

# THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS.

VOL. LII.

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No. 1662.

Entered at the Post-Office at Boston as second-class matter.

MAY 2, 1896.



## SUMMARY:—

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| A Decorator wins his Suit: Schladermundt vs. Colgate.—The real Unsubstantiality of the Victory.—Death of E. J. N. Stent, Architect.—Death of W. P. Buchan, Sanitary Engineer.—A Scandal to the Profession.—Workingmen's Houses in Hamburg, Altona and Wilhelmsburg.—An Ex-Aldermanic Contractor unavailingly sued.—A Single-line Railway for Contractors' Use. . . . . | 41 |
| LETTER FROM CHICAGO. . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 43 |
| AN ENGLISH AUTHORITY ON THE BULFINCH FRONT. . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 45 |
| SOCIETIES. . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 47 |

## ILLUSTRATIONS:—

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Mantelpiece in the Dining-room of the De Soto Hotel, Savannah, Ga.—Accepted Design for Chapel and Office for Mt. Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Mass.—Three Competitive Designs for the Same.—Hacienda del Oso, Sunol, Cal.                                 |    |
| Palazzo Farnese, Caprarola, Italy: Paintings.—Painted Ceiling of the Hall of Aurora of the Same.—A Group of Colonial Churches.—Sketches from Venice.                                                                                                     |    |
| Additional: The De Soto Hotel, Savannah, Ga.—Main Entrance of the Same.—The New Medical School, Leeds, Eng.—Main Hexagon of the Same.—North Gate-lodge, Dehmont Castle, Linlithgowshire, Scotland.—New Premises, William St., Limerick, Ireland. . . . . | 47 |

## COMMUNICATION:—

|                                                        |    |
|--------------------------------------------------------|----|
| A Scandal to the Profession: Fake Advertising. . . . . | 47 |
| EXHIBITIONS. . . . .                                   | 48 |
| NOTES AND CLIPPINGS. . . . .                           | 48 |

A GOOD deal of interest has been shown by the profession, and particularly by decorative painters, in a recent decision in a suit of Mr. H. F. Schladermundt against Mr. Bowles Colgate, of New York. The latter wrote Mr. Schladermundt, asking him to call at his house in regard to some decorations which he proposed to have in his drawing-room. Mr. Schladermundt called as requested, and Mrs. Colgate asked him to make sketches of the scheme of decoration that he proposed. He did so, and sent the sketches, but, later, he received a note from Mr. Colgate, saying that he had decided not to adopt his suggestions, and offering to return the sketches. Mr. Schladermundt sent a bill for his services, but no notice was taken of it; and he brought the suit to recover the amount. The defence claimed that several decorators had submitted sketches in competition, and that Mr. Schladermundt only competed like the rest. On the other hand, Mr. Schladermundt testified that he had no idea that he was participating in a competition; and Mr. Colgate's letter to him, which was read in court, certainly did not, to the ordinary mind, convey the idea that it was an invitation to submit competitive designs, although Mr. Colgate himself said that it was meant to be so understood. The jury returned a verdict for Mr. Schladermundt, for the full amount of his bill.

WHILE we are pleased at the result of the suit, it seems to us that the decorators and architects who regard it as "establishing the principle" that they are entitled to payment whether their designs are accepted or not, and who speak of it as "the first recognition by the courts of the contention by artists that they are entitled to remuneration for their professional services, even when their designs have not been accepted or carried out," take a mistaken view of the matter, and one which is likely to give them trouble hereafter. So far as the principle is concerned, that decorators are entitled to be paid for their sketches, this "principle" was established at least as long ago as the time of Julius Caesar, and has been consistently followed by the courts ever since; and the only people who have ever done anything to limit its application, or to cause juries and the public to suppose that they did not wish to have it applied to them, are the decorators themselves. No legal maxim is more rigidly upheld than the one that he who asks another for services, or who avails himself of services not rendered by his request, is bound to pay for them, unless the person who has rendered them has unmistakably offered to render them for nothing. In the present case, the question for the jury to decide was simply whether Mr. Schladermundt understood that he was to render his services on speculation, and, by rendering them, accepted these terms, or not; and if

they found that he did not so understand, a verdict in his favor was the only one that could be expected, or that a court would admit. The only remarkable circumstance about the affair is that the jury, knowing the prodigality with which decorative artists, in general, lavish sketches "on approval," and the opportunity with which they beseech the privilege of doing professional work for nothing, in the hope that their sketches may attract to them employment, should have had the discernment to perceive that Mr. Schladermundt's way of doing business was different from that of the great body of decorators, and that, when he made sketches, he really intended and expected to be paid for them. Among architects, the presumption that work done in the way of preliminary designs is done on speculation has been done away with, through the efforts of the professional societies, which have thrown their influence strongly, and in the main successfully, against the practice of pursuing possible clients with prayers to be allowed "the privilege of submitting sketches"; and the decorators, if they wish to have the courts "uphold their right to payment" for sketches must, like the architects, uphold their rights themselves. They have made a good beginning, in the formation of an influential association, and the Schladermundt verdict will, undoubtedly, be of assistance in the establishment of a code of professional ethics, but they should lose no time in availing themselves of the lesson that it offers.

MR. E. J. NEVILLE STENT, an architect and designer, well known to the older generation of New York architects, died recently at his home in New Jersey. Mr. Stent was an Englishman, but had lived in New York for many years. He received his professional training at a time when many English architects were devoting themselves enthusiastically to the study of colored decoration; and he became widely known in New York as an expert designer and decorative colorist, as well as a skilful architect, particularly in ecclesiastical work. If we remember rightly, the American Institute of Architects once issued to its members a sort of diploma, which was designed by Mr. Stent, and which, as we recollect it, was a very clever piece of ornamental work in simple colors. A large part of his professional work was done as a valued assistant to other architects, but, if we are not mistaken, he designed some important mercantile and other buildings for the Astor estate, and, of late years, had practised extensively as a church architect.

MR. W. P. BUCHAN, well known in this country, as well as in England, for his writings on plumbing work, died recently. In the days when the fever of sanitation was raging, when such a book as Eassie's "Healthy Houses" had an enormous sale, Mr. Buchan did great service by his sensible advice, his ingenuity and intelligence in devising means to accomplish the ends which he kept clearly in view, and his sincere enthusiasm in the cause of domestic purification. His little work on "Plumbing," published in the Routledge series, is even now, notwithstanding the great improvements which have been made in plumbing appliances since it was written, and the peculiarities of English plumbing practice, a useful book for students on either side of the Atlantic; and the readers of the English professional journals for the last twenty years owe much to the judicious comments which he made upon sanitary matters.

WE ask attention for a communication that has been addressed to us by one of the largest manufacturing concerns in the country—who, incidentally, advertise their goods in every advertising medium that has a legitimate bearing on the vast building interests of the country—who find it worth while to point out how grave an injury, in the eyes of the public, is done to the architectural profession by the practice they decry. While we believe that the evil is a real and serious one, it chances to be one of which it seems unwise for us to say anything in enforcement of our correspondent's assertions, since anything that we might say about these illegitimate advertising schemes might be ascribed to jealousy, and the irritation caused by the injury that is done by them to the established and legitimate advertising mediums, the architectural journals of the country. Nevertheless, the matter is quite serious enough to call for action on the part of those architectural societies who believe that in the close adherence

to the dictates of the most precise code of ethics that can be formulated lie the best chances of a healthy moral growth in the public appreciation of architects as professional men.

A DISCUSSION took place the other day before the Hamburg Society of Architects and Engineers, on the subject of workmen's houses, which is reported in the *Deutsche Bauzeitung*, and presents many points of interest. This Hamburg Society has long been noted for the attention that it has paid to the question of workmen's dwellings, and this is not the first valuable contribution that it has made to our knowledge of the conditions affecting it. In order to meet the need, which is fast increasing in Hamburg, as in most other German cities, for cheap habitations, a limited-liability company was formed two or three years ago, for the purpose of acquiring land, and building tenements for the benefit of the stockholders, who were not only to receive interest on their investment, but were to have the first right to rent the tenements, at a rental fixed by the company. Several well-to-do citizens agreed to subscribe for shares, to start the enterprise, but the rest of the stock was, as a rule, sold to workmen, on small instalments. The system of allowing stockholders to pay for their shares by instalments made it rather difficult to get together money enough to begin building-operations; but, at last, about five thousand dollars were collected, some twenty-one thousand more were raised on mortgage, and four houses were built. The land appropriated to these four houses cost fifty-six hundred dollars, and the buildings cost twenty thousand. They were planned in what was once the New York fashion, with a front and a rear house on the same lot; so that the rents assigned to the different tenements varied not only with the accommodation but the position, the front tenements ranging from sixty to seventy-five dollars a year, and those in the rear houses from forty-eight to sixty dollars. The front houses were four stories high, and the rear houses three stories, and the total gross rental was nineteen hundred and forty-four dollars. This does not seem like a very large gross return on the investment, but the expenses were probably very small in comparison with those which the law imposes upon the owners of tenement-houses in this country, for the managers reckoned that it would give six and one-half per cent net. In Hamburg, as it would be with us, this was considered high interest; but the managers, very prudently, decided that it would be better to provide at the beginning for a rental sufficient to secure the mortgage interest, with a considerable surplus over for legal expenses, and the special outlays which are generally required in making new buildings of the sort satisfactory to tenants; especially as the schedule rents, reckoned by the square metre of habitable room, were found to be less, by about one-third, than the average of rents charged for workmen's tenements in Hamburg, with inferior accommodation, and about equal to those paid for the very worst tenements in the city. Moreover, as the profit that there might be in the rents came back to the tenants, all of whom were necessarily stockholders, there was all the more reason for making them high enough to provide securely for the financial contingencies which such enterprises generally have to meet during the earlier years of their existence.

BESIDES these houses in Hamburg proper, a similar association has been building for working-people in the suburban district of Altona. Here, as in the case of the Hamburg corporation, the shares of the company, the par value of which is sixty dollars, are sold on weekly instalments, of eight cents each. The first shares were taken by a few public-spirited citizens, but in two years the number of stockholders had risen to four hundred and fifty-four, nearly all of whom were workmen. When matters were ready for commencing building, the question was submitted to the stockholders, whether the first houses should be tenement-houses in the heart of the city, or detached houses on the outskirts. The great majority of the stockholders replied that the workmen ought to live near their work, and that it was therefore desirable to buy land as nearly in the centre of the town as possible, and build tenement-houses on it, as it would be obviously impracticable to build single houses on such costly land. A tract was therefore purchased, in a very central location, and a tenement-house, containing seventy-two dwellings, erected on it. This was followed by three houses, of three stories, each containing altogether twenty-four tenements; and by a larger building, not so near the middle of the town, but

close to a railway-station, containing one hundred and eighty tenements. These pay about five and one-third per cent net interest. One of the tenants in each house collects the rents, and looks after the building, and there has, so far, been little or no trouble with the tenants on account of their rent.

IN another suburban town, Wilhelmsburg, a different plan has been followed. Some manufacturers, comprising the firm "F. Schmidt," wishing to enlarge their works, and knowing that their new workmen could not easily find habitations, very prudently built a considerable number of double houses, each house containing four separate tenements, of four rooms each. A sudden change in the industries of the town threw many men out of work, and the Schmidts found themselves obliged to reduce the rent of their tenements, in order to keep them occupied. They therefore resolved to try the experiment of building small single houses, each containing a living-room, chamber, kitchen and cellar, and an attic chamber, and having a small garden attached to it. This new plan proved very popular. The houses were quickly taken up, and so urgent a demand arose for more, that the Schmidts resolved, instead of embarking on extensive building operations for themselves, to turn the matter over to a corporation, the Wilhelmsburg Savings and Building Association, which is now conducting the business of building and renting houses on a considerable scale. Each stockholder, when the price of his share is fully paid up, becomes entitled, if he wishes, to apply for one of the houses, which is then allotted to him conditionally, the principal requirement being that he must, within five years, pay one-third the price of the house, as registered in the books of the Association. If this is paid within the given time, he is put in full possession, and a deed of the house is given him, subject to a mortgage for the two-thirds of the value still unpaid. Until the deed is delivered, the applicant, if he inhabits the house, is obliged to pay, as annual rent, six per cent on its scheduled value; but, if he fulfils the conditions of purchase, he is credited with all sums so paid, and debited with interest, and his share of the expenses of management; and, if any balance remains in his favor, he is credited with it on account of the purchase price.

AN extraordinary family quarrel, for such it appears to have been, was aired in a court in Ireland recently. Some years ago, two wings were added to the Cork Municipal Buildings. The aldermen of the city had the plans made by the town engineer, and, after the matter of the intended building had been discussed for some time among the aldermen, one of them suddenly resigned, and, the next day, sent in a proposal for doing the work, which was accepted, and a contract made with him. After the wings were done, they proved defective. Experts were employed to examine them, who reported that the work was radically improper, and that extensive rebuilding would probably be necessary. Upon the receipt of this information, the aldermen sued their late associate for damages, for violation of his contract, and also sued the city engineer for negligence in supervising his labors. It would be interesting to know upon what ground they could have sued their own salaried employé for negligence, but the court seems to have admitted the claim, and the jury awarded them damages of one pound sterling on his account. As for the ex-alderman, while the jury found that his conduct had really damaged the municipality, they considered, as they said, that the aldermen were to blame in "the irregular manner" in which they acted in giving the contract to one of their own number, and awarded sixpence damages, in place of the eight thousand pounds that the aldermen claimed.

A NEW sort of contractors' and farmers' railway has been recently introduced in France, consisting of a single line of rails, resting on short cast-iron ties, which are so shaped as to clasp the rail, without the use of bolts. The motive power on railways of this sort, as may be imagined, is supplied by men or animals. A man can readily push before him a platform car, having one wheel at each end, without allowing it to tip off the rails; and a car, with two wheels running in the same manner, and with a horse harnessed to the side of it, can evidently move very freely, and cannot tip off the rail without either lifting or crushing the horse. Switches and branches are easily introduced in the line, and the system seems likely in these days of cheap steel to prove of great value to the people for whom it is intended.





THE INFLUENCE OF THE BICYCLE ON ARCHITECTURE.—COUNTRY CLUB-HOUSES.—DESIGN FOR THE LINCOLN PARK ENTRANCE.—THE BIDS FOR TEARING-DOWN THE OLD POST-OFFICE.—THE LATE W. J. EDBROOKE, ARCHITECT.—EXHIBITION OF THE CHICAGO ARCHITECTURAL CLUB.—THE LAKE-FRONT DRAWINGS.—HULL HOUSE.

NOT only is the effect of the bicycle being felt among that class of gentlemen who gain their livelihood by renting the once popular horse and buggy, but also has this nineteenth-century development of the centaur made itself felt in numerous other walks of life. Every one knows what the cyclists have done or are doing to bring about good roads all over the country. The roads have either been made good, or are being pushed along as fast as such work can be done, as a matter of safety for the extremely young or very aged, who being disqualified to mount the wheel are placed in imminent peril by even an occasional saunter on the sidewalks, as in the case of impassable roads the whole wheel population resorts to the walk originally intended for pedestrians. Occasionally an able-bodied person is knocked down by the wheelman and then the famous battle of the centaurs is renewed. And not only do the wheelmen control the roads and hold in their hands the well, or ill, being of the livery-stable men, but they are now beginning to make themselves felt in the architectural profession, and are dictating certain features for the private house both in city and country. Perforce the ordinary tenants must rent houses that have no bicycle-shed or closet easily accessible to the front entrance, but, as is recognized by all architects, now no plan for a house is considered perfect without such an accommodation, and no house would be as likely to be sold, unless such a convenience was one of its features, or possible to be made so. The wise architect, formerly, in the modern apartment-building provided a recess on the first floor for the ever-present baby-carriage, but now, should he wish the property to be a good investment for his clients, he must also provide a safe, accessible storage-room for the wheels of the tenants and their friends. Finally, the last stroke made in this direction comes from one of the Unitarian clergymen of the city, who has declared the knickerbocker and bloomer find favor in his eyes as a devotional costume, and that furthermore, he looks upon the bicycle as the modern conveyance, and that wheels can safely be checked with the church sexton while the owners bend the knickerbockered and bloomed knee in the sanctuary above. But only a limited number of such family vehicles could be taken care of in the ordinary modern church, and it looks as if the old-fashioned horse-shed of the ancient New England meeting-house might give way to some cloistered addition, where the "Thistle" and the "Columbia" could be grouped in orderly confusion. This addition might, in fact, become quite a picturesque feature in modern ecclesiastical architecture. Imagine a green court-yard surrounded by a quaint Gothic, or Romanesque cloister, the subjects of whose carving could combine a pleasing mixture of the secular and sacred especially fitted to the place, say a conventionalized monkey-wrench encircling in Romanesque or Gothic tracery a head of a St. Katherine, that martyr of the wheel.

Though probably the attitude of "All Saints' Church" is rather an extreme and exceptional one, it is indeed curious to notice the many changes that this great wave of enthusiasm for out-of-door life has brought about in architecture as in many other departments. The country is dotted over with country clubs of one kind or another, and the days when there only existed the city club-house with its smoking, billiard, card rooms, etc., has quite disappeared. A very commodious and attractive club-house is the home of the Chicago Golf Club, at Wheaton, Ill., and another is that of the Saddle and Cycle Club, at Edgewater, Ill. The latter is picturesquely situated among the sand-dunes and scrub-oaks of the shore of this northern suburb, and in the form in which it will appear this summer presents a very attractive exterior. The former club-house has been added to, and with its low eaves, broad verandas and long covered paved addition, which springs with an arch over the driveway, presents a picturesque and fitting building for a country club on our beautiful northern shore.

A small, but interesting, set of drawings has this month been open to the public in the room of the Secretary of the Lincoln Park Board of Commissioners. They are the designs for a formal entrance to the Park, to be erected at a cost of between \$20,000 and \$30,000. Twelve designs were presented, several of them being not without merit. The general objection raised against the scheme seems to be that \$30,000 is hardly enough money to produce anything extremely monumental and solid, and that it is entirely too large a sum to squander on any flimsy construction. As the drawings were not numbered, it is difficult to designate them except by the name of the designer. One firm of architects puts in several designs, the most impressive of which was the one in the form of a triumphal arch. If anything, this entrance would seem a little too pretentious and could certainly not be erected within the prescribed amount,

if the plan were well carried out, not only as to material but as to detail. The place assigned for the entrance, at the juncture of North Avenue and Clark Street, would in no wise offer itself as a background best suited to this especial design. No large trees are in this part of the Park, but chiefly a sunlit stretch of drive and lawn, while directly to the northeast of it rises the beautiful statue of Lincoln, by St. Gaudens.

The design which possesses the greatest amount of dignity, combined with fitting architectural features, was the one with a carved-stone seat running from the central high entrances to the low terminals at the outer ends. This design was not capable of as much beauty as the one with the triumphal arch, but is more suited to the place and the amount of money to be expended. To pass through a beautiful triumphal arch and find not a long avenue of spreading trees, not a park of picturesque old oaks, nor one laid out in stately Italian style, but simply a long sweep of gravelled road and a well-shaven lawn, would seem like something farcical and unnecessary. There are portions of Lincoln Park where such an entrance would not seem inappropriate, but for the special place where this special entrance is to be, the lower, less architectural and rather less monumental design seems more fitting.

Another excellent composition, of Classic character, is sent in by another firm, but curiously enough there is something more suggestive of the sombre funeral character of the cemetery entrance than of that festal spirit which should prevail in an entrance to a pleasure-ground.

A Japanese architect sends in several poorly-rendered designs, one having some of the characteristics of such compositions in his native land, while a German architect sends in a drawing full of the German influence.

At last, after what looks like a good deal of leisure in the matter of construction, the new temporary post-office has been put into use and the rickety old Federal Building has been left to itself. A curious difference of opinion has arisen among contractors about the worth of the ruined pile. On opening the bids, it was found that one contractor considered that it would be only worth his while to tear down the thing and cart away the material if the Government were to pay him \$117,000, while another man considered that it would be worth while to pay the Treasury \$47,300 to be allowed to handle the ruin. The lowest amount offered was \$23,250, while between the two extremes stands offered a bid of \$36,350. Naturally, the \$47,000-offer was accepted, but in spite of the certified check of \$500 which each bidder was required to send, this aspirant for the possession of the building has not put in an appearance, evidently thinking it more prudent to lose the \$500 outright than to run the risk with the \$47,000. It is also suggested that these three highest bidders were in collusion and that the man who wanted \$117,000, instead of offering to pay something for the privilege of removing, found himself nearer right in his calculations than any of the others. Since the final developments the surprise and wonder at the difference in the bids has not been so great as it was at first. New bids are about to be called for, and it will be rather amusing to watch the result of a second attempt to attract contractors.

Mr. Cobb is finally settled in his new duties as consulting architect and, if reports are true, his reception in Washington by his co-workers has not been altogether cordial. The general feeling in the Government office is one of disapproval that any consulting architect should have been appointed.

Within a short time the man who decided the fate of the old Federal Building, in pronouncing it unsafe and unsuitable for repairs, has himself passed away. During the last month Willoughby J. Edbrooke, who was Supervising Architect under President Harrison's administration, died here in Chicago, his permanent home. Mr. Edbrooke, it may be remembered, filled his Government appointment at the time of the preparation for the Government buildings for the World's Fair, and both these structures and many at the Atlanta Exhibition came from the office during his term of office.

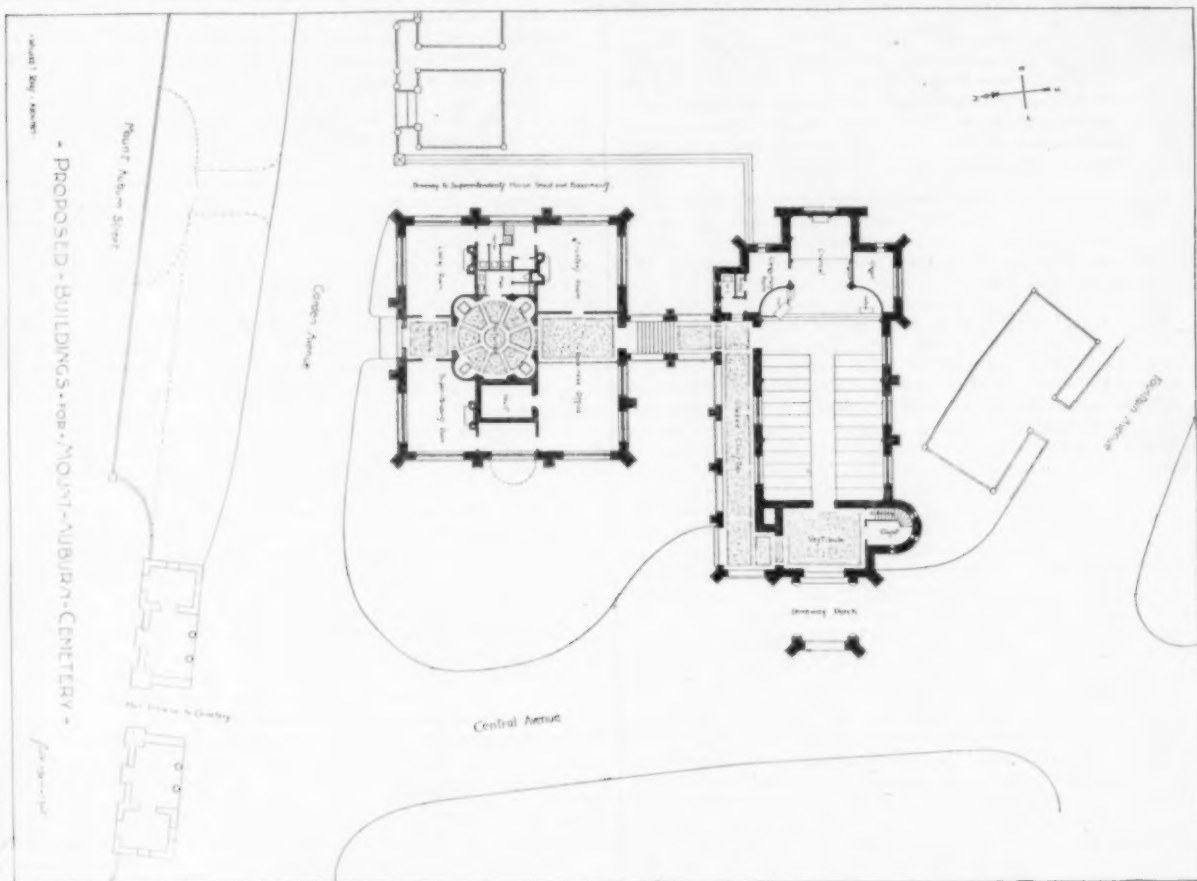
Bids have been called for on the Cook County Jail, but there seems to be little more eagerness to do work here than in removing the old Federal Building. The officials are unable to account for this lack of enthusiasm on the part of the contractors and can only admit that such is the fact. Although county contracts are always promptly paid, still it is expected that they will be taken at so low a figure that there is little money in them, if the paths of virtue are strictly adhered to. The contracts were divided into fourteen divisions, ranging in estimated value from \$500 to \$100,000. It was expected competition would be brisk, but on the contrary, only forty-four bids were received for the entire work, which made an average of about three bids for each contract.

The Chicago Architectural Club has just closed its ninth annual exhibition at the Art Institute. The exhibition was interesting, but as an evidence of the work being done by Chicago draughtsmen was disappointing, as comparatively few of our Chicago architects were represented. Some very good school work was shown, *projets* from the Beaux-Art and problems solved in Columbia College and the University of Pennsylvania.

The Chicago Architectural Club itself was represented by only nine members. The New York Sketch-Club has four examples of the work of its members, the Cleveland Architectural Club sends ten specimens, the Detroit Architectural Club sends ten time-limit sketches, the P. D. Club of Boston is represented by three designs, the St. Louis Architectural Club by six, and the T-Square Club of

Philadelphia by thirty-nine numbers. It would seem as if Eastern draughtsmen approached nearer than we to a life of leisure and so had more time to enter into competitions, make architectural sketches and in fact do much of the work which is in itself an education, and is especially fitted to make an attractive feature of such

"Design for a Summer Cottage," by Wilson Eyre, Jr., in which a picturesque house with a driveway running through its front hall is made materially more picturesque by white sketches of daisies in the foreground and a white high light on sea and sail beyond the low-eaved house. Among the pen-and-pencil sketches the Arnold Man-



an exhibition. Thirty-five examples represent the work of the Department of Architecture of Columbia College while fifty-eight studies come from the University of Pennsylvania. A very interesting series of photographs from the Boston Public Library, as well as of Elihu Vedder's decorative panels for the Congressional Library

sion exhibited by the T-Square Club, the work of Frank A. Hayes, is very attractive and does not overstep the architect's right to idealize. Some equally successful pencil-sketches in this happy line of architectural work, where the real touches the ideal, are a series bearing the numbers from 193 to 204, inclusive, by Albert



Accepted Design for Chapel and Office for Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Mass.

at Washington, was here displayed. There was the usual number of charmingly suggestive water-colors, about which there always seems to rise in one's mind the question, Are they entirely legitimate for an architectural perspective drawing? Such an one is a

Kahn. Several water-color sketches are equally charming, one of the interior of Burgos Cathedral exhibited by Charles Z. Klander, in the collection of the T-Square Club, and two by Elmer Grey, one of Oxford and another of a church at Sens, France.



A group of drawings which for Chicago contains much of interest are those prepared by the Architectural Club for the Municipal Improvement League for the laying-out of the Lake Front. Mention has before been made in these letters of this plan, which, to outline it in a general manner, is to fill-in the Lake for a distance of about one thousand feet; this new land thus added will be connected with the old Lake-Front strip by viaduct across the Illinois Central tracks. All the plans treat the laying-out of this park in a very formal style, for as no half country would be possible or successful, all attempt at such kind of landscape-gardening has been avoided. At the northern or Randolph Street end an armory and other buildings are suggested to fill-in the unoccupied land, while the Field Columbian Museum and Crerar Library close the southern end. Midway between these groups of buildings a music pavilion shows on some of the plans, while to the east of this pavilion a lagoon and fountain recall the grouping of the water and fountain of the Court of Honor of the World's Fair. Two inlets from the Lake connect with a yacht harbor. The viaducts of some of the designs are of a very ornamental kind and several of the plans are given up to this part of the subject alone.

An interesting perspective is that designed for the remodelling of an old house on South Halsted Street for a settlement modelled after the one of Arnold Toynbee in London, and which is now known as Hull House. The original house, which was first taken by those

The material of both additions is the coarse unpressed brick, monotony being avoided by diversity in laying and an occasional introduction of a geometrical pattern. A still further addition has been made to the pile around the corner from the Children's Building in a large structure used for gymnasium, club-rooms, etc., the building being quite similar in outline to its next-door neighbor. Considering what this group has grown up from, the general outline is remarkably good and its character well defined.

One of the objects of this colony of good workers is to bring into the lives of the poor around them a knowledge and taste for many of the good things that the world contains, and which in a measure belong to every one who can appreciate them. Accordingly this spring, as for several seasons heretofore, a loan art-collection has been held in the little art-gallery, every one being welcome to visit it. The result has been three or four hundred visitors daily. Not only are there some really good pictures for the occasion, but examples of all sorts of applied art. These consist of some very good specimens of wood-carving, some of them excellent in design and execution, coarse effective potteries and various hand-woven stuffs and, the gem of the collection, some beautiful specimens of the work in silver of a clever Chicago woman.

To familiarize the people with all such work would seem to bring art within their reach, and as if by degrees there must come an appreciation of the really beautiful. It will be interesting to note



WILLARD T. SEARS - ARCHITECT.

Accepted Design for Chapel and Office for Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Mass.

working to bring a little leaven into a neighborhood where leaven was needed, was a large square brick structure of no especial color, setting back some fifty or sixty feet from the street and built in that high studded, affected attempt at elegance in vogue in this part of the country forty or fifty years ago. Fortunately for its present use, its proportions were large and generous. As the needs of the little settlement grew, much more room was needed, till finally five times the original dimensions have been added. That these additions could have grown into so successful a whole, both on the interior and exterior, testifies to the ability and ingenuity of the architects who had it in charge. Situated in an extremely dirty part of the city, and built, as the house is, of inexpensive brick, the dinginess of the color, which is not the dinginess of time, detracts from the general effect, but the outline of the group is not only dignified but picturesque. The original two-storied house has had a third story added to it, and though the change from the original style might suggest the thoughts of being a trifle abrupt, still this change makes possible and harmonious the other additions.

The façade of the third-story addition is of two shades of brick laid in a simple geometrical pattern, and the window-frames are in angular divisions, improving upon, yet harmonizing with, the small panes of the original house. A simple cornice surmounts the whole, giving a feature of heaviness in keeping with the old house. The original front yard has been turned into a paved court out of regard to the many feet which tread it, and opening on to it by a covered porch on the south is a building used for library, art-gallery, etc. At the north side of the court a somewhat larger addition known as the Children's Building extends. Both structures have their pointed gables towards the street, with their covered piazzas (in the Children's Building a two-storied one) opening directly from the court.

whether with all these efforts to bring art to the people there will be an art revival within the next twenty years, or whether familiarity will breed contempt rather than love.

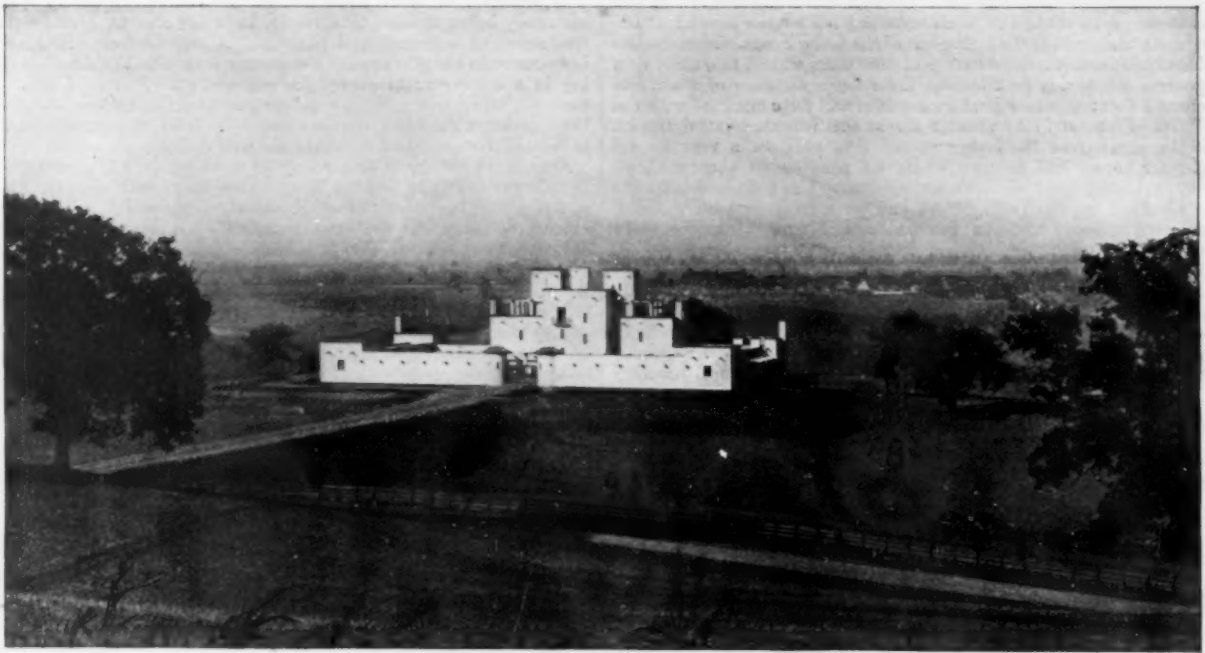
#### AN ENGLISH AUTHORITY ON THE BULFINCH FRONT.

THE following letter relating to the preservation of the Massachusetts State-house was generously communicated to the Boston papers by one who can speak with authority, as he is Chairman of the Committee for the Survey of the Old Memorials of London, and also a member of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings:

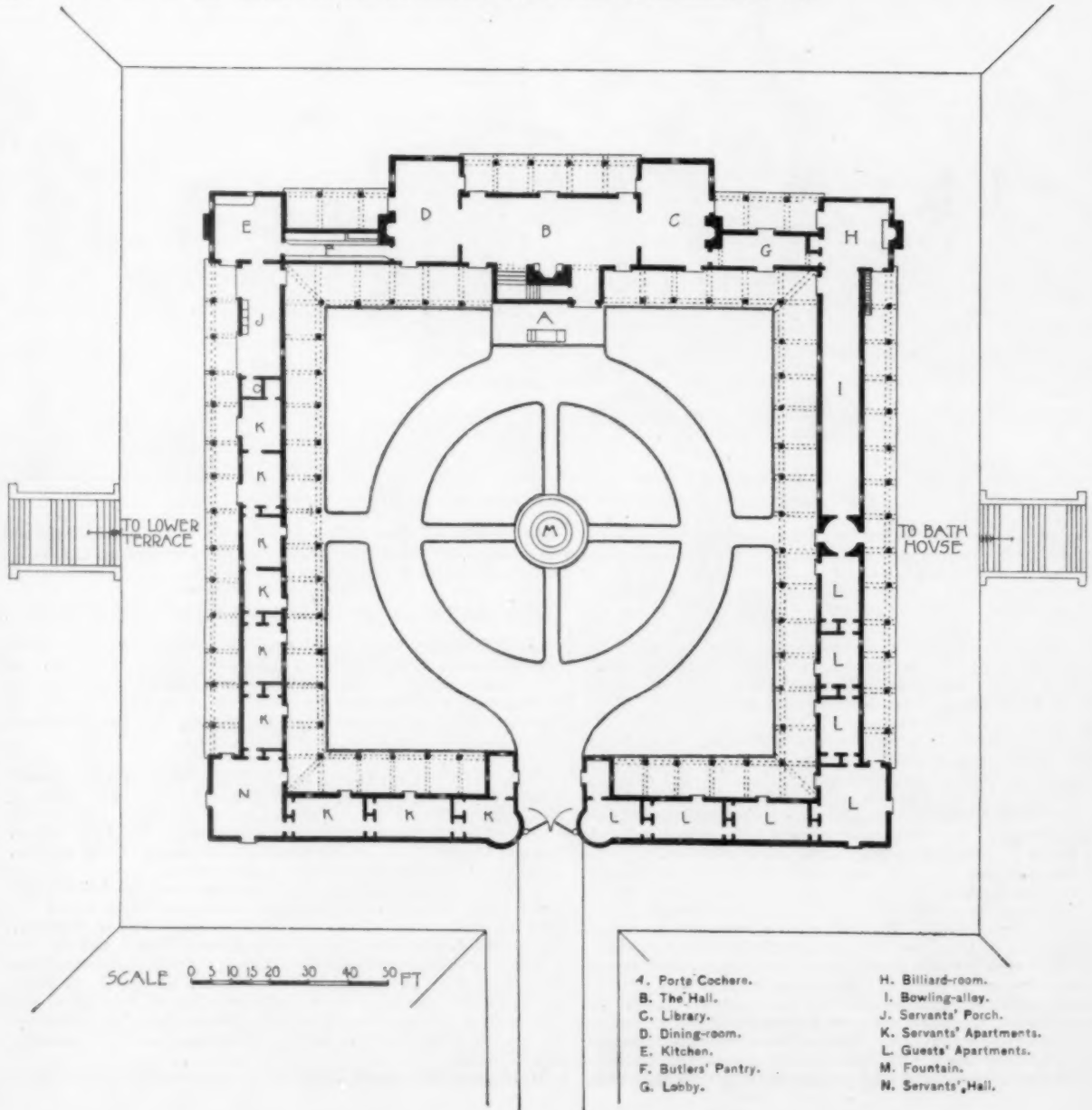
Will you allow a stranger and an Englishman to add, through your valuable columns, a word of protest against the destruction of the Bulfinch State-house. Perhaps, as an architect and as the Chairman of the Committee for the Survey of the Old Memorials of Greater London, I may be pardoned the intrusion. I can, at least, plead that I speak as an expert, and without bias.

A certain aspect of the historical importance of this building has not, I think, been sufficiently brought before the public notice. It forms an almost unique link in the architectural history of America, and shows, just as does Washington's Mount Vernon and the old mansions of Germantown, the development of the architecture of the English-speaking people in the New World; through it, in other words, we can trace back the æsthetic pedigree of Bulfinch to the great line of Gibbs, Sir Christopher Wrenn and Inigo Jones—the builders of the Radcliffe Library at Oxford, St. Paul's Cathedral and Whitehall.

We, in England, regard Americans as sympathetic in all matters

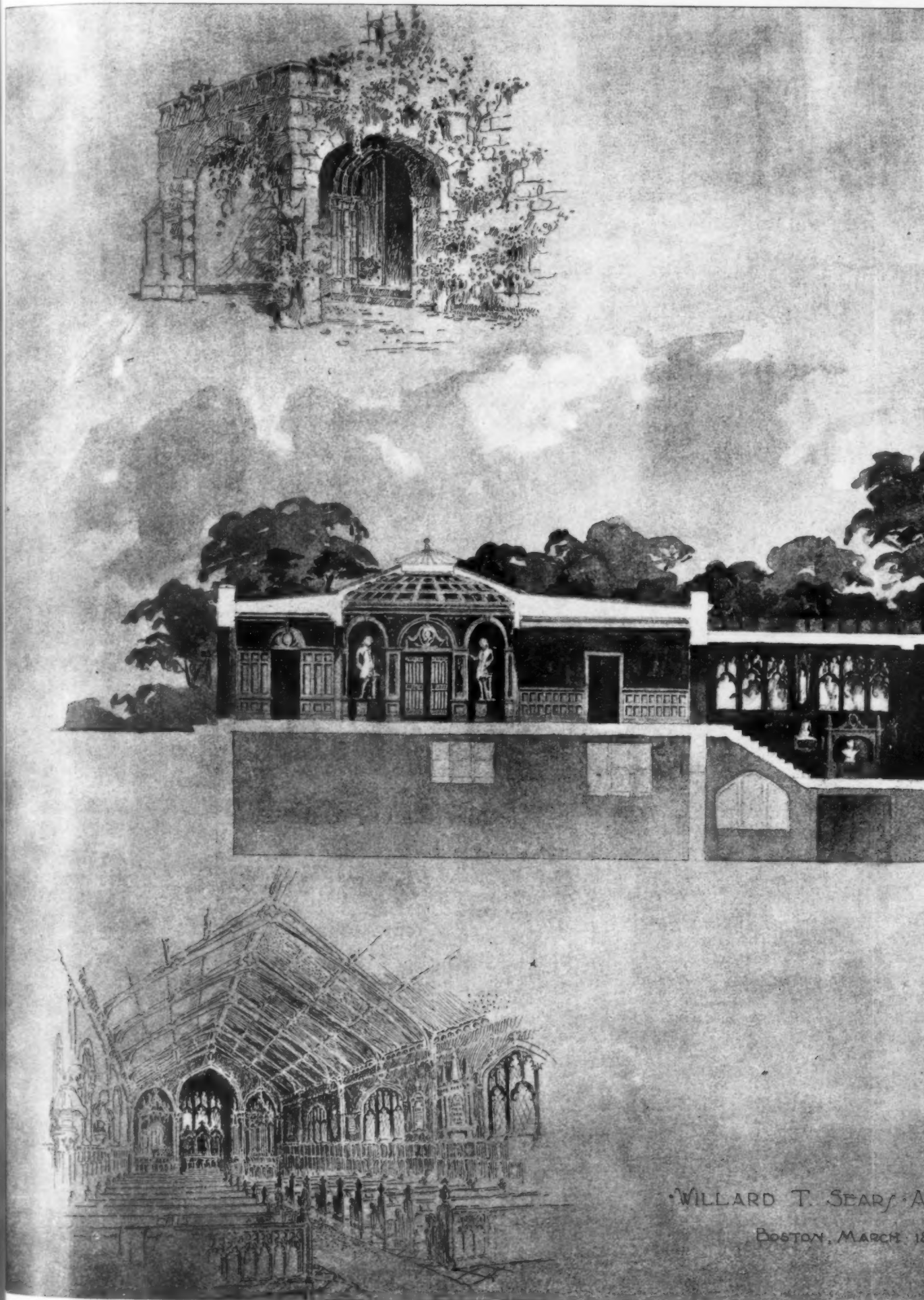


Hacienda del Oso, Sunol, Cal., for W. R. Hearst A. C. Schweinfurth, Architect.









WILLARD T. SEAR, A

BOSTON, MARCH 1888

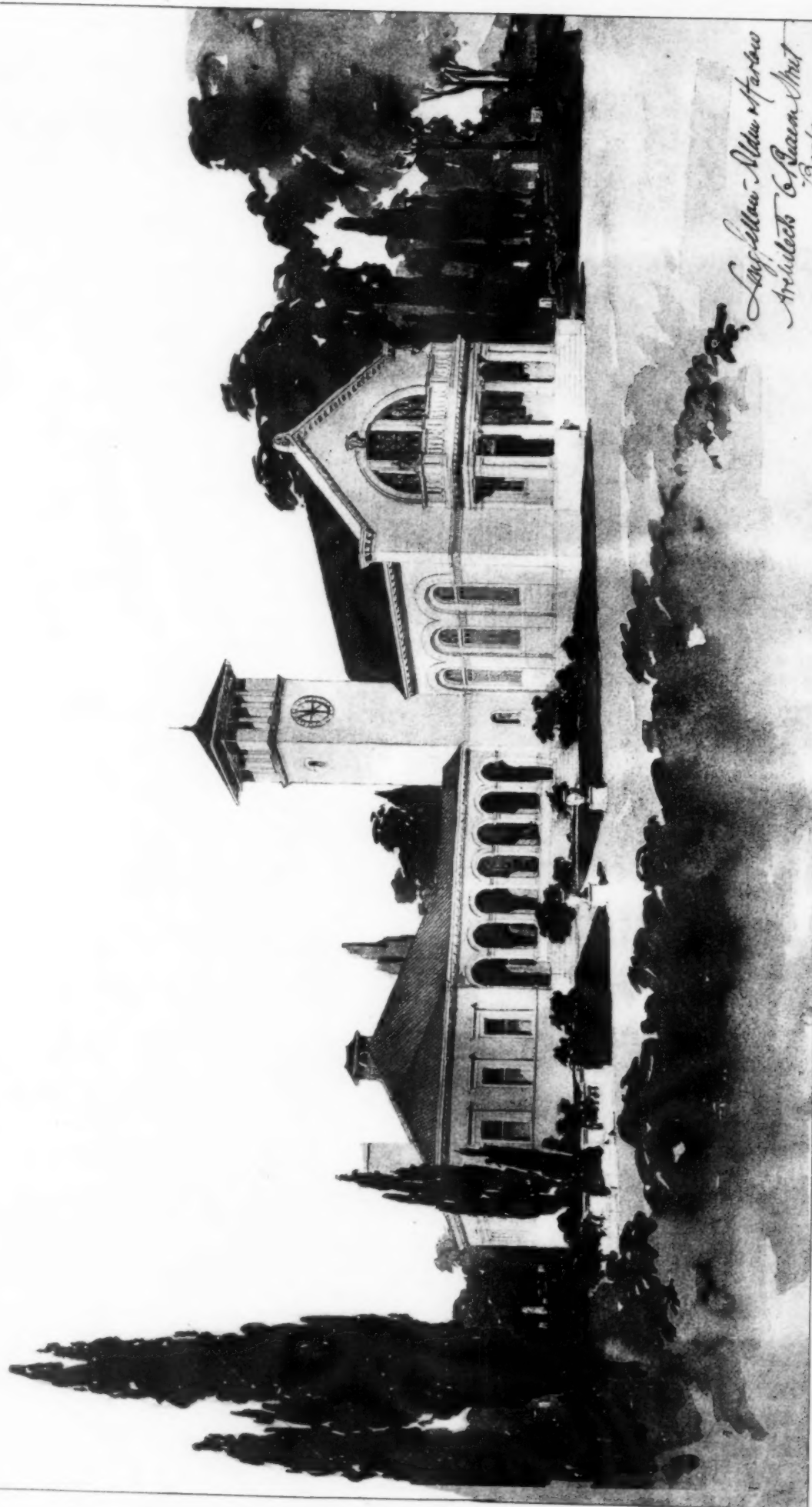




SEAR, ARCHITECT.

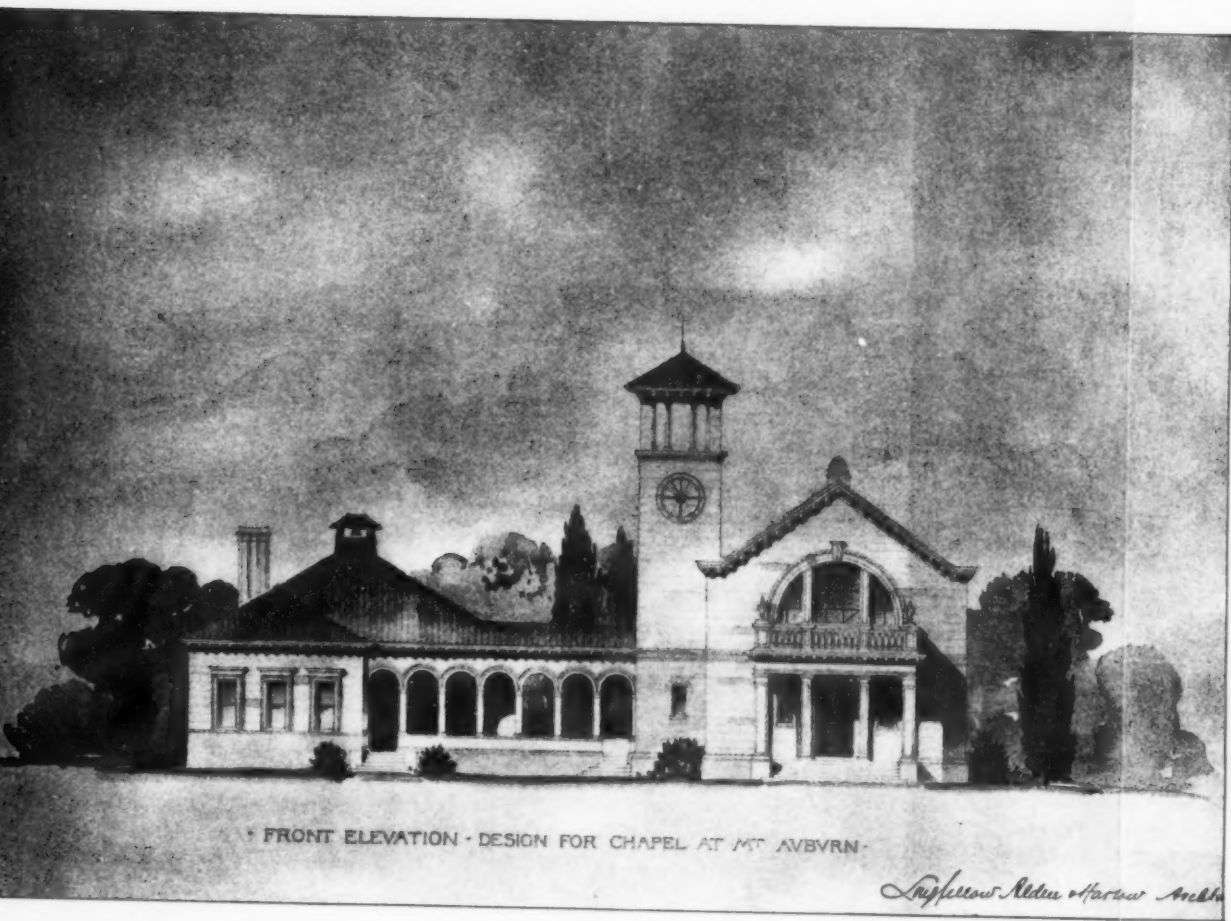
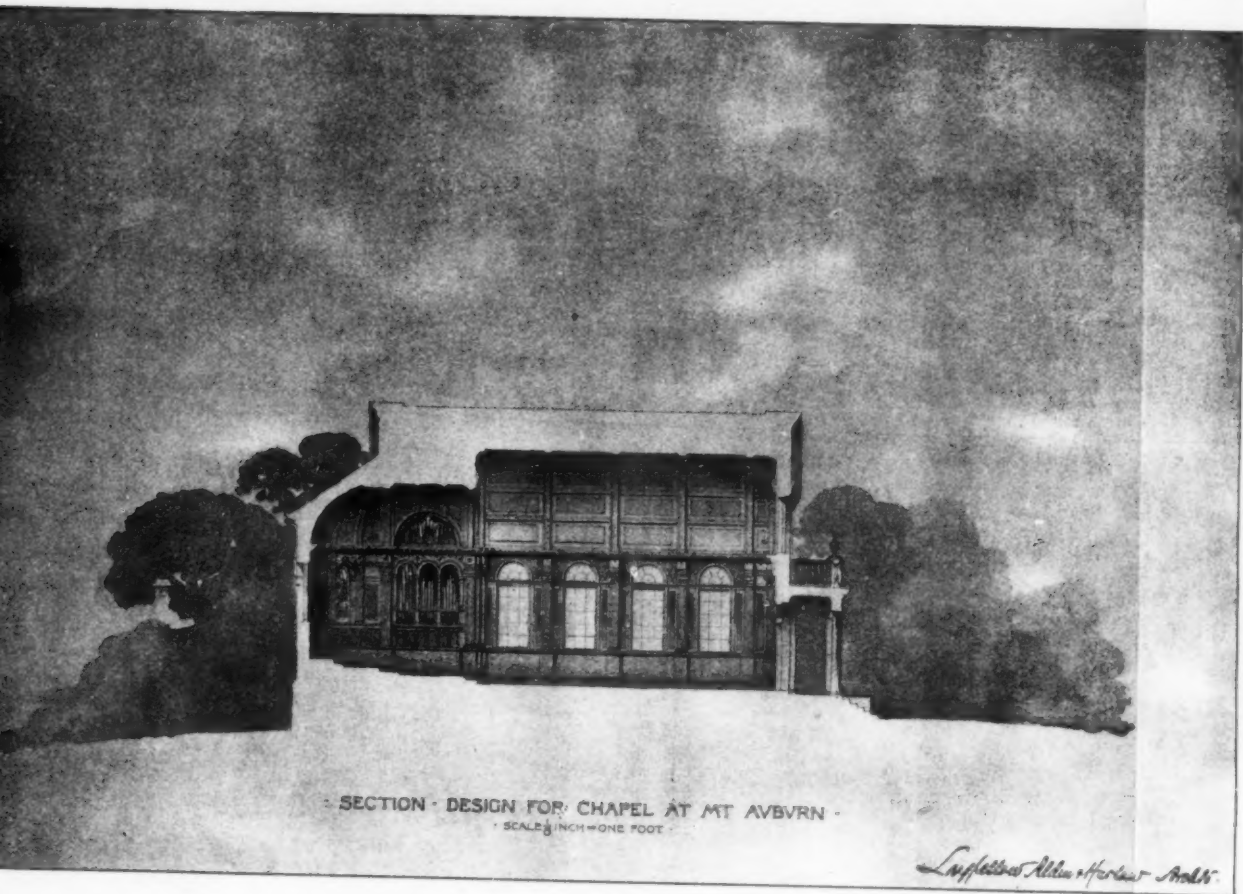
MARCH 1896.

FOR MOUNT AUBURN CEMETERY, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.



Lay, Fellow - Allen & Harlow  
Architects & Planners  
Boston

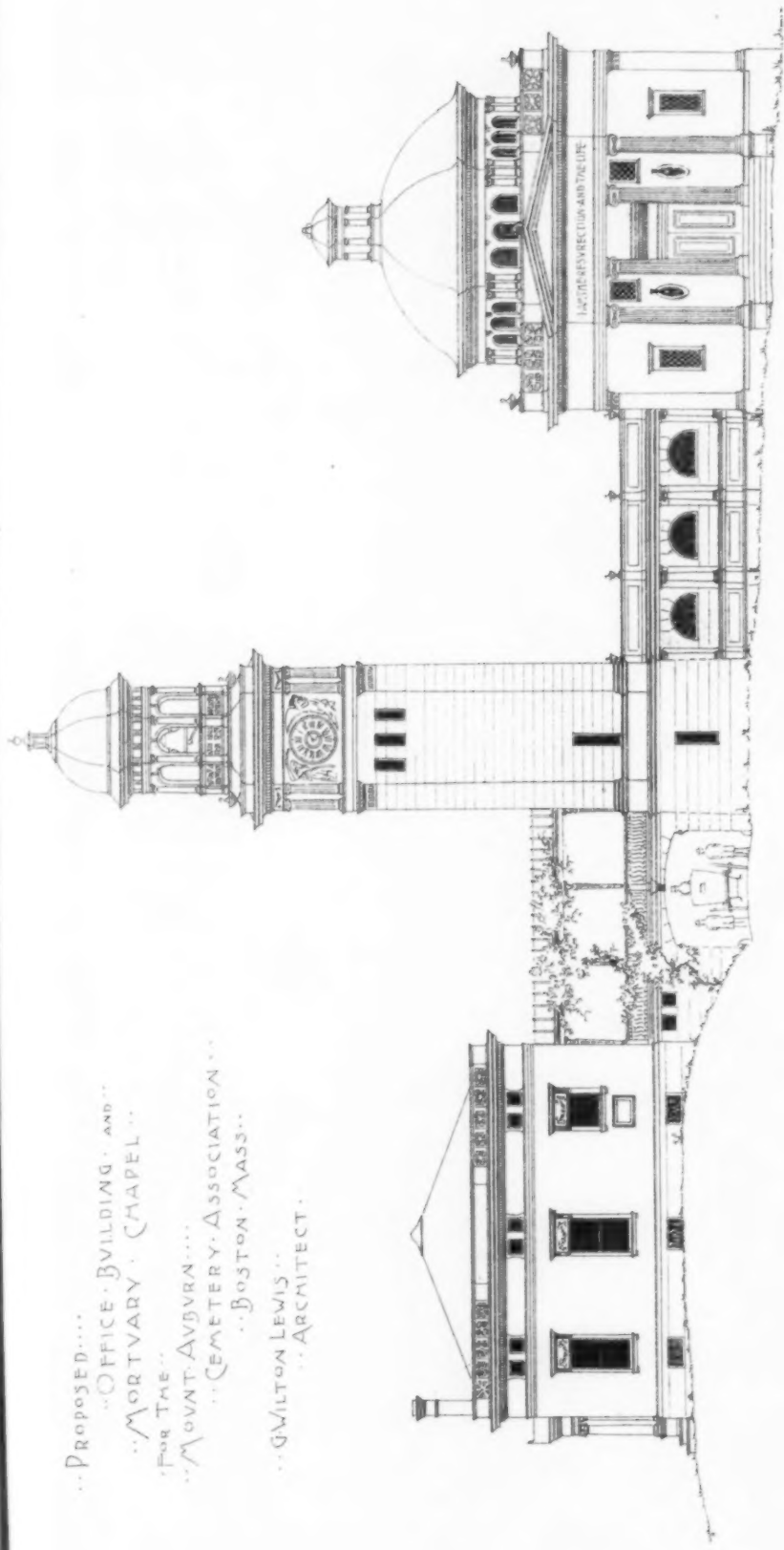




Halotype Printing Co. Boston

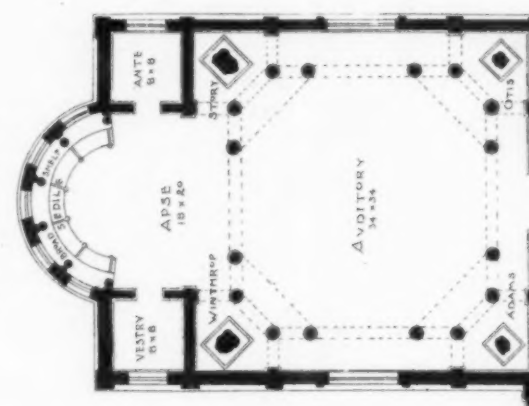
COMPETITIVE DESIGN FOR CHAPEL AND OFFICE FOR MOUNT AUBURN CEMETERY, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.  
 LONGFELLOW, ALDEN & HARLOW Architects.

..Proposed....  
 ..OFFICE BUILDING AND..  
 ..MORTUARY CHAPEL..  
 For The..  
 ..MOUNT AVON CEMETERY ASSOCIATION..  
 ..BOSTON, MASS..  
 ..GILTON LEWIS..  
 ..ARCHITECT.

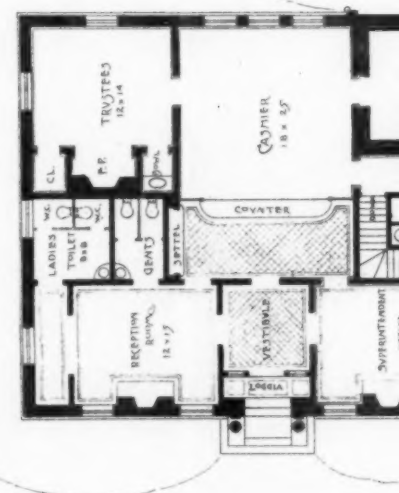


WEST FRONT

MORTUARY CHAPEL

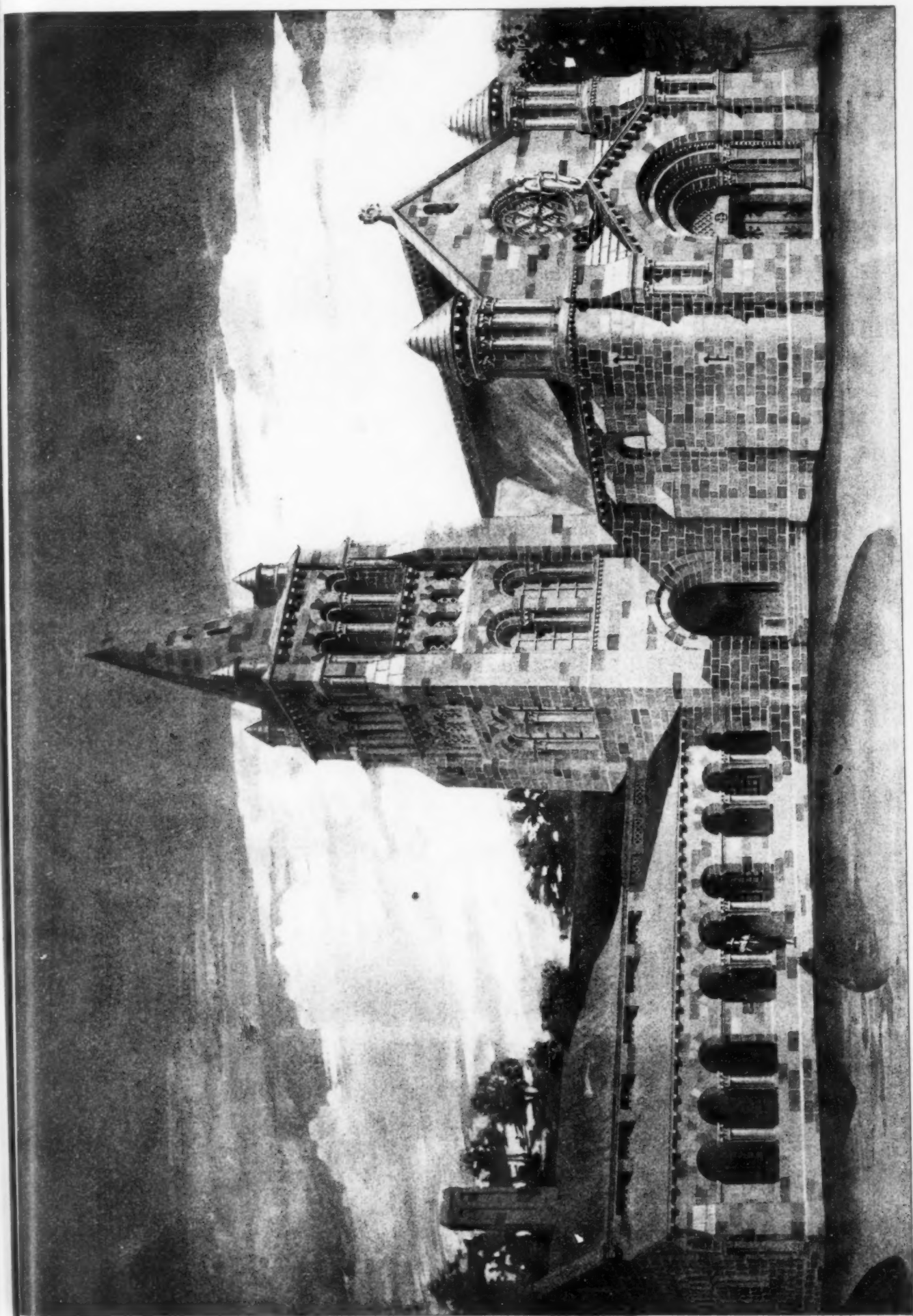


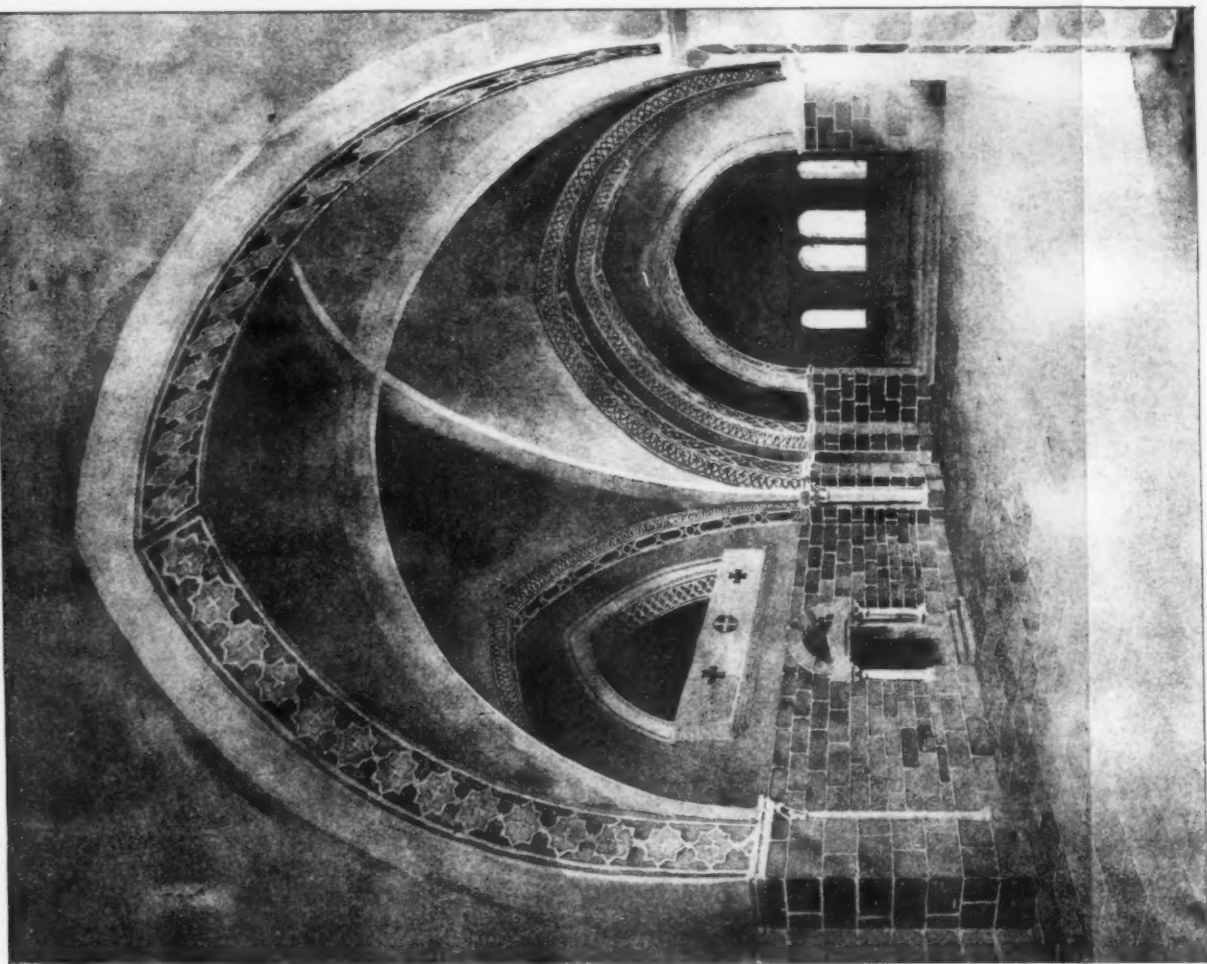
OFFICE BUILDING



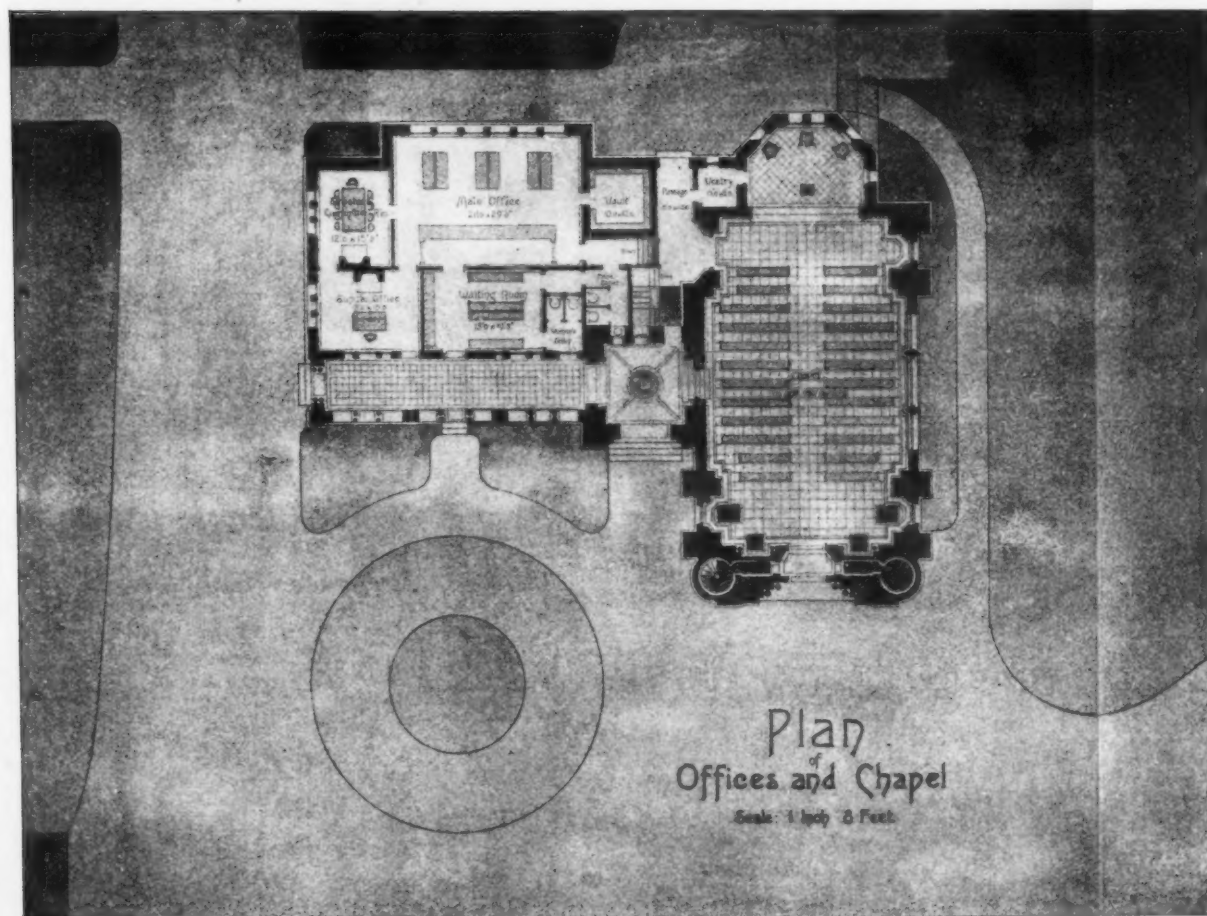








Helioscope Printing Co. Boston



COMPETITIVE DESIGN FOR CHAPEL AND OFFICE FOR MOUNT AUBURN CEMETERY, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

J. R. COOLIDGE & V. A. WRIGHT, Architects.



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where the preservation of history is concerned, whether expressed in the literature or the art we share in common; and we have good reason for this, for we judge you by the generous assistance that you have given us from time to time in preserving the great international monuments in the mother country — our medieval cathedrals, the memorials of Shakespeare at Stratford-on-Avon, or the house of Thomas Carlyle. The restoration of the last of these was recently committed to my charge, and it was on funds mainly supplied by the American public. It came as a painful surprise to me, therefore, on arriving at Boston a few days ago, to hear that a building which all intelligent Englishmen revere, which, indeed, they regard as the most interesting and historical landmark in Boston, should be wantonly made away with.

It would surely be a reflection upon the ingenuity of the American architects to suppose that they are unable to adapt Bulfinch's beautiful building to modern requirements, and, knowing their patriotism and good taste, one would be loth to charge the citizens of Boston with an act of gross vandalism and indifference.

C. R. ASHBEE, M. A.,

King's College, Cambridge.

Director of the Guild and School of Handicraft.  
Member of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings.

Chairman of the Committee for the Survey of the Old Memorials of Greater London.



#### THE SOCIETY OF BEAUX-ARTS ARCHITECTS.

THE judgment of the last Exhibition of Drawings entered in competition was held on the 17th of April. The exhibition of drawings was larger than in any of the previous competitions, and the character of the work — especially in the First Class — was entirely satisfactory.

#### CLASS A, PROGRAMME.—A CLUB-HOUSE FOR UNDERGRADUATES.

Medal was awarded to Albert H. Spahr, pupil of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

*First Mention.*—Herbert W. Chamberlin, pupil of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, by unanimous vote of the Jury. C. A. Neff, pupil of Mr. E. L. Masqueray.

*Second Mention.*—Conrad F. Neff, pupil of University of Pennsylvania, by unanimous vote of the Jury. Paul R. Allen, pupil of Mr. E. L. Masqueray, by unanimous vote of the Jury. I. Edgar Hill, pupil of University of Pennsylvania. W. Herbert Dole, pupil of Mr. Ernest Flagg. Seymour Burrell, pupil of Mr. E. L. Masqueray.

#### CLASS B, PROGRAMME.—THE FACADE OF A SMALL THEATRE.

*First Mention.*—Russell W. Porter, pupil of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, by unanimous vote of the Jury. William T. L. Armstrong, pupil of Mr. E. L. Masqueray.

*Second Mention.*—C. E. Decker, pupil of Mr. E. L. Masqueray, by unanimous vote of the Jury. Harry W. Dyer, pupil of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, by unanimous vote of the Jury. Roy Corwin Crosby, Norval Richardson, James Hopkins, C. W. Bellows, B. Phillips, Jr., and George E. Sweet, pupils of E. L. Masqueray. Arthur J. Eagleson and R. D. Graham, pupils of Mr. Ernest Flagg. Waldo Putnam Russell, pupil of Mr. A. L. Brockway.

*Third Mention.*—A. G. Smith, pupil of Mr. Ernest Flagg. Frank B. Rosman, John R. Jordan and Charles E. Mack, pupils of Mr. E. L. Masqueray. John F. Jackson, no professor. R. Wallace Niver, pupil of Syracuse University.



[Contributors of drawings are requested to send also plans and a full and adequate description of the buildings, including a statement of cost.]

MANTELPIECE IN THE DINING-ROOM OF THE DE SOTO HOTEL, SAVANNAH, GA. MR. WILLIAM G. PRESTON, ARCHITECT, BOSTON, MASS.

[Gelatin Print, issued with the International and Imperial Editions only.]

ACCEPTED DESIGN FOR CHAPEL AND OFFICE FOR MT. AUBURN CEMETERY, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. MR. W. T. SEARS, ARCHITECT, BOSTON, MASS.

THREE COMPETITIVE DESIGNS FOR CHAPEL AND OFFICE FOR MT. AUBURN CEMETERY, CAMBRIDGE, MASS., BY MESSRS. LONGFELLOW, ALDEN & HARLOW; MR. G. W. LEWIS; AND MESSRS. COOLIDGE & WRIGHT, ARCHITECTS, BOSTON, MASS.

HACIENDA DEL OSO, SUNOL, CAL. MR. A. C. SCHWEINFURTH, ARCHITECT, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

[The following named illustrations may be found by reference to our advertising pages.]

PALAZZO FARNESE, CAPRAROLA, ITALY. PAINTINGS BY ANTONIO TEMPESTI.

PALAZZO FARNESE, CAPRAROLA, ITALY: PAINTED CEILING OF THE HALL OF AURORA.

A GROUP OF COLONIAL CHURCHES.

SKETCHES FROM VENICE.

[Additional Illustrations in the International Edition.]

THE DE SOTO HOTEL, SAVANNAH, GA. MR. WILLIAM G. PRESTON, ARCHITECT, BOSTON, MASS.

[Gelatin Print.]

MAIN ENTRANCE OF THE SAME.

[Gelatin Print.]

THE NEW MEDICAL SCHOOL, LEEDS, ENG. MR. W. H. THORP, ARCHITECT.

MAIN HEXAGON: NEW MEDICAL SCHOOL, LEEDS, ENG.

NORTH GATE-LODGE, DECHMONT CASTLE, LINLITHGOWSHIRE, SCOTLAND. MR. J. G. FAIRLEY, ARCHITECT.

NEW PREMISES, WILLIAM ST., LIMERICK, IRELAND. MR. R. FOGERTY, ARCHITECT.



[The editors cannot pay attention to demands of correspondents who forget to give their names and addresses as guaranty of good faith; nor do they hold themselves responsible for opinions expressed by their correspondents.]

#### A SCANDAL TO THE PROFESSION: FAKE ADVERTISING.

April 20, 1896.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT:—

Dear Sirs,—The manufacturers and dealers in high-grade —, and in other lines also, it appears are suffering, and have been for several years past, from a series of what may be called "an epidemic of advertising schemes," or, as it is termed in the columns of a newspaper before us, by the harsher, yet more expressive words "advertising fakes."

Dealers in all high-class materials have, no doubt, been solicited, but we here simply wish to speak for our own firm, respectfully requesting that our name does not appear in this connection in any manner. At the same time, we trust that those interested in legitimate journalism will take up the outlines which we have sketched, and present it to their readers with such notations as they may deem proper and advisable.

It is, perhaps, no exaggeration on our part to say that there is hardly a day passes but that we are importuned to advertise in some Souvenir, Architect's Port-folio, Book of Sketches, etc. To put it mildly, the thing is rapidly becoming annoying, and we are surprised that some journal in its particular line should not have already remonstrated. It seems to have remained, however, for a paper published on the Pacific Coast, the *Builder and Contractor*, to ventilate these schemes. We therefore feel, in justice to the profession, that you will be interested in reading the copy which we beg to enclose you. The criticism is pungent; it reads exactly as the writer would have it, and seems to be an outburst of righteous Western indignation.

These "demands" come to us from all over the country, not omitting our own city, and we have been approached during the past two years by several architects of this city to take such space. In a late conversation with a leading architect, he considered the scheme was a direct insult to the profession, and no architect of any standing would countenance it. Unfortunately, they fall into the hands of some scheming publisher, who secures a list of material-men from the architect, and then proceeds "to work them," at the same time insinuating with velvet touch that, in case the one approached does not take kindly to his suggestion, Mr. So-and-so will hardly feel inclined to specify his goods in the future, and here, we regret to say, the architect in most cases becomes a party to the transaction. This, it seems to us, is simply "blackmail." If one man should not advertise, then his competitor is approached. The actual merits of the goods do not seem to enter into the matter at all. Of course,

there are cases when the publication is legitimate, but in almost every instance, it is simply the scheme of a publisher.

*The Builder and Decorator's* breezy article is here subjoined.

We have had occasion from time to time to warn architects, material-men and others of the building trades against a certain class of fake advertisers, who happen along at stray seasons and proceed to "work" everybody and everything in sight for their own behoof; having done so, they clear themselves out, leaving advertisers exhausted and the public flushed with a lot of trash that results in no benefit to the advertiser, nor any one else, except the fakir.

Our continued calling attention to this character of itinerants has operated to keep these fellows from pestering advertisers to a considerable extent. They have come to realize that to go to a material-man with any of their fakes, however "novel," is worse than useless, so long as said fake has nothing to rest upon but its own merit. Lately, however, they have taken another cut; instead of going to the material-man, showing to him their scheme and soliciting his "ad," they bring a force to bear upon him to compel him to advertise, upon the peril of a loss of prospective trade on his refusal to do so.

This gag is worked out by going to a prominent architect and offering to get up a "neat little souvenir," which is to contain his best sketches, pictures of buildings he has erected, whatever he has to say in writing, and his own picture. This "souvenir" is made to go out as the issue of the architect himself; it is his book or booklet thrown abroad upon the advertising public; who he is, what he has done, what he can do. Great effort is expended on part of the solicitor to draw the identity and individuality of the architect as close to the scheme as possible. In return for this, the architect is asked to sign a letter to all merchants and material-men with whom he is likely to have dealings in his profession; said letter is drawn up, and piped off to the queen's taste, and when the architect has signed this the solicitor starts off to make his levies upon the material-men. When a material-man, who has furnished material, or hopes to furnish material to that architect, reads that letter — so personal in tone, so strongly couched, issuing from the architect individually — urging him to advertise in this racket, he feels it is necessary for him to accede to the request. He feels that not to do so would be to forfeit his chances of ever getting any further trade from that architect; he feels too, that by giving an "ad," the fact that he has complied with this strong appeal will be brought to the architect, and he will thereby be sustained in the favor of that person.

When it is realized what influence the architect has in directing the purchase of material by the owner; how he can advise the owner to buy this man's lumber, "because it is better seasoned"; or that man's lime, "because it is burnt of better rock"; or this or that thing, "because it is better" than something else; it can be seen how strongly the material-man thinks of the architect's favor.

We do not say that any architects do this; but it would not be too much, that material-men think they do; at least, they feel that it is highly important to their trade that they keep the favor of the architect.

The following is a copy of the letter received by a prominent material-man — we omit the architect and material-man's true names:

LOS ANGELES, Feb. —, 1896.

OFFICE OF BLANKETY-BLANK, Architects.

Mr. Material-man, — We take this method of informing you that we, architects, are arranging to publish an "Architectural Souvenir," to include half-tone illustrations of the most important structures in Los Angeles, together with attractive scenes and proper descriptive articles.

The book will be most artistically gotten up in half-tone work, with lithographic or illuminated cover. We intend it to be the finest publication of its kind ever issued on the coast, showing Los Angeles in its present rapid progress, but giving special attention to its building and architectural features. We have also arranged to have included in its pages such of our friends as may desire to be connected with us in issuing the publication, which we believe will materially assist in advancing our mutual interests.

We shall issue — copies, which we intend to distribute where they will do the greatest good and we trust you may see it to your interest to permit us to place your name on the list of those who desire to reap with us the benefit that must accrue from the distribution of such a publication. A gentleman authorized to accept contracts for advertising will call upon you shortly and enter more fully into the details as regards the book, and we bespeak the cordial reception, which we are quite sure awaits him. Hoping that you will join us in taking advantage of the opportunity for mutual benefit,

We remain, BLANKETY-BLANK, Architects.

The same influence as this letter brought to bear upon a material-man would impel him just as quickly to "dig up" his gold coin and hand it over for nothing at all. In fact, the money thus paid is donated, and material-men so feel it; for the actual benefit, in an advertising way, they get from an "ad" in a "booklet or souvenir" is trifling or none at all.

A well-known material-man, who had received one of these "advance letters," and was afterwards approached by the solicitor, refused to advertise in it. The solicitor "got hot" and replied that "he would see that his (the material-man's) name was Dennis in the architects' offices."

Under this arrangement, therefore, the architect has the pleasure of seeing himself in print and the material-men paying for it. Stranger gets the money; not being able to lift the material-men himself, he uses the architect as a lever.

We cannot but feel that any architect who has lent his name to any such arrangement as this has done so unwittingly and without full reflection. If he thinks well upon it, he must realize that his holding himself out to material-men in this manner is an imposition upon them, and that he is using the influence involved in his professional relations with the owners to drive the material-men into giving their money to those strangers against their wills. We think the material-men should be protected in this; or if no protection is possible, then they should, at least, have sympathy; at the same time, our condemnation cannot be too strongly expressed at the conduct of those schemers who dupe

architects, to serve their own ends, and with paper pistols "hold up" every material-man to whom the architect might throw a little trade. We are advised that there are one or more of these schemes now being planned in this city.



BOSTON, MASS. — Paintings recently purchased; the Martin Brimmer and R. Hall McCormick Pictures; Japanese Paintings; Etchings by Seymour Haden: at the Museum of Fine Arts.

Paintings by New England Artists: at the Jordan Art Gallery, 450 Washington St., until June 1.

Fifty-fourth Exhibition, Water-colors, Pastels, Works in Black-and-White, and Sculpture: at the Boston Art Club, April 10 to May 2.

CHICAGO, ILL. — Eighth Annual Exhibition of American Water-colors: at the Art Institute, April 16 to June 7.

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Twenty-ninth Semi-annual Exhibition, including Loan Exhibition of Early American Paintings, Old English Paintings, and the Cullum Collection of Classic Sculptures: at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Seventy-first Annual Exhibition of the National Academy of Design: March 30 to May 16.

Eighteenth Annual Exhibition of the Society of American Artists: at the Fine-Arts Building, 215 West 57th St., March 27 to May 2.



A PANtheon FOR NOTED BRETONS. — Bretons are thinking of setting up at Nantes a pantheon for the celebrated men born in Brittany. Subscriptions have been started and a list of ninety-six Breton celebrities has been made out. Among them are Abelard, Descartes, Alexandre Dumas, Paul Féval, Fréro, the pamphleteer; Lammennais, the preacher; Lesage, Ernest Renan, Jules Simon, Emile Souvestre and Jules Verne. — *Boston Transcript*.

THE CHINAMPAS OR FLOATING GARDENS OF MEXICO. — The City of Mexico contains some of the most attractive pleasure-grounds in the world, namely the "Chinampas" or "floating gardens." Although their name suggests an aquatic region, the floating gardens of the present day are no longer of this order. The history of the name is as follows: Before the Conquest of Mexico by the Spaniards, real floating gardens were common on the lakes in the Valley of Mexico, especially in the more immediate neighborhood of the city. In 1803 Humboldt visited Mexico, then known by the name of New Spain, and a few years later the Abbé Francisco Clavigero, who was a missionary greatly beloved by the native tribes, took up his abode there. From that date these peculiar gardens became fewer in number, and in 1826 it was reported that they hardly existed in the immediate vicinity of the town, but were to be seen at Inchimilco. The gardens were made in the form of a quadrangle, many of the large ones having a hut in the centre which was the abode of the cultivator; some of the smaller ones, however, were only fifteen to forty feet in length, and there was not room for such an addition. They were constructed on bushes or wooden rafts, and the larger ones were planted with trees. The earth used was rich, and kept by natural means in a moist state, as the elevation from the water was not more than a few feet. The most choice vegetables and flowers were produced in these gardens, maize being one of the specialties. The Chinampas of the present day however, are like a good many other institutions, things of a different character. They are no longer floating gardens, but large pieces of land fifteen to thirty feet in length, intersected by small canals, and constructed by heaping up the earth about two feet above the water. Vegetation, such as willows, poplars and silver maples, are planted and grow along their banks in great profusion, to keep them from being washed away. Visitors are propelled through the canals in canoes, the gardens forming a pretty sight to the onlookers. The gardens nearest to the City of Mexico are along La Viga Canal, the public waterway, which is about forty feet in width, although of varying depth. The source of these canals is Lake Texcoco, which is about three miles west of the city. The water after flowing to a point near the town returns by a somewhat circuitous route to the lake. The ground chosen for the location of these floating gardens is always low and swampy. For ages upon ages the Valley of Mexico was constantly subject to vast and destructive inundations. This valley, of about sixty miles, is surrounded by a wall of hills and mountains which add greatly to the picturesqueness of the place. The waters which collect upon these hills flow into the six principal lakes. Amongst the vegetation produced are the very choicest vegetables, and the most luxuriant flowers, in some instances also fruit. Things grow in great variety and abundance; even in the ditches or the smaller canals the water-lily is seen in great profusion, and the most common flowers there known are roses, poppies, fuchsias, pinks, geraniums and many such favorites of our modern gardens. The poppies are very large and of a brilliant color, and on the occasion of certain festivals all the worshippers are garlanded with wreaths made of these gorgeous flowers. A daily application of water is administered where necessary by means of gourd. Altogether these floating gardens must form a delightful spot for the eye to rest upon. Think of the Thames with such variegated patches floating between the dim barges and the screeching steamers which in summer pass along in course. — *Invention*.



# THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

ADVERTISERS' TRADE SUPPLEMENT.

No. 167.

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1896.

VOLUME LIII.  
No. 1022.

## POTSDAM RED SANDSTONE.

It is a very pleasant thing to be assured in your own mind that the goods which you are selling are of extra quality and desirability, but it is a great pleasure to receive in the ordinary course of business correspondence statements from those using your material, showing that their expectations are more than met.

*Messrs. Curtis & Johnson*, of Hartford, who have lately used this stone for the new High School Building at Middleton, Ct., after the completion of the building write us as follows: "We will be glad to ask prices of you at any time for any work we have in hand, inasmuch as the present High School Building in Middletown has given us, and all interested, great satisfaction, and we shall not lose any opportunity in doing all we can to introduce your stone into any buildings which we may have to erect."

*Mr. Henry W. Wilkinson*, of Syracuse, N. Y., architect of the new residence for Mr. Wm. K. Pierce of that city, and of the Telephone Building just completed there, in both of which this stone was used, says: "I am perfectly delighted with the stone, — the color is exquisite. It will give me great pleasure to use it again when possible. I am more than satisfied with it."

*Messrs. Pierce & Bickford*, of Elmira, N. Y., who have within the past few months used our stone for the Madison Avenue School Building at Elmira, the Drake Building at Corning and the Y. M. C. A. Building at Elmira, the latter being the most elaborate and expensive building in that part of the State, write: "The stone is nearly all up on the Y. M. C. A. Building and it is a beautiful piece of work, and when it is completed you may feel proud of it with reason."

*Mr. Franklin H. Janes*, of Albany, who has used the stone for several buildings and who is now using it for a residence at Albany for Hon. Michael Ricard, one of the State Railroad Commissioners, says of Potsdam Sandstone: "I know of none better."

*Mr. Archimedes Russell*, of Syracuse, N. Y., who has used our material repeatedly, lately for the beautiful residence of Mayor Stevens of Rome, N. Y., and for the City-hall there, says: "I shall always be glad to use Potsdam stone."

We might add largely to the above, but the following short extracts from letters entirely unsolicited on our part, show what all architects who investigate will admit, viz., that the numerous requirements for a high-

class building-stone are more than met by Potsdam Sandstone.

*Mr. E. A. Kent*, of Buffalo: "I have the highest possible opinion of the Potsdam, both for color and texture."

*Mr. A. T. Byrne*, of Brooklyn: "Is admired by all who see it."

*Mr. J. P. Rinn*, of Boston: "Your stone is of excellent quality and color."

*Messrs. Nolan, Nolan & Stern*, of Rochester, N. Y.: "We have nothing to say but what is good in regard to the Potsdam Red Sandstone."

*Mr. H. Gardner Sibell*, of New York: "I like this stone from all points of view, and shall use it when a favorable opportunity presents."

*Mr. Wm. Martin Aiken*, of Cincinnati, O., (now U. S. Supervising Architect at Washington): "Your stone is undoubtedly one of the most handsome and elegant in appearance among building materials."

*Messrs. J. A. & W. T. Wilson*, of Baltimore, Md.: "We like the color and have seen a number of examples of it in other places."

*Mr. O. A. Elzner*, of Cincinnati, O., (who used the stone last year for the Lehmann Building, one of the fine office-buildings of that city): "I admire it and would be glad to use it as occasion permits."

*Messrs. Cyrus K. Porter & Son*, of Buffalo: "Deeply impressed with the quality, strength and durability of the product."

*Messrs. Earle & Fisher*, of Worcester, Mass.: "Very much admire your stone and are quite cognizant of its merits."

*Mr. Samuel C. Hunt*, of New Bedford, Mass., who used the stone for a building there: "I am much pleased with it and shall recommend your sandstone to my clients."

*Mr. G. H. Budlong*, of New York: "The first chance where material is left with me, 'Potsdam' will be used."

*Mr. Addison Hutton*, of Philadelphia, Pa.: "I understand that it is your stone which has been used in the St. Lawrence Hospital, and I admire it very much."

*Mr. O. K. Foote*, of Rochester, N. Y.: "I will be pleased to specify your stone when I have an opportunity. I appreciate all the good qualities you claim for it."

*Messrs. I. D. Reynolds & Son*, of Brooklyn: "Deserves nothing but praise and we shall take the first opportunity that offers to call for it in our specifications."

*Messrs. DeLemos & Cordes*, of New York: "We have a very high opinion of its qualities."

*Mr. S. R. Badgley*, of Cleveland, O.: "I still live in hopes of using some of your stone."

*Messrs. Bishop & Colcord*, of Chicago: "The best sandstone in the market."

We are very desirous to send samples and full information to any architect who may apply.

POTSDAM RED SANDSTONE CO.,  
POTSDAM, N. Y.

## COMPETITION.

OFFER FOR SOME CLUB OR LEAGUE.

*HENRY A. GOETZ*, of New Albany, Ind., the inventor of the Box-Anchor, Post-Cap and Joist-Hanger bearing his name, makes the following offer:

He will deposit \$200 with any publisher, to be named later, to be given to the successful Club or League, on about the following terms of competition:

1. The Club is to make a plan of a warehouse, four or five stories high, upon the slow-burning principle, in which durability, strength, the arrangement of material, and the fire-hazard shall be the principal features, rather than ornamental design.

2. Goetz shall make a plan of the same kind, using his patented improvements as he intends they shall be used, in conjunction with other methods he may know.

3. All plans shall then be referred to a committee, composed of an architect, an insurance-rate expert and some owner who has built several large warehouses.

Now if Goetz fails to prove to the satisfaction of the committee, that his plans are best in at least two out of three points hereafter named, then the \$200 is to be donated to the Club furnishing the best plan.

1. Goetz must prove that his plan of a warehouse will get the lower rate of insurance of any plan competing.

2. Goetz must prove his plan to be as durable, or more so, as strong or stronger and as cheap or cheaper, than the best plan in the competition.

3. Goetz must prove that his plan will suffer less loss at a fire or by wind than the best competing plan.

N. B. The entire membership of Club will be allowed to incorporate their ideas into the Club plan, but none allowed to use any of the ideas advanced by Goetz in his printed literature.

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## GRAPHITE FOR CYCLE CHAINS.

No material has so strong an affinity for iron and steel as pure, soft flake graphite, and for bicycle chains and sprockets there is nothing equal to it. The Dixon Crucible Co.,

Jersey City, N. J., selects its choicest material from unlimited stocks, and, after analyzing all other cycle-chain lubricants in the market that it could find, does not hesitate to say that Dixon's No. 691 Cycle Chain Graphite is absolutely without an equal for preventing rust and wear of chain and for insuring ease and comfort in riding. Mr. Tom W. Winder, the man who rode 21,000 miles around the borders of the United States, was offered all sorts of chain lubricants, and Dixon's was found superior to anything offered. He says: "It saved me much hard work, as its application never failed to cause an easy-running chain." No. 691 is the improved shape, and fits the tool-bag easily. If your dealer does not keep it, send ten cents for a sample, and you will never regret it. Dealers will receive a sample free of charge by sending their business card.

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#### ASBESTOS ROOFING.

THE question of roofing for factory buildings, warehouses, foundries, etc., being always an important, and frequently a difficult one, for architects, we think they will be interested in some special features of our Improved Roofing, which embodies important, recent improvements upon our well-known asbestos roofing, which has been in general use in all parts of the world for more than thirty-seven years.

These features include:

**Strong**—a heavy canvas foundation.

**Light**—weighs but 85 pounds per 100 square feet, when laid complete.

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**Flexible**—our Improved Roofing contains no coal-tar, and retains indefinitely its leather-like pliability and toughness.

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H. W. JOHNS MANUFACTURING CO.,  
119 AND 121 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

#### VENTILATORS.

THE sales of the Pancoast Ventilator, we are glad to say, have exceeded our greatest expectations. Every one, without a single exception, who has examined the merits of this ventilator or given it a trial, considers it by far the best that has been placed on the market.

We will mail to any one a circular, containing the report of the test made by the Master Car-Builders' Association, in which nineteen different ventilators were tried, and the Pancoast showed the greatest efficiency over all others. We have always known that there was great need for a ventilator that would ventilate under all circumstances, but were never satisfied that it was to be had until we saw the Pancoast, had it tested, and realized the great value of the tests made by the Master Car-Builders' Association, which, without doubt, were made under the old rule of justice to all, and favoritism to none.

N. & G. TAYLOR CO.,  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

#### NOTES.

THE Ludlow-Saylor Wire Co., St. Louis, are running their manufacturing department full turn and have recently closed a number of large orders for elevator-enclosures, office-partitions, railings, etc. Their facilities are

taxed to keep abreast with their orders, but in about three months they will be located in their new building, which, when completed, will give them more than double the capacity they at present have.

They are large manufacturers of Wire-cloth and their output of this material is the largest in the West, and will be added to in their new factory. They are now arranging for a full complement of machinery of the latest design and when same is set up in their new factory, they expect to have the largest and most complete wire manufactory in the country.

THE Pittsburgh Terra-Cotta Lumber Company has purchased lands a mile east of Washington, N. J., and has begun the erection of a large plant for the manufacture of terra-cotta. This material is used in fireproof buildings, and the first contract to be filled will be for the twenty-two-story building about to be erected in New York by the Commercial Cable Company. The Pittsburgh Company has purchased over 350 acres of land, which is said to contain valuable deposits of shale clay, surpassing in quality that which is so extensively used in South Jersey. The plant will cost when completed, about \$125,000, and the output will be about 150 tons a day. One hundred men will be employed at the start, and the capacity of the plant will be increased to 400 men in a short time. The company has extensive works at Pittsburgh. The Eastern works will accommodate the demand from the New York and Eastern States markets.

THE ingenuity with which the artist has utilized in his decorative borders the central idea of the Stanley Ball-bearing Butts—the ball itself—makes one willing to spend more than a few moments in the examination of the pretty little brochure, now being sent out by the Stanley Works, of New Britain, Conn.

Ingenuity and a literary appreciation are also shown in the selection and use of sundry quotations from the poets, which have a bearing on the usefulness of the ball-bearings, as, for example, this from Milton:

"On a sudden open fly,  
With impetuous recoil and jarring sound,  
Th' infernal doors, and on their hinges grate  
Harsh thunder."

### BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

Reported for the American Architect & Building News

#### ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS.

**Brooklyn, N. Y.**—*Manhattan Ave.*, cor. Java St., four-story brick furniture warehouse, 50' x 100'; part of roof to be raised 4 feet and internal alterations made; \$6,000; own., John Stevenson, India St.; arch., J. M. Baker, 27 Hart St.

*Ocean Parkway*, s. e. cor. Avenue Q, two-story and one-story frame road-house, 37' x 40', one-story frame extension, 17' x 25' x 32', to be added; one-story, mansard, to be put on top of main building, and one-story and a mansard story to be put on one-story part; \$3,000; own., John Kelley, on premises; arch., J. F. Queensbury, 1168 Fourth Ave.; bld., D. Ryan, 723 Third Ave.

*Seventh Ave.*, n. w. cor. 13th St., three-story brick store and dwell., 25' x 40', one story to be added on main building, one and four-story brick extension, 25' x 25', to be added, and internal alterations made; \$6,000; own., Catherine Walsh, 114 First Pl.; arch., F. De Garay, 40 Douglas St.

#### CHURCHES.

**Brooklyn, N. Y.**—*Eightieth St.*, n. e. cor. 2d Ave., one-story brick church, 40' x 70', tin and slate roof; \$13,000; own., First Reformed Church, Bay Ridge; arch., A. B. Jennings, 145 Broadway, New York; bld., Bunn, Carey & Nasse, 22d St. and 4th Ave., New York City.

#### HOUSES.

**Baltimore, Md.**—Ten two-story brick dwell., s. e. Collington Ave., bet. Biddle and Chase Sts.; own., Geo. Billing, et al., 609 North Collington Ave.

Six two-story brick dwell., s. s. Sargent St., bet. Carey & Bayard Sts.; own., Malachi Parks.

Three two-story brick dwell., s. s. Moore Alley, bet. Tessler St. and Druid Hill Ave.; own., Edward C. Haebtel, 1323 North Gilmer St.

Seven three-story brick dwell., s. e. Pennsylvania Ave., bet. North Ave. and Keenest St.; own., Jas.

(Houses Continued.)

**B. Yeatman**, Liberty Road and Forest Ave., Walbrook.

Five two-story brick dwell., w. s. 10-foot alley, rear, w. York Road, bet. 10th and 21st Sts.; own., C. H. Moody, 2002 Barclay St.

Eleven two-story brick dwell., w. s. Evergreen Ave., beg. n. w. cor. Maple Ave.; own., Jos. H. Pentz, 630 West Saratoga St.

**Brooklyn, N. Y.**—*Jefferson St.*, s. s. 290' e Bremen St., 2 three-story frame dwell., 25' x 70', tin roofs; \$10,400; own. and bld., E. F. Wildner, 1313 Putnam Ave.; arch., F. Holmberg, 911 Broadway.

*Palmetto St.*, s. s. 250' e Hamburg Ave., 2 three-story frame dwell., 30' x 65', tin roofs; \$13,000; own. and bld., E. F. Wildner, 1313 Putnam Ave.; arch., F. Holmberg, 911 Broadway.

*Carroll St.*, s. s. 30' w. Polhemus Pl., 4 two-story brick dwell., 16' 6" x 50', tin roofs; \$32,000; own. and arch., E. S. Bette, 1297 Fulton St.

*Ocean Ave.*, s. s. 75' w. n. e. cor. Canton Ave., two-and-one-half-story frame dwell., 34' x 42' 6", shingle roof; \$10,400; own., Miss C. M. Paige, 120 Broadway, New York City; arch., A. B. Hunt, 31 West 10th St.; bld., H. S. Webster, 211 Hawthorne St.

*Ocean Ave.*, n. e. cor. Canton Ave., two-and-one-half-story frame dwell., 30' x 44', shingle roof; \$10,000; own., Miss C. M. Paige, 120 Broadway, New York City; arch., A. B. Hunt, 31 West 10th St.; bld., H. S. Webster, 211 Hawthorne St.

*Stanhope St.*, s. s. 250' w. Irving Ave., 2 three-story brick dwell., 25' x 65', tin roofs; \$10,000; own., Von Glahn Bros., Washington and Park Ave.; arch., W. B. White, 17 Troutman St.; bld., A. Huber, Stockholm St., nr. Irving Ave.

*Prospect Pl.*, s. w. cor. Underhill Ave., four-story brick dwell., 20' x 70', tin roof; \$7,000; own. and arch., Wm. H. Reynolds, 350 Fulton St.

*Seventh Ave.*, n. e. cor. Union St., 4 four-story brick dwell., one 27' 6" x 90', one 21' 8" x 62', two 20' 6" x 62', tin roofs; \$42,000; own., Louis Bonert, 321 Tenth St.; arch., Robert Dixon, 213 Montague St.

*Fifty-fifth St.*, s. s. 180' w. 5th Ave., 4 two-story brick dwell., 20' x 42', tin roofs; \$14,000; own., A. Davidson, 75 West 45th St., New York; arch., T. W. Edwards, 233 Fifty-third St.

*Prospect Pl.*, s. s. 182' w. New York Ave., 2 three-story brick dwell., one 18' x 50' 17', one 16' 6" x 50' 17', tin roofs; \$15,000; own., W. B. Greenman, 858 Prospect Pl.; arch., G. P. Chappell, 24 State St., New York.

*Prospect Pl.*, s. s. 125' w. Underhill Ave., two-story brick dwell., 17' 10" x 45', tin roof; \$13,500; own., Bessie L. Martin, 350 Cumberland St.; arch., Dahlender & Hedman, Arbutuckle Building.

*Pulaski St.*, s. s. 300' e Tompkins Ave., 8 two-story brick dwell., 19' x 19' 3" x 47', tin roofs; \$36,000; own., arch. and bld., C. M. Isbell, 650 Jefferson Ave.

*Miller Ave.*, s. s. 40' e Belmont Ave., two-story brick dwell., 20' x 30', tin roof; \$6,000; own., F. Eiermann, Hendrix and Belmont Aves.; arch., L. F. Schillinger, Plank Road, Hackensack, N. J.; bld., Kerr & Stevens, 357 Dean St.

*Forty-third St.*, s. s. 190' e 16th Ave., two-story and attic frame dwell., 21' 10" x 40' 2", shingle roof; \$4,400; own., H. J. Flanagan, Hotel Majestic, New York; arch., W. Potter, 3 Union Sq., New York; bld., A. C. Skelly, 67th St.

*Madison St.*, n. s. 175' e Central Ave., 2 three-story frame dwell., 25' x 63', tin roofs; \$3,500; own., Chas. Lehmann, 1029 Madison St.; arch., H. Loeffler, Jr., 189A Stockton St.

*Bay Twenty-fifth St.*, s. s. 300' e Benson Ave., one-story frame dwell., 25' x 42', shingle roof; \$6,000; own., Laura L. Spencer, Benson Ave. and 86th St.; arch., C. Schubert, Bath Beach P. O.; bld., E. G. Vall, Jr., 732 Halsey Ave.

*Ocean Ave.*, s. s. 60' e Avenue B, one-story frame dwell., 33' 6" x 40', shingle roof; \$5,500; own., Geo. F. Kerr, 75 Rodney St.; arch., Gage & Wallace, 3 Union Sq., New York; bld., J. A. Henderson, 216 West 104th St., New York.

*Fifteenth Ave.*, w. s. 40' n. 76th St., 2 two-story and attic frame dwell., 19' x 42', shingle roofs; \$6,000; own. and bld., David Sly, 76th St., near 15th Ave.

*Forty-seventh St.*, n. s. 320' w. 5th Ave., 6 two-story brick dwell., 20' x 42', tin roofs; \$13,000; own. and bld., A. L. & J. H. French, 227 Forty-seventh St.; arch., H. L. Spicer & Son, 1267 Third Ave.

*Bay Seventeenth St.*, n. s. 300' e Benson Ave., 2 two-story and attic frame dwell., 16' 6" x 36', shingle roofs; \$4,000; own., Mrs. Carrie Will, 8640 Bay 17th St.; arch., H. Westcott, 18th St. and Bath Ave.; bld., W. J. Clark, Bensonhurst.

*Fourth Pl.*, n. s. 175' w. Court St., four-story brick dwell., 25' x 62', tin roof; \$7,000; own. and arch., Geo. W. Kenny, 259 Ninth St.

*Russell St.*, w. s. 340' s. Nassau Ave., 2 two-story frame dwell., 20' x 51', gravel roofs; \$7,000; own., arch. and bld., C. M. Bierschenk, 963 Humboldt St.

*Surf Ave.*, s. s. 700' n. Neptune Ave., two-story and attic frame dwell., 40' x 43', shingle roof; \$7,000; own., J. T. Haugard, Richmond Hill, L. I.; arch., H. E. Haugard, Richmond Hill, L. I.; bld., Haugard Bros., Richmond Hill, L. I.

**Cambridge, Mass.**—*Hubbard Park*, two-and-one-half-story frame dwell. with ell., hip roof, 26' x 50'; \$8,000; own., G. G. Hubbard; bld., D. W. Power; arch., Francis R. Allen, Boston.

*Arlington St.*, No. 24, 2 frame dwell., 26' x 63'; own., Mrs. E. G. Parker.

*Francis Pl.*, 4 frame dwell., 22' x 25'; own., John S. Clary.

*Montgomery St.*, 2 frame dwell., 23' x 25'; own., John S. Clary.

**Chester, Pa.**—*Parker St.*, 2 dwell.; bld., J. Irving Taylor.

*Providence Ave.*, near 21st St., 2 dwell. will be built for Clayton K. Slawter.

**Chestnut Hill, N. J.**—Three-story stone and shingle dwell.; own., Jno. Jackson Henry, Esq.; arch., M. Fielding, 110 South 4th St., Philadelphia.

**Chicago, Ill.**—*H. D. Wheatley*, 4 two-story frame dwell., 619-649 Chase Ave.; \$6,000.

W. F. Lubeke, two-story brick dwell., 1695 Fremont St.; \$12,000.

Jos. Hupar, 2 one-story frame cottages, 1524 and 1230 South 42d St.; \$3,600.

Jno. H. Stack, two-story frame dwell., 3309 Beacon St.; \$3,000.

L. Stierberg, two-story frame dwell., 708-10 Balmoral Ave.; \$3,000.

Barry & Fullows, two-story brick dwell., 5635 Washington Ave.; \$12,400.

S. F. Cuthbertson, 5 one-story frame cottages, 312-320 Eighty-first St.; \$4,500.

Wm. G. Weigle, two-story frame dwell., 1647 Magnolia Ave.; \$4,000.

N. Buck, 4 two-story frame dwell., 931-957 Boston St.; \$4,000.



# Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

## New York, N. Y.

WE offer the illustrations of the competitive designs for the great Protestant Episcopal Cathedral, now building on Bloomingdale Heights, New York, submitted by the following Architects:

|                                |                 |                     |                    |
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| CARRÈRE & HASTINGS             | NEW YORK, N. Y. | CRAM & WENTWORTH    | BOSTON, MASS.      |
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| HENRY M. CONGDON               | " " "           | PEABODY & STEARNS   | " "                |
| ROBERT W. GIBSON               | " " "           | " " "               | " "                |
| B. G. GOODHUE                  | " " "           | STEPHEN C. EARLE    | WORCESTER, MASS.   |
| HEINS & LAFARGE                | " " "           | " " "               | " "                |
| HUSS & BUCK                    | " " "           | T. P. CHANDLER, JR. | PHILADELPHIA, PA.  |
| W. A. POTTER & R. H. ROBERTSON | " " "           | COPE & STEWARDSON   | " "                |
| RENWICK, ASPINWALL & RUSSELL   | " " "           | " " "               | " "                |
| FREDERICK C. WITHERS           | " " "           | W. S. FRAZER        | PITTSBURGH, PA.    |
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PRICE, \$2.50 PER SET.

AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS COMPANY,

211 TREMONT STREET,  
BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A.

### BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

#### (Houses Continued.)

Jno. Mills, 5 one-st'y brick cottages, 1206-14 Columbia Ave.; \$7,500.  
C. D. W. Clapp, three-st'y brick dwell., 6128 Indiana Ave.; \$5,000.  
**Cincinnati, O.**—Vernon Pl., n Oak St., two-and-one-half-st'y brick dwell., 41' x 56', slate roof; \$8,000; own., G. S. Sykes; con., Benj. Evans; arch., A. O. Elzner.  
Bishop St., nr. Jefferson St., three-st'y brick dwell., 17' x 63'; \$3,000; own., Mrs. E. Haustetter; con., E. Walfeck; arch., Fasse & Seaman.  
Burnet and Helen Sts., 2 two-and-one-half-st'y brick dwells., 25' x 45' each, slate roofs; \$4,000; own., Boffinger & Hopkins; con., Luider A. Gormein; arch., Sweeney & Robinson.  
Berensford Ave., nr. Gilbert Ave., 2 two-and-one-half-st'y brick and frame dwells., 18' x 48', slate roofs; \$3,300; own., E. A. Beech; con., M. M. Williamson; arch., Sweeney & Robinson.  
**Detroit, Mich.**—Herman Gellast, brick dwell., 90 Putnam Ave.; \$7,000.  
A. H. Bierkamp, frame dwell., 161 Parker Ave.; \$3,000.  
L. Dierickx & Co., brick double dwell., 191-193 Congress St.; \$7,000.  
Harry C. Stevens, brick double dwell., 427 Woodward Ave.; \$15,000.  
J. T. Currie, frame dwell., 163 Grummond Ave.; \$3,500.  
A. Ross, 6 frame dwells., 680-705 Humboldt Ave.; \$5,000.  
Bailey & Dehater, double frame dwell., 539 Military Ave.; \$3,100.  
Jas. Monroe, 4 frame dwells., 511-519 West Warren Ave.; \$10,000.  
W. H. Hollands & Son, 2 frame dwells., 885-87 Seventh St.; \$5,000.  
M. Bartholomew, brick and frame dwell., 110 Virginia Ave.; \$5,000.  
W. G. Ross, brick dwell., 40 Woodward Ave. Terrace; \$5,000.  
C. H. Caldwell, brick double dwell., 192-94 Ferry Ave.; \$8,000.  
Malow Bros., frame dwell., 1282 Gratiot Ave.; \$5,000.  
F. Wojciechowski, 7 frame dwells., 951-67 Kirby Ave.; \$10,000.  
J. E. Rowland, frame dwell., 413 Field Ave.; \$3,000.  
D. B. Kressler, 2 brick double dwells., 184-90 Farnsworth St.; \$10,000.  
**Duluth, Minn.**—West Second Ave. and Third St., frame dwell.; \$9,000; own., C. A. Duncan; arch., Geo. Hoyt.  
**Frankford, Pa.**—Waking St., above Cherry St., three-st'y brick dwell., 16' x 45'; con., Ploucher & Schock, Wakefield and Willow Sts.  
Horrocks St., above Adams St., 2 three-st'y brick dwells., 14' x 55'; con., Ploucher & Schock, Wakefield and Willow Sts.  
**Hoboken, N. J.**—Three-st'y gray brick and limestone front dwell., 30' x 60'; about \$50,000; own., Henry Wehl; arch., Thorp & Knowles, 21 West 24th St., New York City.  
**Louisville, Ky.**—Three-st'y brick and stone dwell., 61' x 79'; \$25,000; own., S. A. Culbertson; arch., W. Channing Wilfong, Minneapolis, Minn.; not let; owner will make all contracts.  
**Milwaukee, Wis.**—Cedar St., two-st'y frame dwell.; \$7,000; own., Wm. Reichel; con., Louis Cla; arch., Ferry & Cla.  
Wells and Twenty-second Sts., two-st'y brick-venered dwell. and store, 40' x 60'; \$7,000; own.,

### BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

#### (Houses Continued.)

H. W. Schwab; con., Carl Jesky and Ecksted & Tawent; arch., Frank Gray.  
**Minneapolis, Minn.**—South Emerson Ave., Nos. 1819 and 1900, 2 frame dwells., 33' x 50'; \$10,000; own., Frank Crowell; con., Sharp; arch., Harry W. Jones.  
Park Ave., Nos. 2943 and 2947, 2 two-st'y frame dwells., 28' x 44'; \$10,000; own., E. G. Walton; con., J. H. McClay; arch., James A. MacLeod, 713 Lumber Exchange.  
**New Haven, Conn.**—Willow St., frame dwell.; \$7,500; own., Mrs. J. E. Killam; bld., McWilliams & Arthur; arch., Childs & De Goli, New York City.  
Willow St., frame dwell.; \$5,000; own., C. J. Anderson; bld., D. N. Walker.  
Kimberly Ave., three-st'y frame dwell.; own., R. Hawkins.  
Orchard and Dickerman Sts., frame dwell.; own., Isaac Bishop.  
Broad St., No. 75, frame dwell., 27' x 34'; \$3,500; own., Harris Hoppmann.  
Dizwell Ave., frame dwell., 28' x 49'; \$3,800; own., Christian Richards.  
Norton St., frame dwell., 28' x 53'; \$5,000; own., Eugene A. Reilly.  
Vine St., frame dwell., 32' x 39'; \$5,000; own., F. B. Shuester.  
Sherman Ave., frame dwell., 44' x 34'; \$5,000; own., E. Treat Clark; bld., W. J. Healy & J. D. Malcolm.  
Whitney Ave., brick dwell., 39' x 55'; own., Mrs. Susie R. Burwell.  
Ballock St., frame dwell., 30' x 75'; \$3,500; own., Dr. J. J. S. Doherty.  
Lawrence St., frame dwell., 25' x 47'; \$7,000; own., Saml. L. Potter.  
**New Rochelle, N. Y.**—Two-and-one-half-st'y frame dwell.; \$5,000; own., C. O. Lovell.  
Two-and-one-half-st'y frame dwell.; \$3,500; own., Frank Abramson.  
Two-and-one-half-st'y frame parsonage; \$4,500; own., Salem Baptist Church; arch., F. D. Pagan.  
**Philadelphia, Pa.**—North Sixteenth St., No. 3226, three-st'y brick dwell., 18' x 55'; own., Arthur Hindle, 1522 North 21st St.  
Franklin St., s e s, above Ruan St., two-st'y brick dwell., 16' x 40'; own., Benj. Taylor, 8520 Paul St.  
Westminster Ave., s e cor. 53d St., two-st'y brick dwell., 18' x 50'; con., Patterson & Cassels, 5424 Vine St.  
Fifty-third St. and Westminster Ave., e 53d St., 19 two-st'y brick dwells., 16' x 48'; con., Patterson & Cassels, 5424 Vine St.  
Reed St., No. 16, three-st'y brick dwell.; bld., Jas. Moore, 314 Wolf St.  
Second St., e and w s, n Chew St., 2 two-st'y brick dwells., 16' x 38'; own., Peter Klein, Olney, Pa.  
Fairmount Ave., w 48th St., 8 three-st'y brick dwells., 15' x 48'; own., Samuel Shoemaker, 611 North 33d St.  
Fairmount Ave., n s, w 48th St., 12 two-st'y brick dwells., 15' x 48'; con., Samuel Shoemaker, 611 North 33d St.  
Newbold Ave., s w cor. Ruscomb St., three-st'y brick dwell., 16' x 28'; con., M. D. Wartman, 43 Mechin St.  
Franklin St., w s, s Clearfield St., 6 two-st'y brick dwells., 14' x 42'; con., Robt. Beatty, 2321 Townsend St.  
Fifty-ninth St., w s, from Arch and Filbert Sts., 15 two-st'y brick dwells., 15' x 43'; con., James D. Arthur, 14 South Broad St.  
Springfield Ave., n s, e St. Martin's Lane, 2 three-st'y stone dwells., each 22' x 65'; con., W. J. Grub-

### BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

#### (Houses Continued.)

ler, 46 Herman St.; arch., Rankin & Kellogg, 1001 Chestnut St.  
Fifty-ninth St., e s, from Arch to Filbert Sts., 15 two-st'y brick dwells., 15' x 43'; con., James D. Arthur, 14 South Broad St.  
Market St., n s, w 58th St., 14 two-st'y brick dwells., 16' x 50'; con., James D. Arthur, 14 South Broad St.  
Market St., n s, w 58th St., 2 two-st'y brick dwells., 17' x 50'; con., James D. Arthur, 14 South Broad St.  
Bouvier St., w s, n Ontario St., two-st'y brick dwell., 15' x 40'; own., W. J. Rheiner, Tioga and 22d Sts.  
Sansom St., No. 3604, two-st'y brick dwell., 17' x 40'; bld., L. W. Goodman, Woodland Ave. and 73d St.  
Gaul St. and Allegheny Ave., three-st'y brick dwell., 21' x 61'; own., Michael Klein, 2433 East Allegheny Ave.  
Osceola St., n Haman St., 2 two-st'y brick dwells., 15' x 30'; own., H. C. Mann, 1133 Arrott St.  
Eleventh St., n e cor. Oak Lane, three-st'y stone dwell., 33' x 34'; arch., T. Frank Miller, 1221 Arch St.  
Frankford Ave., s w cor. Erie Ave., three-st'y brick dwell., 21' x 60'; bld., Peter Hahn, 2928 North 8th St.  
West Juniper St., n Wolf St., three-st'y brick dwell., 18' x 60'; con., Thos. J. Hughes, 2700 Federal St.  
Earp St., n s, bet. 27th and 28th Sts., 28 two-st'y brick dwells., 14' x 28'; own., Alex Cowan, 2239 South 5th St.  
Sears St., s s, bet. 27th and 28th Sts., 26 two-st'y brick dwells., 14' x 28'; own., Alex Cowan, 2239 South 5th St.  
Twenty-seventh St., cor. Sears St., 2 two-st'y brick dwells., 16' x 38'; own., Alex Cowan, 2239 South 5th St.  
Mechlin St., n s, w Wakefield St., three-st'y brick dwell., 16' x 42'; own., Eli Leach, 5345 Belfield St.  
Thirty-first St., w s Cumberland St. to York St., 32 two-st'y brick dwells., 16' x 48'; con., James L. Stevenson, Diamond St. and Ridge Ave.  
Ridge Ave., n Cinnaminson Ave., three-st'y brick dwell., 18' x 48'; con., Harold Wileman, 348 Fleeson St.  
Leithgow St., No. 1042, two-st'y brick dwell., 16' x 30'; con., Ralph & Gregg, 1233 Olive St.  
Salmon St., w Lafayette St., two-st'y brick dwell., 14' x 28'; con., Lewis Uhlers & Bro., 4489 Salmon St.  
Yer St., near Cedar St., two-st'y brick dwell., 16' x 50'; own., Alfred Gray, 4738 Mulberry St.  
Lafayette St., n s, e Wayne Ave., 5 two-st'y brick dwells., 15' x 46'; con., Wm. J. Grubler, 46 Herman St.  
Tackovanna St., Nos. 4632-24, 2 two-st'y brick dwells., 14' x 40'; own., Robert McLees, 4628 Tackovanna St.  
Kingsessing Ave., s s, w 48th St., 5 three-st'y brick dwells., 18' x 50'; con., Benj. D. Gardiner, Morris St. and Manheim Ave.  
West Juniper St., n Wolf St., 2 two-st'y brick dwells., 16' x 50'; own., Thomas J. Hughes, 2700 Federal St.  
Horrocks St., n s, above Adams St., two-st'y brick dwell., 16' x 33'; con., Ploucher & Schock, Adams and Horrocks Sts.  
Twenty-fourth St., e s, n Wharton St., 6 two-st'y brick dwells., 15' x 40'; bld., A. Schmidt, 2546 Howard St.  
Windrim St., w s, n Clearfield St., 10 two-st'y brick dwells., 14' x 50'; own., Edwin Freeman, 400 Chestnut St.



# ALSEN'S PORTLAND CEMENT

the strongest and most serviceable Cement made, and will permit the admixture of a larger amount of sand or gravel with less loss of strength than any other brand; it is therefore the most economical. It is the finest ground cement made, and has the largest bulk to the barrel.

The following test, made in actual work, by Col. D. C. Houston, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., at the sea wall around Governor's Island, New York Harbor, has never been equalled by any other cement. It is as follows: Tensile strength per square inch, one day, 384 pounds; seven days, 600 pounds; thirty days, 818 pounds.

For Sidewalks it gives the best color, and the most endurable wearing surface. Most of the prominent Railroad Bridges and the large Office Buildings of the country stand upon a foundation of concrete made of ALSEN'S CEMENT.

**Alsen's Portland Cement Works, New York Office, 143 Liberty Street.**



## FINE GROUND PORTLAND CEMENT

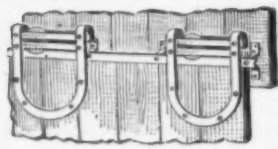
On the 100 sieve BROOKS, SHOOBRIDGE & CO.'S Cement only leaves a residue of 4% to 6%, whilst the best German Brands rarely grind finer than 10%. "B. S. & CO." is slow setting. The finer Cement is ground, the more sand it will take.

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## LANE'S PATENT STEEL BARN DOOR HANGER!

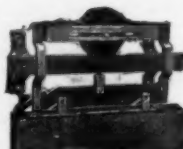


Anti-friction. Most complete in construction. Material the best. No breakage. Ease of movement. Always in order.

### LANE'S PATENT NOISELESS STEEL PARLOR DOOR HANGER.

Hanger is made of steel throughout, including wheel, except the filling which deadens the sound. Single steel track instead of double wood rail. Ask your Hardware Dealer and send for Circular.

Manufactured by LANE BROS., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.



### BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Houses Continued.)

**Lehigh Ave.**, s s, bet. 26th and 27th Sts., 6 two and three-sty brick dwells., 15' x 46'; con., W. J. Albrecht, 3008 Diamond St.  
**Fishers Lane**, o Oxford St., 3 two-sty brick dwells., 15' x 42'; own., Daniel Nevling, 2306 Mascher St.  
**Cheltenham Ave.**, s s, near 15th St., two-sty brick dwell., 20' x 22'; own., Joseph Albright, Oak Lane.  
**East Washington Lane**, near Hancock St., dwell., 21' x 51'; own., Sam'l Hastings, 116 East Washington Lane.  
**Hicks St.**, e and w s Ritzner to Porter St., 38 two-sty brick dwells., 14' x 28'; bld., Wm. Christy, 1606 Wharton St.  
**Dexter St.**, No. 4436, three-sty brick dwell., 17' x 47'; own., Joseph J. John, 4438 Dexter St.  
**Seventeenth St.**, e s, below Mifflin St., 3 two-sty brick dwells., 16' x 49'; own., W. Seeburger, 1256 South 22d St.  
**Manayunk Ave.**, w s, above Cotton St., three-sty brick dwell., 18' x 44'; own., John Wolf, 4110 Terrace St.  
**Emlein and Upsal Sts.**, 2 three-sty brick dwells., 18' x 70'; con., H. H. Buzby, 6368 Germantown Ave.  
**Charles St.**, n s, w Mitchell St., 2 two-sty brick dwells., 19' x 45'; con., John N. Fritsinger, 416 Lyceum Ave.

**South Norwalk, Conn.**—**Grove St.**, two-and-one-half-sty frame dwell.; own., James Paul; arch., F. S. Morehouse.  
**Meadow St.**, frame dwell.; own., Albert Borg; arch., F. S. Morehouse.  
**Taylor Ave.**, frame dwell.; own., H. H. Finch; arch., F. S. Morehouse.

**Springfield, Minn.**—Frame dwell.; \$5,000; own., P. Ruenitz; con., E. Klinkerfues, 918 East 4th St., St. Paul; arch., Herman Kretz & Co., St. Paul.

**St. Louis, Mo.**—Dwells., s s Eades St., bet. Louisiana and Theresa Sts.; \$3,500, own., Mrs. M. O'Connell; bld., A. H. Norrist.  
Dwell., n s Botanical St., bet. Vandeventer and Lawrence Sts.; \$3,700; own., Mrs. M. Gorman; bld., C. Dougherty.

Two-sty dwell., n s Terry St., bet. Spaulding and St. Louis Sts.; \$3,500; own., Geo. Wesseling; bld., Fred Lane.

Two two-sty dwells., s s McPherson St., bet. Boyle and Whittier Sts.; \$9,000; own., Adolph Bassett; bld., F. Nicholson.

Two-sty dwell., s s Lotus St., bet. King's Highway and Euclid St.; \$3,700; own., H. Daume; bld., C. Lenberg & Son.

### BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Houses Continued.)

Two three-sty dwells., s s Montgomery St., bet. 13th and 14th Sts.; \$7,000; own., Henry Schaeperkoetter; bld., A. Haasebrook.  
Two-sty dwell., s s Maryland St., bet. Newstead and Taylor Sts.; \$4,000; own., Miss Carney; bld., Jas. Kelly.  
Two-sty dwell., s s West Pine St., bet. Boyle and Newstead Sts.; \$5,000; own., A. K. Humphrey; bld., O. F. Humphrey.  
Two-sty dwell., n s Cabanne St., bet. King's Highway and Academy St.; \$6,000; own. and bld., B. C. Edmunds.  
Two-sty dwell., w s Blackstone St., bet. Page and Minerva Sts.; \$5,000; own. and bld., William Richardson.  
Two-sty dwell., s s Florissant St., bet. Red Bud and Hawthorne Sts.; \$3,450; own., John C. Obert; bld., E. Wind.  
Two-sty dwell., w s 18th St., bet. Shenandoah and Lami Sts.; \$6,500; own., Mrs. G. Cramer; bld., J. H. Reumers.  
Three-sty dwell., n s Shenandoah St., bet. Pennsylvania and Compton Sts.; \$4,200; own., Jacob H. Seumers; bld., J. H. Reumers.  
Two-sty dwell., w s Jefferson St., nr. Cherokee St.; \$5,300; own., Frank Kruegers; bld., F. W. Lophagen.

**Tuxedo, N. Y.**—Two-and-one-half-sty brick dwell., 30' x 72'; \$20,000; own., Samuel Smith; arch., Jas. Brown Lord, 100 Fifth Ave., New York City; con., Geo. Meritz's Sons, Port Chester.

### OFFICE-BUILDINGS.

**Brooklyn, N. Y.**—**East Ave.**, e s, head of B St., four-sty brick office-building, 25' x 25', slate and tin roof; \$16,000; own., City of Brooklyn; arch., W. B. Tubby, 81 Fulton St., New York; bld., Leonard Bros., 737 Bergen St.

### STABLES.

**Baltimore, Md.**—Two-sty brick stable, 32' x 26', rear 1702 North Gay St.; own., Jno. F. Wiessner & Son Brewing Co.

### STORES.

**Brooklyn, N. Y.**—**Rockaway Ave.**, s w cor. Spoffard Ave., 7 two-sty frame stores and dwells., 20' x 40' x 45', tin roofs; \$14,000; own., A. Rempe, 1723 Atlantic Ave.; arch., C. Infanger, 2590 Atlantic Ave.

**Buffalo, N. Y.**—**Court St.**, n s, nr. Franklin St., one-sty brick store, 82' x 46'; own., K. T. Flanagan; bld., Berrick & Sons; arch., Lansing & Beierl.

## CRANE ELEVATOR COMPANY.

The Crane Elevator Company wishes to call particular attention to its improved vertical elevator machines of the

*Plunger Type,  
geared only  
two to one,  
even for the  
highest build-  
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These machines occupy no more space than the counterweights of ordinary elevator machines.

For economy of operation they are unparalleled by the elevators of any other make or motive power.

In ease and certainty of control, and smoothness of operation, they are superior even to the best hydraulic elevators heretofore made.

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### BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

**Detroit, Mich.**—Fred Wettlaufer, brick store and hall, 249-53 St. Antoine St.; \$5,000.  
Albert Albrecht, three-sty brick store, 456-57 Gratiot Ave.; \$3,000.  
C. W. H. Potter, brick store, 13-15 Barclay Pl.; \$5,000.  
E. Kuth, brick store, 682 Fifteenth St.; \$3,000.

### TENEMENT-HOUSES.

**Milwaukee, Wis.**—**Eighteenth and Clybourn Sts.**, three-sty brick and stone flats, 25' x 69'; \$10,000; own., Geo. P. Trautwein; con., F. L. Vogel & Sons; arch., Chandler & Parks, Racine.

**New Rochelle, N. Y.**—Three-sty frame flats, 40' x 72'; \$8,000; own., John Boda; arch., Chas. A. Luprian, 242 Main St.

### WAREHOUSES.

**Brooklyn, N. Y.**—**Fort Greene Pl.**, Nos. 186-188, two-sty brick refrigerator warehouse, 57' 5 1/2' x 76' 10", gravel roof; \$10,000; own., J. Q. Armour, Chicago, Ill.; arch., Z. T. Davis, Chicago, Ill.; bld., J. McKeefrey.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Boston, Mass.**—**Freeport St.**, near Park St., Ward 34, two-sty brick power-house, flat roof, 118' x 123'; \$75,000; own. and bld., West End Railway.

**Mt. Vernon, N. Y.**—Two-sty brick and stone police station, 25' x 60'; \$8,000; own., Town; arch., W. H. A. Horsfall.