

THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND NEWS RECORD

VOL. LII

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No. 5

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NEXT CONVENTION AT BOSTON, MASS.

Desire State Building Laws.

Upon another page will be found a resolution of the Chicago Architects' Business Association, in which it calls upon the various other architectural and building associations of the state to join it in securing state legislation appointing a Building Code Commission. This is one of the wisest moves made by that exceedingly live Association. It is a timely move and most necessary. THE INLAND ARCHITECT heartily approves of it, and has steadfastly advocated just such a state law as it is now proposed to take drastic steps to secure. In the November number of 1905 was published a skeleton building code then suggested for state adoption, and time and time again this journal has editorially advised such a state building law. The Chicago Architects' Business Association would do well further to put itself into communication with the organizations of New York and other states and endeavor to secure a building code that would be uniform in all these states. Uniform building laws are as essential to our economic well-being as uniform divorce laws are essential to our moral well-being. There is absolutely no sense in having one definition of a building term in one state radically different from its meaning in another, nor in permitting a twelve-inch wall to carry so much weight in Chicago and a much less or a much greater load in Detroit. Architects and building companies are no longer merely local institutions, they do business all over the country and this great diversity of building requirements that now obtains is the source of endless complication, useless trouble and much litigation.

States Might Join for National Laws.

Our fire losses are tremendous, well nigh unbearable; our building tribulations are many and one of the most prolific sources of ineffective construction is the laxity or total absence of municipal building laws. Towns of considerable size, and that in a few years from now will be cities, are absolutely innocent of regulations or inspection. The one sane thing to do is to have state regulation and enforced by state officers. The personnel suggested by the Architects' Business Association for the proposed Commission is most excellent. Such a Commission's work has already been half done for it. Only the local conditions need be considered in the preparation of such a proposed code, because the general field of construction has been well threshed out in the preparation of the New York Building Code, the Cleveland Building Code and that of the Board of Underwriters. It would seem that such a Commission could indeed be big enough to forget its individual desire to shine and to evolve something different from that done heretofore, and turn its best endeavors toward getting the

other states to join with it, take all these existing codes, and extract therefrom the best, then proceed to work to have a national uniform building code drawn up for the adoption of ALL the states.

**Suggestions for
Municipal
Building Codes.**

Whether this be done or a merely state regulation be secured THE INLAND ARCHITECT has a few points to suggest for incorporation in any such legislation. In the congested areas of cities of any size combustible materials should be absolutely prohibited in the structural or finishing portions of such buildings. And, moreover, buildings in those congested areas should not only be fireproof in so far as materials are concerned, but in *design* as well. That is, the incombustible materials should be properly and sensibly assembled, so that fire could effect the least harm to any of them. For instance, to leave steelwork exposed anywhere is almost as bad as using wood, and to leave stairways and elevators open, means the rapid spread of fire in the contents of many stories, something that should never happen in a fireproof building. The inspection of our buildings is grossly ineffective. As has already been suggested in these columns there should be a trained corps of inspectors in every city, men who have passed an examination and are licensed by the State and held amenable to the State for the proper construction of buildings under their care. It should be compulsory that every building of any importance should be in charge of such an inspector, his salary to be paid by the owner of the building, but his responsibility being to the state as well as to that owner.

**Label Buildings
to Indicate
Construction.**

The building department of every State should also see to it that all present and future buildings that are in any way of a public or even semi-public nature are properly and conspicuously labeled as to the character of their construction, "fireproof," "ordinary," "dangerous." And it should be made a heavily punishable offense to advertise any building as belonging to a superior class than that which it is labeled. The term "fireproof" is altogether too glibly applied to notoriously combustible structures. This duty would also make the building departments very alert, as it would never do to have a building burn down that they had labeled "fireproof," and it would also induce owners of fire-traps to demolish them and deter prospective builders of fire-traps from building them. Proprietors of buildings marked "dangerous" would find some difficulty in renting premises so labeled. Last, but not least, if there is to be state legislation anent buildings, why not make the system of taxation of property a little more sensible than it now is? As things are, a man who builds a fireproof building where the law does not compel incurs some additional expense, he is taxed upon the whole amount of his investment and finds himself paying a tax upon a tax that is self-imposed. The additional amount that he has invested is not only for his advantage, but redounds to the benefit of the city. He requires the minimum of fire department protection. His neighbor, who owns a fire-trap, requires the maximum of that protection, and yet pays the lowest tax because his investment is the lesser. A most inequitable arrangement. Taxes upon buildings should be graded according to the labels above suggested. The man with the best building, requiring the least protection from the state, should pay the lowest rate, the man who makes

the state expend money for his protection should be made to pay for that protection, not the other man; and the owner of the fire-trap should pay the maximum tax, indeed such a high rate as to make the maintenance of fire-traps burdensome, prohibitive.

**The Approach-
ing Convention
A. I. A.**

The forty-second annual convention to be held at Washington, D. C., on December 15-17, like other recent meetings there of this body will have a potent bearing upon the attitude of the national government to the Fine Arts. The chief subject for consideration will be the proposed establishment of a National Bureau or Commission of Fine Arts. This will be in accord with the pronounced attitude of the Institute, and in harmony with the recommendation of the recent International Congress of Architects at Vienna. A strong argument for such a bureau is the fact that during the last score of years the government expenditure for art, architecture and kindred objects, has reached the total of \$500,000,000. It is beyond question that this great amount would have been expended more judiciously and economically; and with much better results to the advancement of art had the expenditure been under the direction of an efficient bureau composed of architects, artists, sculptors and laymen with a due appreciation of the enlightening value of the fine arts. To avoid the objection that a bureau might tend to throw the work of the government into the control of a favored few, the members composing it should be selected from lists furnished by the national societies interested in the fine arts.

**Important
Subjects for
Consideration.**

It is probable that the committee on the Allied Arts which takes the place of the former committee on Applied Arts and Sciences will report along the lines of the Relation of the People to Art and of the Government to Art. This report will be of much interest in connection with the subject of a Fine Arts Bureau. Another subject of much importance that will come before the convention is the inter-relationship between the Institute and the Architectural League of America as a possible junior body. There are strong reasons for such relationship between the two bodies; a principal one of which would be, more efficiency in the promotion of architectural education. The present would seem to be an unusually favorable time to bring about this joining of forces to the greatest benefit of both societies. Much interest centers upon the award of the gold medal of the Institute, and there is much speculation as to who will be honored with its receipt. The award of the first medal of the Institute to Sir Ashton Webb was one of the most imposing epochs in the history of the Institute, and the event this year is sure to be of extraordinary interest. A visit to the Corcoran Gallery of Art is always an inspiration to architects and those interested in art. The Gallery will be especially attractive during the convention on account of the very complete exhibition to be made of the works of Augustus Saint-Gaudens. In the selection of new members of the Board of Directors, it is desirable that no one locality be given undue preponderance. Those who have attended any of the Institute conventions need no urging to be present at the one approaching. They know that they would be repaid for much sacrifice in the exchange of ideas and experiences, and the good-fellowship ever present at these annual gatherings.

AN UNUSUAL COURT HOUSE

BY CHARLES E. ILLSLEY, ARCHITECT



IN THE early fifties Rochester, New York, became famous as the "Flour City." This resulted from the fact that the virgin soil of the Genesee valley grew the best wheat in the world, and the Genesee river, with a fall at Rochester of nearly 270 feet, ground it into the best flour in the world. Later, when the wheat belt moved westward and James Vick and other florists established their celebrated nurseries at Rochester, the "Flour City" acquired new fame as the "Flower City." Later again, when

lovers of architecture the fascination of the decadent old city which is still *Queen of the Adriatic*.

In its main features this exterior is Byzantine—the straight, square wall, the flat smoothness of surface without break or relief by pavilion, tower, pilaster or buttress, the neglect of all measures to emphasize or strengthen the corners, the entire suppression of the roof as an architectural feature, and the marked depth of reveal. In all these respects let the reader compare this building with the Rochester city hall, seen behind at the right.



ROCHESTER COUNTY COURT HOUSE. J. FOSTER WARNER, ARCHITECT.

both flours and flowers waned in importance, Rochester set her energetic river to grinding out the best and cheapest electricity in the world, and the "Flower City" is now the "Power City."

Rochester has many attractions for the architect as well as for the manufacturer, and one of these is its county court house, erected in 1896. This edifice is conspicuous to an observant eye not only as a genuinely good bit of intelligent, refined and quiet architectural design, but as lacking in most of the insignia of the traditional American court house. It displays no dome, no aggressive tower, no cupola, no statue of Liberty—not even a spirelet with the American eagle on it.

In general the exterior is Venetian in flavor. It is unmistakably non-Gothic; it is as unmistakably non-Classic; but it is reminiscent of that remarkable compound of Byzantine mass with Classic detail which constitutes to

Note also the horizontality of its lines and the fact that its walls stop at the very simple, dentiled cornice of but slight projection and with no decoration save the row of delicate anthemion crowning the cymatium. In the side view these produce a daintily serrated sky line. This not very common feature seems to have influenced the cornice design of the tall and handsome German Insurance building recently erected at the left.

Other Byzantine features, though not exclusively so, are the circular-headed fenestration, the simple and artistic grouping of the windows and their subordinate function structurally. They are not constructive members in any sense; they are mere openings in a solid wall, to admit light; they add nothing to its strength and support nothing except the wall above, whose support has been removed to make room for them. Other Byzantine, Italian or Venetian features are the balustraded parapet over the

entrance portico and the balustraded balcony one story above it.

The window reveals are very deep throughout; on the ground floor this amounts to twenty inches. The difference in effect is striking when we compare the window reveals in this building with those of the upper stories in the new German Insurance building at the left. The architectural effect of the court house façades is mainly due to the simple but graceful and characteristic fenestration. In front the windows are skilfully disposed in three groups of five, a central group and one at each side. But, in fact, the side groups below have only four lights each with a wide pier in the middle, probably to accommodate a partition. The topmost group could not be reduced to

five than a central arched court as here shown with a flood of bright, mellow light coming from above, pervading every corner and casting no shadows. The comparative rarity of this feature is due, probably, to its interference with the requirements for large court rooms and accessories.

The view here shown is taken at the level of the second floor. Its graceful proportions, its airy, cheerful lightness and the richness of the marbles used make it a beauty of which, as with the west stairway of the Albany, N. Y., state capitol, the eye never can tire. From the ground floor two winding stairs, so disposed as to cast the least possible shadow, rise to the second floor level. Above this the stair is relegated to the rear, as may be distinctly



INTERIOR VIEW, ROCHESTER COURT HOUSE. J. FOSTER WARNER, ARCHITECT.

four openings without destroying a necessary proportion and symmetry; but the number of lights is harmonized with that below by arranging a niche, ostensibly for a statue, under the middle arch of each group of five; and it will be seen that in the center group the niche is already occupied by its bronze statue.

Thus it often happens that the very obstacles which a designer encounters and which seem at first insurmountable lead to the invention of some new and attractive feature which would never have been thought of otherwise.

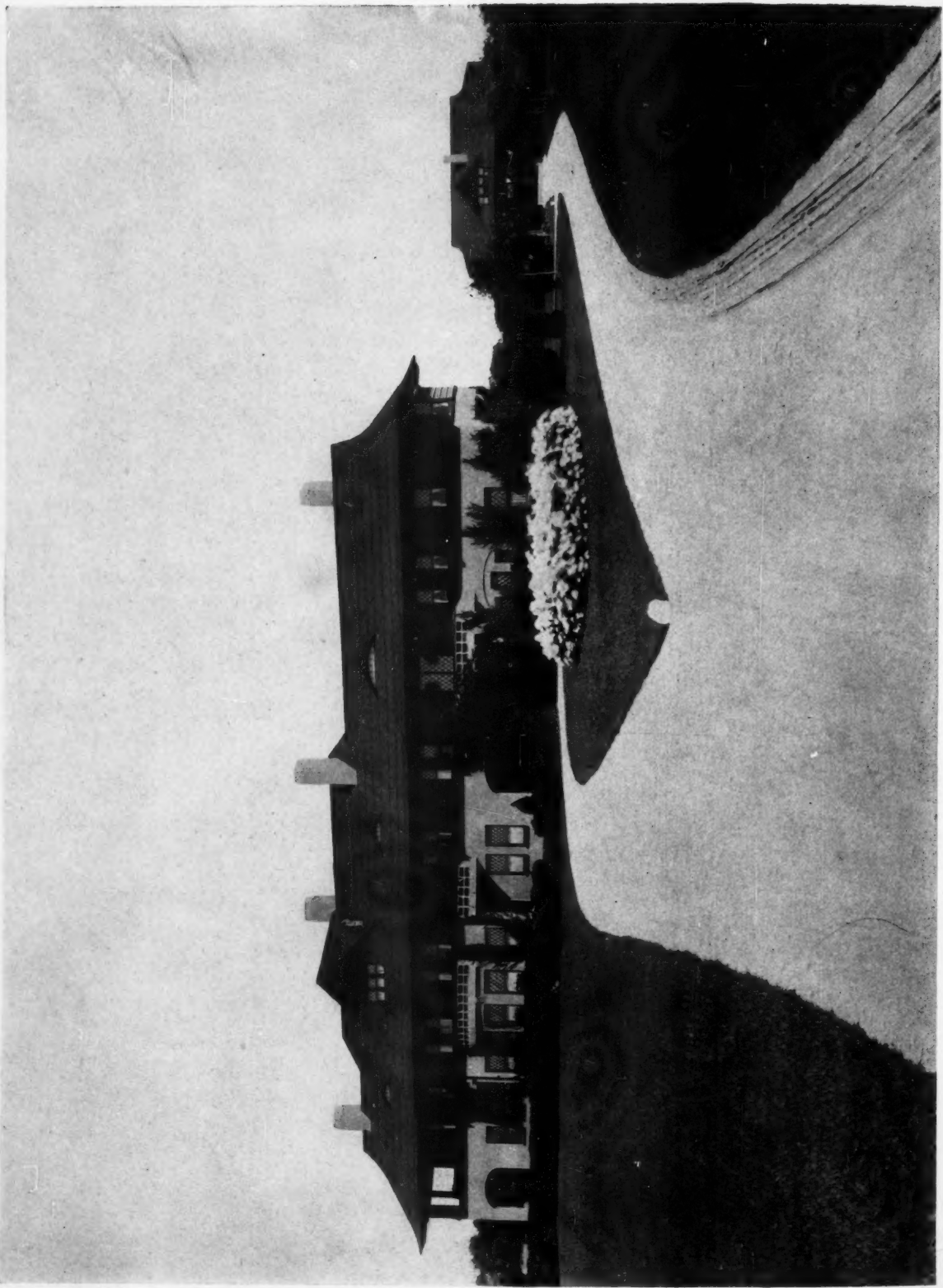
The visitor to the Rochester court house need fear no disappointment in the interior as our second illustration will show. The first impression is all important in planning interiors, for it puts the visitor in a frame to admire everything else. For this purpose nothing is more effect-

seen, and has a brilliant overhead light all of its own. The supporting piers and columns are Doric in the first story, Ionic in the second and Corinthian above.

The steps and the wainscot are of white Italian marble with black marble trim; the floors are tile; the columns, whose graceful forms and proportions speak for themselves, are of Sienna marble, or its imitation. The cast bronze stair and parapet railings, the delicately molded arcades and the circular pateral between the daintily detailed belt courses at each floor, the marble trim to the door openings, and the paneled ceilings, all bear evidence of the same knowledge, skill and self-restraint which designed the external façades, and the whole unite to make an unusually satisfactory court house in a land where such excellence is too rare not to be remarked when it does occur.

200

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HOUSE FOR DR. ALBERT H. ELY, SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
Grosvenor Atterbury, Architect, New York

THE INLAND ARCHITECT
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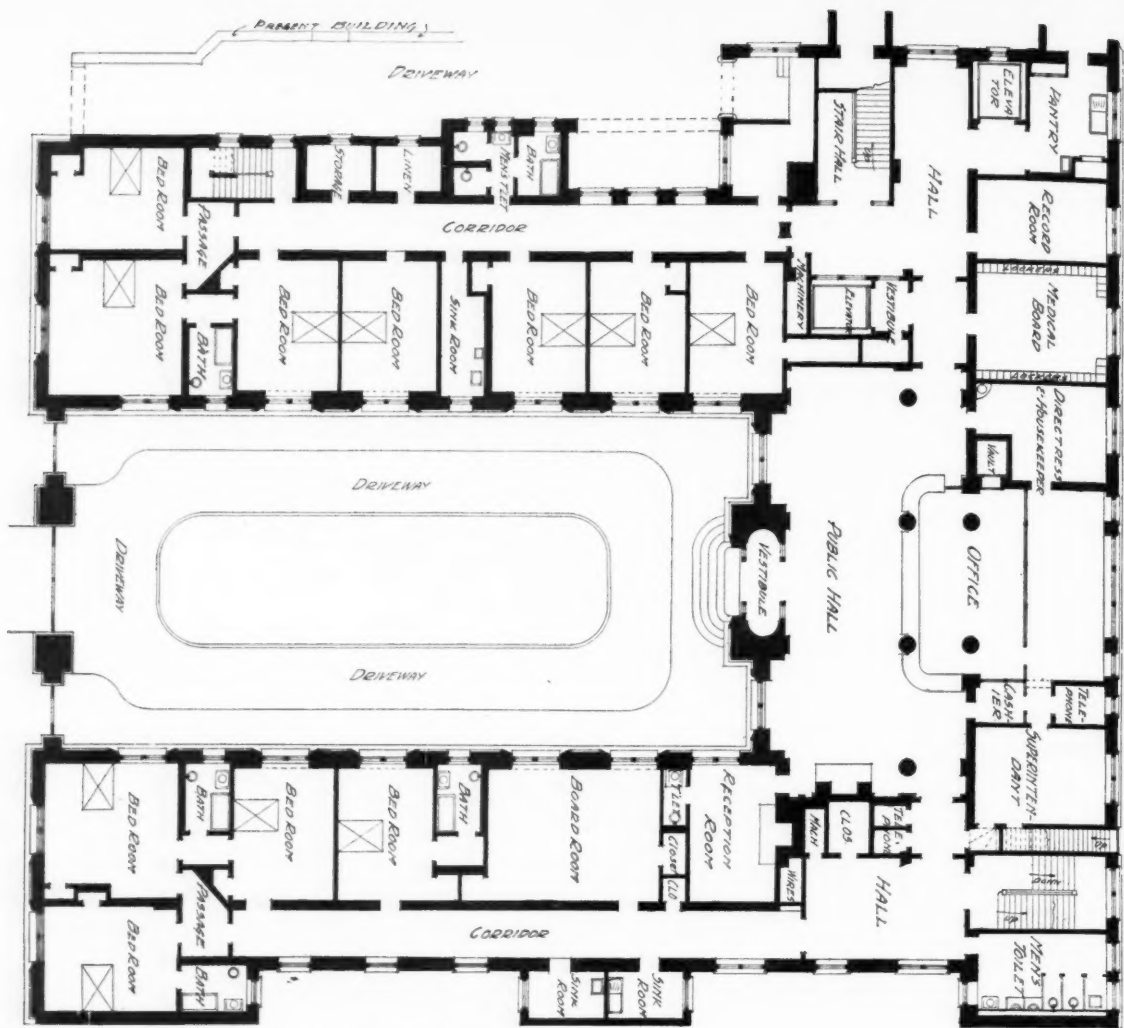


THE GEORGE SMITH MEMORIAL, ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, CHICAGO
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FIRST FLOOR PLAN, SMITH MEMORIAL, ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, CHICAGO
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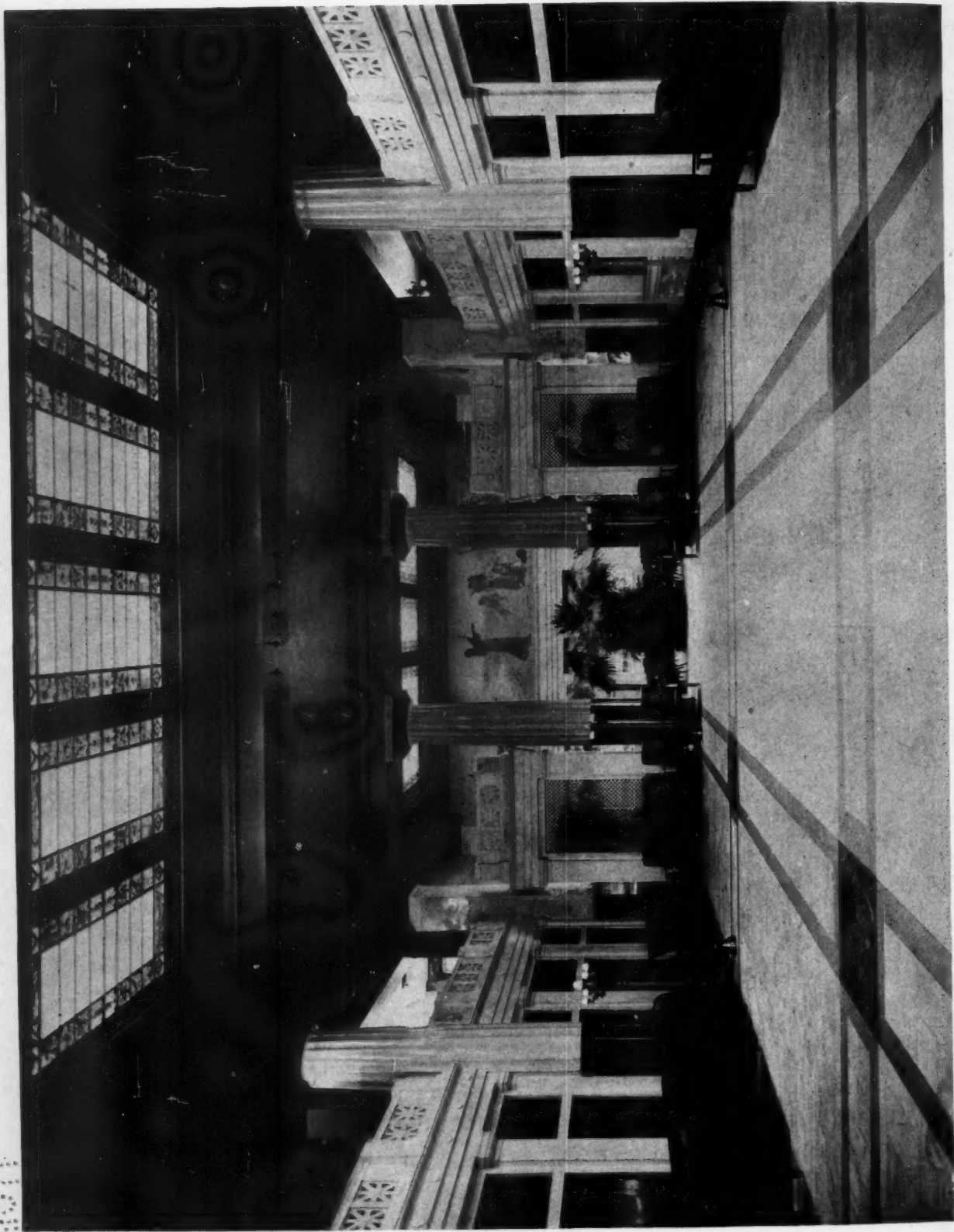


PLAN, HOUSE AT JAMESTOWN, N. Y.
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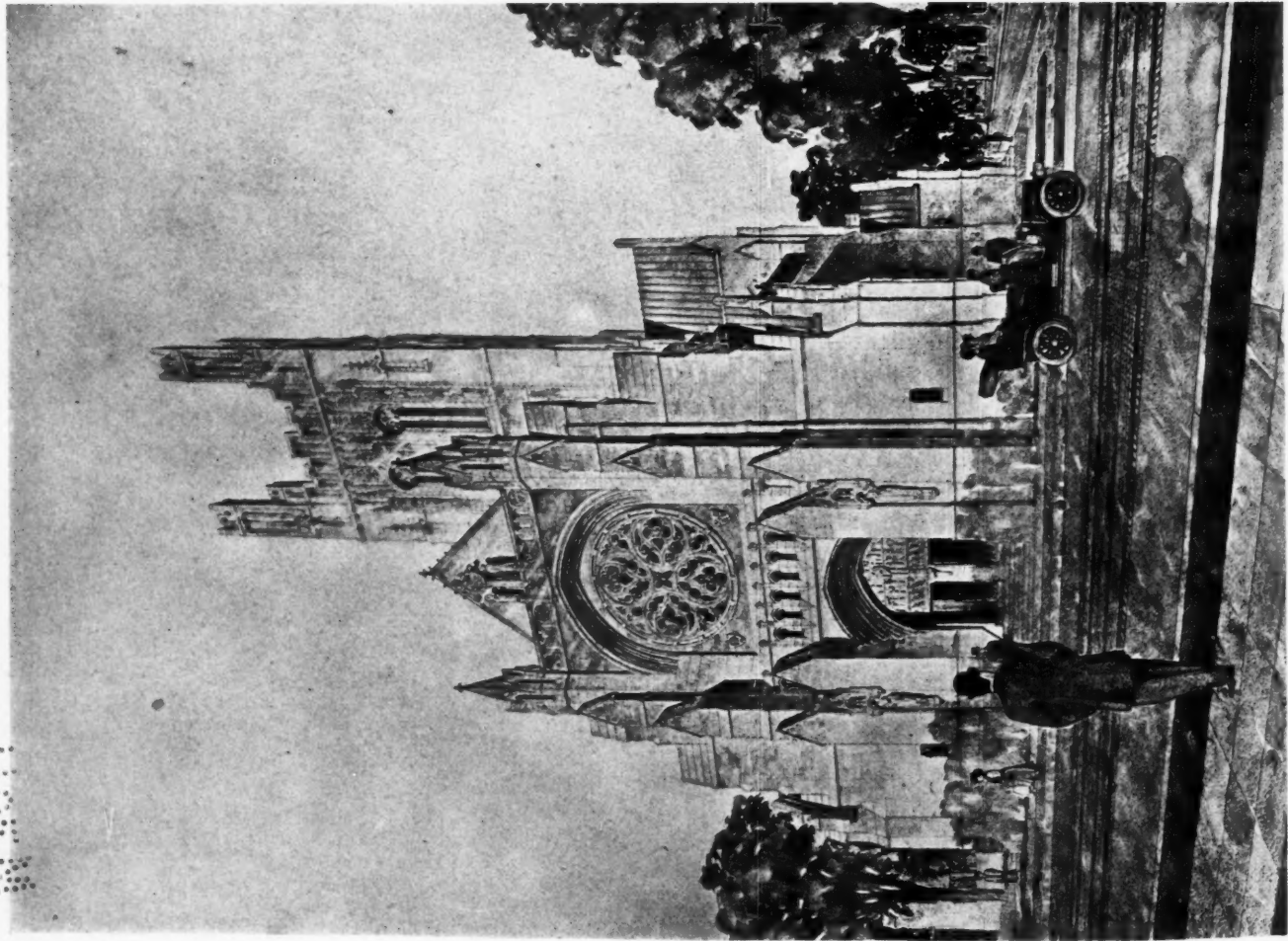
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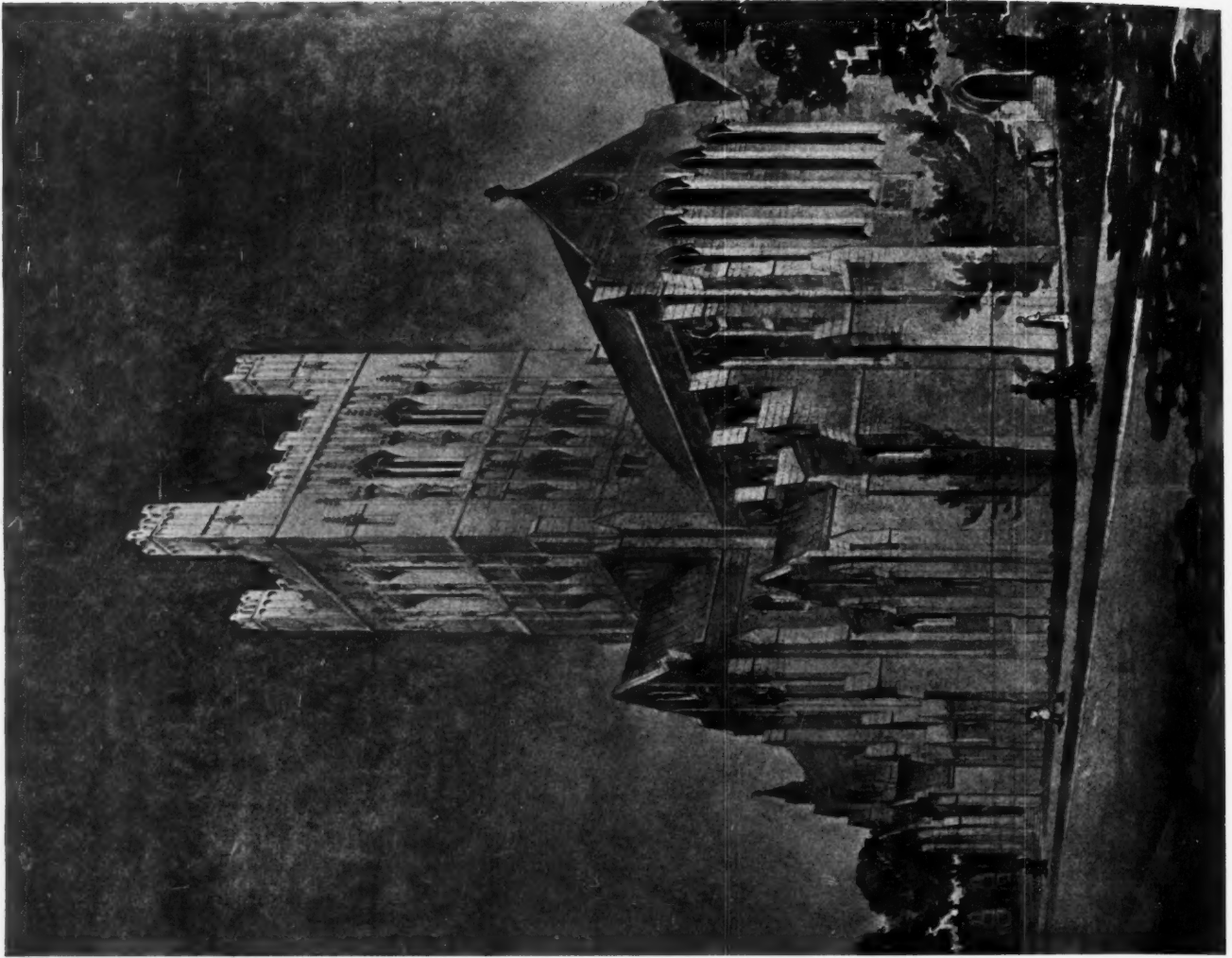


VIEW IN LOBBY, HOTEL MARQUETTE, ST. LOUIS, MO.
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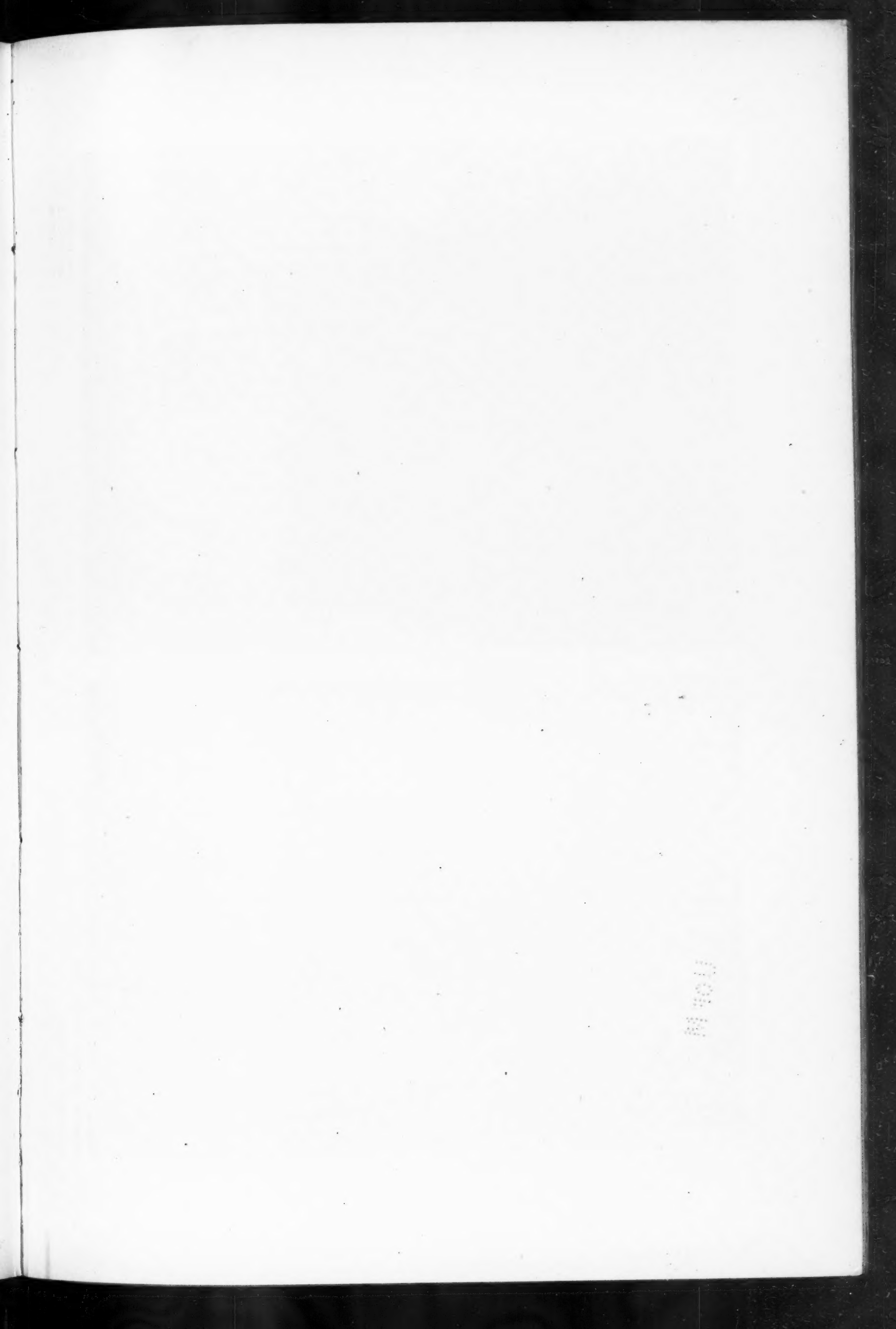
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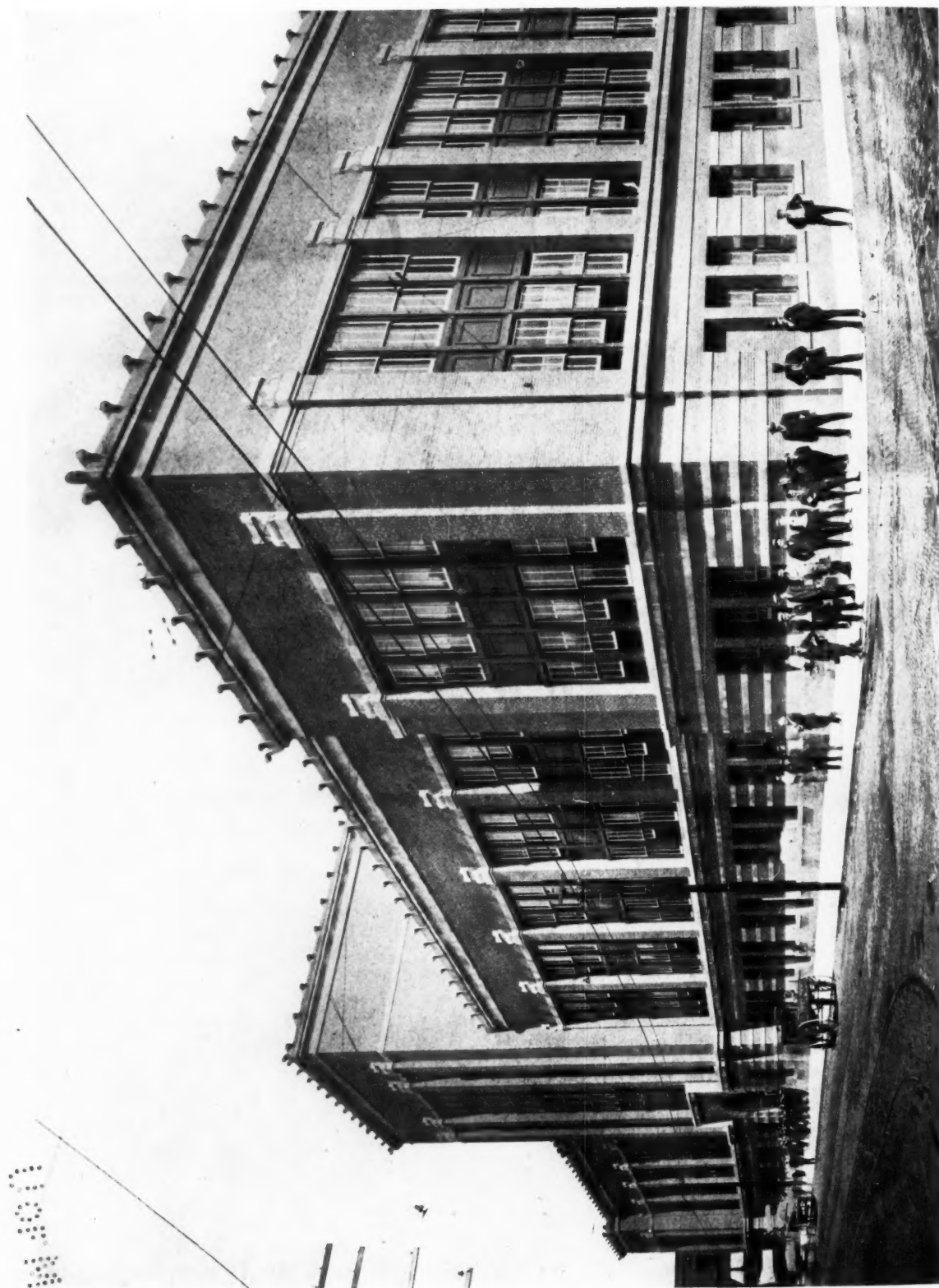


ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, DETROIT, MICH.
 Gram, Goodhue & Ferguson, Architects



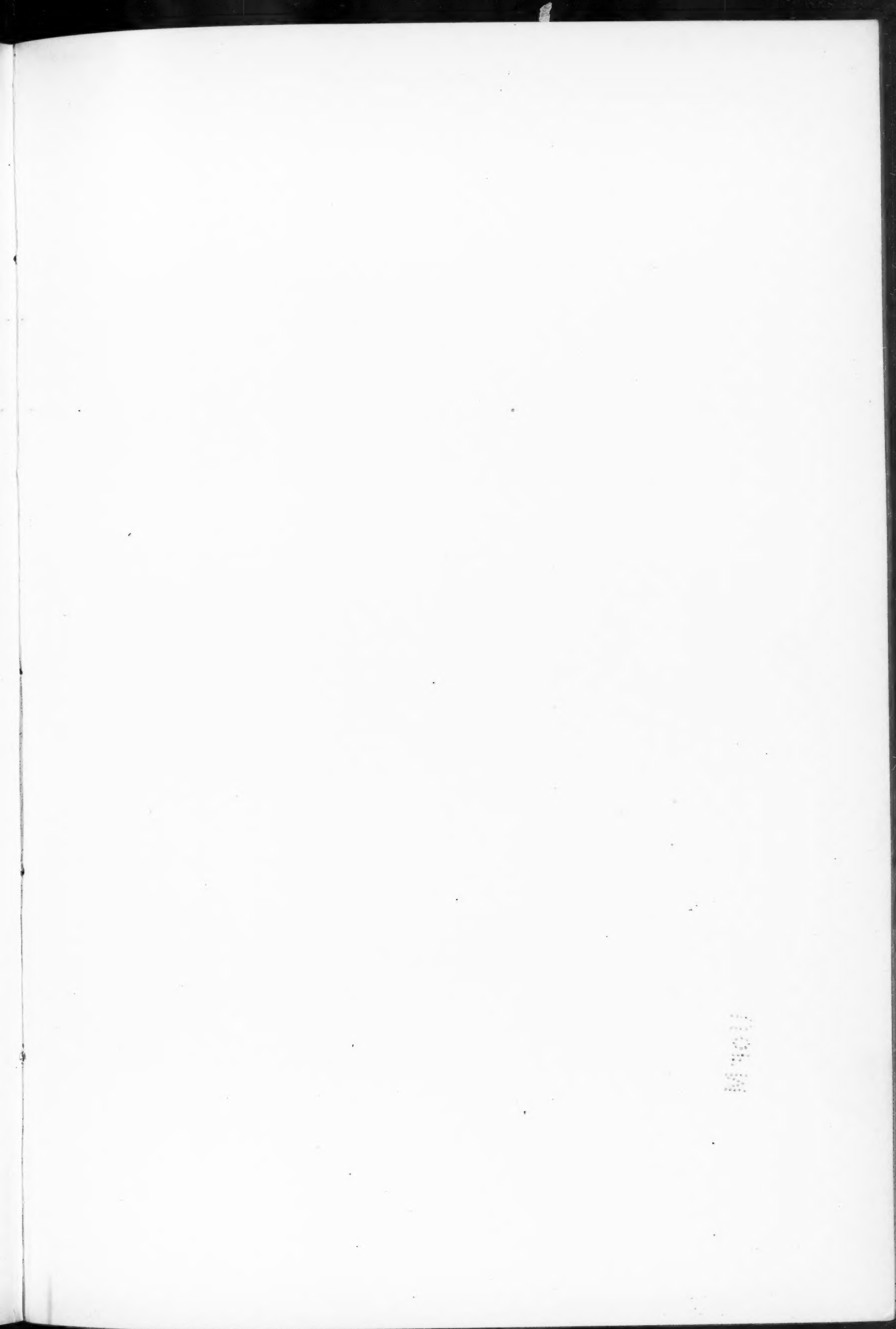
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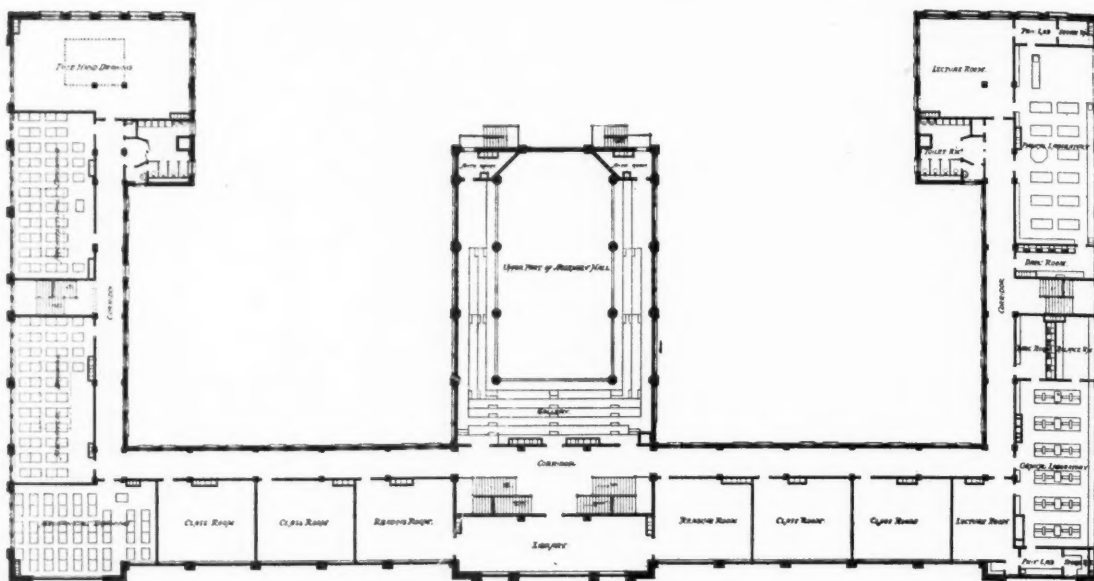




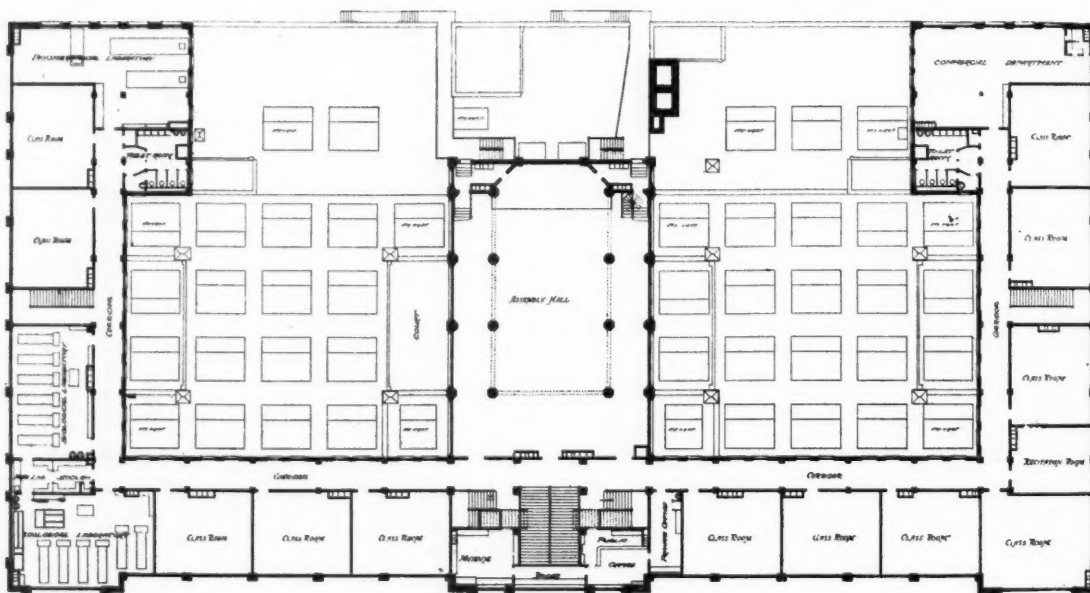
THE ALBERT G. LANE TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL. CHICAGO
Dwight Heald Perkins, Architect for Board of Education

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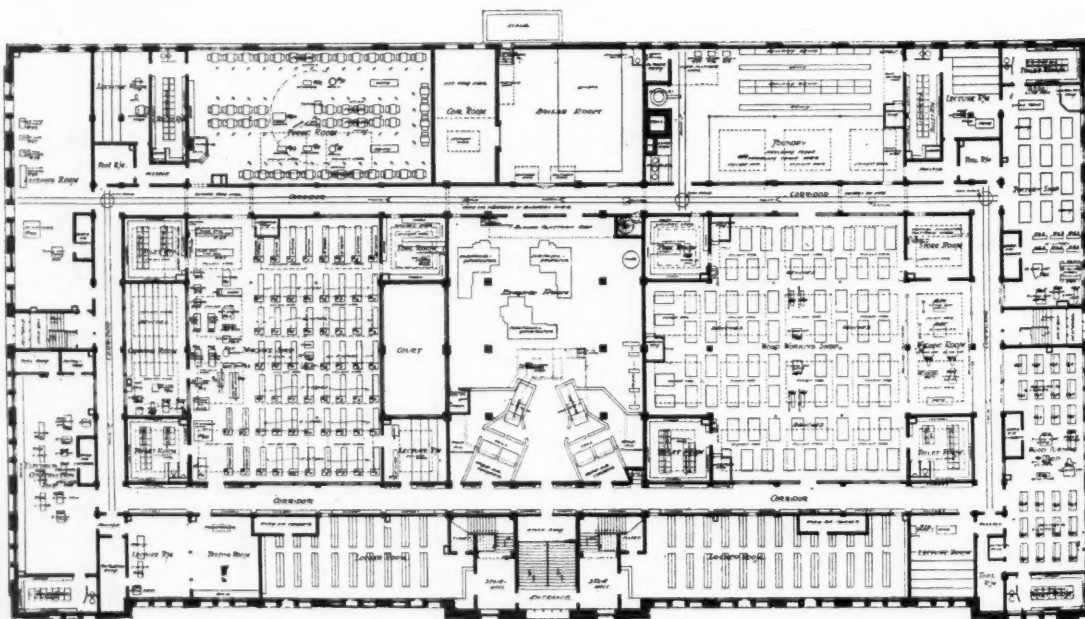




Second Floor Plan.



First Floor Plan.

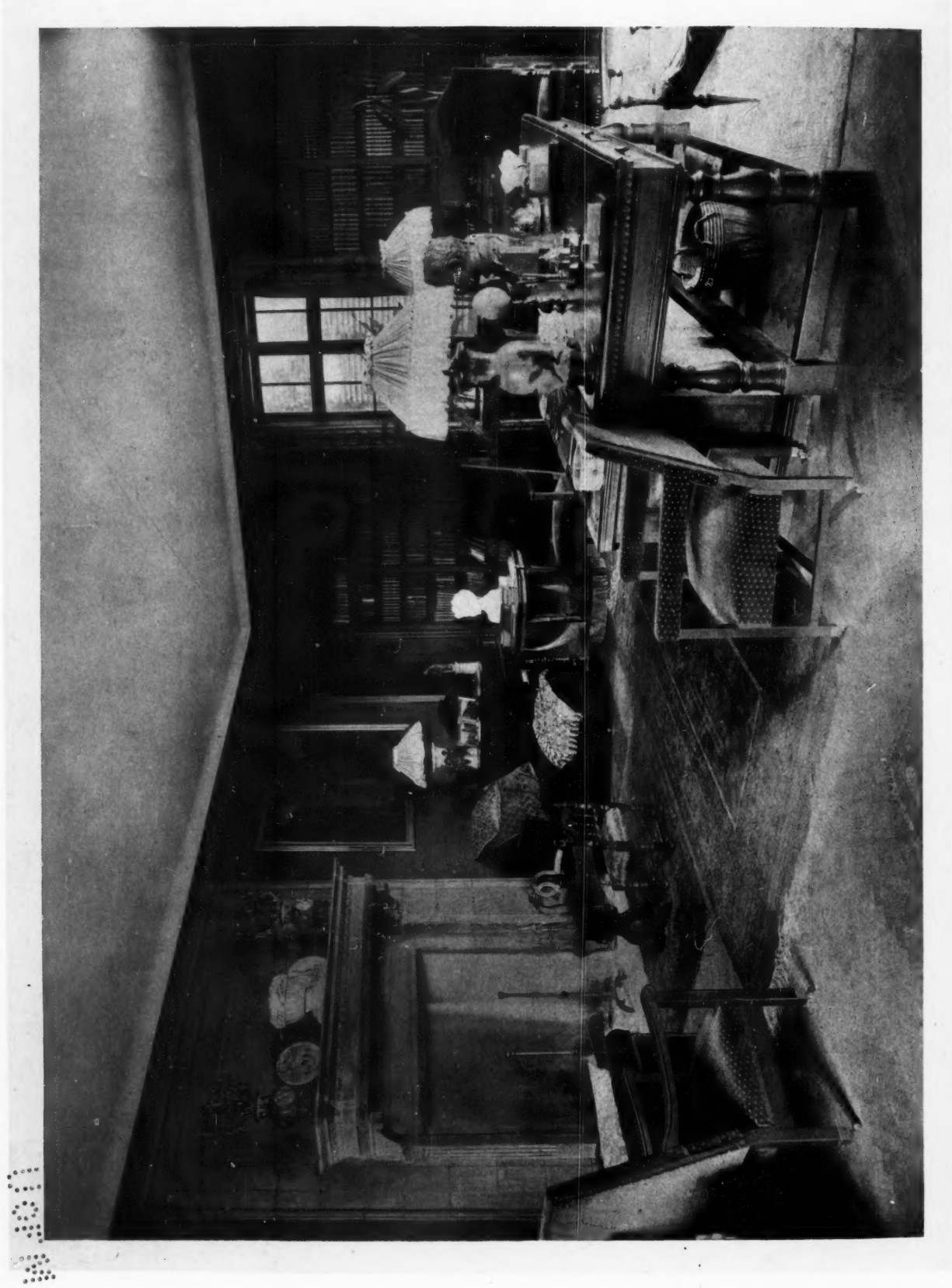


Ground Floor Plan.

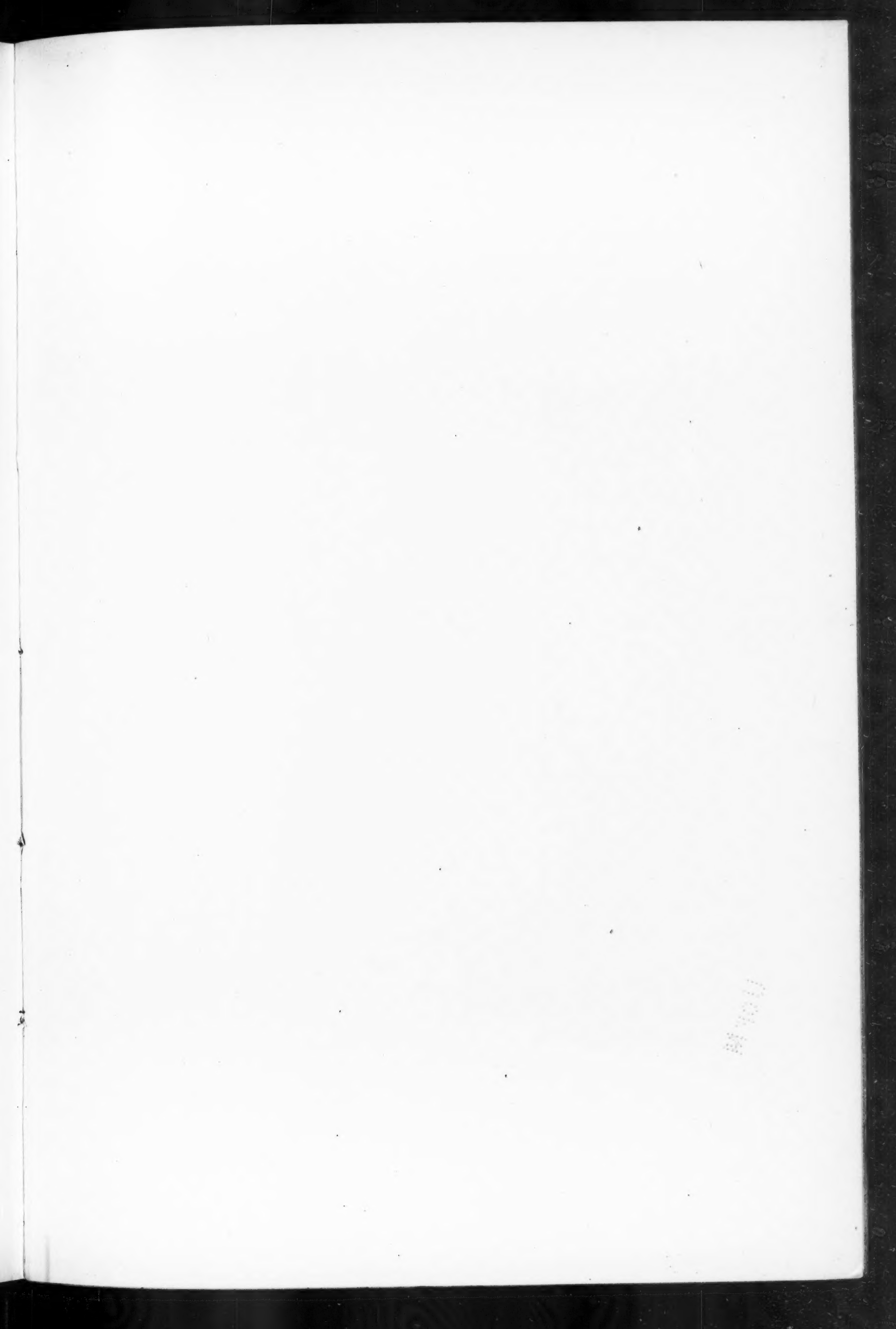
FLOOR PLANS, ALBERT G. LANE TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL, CHICAGO
Dwight Heald Perkins, Architect for the Board of Education

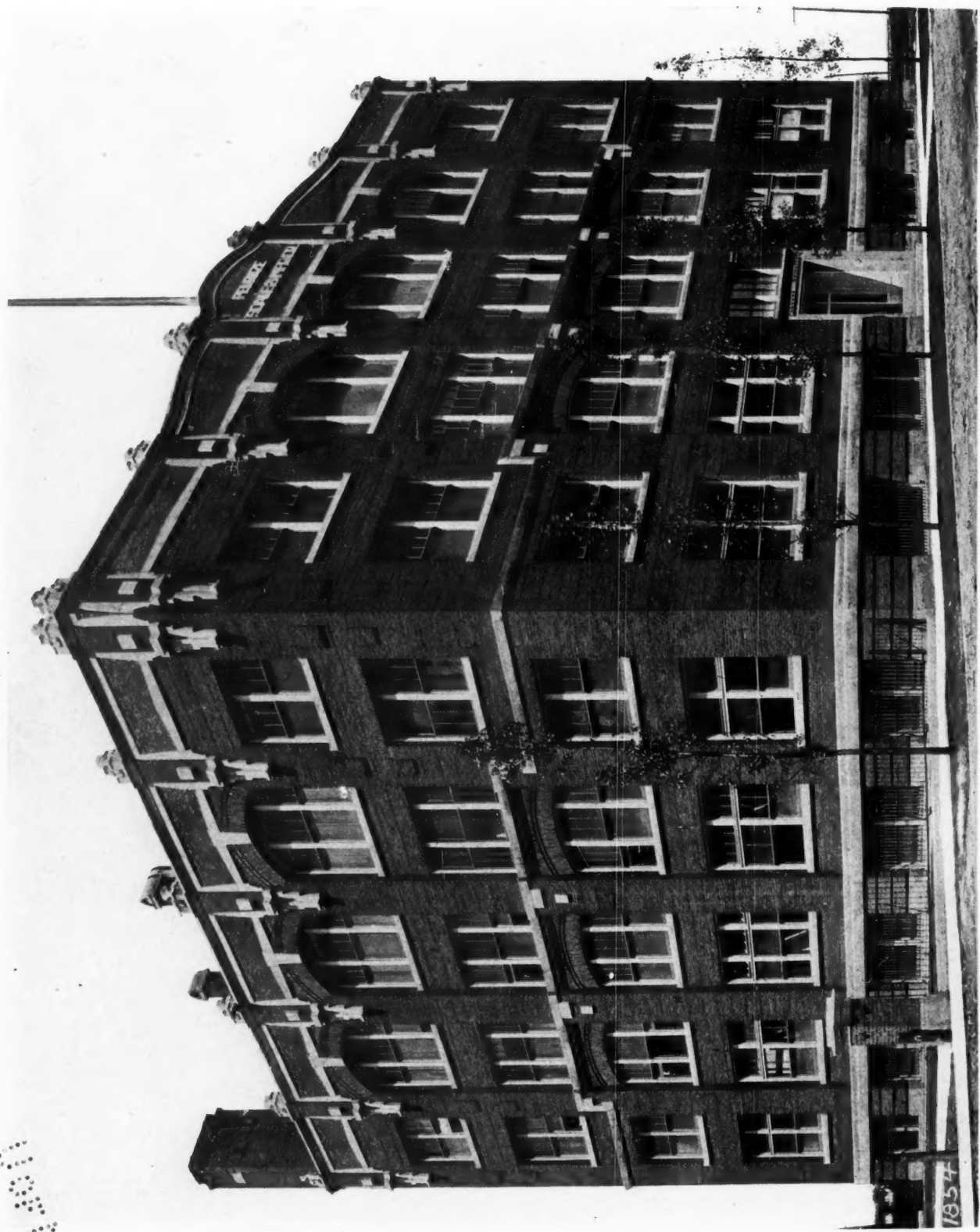
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VIEW IN LIBRARY. HOUSE FOR J. J. CHAPMAN, BARRYTOWN, N. Y.
Charles A. Platt, Architect



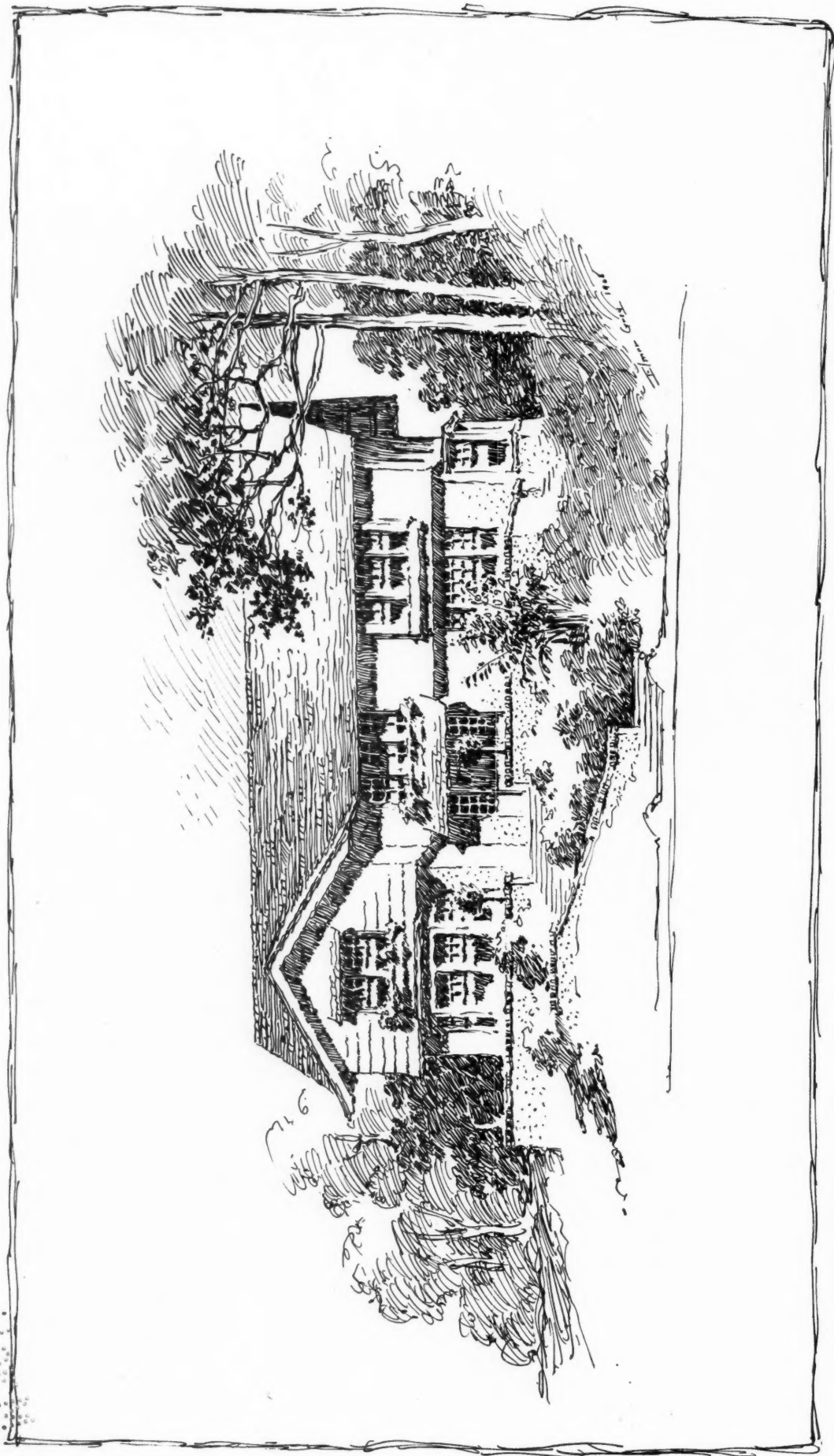


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View from South-West

FACTORY BUILDING FOR THE PELOUZE SCALE & MFG. CO., CHICAGO
Hill & Woltersdorf, Architects

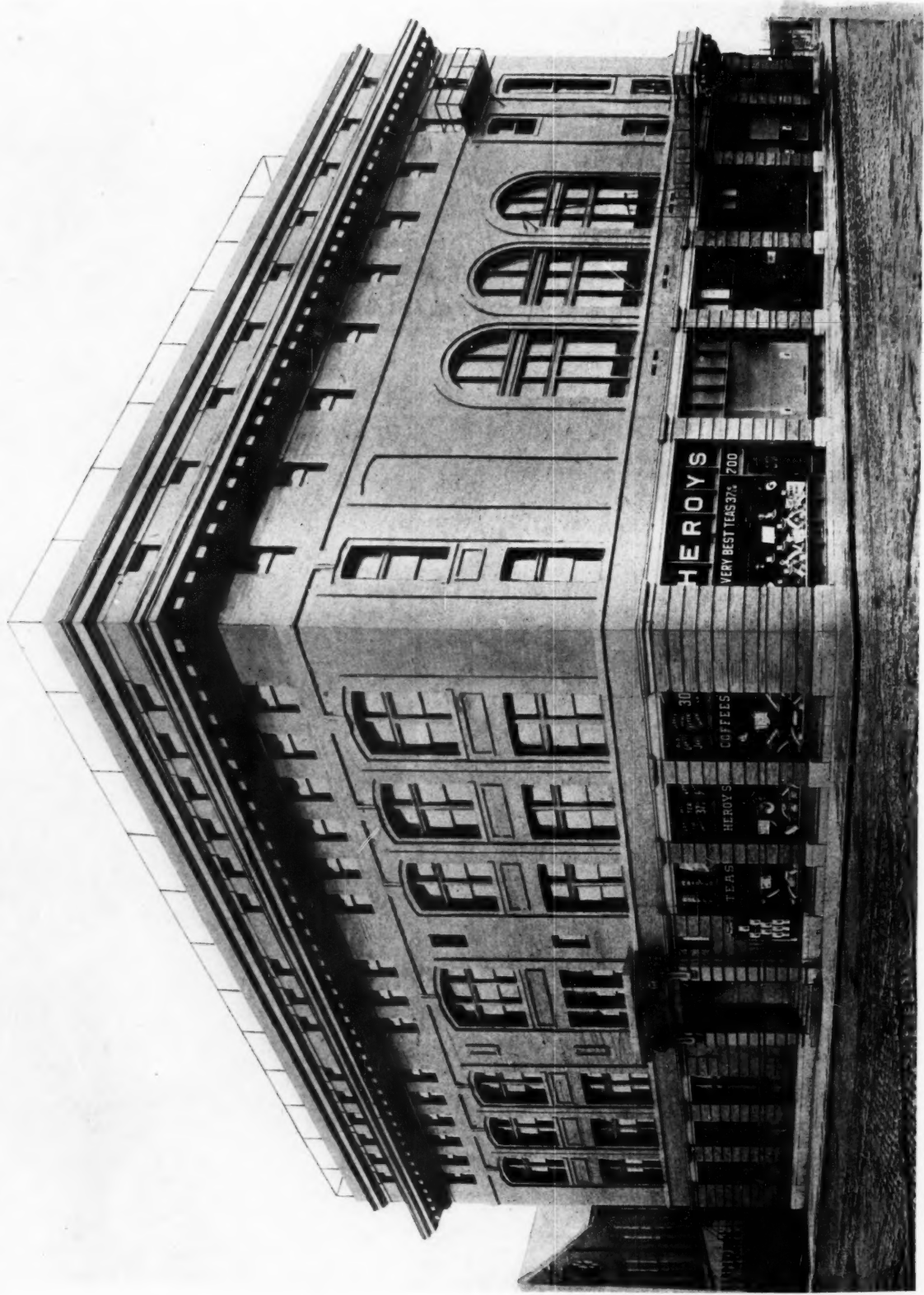
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HOUSE OF DR. A. L. MACLEISH, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Myron Hunt & Elmer Grey, Architects

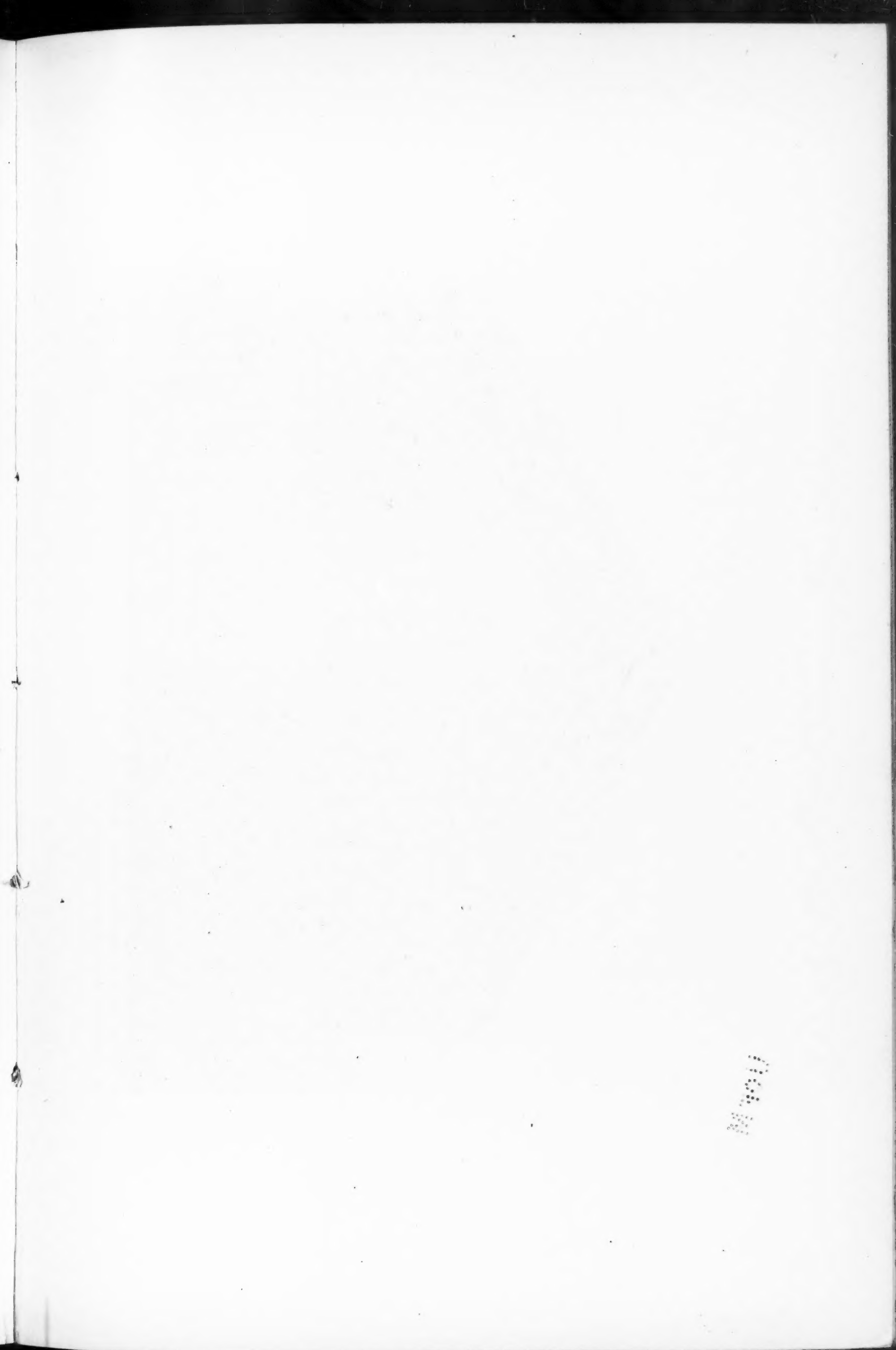
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YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING, CHESTER, PA.
Adin B. Lacey, Architect. William C. Hayes, Associate, Philadelphia

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NOVEMBER, 1908





HOUSE FOR J. J. CHAPMAN, BARRYTOWN, N. Y.

Charles A. Platt, Architect

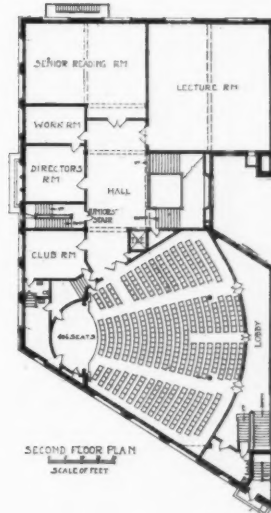
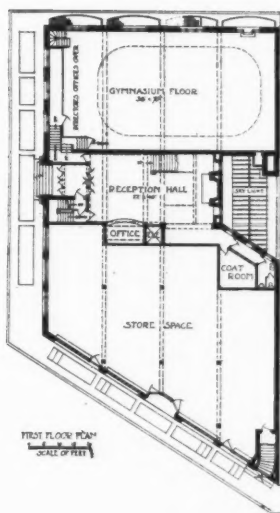
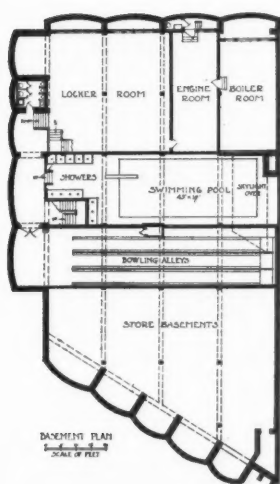
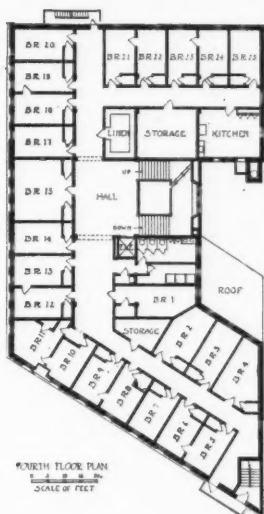
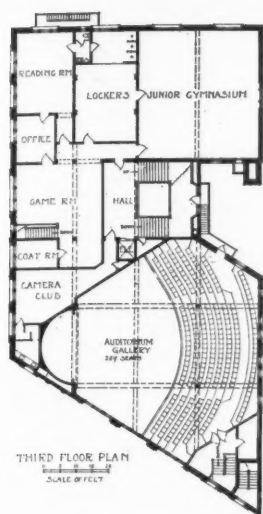
THE INLAND ARCHITECT
AND NEWS RECORD
NOVEMBER, 1908



ENTRANCE COURT, GEORGE SMITH MEMORIAL, ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, CHICAGO
Frost & Granger, Architects

THE INLAND ARCHITECT
AND NEWS RECORD
NOVEMBER, 1908

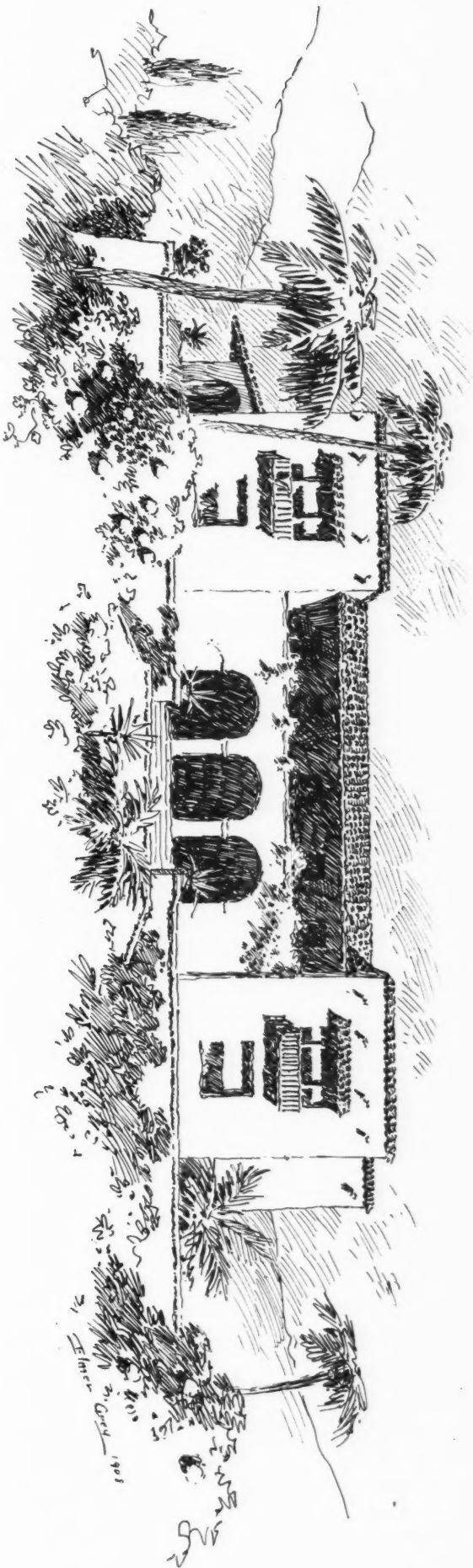
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RECEPTION HALL, Y. M. C. A., CHESTER, PA.
Adin B. Lacey, Architect. William C. Hays, Associate. Philadelphia

THE INLAND ARCHIT
AND NEWS RECORD
NOVEMBER, 1908

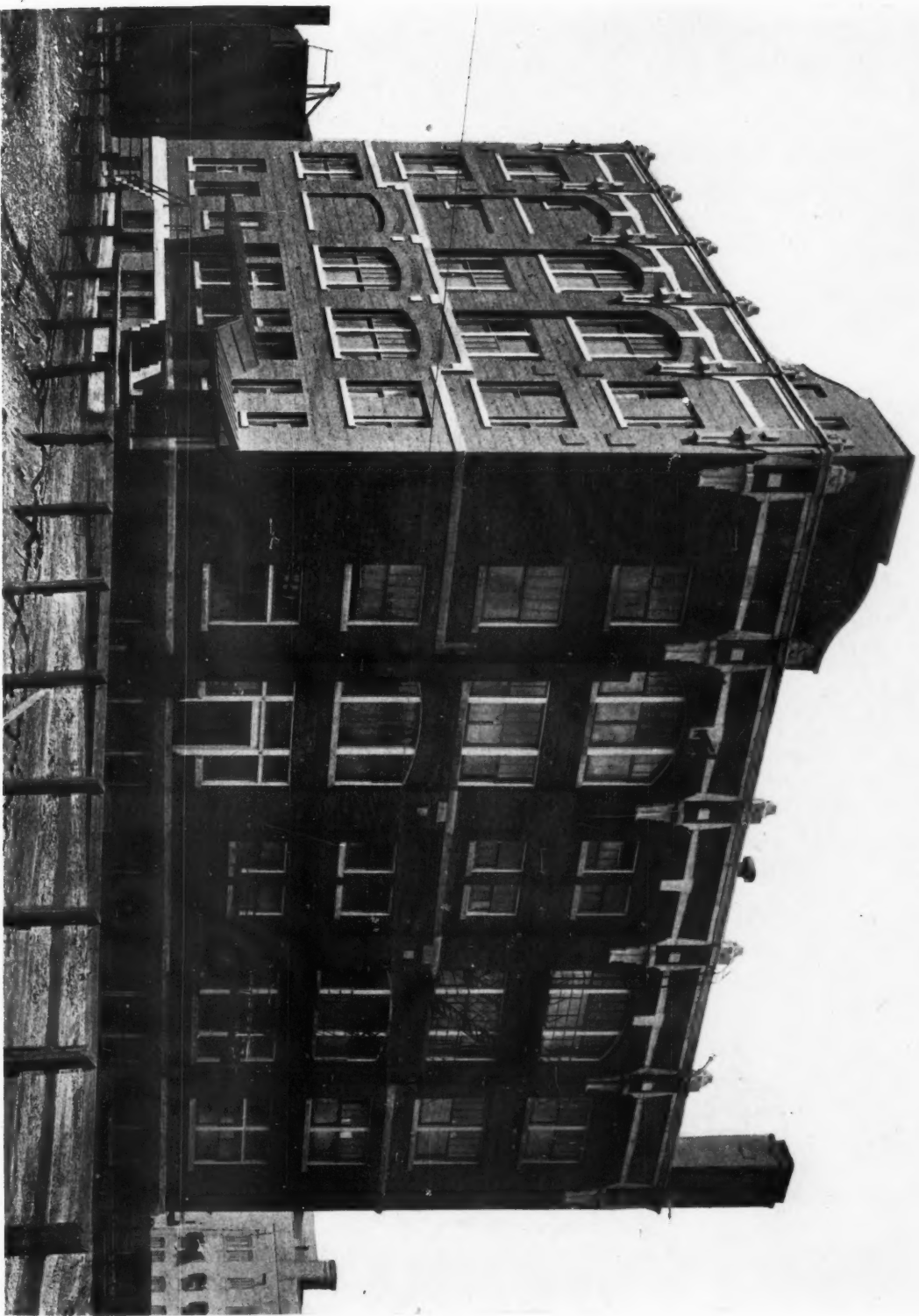
4007



HOUSE OF G. W. WATTLES, HOLLYWOOD, CAL.
Myron Hunt & Elmer Grey, Architects, Los Angeles, Cal.

THE INLAND ARCHITECT
AND NEWS RECORD
NOVEMBER, 1908

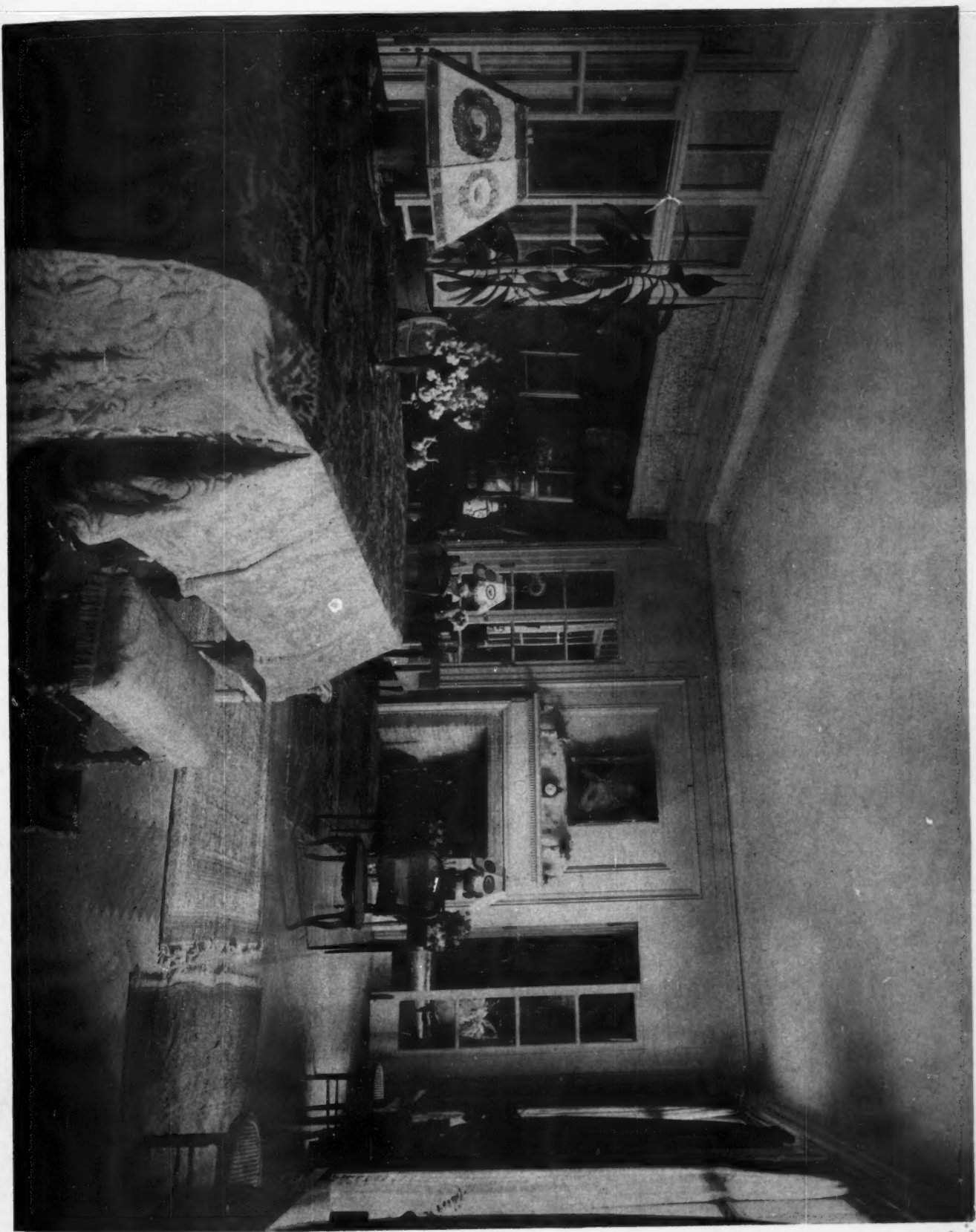
1900



FACTORY BUILDING FOR THE PELOUZE SCALE & MFG. CO., CHICAGO
Hill & Woltersdorf, Architects
View from North-East

THE INLAND ARCHITECT
AND NEWS RECORD
NOVEMBER, 1906

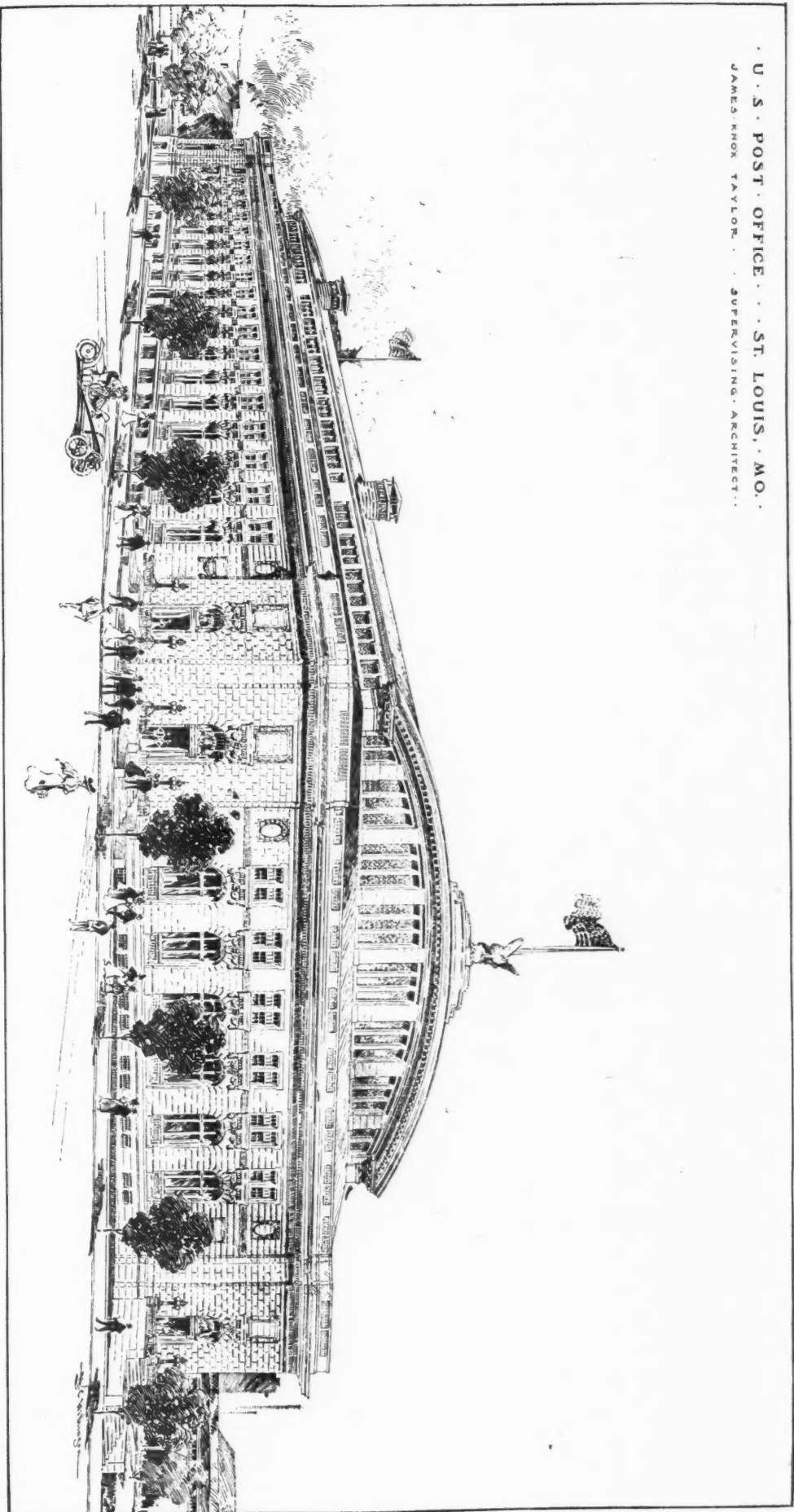
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VIEW IN MUSIC ROOM, HOUSE FOR J. J. CHAPMAN, BARRYTOWN, N. Y.
Charles A. Platt, Architect

100

U. S. POST OFFICE . . . ST. LOUIS, MO.
JAMES KNOX TAYLOR . . . SUPERVISING ARCHITECT.



THE INLAND ARCHITECT
AND NEWS RECORD
NOVEMBER, 1908

1800



APARTMENT BUILDING, CHICAGO
Andrew Sandgren, Architect

THE INLAND ARCHITECT
AND NEWS RECORD
NOVEMBER, 1908

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INTERIOR VIEW, ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, DETROIT, MICH.
Cram, Goodhue, & Ferguson, Architects

THE INLAND ARCHITECT
AND NEWS RECORD
NOVEMBER, 1908

3000

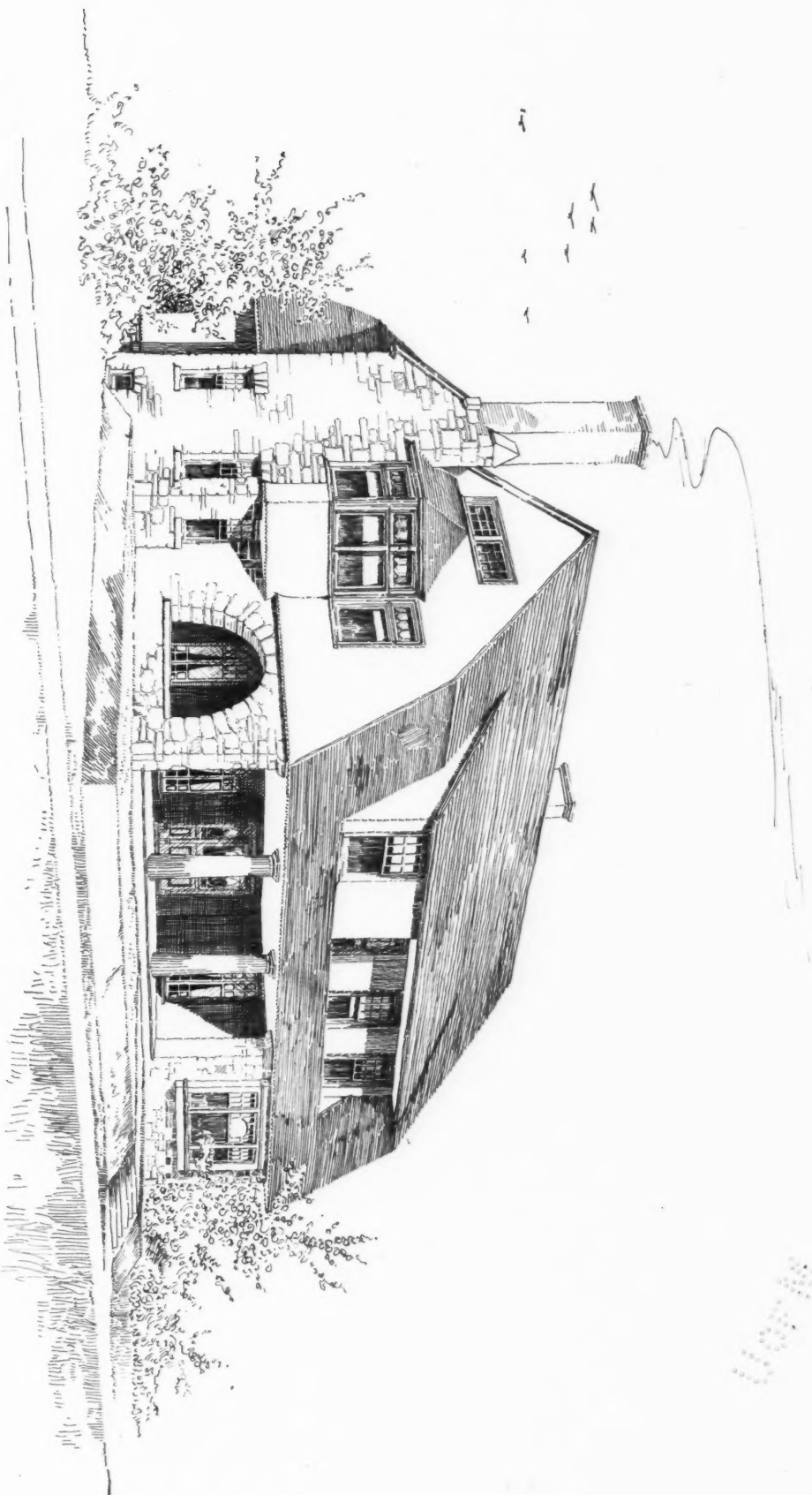


ENTRANCE DETAIL, HOTEL MARQUETTE, ST. LOUIS, MO.
Barnett, Haynes & Barnett, Architects

THE INLAND ARCHITECT
AND NEWS RECORD
NOVEMBER, 1908

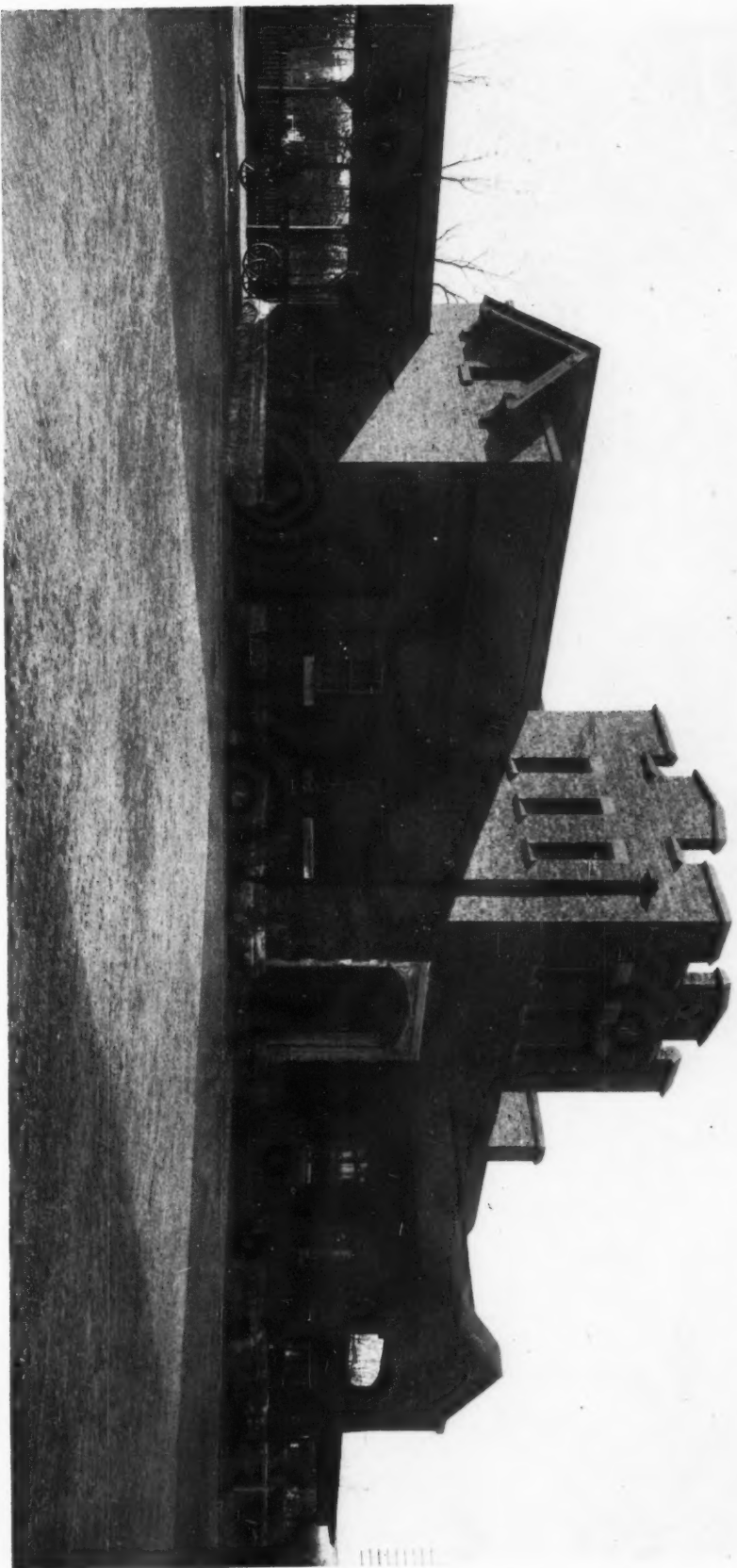
300

—House at Jamestown, N.Y.—



EGW DIETRICH Architect
30-32 East 20th St NEW YORK...

THE INLAND ARCHITECT
AND NEWS RECORD
NOVEMBER, 1908



RAILWAY STATION AT LAKE BLUFF, ILL.
Frost & Granger, Architects, Chicago

THE INLAND ARCHITECT
AND NEWS RECORD
NOVEMBER, 1908

2002



GARDEN VIEW, HOUSE OF DR. ALBERT H. ELY, SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
Grosvenor Atterbury, Architect, New York

THE INLAND ARCHITECT
AND NEWS RECORD
NOVEMBER, 1908

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INDIRECT ILLUMINATION

BY AUGUSTUS D. CURTIS



INDIRECT illumination is acknowledged by all who make a study of artificial interior illumination as the most aesthetic and modern method. This form of illumination having the light source concealed and usually depending upon reflection from ceiling, walls or other reflecting sources for an even illumination of the room has been limited in its practical application, owing to the great loss or absorption of light after leaving its original source before it reaches the working plane.

Various attempts have been made to solve the problem and there are a considerable number of installations in which indirect illumination is applied in different ways, the most successful heretofore being that in which the light is hidden behind brackets, or cornices around the edge of, and the light reflected toward the ceiling of the room.

Another method which produces very pleasing effects is that in which the light is reflected through art glass in the ceilings of the room.

These methods produce very good results and wherever expense is not to be considered, they will undoubtedly grow more and more in favor.

Recent developments have been made that probably mark an epoch in interior illumination. Indirect illumination is now made commercially available; it is brought within the reach of the person of ordinary means.

In this system valuable suggestions by members of the Illuminating Engineering Society were followed out, as also those by members of the Ophthalmological Society, who are so emphatic in the assertion that most eye troubles are caused by the present method of artificial illumination in which the delicate mechanisms and nerves of the eye are subjected to the direct rays of the intensely brilliant modern lighting units.

The successful solving of this problem and its practical working out depended upon two things:

First, a light of high candle power at low cost.

Second, a reflecting surface that would give the first reflection of light upward without material loss.

The scientifically designed glass mirror reflector, having peculiar circular and vertical corrugations, that sets in the brass spun shell.

Where gas is used the necessary candle power and economy is found in using the higher grade incandescent mantle burners.

Where electricity is used, the high efficiency of the Tungsten lamp proves an ideal source of light for this indirect lighting system. The intense brilliancy of this lamp makes inadvisable its use in small rooms on ordinary chandeliers because of the blinding effect.

The reflectors used consist of a single piece of blown glass, coated on the outside with pure silver, giving a reflection of remarkable high efficiency. The silvering is

protected on the outside by coats of elastic enamel. It is important that the reflector be capable of being molded so as to be uniform and correct in design and compact in form, and to permit of easy and thorough cleaning.

The design or shape of the reflector also has an important bearing on the efficiency and on the effect produced in the room.

The correct shape of this inverted reflector for throwing the rays of light to the ceiling without shadows, as adopted, has been the result of considerable calculation and experiment.

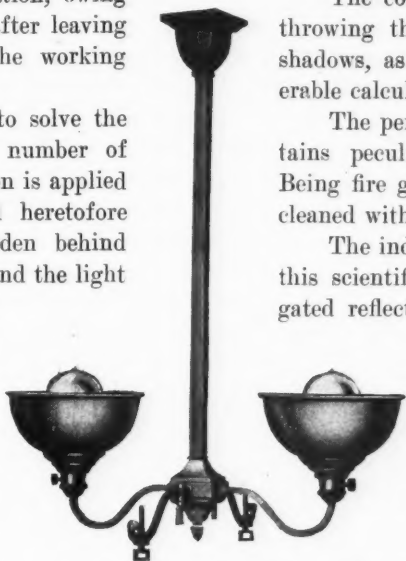
The perfected design is of a bell shape and contains peculiar circular and vertical corrugations. Being fire glazed, the exposed glass surface is easily cleaned with a soft cloth.

The indirect lighting units worked out consist of this scientifically correct bell shaped mirror corrugated reflector, fitting in a spun brass casing. On gas fixtures this spun brass spinning rests on the base of the mantle like a globe. On electric fixtures this spun brass casing can either be suspended by chains or supported from below, as is the case of gas fixtures.

It is evident that an infinite variety of ornamental designs can be worked out embodying these units and from the great interest shown, fixture manufacturers in the near future will be designing fixtures for use with this method of illumination.

These lighting units can easily be installed on gas or electric chandeliers already in use.

The lighting units should be at or near the center of the room, though side lights can and have been used with



A two-unit electric fixture showing the tungsten lamps with tips upward.



Photograph of this room, 14 feet square, taken by the indirect illumination of a one unit electric fixture containing one 60 watt tungsten lamp. The consumption of current only being equal to that of one 16 candle power carbon filament lamp.

satisfactory results. Light colored walls are not essential as most of the light is directed to the ceiling.

The rays of light striking first the diffuse reflecting surface of the ceiling lose their injurious effect on the eye.

CHICAGO'S NEWEST HOSPITAL

FROST & GRANGER, ARCHITECTS



THE George Smith Memorial of St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago, Frost & Granger, architects, is centrally located on Michigan avenue, near Fourteenth street. It is a hospital for private patients. The architectural design of the memorial is a free adaptation of the Renaissance style. No attempt has been made to produce bizarre effects, nor does mere ornamentation mar the virility of the composition. The walls of the first story and basement are of stone, the stories above being of a dark red paving brick with stone trimmings. The spirit of the whole is one of nobility and harmony. Before working out the plans, the designers had the advantage of a personal inspection of the best hospitals in the United States, so that in design and equipment this might stand as a thoroughly modern hospital. The building is absolutely fireproof.

The chief architectural feature is the entrance court on the west front. On the north side of the building is an ambulance court leading to a side entrance which opens onto a raised platform on a level with the ambulance. Inside this entrance is the elevator which touches the corridors above at points convenient to all rooms.

Viewed from Michigan boulevard, the George Smith Memorial has none of the architectural atmosphere of the hospital. Enter the massive wrought-iron gates, walk through the central court, with its walks, flower beds and fountain, to the entrance and the aspect is that of a luxurious modern apartment hotel. Pass the portals and you find yourself in a spacious, cheerful hotel-like lobby, with clerks to give you immediate attention. Behind the hotel-like counter are the desks and offices of the institution. The hotel idea is accentuated by the office arrangement, furnishings and equipment. A handsome large marble fireplace, massive marble pillars and a mosaic floor add to the cheer of the office. On the right is a large visitors' waiting room, decorated and furnished in Louis XVI style. Leading from the lobby are rooms for the officers and members of the medical staff, and a large meeting room for the board of trustees and directors.

Pass from the lobby into the halls and you find on each side the private rooms for the patients. Even here there is the atmosphere of the high-grade apartments. Enter the rooms and the impression is increased. For you find none of the emptiness, the barrenness—or the pall, if you like—of the sick room. Perfect good taste characterizes the furnishings. They have about them an air of quiet elegance. Indeed, these rooms are such as you will find in the homes of well-to-do people. The rooms are sound-proof, of goodly size, the ceilings high, and all corners are eliminated. Where floors join the walls, curves have supplanted sharp angles. The double windows in every room keep out the noise and dust from the streets, and the ventilation is so thorough that the windows need not be raised for purposes of room ventilation. Every room has outside light and many have private bath rooms. There are no unpleasant surroundings to any of the rooms.

In arranging the floor plans, care was taken to wholly eliminate all possibility of annoyance. Therefore, all

the work rooms, the pantry, the kitchen, the linen rooms, toilet rooms, operating rooms and rooms for special treatments are removed from proximity to patients' private rooms. All elevators are encased in solid walls with double doors for entrance and exit, so as to prevent noises from reaching the rooms.

The operating department is probably not surpassed by any. The operating rooms have floors of mosaic and side walls of marble. Ceilings are of glass, and the equipment, in the main, is of enameled iron. A skylight above the glass ceiling extends the full length of the room and insures ample light under all conditions.

The window which opens to the north is double and the space between is heated, to insure against condensation of moisture and cold currents of air. The ventilation of the room is by a separate plant, which provides a change of air once every three minutes if desired. Temperature may be regulated automatically to suit conditions, without reduction in the ventilation.

The air admitted is first washed in the basement and is then filtered through absorbent cotton at the point of admission to the room.

Adjoining the operating rooms are surgeons' wash rooms and instrument rooms. A dark operating room has also been provided, in which provision has been made for the operations which require concentrated light on the field of operation with dark surroundings.

The sterilizing plant of the building is perhaps as complete as any to be found anywhere. The installation in the sterilizing room is complete. The dressings rooms on each floor are also provided with apparatus for the sterilization of water, utensils and instruments.

In the power house is also located the refrigerating plant,—capacity twenty tons per day. At this point the brine is cooled to about eight degrees. It is then pumped through the building, and is then used to manufacture the ice supply, to cool the refrigerators on all floors, to chill the cold storage boxes, to keep cool the water for the hydrotherapeutic room and to cool the drinking water.

It will not be necessary to open the windows at any season, but in the event that some patients desire open windows, they may be opened without affecting any apartment other than the one in which they are open. This system is entirely independent of the heating system and the amount and temperature of the ventilating air will be practically constant, except when it is desired to cool the building, at which times the amount will be increased and the temperature reduced.

The air supply is taken at a point about fifty feet from the street level; thence it is drawn through a bank of steam pipes, thence through a washer of special design, thence through a bank of reheating pipes, and thence it is driven by a large fan through conduits to the various rooms. Another set of fans of like design and capacity draws the exhaust air from the rooms and discharges it above the roof.

The building is a decided addition to the architectural treatment of that part of Michigan boulevard in which it is located.

BUSINESS SYSTEM FOR ARCHITECTS

BY E. STANFORD HALL, ARCHITECT (Continued)



THE slightest business acumen will dictate the necessity of charging time expended on jobs to same, but here most offices stop, neglecting to introduce some proper method of fairly distributing fixed charges among the various jobs. If this is not done it is impossible to tell which jobs are profitable and which unprofitable, or to determine what is a fair and reasonable charge for professional service. Considerable work is carried on at an actual loss where the architect thinks he is making profit and some work is carried on at an unusual and unreasonable profit where the architect thinks the profit to be only fair and reasonable.

The commission basis of charge has obtained so long and is, on the whole, so fair as an average, that there is probably very little chance of a change from this system for a long time to come; however, what is a proper and reasonable commission for different sorts of work is still a mooted question. Not so much so in the ordinary commercial practice as in specialized service, involving much special work and therefore requiring a proportionate increase of commission. For illustration, Schedules of Charges recommended by various architectural societies concede that the work of getting out plans and specifications and supervision of construction for a private residence is much more expensive, in proportion to the cost of building, than apartment houses; in consequence, these schedules recommend an increased commission for residences over that on such ordinary buildings as apartment houses, where there is much duplicate work. In general, this is fair and right; yet an adherence to this system in the case of low-cost-workingman's cottages built in groups, ten or more, would be manifestly unfair to the client. It is certainly no more work to prepare plans and specifications for twelve practically duplicate cottages than it is to prepare plans and specifications for a twelve-flat building. The work is no greater in the supervision of twelve cottages than in the supervision of a twelve-flat building, where the cottages are located on adjoining lots, and the probability is, that twelve cottages of quite ordinary construction will cost more money than twelve flats constructed in a single building, with the same sort of finish and accommodations.

Manifestly, it would be fair in fixing charges for professional services under a circumstance of this kind, to classify a group of cottages under the same classification as an apartment house; yet the office which operates on the basis of recommended schedules of societies, without any intelligent data of its own, would classify the cottages under the residence schedule and the apartment building under the general schedule. In so doing would either overcharge their client or would lose the commission, depending on the experience and knowledge of the client, both conditions being unsatisfactory. Of course, were it not for long accepted practice, it would be desirable to base the charge for professional service on the amount of time, expense and responsibility required in executing the work, instead of on the commission basis. The time may come when architecture is better recognized by the public as a learned profession, when this

method will be the basis of charge as is now the case to a large extent with the other learned professions. It is expedient, therefore, that architects should be intelligently and accurately informed as to what it has cost them to execute a given piece of work. This is particularly so on account of the fact that there are many commissions entrusted to an architect's office of such nature that it is practically impossible to render a bill for service on the commission basis. In such cases it is necessary to be able to render a fair and reasonable bill on the time basis, which of course is impossible, unless the architect is thoroughly familiar with the actual cost to him of the time expended.

Two methods present themselves for consideration as a means of spreading fixed charges fairly and reasonable among the various jobs on the books of an architect's office: One is the percentage method, by which a certain percentage is added to the "Chargeable" account, to cover fixed charges; the other is the unit method, based on a unit price of fixed charge per hour employed by the office help in the execution of the work. The percentage method, like the commission system for paying for architectural services, is open to many inaccuracies, due to the fact that fixed charges are very largely due to the time consumed in getting out the work, rather than the cost of same. For instance, the just fixed charges should be much higher on the percentage basis in the execution of very simple work involving the employment of low-salaried draughtsmen, and yet involving a large amount of time of these low-salaried assistants in execution, due to the fact that the rentable floor space, light, pencils, paper, pens, ink, towels, etc., all cost to a greater or less extent on the basis of hours used.

It costs just as much per square foot per hour for the space occupied by a ten-dollar per week tracer as it does for the space occupied by a forty-dollar per week draughtsman. If the fixed charges were distributed on the percentage basis, and rent is one of the fixed charges, two jobs involving the same number of hours of time, one requiring a ten-dollar per week draughtsman and one a forty-dollar per week draughtsman, three times the fixed charge would be charged against the job requiring the services of the higher-priced draughtsman over that requiring the services of the lower-cost draughtsman. This would be an injustice to the job involving the use of the higher-cost draughtsman. From another standpoint, it is necessary to judge the relative efficiency of different salaried draughtsmen, in order to fix salaries on an equitable basis. For instance, we will suppose that it would take twenty hours for a draughtsman earning 60c per hour to lay out a certain piece of work and then trace same ready for printing, while it would take the same draughtsman fifteen hours to lay out same ready for tracing, and a tracer earning 20c per hour, fifteen hours to trace same ready for printing. The salary cost in each case would be \$12, but the time occupied in the office would be double. The resulting fixed charge by the percentage method would be exactly the same in each case, which would in fact be inaccurate, as one drawing-board would actually be in use in the first case but fifteen hours, while in the second case

the same amount of space would be occupied for thirty hours.

Now, this average space required for a draughting-table and accessories costs in Chicago about 5c per hour. For fifteen hours the rent charge would be 75c, making the total cost of rent and salary in the first case \$15.75, while for thirty hours the rent charge would be \$1.50, making the total cost \$16.50, or making the second method 75c more expensive than the first method. Should this condition develop, the cheaper draughtsman would have to have his salary reduced by approximately 6c per hour, in order to compete fairly with the higher-priced draughtsman. If the cheaper draughtsman would increase his efficiency so as to complete the tracing in ten hours, the total cost of completing the given piece of work by using a first-class draughtsman and tracer, including rent, would be \$12.25 instead of \$12.75, as in the first case, and would be 50c in favor of the combination, which would under these circumstances be an economical combination to be employed in the office.

Experienced readers will recognize that assumptions made in above illustration accord very nearly with their experience, only in many cases the cheaper draughtsman is getting 25c or 30c per hour and is doing no more work than in the illustration, making the loss even greater than in the illustrated case; in consequence, in most offices the so-called cheap help is really not economical, but most wasteful. Circumstances, however, alter the case and on certain classes of work this rule will not apply; in consequence the foreman and bookkeeper should not act on prejudice or impression in fixing salaries and determining on the character of employees, but should make a careful, comparative analysis in order to determine relative efficiency. This being only another evidence of the absolute necessity of keeping accurate records of the work performed by each draughtsman on each job and constantly comparing the cost of executing similar work with different men.

Recently the writer had the opportunity to make a comparative test of relative efficiency on some store front details, having quite a number of 25-foot store front details of similar requirements for the same client and following the same general lines. In one case he tried employing an \$18 per week draughtsman to pencil the details and a \$10 per week tracer to ink same; while in the other case he employed a \$25 a week draughtsman to pencil and ink same. As already stated, these details were for 25-foot store fronts for a client for whom we had already executed similar work and who wished us to carry same out according to details already furnished, the only difference being in adjustment of size and height, both draughtsmen having details of similar building to refer to. The work was well within the capabilities of the \$18 man as practically no designing was required, simply copying and adjusting; yet, strange as it may seem, the work cost less executed by the \$25 draughtsman than when executed by the \$18 draughtsman and \$10 tracer together. Conclusion: Unless the draughtsman and tracer can do the work for a less salary cost than the draughtsman can do the work, then it does not pay to employ the tracer at all, as will be seen by comparison with the tables to be given.

(To be continued.)

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

House at Jamestown, N. Y., E. G. W. Dietrich, Architect.
Apartment building, Chicago, Andrew Sandegren, Architect.
R. R. Station at Lake Bluff, Ill. Frost & Granger, Architects, Chicago.

House for G. W. Wattles, Hollywood, Cal., Myron Hunt & Elmer Grey, Architects.

House for J. J. Chapman, Barrytown, N. Y., Charles A. Platt, Architect, New York.

House for Dr. A. L. Macleish, Los Angeles, Cal., Myron Hunt & Elmer Grey, Architects.

House for Dr. Albert H. Ely, Southampton, L. I., Grosvenor Atterbury, Architect, New York.

Young Men's Christian Association, Chester, Pa., Adin B. Lacey, Architect. William C. Hays, Associate.

The Marquette Hotel, St. Louis, Barnett, Haynes & Barnett, Architects. An entrance detail and a view in the lobby are shown.

The George Smith Memorial, St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago, Frost & Granger, Architects. Detailed description is given in another column.

Postoffice, St. Louis, J. Knox Taylor, U. S. Supervising Architect. This building marks a new departure in postoffice design: The monumental is secondary to the utilitarian. It is emphatically planned for the convenience of the working force. It is to be erected on the block bounded by Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Walnut streets, and Clark avenue. The cost will be \$1,525,000. It will be connected by tunnels with the Union Station.

St. Paul's Cathedral, Detroit, Mich. Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson, Architects. The style favors the fifteenth century English Gothic. Many of the details, however, suggest an earlier period. The design of the front in general is perhaps more French than English. The different styles have been skillfully harmonized. The great arch embracing the rose window of large dimensions is supported by strong buttresses. The most prominent feature of the exterior is the great tower at the crossing of the nave and transepts. In the interior nearly all of the seats will have a full view of the altar, the pulpit and the lectern. Chapels, aisles, transepts and ambulatories are so arranged that they are seen from the nave through a succession of columns and arches, giving to the whole interior the effect of suggested vastness and undefined boundary, of which European cathedrals afford striking examples.

The Pelouze Scale & Mfg. Co.'s building, in East Ohio street, Chicago, is a fireproof structure, 94x80 feet, built for the use of light manufacturing. To the west is a 40-foot width of lawn to insure light from that side. The north and east sides are bounded by alleys. So, with windows of ample width, light is secured from all sides. Besides this, four saw-tooth skylights in the roof contribute to make the top story as light as out of doors. The floor construction is of reinforced concrete joists with 12-inch wide hollow tile between each two. The columns and girders are of reinforced concrete. Finished floors cement, throughout. Vaults of heavy masonry extend through all stories. A handsomely finished office occupies the southeast corner of the first story, commanding a view of Lake Michigan. This office has a floor of rubber tiling laid over the cement. The electric freight elevator occupies the northeast corner as appears in the illustration. An electric push-button control passenger elevator occupies space against the south or front walls and is accessible from the vestibule. Vestibule is trimmed in English veined Italian marble. All stairways are of concrete enclosed in tile partitions with doors of hollow metal and wire glass. Passenger elevator, likewise inclosed. Freight elevator has brick shaft. Care has been taken to make the building presentable from every point of view, face brick, stone and concrete trimmings, being carried around the four sides. The parapet facing is of cement concrete cast in plaster molds at the building premises. The rough cast panels are of cement plaster.

The Albert G. Lane Technical High School, Chicago, Dwight Heald Perkins, Architect for Board of Education. The exterior of the building has been designed economically with the intention of providing the maximum amount of light. The construc-

tion is of brick, stone, steel and fire-clay tile. It is the purpose of the design to express as near as possible by simple and direct composition the use for which the building is built. The ground floor locker rooms are placed in the main front, and at the street grade, the rooms having direct entrance from the street through numerous entrances as well as from the main stairs and corridors. The floor is of concrete and the lockers are of cold rolled steel, 12x12 inches by 3 feet 6 inches high. The walls are of enamel brick and cement plaster. The machine shop is a room 60x80 feet in size, lighted by skylights and side transoms from courts. The walls are of enamel brick and plaster. The floor is of concrete, with asphalt finish. In the lecture rooms of the pattern and wood-turning shops is an amphitheater in which the entire class may be seated so that each member may have a clear view of the work done by the instructor at the bench and lathe. The foundry is 40x80 feet, with enamel brick and plastered walls. This room is lighted from the side and top. The floor is composed of round cedar blocks with crevices filled with sand. Along the outside wall are arranged eight folding iron tables for bench molding. At one end of this shop will be provided a gallery for the storage of flasks, patterns, etc. The shops have adjacent to each of them a wash and toilet room. These rooms are furnished with numerous wash basins and lockers for the storage of shop clothing. They are placed so as to be under the direct control of the instructor. The first and second floors have located at each end of the building a toilet room, fitted up with individual closets and porcelain urinals. The walls will be wainscoted with marble to the height of the closet partitions. The class rooms on those two floors have a seating capacity of 48 desks each and are 24x29 feet in size; the walls are wainscoted with burlap to the height of the blackboards, which are slate four feet high, with the chalk trough three feet from the floor. The Study room-assembly hall is located on the first floor, having a total seating capacity of 1,000—560 seats are located on the main floor. The lunch room is located on the third floor and has a seating capacity of 800. This capacity makes it possible to serve the entire school in a short period. The gymnasium is located on the fourth floor, with the running track one story higher. The room is 58x100 feet. The gymnasium has been fitted up with all of the modern appliances, so as to make it a thoroughly equipped department. The floor of both the gymnasium and running track will be covered with cork carpet; the toilet and shower rooms have individual closets and showers.

SHORT LENGTHS OF LUMBER.

The fact that great waste occurs in ordinary lumber manufacturing, because short and odd lengths and widths are not used has been mainly blamed on the lumber man. The truth is, however, that the lumber man is practically helpless. He can find a paying market only for the lumber cut from logs of regular length, as called by the builders and architects. If specifications were drawn for the sizes actually used the short logs would be in demand, and the tremendous present waste due to this cause would be saved.

This fact has recently been brought out in connection with the study of forest utilization now being made by the Forest Service for the National Conservation Commission. One of the schedules of inquiry sent to lumber manufacturers contained a query as to the extent to which more careful specifications of material might reduce waste. Replies to this query show that in some cases as much as 25 per cent of the felled trees are never hauled from the woods, simply because specifications cling to conventional lengths.

Thus, lumber in long lengths is frequently ordered for use in lengths of from one to six feet, and yet the short lengths which would exactly and economically meet the requirements can not be sold.

An example is the case of beveled siding. "I have just taken a book issued by a prominent architect," writes the secretary of a prominent Pacific coast association, "containing about 200 designs of houses, and on all of these designs, I believe that 40 per cent of the siding on these houses is under six feet in length. At the same time the contractor will order lengths of from 12 to 16 feet in order to build them."

It has always been the custom in this country to sell lumber

in even lengths only, and our prices on lengths under ten feet in almost any material, are from \$2 to \$10 per thousand less than for lengths above ten feet.

In cutting any kind of finished product, such as flooring, ceiling, beveled siding, etc., in order to grade the lumber in an economical manner, there is bound to be from 5 to 10 per cent of the lengths under 10 feet long.

It is the rule with most manufacturers to burn up all lengths under six feet, as there is absolutely no sale for them. While on the other hand the architect and the contractor order their lumber in long lengths with the idea of cutting it up into lengths from one to six feet when placing it on the building.

The same writer says that 10 or 20 feet lengths are commonly specified for the flooring of porches five feet wide. He concludes by making the following estimate of the waste occurring from this practice of disregarding the saving of waste in building specifications.

"I think the waste in our timber products caused by this one fact, which you will readily see, prohibits a man from going to the expense of taking any timber out of the woods that he might cut into these short lengths and find a market for, and which gives him no market for the short lengths that do accrue in the ordinary manufacture of logs in longer lengths, will easily run to 25 per cent of the timber on any section of land."

STATE BUILDING LAWS.

The Chicago Architects Business Association has taken the initiative to secure the revision and codification of the building laws of the state of Illinois. Resolutions have been adopted which are to be presented to the General Assembly for consideration. They will go to that body with the weight of the endorsement of the several associations chiefly interested in good construction in the state. The House Joint Resolutions were prepared by Hon. Chester W. Church, of the House of Representatives, who is well informed of the parliamentary proceedings required to forward the movement to a successful issue. The resolutions as passed by the Business Association are as follows:

Resolved, That the Chicago Architects' Business Association hereby invites the Illinois Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, the Western Society of Engineers, the State Board of Examiners of Architects, the National Board of Fire Underwriters, the Building Contractors' Council, and the State Federation of Labor to join it in presenting to the Forty-sixth General Assembly of the State of Illinois, a petition for the adoption of the following Joint Resolutions, which are self-explanatory, or such resolutions as will meet the approval and can be heartily endorsed and urged by the said organizations above named. Adopted October 27, 1908.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, The subject of adequate building laws is a matter of great importance to the people of the State of Illinois; and

WHEREAS, The laws now on the statute books of this state are wholly inadequate properly to safeguard the interests of the public in matters of sanitation, ventilation, construction and prevention of fire, therefore,

Be It Resolved, By the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring herein, that the governor be, and he is hereby empowered and directed to appoint a commission to be known as "The Commission to Revise and Codify the Building Laws of Illinois," to be composed of eleven members selected as follows: One member from the Illinois Chapter of the American Institute of Architects; two members from the Western Society of Engineers; one member from the Chicago Architects' Business Association; one member from the State Board of Examiners of Architects; one member from the National Board of Fire Underwriters residing in this state; one member from the Building Contractors' Council, and three members appointed at large at least one of whom shall represent organized labor. The state architect shall also be made a member of said commission and shall act as its chairman.

The duties of said commission shall be to make such investigation into the subject of building laws, in force in other states, as it may deem necessary, and to consider all the laws in force in the State of Illinois, bearing on that subject, with the object in view of revising and codifying the laws of this state which pertain to the subject of buildings. In the report which such

commission makes it shall recommend to the General Assembly such legislation as will properly regulate the construction, sanitation and protection from fire of all buildings of a public nature, or where large numbers of people shall congregate, such as hotels, theaters, schools, churches and other buildings for public assembly, department stores, factories, tenement houses, hospitals and buildings for charitable institutions, so that the greatest measure of safety to life, limb and property may be assured to the people of the State of Illinois.

The commission shall be allowed a per diem for each member, of five dollars for each day actually engaged in such work, together with their traveling and other necessary expenses, and it is hereby empowered to employ a secretary or clerk and to secure legal services, if such are needed, at a reasonable compensation, and all such compensation together with the necessary expenses of said commission shall be allowed and paid, on the presentation of bills, approved by the governor, out of the funds in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

The said commission shall make its report with such proposed legislation accompanying the same to the governor of this state on or before January 1, 1910.

ASSOCIATION NOTES.

COLUMBUS SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS.

The Columbus Society met in October at the Board of Trade auditorium for the first time since the sessions were adjourned, early in the summer. Committee reports were heard on the organization of a draughtsman club, on permanent quarters and upon the question of allying with the National Association.

SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER, A. I. A.

The San Francisco Chapter held its annual meeting in October. The meeting was preceded by a dinner and followed by the election of officers for the ensuing year. The result was the re-election of Albert Pissis, president; William Mooser, Vice-President; Sylvian Schnaittacher, Secretary and Treasurer; Henry A. Schulze, William Curlett, Trustees. After an informal discussion of matters of interest to the profession the meeting adjourned.

CHICAGO ARCHITECTURAL CLUB.

The chief interest at present in the club concerns the prize competition for designs of concrete houses open to all architects and architectural draftsmen residing within a radius of fifty miles from Chicago. The cost of house is limited to \$8,000. The prizes, which total \$300, are divided into the first prize of \$200, second prize, \$75; third prize, \$25. F. A. Naramore is chairman of competition committee and will furnish full information upon request.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER, A. I. A.

The Second Annual meeting of the Southern California Chapter was held at Levy's Cafe, Los Angeles, in October. President C. H. Brown called the meeting to order. Twenty members were present. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the selection of Myron Hunt for President, J. Lee Burton, Vice-President; Fernand Parmentier, Secretary; August Wackerbarth, Treasurer. The following directors were elected: Octavius Morgan, A. B. Benton, A. F. Rosenheim, R. B. Young, C. H. Brown and the President and Secretary.

MINNEAPOLIS ARCHITECTURAL CLUB.

The first meeting of the season of the Minneapolis Architectural Club was held in October at the clubrooms with a large attendance. Members listened to and took part in a varied and interesting program. "An Introduction to Gothic Art" was the theme of a lecture by Guy E. Wiley. He compared the Gothic with the classic spirit and form as illustrated by ancient examples. In the discussion that followed a surprising amount of knowledge on the subject developed among the members. A series of songs by the club quartet and selections by a piano, guitar and mandolin trio followed. Chilson B. Aldrich was master of the feast which followed the program.

CONNECTICUT CHAPTER, A. I. A.

The annual meeting of the Chapter was held October 22. The dinner and business session began jointly at 7 o'clock, with President Warren R. Briggs of Bridgeport presiding. The of-

ficers elected for the ensuing year are: President, Warren R. Briggs, Bridgeport; Vice-President, Wilfred E. Griggs, Waterbury; Secretary and Treasurer, F. Irvin Davis, Hartford; Director, Charles O. Whitmore, Hartford. Two delegates were chosen to represent the Connecticut chapter at the annual national convention of the Institute to be held in Washington, D. C., December 15 to 17. The delegates are President Warren R. Briggs of Bridgeport and Vice-President Wilfred E. Griggs of Waterbury. Among the topics of importance to architects which were discussed was the proposed changing of the rates and commissions allowed members of the American Institute of Architects for designing buildings of various kinds and sizes. The Connecticut Chapter expressed itself averse to any change in rates as the public, having become accustomed to one set of rates, would be put to some inconvenience by having them altered. Consequently, the delegates to the convention were instructed to declare the Connecticut Chapter averse to any change.

WASHINGTON (D. C.) ARCHITECTURAL CLUB.

A plan for the use of the shafts being removed from the east colonnade of the Treasury has been discovered, which, it is believed, will be adopted. It was the result of a competition held by the Washington Architectural Club, which recently offered a prize of \$50, donated for the purpose by the W. F. Roberts Company and J. Herbert Corning, for the best scheme submitted by any member of the club. George Oakley Totten, Jr., was the winner of the prize. Mr. Totten's idea is to place the columns in the sunken garden on the north bank of the Potomac, between the highway and the railroad bridges. This garden is more than 600 feet long, and Mr. Totten has suggested that, enriched by the columns, it would make a handsome and fitting memorial to Robert Mills, the architect of the Treasury, or that it might be made commemorative of some event in history. All the thirty columns would be utilized, fourteen of them being placed in a semi-circular form at each end of the garden, with the two remaining columns on the axis through the center of the circles. The garden setting is already provided, three fountains—one in the middle and one in each semi-circle—being there at present. The designer suggests that on special occasions temporary stands could be erected and the garden used as a stadium.

CHICAGO ARCHITECTS' BUSINESS ASSOCIATION.

The October meeting was the occasion of the presentation of annual reports and the election of officers. Of the various committees of the association perhaps most interest and importance attaches to that on Public Action. Each year this committee reports much important work accomplished. It is no discredit to previous committees to state that all former records have been excelled by the work done in the past year by the committee of which Meyer J. Sturm is chairman. This was acknowledged by the association in a special vote of thanks. The report of the treasurer was very gratifying. The cash balance on hand was shown to be \$1,885. The influence of the association is evidenced in recent city building ordinances in which are incorporated recommendations of the society. The Secretary's report was a carefully compiled resume of the important happenings of the year. The election resulted as follows: President, George Beaumont; First Vice-President, Samuel N. Crowen; Second Vice-President, L. E. Stanhope; Treasurer, S. A. Treat; Secretary, E. Stanford Hall; Board of Directors: Robert C. Berlin, George L. Pfeiffer, Irving K. Pond, P. J. Weber, H. B. Wheelock, Arthur F. Woltersdorf. Judging from the inquiries received by Secretary Hall, there will be formed in the near future several societies on the plan of the Chicago Architects' Business Association.

CINCINNATI CHAPTER, A. I. A.

The fortieth annual meeting and election of the Cincinnati Chapter was held October 20 in the Business Men's Club. The meeting opened with a report by the retiring President, George W. Rapp, who spoke of the work accomplished by the organization during the past year with the assistance of other like bodies. He referred to the park system, which is now being built in this city, and which, he said, was due in a great measure to the work of the architects, who agitated the matter in 1905. He also referred to the physical condition of the Chapter with its 96 members and its healthy financial standing. In speaking of the gift of Mrs. Mary Emery to the Ohio Mechan-

ics' Institute, he said that the profession was greatly benefited, since with the construction and completion of the new institute of learning proposed, the study of architecture will be given a larger field and greatly assisted. A vote of thanks was extended Mrs. Emery and a written copy sent to her. The meeting voted to interest the citizens in the construction of a monumental walk leading from the street cars in Eden Park to the Art Museum, to take the place of the antiquated wooden structure there now. The Executive Committee was instructed to interest the public-spirited citizens. Matthew Nelson, superintendent of the Smoke Abatement League, delivered a talk on the smoke nuisance, which was well received. The amendments to be voted on at the coming election were indorsed by the meeting, and strong pleas for a new jail were made by various speakers. The election of officers resulted in the choice of John Zettel for President. The others were: Vice-President, John Drainie; Secretary, Rudolph Tietig; Treasurer, Walter Rapp; fifth member Executive Committee, Fred Garber. The matter of the appointment of delegates to the National Institute Convention, to be held in Washington, D. C., next December, was placed in the hands of the Executive Committee for selection.

IOWA CHAPTER, A. I. A.

The annual meeting was held at Cedar Rapids on October 20 and 21. The membership numbers twenty-eight. The following cities were represented in the meeting: Des Moines, Sioux City, Cedar Rapids, Burlington, Davenport, Dubuque and Ottumwa.

Mr. Henry Fisher gave a stirring president's address. The executive committee reported an outline of the year's activities which consisted chiefly in suppressing some graft methods. The treasurer's report showed finances to be in good condition. In common with all chapters, a resolution praying congress to remove the duty on works of art was passed. Each member was also urged to interest art societies, and kindred associations and clubs and libraries over the state in a similar movement, looking to the abatement of this relic of barbarism. Mr. W. L. Steele of Sioux City sent a paper on "Fads." Mr. Temple gave a report as delegate to the last Institute Convention at Chicago. Mr. Josselyn gave an informal talk on "Cinder Concrete—Its Limitations." Mr. Temple illustrated an informal talk on "Inconsistencies in Design," with drawings and photographs. The members had been invited to bring drawings, etc., illustrating their current work of interest, and these, together with the points made in the talks were freely discussed to the profit and entertainment of all present. Mr. Taylor gave a thirty-minute paper on "The City Beautiful," which was illustrated with many drawings and views from other cities where civic betterments are under consideration, in progress or have been completed. The officers elected for the coming year are: President, Henry Fisher, Sioux City; Vice-President, C. N. Nelson, Burlington; Secretary-Treasurer, Eugene H. Taylor, Cedar Rapids. These officers, together with S. J. Temple of Davenport and George E. Hallett of Des Moines, compose the executive committee: Eugene H. Taylor, Cedar Rapids; W. T. Proudfoot, Des Moines, and Parke T. Burrows, Davenport, were appointed delegates to the Forty-second Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects. Burlington was chosen as the place for the next Chapter convention.

ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF ARCHITECTS.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Illinois State Board of Examiners of Architects held at Chicago on Friday, October 16, the license of Gustav Voigt, an architect with office at 3220 South Canal street, was revoked "for cause." The charge brought against Mr. Voigt by the board was the placing of his official seal on the plans of a building erected on the southeast corner of Leavitt and Crystal streets, in the city of Chicago, a basement and three-story building said to have cost in the neighborhood of \$30,000, made by E. J. Patelski of 383 East Ontario street, draftsman without license, and used for the purpose of obtaining a permit from the Building Department for the erection of the building. The action of the Board was unanimous, and only taken after a trial in accordance with Section 10 of the Architects' License Law in which the state and the defendant were represented by counsel and witnesses were examined on both sides. At the same meeting the Examination Committee reported on the examination held at the University of

Illinois on the 6th, 7th and 8th of October, and the following applicants on recommendation of the committee having received marks of 70 and over were given certificates entitling them to license as practicing architects:

Raymond M. Hobbs, Chicago; John A. Armstrong, Chicago; William D. Mann, Chicago; Robert E. Seyfarth, Blue Island, Ill.; Charles J. Hancox, Chicago; Ralph C. Llewellyn, Chicago; William G. Uffendell, Chicago; Clarence E. Noerenberg, Champaign, Ill.; Clark C. Wright, Chicago; Joseph J. Novy, Chicago; John T. Vawter, Vawter Park, Ind.; Frank W. Perkins, Chicago; Walter D. Kohfeldt, Chicago; George B. Eich, Evanston, Ill.; Ralph W. Focht, Evanston, Ill.; George W. Klewer, Chicago; Joseph W. McCarthy, Chicago; David T. Bjork, Chicago; William G. Reichert, Palos Park, Ill.

At the same meeting the board examined William H. Gruen, a practicing architect of St. Louis of eight years' experience through exhibits submitted by him and issued a certificate entitling him to a license to practice in the state of Illinois. Secretary Peter B. Wight has been selected to represent the Board in connection with the resolutions to be presented to the Illinois General Assembly.

ILLINOIS CHAPTER A. I. A.

The annual Thanksgiving dinner preceded the business meeting the evening of November 9. In the correspondence read at the meeting was a letter from the Chicago Arts and Crafts Society asking under what arrangement it could join in the lectures to be given by C. R. Ashbee. The first lecture is to be given on December 14 on "The Arts and Crafts of England." The chapter voted to entertain Mr. Ashbee on that date with a dinner and reception to be in direct charge of Secretary Peter B. Wright. On motion, the chapter endorsed the resolutions adopted by the Chicago Architects' Business Association, and to be presented to the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, asking the appointment of a "Commission to Revise and Codify the Building Laws of Illinois." These resolutions are published elsewhere in this number. The chapter appointed George C. Nimmons the representative to meet those of other organizations to draw up and present the petition to the assembly.

Delegates as follows were selected to represent the chapter at the approaching convention at Washington: Dwight Heald Perkins, George C. Nimmons, Richard E. Schmidt, R. C. Berlin, N. S. Patton, H. B. Wheelock, Frederick W. Perkins. Alternates, Geo. Beaumont, W. C. Zimmerman, Howard V. Shaw, P. J. Weber, S. N. Crowen. Allen B. Pond, who has just returned from an absence of eight months in Europe, made his report as delegate of the chapter to the International Congress of Architects at Vienna. He was greatly impressed with the reception and entertainment given the congress by the resident architects, art bodies and municipal authorities. He reviewed the technical program, and gave the gist of the discussions on the chief subjects. His comment was illuminating and of much interest. The proposed amendments to the constitution presented by Irving K. Pond as revised by the chapter are as follows:

Article VII—Code of Ethics.

SECTION 1. No member shall accept direct or indirect compensation for services rendered in the practice of his profession, other than the fees received from his clients.

SEC. 2. A member having any ownership in any building material, device or invention proposed to be used on work for which he is architect, should inform his employer of the fact of such ownership.

SEC. 3. No member should be a party to a building contract except as "owner."

SEC. 4. No member should guarantee an estimate or contract by personal bond.

SEC. 5. It is unprofessional to offer to furnish drawings or other services on approval without adequate pecuniary compensation.

SEC. 6. It is unprofessional to advertise in any other way than by a notice giving name, address and profession.

SEC. 7. It is unprofessional to attempt to supplant an architect after definite steps have been taken toward his employment.

SEC. 8. It is unprofessional for a member to criticize in the public prints the professional conduct or work of another architect except over his own name or in an editorial capacity.

SEC. 9. It is unprofessional to enter competitions except

under the limitations imposed by the American Institute of Architects.

SEC. 10. No member should submit drawings to secure any work for which a competition has been duly instituted and which competition remains undecided.

SEC. 11. The schedule of charges of the American Institute of Architects recommends minimum rates for full and competent service. It is reasonable, proper, and desirable that an architect should charge higher rates when his skill and the quality of his services justify the increase.

SEC. 12. When an owner is undecided as to his choice of an architect, no member in order to secure the commission shall offer to work for less than the rates recommended by the American Institute of Architects.

SEC. 13. It is unprofessional to enter into competition with or to consult with an architect who is under the ban of the institute or a chapter.

SEC. 14. A member should so conduct his practice as to forward the cause of professional education and render all possible help to juniors, draughtsmen and students.

PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER, A. I. A.

At the annual meeting of the chapter, which was held at 1203 Chancellor street, Philadelphia, Pa., on Tuesday evening, October 20, 1908, there were present thirty-four members, Mr. D. Knickerbacker Boyd, the President, being in the chair. The meeting was opened by the President, who made his annual address, in the course of which he said: "The members at large will appreciate the force of my remarks more fully after this night, when they have heard, through the various spokesmen, of what has been done by our Committees. Of work which has not only been undertaken, but actually accomplished by fifteen Committees, comprising a total of fifty-eight positions filled by thirty-five different men out of a total membership of little more than eighty. In other words, nearly half of our membership is actually in harness working for the other half of the membership and for the whole of the profession. And, after all, gentlemen, in the last analysis—and I say it without the slightest disparagement, these men who are doing so much to help us all are but working for themselves. The kernel of the whole matter is that he helps himself best who helps others. If we as a body are to correct any abuses or to accomplish any reforms we must first amount to something as individuals, and we must stand shoulder to shoulder, working and fighting for each other. We must present a united front and move in a solid phalanx as we keep up our march in the line of progress. A great work we have before us if we choose to undertake it (and undertake it we must) is to do our duty to the younger men—the future members of our profession and of our Institute. We must not only set them an example, but we must take off our coats and get down to the board with them—or else we must address them from the results of our experience, which, while so dearly bought and so lightly appreciated, will some day, through our very efforts, receive its just reward. Albert Kelsey, chairman of the committee on Public Information, said: "Mr. President, you rightly and forcefully impressed it upon those present that every advance of the Chapter was a benefit to each individual member, that the advances of each individual member, every honor conferred upon him, every important duty performed by him, adds to his own prestige and to the public appreciation of the profession, and last, but by no means least, tends to increase the general usefulness of the Chapter. It goes without saying that your Committee heartily agrees with these sentiments, and in order to further these ideas, suggests that this same spirit should especially be manifested by the delegates of the Chapter at National Conventions. In order to carry out this thought, it is recommended that delegates (1) make a point of arriving in time for the opening session of the Convention, and that they be regular in their attendance, (2) that they sit together throughout the various sessions, (3) that they agree to support one another on all policies in which no individual delegate has any strong reason for taking an opposite view, (4) that in every way possible that they shall go to Washington prepared for team work.

Your Committee further suggests that it would be wise to supply more elaborate abstracts of the work of the Chapter

for publication in the Institute's Quarterly Bulletin than have been forwarded heretofore."

Chairman Clarence C. Zantzinger of the Committee on Education said:

"The Atelier system advocated by the profession has taken a very promising turn in this city. We already had the T-Square Atelier, second to none in competing in the Beaux-Arts Architects' Society competitions. This year we have three Ateliers: The T-Square Atelier, under the direction of Mr. Zantzinger; the University Atelier, under the direction of Mr. Cret, and the Drexel Institute Atelier, under the direction of Mr. Paul A. Davis. Although this division may at first look as if it were detrimental to each individual group, we think that in the end it will become extremely beneficial. We know that the Beaux-Arts Society contemplates the formation of local groups to overcome the difficulty of judging too large a number of problems in one evening. When this scheme is carried out, Philadelphia will be ready more than any other city, with the exception of New York, to become a center of architectural education."

The report of the executive committee read by Mr. Moses evidenced great activity on the part of the Chapter committees, with a large amount of important work completed during the year.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, D. Knickerbacker Boyd, unanimously re-elected; First Vice-President, William D. Hewitt; Second Vice-President, Milton B. Medary; Secretary, Arnold H. Moses, unanimously re-elected; Treasurer, Charles L. Borie, Jr.; Executive Committee: The above officers, and John Hall Rankin and Horace W. Sellers; Committee on Admission, Arthur H. Brockie, Chairman; Horace W. Sellers, George I. Lovatt, William Baily; Librarian, Clarence C. Zantzinger. All other committees, being subject to appointment, will be continued with practically the same members as the past year.

A NOVEL BANK BUILDING.

In commenting upon his design for the new building for the Importers' and Traders' National Bank, New York City, a structure twenty-five feet wide, one hundred feet long and six stories high, Architect J. H. Freedlander says: "No reason prevails why the scheme of a bank building should be a *Hôtel des Invalides* or a *Napoleon's Tomb*. The old idea was to have a great domed banking office on the first floor. I abandoned that idea and took conditions as they existed, my idea being that a bank building could be planned on the old site without putting the institution to the expense of acquiring additional land. In part my solution of the problem consisted in distributing the departments on several floors and connecting them by elevators—not to be used like elevators in the hall or vestibule of a large office building, but right in that portion of the bank office itself on the first floor, so that they are more like elevators in a private house.

"But they'll never take elevators, was the objection urged to this plan, 'they' referring to the bank's customers. In point of fact, however, the elevators have not been objected to at all. I am told that visiting bank officers from out of the city have been much interested in this building, with its elevator service connecting the various departments of the bank. 'We have the same problem to meet,' said one of them. 'We have our little lot and have been wondering how we could put up a new building without going to the expense of buying additional land.'"

TO DRAUGHTSMEN—I have an opening for a first class man at designing and general preliminary work. Permanent position for the right man. R. H. Hunt, Chattanooga, Tenn.

* WANTED—High class architectural designer, well up in modern designing and rendering and familiar with the best class of work in the smaller cities. State experience and salary expected and give references. Fuller & Pitcher, Architects, Albany, N. Y.

Preliminary Announcement for 1909 of the Inland Architect

The illustration pages of an architectural journal are usually of paramount importance to subscribers. Recognizing this an

Increase of 20% in the Illustration Pages

has been decided upon. This will enable the **Inland Architect** to maintain its established programme of illustrating in each number **Schools, Churches, Apartment and Y. M. C. A. Buildings, Exterior and Interior Views of Houses**, and besides to publish a variety of other buildings, such as **Store and Office Buildings, Banks, Libraries, Municipal Buildings, Hotels, Clubs, Garages, etc.** Plans also will be a special feature. For the past three years

The Architecture for the State of Illinois

has been in the able charge of Architect W. Carby Zimmerman. During his term of service he has designed and planned for the State Hospitals for the insane of both sexes, **Training Schools for Boys and Girls, Homes for Soldiers and Sailors, Armories, Normal Schools, University Buildings, Penitentiaries**, and many other kinds of State Buildings. Few architects in like

position have given the study and care to each of these problems as has Mr. Zimmerman. It will interest subscribers to learn that The Inland Architect has arranged with Mr. Zimmerman to publish the most important of his state work which will be shown by photographs and drawings with plans. That the illustration pages to a good degree may show

Representative Work of All Sections

The Inland Architect will publish during 1909, the best residence by each of several prominent architects of the East, Middle West, the West and the Pacific Coast, completed in 1908-09. Each selection will be made by the architect himself, and the description will state his point of view in determining the character of the design. This will afford an interesting comparison of the work that is being done in the great divisions of the country and will elicit much valuable comment on design.

Although there will be this increase of 20 per cent. in the number of the illustration pages, and the journal will be strengthened in all departments, there will be no increase in the price of subscription.

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KANSAS CITY, Bryant Supply Co., Bryant Building

SEATTLE, S. W. R. Dally, Coleman Building

(SEE SWEET'S INDEX 1908-9, PAGES 108 AND 110)

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