

**A HAND BOOK OF DESIGNS, CONTAINING
PLANS IN PERSPECTIVE, OF COURT HOUSES,
UNIVERSITIES, CHURCHES, DWELLINGS, ETC.,
ETC., ETC., AND SUGGESTIONS RELATIVE TO
THEIR CONSTRUCTION, HEATING AND
VENTILATION**

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A Hand Book of Designs, Containing Plans in Perspective, of Court Houses, Universities, Churches, Dwellings, etc., etc., etc., and Suggestions Relative to Their Construction, Heating and Ventilation by G. P. Randall

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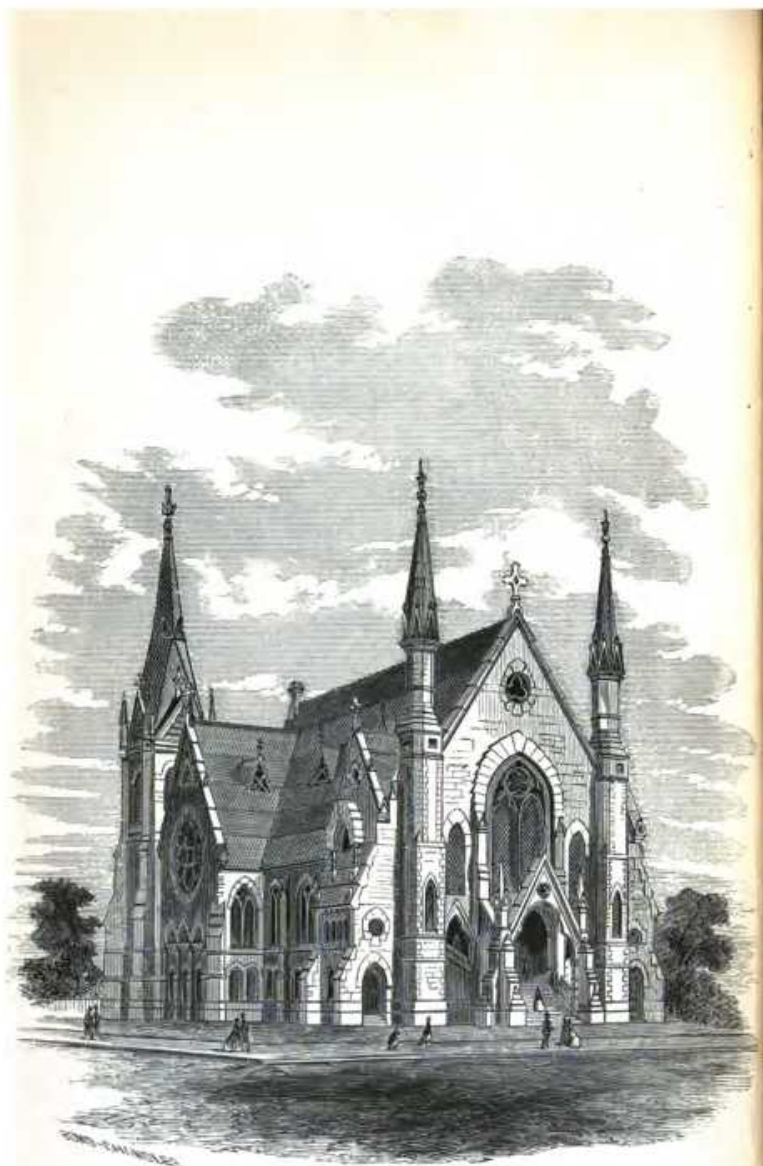
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G. P. RANDALL

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CHURCH. --- G. P. RANDALL, ARCHITECT.

No. 1.

A HAND BOOK OF DESIGNS,

CONTAINING

PLANS IN PERSPECTIVE,

OF

COURT HOUSES, UNIVERSITIES,

Academies, School Houses, Churches, Dwellings,

Etc., Etc., Etc.,

AND

SUGGESTIONS RELATIVE TO THEIR CONSTRUCTION, HEATING
AND VENTILATION.

BY G. P. RANDALL, ARCHITECT.

CHICAGO:

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1868.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I HAVE prepared this little pamphlet after the manner and style of my "Descriptive and Illustrative Catalogue," published some two years since, and, like that, it will be distributed among my friends and patrons, for the purpose of advertising my business; and as it has been gotten up at considerable expense, I shall be obliged to those to whom they may be sent, if, having no use for them themselves, they will hand them to their friends who are going to build, or send me the address of such parties, that I may send them one and confer with them direct.

The views of buildings here given are those of my own designing, some of which are built, and others are building and to be built. Should it be asked why I have not given the floor plans, showing their internal arrangement, the reply is that they would be of but little, if any, service to the reader, as they, as well as the views here shown, are the property of the architect, with which he does not part without compensation, and those who use them are liable to him for them to the same extent as though the plans were ordered of him. I have, therefore, omitted their insertion, but will send a copy of them to any one who is about to build, and will become responsible for their proper use.

In presenting these designs, I have selected such as will be most likely to be serviceable to parties in the country in determining what they will build, but they are by no means to be regarded as the best that can be made, nor the best that I have in my office.

In some cases the design of a particular building is selected on account of its geographical location; others, and particularly the churches, were many of them selected on account of their having been designed with a special reference to economy in building; whereas, were I presenting them as models of architecture, without reference to cost, many of them would have been quite unlike what they now are.

Individuals or committees who desire something unique, odd, or elegant, or all these combined, can have such designs, by signifying their desire to do so, and willingness to incur the expense of erecting such buildings.

Again, parties in looking over the limited number of illustrations here presented, as, for instance, those for dwellings, of which there are but two given, may be disappointed in not finding their ideal house among the number. To all such I can only say that there can rarely be found any two persons who want the same design for a dwelling, or two committees who want the same design for a church. There are as many varieties of tastes as there are people; and to expect that one individual will be satisfied with a design made for another of different tastes and habits of life, is simply to expect an impossibility. My object is to give a few designs of such a nature as will indicate something of the character of my ordinary work, leaving it to those who desire my services to judge for themselves, whether, if they honor me with their orders, I shall be able to fill them in a satisfactory manner.

The illustrations here given are from engravings made by BOND & CHANDLER, of this city, than whom there are none better here.

Address,

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THE NECESSITY
OF
HAVING PLANS IN BUILDING,
AND
HOW TO OBTAIN THEM.

As a great proportion of the people outside of the large cities and towns are comparatively unacquainted with building, and especially with the use and value of drawings in the construction of buildings, I propose to suggest some of the advantages arising therefrom, and will also point out the necessary preliminary steps to be taken in employing an architect.

THE USE OF DRAWINGS.

To the educated architect, or business man of intelligence, it would seem like a waste of paper and ink, to attempt to show that buildings can not be properly built without the aid of carefully made drawings; nevertheless, as there are thousands who have little or no knowledge of their use, I will endeavor to show what some of their advantages are, and the necessity for them.

Before proceeding to do so, however, I desire most emphatically to caution the reader against confounding in his mind the idea of plans, as sometimes made by builders, with architectural drawings made by an architect, who is properly educated in his profession. As well might you employ a

nurse to prescribe medicine for you when sick; or a butcher to amputate a limb, should you be so unfortunate as to lose one, as to employ a builder to make plans for your building.

A proper knowledge of the principles of architecture, and the art of building, is only obtained by long years of incessant study, of books which are very rare and difficult to be obtained, which, together with the want of time, places it entirely beyond the reach of the mere practical builder to obtain a tittle of the knowledge of building which a good architect should have, who offers his services to the public as such.

People too often suppose that the making of a "picture" representing a building, is what constitutes a person an architect; but this is an error. There is many a mechanic or builder, who has, as any person may in a few leisure hours, acquired the use of drawing instruments and paint brushes so as to enable him to draw and color something that will resemble a building; while not one in twenty of such individuals, working in an architect's office all the time for five years, could attain a sufficient knowledge of the business to be able to make a set of drawings for the commonest kind of a building, so that they should be ready for use, without being subjected to the most vigilant scrutiny of the principal of the office.

The requisite qualifications of an architect are: first, to know how to design well, and for this he must have a large endowment of mechanical genius; at least a respectable education; and a thorough knowledge of architecture in its varied styles, as practiced in the different countries where it has flourished in past ages.

His next, and a very essential qualification, is a thorough knowledge of the construction, nature and strength of the materials he has to use, and the numerous and ever varying appliances that may be brought into requisition for meeting