by the appropriation made; as it must be clearly understood that while the limit of cost of the building is a stated amount, the appropriations being often made at intervals, a smaller amount is available than the larger sum indicated by the limit, and no liability must be incurred in excess of money available, under the law, excepting in connection with the erection of the post office building in this city, which provides that contracts may be entered into to an amount not exceeding the limit and not circumscribed by appropriations, and it is thought that this method may possibly be adopted at the present session of Congress in connection with other buildings now under consideration.

At this point the method adopted is that which obtains in private enterprises: proposals being invited based upon the specifications and drawings, which can be seen at designated points, by public advertisement in local papers, and in several technical journals, the bids to be opened at a designated

time and to be accompanied by a certified check, payable to the order of the Treasurer of the United States, in an amount sufficient to indicate the commercial standing of the bidders, and also to guarantee the entering into of a contract in the event of the proposal being accepted.

Upon the approval of the contract the check is returned, in the interval the checks of the unsuccessful bidders having been returned.

It may be stated that special items of work, such as heating and hoisting systems, are generally the subject of separate invitation and contract.

After giving consideration to the various bids before this office, a conclusion is reached, and they are all submitted with a synopsis to the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury, with the recommendation for acceptance. Upon the approval being signified, a letter of acceptance is then written to the successful bidder accepting the proposal and stipulating the time within which the work shall be completed and intimating that the execution of the contract will not affect the time for completion stated in the letter.

A contract is then prepared and is supplemented by copies of the proposal, letter of acceptance, specifications and drawings referred to.

This office is represented at the building by a Superintendent of Construction, under bond, competent to exact a strict compliance with the terms of the agreement, and for the information of this office as to whether proper action is being taken, officers known as "Inspector of Public Buildings," technically qualified, are detailed from time to time to make an examination for the information of this office as to whether satisfactory progress of work is being made and suitable materials and workmanship being supplied.

The contract provides for payment at stated times of the full value of work supplied in place complete, less ten per cent retained for reasons which are apparent.

There is remitted to the Disbursing Agent, who is under bond and located in the city where the building is being erected, an amount sufficient to enable him to make payment of the monthly expenditures, which payments are made upon the certificate of the Superintendent of Construction. When work is completed the Superintendent of Construction must certify that fact to this office, accompanied by a statement of the account, and reciting any circumstances which may have prevented the completion of the work within the stipulated time, in order that all matters may be laid before the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury in connection with inflicting or waiving the penalty forfeiture for failure to complete as agreed. At this point it is the custom of the office to detail an Inspector of Public Buildings to gather all facts, not for the purpose of relieving the superintendent of his responsibility, but in order that the office may be in possession of all information relating to the matter.

This, in brief, is the history of any building under construction, and the same applies to all other buildings of like character under this office.

Each month the Superintendent of Construction must submit what is known as "Estimate of Funds," upon which is based the remittance to the Disbursing Agent; twice each month, at the 15th and last day, he transmits a brief letter of advice showing the point of advancement reached, and intimating whether the contractor is making a sufficient delivery of materials and employing a force adequate to secure the completion of the work within the contract time. On the last day of each month he forwards what is known as a "Monthly Report," enumerating the various vouchers certified by him during the month, the total amount certified to date, what branches of work are complete, the value of the various branches of work being executed, the amount expended for what is known as machinery (being office furniture, etc.), the amount for contingencies, including the superintendent's expenses, office fuel, ice, foreman, clerk and watchman, if allowed, and an inventory of all machinery on hand.

It may be noted that custom has made the rule that work on public buildings shall be done under contract, after due competition, but there is no mandatory enactment which bars the department from purchasing the material and employing labor by the day.

Work under the appropriation for "Repairs and Preservation of Public Buildings" is of the character as indicated by the act, being for the repair and preservation of buildings which are completed and occupied. The custodian of any designated building, who is appointed by the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury, makes representation to the department that certain repairs are necessary, and if of considerable amount, it is usual to instruct an Inspector of Public Buildings to make an examination, and in cases prepare drawings and specifications as a basis for the invitation of proposals for the work, at which point the method of securing bids is similar to that adopted in the construction of public buildings. If of a minor character, the custodian is requested to submit an estimate, or alternatively, to submit proposals for the work, competitive in nearly all cases. The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury then grants or declines the authority to make such expenditure. Upon completion of the work, vouchers are forwarded to this office and are paid at this department by the Disbursing Clerk, charged against the appropriation named.

"Heating Apparatus for Public Buildings" contemplates the repairs of all the heating, hoisting and ventilating systems in completed and occupied buildings, or modifications to same, and the supply of new heating, hoisting and ventilating apparatus in occupied and completed buildings, and the same action is adopted as that indicated under the appropriation for "Repairs and Preservation of Public Buildings."

"Vaults, Safes and Locks for Public Buildings." As the title indicates, this appropriation is chargeable with all expenditures in connection with vaults, safes and locks for completed and occupied buildings, and in addition is chargeable with any expense on account of lock boxes (post office) for new buildings, and the action taken thereunder is in character similar to that in the last two preceding statements.

"Plans for Public Buildings." As indicated by the act, this appropriation is available for books, photographic materials, and in the photographic duplication of plans required for all public buildings under the control of this department. From this appropriation is paid all liabilities for technical journals, and architectural and building reference books, and in the purchase of photographic materials in making sun prints of drawings to be sent to the various prospective bidders.

In regard to the matter of certified checks, payable to the order of the Treasurer of the United States, I may state that the amount is usually placed at two per cent of the proposal. Formal contracts are required in amounts

involving an expenditure of \$5,000 and over, and simple bonds, form herewith marked "B," in sums contemplating from \$2,000 to \$5,000. In less than \$2,000 it is usual to retain a certified check in amount approximately twenty-five per cent of the bid. The penalty bond on the contract is usually forty per cent of the amount involved.

The congressional appropriation for the maintenance of the Architect's office this year is \$210,000, chargeable against the appropriation for each building, in proportions not to exceed five per cent of the cost of each building. This sum does not include the maintenance of the office of the architect of the Chicago Federal building; the latter consists of Mr. Cobb, one deputy-assistant, three draftsmen, one accountant, a secretary and messenger, besides the usual contingent force upon the building. This last office is directly maintained under congressional act setting aside, from the appropriation of \$4,000,000 for the building, a sum sufficient for its maintenance.

AVERAGE COST OF BUILDINGS.

The appropriation this year for the "Repairs and Preservation of Public Buildings" is \$250,000; for "Heating Apparatus," \$100,000; for "Vaults, Safes," \$35,000; for "Plans of Public Buildings," \$3,500. Nearly four hundred occupied and completed buildings have to be taken care of through these appropriations, their welfare being in the hands of the Supervising Architect not only during their construction, but ever after during the period of their natural lives.

The average cost of a government building, as estimated from the accompanying list, is about \$130,000. Much is said about architects underestimating cost, etc., but few such sins can be thrown up against this office.

Between March 4, 1893, and November 30, 1897, the following seventy-four buildings were completed. Of these only eighteen cost to exceed the original appropriation, and they exceeded that limit not through any oversight or error of the office, but simply because Congress ordered additional space or a costly change of material. Some of our readers must be familiar with all of these buildings, and all must certainly be familiar with some of them. Therefore a comparison of their cost with that of some of our subscribers' own buildings may be very interesting; hence we have prepared this table:

Alexandria, La.	\$5,532.17	Lansing, Mich.	\$106,120.69
Ashland, Wis.	93,946.63	Lewiston, Maine.	68,027.11
Atchison, Kan.	85,393.11	Lima, Ohio.	47,955.54
Aurora, Ill.	78,662.71	Los Angeles, Cal.	155,949.27
Baton Rouge, La.	78,967.56	Lowell, Mass.	197,757.92
Beatrice, Neb.	49,719.54	Madison, Wis.	359,082.74
Beaver Falls, Pa.	38,231.76	Mankato, Minn.	91,179.41
Birmingham, Ala.	296,057.55	Martinsburg, W. Va.	79,701.82
Bloomington, Ill.	65,761.73	Nashville, Tenn.	404,684.44
Burlington, Iowa	104,823.27	Newark, N. J.	403,062.56
Camden, Ark.	20,542.22	Newbern, N. C.	68,085.75
Canton, Ohio.	82,606.39	Newberg, N. Y.	53,674.68
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	105,114.06	New Haven, Conn.	158,143.50
Charleston, S. C.	2,696,592.54	Paris, Texas	102,311.93
Chattanooga, Tenn.	274,743.21	Pawtucket, R. I.	74,445.48
Chester, Pa.	61,696.09	Port Townsend, Wash.	241,744.81
Chicago, temp. bldg.	204,529.15	Reidsville, N. C.	20,935.80
Chicago, World's Fair.	398,560.90	Richmond, Ky.	99,980.00
Columbus, Ga.	88,065.71	Roanoke, Va.	61,434.23
Dallas, Texas.	129,205.64	Rockford, Ill.	81,647.14
Danville, Ill.	83,557.72	Rock Island, Ill.	59,372.11
Davenport, Iowa.	118,114.41	Rome, Ga.	49,604.71
Denver, Colo.	68,577.69	Sacramento, Cal.	269,107.50
Duluth, Minn.	251,416.51	Salina, Kan.	85,376.62
El Paso, Texas.	196,424.90	San Jose, Cal.	160,548.35
Fargo, N. D.	94,836.51	Scranton, Pa.	229,515.25
Fort Dodge, Iowa.	72,849.42	Sheboygan, Wis.	44,386.74
Fort Worth, Texas.	200,765.13	Sioux City, Iowa.	223,648.04
Fremont, Neb.	53,936.19	Sioux Falls, S. D.	156,669.20
Galesburg, Ill.	72,625.75	Springfield, Mo.	135,960.57
Haverhill, Mass.	62,156.02	Stanton, Va.	62,412.96
Helena, Ark.	71,023.52	Tallahassee, Fla.	80,883.60
Hoboken, N. J.	44,400.72	Taunton, Mass.	74,012.00
Houlton, Maine.	59,792.50	Troy, N. Y.	416,558.77
Jackson, Mich.	91,564.70	Wilmington, Del.	39,569.34
Jacksonville, Fla.	233,227.24	Worcester, Mass.	524,028.85
Lafayette, Ind.	64,845.72	York, Mass.	60,887.55

Seventy-four buildings, averaging \$135,000.

What the new order of things, under the Tarsney act ordering competitions for public work, will accomplish, it is yet too early to pronounce. The profession wanted the change; it has been granted, and success or failure depends as much upon our readers as it does upon the department.

THE PRESENT SUPERVISING ARCHITECT AND STAFF.

In a recent number readers were made fairly well acquainted with the present Supervising Architect, Mr. J. Knox Taylor. At this writing it is sufficient to say that, even in the few months since his appointment, he has shown splendid executive ability, and has fully convinced his superior officers, his confrères, and the profession at large, that he is the right man in the right place. The date of his original commission as a draftsman in the office was April 1, 1895; a rapid but well-merited promotion, surely!

The Chief Executive, Mr. Charles E. Kemper, was appointed April 11, 1893. A lawyer by profession, Mr. Kemper has brought the highest qualifications for his important office. To him are referred all questions of contracts, accounts, the management of the office, appointments, etc. He has all the talking to do, the disputes to settle, and everybody to keep in good humor, and he does it all successfully. A most charming man to meet, and although he has never attempted to master the technicalities of architecture, twice during long spells of vacancy in the position of Supervising Architect has he acted in that capacity and safely piloted the office in the narrow channel during those trying times, doing twice the work that ought to be allotted to any one man's shoulders, be they ever so broad.

Under the "Chief Executive" are the "Law Division" and the "Division of Accounts," the former presided over by Mr. J. A. Wetmore, appointed November 10, 1896—a lawyer of wide experience, who jealously watches night and day that Uncle Sam may not be outwitted by bad, *designing* men. The accounts are in the hands of Mr. P. S. Garretson, one of the "ancients" of the Treasury, dating his appointment back to May 23, 1876. If any one ever got 5 cents from the Treasury, through Mr. Garretson's books, that did not belong to him and had not been doubly checked and entered, he certainly should frame the coin, for history recordeth no such error. The gentleman's one fault is that he *will* ride a bicycle.

The technical divisions are under Col. James P. Low, reinstated July 31, 1897. He had served under former administrations in the same position, but resigned three years ago to go into private practice as an engineer.

Colonel Low has a splendid war record as an engineer officer, is a most thoroughly versed man in all the intricacies of construction, and is a most able chief of the several divisions under him; a pleasant, dignified gentleman.

The Chief Constructor, who has charge of all the draftsmen, tracers and photographers, is Mr. H. R. P. Hamilton, who was appointed May 1, 1894. Prior to that time he practiced architecture in St. Paul. A man of many attainments, a good executive and well liked by all his subordinates, and respected by all who come in contact with him. He has much to attend to, the dictation of the division's heavy correspondence alone being a colossal task. He is ably assisted by Mr. Ed A. Crane as principal draftsman; Mr. F. B. Stryker as assistant draftsman; Mr. Gunwald Aus as structural engineer, and Mr. Henry Adams as heating engineer. The draftsmen of his division are divided into senior, regular and junior grades; the first receiving \$2,200 per year, the next averaging \$1,700, and the last \$1,000. The nine young ladies in his tracing division do most excellent work and receive \$900 a year. The photographers and printers receive from \$1,000 to \$1,600 a year.

Mr. F. C. Plant, formerly of Plant & Whitney, the successful and well-known architects of Minneapolis, was, on February 23, appointed as chief computer in the Supervising Architect's office. Mr. Plant stood the highest of the thirteen candidates who took the civil service examination. This examination has been severely criticised by a few who thought it too severe; in fact, there was at one time some talk of congressional inquiry as to its relevancy. The position is an important one and requires a man of the highest attainments to successfully fill it. The examination was most carefully prepared and we fully concur with the Supervising Architect's office that it was pertinent, to the point and not one iota too severe. It consisted merely of questions in elementary mathematics, cost and application of building materials, their strength and combinations. Applicants had to show a fair knowledge of architectural styles, an intimate acquaintance with construction; they had to write an essay upon steel construction and compose a specification from a set of plans furnished them, and also give a detailed history of their experience and attainments.

Mr. Plant is too new an officer to have established a record yet, he dates but from March 1 this year; but from what we know of his past in Minnesota he certainly will prove a most efficient officer. His is a trying position, requiring skill and tact to properly manage, and he can contribute much to the success of the office or be its principal cause of trouble.

Last, but far from least, is the division of Inspection, Material and Repairs under Mr. J. A. Sutherland. Although young in manner and in appearance this gentleman is the grandfather of the office, antedating all other existing appointments. His was January 1, 1871. Mr. Sutherland has charge, as the name of the office

implies, of the inspection of work under way, and then has charge, for ever and ever, of all buildings when completed. It is whispered that he has occult dealings, perhaps even with some unholy spirit, for he knows just when a doorknob falls off a door in one of this great country's buildings in Alaska or in what condition the roof may be, over one of our most ancient relics in New Orleans. People say that he knows and remembers *everything*. Besides all these virtues he also possesses, in the person of Mr. Paul E. Flynn, the handsomest and largest specimen of a manly assistant in the entire department—a department, by the way, noted for its handsome men and lovely women.

It has been customary for the Supervising Architect to turn over his rough sketches, for proposed buildings, to a chief designer whose duty it was to elaborate them and have their details carried out by the draftsmen of the department. This process was bound to result in every design receiving a certain individual imprint from the interpretation of that chief designer. With as much work constantly ahead of him, as that official always had, these interpretations were apt to grow rather mechanical, and resulted in, what has been so often deplored, cut and dried, stereotyped buildings.

Mr. Taylor, believing that a healthy rivalry would ensue and that he would obtain better results and more diversified interpretations of his ideas, has abolished the office of chief designer and has ordered an examination, a sort of civil service competition, among the draftsmen of his department (many of whom rank among the best in the country) to fill four positions, that he designates as "Designers"; each one of whom will have exclusive charge of a certain number of buildings and will be directly responsible to him for the carrying out of his ideas and the architectural welfare of those buildings.

Applicants will have to demonstrate to the Examining Board—a particularly severe one, too—that they are familiar with architecture; as to its history and styles; as to its scientific application in general construction and planning; the application, strength and cost of materials; that they can solve commercial-architectural problems, the location and treatment of buildings. Then, too, they must show versatility and rapidity in handling decorative problems, and also demonstrate their ability to quickly, truthfully and intelligibly represent a design by a rough study; then, later, they will be allowed to restudy and elaborate the design upon the lines already established by that sketch.

Some of these carefully studied designs will be reproduced in our next issue.

THE CHICAGO POST OFFICE AND ITS ARCHITECT.

Mr. Henry Ives Cobb, the government architect for the Chicago post office, has completed the plans for the inclosing of that building. They are now out for bids, and besides portraying a magnificent building they are certainly a most complete and beautiful set of drawings. The work contemplated is the granite and masonry work, the steel skeleton, the fireproofing of the floors and the roofing. This work is to be let in a bulk contract and will cost over \$2,000,000, and will require at least three years to execute. The partitions, interior finish, furnishing, plumbing, heating, etc., will be let in subsequent contracts.

The foundation is more than half done, piles have been driven to over seventy-five feet depth; these are surmounted by broad timber caps covered with a deep bed of concrete that forms bases for the stone piers that, in turn, support the two hundred and eight steel columns that carry the building. Some of these will have loads of over a thousand tons to support. In this foundation, when completed, there will have been used over 5,000 piles, nearly 800,000 feet board measure of timber capping, 150,000 cubic feet of concrete and over 350,000 cubic feet of stone.

Readers of THE INLAND ARCHITECT have already seen in its illustrations a reproduction of Mr. Cobb's splendid design. It will be observed that in the more matured and carefully studied working drawings, herewith reproduced, he has not departed very radically from the lines he laid down in the original design.

It may not be generally known that this building is the first government post office building intrusted to a private architect to design since the year 1853.

For years the American Institute, the Western Association and other bodies, and individual architects had endeavored to have the old method of administering Federal architecture changed—to the advantage of that architecture; but it was largely due to Mr. Cobb's efforts that that first step was taken. When the bill appro-

priating \$4,000,000 for the Chicago Post Office was passed, a "rider" was appended appropriating a portion of that amount for employment of a "special architect." This action in Congress was most fiercely combated by the then Supervising Architect and was not looked upon with very great favor by Secretary Carlisle, who had but a little while before waged a rather wordy warfare with the Institute and some of its officers in particular. He had



HENRY IVES COBB.

not, as a result, a very high opinion of architects generally, and Mr. Cobb's first few months' official life was not passed — according to all reports — as on a bed of roses.

However, by dint of diplomacy — or should it be called his personal magnetism — and his close attention to the work, he soon had the Secretary and other officials more than placated. From being considered a "common foe" he soon became everyone's friend and was consulted in all matters pertaining to the Chicago building.

The profession has certainly benefited by Mr. Cobb's residence in Washington. It was also largely through his efforts and advice that conflicting legislative measures were dropped and the "Tarsney Act" is being tried. He had a good deal to do, too, with the naming of professional judges, and the preparation of the examination and other papers that resulted in the recent competitions for government work and the selection of a new Supervising Architect. All this he has done without any flourish of trumpets, always insisting upon his name not being mentioned in connection with any of the reforms accomplished.

Mr. Cobb's recent private work merits some notice, especially his city hall at Lancaster, just completed. It is a handsome building, fully satisfies the citizens, and is one example of a municipal structure completed without bickering and trouble, hints at jobbery and general dissatisfaction.

A view of the Pennsylvania capitol, at Harrisburg, Mr. Cobb's latest commission, is published in this number. Whatever may be the outcome of the controversy and litigation now going on, the position Mr. Cobb has taken in the matter is a most dignified one, and merits the approval and support of the profession.

THE ELLIS ISLAND EMIGRANT BUILDINGS.

Messrs. Boring & Tilton, of New York, were the successful architects in the second competition under the Tarsney Act, that for the Ellis Island buildings. Their design was certainly away and above any submitted by the other competitors, and we are glad to be able to give our readers a brief description of the buildings and reproductions from the original competitive drawings.

Messrs. Boring & Tilton deserve the greatest credit for the

masterly way in which they handled the problem. Their description is as follows:

The difficult problem to be solved in the establishment of the greatest immigrant station in the world, as we understand it, after a careful study of the subject, consists of planning a fireproof building which would enable —

First, Officers in charge to administer the laws in the most efficient and economical manner.

Second, Immigrants to be kept free from all outside interference until discharged; to be treated as semi-prisoners, with all consideration due to future citizens of the United States, and with all due regard to the requirements of modern civilization.

Third, The public, as far as they have legitimate interest in immigrants, to be afforded all proper conveniences to communicate with or take care of relations or friends among the immigrants within the lawful limits, and no more.

ENTRANCE AND CURRENT OF IMMIGRANTS.

The immigrants come up from the barges through a space fenced off from the public and enter the main building at the front entrance (39), then go up the main stairs, landing in the center of the front (105). Thence pass by the examining surgeons and matron; separated into medical examination detention pens for men and for women, and pen for women detained by the matron. These pens in space not to be divided on plan as per programme.

The people detained in the medical detention are conducted into the medical examination rooms for examination (128, 129, 130, 131). In connection with the medical examination rooms are toilets for men and for women (132, 133), chief surgeon's office (135), general office for the medical examiners (134).

The general current not detained by the medical examiners passes along within the large examination room (85), where are to be found the aisles for registrars, toilets for men (138) and for women (137), large central space for the chief registrar.

DISCHARGED IMMIGRATION.

After passing the registrar, all discharged immigrants go directly down a main stairway (84) to their respective destinations. All detained people pass to the left or right to the different detention rooms (90, 91, 92).

FIRST DISCHARGED TO NEW YORK.

Such discharged who want to reach the New York ferry go down the stairway (84), then pass to the left along the corridor, which is really a mezzanine gallery, inclosed with glass on the side next to the general information room (3), so that these people can be seen by every person in that room. It is also inclosed in glass on the public side of the New York detention (39) room, so that waiting friends in that department can see free immigrants going down the stairway. Arriving at the foot of the stairs (34), they either pass into the Italian Bureau (1, 2) or out through the gangway to the New York ferry.

SECOND, RAILROAD PASSENGERS.

Such discharged as want to use railroad or steamboat to their destination go down the stairs (84) to the right, and arrive in the large railroad room (8), with sixty feet of counter where tickets are purchased. In this room are also found private rooms for coast steamers or other private transfer lines (14 to 19 and toilet, 13). To the rear of the railroad ticket space is found space for three large offices for the railroad clearing house (10, 11, 12 and toilet, 20). Eastern passengers pass into the baggage room (24), and then into the eastern passenger (21) waiting room, and await transportation to depot or dock. All other railroad passengers pass through the corridor at the rear of the building (26) to the general railroad waiting room (72), from which open five special waiting rooms or pens (67, 68, 69, 70, 71), all of which are connected with a lunch counter (66) and with men's (74) and women's toilet (73). From here or en route to this room they can select their baggage in the general baggage room (24), have it checked, weighed (40), and await the arrival of the barge for transport to the different railroad lines. In passing out, they go through the passage-way (40a) which leads to the landing place for the barges. These barges will have a mooring place at the position shown on the block plan, which will give sufficient space for the ferry boat to enter the slip.

THIRD, NEW YORK DETENTION.

Immigrants temporarily detained in order to reach the New York Detention Room, pass down the corridor (90) and the stair leading directly to the New York Detention Room (32). Connected with this room are a lunch counter (34), a telegraph booth (35), which is accessible from all sides, near by, and space for examination and discharge (33 and toilet 31).

On the opposite side of the New York Detention Room, and facing the detained people, is a large room arranged with a floor rising to the back, amphitheater style (37), so that the friends waiting can see better the immigrants as they come into the Detention Room. From this room, too, lunch (34) can be procured, and the telegraph office (35) reached. This room is connected with the Information Bureau (3), and commands a view of all the immigrants who pass to the ferry in the rear (38).

FOURTH, SPECIAL INQUIRY.

The detained persons who go to the Special Inquiry Detention Room (41) pass to the right of the main stairway to that room, and await the call to the Special Inquiry Examination Room. These Special Inquiry Examination rooms (76-78) are connected with a toilet (104), a secretary's room (77), and are near the Witness Room (79). The Witness Room, however, is absolutely separate, and no communication can be had between witnesses and immigrants. Witnesses have a special entrance to their room (81).

From the Special Inquiry Examination Rooms immigrants are sent to the Excluded Detention Room for women if females (96 and toilet 98), or excluded Detention Room (29 and toilet 28) for men if males, which rooms are connected with toilets and are strongly guarded by iron gratings to the windows. In fact, all the windows in the department arranged for detained persons are secured with iron guards.

If, after examination, the immigrants are granted the liberty of landing, they pass back to the main grand staircase (84), and follow the course before described for free people.

FIFTH, CONTRACT LABOR.

Contract labor suspects pass to the left of the grand staircase (84) into the Contract Labor Detention Room (92) where they are examined, and are either liberated into the grand exit stairway (84) or are consigned to the Special Inquiry Examination Room (91) and go through the process before described.

DORMITORIES.

The dormitories for the New York detained (100) are on second floor over New York Detention Room. The dormitories for the excluded men are over the Excluded Men's Detention Room. The dormitories for the excluded women (79) are over the New York Detention Room. Overflow (144) dormitories are in the third story over the Special Inquiry Waiting Room, and for persons other than detained steerage passengers over the Medical Examination Room (163, 164, 165, with hall 157, and toilet 161).

Provision has been made for a Commissioner's sleeping apartment (158, 162 and bath 159, and closet 160).

The dormitories as described will accommodate a grand total of about 900 people. If it should become necessary to use the third story (144, 145) of the main building, 400 or 500 more could be accommodated in that space. Provisions are made for a balcony along that side, rear, of the building in case it should be required; but in case of unusual number of immigrants remaining on the Island, temporary sleeping arrangements could be arranged on the ground floor of the main building or in any of the detention rooms.

ADMINISTRATION.

The Commissioner's office and his staff are chiefly on the second floor. The Commissioner's office (112) is in the corner connected with toilet (113) and closet supplied with book shelves. Main office for general business (111) next adjoining on one side. The Secretary (119) with strong room (114) next adjoining on the other side. Assistant Commissioner (110) next main office, and connected with this room is the clerk's room (104). There is a general toilet (107) near this suite.

The Chief Medical Examiner (135) is on the corridor near the main office, and connected with which is the general office (134) of the Medical Examination Department, and a small laboratory (129). The Treasurer's room (117) with space for safes, and the Chief Engineer's room (116), also with safe for plans, etc.; the Statistician with two rooms (119, 120), the Chief Inspector (122) and the Contract Labor Bureau (123) with lockers and toilet (124) near by. The record room (54), which runs through two stories, would also be reached through this floor, is forward of main office and statistician.

On the ground floor near the dock is a stairway (41), a toilet (42) and a landing agent's room (43), next to which is the Boarding Officers' room with lockers, a United States Customs Inspector's room (45) with lockers, a Chief United States Customs Inspector's room (48) on the corner with toilet (49); a small room for the Inspector (46), the Deputy Collector's room (50 and closet 51), and the Appraiser's room (52).

Next the Appraiser's room is a fireproof storage room (53). The Record Room starts from this floor (54). It is fireproof, with hollow walls, runs to the top of the building; is lighted by small windows at the side and on top. This room to have steel document cases, racks for accommodating records; these racks not in this estimate.

There is on this floor a general retiring room for registrars (61), with lockers, and for the chief registrar (59), with closet (60). A room for matrons (57) with toilet (58). Two rooms for the missionaries (55, 56), a scrubwomen's room (63), a room for the restaurant keeper (65) and a general toilet (64). Janitor's room at other end of building (83).

INFORMATION BUREAU.

For the accommodation of the public which comes to Ellis Island there is a large Information Bureau. All but officials and employees have to enter there, and are from this room directed to the different departments which they are destined to visit. It is suggested that different colored tickets should be issued from this department insuring to the visitor admittance to the proper department.

From this Information Bureau the people will be directed as follows:

To the Waiting Room for friends of New York, detained immigrants (37). If this room be filled, overflow will remain in the left part of this very large room.

- To the Post Office (7).
- To the Railroad Department (8).
- To the City Express Office (22) and Baggage Room (23).
- To the Italian Bureau (1, 2).
- To the Administration Department, south end.
- To the Special Inquiry Witness Room (79), which has an entrance separate from the immigrants.
- To the United States Customs, Statistician, Missionaries, etc.
- Also visitors destined to the Visitors' Gallery (144, 145).
- N. B.—Post Office best in the Information Bureau.

GENERAL REMARKS.

It will be noticed on the plan that a corridor (86, 136, 87) surrounds the entire central portion of the main building on the second floor; that free circulation can be had in any direction; that from the main office ready control can be had of the entire building; that all those parts of the building which are for immigrants' uses are shut off in sections by steel fireproofed doors, but these steel doors do not prevent circulation within the part so shut off, but independent egress or ingress in such department is arranged for.

All dormitories are surrounded by wide iron balconies (143) with doors opening directly to the floor and opening outward with fireproof staircases leading therefrom to the ground, so that in case of fire or panic, ready exit could be effected.

It will also be noticed that the tops of the annexed buildings are arranged with roof gardens or airing ground for the immigrants (140, 141, 152, 153, 154).

Toilets are placed in convenient places and staircases are as abundant as convenience and safety require. The general bathrooms and lavatories are supposed to be arranged for in the subsequent building which will be connected directly with the second floor of this building by two inclosed passageways (90, 92), one for men and one for women. The lavatories, disinfecting

room, bathrooms, and laundry or wash rooms would be on the level of the second floor, and the ground floor would be used for other necessary purposes.

BLOCK PLAN.

The building is located on the same axial lines as the sketch plan furnished by the Government, but the change of form of the annexes makes the building much narrower, setting it back farther from the water line, giving more room for the movement of baggage and express. The sketch plan furnished by the Government shows a space of about 40 feet in front. This gives to the Island a clear gain of about 40 feet on each side or 80 feet by the length of the building without contracting the accommodation or facility of movement.

The restaurant and lavatory building would preferably come at the north-erly end of the building next the ferry. This would make the entrance to the restaurant more convenient to the public, would make restaurant privilege more valuable, and would facilitate the taking in of supplies. It would also insure more privacy to the Island.

There will be at the rear of the building space for any future construction. The building would be connected with the ferry house by the covered walk or gangway, in front of which would be the present board walk. The hospital would be located about as shown on the block plan.

CONSTRUCTION.

In general, the building will be constructed in the best manner known to the trades.

The foundations will be of piles, concrete and hard burned brick. The exterior masonry will be of brick and stone. The sheet metal work will be heavy copper. The ground floor will be monolithic, waterproofed, over which will be also a finish floor.

Building will be absolutely fireproof throughout.

All those parts of the building destined to the use of immigrants to have wainscot of white glazed tile of best manufacture.

All the interior finish will be hardwood, cabinet finish.

Floors, where wooden floors occur, will be best quality hardwood.

Fire escapes will be of the most approved type with abundant exits to the ground.

Fire doors separating the different parts of the building will be built like vault work with air spaces.

The plumbing system is to be best exposed work. All fixtures to be the finest in the market.

The electric light wiring will be in accordance with the Board of Fire Underwriters' regulations, in armored conduits.

The interior telephone connecting all rooms will be the best known to the trade.

The stairs will all be fireproof.

And, finally, the building throughout is to be constructed in the best manner known to the trade and in accordance with the high standard required by the United States Government. The estimate herein contained is made by first-class builders who have given a proposal guaranteeing the prices of this estimate.

DESCRIPTION OF HOSPITAL.

The general plan of the building is so arranged that there will be no dark corners. That the air will pass free about every side of the building. The ward lies in a direct line with the main corridor upon which open all the rooms. It is, however, cut off from the main building by an open-air passage, which, while it isolates the ward, puts it in communication with the main building.

The building should be raised a few feet above the level of the ground in order that proper heating and ventilating apparatus may be installed underneath for winter, and that a free passage of air may surround the building in summer.

The top of the ward is arranged for a roof garden with an inclosed solarium on one side. Ample balconies are provided with windows going directly to the floor. The operating room is placed in a quiet part of the building on the third floor, and a lift large enough to take a stretcher, operated by electricity, will carry patients to this from the different floors.

CONSTRUCTION.

The general construction of the hospital will correspond with that of the main building, first-class materials and workmanship being used in every respect, the object being to make a perfectly sanitary construction that can be cleansed and disinfected without injury to any of the material employed in the construction.

The walls will be of brick and stone; the building to be fireproof throughout; the interior trim to be hardwood, the hardware solid bronze; the wards and toilets wainscoted with glazed white tile; and, in general, the building will be of the best material and workmanship, and equal to the highest standard suitable for United States Government work of this character.

THIRD "TARSNEY ACT" COMPETITION.

March 1 the competitive designs for the post office and courthouse at Camden, New Jersey, were opened for judgment. Messrs. Bailey & Truscott, Totten & Rogers, Edgar V. Seeler, Wilson Brothers & Co., Theophilus P. Chandler and Rankin & Kellogg, all of Philadelphia, were the invited competitors. The Supervising Architect, assisted by Messrs. William Martin Aiken (ex-Supervising Architect) and Alfred Stone (secretary of the American Institute) were the judges.

The commission was awarded to Messrs. Rankin & Kellogg, who unquestionably had the best design, both as to scheme of arrangement and exterior treatment.

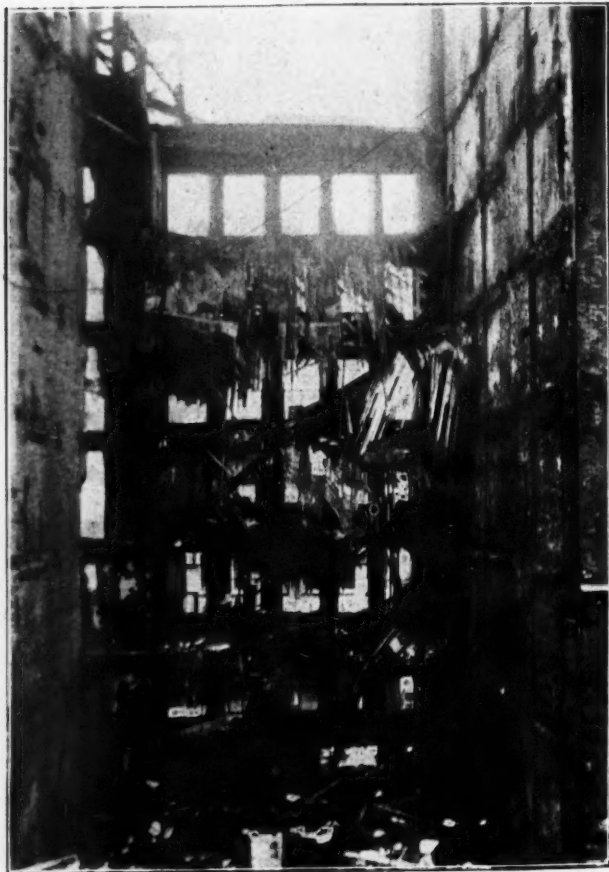
None of the competitors, however, seemed to have really exerted their best efforts, and the drawings submitted were somewhat disappointing. True, the building is to cost only \$168,000;

but however insignificant the amount to be expended may be, it is hardly an excuse for so mediocre, such commonplace treatment as was shown in those designs, particularly when their authors have as good work, as most of these have, to their credit.

AN EXAMPLE OF FIREPROOFING.

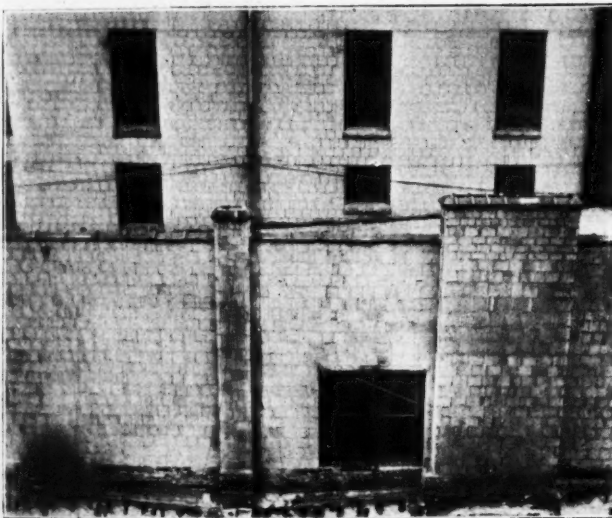
A RECENT fire in Chicago, which demonstrated the effectiveness of fireproof material, occurred between the Old Colony and Manhattan office buildings, both fifteen-story fireproof buildings. The building which burned antedated the other structures, was six stories in height and occupied largely by printing

dinary fierceness of the fire and the appearance of the fireproofing on the adjacent buildings. It is interesting to note that it was stated by a daily paper that the fireproofing on the Manhattan building was thoroughly disintegrated and it would cost thousands of dollars to repair the damage done the north wall. It is



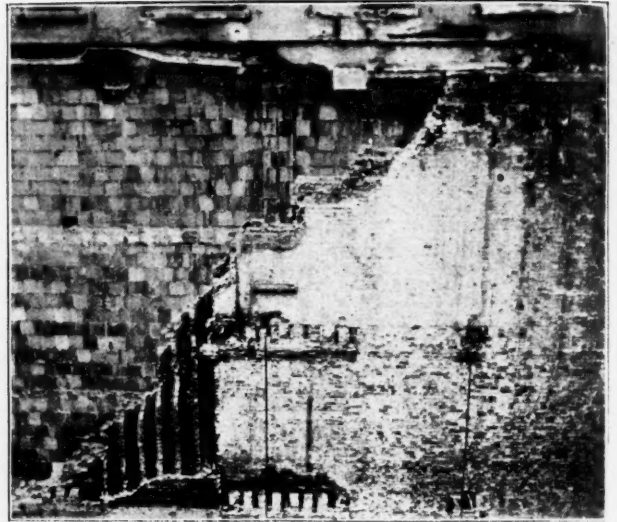
VIEW OF RUINS.

concerns. The Old Colony wall was constructed of fireproof material, which was left uninjured, though the brick wall of the burned building was partially destroyed. Two stories of the Man-



NORTH WALL OF MANHATTAN BUILDING.

hattan building rose above the south party wall, and this was also faced with hard-burned fireproof hollow tile. This wall was not in the least affected by the fire. The photographs show the extraor-



SOUTH WALL OF OLD COLONY BUILDING.

like most of the statements regarding fireproofing found in the daily press, and it is only by such demonstration as this that the public can learn that fireproofing, properly made and applied, does fireproof. The entire cost, according to the experts' report (by Pond & Pond, architects), of repairs on the Manhattan wall, was \$285.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

United States Mint, Denver, Colorado. William Martin Aiken, supervising architect.
 United States Post Office, Pueblo, Colorado. William Martin Aiken, supervising architect.
 United States Mint, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. J. Knox Taylor, supervising architect.
 United States Post Office, Buffalo, New York. William Martin Aiken, supervising architect.
 United States Post Office, Saginaw, Michigan. William Martin Aiken, supervising architect.
 United States Post Office, Courthouse, etc., at Chicago, Illinois. Henry Ives Cobb, architect.
 United States Post Office, Pawtucket, Rhode Island. William Martin Aiken, supervising architect.
 Interior View, Courthouse and Post Office, Detroit, Michigan. William Martin Aiken, supervising architect.
 United States Courthouse and Post Office, Cheyenne, Wyoming. J. Knox Taylor, supervising architect.
 United States Post Office and Courthouse, San Francisco, California. William Martin Aiken, supervising architect.
 United States Government Building for Exposition of 1898 at Omaha, Nebraska. J. Knox Taylor, supervising architect.
 United States Post Office and Customhouse at New London, Connecticut. William Martin Aiken, supervising architect.
 United States Immigrant Station, Ellis Island; Main Building and Hospital Building. Boring & Tilton, architects, New York.
Photogravure Plate: Residence of Mrs. Frank Bradley, Evanston, Illinois. W. Chester Chase, architect, Boston.

PHOTOGRAVURE PLATES.

Issued only with the Photogravure Edition.

The Menoken Club Building, Chicago. Raeder & Coffin, architects.
 Bridge from Store to Elevated Railway, Chicago. Louis H. Sullivan, architect.
 Entrance to Court of the "Irving" Apartments, Chicago. Pond & Pond, architects.
 Residence for M. H. Wilson, Evanston, Illinois. Beers, Clay & Dutton, architects, Chicago.
 Residence for Mr. Burnett, Evanston, Illinois. F. P. Burnham Company, architects, Chicago.
 Residence for A. H. Gross, Evanston, Illinois. Flanders & Zimmerman, architects, Chicago.
 The Lakeside Press Building, Chicago. Samuel A. Treat and Howard Shaw, associated architects.

THE Chicago and Naperville Stone Company and Dolese & Shepard have been reorganized under the name of Dolese & Shepard Co., with offices at 184 La Salle street, Chicago. The officers of the new company are: T. P. Phillips, president; D. Plummer, superintendent; W. E. Phillips, manager; H. S. Martin, secretary.

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN BUILDING DESIGN AND ARRANGEMENTS.

BY E. C. CLARK.

THE consideration of ornament in connection with the most practical uses in building materials is assuming an importance heretofore unknown. Modern architecture is fundamentally utilitarian and commercial, with such an amount of ornamentation and relief as may be introduced and yet not interfere with its purpose. In this respect it differs radically from ancient architecture, which in its fullest development blossomed into the classic orders and was essentially monumental. No utilitarian features of arrangement were considered essential, but simply an exterior effect which should delight the eye. Neither the demands of trade nor the necessities of climate laid any burdens upon the designers of Greece or Rome. The progress of events to the present age has so changed the requirements of man that we look with wonder and deep interest on the works of the masters of olden times, not feeling the budding of the present age into gigantic structures that would make the old chaps open their eyes in wonder, and the Tower of Babel seem like a hitching post.

Success breeds success. One achievement leads to another. The same qualities of intellect and energy that accomplish one really notable deed are capable of doing something still greater. It is this progression of events, all tending in one direction, that characterizes modern scientific or commercial enterprise when brilliantly successful. It is generally appreciated that outsiders see only the final results, in the mass, as it were. They know nothing of the careful study of details which has been devoted to the one object for years, perhaps, before the desired end has been obtained; but it is this very attention to little things, this building up of one thing on another, that makes the final and crowning result possible.

About a year ago certain Chicago gentlemen who are prominent in architectural and financial circles became impressed with the idea that there were wonderful constructional possibilities in prismatic glass. It was not a new subject, but they saw it in a new light. They saw that if it were possible to throw daylight into dark places by the use of prisms, and thus to save the expense and annoyance of artificial light, the importance of such a work would be second to that of no other architectural detail. They resolved to put this theory to a test. Accordingly they produced a small square of prismatic glass which they named the Luxfer Prism, and this they proceeded to "put upon the market," as it were, with no little speculation as to its reception by architects and the building public.

Within one short year the Luxfer prism has advanced from a practically unknown building material to one of admittedly prime importance. Its advantages have become evident by degrees, as the practical work of installation progressed, until now after the completion of more than twelve hundred contracts, there is seen to be a very wide and important field of usefulness before this apparently insignificant piece of glass. Every day suggests new possibilities for the prism, and hardly a week passes but some new adaptation of the glass is put to the test.

One of the first problems presented for solution was the lighting of dark basements. It was found that when prisms were placed in the sidewalk they lighted the front of the basement only. A vertical prism was then placed in the basement windows to gather up the rays of light from the sidewalk prisms and project them to the farther end of the basement. This device, called the "Lucidux," was satisfactory, and at once it became possible in this way to make the darkest basement as light as day. No comment is needed on the possibilities thus opened up in the way of utilizing formerly dark and useless basements. In thousands of instances the Luxfer prisms may be so applied as to actually reclaim this otherwise waste space in important business structures.

Similarly in narrow streets or alleys or in the lowest stories of light courts, where an insufficient exposure to the direct rays of light on vertical windows is had, the same principle is resorted to. A canopy of ornamental iron and prisms is projected above the window. The light falling almost vertically is caught on the canopy and thrown back into the room. Sometimes it is found desirable to use a "forilux," or vertical prism plate, projected a few inches in front of the window. The canopy, forilux and lucidux solve every problem of difficult lighting caused by overshadowing buildings or long and dark interiors.

Practical demonstration has been made during the past year in numerous instances that by the judicious use of Luxfer prisms the dangerous and useless light courts may be entirely dispensed with. It is a well-known fact that in case of fire no greater menace than these light courts exists, and by lighting by the aid of Luxfer prisms not only is a much better quality and greater quantity of light secured, but the fire menace is avoided and the space otherwise wasted in a light court is saved to the building. This means an additional floor area on each story, which adds to the rental capacity and makes the installation of the Luxfer prisms an economy as well as a luxury.

The use of the canopy has made possible a new and beautiful exterior decoration known as the daylight fixture. This feature of construction is already commending itself so strongly to many architects that they are making a special study of it in connection with entrances, porticoes and other portions of buildings where day and night illumination can be combined. Prisms are there placed in juxtaposition with electric lights, and the effect in the evening

is brilliant and beautiful. The prisms do double duty — transmitting the daylight by day and reflecting the electric light by night. The entire fixture may be made the subject of no end of special and artistic design, and can easily be the most ornamental fixture of an exterior.

One detail of construction of the Luxfer prism frames deserves the closest attention: It is that which refers to the method of holding the separate prism plates together in one strong and rigid framework, without the use of lead or of iron or other crossbars.

This system is entirely peculiar to the Luxfer prisms and is found in no other construction involving the use of small sections of glass in a large frame. The prisms are first fitted to grooves in narrow strips of copper ribbon, after which the entire frame is placed in an electro-plating bath and more copper is deposited on the strips, until every crevice adjoining the glass is entirely filled with the metal. When the frame is taken from the bath, after having remained in it a sufficient time, the metal is so closely deposited with the glass as to make the entire construction practically one solid piece of work. It possesses far greater strength than an equal area of the thick glass alone would have, and it needs no support of clumsy crossbars to make it perfectly rigid and secure.

Two important results of this method of construction have come to notice only recently. First, the electro-glazing process as developed and put into practical use by the manufacture of Luxfer prism frames, admits of a veritable revolution in the construction of ornamental and stained glass windows. Heretofore the clumsy method of lead fastening has been applied to this class of work, resulting in a very weak and unsightly window, and necessitating in all work of any considerable size the use of heavy and disfiguring crossbars to hold the several pieces of the window together. With the electro-glazing, however, the opposite of these conditions prevails. The connecting bars are light and graceful and perfectly true to the line or the curve; at the same time they possess the greatest possible rigidity and strength, so that even the largest cathedral window can be made without the use of any extra supporting devices whatever. The completed work is stronger than plate glass, and more beautiful than the most elaborate hand leading can possibly be. What the future of this construction (which is only just now beginning to be appreciated) is destined to be we leave to the intelligent appreciation of the architects who are familiar with the use of ornamental and cathedral glass.

Another important fact which has but recently been brought out in connection with the Luxfer prism is that when electro-glazed and installed it is practically fireproof. The combination of glass and metal not only leaves nothing for the flames to attack but also opposes an effectual barrier to the further progress of the fire. Unlike the large panes of glass which go to pieces quickly on the approach of heat, the small prisms are merely crazed, and if occasionally cracked they still retain their hold on the adjoining metal and cannot be forced out of their sockets by the fiercest fire. This was amply demonstrated by a recent fire test in Chicago, under the supervision of the Chicago Fire Department and the Board of Underwriters, when a square box or kiln, as it were, made of prism plates set vertically in their copper bound frames was filled with inflammable material and subjected to as hot a fire as could be made. When the prisms were taken from the fire they were found to be, without exception, firmly fixed in their metal frames, although at the time of intense heat a stream of cold water was thrown on them. The glass was uniformly crazed by the heat, but the comparatively few cracks that were to be seen had strengthened rather than weakened the hold of the prisms on their copper fastenings. This important demonstration at once suggests that the Luxfer prism is the rational and practical substitute for the too often useless, dangerous and unsightly iron shutters, which exclude light instead of transmitting it as do the Luxfer prisms.

The recent disastrous Chicago fires have given warning of the dangers that may present themselves at any moment at our own doors and offices; therefore it behooves us to protect ourselves against a possible chance that our next-door neighbor may go up in smoke. The difference between gas and electricity is that with the former we must take a match, strike it, turn on the gas, put the match to it and then find a place to throw the match, while electricity is always ready; we simply touch the button. So it is with iron shutters and Luxfer prisms: one we must close for fire protection, and it is hard, slow work, as a recent test made in a large office building shows. At a given signal the employees rushed to close the iron shutters, as they would do had a fire existed in the next building. It took just forty minutes to do this work. Question: What would the fire have been doing during that forty minutes? Luxfer prisms, on the other hand, have shown themselves capable, by actual test, of doing all, and more than all, that iron shutters can do in resisting fire, and at the same time they are always in place and ready to block the way against the onward march of flames. They will not warp or buckle as any iron construction will under intense heat, and instead of being an unsightly and dangerous appendage to a building they are at once ornamental, useful and safe.

Of the Luxfer prism "the half has never been told." New possibilities in the way of ornament, lighting capacity, and a hundred and one other utilities are being revealed every day. The foregoing are but a few of the more important uses to which this wonderful new building material has been adapted in the brief twelvemonth of its active existence.

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.—Architect H. J. Schlacks: For N. W. Eisendrath & Co., a two-story factory, 89 by 146 feet in size; to be erected at 1 to 3 George street; brick and stone, plumbing, electric light; cost \$20,000.

Architect Julius H. Huber: For R. A. Bowman, a three-story and basement residence, 25 by 72 feet in size; to be erected at 1875 Roscoe street near the Lake Shore Drive. It will be of Raindrop stone front and sides, with red slate roof, have the interior finished in cherry, mahogany, bird's-eye maple, quarter-sawn oak, stained, plate and beveled glass, marble wainscoting, hardwood floors throughout, mosaic floors, copper domes and cornice, hot-water heating, electric light; cost \$20,000. Also two-story barn, 25 by 25 feet in size. For Henry Bossi, a three-story flat building, 25 by 66 feet in size; to be erected at 5832 Indiana avenue; to have a stone front up to the second floor and Roman pressed brick above, interior to be finished in oak, have the best of open plumbing, gas and electric fixtures, mantels, sideboards, hall trees, grill work, gas ranges and fireplaces, steam heating, electric light; cost \$30,000. For Henry Anderson, a three-story and basement apartment building, 50 by 68 feet in size; now being erected at the northwest corner of Leland avenue and Paulina street, Ravenswood; the front is of cut stone and buff pressed brick, the interior all in hardwood finish, to have the best of open plumbing, gas fixtures, steam heating, gas ranges and fireplaces; cost \$20,000.

Architect J. R. Torrance: For Rudolph Barckman, a three-story apartment building, 50 by 60 feet in size; to be erected at Ellis avenue and Sixty-sixth street; it will have a buff Bedford stone front, oak interior finish, gas and electric fixtures, mantels, sideboards and consoles, steam heating, electric light; cost \$15,000. For Mrs. Mary D. Sweetland, a three-story flat building, 54 feet front; to be erected at Robertson avenue, Woodlawn, near Sixty-third street; pressed brick and stone front, modern plumbing, electric light, steam heating, gas ranges, etc. For James Mowatt, at Sixty-seventh street and Perry avenue, a one-story addition and remodeling, new plumbing, etc.

Architect George Grussing: For Thomas Jubb, a two-story and basement flat building, 25 by 68 feet in size; to be built at Flournoy street near St. Louis avenue; to be of stone front, porch and steps and stone cornice, have hardwood finish, mantels, sideboards, consoles and grill work, nickel-plated plumbing, gas fixtures, gas ranges and fireplaces, cement basement and sidewalks, electric bells, speaking tubes, hot-water heating, electric wiring; cost \$10,000.

Architects J. F. & J. P. Doen: Made drawings for a four-story store, flat and hall building, 55 by 78 feet in size; to be erected at Commercial avenue and Ninetieth street, for P. Kavanaugh; to have a front of pressed brick with Bedford stone trimmings, the best of modern plumbing, gas and electric fixtures, steam heating, electric light, etc.; cost \$25,000.

Architects Stiles & Stevens: For Lyon, Gary & Co., a four-story and basement flat building, 32 by 92 feet in size; at 375 Dearborn avenue; stone up to first story and pressed brick above, the best of modern plumbing, gas and electric fixtures, mantels, sideboards, consoles, steam heating, gas ranges, electric light, marble work; cost \$20,000. For H. V. Peters, four two-story, basement and attic frame residences; to be erected at Mayfair; brick and stone basements, oak finish, mantels, gas fixtures, furnaces, electric bells, etc. Same architects made plans for remodeling residence into modern flat building at 1407 Michigan avenue; new plumbing, gas and electric fixtures, gas ranges, steam heating; cost \$10,000. For James A. Peterson, remodeling flat building at Irving Park; new plumbing, gas fixtures, oak and Georgia pine finish, steam heating, cement floors, etc.

Architects J. M. Van Osdel & Son: For Enterprise Power, Light and Heating Company, at 82 to 86 Fulton street, a seven-story and basement building, 60 by 120 feet in size; to cost about \$150,000; it will be of pressed brick and stone front, steel construction and fireproof, have steam heating, electric light, etc.

Architect W. A. Bennett: Finished plans for the Humboldt Park Christian Church, 36 by 80 feet in size; to be erected at the corner of Ovat street and Kedzie avenue; to be of pressed brick and wood, have steam heating, gas fixtures, etc.; cost \$10,000. Also taking bids on a three-story apartment building, 48 by 72 feet in size; to be erected at Hoyle avenue near North avenue; to have a handsome buff Bedford stone front, hardwood finish, steam heating, gas and electric fixtures, electric light, etc.

Architect Robert C. Berlin: For W. D. Colvin, a two-story store and office building, 80 by 100 feet in size; to be erected at 400 to 408 Fifty-fifth street; pressed brick and stone front, modern plumbing, gas and electric fixtures, steam heating, electric light; cost \$20,000.

Architect Arthur Foster: For J. C. Daly, a three-story and basement flat building, 50 by 163 feet in size; to be erected at the northeast corner of Fifty-third street and Indiana avenue; to be of stone and pressed brick front, have oak finish, mantels, sideboards, gas and electric fixtures, steam heating, electric light, gas ranges and fireplaces, cement work, etc.; cost \$40,000.

Architect W. T. Branitzky: For William Henderson, a two-story, basement and attic residence, 30 by 60 feet in size; to be erected at 1871 Sheridan Drive; to have a buff Bedford stone front, pressed brick sides, hardwood finish, special mantels, sideboard, consoles, hall trees, steam heating, gas and electric fixtures; cost \$10,000.

Architect L. M. Mitchell: For Phillips & Powell, four three-story and basement flat buildings, 50 by 68 feet each; at 4131, 4133, 4137 and 4139 Calumet avenue; Bedford stone fronts, oak finish, mantels, sideboards, gas and electric fixtures, gas ranges, steam heating, electric light, etc.; cost \$40,000.

Architect Jarvis Hunt: For C. A. Krum, a five-story and basement cold-storage warehouse, 136 by 270 feet in size; to be erected at Illinois Central Pier No. 2, foot of South Water street; to be of mill construction and brick and tile exterior, have electric light, etc.; cost \$200,000.

Architects Anton Charvat & Co.: For Albert Silla, a two-story store and post office and building, 70 by 130 feet in size; at 669 to 673 Loomis street; pressed brick and stone front, hardwood finish, steam heating; cost \$30,000.

Architect Henry Worthman: For Ferdinand Wehrhahn, a three-story store, office and flat building, 69 by 100 feet in size; to be erected at Milwaukee avenue, North avenue and Robey street; to be of pressed brick and stone, have the modern plumbing, steam heating, gas fixtures, etc.

Architect H. L. Newhouse: For J. Augsten, a three-story apartment house, 59 by 126 feet in size; to be erected at Prairie avenue south of Forty-seventh street; to be of pressed brick and stone front, have the best of plumbing, gas and electric fixtures, steam heating, electric light, marble and tile work, electric bells; cost \$30,000.

Architect Thomas McCall: For Joseph Cormack, a three-story and basement apartment house, 50 by 140 feet in size; to be erected at the corner of Kimbark avenue and Sixty-fifth street; to have buff Bedford stone front, oak and Georgia pine finish, gas and electric fixtures, steam heat, electric light, gas ranges, etc.; cost \$35,000.

Architect W. C. Zimmerman (late Flanders & Zimmerman) reports the following work: For Mrs. H. C. Rew, a two-story, basement and attic residence, 50 by 75 feet in size; to be of stone basement and pressed brick and stone front, tile roof, elegant hardwood interior finish, mantels, sideboards, consoles and hall trees, the best of nickel-plated plumbing, gas and electric fixtures, steam heating, gas ranges and fireplaces, laundry fixtures, cement basement and sidewalks, electric bells; cost \$15,000. For M. F. Lanagan, at Joliet, Illinois, a two-story, basement and attic residence, 40 by 80 feet in size; to have a handsome front of pressed brick and stone, hardwood finish, the best of nickel-plated plumbing, gas and electric fixtures, electric light, gas ranges and fireplaces, hot-water heating, electric bells and speaking tubes, cement sidewalks, specially designed mantels; cost \$14,000. For Harry Berger & Co. and Mr. Fowler, remodeling store at Dearborn street, Wells-Fargo Express building; new store front, plate glass and iron, cabinet work, plumbing, electric light, gas and electric fixtures, etc. For Edward Morris, a handsome three-story residence, 60 by 95 feet in size; to be erected at Green Lake, Wisconsin; to be of frame construction and brick foundation, have hardwood

and white enamel interior finish, modern open plumbing, steam heating, gas fixtures, water-tower system, etc. For Swan Estate, remodeling store and office building, at 350 Wabash avenue; new plumbing, gas and electric fixtures, elevators, steam heating, electric light, hardwood finish. Also making plans for a fine two-story, basement and attic residence, about 60 by 100 feet in size; to be erected on the North Shore.

Architects Wilson & Marshall: For Max Eichberg, a three-story residence, 22 by 71 feet in size; to be erected at 4344 Grand boulevard; Bedford stone front, hardwood finish, gas and electric fixtures, steam heating, electric light, gas ranges, etc.; cost \$15,000.

Architect Frederick Foehringer: For Henry Russer, a four-story, store and flat building, 22 by 55 feet in size; to be erected at the corner of Rush and Pearson streets; to be of pressed brick and stone front, have copper bays and cornice, modern plumbing, gas and electric fixtures, steam heating, electric bells, gas ranges and fireplaces, etc.; cost \$15,000. For H. Theede, a two-story frame store and flat building; 20 by 42 feet in size; plumbing, gas fixtures, etc.; at Roscoe boulevard near Hamilton avenue. For Charles Luckow, a three-story factory, 73 by 110 feet in size; to be erected at Morgan place and Jackson street; pressed brick and stone front, mill construction, plumbing steam heat.

Architect D. S. Pentecost: For William Dawson, a two-story, basement and attic residence, 22 by 56 feet in size; to be erected at Van Buren street near Fortieth street; pressed brick and stone front, oak finish, hot-water heating, open plumbing, gas and electric fixtures; cost \$5,000. For A. J. Oliver, a two-story and basement flat building, 25 by 60 feet in size; to be built at 997 Flournoy street, stone front, oak and pine finish, gas fixtures, steam heating, mantels, sideboards, open plumbing, gas ranges, etc. For John Bennett, a two-story and basement flat building, 22 by 50 feet in size; to be built at 1993 Gladys avenue; stone front, oak and pine finish, steam heat, gas fixtures, mantels. For Joseph F. Pratt, a two-story flat building; 25 by 60 feet in size; pressed brick and stone front, oak finish, mantels and sideboards, hot-water heating, gas fixtures, open plumbing, gas ranges and fireplaces. For M. Cole, a two-story, basement and attic residence, 40 by 52 feet in size; to have a stone basement, hardwood finish, gas and electric fixtures, hot-water heating, electric light, mantels, consoles; cost \$10,000. For M. Leasure, a two-story flat building, 22 by 40 feet in size; to be built at Gladys avenue near Forty-second street; pressed brick and stone, open plumbing, gas fixtures, mantels, steam heat, electric bells, etc. For John Rutter, a two-story flat building, 25 by 56 feet in size; to be built on Kedzie avenue; Bedford stone front, modern plumbing, steam heating, gas fixtures, mantels, etc.

Architect Frederick W. Perkins: For Norman Carroll, a handsome three-story and basement residence, 38 by 72 feet in size; to be erected at the corner of Kimbark avenue and Forty-ninth street; pressed brick and stone front, oak finish and hardwoods, gas and electric fixtures, hot-water heating, electric light, gas ranges; cost \$15,000.

Architect Oscar Lievendahl: For M. B. Johnson, a three-story apartment building, 56 by 77 feet in size; to be erected at 1533 to 1535 Addison avenue; pressed brick and stone front, gas and electric fixtures, steam heat; cost \$25,000. Also three-story building at 1541-1543 Addison avenue, stone front; cost \$25,000. Modern open plumbing, gas and electric fixtures, steam heat, gas ranges and fireplaces, special mantels, sideboard and consoles, electric light, laundries, etc.

Architect J. E. O. Pridmore: For Bert T. Briggs, four two-story residences, 75 feet front; to be erected at 5817-5823 Washington boulevard; Bedford stone fronts, hardwood finish, etc.

Architect John Duncan: For J. T. Nagel, a three-story apartment house, 50 by 110 feet in size; to be erected at 4947-4949 Michigan avenue; pressed brick and stone, hardwood finish, steam heating, electric light; cost \$30,000.

Architect John P. Hettinger: For William Schmidt, a three-story store and flat building, 25 by 78 feet in size, at 589 Orchard street; stone front, oak and pine finish, steam heating, gas fixtures; cost \$12,000.

Architects Hill & Woltersdorf: Made plans for the Tosetti building, at 104-106 Madison street, for Maurice Rosenfeld; to be of pressed brick and stone front, steel construction, have steam heating, elevators, electric light, etc.

Architect George C. Nimanous: For W. B. Conkey & Co., a one-story factory, 330 by 435 feet in size, and other buildings, to be erected at Hammond, Indiana; to be of red Indiana brick, steel construction and fireproof, have the necessary plumbing, electric light, steam heating, engines, boilers, dynamos, etc.

Cleveland, Ohio.—The records of the building inspector's office show that permanent improvements will be made on a great scale in Cleveland this spring. It is evident that one of the best years in the history of this city will be enjoyed by the building trades, and the progress of the municipality in population, wealth and business will be made plain in great piles of steel and masonry, and in many hundreds of lighter structures for homes.

San Antonio, Texas.—Architect J. Riely Gordon has been selected as architect for the new Lee County Courthouse, and is now engaged in the preparation of the drawings and specifications for a modern three-story fireproof building. He has also prepared the plans and specifications for the following: The new six-story fireproof office building and roof garden for Messrs. Linz Bros., Dallas, Texas. Work on the foundation has been started. For the new public school building in Burnet, Texas. For the new Blumberg building at Seguin, Texas, which will be of pressed brick; the contract has been let to John Goodrum, of Seguin, Texas. For the new Braunfels (Texas) courthouse; the contract has been let to Messrs. Fischer & Lambie, of Austin, Texas, and work has been begun. For two additional wings and a hospital for the Southwestern Insane Asylum at San Antonio, Texas; the contract was awarded to P. T. Shields, of San Antonio, Texas.

Detroit, Mich.—Architects W. S. Joy and F. T. Barcroft: For John Bughler, terrace of seven three-story, buff pressed brick residences, with trimmings of Berea stone, composition roof, hardwood finish; 92 by 100 feet in size; cost \$25,000. For Hook and Ladder Company No. 10, brick truck house, cut-stone trimmings, Petrolite tile roof, hardwood finish, and heated with hot water and hot air; 40 by 70 feet in size; cost \$8,500.

Architects A. C. Varney & Co.: For Charles W. Moore, four-story brick and stone apartment building, containing eight suites, composition roof; 45 by 50 feet in size; cost \$18,000. For L. H. Crofoot, four-story apartment house, providing accommodations for eight families; of buff pressed brick and Bedford limestone trimmings, hardwood finish; 50 by 60 feet in size; cost \$25,000. For William Mitchell, two pressed brick residences, with cut-stone trimmings and slate roofs, choice hardwood finish; 47 by 50 feet in size; cost \$12,000. For John Young, two-story double brick residences; cost \$5,000.

Architect George W. Myers: For Myers & Gutw, three-story apartment house of six suites; walls will be constructed entirely of stone; furnace heating and hardwood finish; 65 by 105 feet in size; cost \$35,000.

Architect Wells D. Butterfield: For Second German M. E. Society, brick veneer church edifice; 52 by 90 feet in size; cost \$10,000.

Architects Kastler & Hunter: For F. L. Roelinger, block of five two-and-one-half-story residences, of pressed brick and stone, slate and gravel roof, hardwood finish; cost \$21,000.

Architects Mason & Rice: For William A. Butler estate, three-story brick store and residence flats in two upper stories; of buff pressed brick and stone; 20 by 80 feet in size; cost \$6,000.

Architect F. J. Grenier: For Italian Roman Catholics, brick veneer church edifice, slate roof, stained glass windows, seating capacity for 400 adults; 40 by 60 feet in size; cost \$5,000. For Nicholas Carroll, three two-story frame residences; cost \$7,500. For Home Building & Loan Association, pressed brick residence with cut-stone trimmings and slate roof, hot-water heating, lighting by gas and electricity, hardwood finish and to be three stories high; 43 by 50 feet in size; cost \$16,000. For W. J. Newton, block of four two-story brick veneered residences; cost \$6,000.

Architect Harry C. Stevens: For Stanton Smith, two-story brick double residence; cost \$6,500.

Architect Charles W. Koehler: For Charles L. Morgan, two story brick residence, hot-water heating and hardwood finish; 39 by 46 feet in size; cost \$5,500.

Architect J. G. McLean: For Town of Glencoe, Ontario, two-story brick town hall and fire department, containing two cells for prisoners; cost \$7,000.

Architects!

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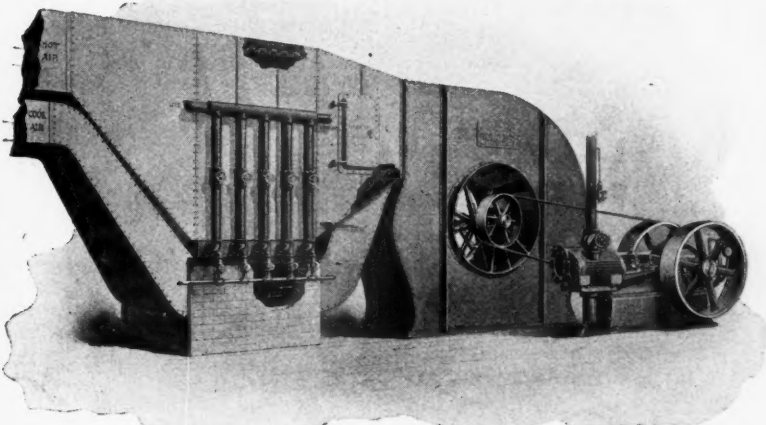
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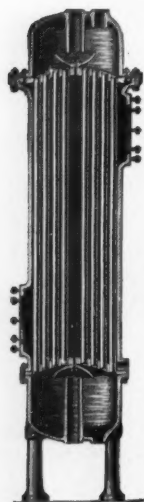
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FIREPROOF BUILDINGS.

Can buildings be made fireproof? is a question that is asked and thought over every day by our architects and builders. This has been answered in the affirmative and in the negative until it seems to be in as unsettled a condition as the Cuban question. It can be easily answered, "Yes, buildings can be made fireproof, and absolutely so, if the proper regulations are taken." Steel construction, combined with the hollow tile and the use of cement for floors, has reduced the question of fireproof character to the matter of the danger arising from the use of wood for the interior finish. This is the only remaining point whence the danger may come. We no longer read of buildings being entirely destroyed; it is the interior that has been gutted and the walls left standing. They were protected by the nature of their construction—steel framework.

If we can protect our framework by making it of steel and so reduce the danger and at the same time increase the durability of the building it would seem most reasonable to apply this same feature to the interior of the building and so have a perfectly protected structure. The recent damage to the Vanderbilt building on Nassau street shows what might not have happened had the interior been as well looked after as the structural portion.

What can be done in the way of a fireproof interior finish? Everything, is the answer. This is accomplished by a metal covered finish, which from the nature of its construction is fireproof. It is made to cover the entire interior trim—doors, door frames, base, window trim, etc. It is not necessary to follow the conventional patterns, but it may be made to any detail, so insuring its applicability to any class of buildings. It being metal covered, and not sheet metal, frees it from any of the disagreeable features that would prevent its use in high-grade buildings and in places where a finished, ornamental effect is desired. Since it may be finished in any manner desirable, all the imaginable objections are removed. This finish is made by the Fireproof Door Company, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, with an Eastern office at 160 Fifth avenue, New York.

When so much care is taken with the structural portion of a building it would seem as if some little attention would also be paid to the interior. The expense of structural fireproofing is demanded by owners and tenants alike; no one would think of leaving it out. Wood is not allowed to enter into its construction. Why, then, stop at the vital point—the connecting passages through which the fire gains headway and spreads throughout the entire building?

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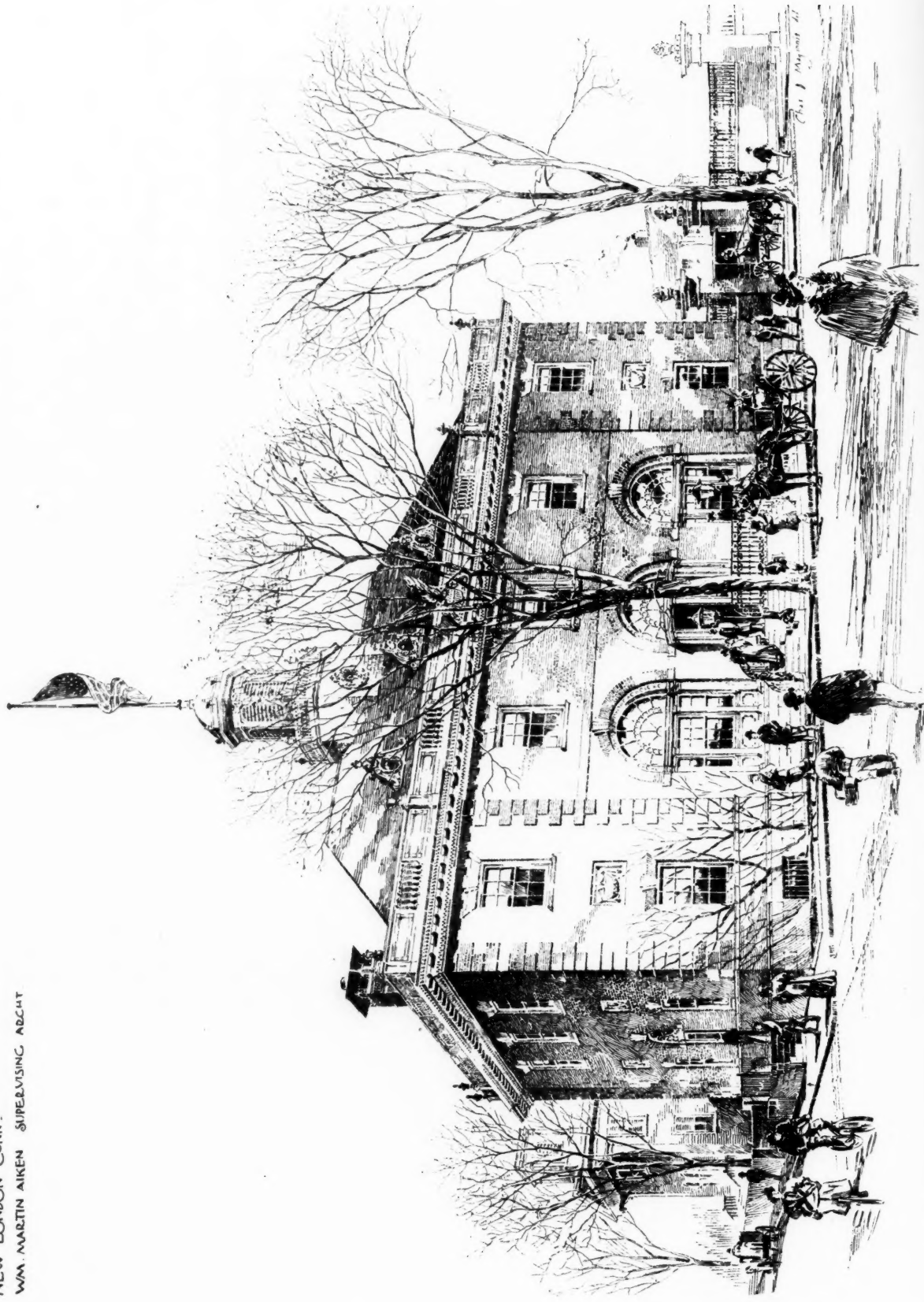
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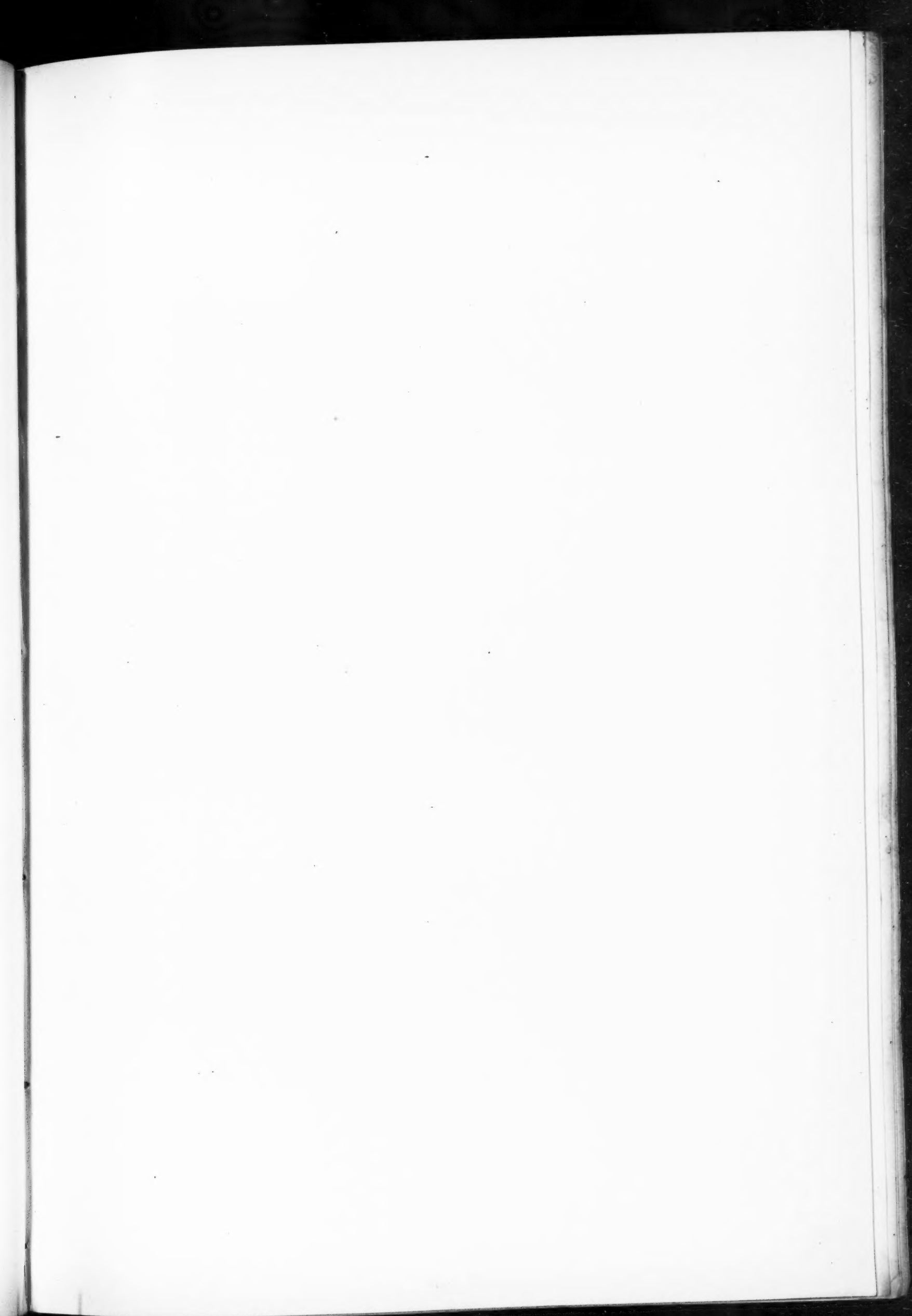
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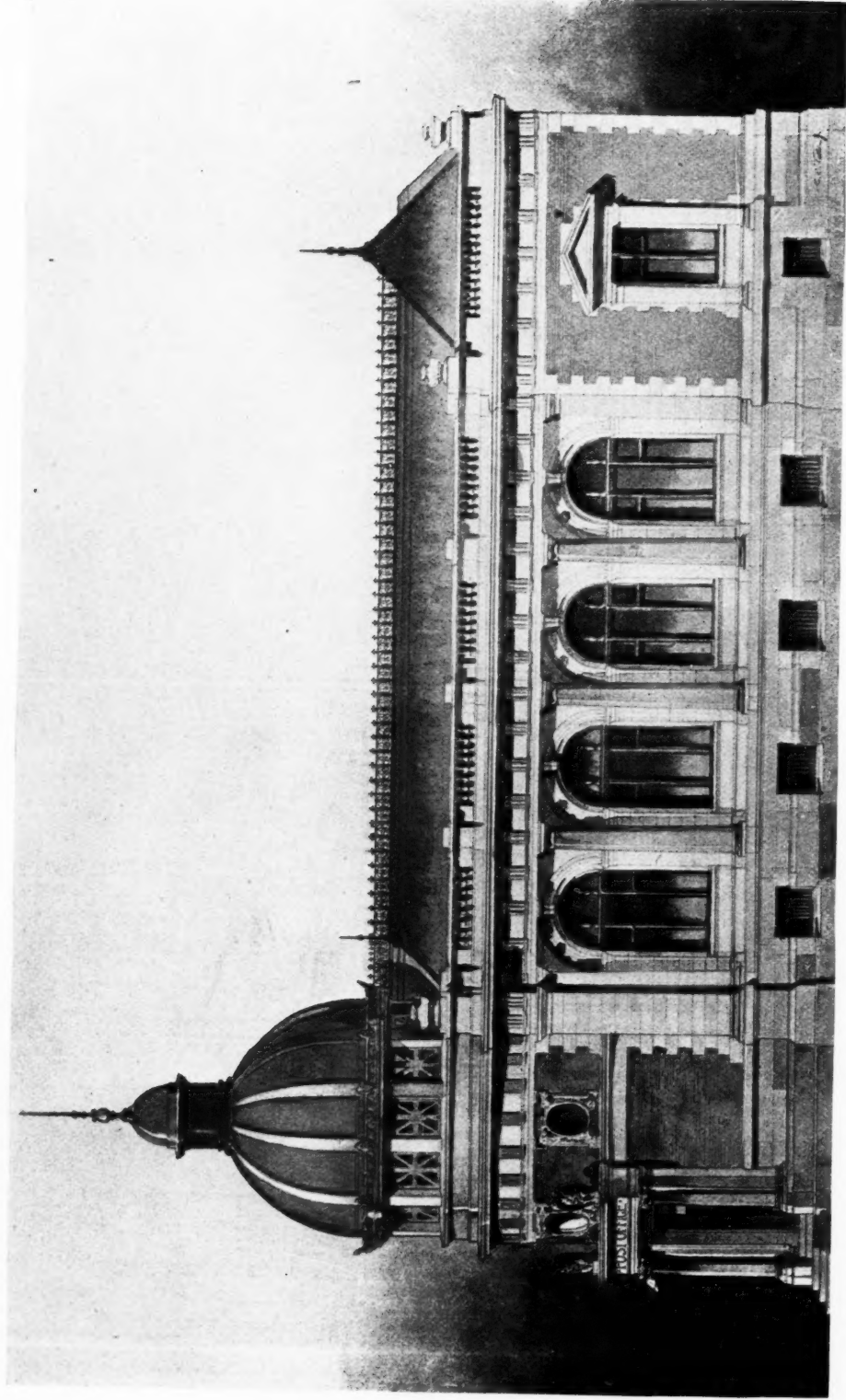
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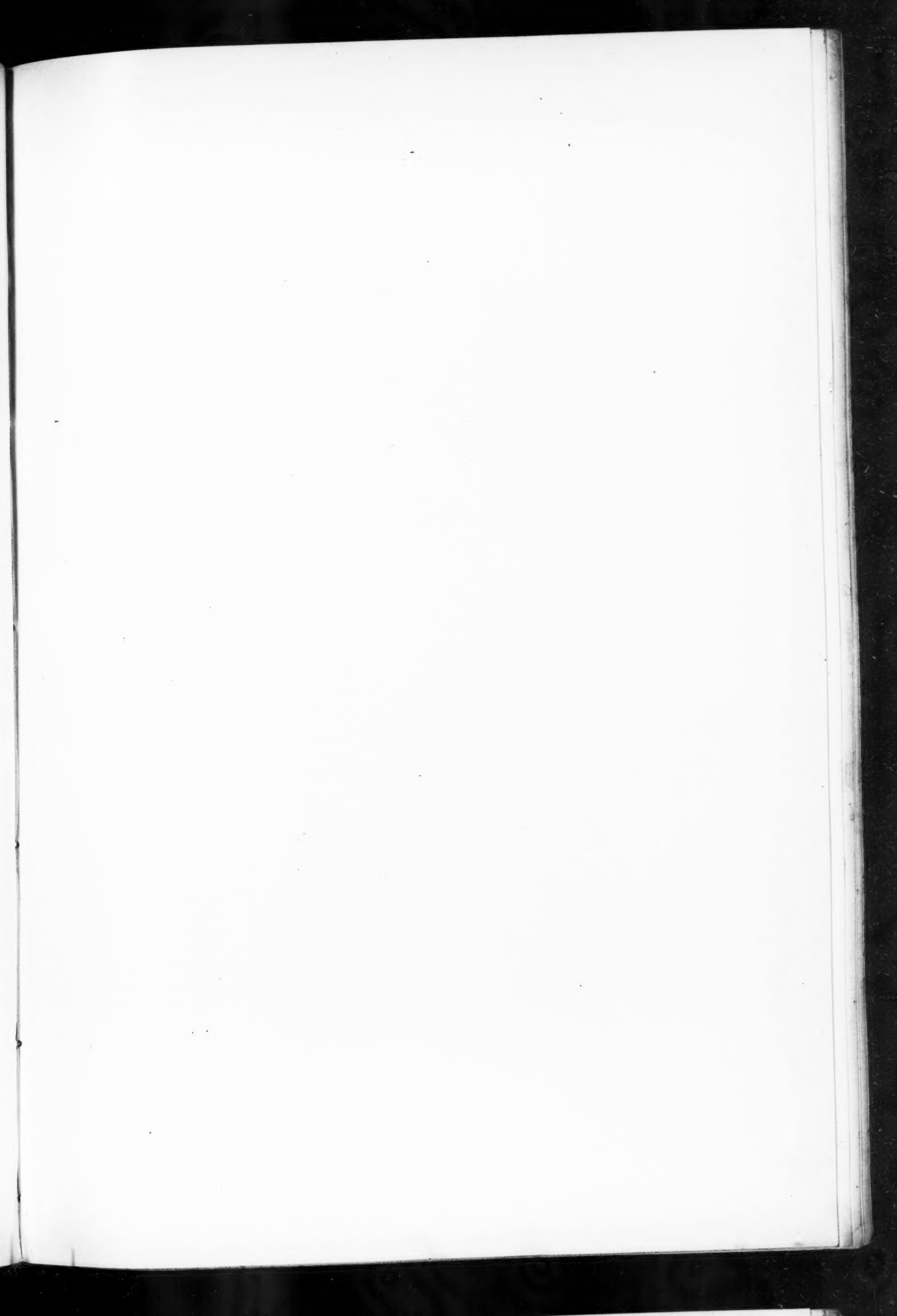
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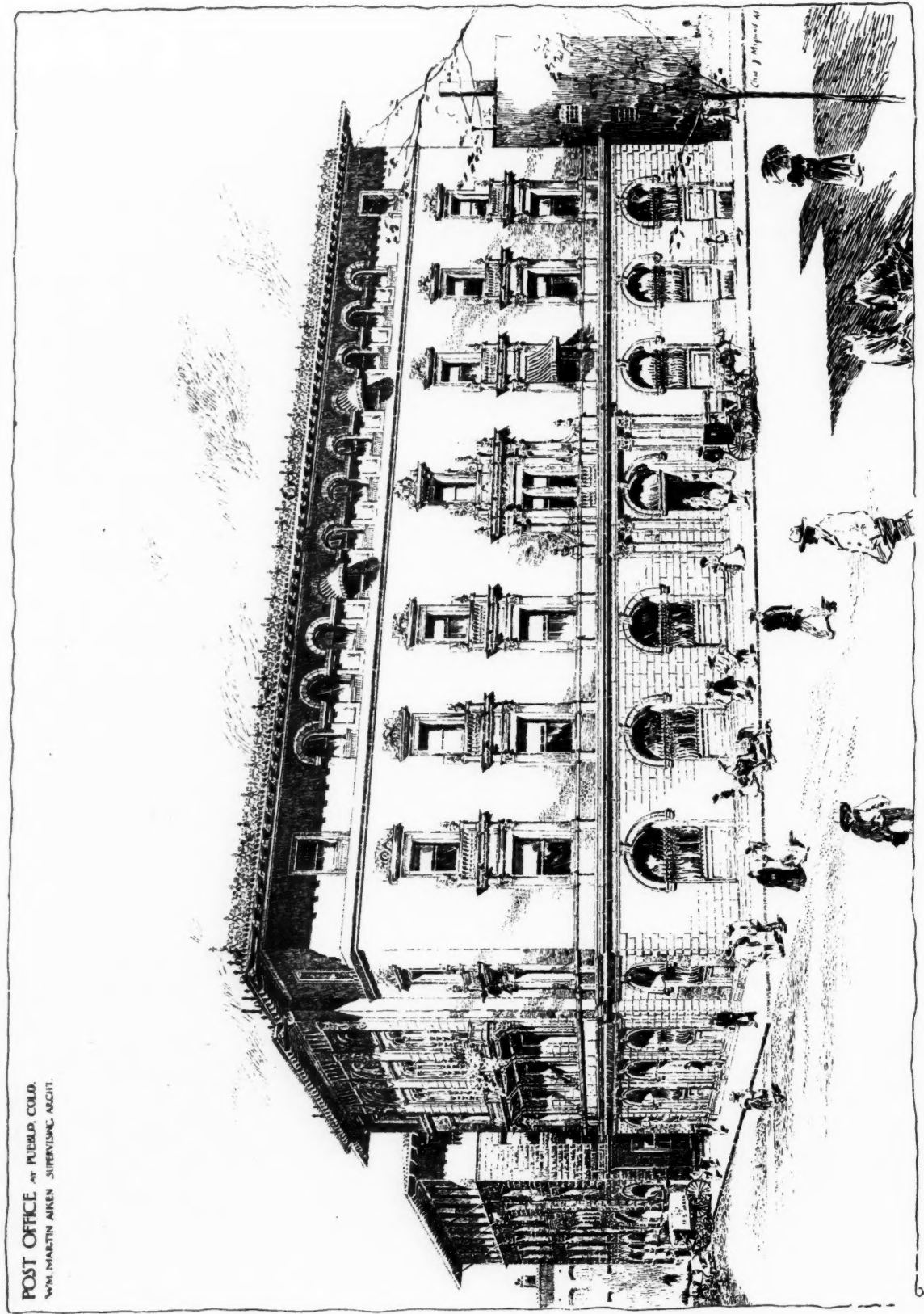






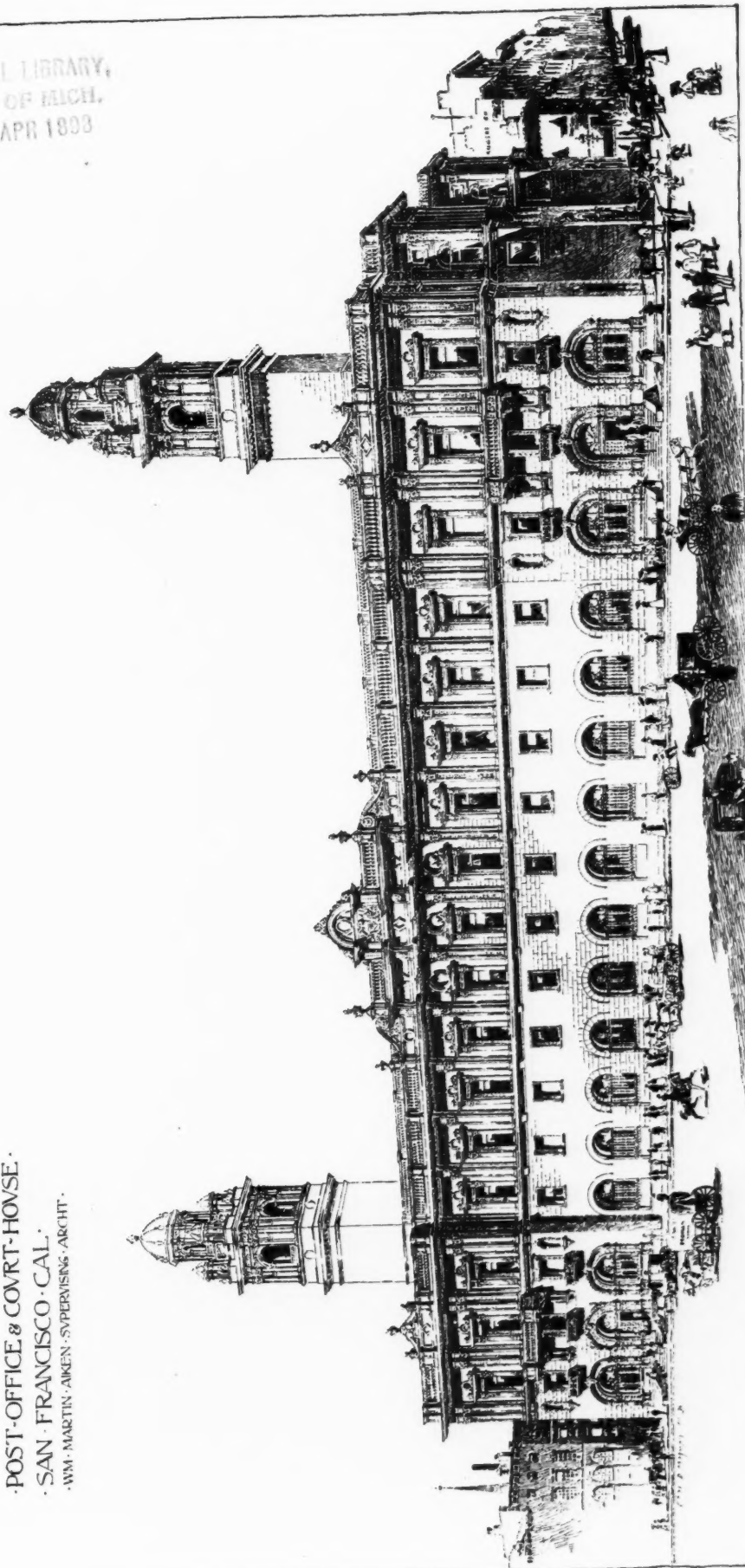
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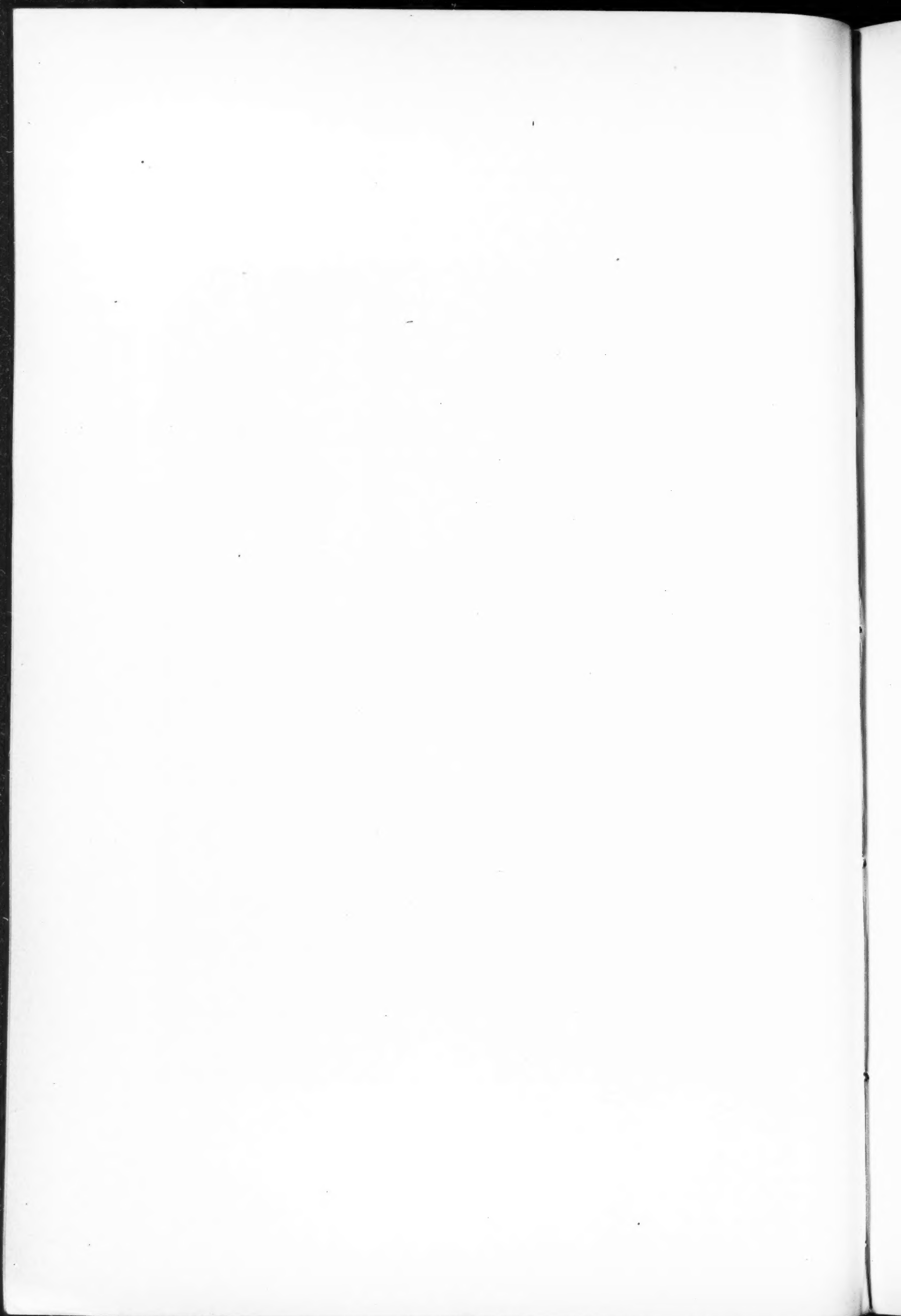


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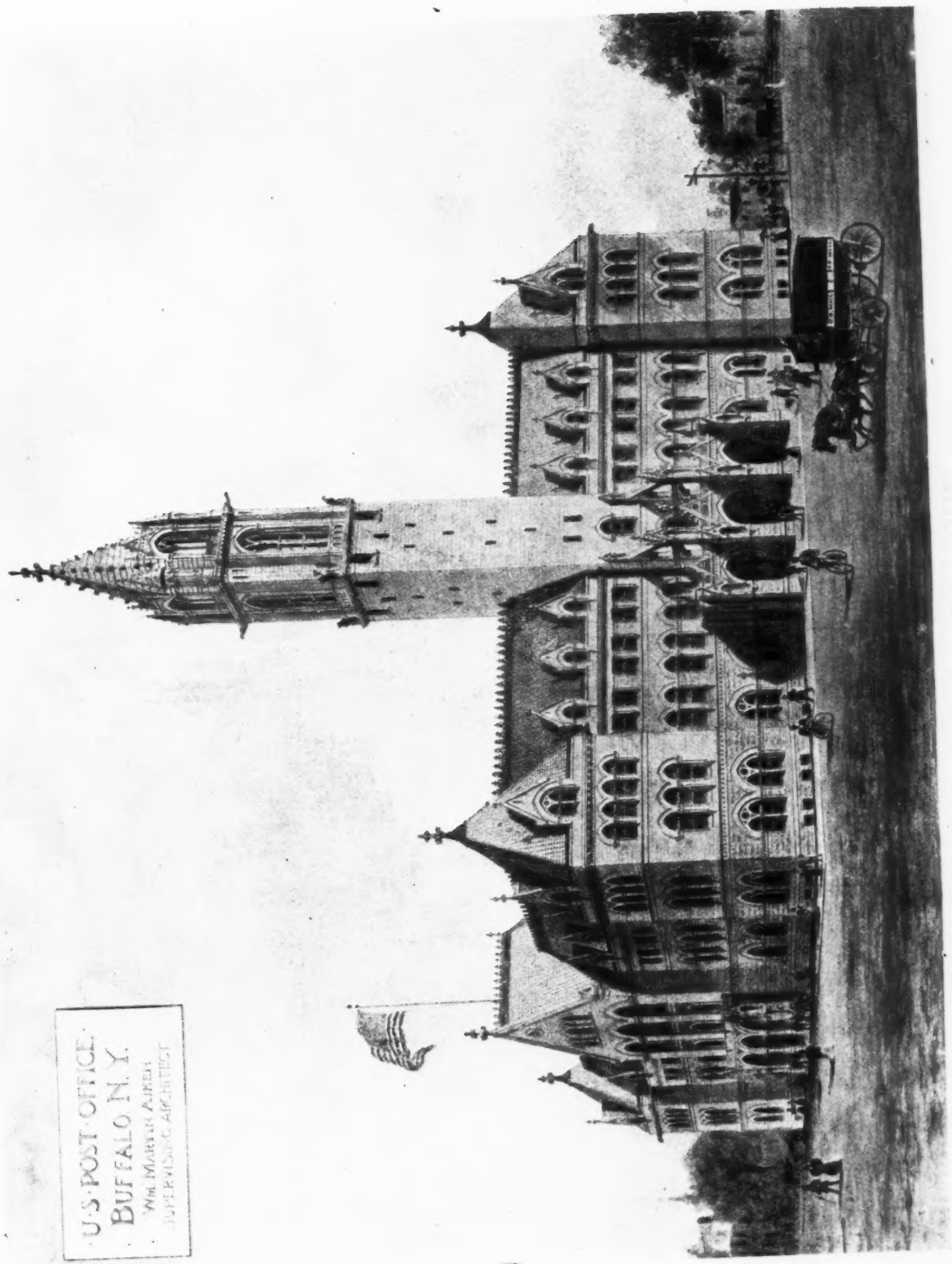
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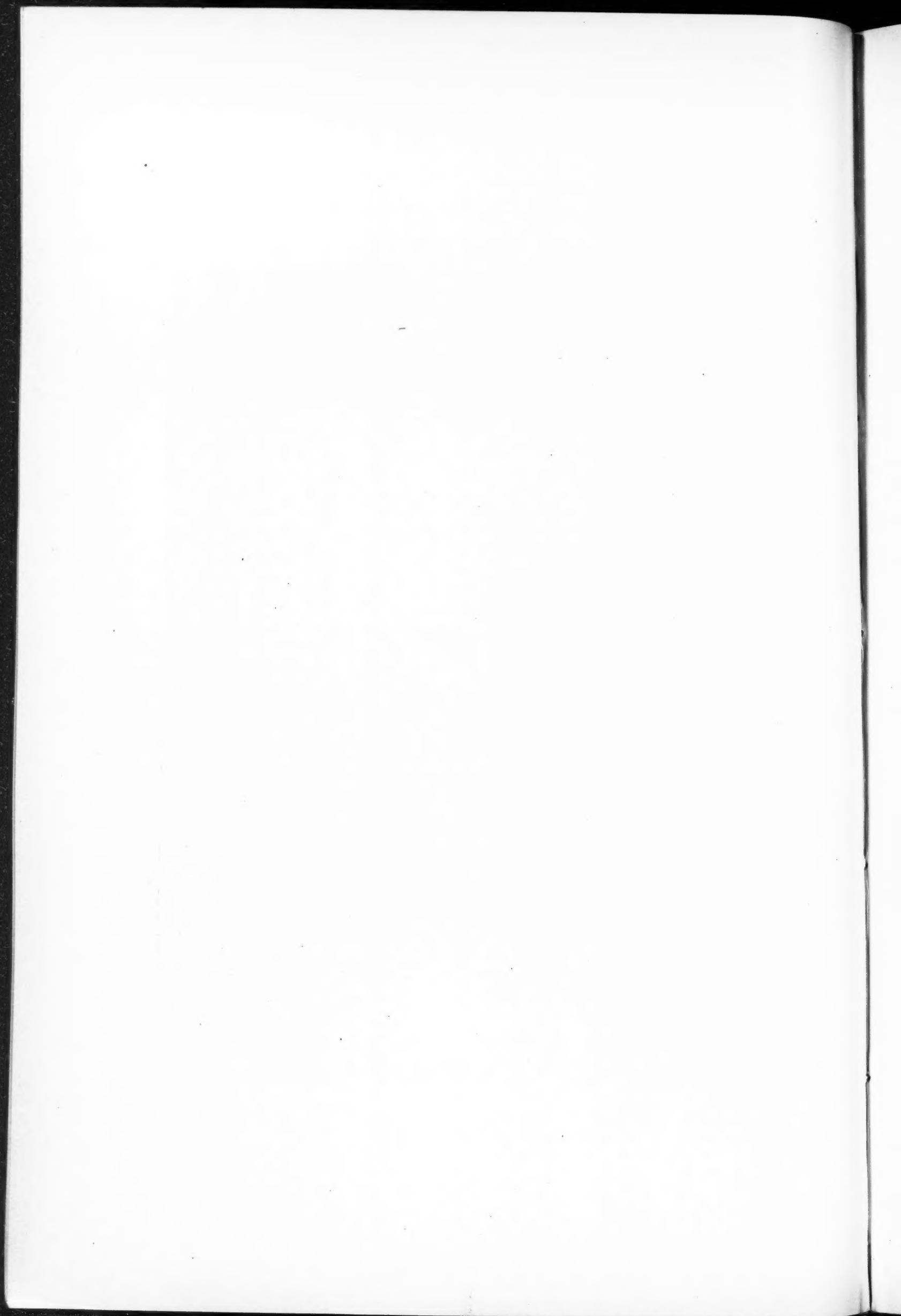


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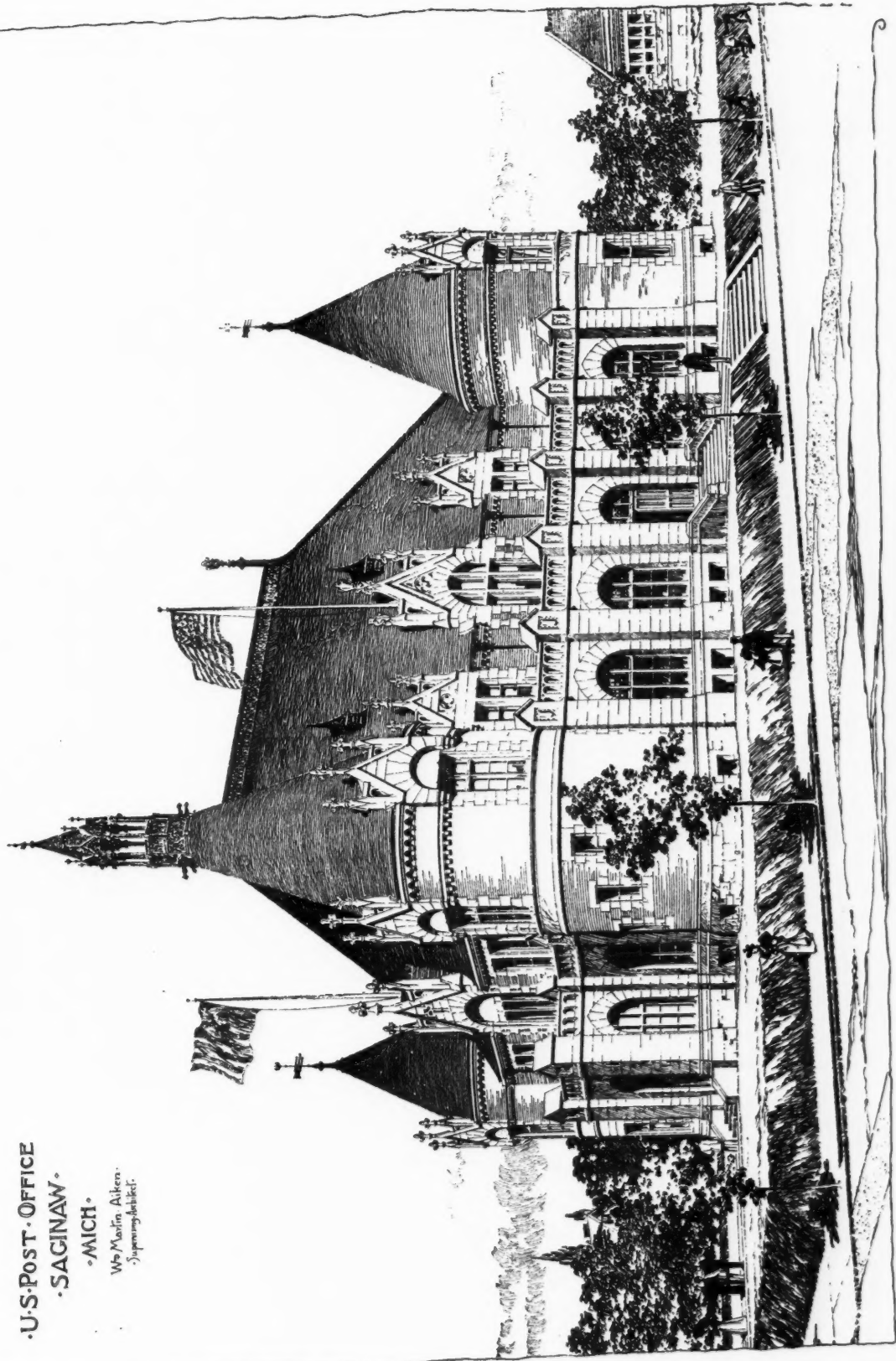


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SUPERVISING ARCHITECT

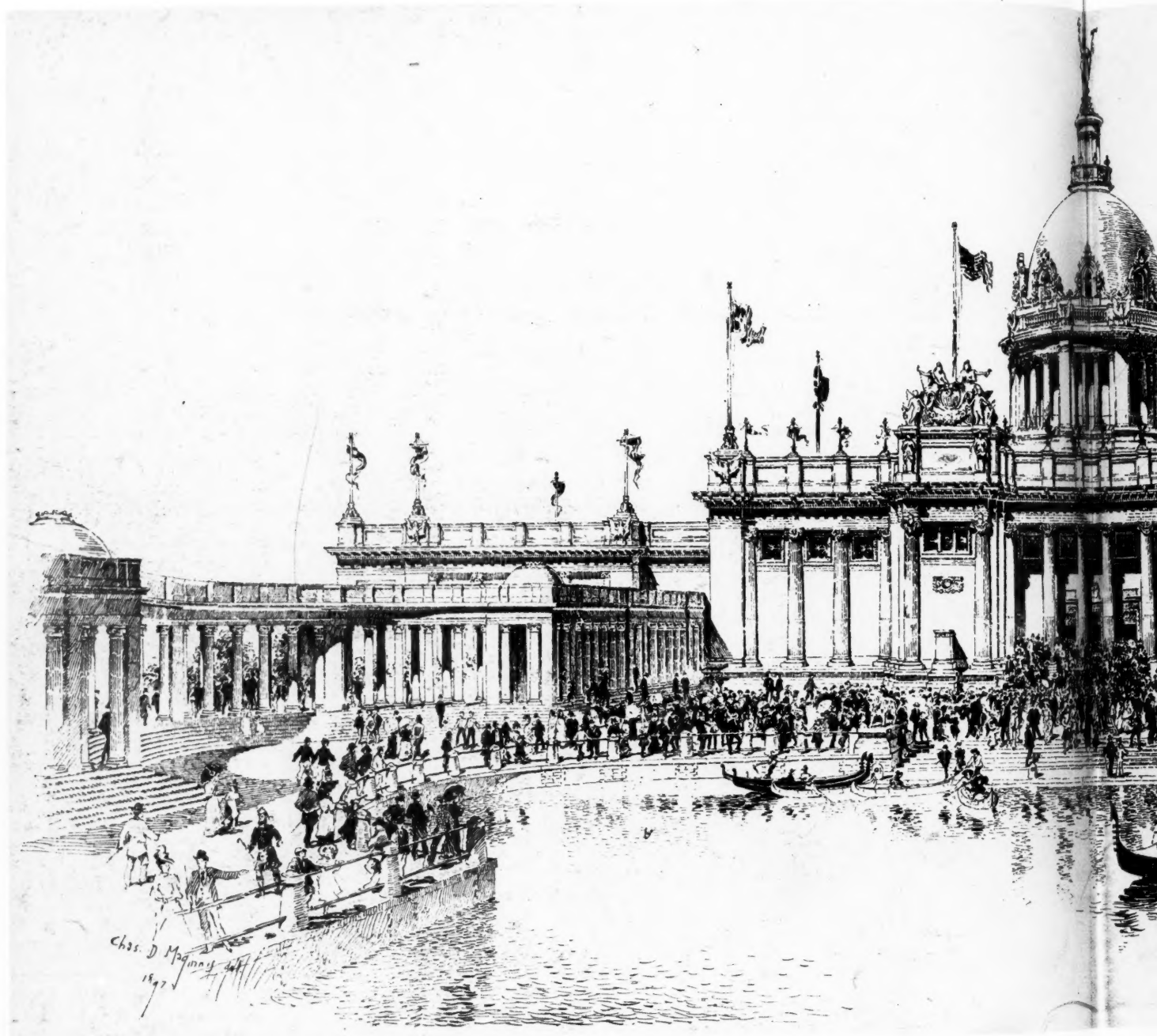




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MICH.
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Superintendents.



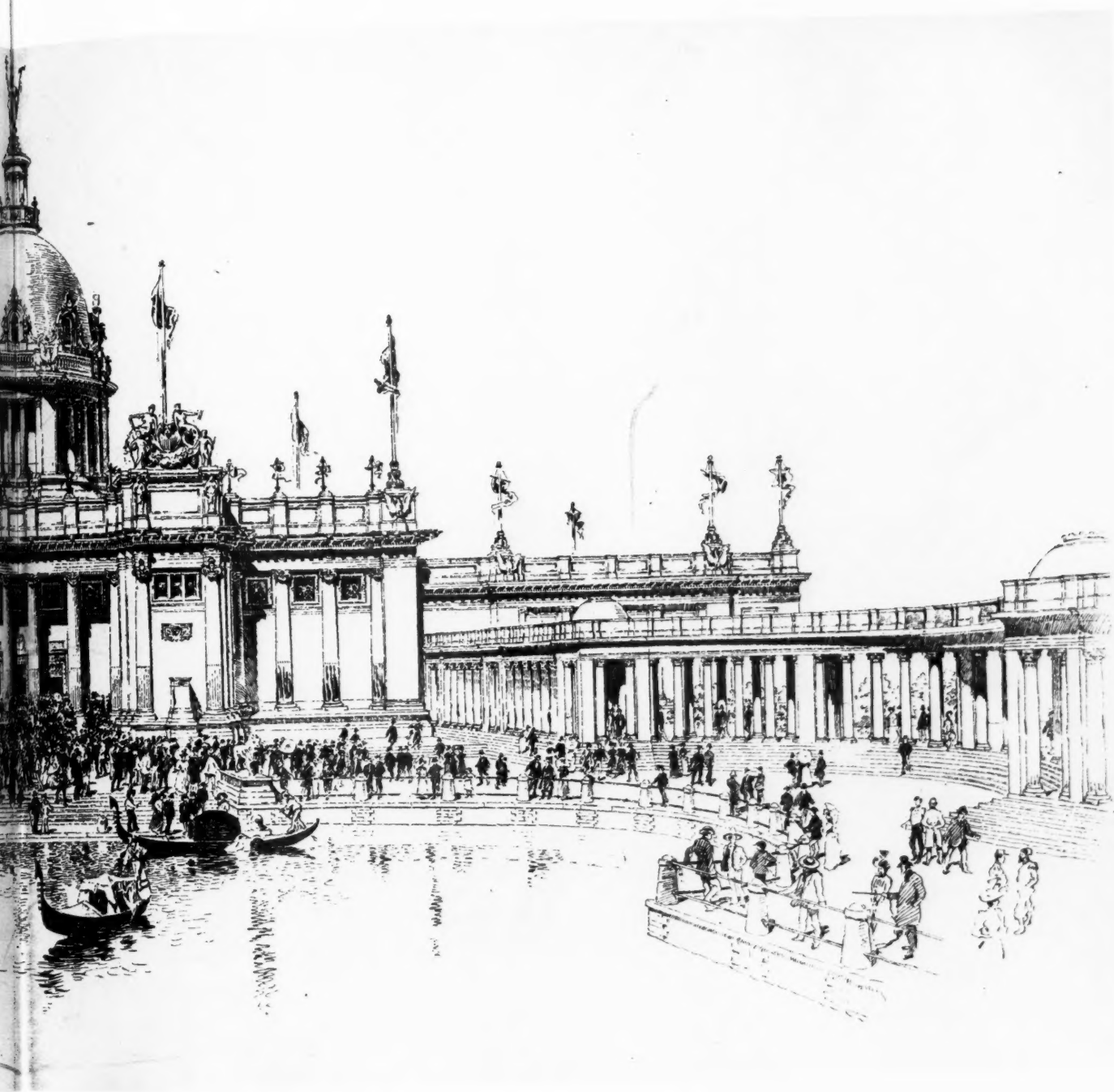
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U. S. GOVERNMENT BUILDING AT OMAHA

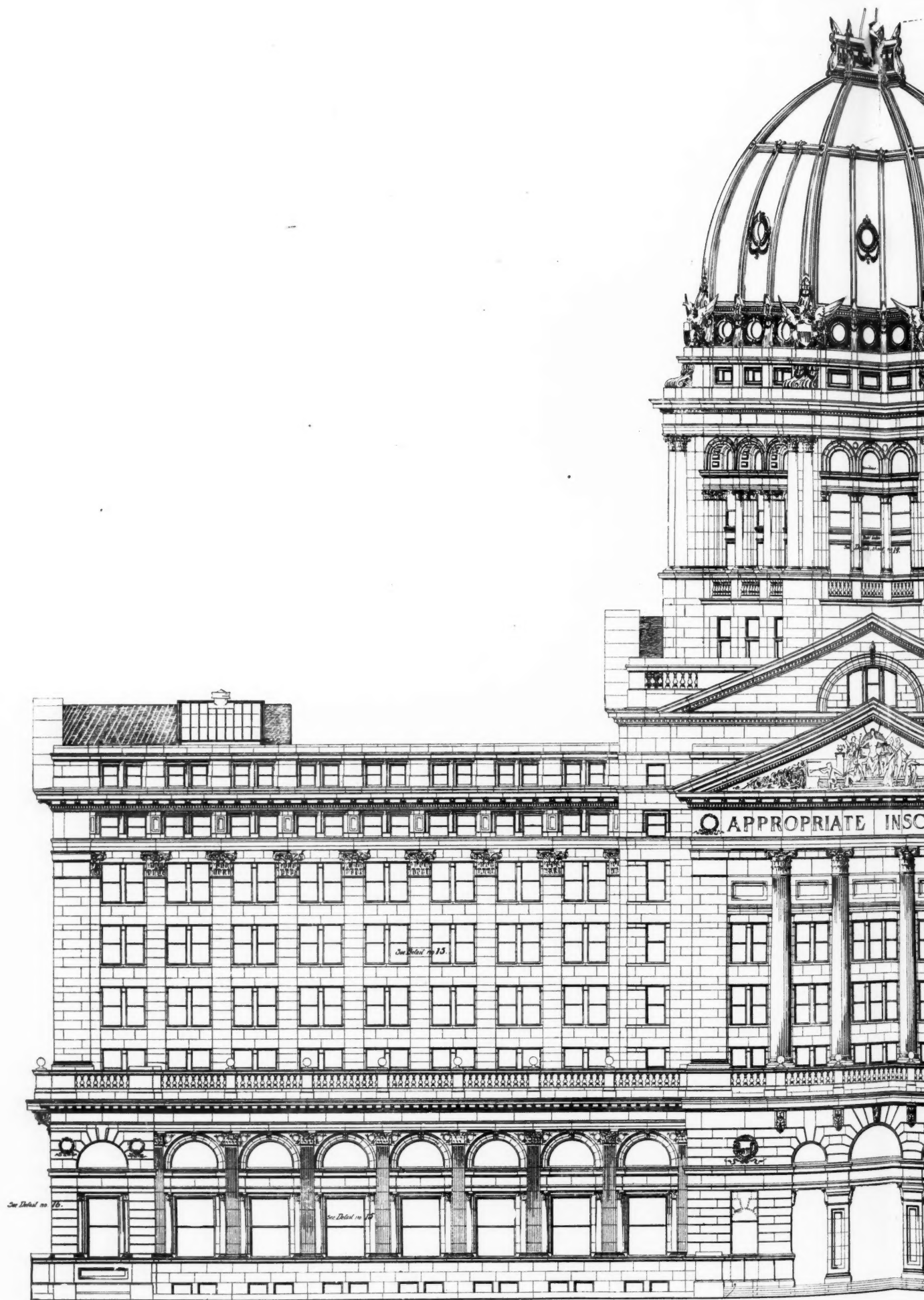
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AT OMAHA EXPOSITION OF 1898.

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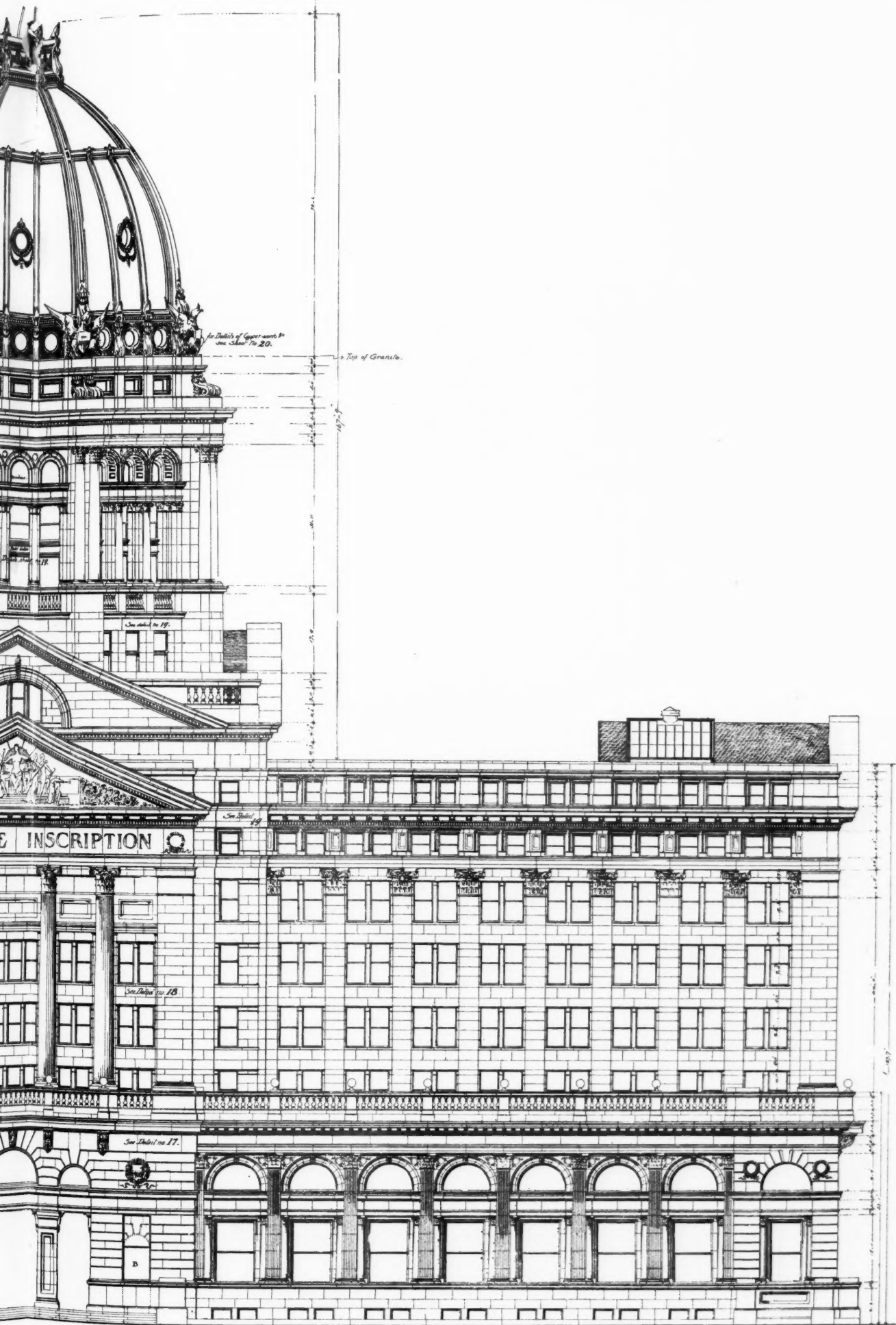
Copyright, Aug. 11, 1897.

Drawing No.,

13.

DEARBORN STREET ELE

Scale 1/16"



STREET ELEVATION. The Clark St. elevation will be exactly like this excepting that at A & D there will be arched entrances. The changes are shown on Adams St. elevation.

Langdon
Architect, 11 S. Court, Chicago.



UNITED STATES MINT, PHILA

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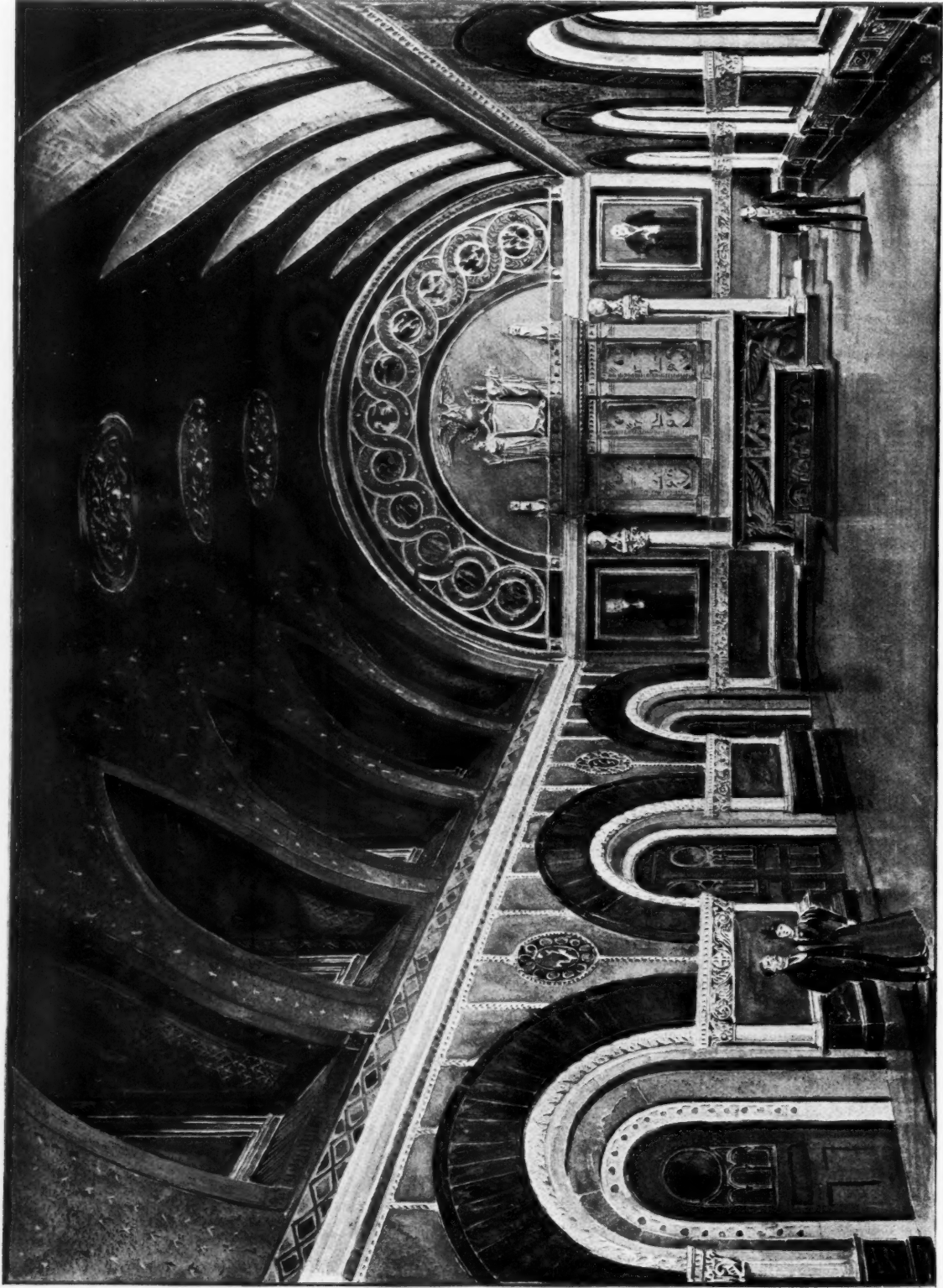
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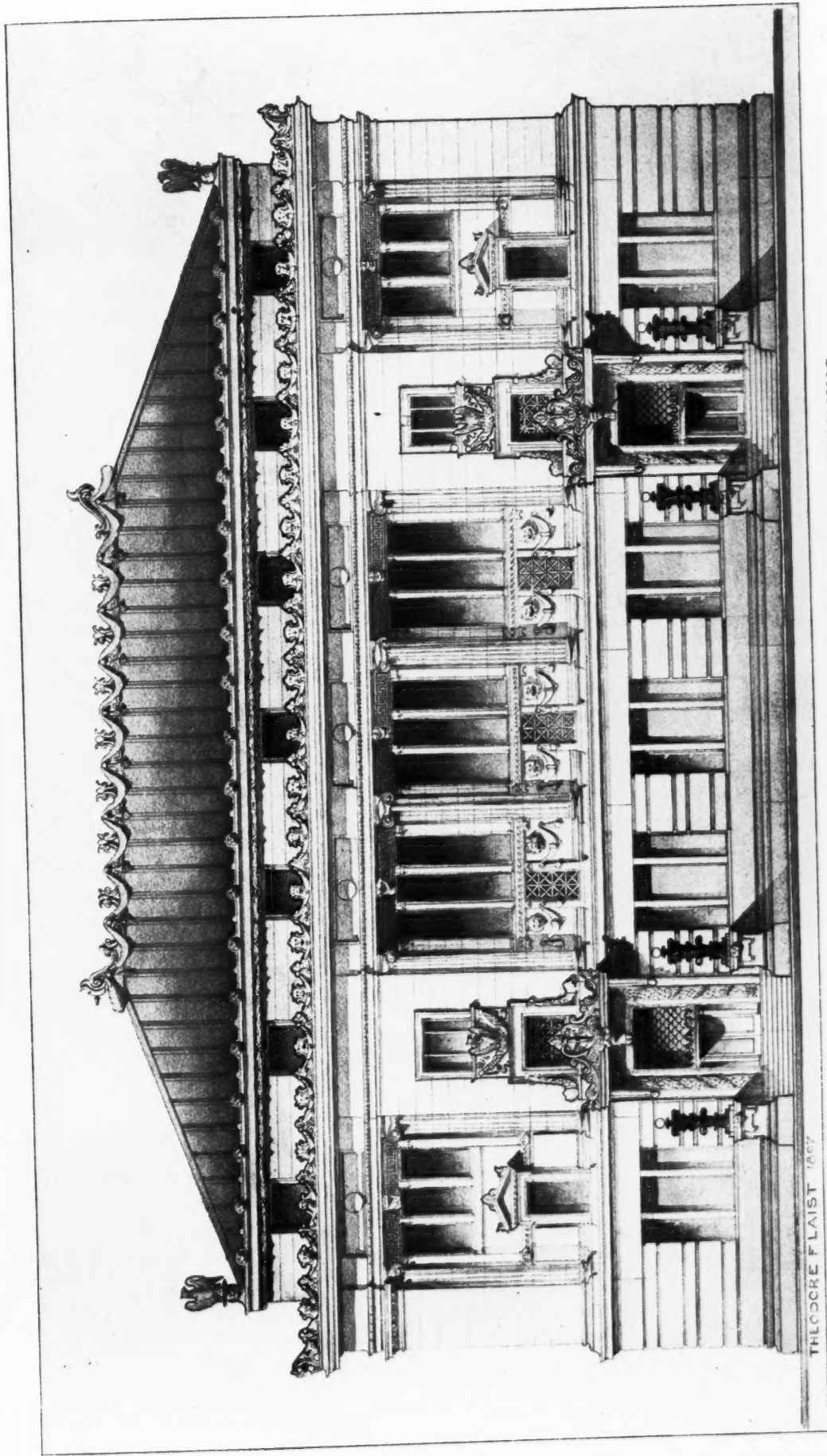
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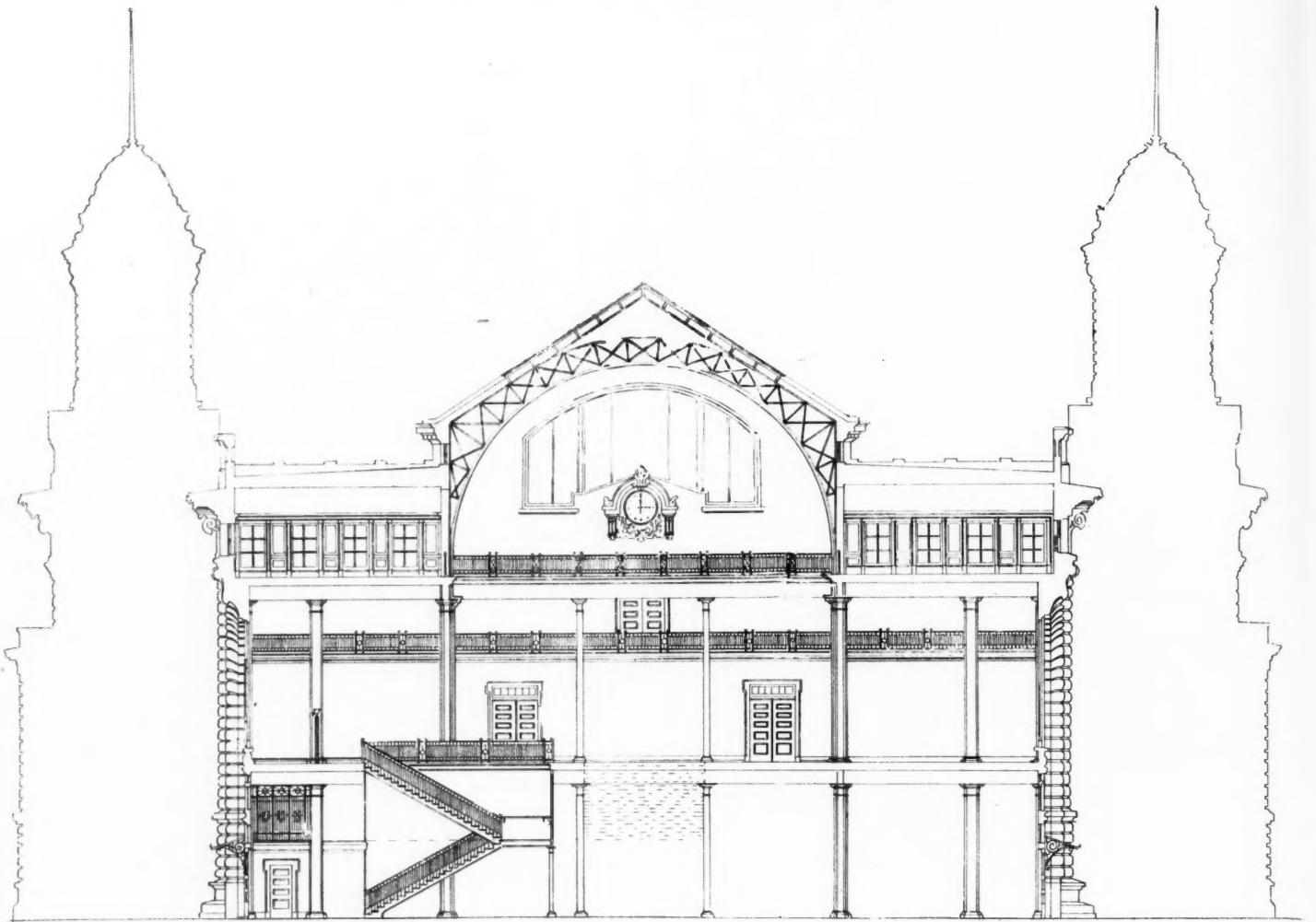


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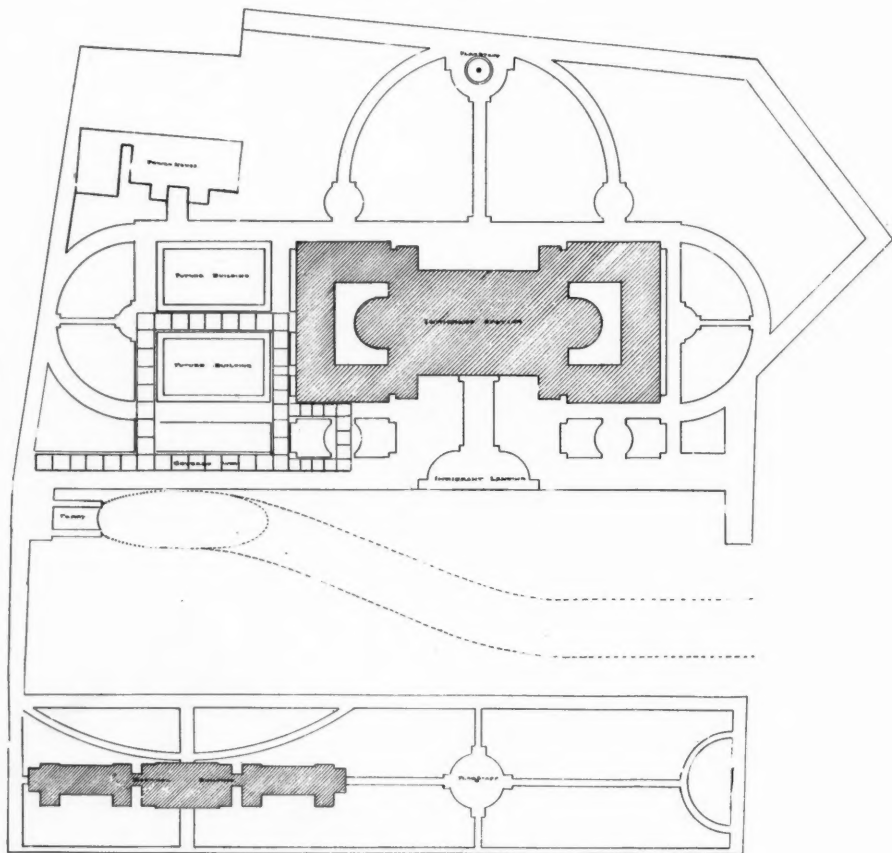


THEODORE FLAIST 1867

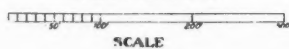
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J. KNOX TAYLOR, SUPERVISING ARCHITECT.

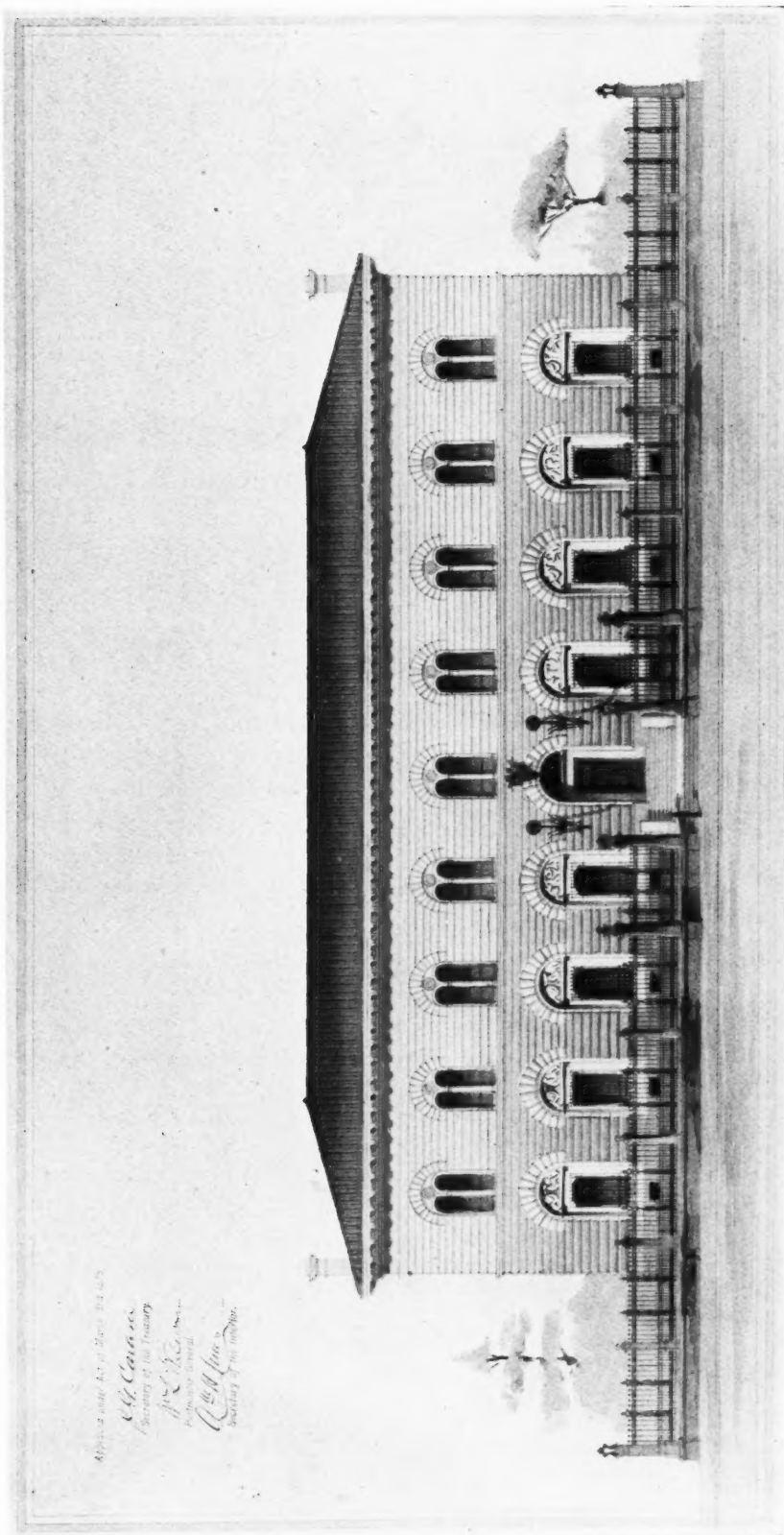


SECTION OF MAIN BUILDING.

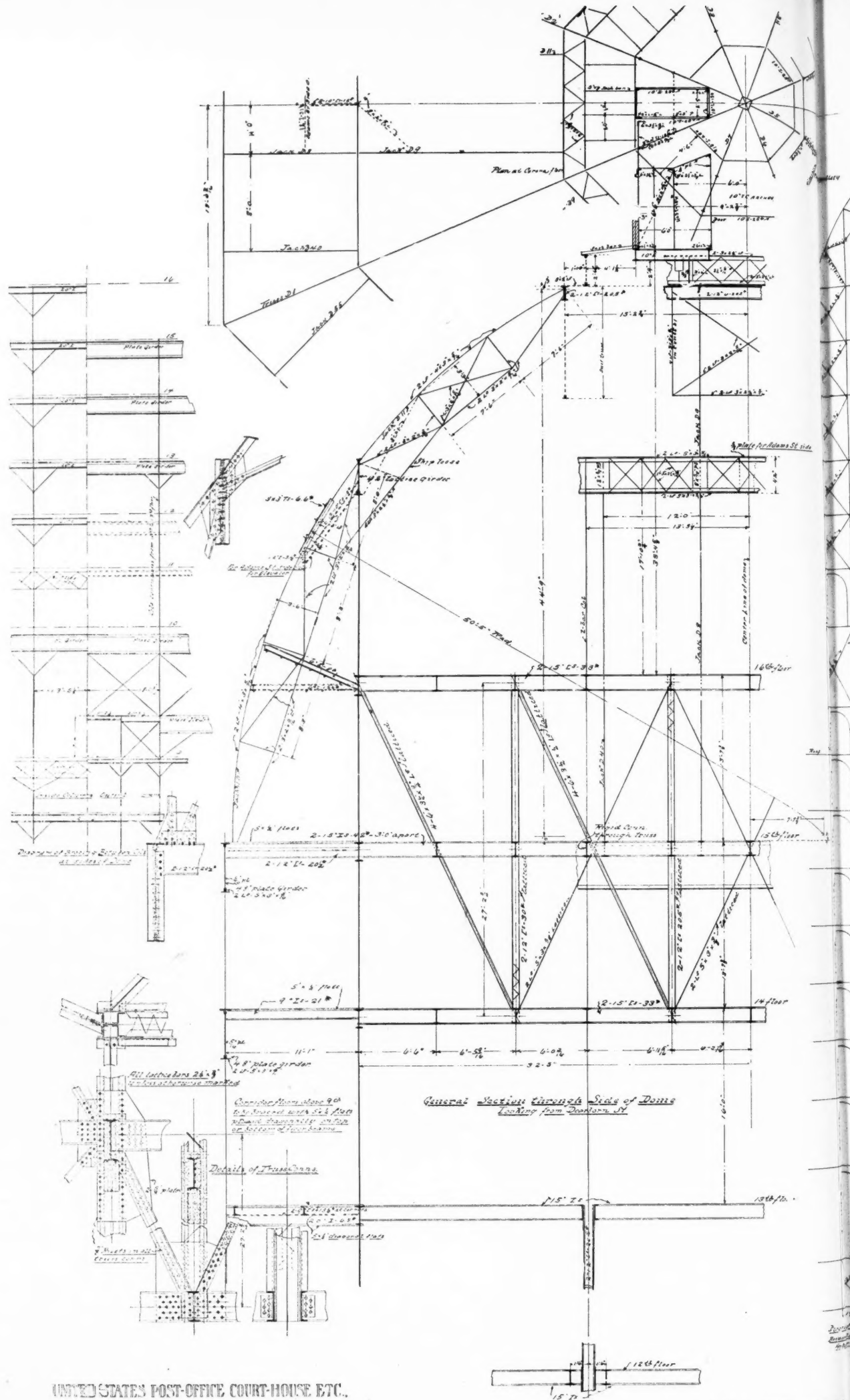


BLOCK PLAN
U.S. IMMIGRANT STATION
ELLIS ISLAND

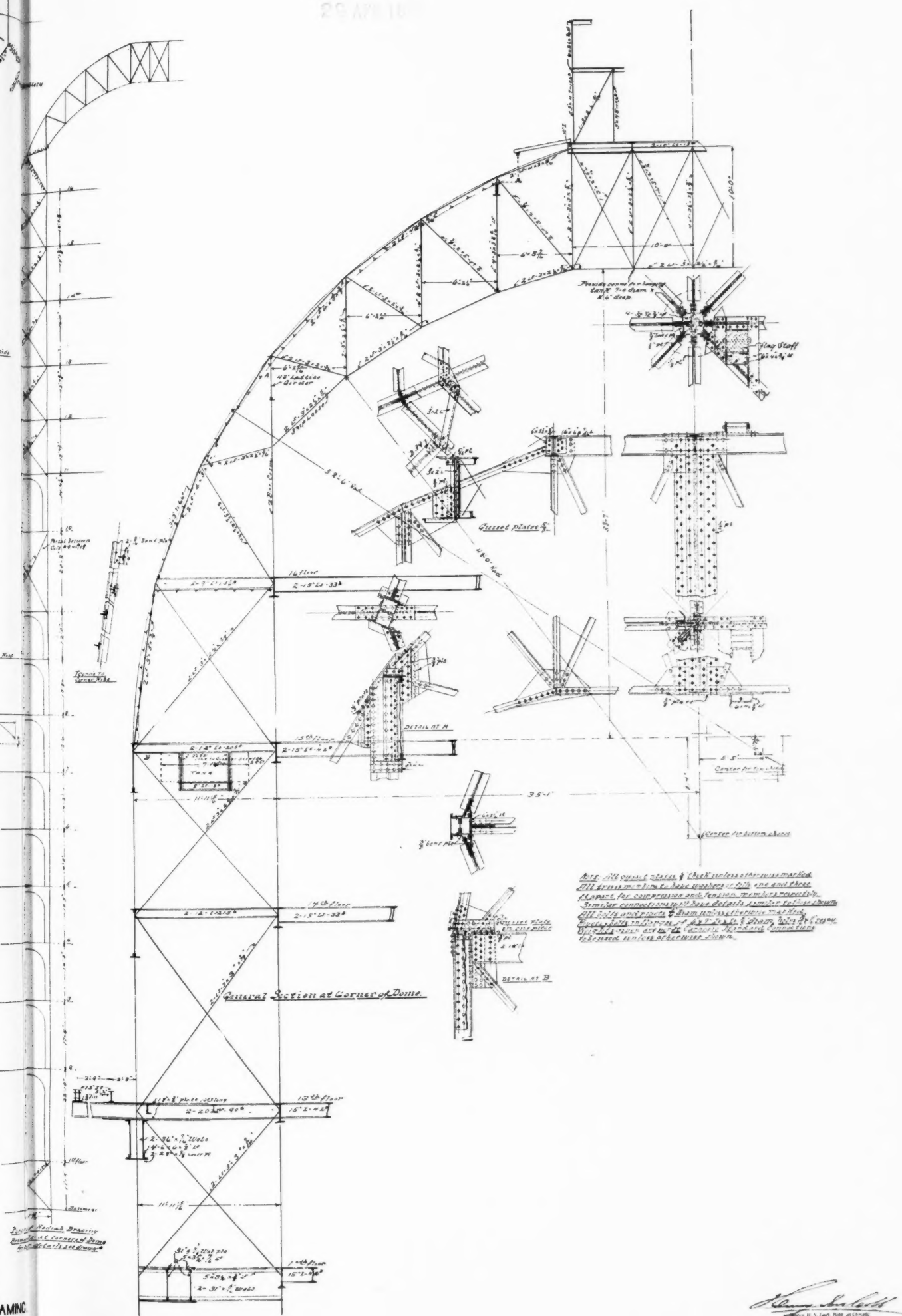


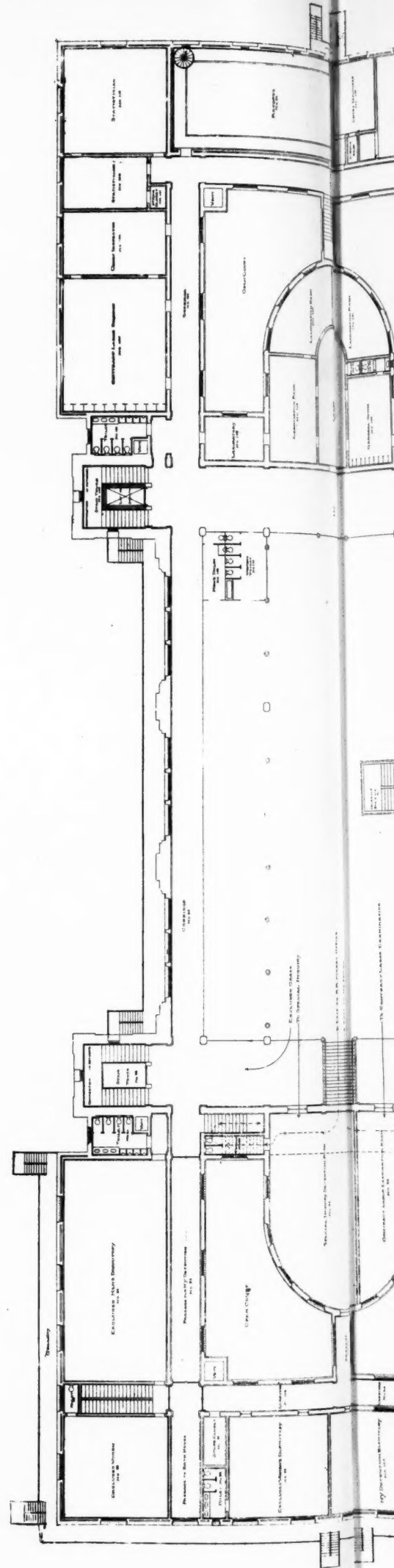
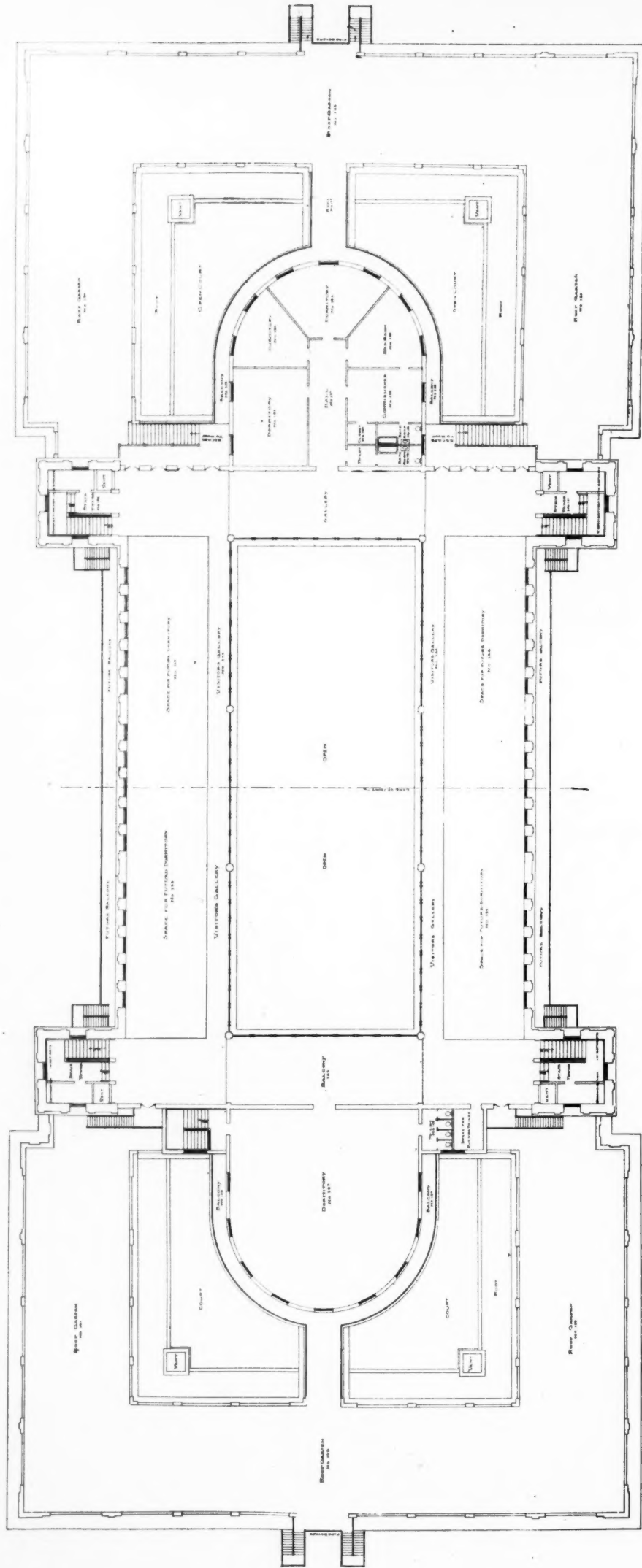


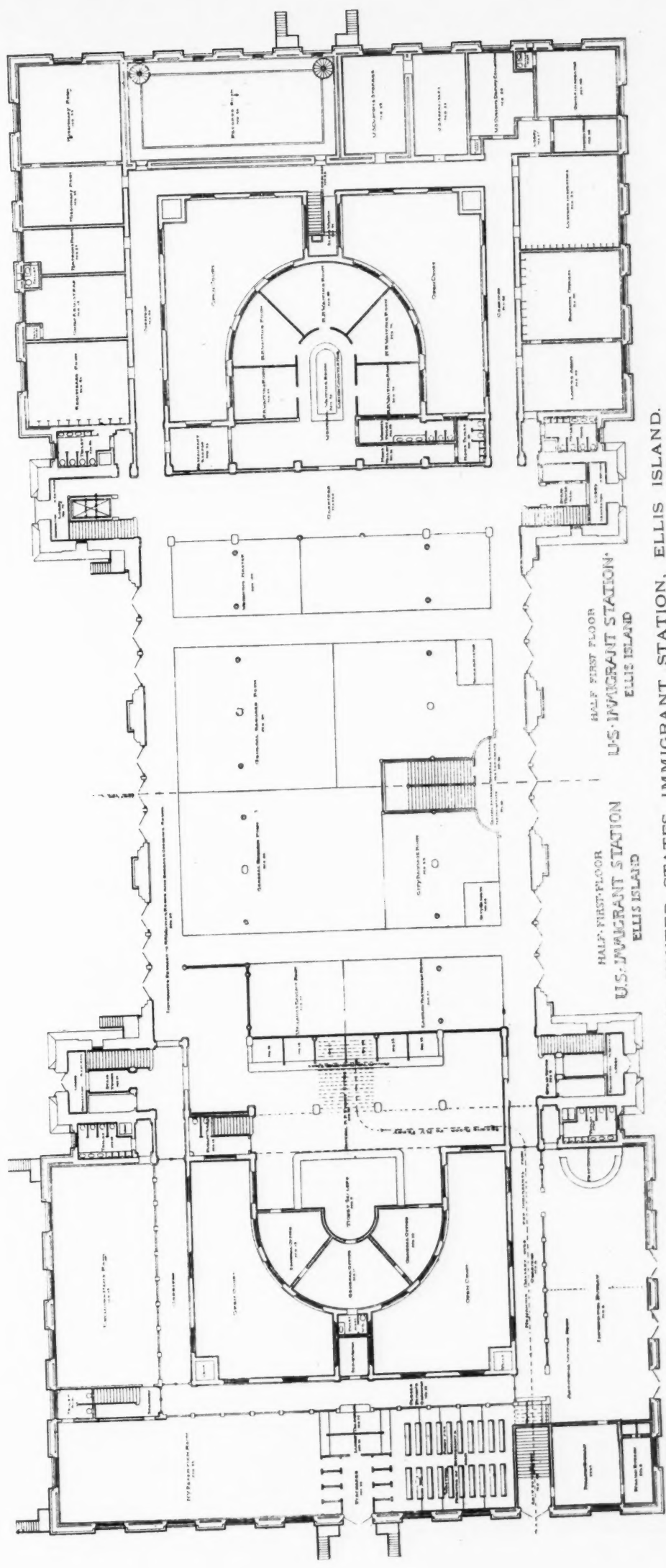
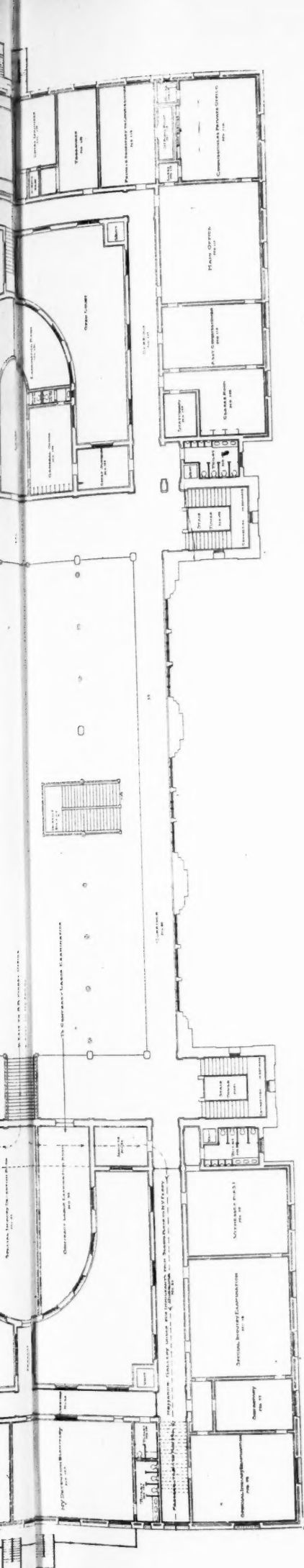
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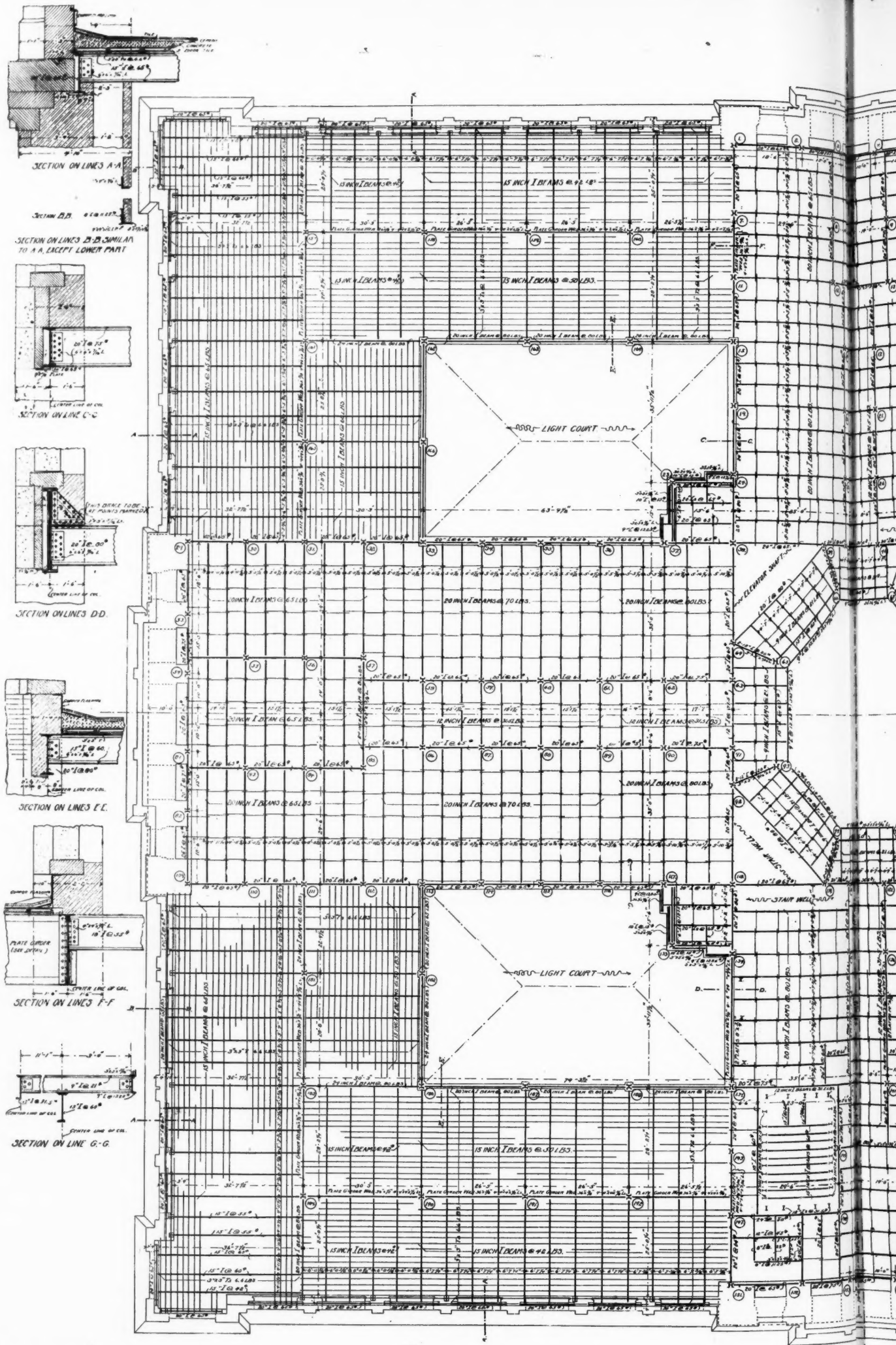
Level Radias Bracing
Found at corners of Dam
 into Deck. See drawing.







FLOOR PLANS, UNITED STATES IMMIGRANT STATION, ELLIS ISLAND.
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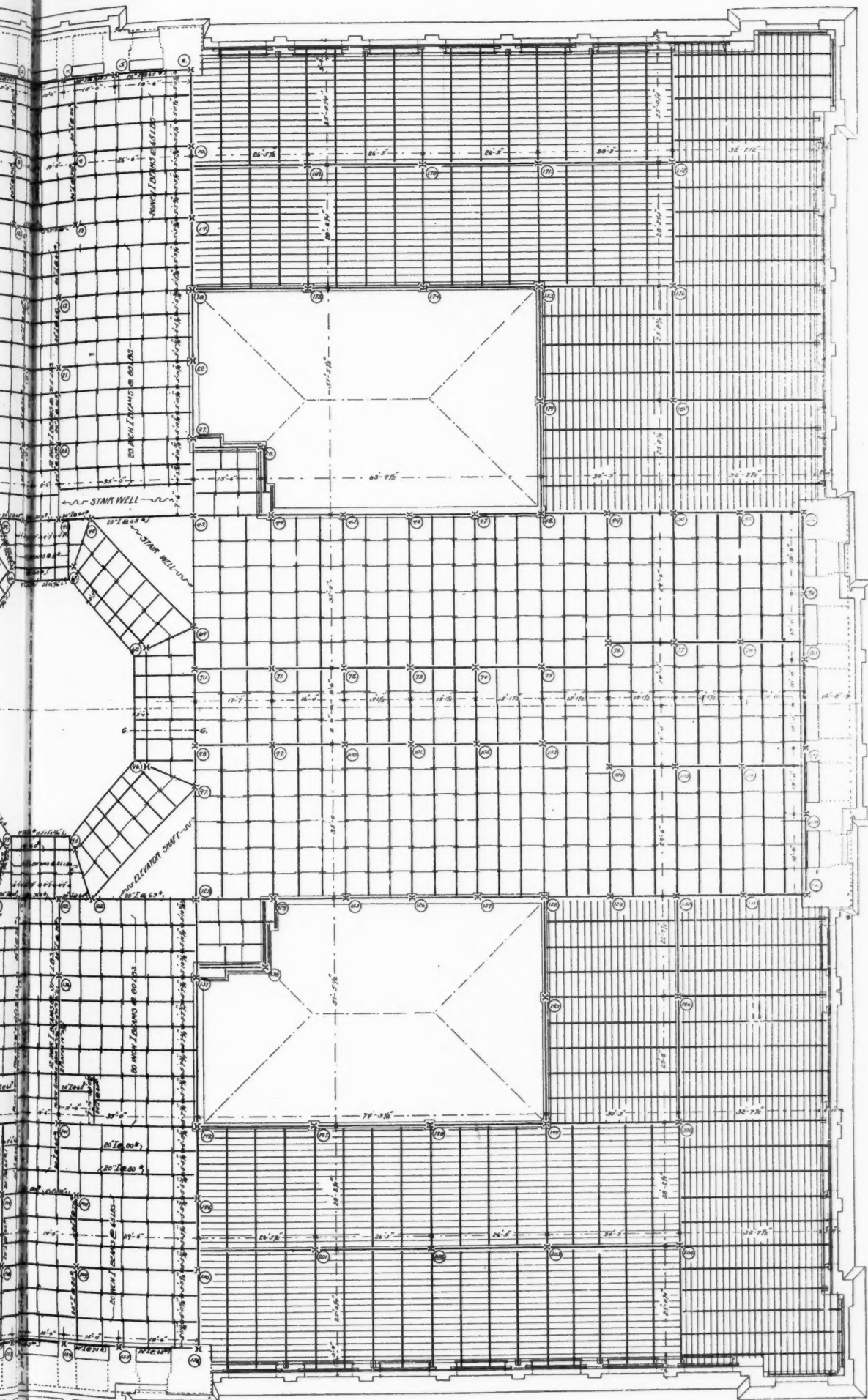


UNITED-STATES POST-OFFICE COURT-HOUSE ETC
CHICAGO ILL. (24)

Architect: J. D. H. DEC. 14 1897. Drawn: N. H.

NOTES.
ALL BEARING PLATES TO BE 12 INCHES C.T.
ALL THE RODS TO BE 1 INCH DIAMETER.

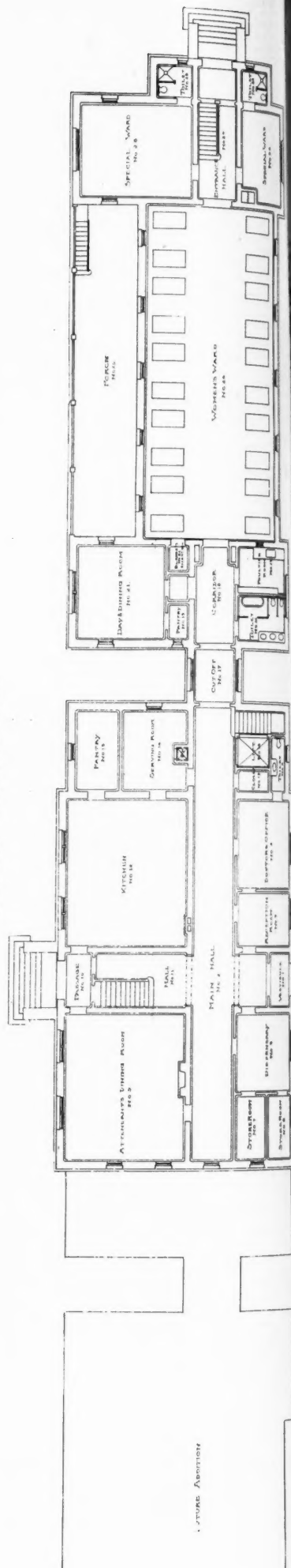
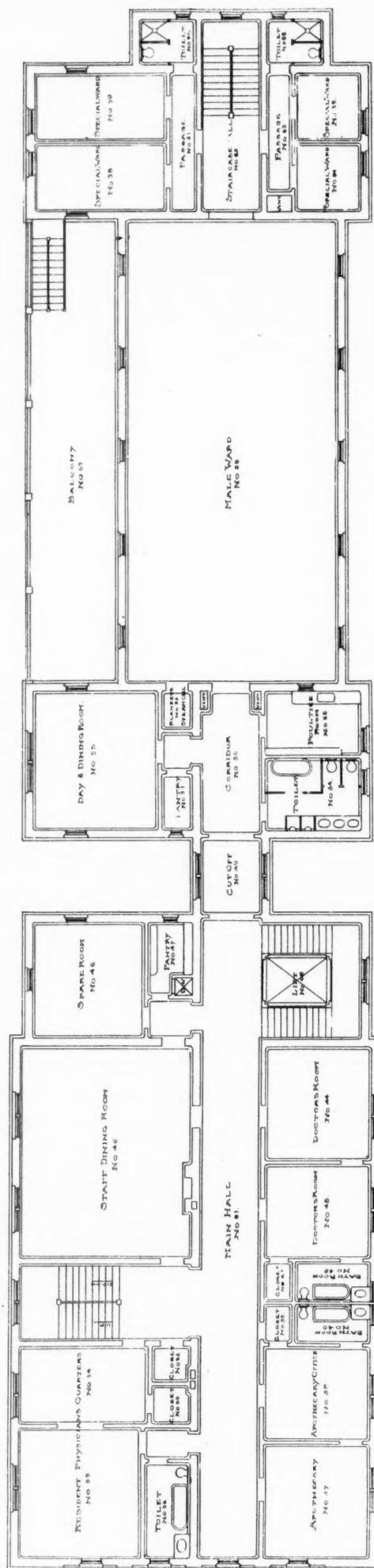
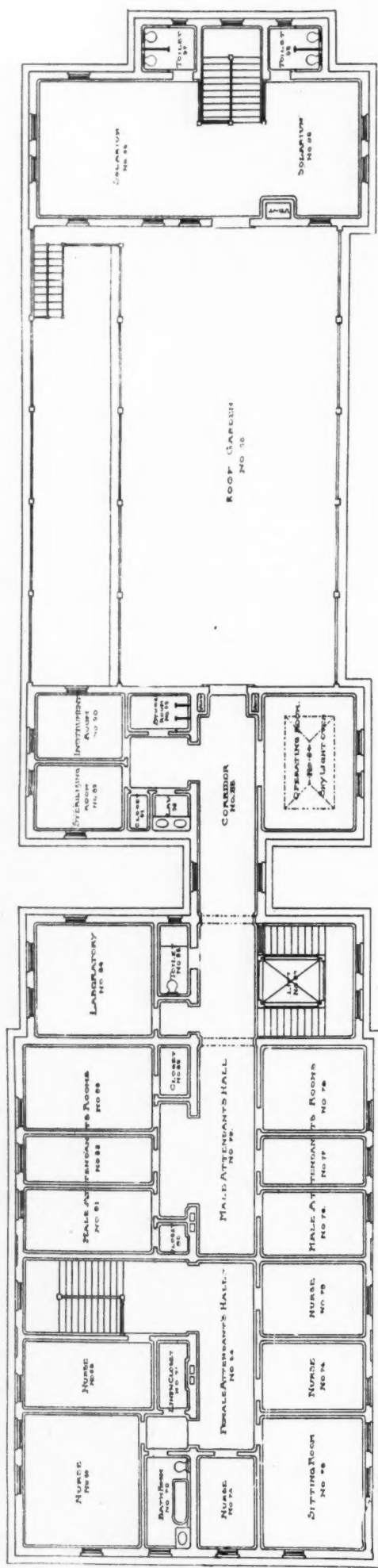
THIRD FLOOR

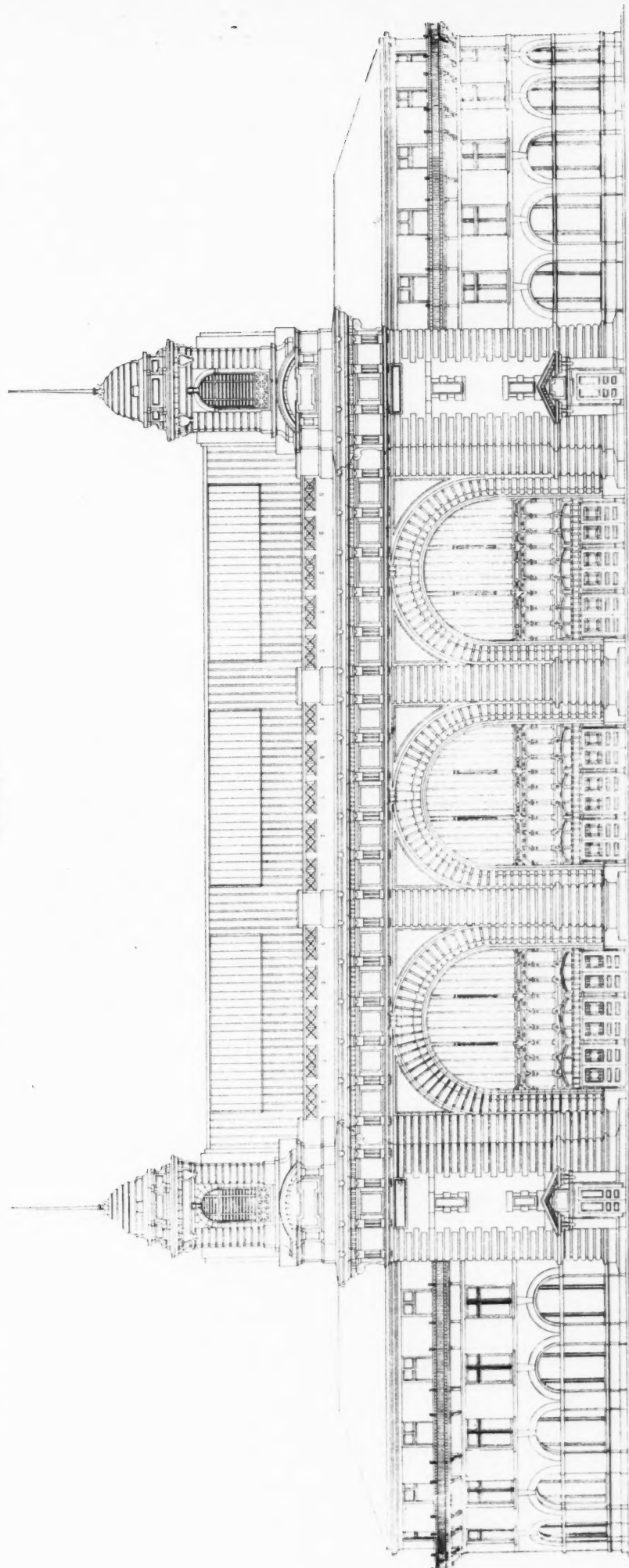
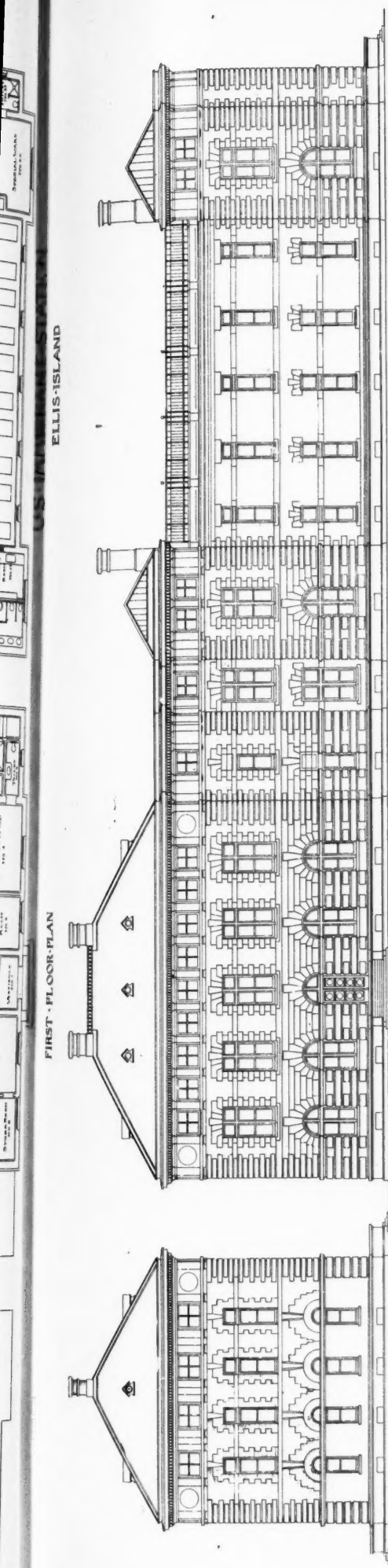


NOTE.
SIZES OF BEAMS, GIRDERS E.
TABLE OF SIZES FIGURED ON
OTHER HALF OF PLAN

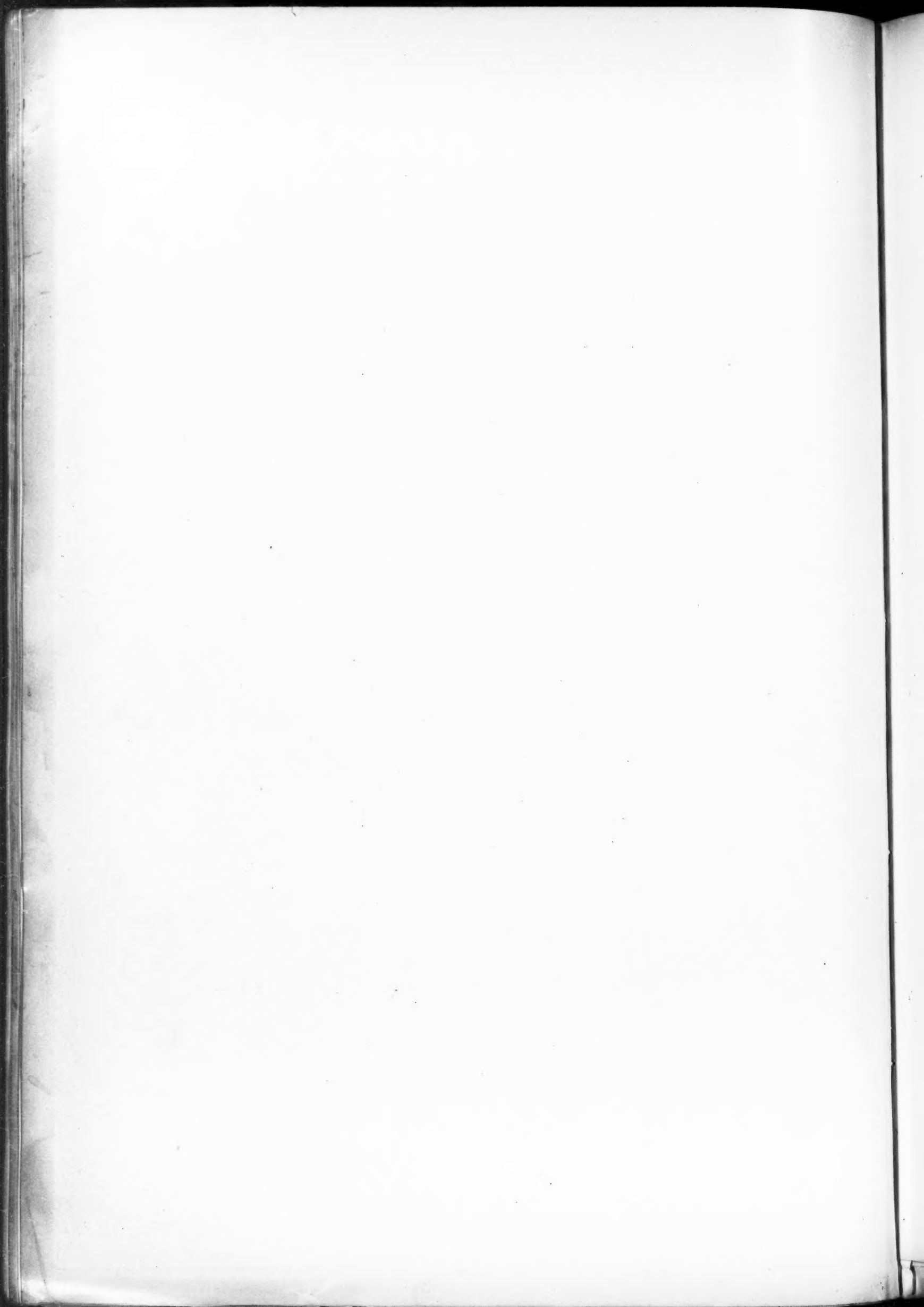
FRAMING PLAN.

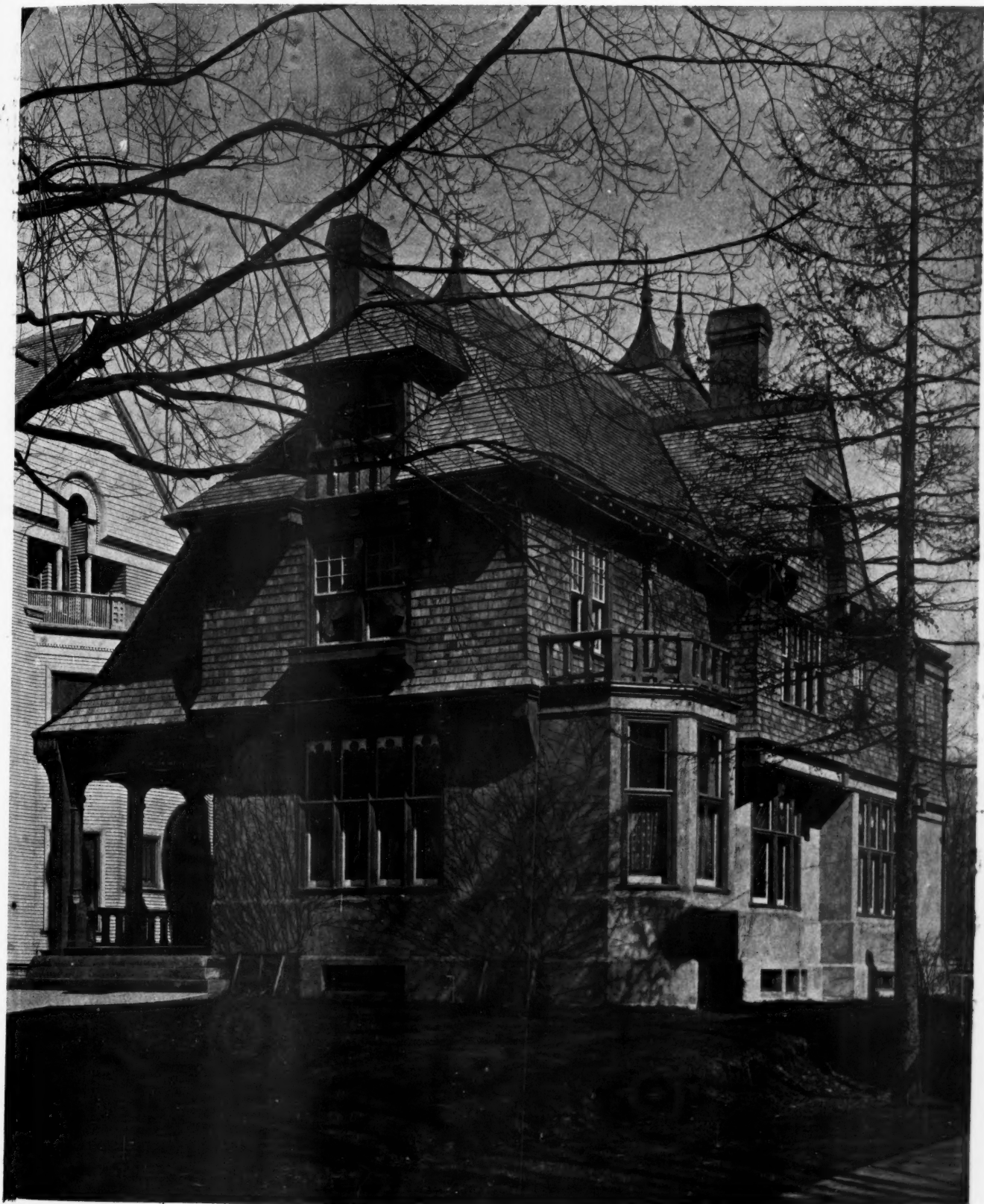
Handwritten signature
ARCHITECT, D. B. GUN, 1914, 15th Street





MAIN BUILDING
FRONT ELEVATION
UNITED STATES IMMIGRANT STATION, ELLIS ISLAND.
BORING & TILTON, ARCHITECTS, NEW YORK.





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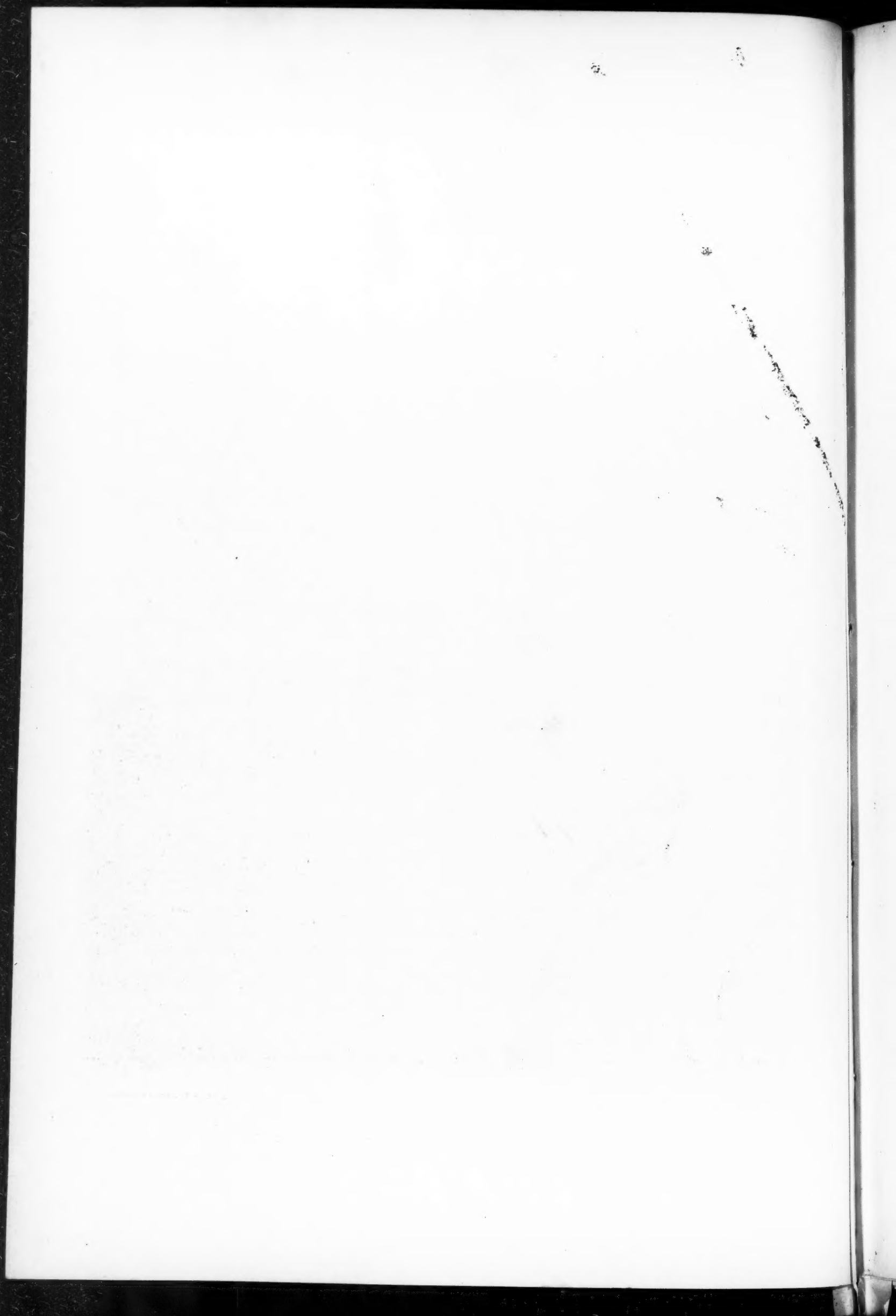
ENTRANCE TO COURT OF THE "IRVING" APARTMENTS, CHICAGO.

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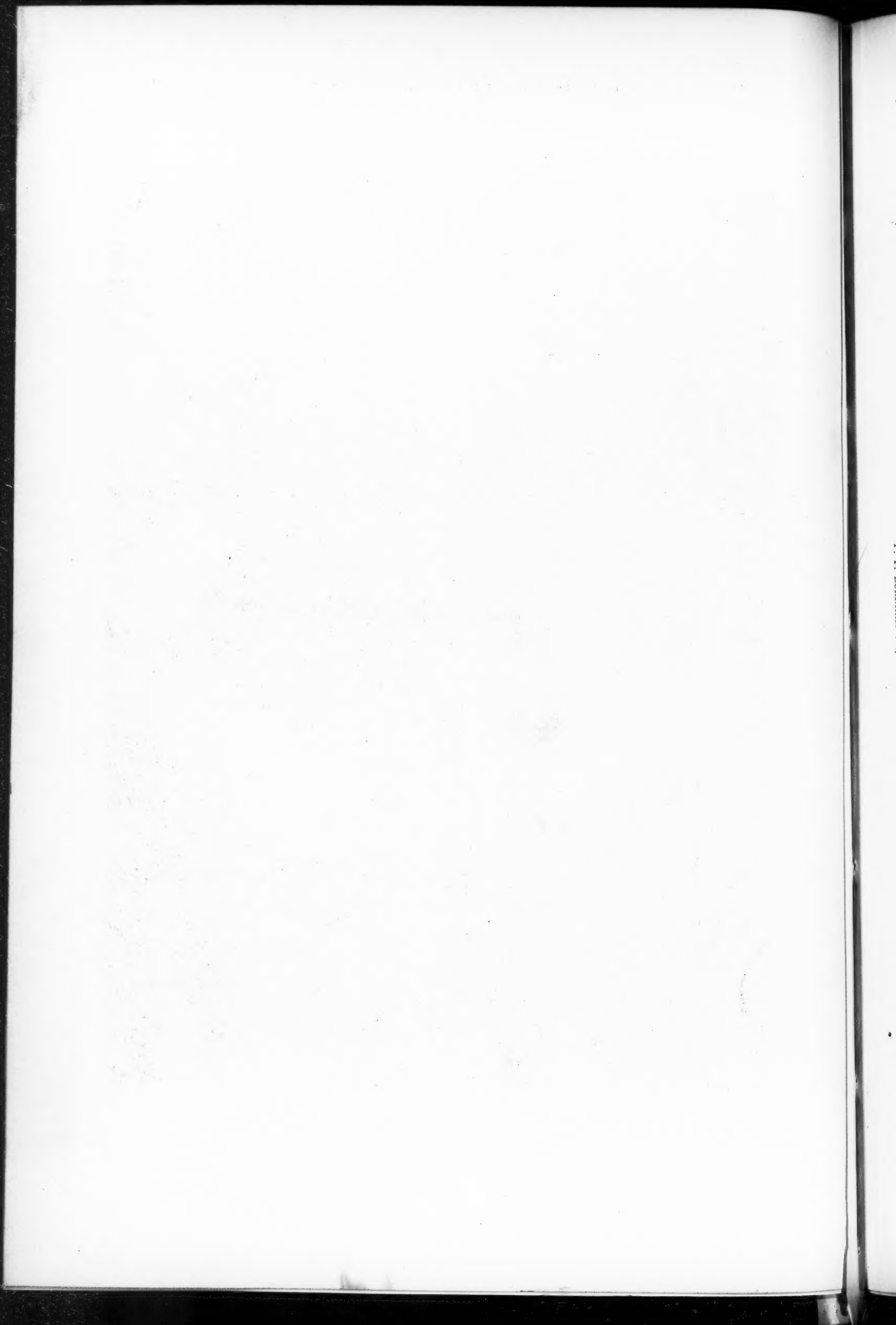


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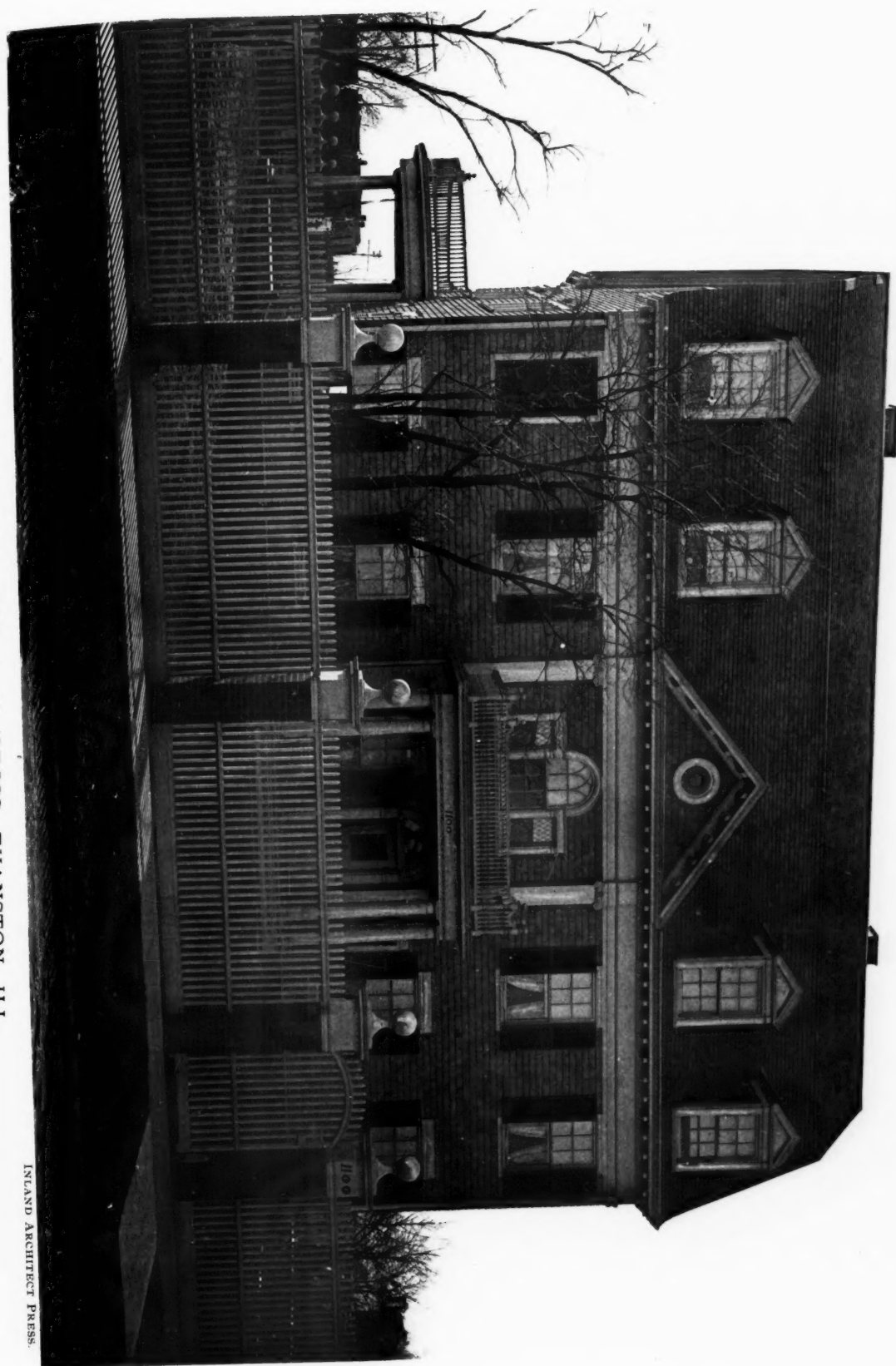




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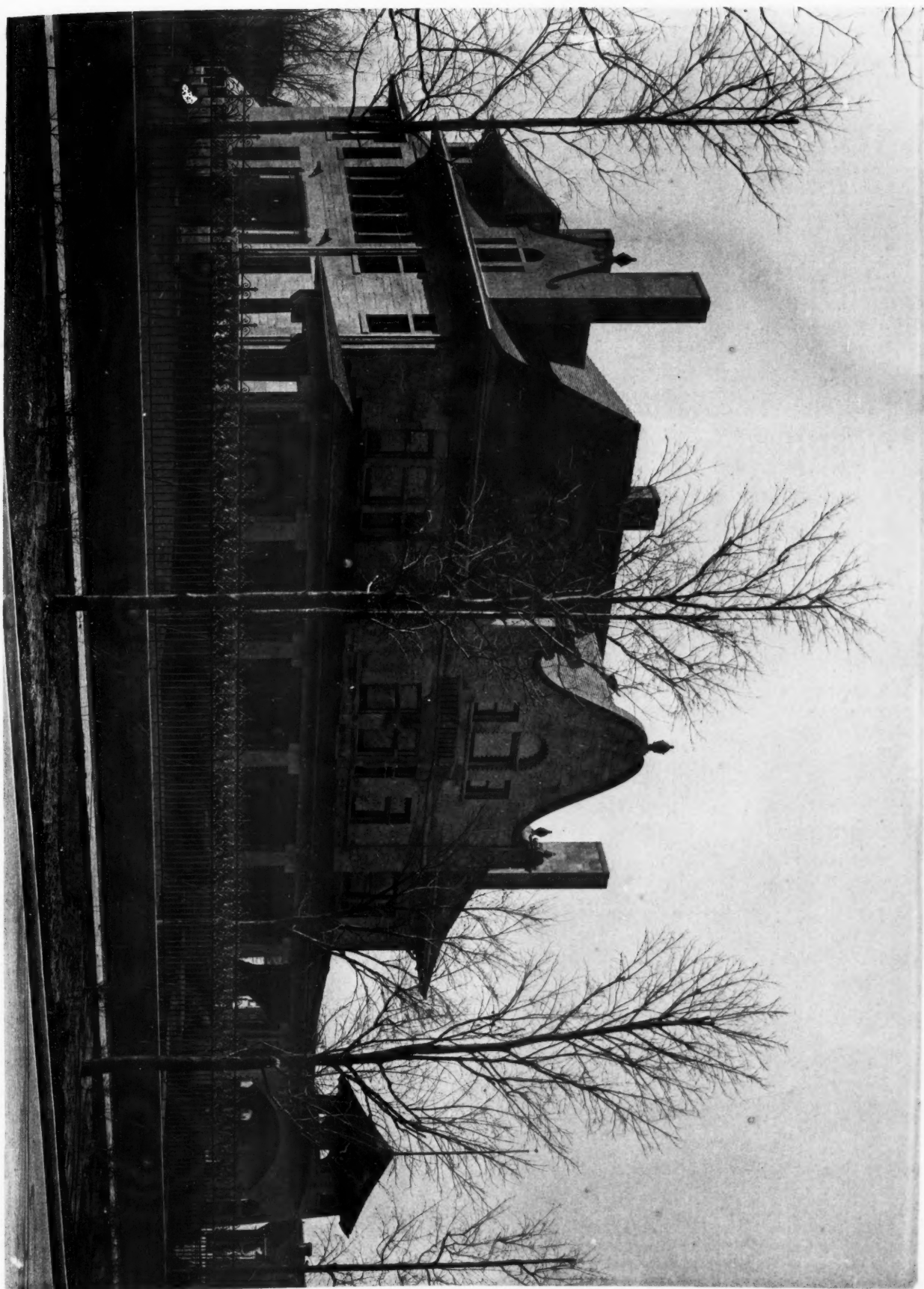


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