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THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND BUILDER has a larger circulation in the West than any building journal in the country. Advertising rates are very reasonable, and will be made known on application. We take pleasure in directing attention to the high character of our advertisements.

Index to advertisements in this number will be found on page 4 Supplement.

THE enthusiasm with which the call for a convention has been met outside Chicago has been supplemented by the efforts toward entertainment members of the profession in this city are making at the prospect of so large a number of visitors as are expected to be present at that time. The Chicago architects have set at work with a will to devise the best means for their entertainment, and that the visitors will be heartily welcomed is assured. Therefore, it will be with perfect assurance of a cordial welcome that the architects from distant cities will set out to visit Chicago, and between the visiting architects and their hosts the credit of organizing and attending the largest assemblage of the profession ever brought together in the West, if not in the United States, will be equally divided. All visiting architects will be notified, in advance, of such measures for their comfort as the reception committee may make and where the headquarters will be located, but any visitor who arrives without the necessary directions, should at once call on us, and as the convention will probably assemble at 11 A.M. of Wednesday, the 12th instant, it will be advisable for every visitor to report before that time. It is a most positive indication of the high position to which western architecture has reached when so emphatic a demand is made by the whole profession for a western organization to represent them and to which they can look for direction; one in which they can feel a fraternal union with each other, a joining of interests that will add more to their advancement both from a practical and æsthetical standpoint, than many years of individual work.

IN anticipation of the coming of a large number of architects from other cities, the Chicago architects met on the 23d ult., and appointed committees of reception, etc., that when their work is finished will leave little for the visitor to do, outside the object of his coming. The committee upon reception are seventeen in number, and are divided into sub-committees whose different duties all lie in the same direction, that of entertainment. One laudable work is the arrangement of a pamphlet giving in convenient form, a schedule of rates of charges of public conveyances, where the best sights are to be seen; the best way to see them, and a large fund of general information that will be valuable to the strangers.

Without the least infringing upon, and in fact with a careful avoidance of anything that might seem to infringe upon the prerogatives of the visitor, the committee, and also the programme committee, have outlined the order of convention sittings, and the hours for amusement and sight-seeing with the desire that nothing shall be left undone that can be perfected, to make the stay of visiting members of the profession most pleasurable and profitable. The meetings of the Chicago architects have been large and interesting, and from a social standpoint one value of an association has been shown, as at these meetings prominent architects who have practiced in Chicago for years and were perfectly familiar with each other by name, met for the first time, and this will be one of the benefits of the convention to every member of the profession, the social intercourse that will bind the architects of the country in closer relationship and harmony, while the interchange of professional views and the examination of each others work will broaden the scope of each architect, and lay the foundation of what will soon be a fact rather than a fancy, a distinctive style, that will be known as Western Architecture.

THERE are two questions that have long troubled and perplexed the profession, and toward the remedying of which the earliest attention of the Association will be directed, and those are commissions and competitions. The former will, of course, be ruled by the by-laws, but will have to be strongly supported by articles in the constitution, while the latter will call for the earnest thought and action of the entire convention. The abuses in the practice of either are too common and too uniform to need enumeration here, and the architects have a right to expect that now that an association, composed of the leading representatives of the profession, is to be formed, that these abuses will be regulated by laws that will be faithfully and thoroughly enforced. The attention of architects is especially called to this subject in advance that they may come with their minds formed ready to act upon the matter.

AN important question which should come before the architects of Chicago, and in other cities where the same conditions exist, is that of the contractor's indemnity bond. In Chicago the mason contractor is compelled to give bonds before he can secure the right to obstruct the street with building material, and, as the law now stands, this contractor cannot lift his bond until the building is practically completed, or the last obstruction removed, he being in this manner liable for the carpenter, the roofer or any of the contractors that come after him and deposit material on the street. It is for the architects to decide in what manner the law can be altered to equalize the responsibility. We think that the

responsibility should rest with the owner, or that the city should look to him for indemnity, and he in turn should be able to arrange with the contractors through the architect for his security. This law probably grew out of a former custom, and now much practiced in some sections, of letting the entire contract for a building to one general contractor, but in Chicago such contracts, especially on large structures, are rare, and the law should meet the requirements of the majority, and in this case should relieve the mason contractor of his present unjust responsibility.

THE eighteenth annual convention of the American Institute of Architects convened at Albany, New York, in the United States court-room, Wednesday, the 23rd ult., and remained in session two days. Twenty-two architects from abroad were present. Architect Thomas U. Walter, the president, presided, and was favored with a unanimous reelection to that office. The principal matter brought before the convention was a proposed revision of the schedule of charges, and after lengthy discussion the old form was adopted with the exception of the erasure of the paragraphs referring to "plain warehouses and factories." Reports were received from the Baltimore, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis and Indianapolis chapters of the Institute and were accepted, together with a report from the foreign secretary of correspondence. Papers were read by Henry H. Congdon, on "An Architectural Resume;" Russell Sturges, of New York, on "Old Art in Europe, a Help and a Hindrance to the New;" Rev. H. C. Wood, of Sharon, Pa., on "The Work and Aims of the International Institute for Preserving and Perfecting Weights and Measures;" Dr. Ogden Doremus, of New York, on "The Chemical Preservation of Building Materials." The following officers were elected for the coming year:

President, Thos. U. Walter, LL. D., of Philadelphia; treasurer, O. P. Hatfield, New York; secretary, Geo. C. Mason, Jr., of Newport, R. I.; board of trustees, H. M. Congdon, E. T. Littell, Napoelon Le Brun, A. J. Bloor; committee on publications, H. Hudson, of Holly, Charles Crapsey, of Cincinnati, N. Y., T. M. Clark, of Boston, J. McArthur, Jr., of Philadelphia; committee on education, Alfred Stone, of Providence, Henry Van Brunt, of Boston, Professor N. Clifford Ricker, of Champaign, Ill., Professor W. R. Ware, of New York, T. M. Clark, of Boston; secretary of foreign correspondence, W. L. B. Jenney, of Chicago.

Among other reports the board of trustees recommended that a per capita tax of \$1.50 be imposed upon each fellow and associate, to defray the renting expense of the headquarters of the Institute in the Bryant Block, New York. The Institute were the guests of the Albany chapter, and the manner in which they entertained the visitors was highly creditable to the gentlemen composing that body. That Mr. Walter has been returned to the chair which he has filled with so much ability and honor, is a matter for general congratulation, but it is greatly to be regretted that the convention was attended by no architects west of Cleveland and Cincinnati.

THE English Architectural Association has issued its annual report for the years 1884-5, and a very satisfactory one it is, the number of members being about 1,000. According to the *Builders' Weekly Reporter* of London, so rapidly have the members increased, that the executive consider "that the time has arrived when steps should be taken towards meeting the difficulty" of increased labor devolving upon them; and a resolution has been passed "which it is felt will commend itself" to every member—viz. that of "rating the annual sum of £20 to be expended at the discretion of the senior secretary for the time being." This, we presume, is to provide additional assistance when required, and the amount cannot be considered in any way extravagant. That journal also says: "We are pleased to learn that the 'library continues to be of great use,' and that it 'has been enlarged during the past session by various donations and purchases.'" From the report before

us it appears that the Color Class has not been so well attended as could be wished, but it is gratifying to learn, from the report of Messrs. Turner and Blashill, "who lectured in connection with the Classes of Design and Construction, shows that the interest in these lectures is still maintained. Mr. Tarver has kindly consented to repeat his course during the coming session; and the services of Mr. Lovegrove have been secured to deliver the course on Construction in place of Mr. Blashill, who this year retires. The best thanks of the Architectural Association are due to him for his most valuable and zealous services." The report refers with pleasure to the "distinguished position taken by one of its past presidents, Mr. Aston Webb, in conjunction with Mr. Ingress Bell, in the recent competition for the new Admiralty and War Offices." Altogether the prospects of the Architectural Association for the ensuing session are in every way encouraging.

SEWERAGE and water supply are receiving the earnest attention of the Citizens' Association of Chicago, and they have issued the following offer for the best system by which the drainage, sewerage and water supply can be controlled in Chicago:

The Citizens' Association of Chicago offers a prize of \$500 for the best practical essay on the main drainage, sewerage, and water supply system of Chicago and its vicinity. It is desired that the essays shall discuss the subject in view of the present condition of those systems, and shall consider the best method of providing for the immediate and also the future requirements of the population in those respects. The question should be considered in connection with the Chicago River and the slips, the Desplaines River and the Ogden ditch, the canal and the Fullerton avenue conduit, and should have special reference to a mode of securing an abundant supply of pure water and of providing for the disposition of the sewerage. All suggestions of plans for carrying into effect the views of the writers should have due regard both to efficiency and economy, and should be accompanied by descriptive drawings so far as necessary to make them easily understood. The subject should embrace the City of Chicago and such of its suburbs as may properly use the same means of obtaining water and the same systems or lines of drainage. The competing essays must be delivered to the Secretary of the association on or before April 1, 1885, and be signed by some designation corresponding with the mark upon a sealed envelope which shall contain the name and address of the writer. Three gentlemen shall be selected by the association to act as judges, and their names will be made public as soon as they have signified their willingness to act. All essays are to be considered the property of the association for purposes of publication, but the envelopes containing the names of the writers will be destroyed without being opened excepting that bearing the designation of the successful essay.

JOHN L. THOMPSON, President.

The value of this association to the City of Chicago is becoming more marked each year, as gentlemen of the highest intelligence and practical ability are active members, and are continually giving their valuable time and thought to the solution of those problems that daily come before the citizen in the form of a pressing necessity or an economical measure.

IN no field of commerce is the rule of "cheap prices, cheap goods" so generally true as in the purchasing of building material; and because of this, property that should remain substantial and unimpaired for many years rapidly depreciates because the owner at the start sought to cheapen his building by giving a low price and expecting to obtain good work and good material. The owner has probably been educated to this by first buying his lot. He finds that real estate in a certain neighborhood is of a certain supposed value, that value being the price paid in the more recent purchases, and if he succeeds in obtaining his ground for a less figure he has made a good bargain, and his ground is worth just as much as though he had paid a larger sum. He goes to his architect and tries to secure "cheap" professional services. Such can be had, but he has now entered a field where values are unchangeable. It is impossible to get good services cheap, but he does not know it, or wilfully closes his eyes to the fact, and the result is the business man who would not dream of submitting an important law case to a "cheap" lawyer, or trusting himself in the hands of a "cheap" physician, will consider the less he pays his architect the better off he is. He insists upon "cheap" contracts, and perhaps the contractors, after figuring upon the lowest "living" basis, are requested to re-figure, and the result is a lot of contracts let for less than cost and a building that is "skimped" in every place it is possible, and in the

end the owner receives a building that in a few years will be practically worthless. It seems to us that architects can do much to regulate all this by educating the building public. They should deal with none but reliable contractors, and feel perfectly free to give a contract to the most capable builder, instead of the lowest bidder, where the circumstances warrant it. This is a professional question that should receive the early attention of architects.

OFFICE hours are more necessary to be observed than almost any other rule among architects. The architect who, perhaps, has a partner or a capable head clerk can be indifferent to the hours when he may be found in his office, but he who has a small practice and no efficient man to take his place, while absent, should have stated hours when he is sure to be "at home" to the calls of clients and contractors. "It is rather discouraging," as a discomfited would-be client remarked of a well known architect the other day, "to call on an architect and find him 'out,' and have a young draughtsman peer from the obscurity of a high collar and a draughting board and say, 'Don't know,' to an inquiry regarding the time when his principal can be seen." An architect must be popular, indeed, who will be likely to have a client call many times with such discouraging results.

The Development of New Phases of the Fine Arts in America.

BY P. B. WIGHT.

Part I.

THERE is perhaps as much occasion for surprise as congratulation to behold the prevailing tendency, or at least striving, to give an artistic expression to nearly everything that is made and done at the present day. I say "striving," for it must be admitted that failure as often attends the well intended effort as success. This is more especially the case in America than in Europe.

I will confine myself, mainly, to the condition of art at home, and some of the causes that have led to it, only referring to those influences from abroad which have had a direct bearing upon it. Neither will I refer to the great period of art in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, except in so far as the study of its productions led to a most important modern movement in England, which has been the leaven of all good art work to the present time.

It is the present and the immediate past which mainly concerns us, and it is in our country that we today see the best illustration of the strivings of *art producers* of all classes and a popular demand for good art work, be it of whatsoever kind. And furthermore, it can safely be said that the fine arts, whether they be illustrated in statues, paintings, buildings, music, the drama, dress, decoration or furniture, with all their accessories, which are almost infinite, are from the commercial point of view today on a *paying basis*, a statement which could not have been made ten years ago.

But the fine arts of today are not the fine arts of thirty years ago, while half a century ago what little of good or valuable art work was produced was isolated and sporadic. A modern work of art was then a curiosity, and a curiosity only to the very few who had any capacity at all to appreciate it. The people then had no art and no one to tell them what it was. To be sure there were painters and sculptors and architects, but the Academy of Design had to fill out its membership with sign and steamboat painters.

The painters who painted on canvas with oil colors were called "artists." There were a dozen in England and three or four in America, whose names are remembered. There were three or four altogether whose names are now great. There were sculptors in Italy only, and they were mostly copyists. There was also a scattering few in France. There were architects then in England, not one of whom is now celebrated, and there were architects in America, but only for public buildings; and even many public buildings had to be built without architects. Ninety years ago Congress tried to have the capitol built by a physician, whose design was adopted and who essayed to build it, but did not. Only three architects who built in America fifty years ago may be called great. They are Latrobe, Strickland and the unknown Frenchman who designed the city hall of New York. Only three painters of that period deserve to be remembered: Stuart, Trumbull, and perhaps West, whose reputation, however, was made in England, where he lived nearly all his life. Of

sculptors, we had none. The few works of such character attached to public buildings were made by foreigners.

Of music then, we produced none; but Europe had recognized Mozart while he lived and Beethoven when he was dead, and Mendelssohn was becoming a brilliant star in the firmament. Handel and Bach were the admired of the virtuosi but the people knew them not. Twenty more great composers had lived only for posterity and they are now unearthed and known. But the music that the world could not appreciate or understand is happily preserved. It has this advantage over the other arts, that it may live in a pigeon-hole or trunk until it is wanted, and then may make the world happy forever.

The American drama of fifty years ago was a poor copy of the conventional English drama. It had no hold upon the popular mind, but as a diversion, and often a stolen one, for it was under the ban of the Puritan church and regarded as the work of the devil. Shakespeare's plays were then regarded as curiosities, and the great comedies of the last century were not yet purged of their vulgarities and smut. Beyond this there was nothing produced worth the name of "fine art." Dress, decoration and furniture, those lichen growths of civilization which cling to the personality of rich and poor from the cradle to the grave, were as far removed from all artistic influences as it was possible for them to be. They were to a certain extent subjects of fashion, but fashions then did not change so frequently as they do now. Dress was simply grotesque and often gaudy, though at times there was good sense shown in the dress of men. Of decoration there was none. Of furniture there was much of a substantial and then old fashioned kind in use, such as our modern "aesthetes" now crave for and call bric-a-brac, but it was never artistically designed. The only good quality that recommended it then (as it is also the only one we see in it now) was its freedom from extravagances of contortion and coarse decoration, badly imitated from the French, with which all furniture manufacture was infected forty years ago, and which continued through various developments until about fifteen years ago, when a few sensible people could not stand it any longer.

Fifty years ago the only foreign influence felt in the art of sculpture in the United States, came from France and Italy. But it produced little to speak of. We derived some inspiration from a few English paintings which were then brought over, engravings of the works of contemporaneous English artists (a few after Turner just having appeared), and many bad copies from the most famous but least valuable paintings of the old masters of Italy. There was no foreign influence upon our architecture, and a few English architects, without reputation, had then arrived in this country; while our house carpenters, who were then builders, were vainly trying to fish architectural designs from the books of Batty Langley and the illustrated descriptions of Walpole's Strawberry Hill, or Beckford's Fonthill Abbey, whence arose the American style of architecture known as Carpenters' Gothic. From Stewart's Athens, then the most valuable work on architecture that had been published, they evolved the American classic styles, practically illustrated in constructions of scantlings and boards, lath and plaster.

When, in those times, the ancient furniture began to be discarded, it was replaced by the so-called French furniture, the principal element in whose design consisted in abolishing every straight line which had formerly existed in the old style of work, and fashioning the wood of which it was made, so that a material only known as having a straight grain should be cut into every sort of curvature that human ingenuity could conceive of, and covered at every accessible point with carvings made with more or less clumsiness, that represented nothing known in the whole floral or vegetable creation, and which no one ever took enough interest in to find out what they represented. All known decoration of that day consisted of carpets, curtains and chair coverings. The only color for these materials allowed by true respectability was dark crimson. Lace curtains were used for all windows, of quality to suit the means of the buyer. All window cornices were gilded. The poor and those of medium abilities used stamped metal, the rich used putty ornaments gilded solid. It was only the rich who used heavy curtains, and it is safe to say that for twenty-five years the only material and color that could be used by a thoroughly respectable well-to-do man in the curtains and chair coverings of his best parlor was crimson satin damask. His best carpets if of moquette, were always in the most delicate pearls, blues and whites, covered with sprays of bright colored flowers. The wood-work of his furniture and the doors of his rooms were of rosewood or some stained wood to imitate it; the remaining wood-work of the room was always painted pure white. The walls were painted French gray or salmon color, and the mantel piece was either of white marble or black. A mirror was placed over the mantel and another between the two windows with a white marble shelf under it (always white), and the mirror frames and cornices over the curtains were gilded all over. A few family portraits, of enormous size and painted by a neighboring

"portrait" painter, who had never been known to paint anything else, completed the furnishing.

I have taken pains to draw this description of a respectable man's best room, and in as few words as possible, for the reason that even though the dictates of fashion and respectability kept it so long in vogue, it is such a one as we can rarely find today. Therefore, we may say that in those days there was no fine art in the household, except that which came there accidentally. There was no call for it. If there had been it would not have come.

How marked the contrast with what we see today in the household, in the shops, on the street, no less than in public and private collections of works of art, made because they are good and beautiful. For, as it has been said, the fine arts today are on a paying basis, and what can be said that will more fully illustrate the state of the times? A painter can sell his pictures if they are worth anything. A good painter can find appreciative patrons. An artist may even be called to decorate a house and a sculptor to carve for a building, though this is still rarely the case. Now you can get a professed sign painter to paint a really artistic sign. Upholsterers select goods for the beauty and appropriateness of their designs and colorings. Cabinet makers all advertise "art furniture," even though they do not always have it. Those who supply and those who demand, try, at least, to be guided by artistic impulses. But the best indication of all is that today a good painting placed in any public exhibition can be sold on its merits without regard to the previous reputation of the artist. This has been abundantly illustrated in recent picture exhibitions in New York, notably the last water color exhibition and that of the National Academy of Design, where the sales of paintings amounted to over \$40,000.

But for all this we have not found Utopia. There is plenty of bad art as well as good art, and every grade between the two. Bad art is worse than no art, and we still have plenty of it. Art is a word that is much traduced. Like charity it covers a multitude of sins, and bad art will always flourish as long as popular opinion allows it to. It feeds on popular ignorance, and it will vanish only just so fast as popular enlightenment increases. We have at present only to deal with that art which is good or passably good. For while, in the times of which we have spoken, whatever there was of fine art was mainly bad, today it is mainly good, and there must be some reason for it. Its growth has had little or no help from that other growth of knowledge in the mechanic and industrial arts which has been so rapid. This has only put the means of becoming patrons of art, whether in a large or small way, in the hands of more persons. But the good art of today has been not the result of accident, but to a great extent of a *determined effort*. It has had no authoritative exposition of principles on which it might be based, but is the result of a fundamental idea which began to take root and grow thirty years ago, from the teaching and example of a few earnest enthusiasts. I say no authoritative exposition, because no authoritative body which might have promulgated it has done so. On the contrary it has crept into the great art organizations, slowly and naturally, just as it has permeated the body politic.

The fundamental *idea* which is the basis of all good art is that *there can be no beauty without truth*, and the effort to promulgate this idea has been mainly individual effort, aided by some good examples.

I have referred to authoritative bodies without naming them. They are, in the two countries most nearly related to us in art matters, the *Académie des Beaux Arts* of France, which is a department of the French Academy, and the *Royal Academy* of England. Their only counterpart in this country, authoritative not on account of government support, but by reason of its comparative antiquity and stability, is the National Academy of Design, now in its fifty-ninth year. Notwithstanding the high character of the first, and the conservative respectability of the second, they have done nothing to advance the so-called *æsthetic* movement in England and America. They have been only silent spectators of the march of events, and occasional recorders of its progress. All three are but the current reflex of the opinions of the professed artists of the countries in which they exist. The *æsthetic* movement—I will continue to use this word, though now so much degraded through misuse—has gone on side by side with these organizations. It has been mainly due, as I have said, to individual effort, and it has sometimes taken on a form of organization. But these organizations have not been strong, for the very reason that their promoters have always been opposed to setting up anything like state authority in matters pertaining to art. I have therefore used the words "*determined effort*" in contradistinction to the organized authority of the great art societies. And this effort has been almost always stronger because it was individual. It has always been the effort of enthusiasts who loved art for its own sake, and truth above all selfish ends. They were the Peter-the-Hermits of a new crusade, whether they were architects, painters, poets or preachers, and by the latter I mean those who helped the movement by the pen and the printing press as well as the power of speech.

This movement, once small in its beginnings, now great in its results, made its firmest stand in England. Elsewhere on the continent it had but few advocates. In Antwerp the late Baron Leys, the painter, was almost its only exponent. To him the world is indebted for Alma Tadema and other pupils of less note, and Tadema is now a full-fledged Royal Academician. In France it found its greatest of all exponents in the late Viollet Le Duc, architect, archaeologist and writer, and Trélat, master of the *Ecole Centrale*, a private establishment in Paris.

In England it is claimed by some to have commenced with the first attempts to revive Gothic architecture. But as these were made only in a way calculated to bring it into ridicule and contempt (vid. Beckford's attempt to build Fonthill Abbey and Horace Walpole's freaks at Strawberry Hill), I think that the first real Gothic revival commenced with the high-church party, which sought to revive Christian architecture in connection with the restoration of the ancient ritual of the church. From this arose the Cambridge-Camden and other societies, which, being composed of clergymen and architects, all of them scholars, maintained that the only inspiration for Christian architecture was to be found in the church buildings of the thirteenth century. After them followed a long line of Gothic enthusiasts, and the rapid publication of illustrated books by the ecclesiastical and archaeological societies which were then formed. Private enterprises in the same direction soon put it within the reach of all who were studiously inclined, both in England and America, to revel in the hidden treasures of art. It found numerous exponents in the young architects of the time, who soon proclaimed that Gothic architecture, of the best type, was adapted to civil as well ecclesiastical buildings, and they put their theory into practice. From them came many distinguished lights in the profession, foremost of whom were Sir Thomas Deane, William Burges, George Edmond Street and Alfred Waterhouse—all but the last are now dead. Burges studied the thirteenth century architecture of France, the purest, truest and best that ever existed. Street drew his inspiration from the early architecture of England and the old Gothic of Verona, Florence and Venice, concerning the last of which he published the book, so much read now by students, called "*Brick and Marble of the Middle Ages*." Waterhouse built the most successful civil building in England, the Manchester Assize Courts, and afterwards the great town hall of the same city. Today he is the foremost architect in England. Street commenced, but did not live to finish, the most important modern building in London, the New Law Courts.

John Ruskin, the apostle and highest authority of the new movement in England and America, commenced his writings with the "*Seven Lamps of Architecture*," after the Gothic architects had commenced the revival. The architects therefore never looked up to Ruskin with the esteem which should attach to a leader, for they regarded themselves as the Simon-pure revivalists. They always treated him with the quiet respect which they could have for a well intentioned amateur wanting the technical knowledge of their profession, but presuming to go to the depths of constructions which he did not fully understand, to elucidate the principles which should guide them. But he had some followers in England, and among them Sir Thomas Deane, who may be regarded as the exponent of the Ruskin idea of architecture. It was he who designed and built the Oxford Museum, in which the first attempt was made on any extensive scale to introduce realistic carving in stone. It was in this building that Ruskin brought into prominent light Thomas Woolner, now one of England's greatest sculptors, a firm adherent to the realistic school, and its chief exponent in the art of sculpture.

But the most prominent effort of the realists, outside of the revival of architecture, was made by another body of men, who were, however, in accord with it. These men were painters and poets, with Woolner alone to represent sculpture. They found their inspiration in the works of the early Italian masters: Titian, Tintoretto, Giorgione, Fra Angelico, and Raphael in the earliest part of his career. The leading spirits of the movement were Dante Gabriel Rossetti, Holman Hunt, John Everett Millais, Burne Jones, and William Morris. They banded themselves together to make common cause against the falsities and conventionalities of the modern school of English art, and called themselves the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood. It was an unfortunate name, but it was only intended to express the fact that their starting point was where the predecessors of Raphael had left their art. The name was seized upon by all the art writers of the time who were not in affiliation with them, and tried to make it a by-word and a reproach. But the disciples of the new school gloried in it. They maintained that the great masters, whose names were as familiar to everyone as household words, had in Raphael's time departed from the true purposes of all great art; that they had departed too far from the strict truth of nature, and had in its place substituted mannerism and conventionality both in composition and color. It was a bold undertaking to criticise Raphael, Leonardo, Correggio, Angelo, and Claude, but it was bolder still for comparatively unknown men to wage war against

the great reputations and accepted mannerisms of their contemporaries. But how well they did it history has already told. It was not so much by their protests and preaching as by their work, for the public was naturally stirred by curiosity to see what these men could do. Their enemies among the host of shallow art critics, who had the public ear, did not fail to advertise them well in this respect.

Their acknowledged leader was Rossetti, a born poet as well as a painter, whose written works are now too well known to need further mention. But his paintings and drawings were known only to a small circle of friends, for he never painted to sell and did not publicly exhibit. He became known to the public mainly through book illustrations, in which, in common with Holman Hunt and Millais, the manner of these men in drawing at least could be readily studied. William Morris, in his poems, had just then revived the Arthurian legend, and thus given a new field for the exercise of the imagination in a new and truly poetical domain which had never before been explored. But while the others were drawing illustrations for his works, he threw down the pen as boldly as he had taken it up, and turned his attention to that field of art which has since been known as household art. In company with several equally enthusiastic associates he proposed to manufacture and sell everything required to make a house beautiful to live in, because those who wanted such things could not buy them elsewhere. The formation of the firm of Morris, Marshall, Faulkner & Co., was the result, and the business is still carried on under the name of Morris & Co. Furniture, stained glass, wall papers, upholstery goods, carpets and rugs, comprised but a part of the articles produced. Everything made and sold was correct in form and beautiful in execution, according to the principles maintained by the revivalists. All the artists of the Brotherhood contributed toward the decoration of what was made. The business was started without the expectation of profit, without advertisements and without even a sign. But its success was immense. It is safe to say that this shop has been the nucleus of the whole modern development of aestheticism in its relations to immediate human wants.

The new school had its advocates, and found in Wm. M. Rossetti, brother of the artist, and already a prominent art critic, a staunch supporter, while Ruskin put in his thunder strokes as long as his vitality lasted. It had its adherents, too, of which I could mention a score or more; some professedly so, others silently marching in the new path which had been made clear. I don't propose to dwell at length upon the career of these men, whose history is now well known. It is of more interest to us to pass on and find how and when the movement got a foothold in our own country. Suffice it to say, before passing on to the American movement, that we now see Frederic Leighton, one of its coadjutors, in the chair of the Royal Academy. When, two years ago, the original drawings of William Burges were sold at public auction in London by order of his executors, I found myself bidding in vain on lot after lot in common with others of his admirers who wanted some reminiscences of his own handiwork, when I was told it was of no use, for by order of Sir Frederick Leighton they were being bought for the Royal Academy schools. One volume was ultimately procured for a New York architect.

But, notwithstanding the personal success of the immediate members of this body, the warfare of misrepresentation has been waged against them unceasingly, and it takes a bold heart even now, in England, to profess adherence to the school. As an organization, it long since ceased to exist. There is no necessity for it any longer, for all that it professed to do is accomplished.

It may interest us, however, to observe how some causes, among others more or less direct, were influencing the growth of the new idea in our own country; and it is remarkable how small and apparently insignificant they were. As nothing circulates so fast as printed books, everything printed on this subject was read with avidity by a large class of educated Americans, and especially the writings of Ruskin. But we had little or nothing to show what was meant by its advocates except a few book illustrations. Ruskin's "Elements of Drawing" had been much sought for, and by its help many young students of art and a few professed artists had learned how to discard the old conventional methods for learning how to draw, and acquired some facility in drawing from nature with fidelity to the truths which she revealed to us, when our eyes were properly opened to receive them. Already there were small bodies of men and women who stood ready, if occasion should offer, to take their part in advocating an emancipation from the old tenets of the prevalent schools of art. Many of the architects, influenced by what they had seen abroad, had commenced to make new and original designs; but no concerted movement had ever been made, and up to the year 1860 any one who wanted a sensible piece of furniture, a handsome carpet, or anything worth having to decorate a house, had to go without it; and if he wanted a good picture he would still have to go to an academican of the National Academy, for it must be admitted that even then all the best were in the Academy.

Landscape Architecture.

BY T. HAWKES, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT.

LANDSCAPE architecture is so allied with architecture, its aims and object so connected, that the study and practice of it should be encouraged by the profession whose works it seeks to beautify and ennoble. In comparatively new countries it has not yet arrived at the sphere of usefulness that awaits it. The people have had to seek out the natural beauties and scenery of their country and have not had the desire of bringing to their own homes those charms of beautiful out-door surroundings, that gratify the educated eye and mind. Steadily this desire is created, and among the wealthy and refined classes we see this feeling rapidly developing.

The throngs who find pleasure in the public parks testify that that desire has taken deep root, and that a love of the beautiful in nature permeates the masses. In this sense to administer to the pleasure and relaxation of the people is fulfilling a useful task. The work of the landscape architect has a claim to share with the sister arts, its part in elevating and refining mankind. In a beautiful park, with its vistas constantly opening up new beauties, its glimpses of shining water, its various foliage, the beauties of nature laid before us in their most attractive form, we see the results of a study of the *art* of nature and a harmonious picture is produced, a living picture pleasant to dwell upon for all time. But this picture must be the work of ONE mind. In few instances have there been successful results obtained by two or more artists painting the same picture. What is the result when some amateur attempts this task?

Dealing with houses, architecture and landscape architecture should go hand in hand. Modern houses are often artistically built, with every regard to the comfort and taste of their occupants, but how wofully wanting are they in outdoor surroundings. The house and grounds should be designed at the same time. In that case fuller scope can be given to the requirements of both, and oftentimes considerable expense avoided. An injudicious site of a house often baffles the future attempts to beautify the grounds. The question of fixing the site of a house is a very important one. The aspects and views must be studied; the inclination and level of the ground considered in relation to the arrangement of parterres and terraces. Instances frequently occur where the doctor is called in so late that the disease is too deeply rooted to be cured, or the cost of the operation is very great. The treatment of the grounds should always be subordinate to the style of the building. In dealing with the grounds of old houses many varied modes of treatment are required from the different surroundings, but the object should be to ennoble and dignify the building. A consideration after fixing the site for house and stables is to select the line for the carriage drives. These should be made to enter the grounds where there is some special object for so doing and at the most convenient place. The point to be selected should be chosen, likewise, for its natural advantages, such as entering between any fine trees, or at some level or other defined point, and proceeding by easy gradients and natural curves towards the house, choosing such a route as will show the best points of the grounds and best views of the house. The drives should be so arranged that the south and west fronts are not overlooked by approaching visitors. The court-yard should generally be on the north front. The stables should be at a convenient distance from the house and connected by a road merging into a carriage drive. A glimpse of the stables from the carriage drive is desirable. The road from stable to house should be made on a slight ascent. All carriage drives should be drained with tile pipes and catchpits; a properly constructed road is the most *economical* in the long run.

Next, the pleasure grounds around the house. In many cases a terrace with a walk round the south and west fronts is the most desirable treatment, but this greatly depends upon the style of house and surroundings. Show nature in the park, but around the home of law and order make nature follow the same course. From the terrace flights of steps from the upper walk descend to the parterres, these should be on a hanging level so that a design for flower beds can be laid out. This, from the upper terrace walk, the veranda and windows, forms an elegant display, and many artistic effects can be produced. This treatment gives an air of repose and grandeur to the house, but the landscape architect is called upon to arrange ground for houses varying so much in size and style that no fixed rule can be laid down.

A lawn tennis ground should be made near the house, this can generally be arranged on a parterre, without interfering with the design; a view should be had from the terrace and there must be an ample land margin around the courts. In many places a hard, dry tennis ground is also required, so as to be available in winter and after wet weather; it requires great care, however, to construct it so that it will speedily get quite dry after rain. The walks about the grounds should all be made with an object; either to carry out a set design or to lead to definite points with graceful natural curves. Advantage should be taken of any fine trees as points to lead or to skirt. In arranging a terrace great effect can be

produced by centering it with two fine trees, making artificial lines lead to natural points. A walk may be made from pleasure grounds through shrubbery, but it must not be without some object, such as to see some distant points of interest, to obtain a glimpse of a lake or river, or to conduct to a summer house, or pavilion; in doing this it should be so arranged that fresh views disclose themselves as it progresses. Never show all your beauties at once. In returning to the house regard should be had to obtaining the best views of it. The walks also should be well drained. A walk is necessary from house to stables and this should, though direct, be made attractive. From this walk, a branch one should go on to the kitchen garden, which, though out of sight from the house, should be a pleasant feature of the estate; it should be within easy reach of the house and adjacent to the stable, homestead and orchard.

The gardener's cottage may, with advantage, be placed at an angle of north wall, so that he can command a view of the whole of the gardens and its buildings. The simplest style of green-house is the best, and most soils can be made available for vegetable produce by judicious treatment.

A view of water from the terrace and windows has a charming effect, and a sheet of water can often be made at slight expense where there is a ravine or small stream running through the estate, by constructing a proper dam-head with outlet and overflow, and a pretty effect can be produced by bringing this over natural rockery. Where no stream exists, and the sub-soil has not the capacity for holding water, a lake can be made by excavating the ground and puddling the bottom and slopes with clay (the excavation can be used in mounding, making long natural slopes, etc.), and the supply can generally be got by connecting surface drains from drive paths and grounds and overflow from tanks at house, etc. The lake being made water-tight and once filled, the evaporation will be more than compensated for by the rainfall. A sheet of water in the right place is an agreeable addition to the scenery, but it requires well doing—"the letting out of waters, etc."

In some cases the removal of certain trees will open out a fine prospect. Apropos of cutting down trees, it is much easier to cut them down than make them grow. Except in certain cases, consider well before you sacrifice a tree and don't do it without a potent reason. Oftentimes the axe should be employed vigorously. You cannot rear three children on the food for one. Trees too thickly planted cannot thrive, they not only become sickly but they make their larger companions become so likewise. Many fine trees are disfigured by having others crowding into their tops. The question of planting is of considerable importance. Without much thought trees and shrubs are often planted indiscriminately. Crowded together the poor things cannot thrive and are of no use for transplanting. Younger and more vigorous trees will soon outgrow them. Trees planted thickly in groups should be thinned out when they are fairly growing and require more room. Regard should be had to the future growth of trees and the different foliage.

Shrub planting in plantations should be more adopted; it gives to pleasure grounds a finished and well cared for appearance, and with a good mixture of flowering and other deciduous shrubs and evergreens a pleasing effect can be produced. Specimen shrubs should be prominently set forth, having due regard to their after growth. The location and description of planting is one for the landscape architect and his directions should be carefully followed.

Some of these remarks as to the grounds of private residences will apply to public buildings and grounds, but there a different course is adopted; the requirements are for the many. A zoological garden, a public park and a public square, each require a different mode of treatment as much so as do the grounds of a cemetery and a hotel. I have not attempted to write about the elaborate Italian gardens, with their terrace walling bastions, balustrading, piers, tazzas and vases, their pavilions, fountains and statuary; all this, however, pertains to the landscape gardener's work.

Artistic taste is being now brought to bear on articles of every day use, and surely it should be employed upon our out-door surroundings. "A thing of beauty is a joy forever." The art of landscape gardening should apply to small matters as well as greater ones. An artistically shaped flower bed in a limited garden may be as much a source of pleasure to its owner as a gorgeous design on a grand parterre which does not belong to him, and it costs no more to fill with flowers than a vulgar one. The study of nature and the love of the beautiful in art are steadily growing—the love of flowers and trees has a most humanizing influence—and it should be the care and pleasure of those who follow this profession to help to stimulate this healthy feeling, remembering the influence their works may have.

THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND BUILDER, published in Chicago, competent critics pronounce the handsomest paper of its class in the country.—*The Newsman*, Boston, Mass.

The Philadelphia City Hall.

WE are indebted to Mr. Jno. McArthur, Jr., for copies of the reports of numerous mechanical tests made by the United States Ordnance Department, at Watertown, Mass., of the strength of the various materials used in the construction of the new City Hall, of Philadelphia; also for reports of the Commissioners for the Erection of Public Buildings, to the Mayor relating to the progress and condition of this great work, and the expenditures therefor to the first day of this year. A few facts gleaned from these reports will doubtless be of interest to all architects and builders.

The Commissioners for the Erection of Public Buildings, to whom the erection of this City Hall was committed, were appointed in 1870. The first appropriation by the city government for the work was made April 6, 1872, to cover expenditures for 1870, 1871 and 1872, and amounted to \$277,450. From the commencement of the work until the close of 1883, the appropriations for it aggregate \$9,761,125.12. The amount of this money expended by the Commissioners to that date was \$9,731,488.81.

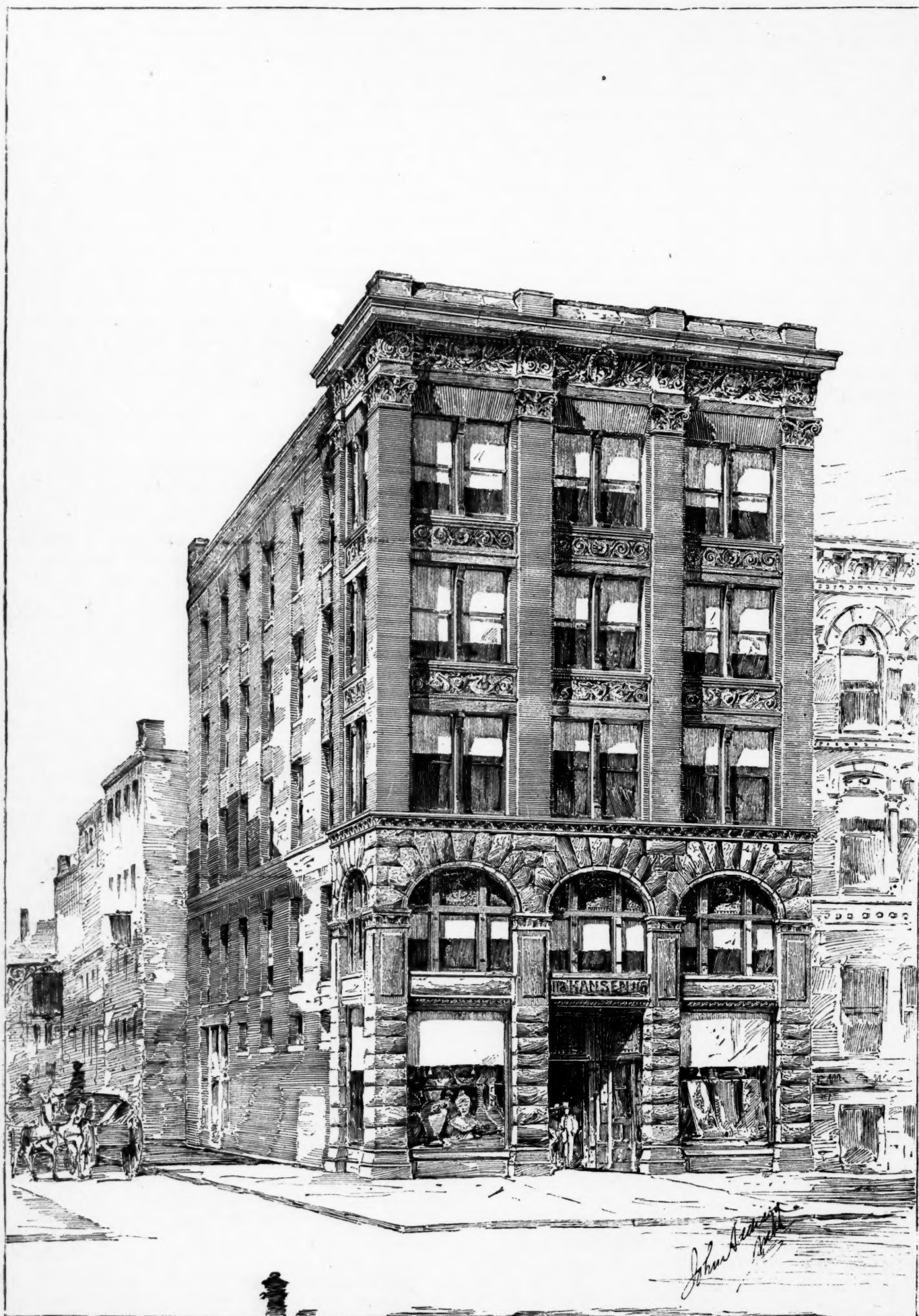
The building is 470 feet by 486 feet 6 inches. The base of the main tower is 90 feet wide, and it will be 537 feet 4 inches high, or 27 feet 4 inches higher than St. Peter's, at Rome. The diameter of the clock face will be 20 feet, and the center of it will be 361 feet above the pavement. The whole number of rooms will be 520; total amount of floor-room, 14½ acres. The exterior of the entire structure above the basement, including its sculptural decorations, is of a durable dolomitic marble from the quarries of Lee, Mass. The iron framings of all the roofs, except those for the north center pavilions, were in place at the date of the report—March 8, 1884—and the whole of the roofs of the southern front, together with the south wings, wings and curtains of the east and west fronts, were covered with slate and Neuchatel mastic; the clock tower was then carried to a height of 118 feet above the street level; the principal staircase of the south center pavilion, 103 feet in height, was finished; the flying stair of polished granite and sandstone in the southeast corner pavilion had been set in place, 100 feet in height, ready to receive the cast iron dome and ceiling; this stairway will be 118 feet above the level of the first floor.

The principal work executed during this year will consist of the completion of the roofs of the north center pavilion and wings, which, with the exception of the dome of the clock tower, will complete the permanent covering of the building; to extend the marble and brickwork of the clock tower 80 feet higher; to construct boiler-house for use of electric light and elevator system, to set curbing and complete the sidewalks, etc. How much of the work laid out for the year 1884 will be accomplished can be reported with more certainty next January, but it is to be hoped that the finishing touches of the Philadelphia City Hall will not be so long delayed as the completion of that for similar purposes in Chicago. It is thought the Philadelphia building will be finished in about two years.

In view of the immense weight contemplated in this ambitious scheme of the Quaker City, it was important that the strength of the various materials used in the erection of the enormous walls should be thoroughly tested, in order to allay all fears and disquietude concerning the safety and stability of the building, and also that the contemplations and felicitations of the Commissioners and city officials (who were responsible for the erection of such a magnificent pile) over this work might not be overshadowed by any grim specter of calamitous possibility. It was well, too, that the excuse for such a lavish expenditure of the public funds should not be weakened by any doubts of the everlasting results obtained for the money, and the United States Ordnance Department was requested to test the strength of the various materials used in the massive walls, and the granites, marbles, limestones, sandstones, bricks and wrought and cast irons were accordingly tested by compression at Watertown, Mass., in August, 1882. The several tests were reported and published in detail, but occupy too much space to be reproduced in this journal; the following tabulated summary of them will probably be sufficient to give the reader an idea of the supporting strength of the several kinds of materials:

MARBLE.

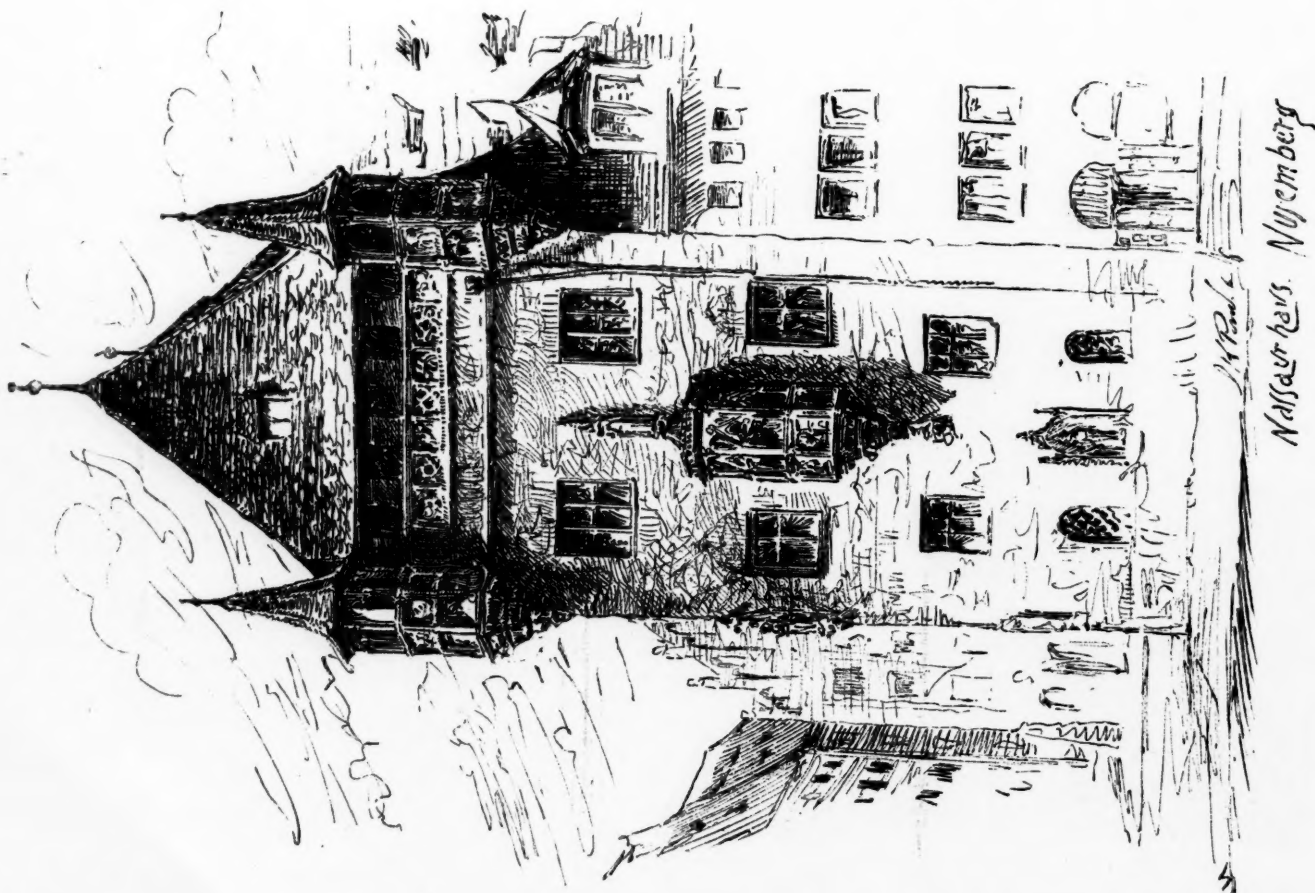
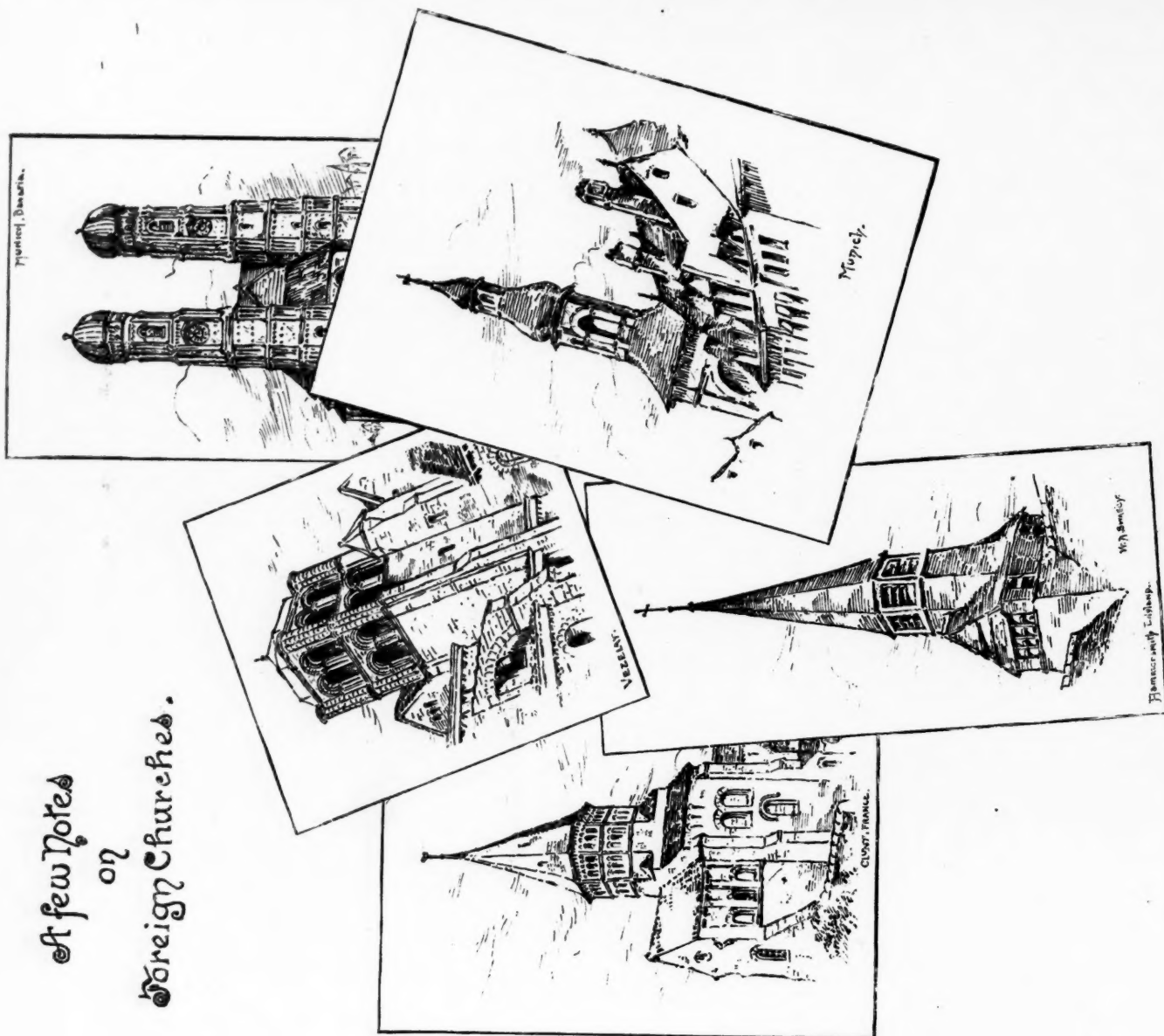
Locality.	Color.	Direction of Pressure.	Total load applied.	Crushing force on a square inch, in lbs. avoirdupois.	Sectional area, in square inches.	REMARKS.
Lee, Mass.	Blue ...	End	715,000	20,504	34.87	Burst into fragments.
"	White ..	Bed	800,000	22,370	35.16	Slight flaking on one face.
"	W. & B. End	End	800,000	22,860	34.99	Without apparent injury.
"	White ..	End	800,000	22,820	35.05	"
"	Blue ...	Bed	800,000	22,900	34.93	Flaked off along one edge.
"	W. & B. Bed	Bed	767,000	21,700	35.34	Crushed suddenly.
Montgomery Co. Pa.	Blue ...	Bed	466,300	11,470	40.64	Failed suddenly.
"	Blue ...	End	400,000	10,420	38.40	"
"	Blue ...	Bed	543,000	13,700	39.63	Ultimate strength.
"	Blue ...	End	398,000	10,120	39.33	"
"	Blue ...	End	347,500	9,590	36.24	"
"	Blue ..	Bed	434,000	10,940	39.67	"



Paul C. Lautrup, Del.

OFFICE BUILDING FOR L. P. HANSEN—JOHN ADDISON, Architect, Chicago.

A few Notes
on
Foreign Churches.

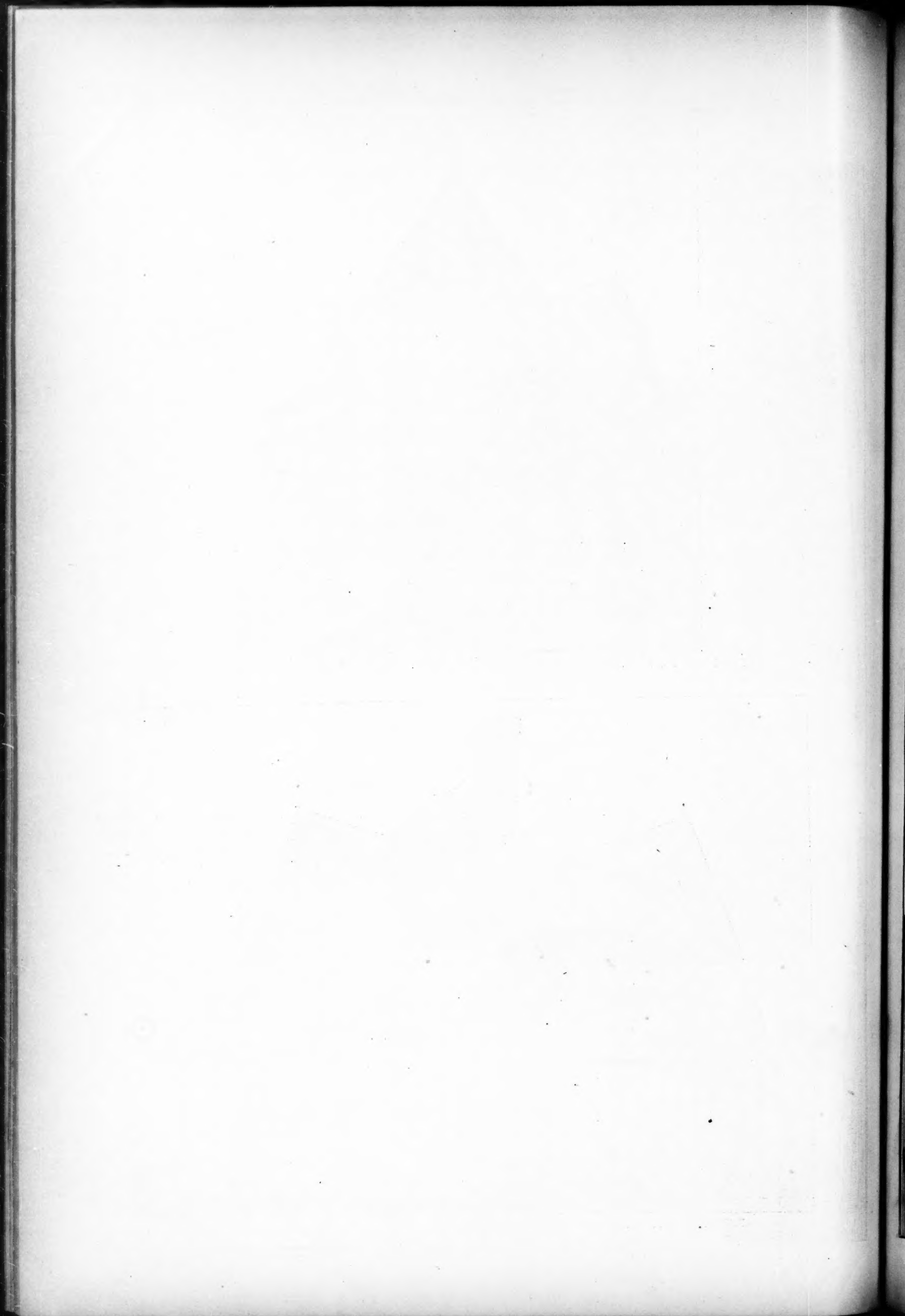




RESIDENCE FOR G. W. SPOFFORD, CHICAGO.—BURNHAM & ROOT, Architects.

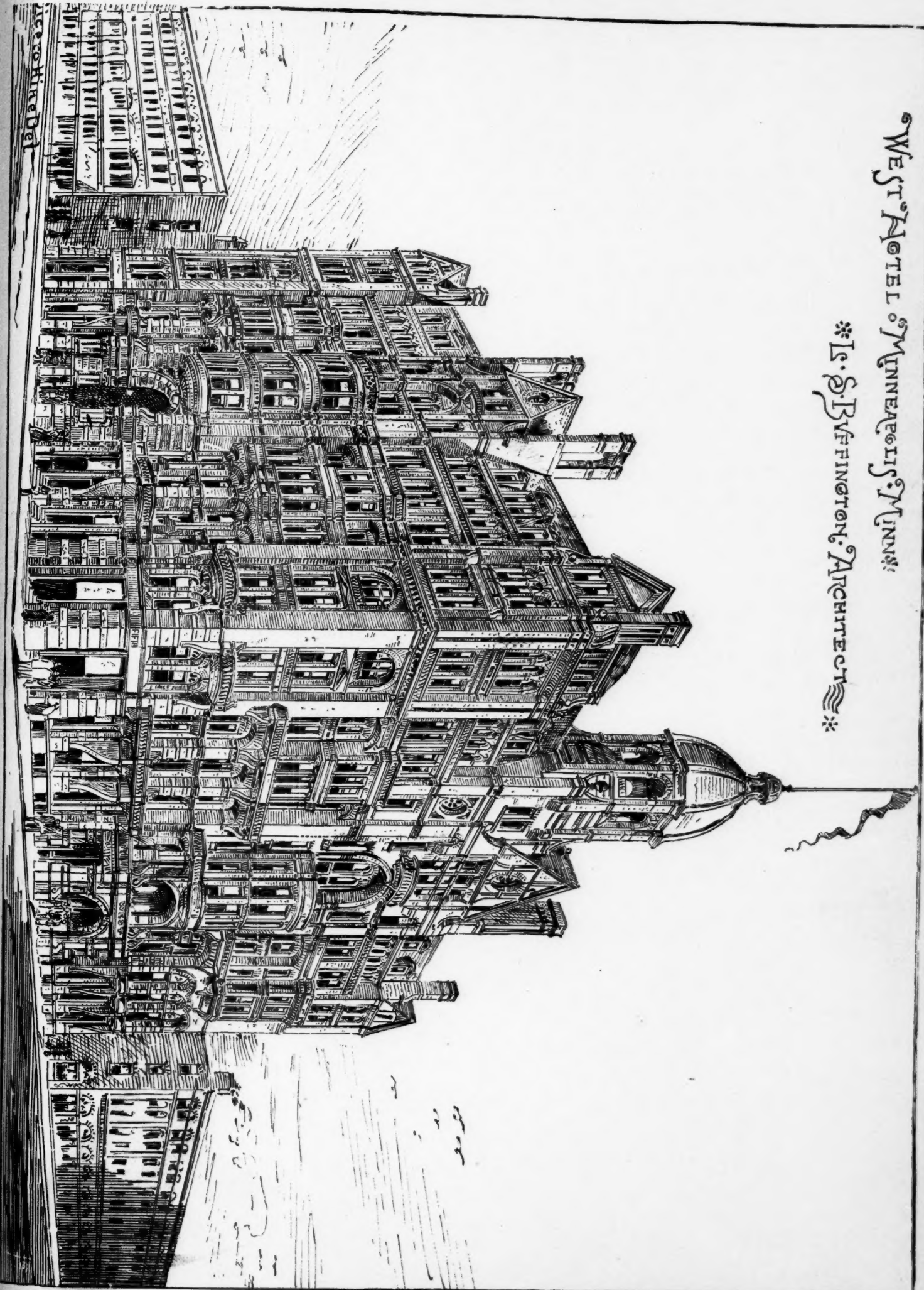


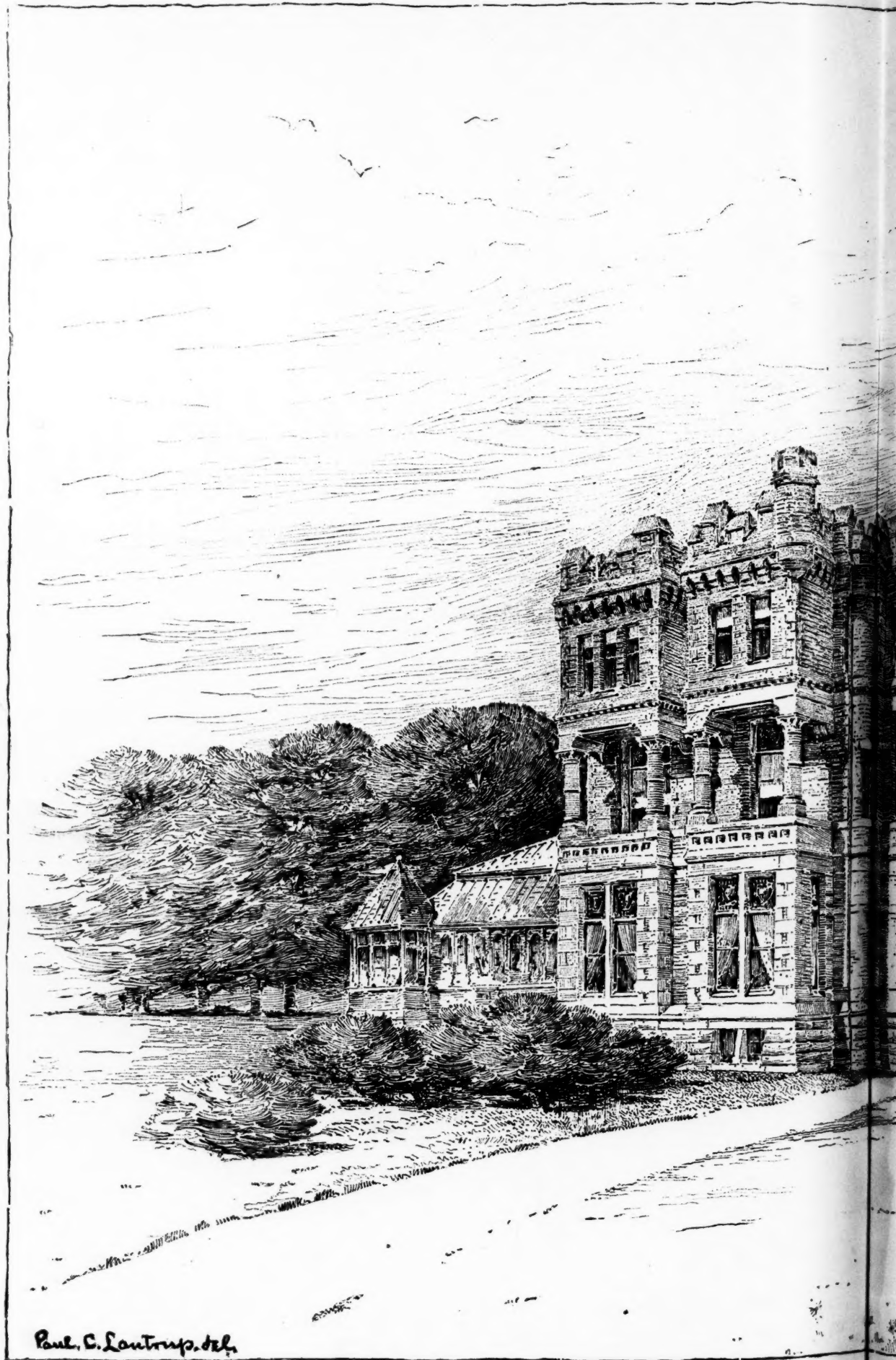
RESIDENCE FOR A. L. KANE, MILWAUKEE.—C. F. RINGER, Architect.



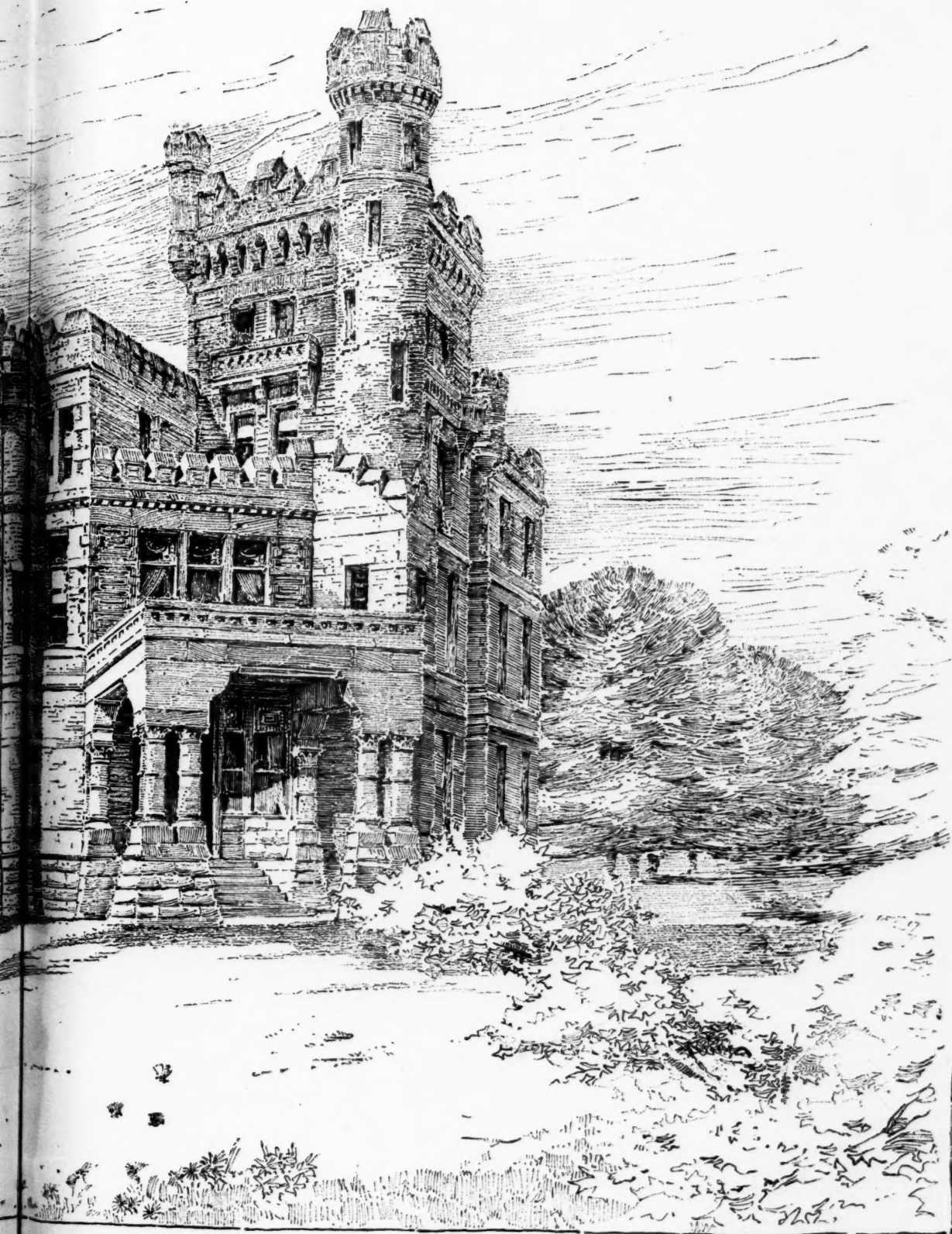
WEST HOTEL, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

* L. S. BYFINGTON, ARCHITECT *





Residence on the shore of Lake Michigan



Palmer, Esq. Cobb & Frost Architects, Chicago, Ill.

LIMESTONE.

Conshohocken, Pa.	End.....	494,000	14,090	35.05	Ultimate strength.
"	Bed.....	566,000	16,340	34.63	" "
Indiana.....	End.....	377,000	8,530	44.22	" "
"	End.....	320,500	7,190	44.56	" "
"	Bed.....	321,000	7,776	41.38	" "
"	Bed.....	438,300	10,620	41.28	" "

DOVE-COLORED MARBLE.

Vermont.....	Bed.....	531,200	13,400	39.65	Ultimate strength.
"	End.....	379,800	9,870	38.48	" "

SANDSTONE.

Hummelstown, Pa.	Bed.....	528,700	12,810	41.28	Ultimate strength.
"	End.....	570,300	13,610	41.92	" "
Ohio.....	Buff.....	256,000	6,510	39.32	" "
"	Buff.....	199,500	4,860	41.02	" "
"	Buff.....	289,500	7,020	41.25	" "
"	Buff.....	160,000	3,940	40.06	Bearings imperfect.
"	Blue.....	305,000	7,680	39.69	Ultimate strength.
"	Blue.....	435,400	10,400	41.90	" "
"	Blue.....	391,800	9,795	40.00	" "
"	Blue.....	351,000	8,710	40.30	" "
"	Blue.....	672,100	16,280	41.28	Fractured suddenly with loud report.
"	Blue.....	493,500	12,420	39.74	Ultimate strength.

BRICK.

Manufacturer.	Quality.	Make.	Total load applied.	Crushing force, in pounds per square inch.	Area of sample in inches.	REMARKS.
Dobbins.....	Hard..	Machine.	288,500	8,610	33.50	Failure gradually took place.
"	"	"	411,000	11,720	35.07	Failed rapidly near close of test.
"	"	"	304,000	9,210	33.00	Ultimate strength.
Excelsior.....	"	"	261,000	8,310	31.39	Failed by breaking up.
"	"	"	180,200	5,540	32.53	Ultimate strength.
"	"	"	188,100	5,790	32.51	" "
J. R. Huhn.....	"	Hand..	591,000	18,690	31.63	Failed suddenly at very end of test.
"	"	"	346,400	10,970	31.57	Ultimate strength.
"	"	"	654,000	20,830	31.4	" "
"	"	"	364,000	11,150	32.64	" "
"	"	"	382,000	11,650	32.8	" "
Dotterer.....	Pressed	Machine.	256,500	7,770	33.03	" "
"	"	"	304,000	9,050	33.6	" "
"	"	"	243,000	7,210	33.70	" "

CAST IRON.

Form of specimen.	Diameter.	Length.	Total load applied.	Crushing force, in pounds per square inch.	Area of sample in inches.	REMARKS.
Solid cylinder..	3"	5".998	501,000	60,360	8.3	Oblique fracture. Sides swelled.
Open cylinder..	4".41 8".78	6".001 5".998	566,000 657,600	68,190 79,230	8.3 8.3	Sides swelled. Fractured into twenty-five pieces.

WROUGHT IRON.

Form of specimen.	Height.	Length.	Total load applied.	Crushing force, in pounds per square inch.	Area of sample in inches.	REMARKS.
Rolled I beam..	7".05 9".00 15".25	6".004 6".000 6".002	282,000 353,000 800,000	54,230 54,310 53,330	5.2 6.5 15.	Flanges buckled out'w'ds. " " Web and flanges buckled.

In November, 1883, tests were made which will serve to show the relative value of the different materials used in the construction of the piers. The following brief statement of the manner of proceeding precedes the report of these tests:

The piers were tested between flat compression platforms. The covering plates of cast iron at the ends of the piers were allowed to remain in position, removing the tie-bolts during the tests. The compression measurements and sets were determined by a micrometer, secured at either end to the compression platforms of the testing machine; thus indicating the total amount of compression which occurred as each increment of load was applied to the piers. Upon the removal of the loads to the initial 5000 lbs., the amount of permanent set was found.

The officer in charge of the tests adds to his report the following note and general abstract:

NOTE.

Upon examination, it was found that the mortar in most of the piers did not cover the ends completely, so that the covering plates only took bearing over part of the surface. In such cases, plaster of paris was used to fill the spaces and give even bearings; allowing the plaster to set at least twenty-four hours before testing.

Correct,
J. E. HOWARD.

F. H. PARKER,
Major of Ordnance Commanding.

GENERAL ABSTRACT.

Maker of Bricks.	Mortar.	Area in square inches.	Snapping sounds.	Per square inch.	Cracked.	Per square inch.	Ultimate strength.	Per square inch.
Dobbins.....	Lime.....	165.75	85,000	512	110,000	663	239,000	1442
"	"	162.56	150,000	922	150,000	922	259,100	1594
"	Cement...	169.00	142,000	840	180,000	1065	356,900	2112
"	"	162.56	300,000	1845	300,000	1845	420,000	2584
Huhn.....	Lime.....	156.25	78,000	499	160,000	1024	299,000	1914
"	Cement...	159.38	320,000	2070	320,000	2070	428,000	2685
Dotterer.....	"	156.25	.....	.....	150,000	960	250,000	1600
"	Lime.....	156.25	.....	.....	120,000	768	182,400	1167
Excelsior.....	Cement...	162.56	.....	.....	240,000	1476	268,900	1654
"	"	159.38	100,000	627	220,000	1380	266,500	1672
"	Lime.....	158.76	.....	.....	160,000	1070	178,800	1126
"	"	156.25	.....	.....	100,000	640	124,900	799

ABSTRACT OF AVERAGE STRENGTHS.

In Lime mortar. First crack, 864.23 lbs. square inch, or 62.226 tons square foot.
" Cement " " 1567.56 " " 112.864 " " "
In Lime mortar. Ultimate strength, 1375 lbs. square inch, or 99 tons square foot.
" Cement " " 2141.4 " " 154.18 " " "

The above mentioned reports were accompanied also by a printed description of the magnificent entrance on the north side, the principal one of the building. As a copy of it can be obtained, no doubt, upon application to the architect, John McArthur, Jr., Philadelphia, it is not necessary to republish it here. Architects who have not been supplied with a minute description of the work, and have not had the opportunity to study the novel and beautiful designs on the ground, would do well to send for it. The building, when completed will be one of the grandest monuments on American soil to the architectural genius of the nineteenth century.

Architects' Draughtsmen.

" BY T. SQUARE."

HARDLY any profession excites the imagination of young men with the state of feeling that the architectural does. The possibility of creating structures which shall be monuments of fame, lures each one to believe he may be the favored one, and if the candidate for the honor starts out to accomplish this purpose it is usually with the idea of reaching his ambition's desire with the least amount of trouble and by the shortest road possible—or rather a cut across the fields, even though it promise failure—haste seems the only rule; and it is singular how marked this desire is among students. The imagination constantly dwelling on the pictures of castles it would rear, too often believes it can do the work of an Angelo, long before the first rudiments are even mastered. This anxiety to hurry is singularly enough encouraged by the architects, who employ the students, and not without seeming good reason; first, to encourage the youth to earn something, which the boy likes, and for which he will work the harder; secondly, for a more selfish reason, that the youth may do work at cheaper rates than it could be obtained of experienced workmen. Of course, if the boy does as much as the man, and as well, at the manual work, he is entitled to pay accordingly; this we shall not dispute, but the results to the boy himself are so pernicious that they defeat the youth's ambition, and the high pay to him lures him to use his time to the labor until his increased expenses demand that he get still higher pay, and then he finds himself displaced in turn by the same kind of beginner that he was. He can not reach a higher place because he is unfitted, and too late he realizes that his golden harvest has deceived him; then he must either begin where he should have commenced at first or abandon the business, and try something else. His knowledge is also aggravated by the discovery that he is not alone; the numerous applications for work by others of the same standard of merit grows more numerous just at that time, showing him just where he is. Comparatively few ever rise above this standard, for realizing that the labor which should have been done is simply enormous, that the time already spent was even very limited, and seeing no way clear to meet expenses and devote time to study without sacrificing all pleasures, they usually become discouraged and abandon the business altogether; while the rest who remain commence their work at once, and after spending months in recovering, and years in toiling upward, reach a level above their fellows and reap their reward. This sketch of the beginning of draughtsmen and architects is not a rosy colored one, and though there are exceptions to this rule, yet in a measure there are parts of this description which fit in somewhere in every architect's life after he has begun office work. The early preparatory course of the college helps others so materially as to enable them to see a sure way of steady growth and promotion, they have been taught to realize the necessity of study from the first moments, and continue their studies through all the successive years of their business—for study does not end with the beginnings of a draughtsman; but he who would succeed must continue to

study, think and labor tirelessly, and if a successful business does not reward him, a leading position in a good office is always open to him. The purpose of this article is not only to show the position of the students, but besides this to awaken in them a realization that they owe a still more qualified and devoted attention to the business of their employer than they seem willing to accord, while the employer would further his true interests by devoting some attention to the encouragement of students to pursue a proper course of study, and also to devote all their energies to the attainment of a practical experience. Too well do we know the excuse of the architect that he does not, because after fitting them to render him proper service he loses them to those who are willing to pay them for their advanced attainments. This excuse does not hold, for the teacher receives better service while teaching, and if the student is worth more to another he is certainly worth quite as much where he is. Too much gratitude is expected in return for a meagre instruction, which of itself is more often less than the returns of gratitude given, and while ingratitude does occasionally occur, it is far more often the other way. Our plea is in the main for the architects advantage, and too well do architects know that if their juniors were better qualified by some earnest effort, they themselves would not be at the mercy of a senior who, often ruthlessly, treads over all rules of the office rough shod, because he is too valuable to be crossed. The fault therefore clearly shows itself to be on both sides, and our effort is not to hide the faults but rather to suggest, if possible, some method which will produce harmonious action, and raise the standard of the profession by one great effort to raise the qualifications of those who are at present subservient, because no opening seems to present itself for them to better themselves. This effort will be hard to make, for the number of those having offices is almost legion, not because the work to be done demands them, but because the ambition of the draughtsman is so great to be his own master, that he risks all to get his first fee, even at such reduced rates as to almost beggar him.

The picture so far is not a pleasant one—scratch or fall is the recourse left—and all interested know that in the main the results have not been to the honor of the profession or raised the standard one stone, and the high honor boasted of is too often the boast but not realized when competition offers a chance for some needy or less successful candidate to gain the work by some underhanded offer or method. With a profession composed of much of this element it will not be wondered at that jealousy does its work to keep the juniors down, that they in turn may not become competitors. And how can this state of things be altered is too deep a question to be answered at once, though we may, by looking abroad, see that England and France both encourage all students by offering free instruction, also by offering prizes for studies of merit, etc., while in this country nothing is done; any effort to unite draughtsmen for their improvement is looked upon with disfavor, because feared that in the union it might become a power, but this seems to be the only way left to follow. And though the union would become a power, it seems to us that its power might be for this general improvement, and also be a means of furnishing to architects the right kind of draughtsmen, and the holding of a membership be a credit to the member. The writer in his experience was well favored in regard to good masters, who kindly devoted some time to teaching office duties and rudimentary architecture, supplemented by good advice as to proper course of evening study; why there are not others as willing to do the same to beginners seems a mystery, though it may be a rule with some to do it—so much real ignorance exists in some offices. It is evident the assistants must help themselves to gain the requisite knowledge or go backward, for our profession does not lag by the way; new changes occur daily, and men long in the business know the need, too well, of fresh material up to the progress of the times in building matters.

We would suggest the forming of sketching clubs, such as now exist in some cities, and the work to be artistic as well as architectural. This union, by united effort, could first learn of each other and then seek information from various sources. But stay! right here some will say, I want to learn, but if I teach others then, oh then, where will I be? Alas! alas! for such selfishness, such a one is too blind to see his own ignorance, and if incentive, is needed for you to see your own good, you will find it in the approval of the architects generally, who will be sure to hear of your genius.

Discussion among us all of plans to prosper our cause should follow our thought on this subject, and no one will rejoice more than we at any step made toward improvement and progress in our profession—the grandest and noblest of all studies and practice.

THE enormous iron contract upon the Chicago Opera House building is being placed by Clark, Raffin & Co., of Chicago. It includes some of the heaviest columns ever placed in Chicago, the corner column supporting the entire ten stories above.

Our Illustrations.

Residence for Potter Palmer, Esq., by Cobb & Frost, Architects, Chicago.

European sketches: Sketch from Nuremberg by Irving K. Pond. Sketches of foreign churches by W. A. Swasey.

Residence for A. L. Kane, Esq., at 324 Prospect avenue, Milwaukee, by Chas. F. Ringer, Architect. Residence for Geo. W. Spofford on Washington Boulevard, near entrance to Garfield Park, Chicago, by Burnham & Root, Architects. (These photographic reproductions are from J. W. Taylor's sets of photographs of Chicago and Milwaukee residences.)

West Hotel, Minneapolis, by L. S. Buffington, Architect. This hotel, which is approaching completion, has been largely built with Chicago material. It is one of the best fireproofed buildings in the country, and in decoration the aim has been to place it first among the many beautiful hotels in the west. The cost of the building when completed, it is said, will exceed that of any hotel yet erected in the United States.

Office building for L. P. Hansen, by John Addison, Architect, Chicago. This building, which is being erected upon the site occupied by the old "Times" building before the fire, is to be five stories in height. The first and second stories are formed of piers of rock faced buff Bedford stone. This is surmounted by a belt course of terra-cotta, above which the walls are of Chicago pressed brick. The cornice and panel ornamentation of terra-cotta, which is exceptionally fine both in its adaptation to the general design of the building, and as a sample of their material was produced by the Northwestern Terra-Cotta Works. The design of the building is for stores on the first floor and offices above, provision being made for fire-proof vaults, etc., and the building will be heated and ventilated by one of the best of systems. In the construction it was not thought necessary to fire-proof the structure, though iron beams, girders, joists, and other methods of rendering a building fireproof are thoroughly carried out in this structure, while the arrangement of the offices is exceptionally creditable and convenient. It will be finished about Jan. 1st, and will cost about \$60,000.

New Publications.

ARCHITECTURAL SHEET METAL ORNAMENTS AND STATUARY, manufactured by BAKWELL & MULLINS, Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio.—Fourth edition, No. 4, "C," 1884.

This is the inscription of an ornate plate used for the first cover page of a nicely printed illustrated catalogue and price list of 148 pages. The volume is one that will be regarded with interest by other persons than those for whose information it was especially designed, in that it exhibits the infinite variety of architectural designs wrought of sheet metals, and in suggesting the great importance such materials have attained latterly in structural decoration. As stated in one of the introductory pages "the use of stamped metal ornaments as a means of ornamenting architectural sheet metal work has, within a comparatively few years, increased to such an extent as to have added an almost entirely new branch to the industries of the country," and that owing to the increasing demand for this class of work, the publishers of this catalogue have found it necessary to add a great many new designs to their already large assortment. The illustrations number many hundreds, and range from small rosettes two inches in diameter to the heaviest and most elaborate cornices. The rosettes shown range from two inches to fifty-five inches in diameter, and many of them are exceedingly attractive. Leaves for brackets, mansard leaves and ornaments, volutes, feathers, heads and faces, medallions, drops, panel ornaments, scrolls, ribbons, drapery, stems, branches, buds, fruits, flowers, stamped lentils, modillion faces, enrichments for mouldings, etc., etc., are very numerous, beautiful and suggestive of the great adaptability of sheet zinc for the most elaborate scheme of architectural embellishment. Then comes pressed zinc crestings for the tops of houses, porches, etc., enrichments for mouldings in great variety, consoles, bay brackets, and a cut of one griffin, which is as absurd in conception and as harmonious in combination as any myth that ancient Greek ever imagined or other heathen would delight in. There are blocks and quoins pieces, mortars, horses, bovines, and other figures for business signs; stamped busts and garlands; spandrel and frieze pieces, crestings and draperies, rich and artistic; balustrade courses and inside cornices of great beauty; stamped and hammered statuary; a profusion of capitals, representing the classic orders, some of which are of recent production; many new designs in finials; urns, balls, balusters, etc., in *spun* sheet metal work; and a variety of articles which cannot be enumerated here. The catalogue is one that architects, builders and contractors will find very convenient to have around as well for their own use as for the information of their customers. The cuts are, for the smaller articles, made upon the uniform scale of one inch and the larger of one-half inch to the foot, in some cases giving both front and lateral views, and as both engraver and printer have done their work in a very skillful manner, a very correct idea may be obtained from the illustrations of the appearance of the articles they represent. This edition supersedes all previous catalogues and price lists issued by Messrs. Bakewell & Mullins, and their customers should not fail to make a note of this fact, and if any fail to find among the illustrations such articles as they want, they have only to send a sketch of the article desired, and if Messrs. Bakewell & Mullins are not able, from a great variety of designs in stock which are not illustrated in this catalogue, to compose the design wanted, they will be able to make it to order, but will add the cost of the dies to the price of the article.

THE reception committee appointed to provide for the care and entertainment of visiting architects during the convention, consists of architects D. H. Burnham, W. L. B. Jenney, John W. Root, W. W. Boyington, Sam'l A. Treat, Henry Ives Cobb, John Addison, Louis Sullivan, Francis Whitehouse, W. W. Clay, Normand S. Patton, S. S. Beman, O. A. Wheelock, John M. Van Osdel, A. Bauer, Maj. James R. Willett, and Henry Lord Gay.

Synopsis of Building News.

Anoka, Minn.—Architect W. J. Miller reports the following: Since the heavy fire, which occurred on the 16th of August, rebuilding has proceeded with much vigor. There are in process of erection in the burnt district the following buildings: For R. M. Taylor, two-story, 25 by 80 feet, two store fronts. For J. A. Foote, block, one store and postoffice, one story, 41 by 60 feet, pressed brick front. For C. N. Campbell, one story, one store front, 25 by 60 feet, pressed brick. Cundy Block, on Second avenue, two stories, two store fronts, 50 feet front. Curial Block, two story three story fronts, 50 by 70 feet, pressed brick. First National Bank, banking room, two stories, 22 by 42 feet, pressed brick. For Chesley & Lindsey, L-shaped, two store buildings, two store fronts, main store 28 feet front, front on Public Square, 19 feet wide, pressed brick. Architects Dunnell & Elliott: Syndicate Block, two stores, two-story, pressed brick. For Olof Norell, block of three stores, five fronts, two stories. Architect Brownell: For L. H. Bruns, one store, two-story, pressed brick. For J. M. Woods, one store, two stories, pressed brick. For Wm. Cunney, one store, two stories, pressed brick, 3½ feet front. Architect Geisemann: For A. C. Frauman, one store, two stories, pressed brick. For Jno. Mayall, one store, two stories, pressed brick; also the Washburn Block, 50 by 100 feet, bank and store fronts, two stories, pressed brick. For H. L. Tichnor, one store, two stories, pressed brick. For Bran & Guderian, one store, one story. For C. G. Jackson, one store, two stories, pressed brick. For G. I. Pease, two stores, two stories. For E. A. Novell, one store, two stories. For C. G. Jackson, two-story brick livery stable, 30 by 82 feet. Other buildings will be started soon, among them an Opera House, about 47 by 130 feet, on ground for which plans are now being made. A large number of frame buildings are being erected, among them two livery stables, one large carriage factory, shops, etc., and a skating rink, 50 by 150 feet, built by M. H. Kinne.

Ashland, Minn.—The plans for the water works here include a fine brick building for the pumps, with a chimney 100 feet high.

Aurora, Ill.—Building business is practically closed up for the season, no new buildings being started. The general impression is, that the coming winter will be very dull.

Architect J. Mulvey reports: For German Lutheran Society, brick and stone church building, 44 by 76 feet, cost \$10,000, under way. For Lutheran Society, at Sandwich, Ill., stone and wood church building, 28 by 46 feet, cost \$2,300, under way. Repairs on Congregational Church at Aurora, cost \$8,000, under way. For John Plain, two-story and basement, stone and brick grist mill, 28 by 44 feet, cost \$2,300, under way. For Mr. C. Abel, two-story frame residence, 28 by 50 feet, cost \$3,000, under way. For O. M. Shedd, three-story and basement frame dwelling, 40 by 68 feet, cost \$4,900. For C. Weinang, two-story and basement brick and stone store building, 26 by 80 feet, cost \$5,800, under way. For Mrs. Collins, two-story and basement brick and stone store building, 24 by 60 feet, cost \$4,900, under way.

Atlanta, Ga.—Architects Fay & Eichberg report: For J. J. Griffin, two-story and basement brick and frame dwelling, 38 by 65 feet, cost about \$3,500, under way; J. G. Clark & Son, builders. For Capital City Land and Improvement Co., three-story brick and stone building, 45 by 160 feet, cost about \$11,000; projected. For Anderson Logan, two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 61 feet, cost \$2,500. For W. A. Moore, two-story brick block, 50 by 86 feet, cost about \$7,000; projected. For D. Mayer, two-story brick block, 25 by 70 feet, cost \$4,500; projected.

Boston, Ind.—Business has been very good throughout the season, and considerable has been done in the building line, and wages have been fair. It is not likely that much more will be done before spring.

Architect John F. Henry reports: Finishing for John Miller, two-story frame dwelling, covering 16 by 16, 16 by 32 and 18 by 24 feet, cost \$2,000. For Ira Starr, two-story frame dwelling, covering 16 by 16, 16 by 32 and 16 by 18 feet, cost \$2,200. Also six two-story frame dwellings, ranging from \$900 to \$1,500, and aggregating \$8,300. Two one-and-a-half-story frame dwellings cost \$1,200 each, and one to cost \$1,800, and one one-story, \$800. Also five one-story and two two-story barns, aggregating \$6,200. All the above work under way or just finished.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Though late in the season, weather is favorable and new buildings are being started.

Architects Josselyn and Taylor report: For Mr. S. C. Bever, two-story pressed brick building, 54 by 66 feet; all modern improvements; cost, \$15,000; being plastered; A. H. Connor, builder. For Mr. C. H. Clark, two-story frame residence, 42 by 66 feet, steam-heating, etc.; cost \$8,000; just finished; L. Wallace, builder. For Mr. D. W. Jones, two-story frame residence, 36 by 50 feet, cost \$4,000; under roof; W. Scharfenberg, builder. Congregational Church building, frame, three stories high, 21 by 50 feet; cost \$3,200; frame up; L. Cooper, builder. Industrial School building, two-stories high, 32 by 46 feet, cost \$2,500; finished; L. Cooper, builder. For Mr. Wolf, two-story brick building, 36 by 52 feet, cost \$3,500; foundation in; the owner is the builder. For Independent School District of Waverly, Ia., two-story brick building, 26 by 32 feet, cost \$3,500; completed. For Williamsburg (Ia.) Savings Bank, two-story brick bank and office building, 20 by 50 feet, cost \$3,000; foundation in.

Cheyenne, Wyo.—Architect Jas. Anderson reports a three-story brick building, 40 by 130 feet, cost about \$42,000; for Idelman Bros., E. R. Hurd, builder. At Fremont, Neb., a two-story brick residence, 52 by 64 feet, for Mr. Edward Blewett; cost \$19,000. At Green River, Neb., for W. A. Johnson, a two-story brick and stone building, 30 by 100 feet, cost \$11,000.

Chicago, Ill.—The building season is about closed, as far as projected work is concerned, though the exceptionally fine weather is allowing the work under way to be pushed toward completion.

Architect P. W. Ruehl reports under way: For Aug. Thiele, residence, 25 by 60 feet, cost \$6,000; F. Slopper, contractor. C. Schlecht, residence, 22 by 60 feet, cost \$5,000. A. Dilha, four-story stores on Blue Island avenue, 52 by 120 feet, cost \$25,000; Benes & Sayer, contractors. M. Oesterreicher, three-story stores and flats, 48 by 100 feet, cost \$15,000; F. Koepper, contractor. T. Purcell, four-story stores and flats, 25 by 75 feet, cost \$12,000. S. L. and A. J. Wood, residences, 48 by 45 feet, cost \$14,000. F. Malchow, stores in Englewood, 48 by 75 feet, cost \$8,000; Lucht & Madden, contractors. Peter Delp, residence, 22 by 65 feet, cost \$5,000. J. Rehwinkel, flats, 21 by 60 feet, cost \$4,000. P. Reuter, contractor. J. Wilsomsky, stores and flats, 24 by 75 feet and 24 by 20 feet, cost \$9,000; A. Loula, contractor. N. Fegen, stores, 23 by 84 feet, cost \$9,000; C. Geyer, contractor. J. Stephan, stores, 24 by 70 feet, cost \$8,000; J. Wartman, contractor. Hy. Perges, stores and flats, 24 by 80 feet, cost \$11,000; A. Loula, contractor. Mrs. Haberborch, stores and flats, 30 by 60 feet, cost \$10,000; C. Kies & Son, contractors. F. Homan, stores and flats, 48 by 135 feet, cost \$25,000; projected.

Architect John Clifford reports: For Geo. A. Bender, three stories and attic, 25 by 50 feet, cost \$4,900; Mowat & Crawford, contractors. Richard Waterman, three stories and basement, 43 by 56 feet, cost \$5,000; projected. Also depot and two stores, aggregating \$8,755. He planned, also, for John Walpole, residence, pressed brick, cost \$5,300.

Architect Fred Alschlager reports for H. D. Dornedden, of South Chicago, a brick block, 75 by 75 feet, three stories and basement, pressed brick front and stone trimmings, cost \$16,000; contract not let. Also a frame cottage and frame store building at South Chicago, aggregate cost \$4,500.

An architect who neglected to give his name, reports: For F. Kamin, two-story store and flat building, corner North avenue and Davis street, 46 by 70 feet, Indiana pressed brick front with stone trimmings, cost \$9,000; Chas. Krueger, mason; Seemann & Co., carpenters. E. A. Grimm, at 257 Bissell street, a two-story and basement residence, 22 by 54 feet, Anderson pressed brick, with molded brick and stone trimmings, cost \$4,500; contracts not let. Other buildings under way.

Architect W. L. B. Jenney has charge of residence for G. W. Sheldon, on Astor street, north of Banks, two stories, basement and attic, fronts of plain and ornamental pressed brick. Also a handsome house for Mr. Morose, on Grand Boulevard, near Fortieth street; first and second stories rough stone, and upper stories pressed brick and stone.

Architects Bauer & Hill designed block of stores and flats for A. T. Stephenson, 90 by 65 feet, corner of LaSalle and Division streets, three stories, fronts of iron and brick, with stone and terra cotta trimmings.

Architect O. Matz has charge of twelve four room flats for N. Busch, on Orchard street, near Willow, 45 by 80 feet, three stories, pressed brick and stone, cost \$12,000. A vaulted drive through center leads to a spacious court.

Architects Trent & Foltz have prepared plans for fifteen houses to be built on Prairie avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, for a New Orleans capitalist. They will be two-story frames, one to every forty feet for a block, modern and stylish, at cost of \$2,500 each.

Architect Wm. Drake is building for himself a residence at 4822 Lake avenue, front of Trenton pressed brick and stone trimmings, one side Indiana pressed brick, the other side of Pullman pressed brick, 30 by 60 feet, slate roof.

After plans by Architect W. Henri Adams, a tasteful residence has been completed for F. A. Bowles, on Fifty-third street, Hyde Park, material, frame and slate, in a grouping of bow windows, domes and pleasing angles; cost \$8,000.

Architect N. S. Patton planned Library building for Scoville Institute, at Oak Park, to be of Lyons limestone, with trimmings of Bedford stone; cost \$60,000.

Architect A. Boessler, plans for two dwellings for W. Brushaber, 132 Coulter street two stories, 42 by 50 feet, pressed brick and stone fronts.

Architect J. Zittel, plan for John Wheeler, 164 LaSalle street, dwelling 24 by 65 feet, three stories, front of pressed brick and stone.

Architect L. B. Dixon has charge of six two-story dwellings for A. M. Gentry at 3552 to 3562 Prairie avenue, 113 feet front, by 64 feet deep, Anderson pressed brick, cost \$20,000.

Architect L. Frey planned for W. Carberry, at 2727 Archer avenue, store and dwelling, 23 by 60 feet, cost \$10,000; under way.

Architect Kley, plans for store and residence, corner North and Washtenaw avenues, 25 by 50 feet, cost \$10,000.

Architect S. M. Randolph, plans for J. H. Buffum, three-story residence, pressed brick, brown stone and terra-cotta, cost \$10,000.

Architect J. C. Cochrane reports: A Female Seminary, addition to Knox College, at Galesburg, Ill., three-story and high basement, brick, with cut stone trimmings, cost \$10,000; contract not let. Furniture plans for the Valparaiso Court House, all of hardwood, cost \$10,000; this with the frescoing contract (\$5,000) not let. Plans of furniture for Cook County Hospital Drug Store, to be of cherry, cost \$1,500. Also plans for brick chapel for the Central Baptist Church, cost \$7,000.

Architects Edbrooke & Burnham report the following under way: For A. W. Merrill, on Rhodes avenue, near Thirty-fourth street, a two-story dwelling, brick and stone, 25 by 60 feet, cost \$6,000, James Rutherford, mason; F. Blair, carpenter. For E. B. Clark, adjoining above, three two-story dwellings, each 18 by 60 feet, cost \$10,000; same builders. For Campbell Bros., on Flournoy street, between Western and Campbell avenues, a block of four dwellings, each 20 by 54 feet, cost \$16,000. For J. O. Smith, at Winnetka, Ill., six frame cottages, each 20 by 34 feet, cost \$15,000. For J. L. Campbell, five dwellings, two-story and cellar, each 20 by 45 feet, cost \$20,000. For C. W. Woodman, one dwelling, three stories, 20 by 65 feet, cost \$7,000; Wilkie & Holman, masons; Wintermire & Dempsey, carpenters. For J. A. Kirk, at Pine Lake, Wis., 450 feet of greenhouse and grapery, cost \$15,000. For Freeman Campbell, five brick dwellings, 40 by 40 feet each, cost \$15,000. Also plans for Hevly Debris, one two-story flat building, on Sherman street, 22 by 65 feet, to cost \$7,000; to start next spring.

Architect Oscar Cobb reports erecting for Geo. E. Cave, South State street, a three-story store and residence building, with pressed-brick front, terra-cotta and galvanized iron trimmings, 25 by 86 feet. For Lazarus Silverman, on Cottage Grove avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets, a block of eight buildings, three stories, 154 by 70 feet, limestone front, cost \$50,000. For Geo. D. Holton, on Cottage Grove avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets, two three-story buildings, pressed brick and terra-cotta finish, 44 feet front at north end of Thomas Row, cost \$10,000; under contract. Also in preparation, plans for an apartment house on North side, to cost \$60,000.

Architect L. G. Halberg reports for L. H. Eames, store and warehouse, six stories, 40 by 165 feet, faced with Anderson pressed brick, brown stone and terra-cotta trimmings, cost \$50,000; John Griffith, mason. For John A. Cole at Hyde Park, residence on Fifty-third street, frame, with brick basement, cost \$5,000. For Otto Peitch, Ravenswood, two-story frame with basement, cost \$3,000. For H. W. Lewan, on Elm street, east of State, five three-story brick dwellings, cost \$25,000; A. Carlson, builder.

Architect Jas. H. Moore has planned a two-story dwelling to be erected at 1401 Wabash avenue, for Mr. N. F. Merrill, cost \$12,000.

Architect Theodore Karls has in course of construction for Mrs. C. Deeden, three-story and basement, flats, 27 by 70 feet, cost \$14,000.

Architects Schaub & Berlin have planned for F. Kamise, two two-story dwellings to be erected at 664 and 666 North avenue, cost \$10,000.

Architects Furst & Rudolph have prepared plans for a handsome residence to be erected for Mr. P. Rattey, at 2962 Bonfield avenue, cost \$10,000.

Architects Wm. Strippelman & Co. are to erect a three-story store building, 20 by 75 feet, for H. Goldsmith, cost \$10,000.

Architect E. Baumann has prepared plans for a three-story and basement dwelling, for J. Theurer; it will be 28 by 82 feet, pressed-brick front with stone trimmings, cost \$16,000.

Architect W. L. B. Jenney has prepared plans for a handsome twelve-room cottage, to be erected at Hyde Park, for Mr. Charles Brewster.

Architect W. H. Drake: For W. H. Launder, at 3630 and 3632 Stanton avenue, residence, 40 by 50 feet, cost \$10,000.

Architects Thomas & Rodgers: Two two-story dwellings, at 474 and 476 West Congress street, cost \$10,000; John Gillespie, builder.

Architects Furst & Rudolph: For E. S. Blake and J. W. Crawford, a \$10,000 brick dwelling at Nos. 143 to 145 Dearborn avenue; Robinson & Miner, builders.

Architect W. F. Furber: For George M. Hull, a \$5,000 brick dwelling, at 1168 to 1170 West Harrison street.

Architects Edbrooke & Burnham: For Freeman Campbell, five \$10,000 brick dwellings, at 381 to 389 Irving avenue; T. Campbell, builder.

Architect F. L. Charnley: For J. J. Gore, a \$12,000 block of dwellings at 2617 to 2621 Wabash avenue; Barney & Rodotz, builders.

A double residence for A. Schmitt is going up on the corner of Drexel boulevard and Forty-sixth street. It is of pressed brick and brown stone, and will cost \$30,000.

Mr. Seeberger, of Seeberger & Breakey, will build a two-story brick block of stores, with dwellings above, sixty feet north front, on Thirty-ninth street, near Michigan avenue.

Plans for a \$10,000 two-story residence for J. H. McEvoy are in readiness, and work will begin at once, at 489 Hermitage avenue.

A handsome brick and stone residence for A. Montgomery is going up at the corner of Forty-seventh street and Kimbark avenue.

Work has been begun on a row of six three-story brick and stone dwellings on Oakland boulevard and Langley avenue, for W. H. Burnett.

Two handsome double houses of brick and stone are being erected on Jefferson avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, at a cost of \$17,000.

Lots have been purchased for the purpose of erecting suitable school buildings at Hegewisch.

J. W. Stewart is building a three-story store and dwelling, 21 by 63 feet in size, at 3610 Cottage Grove avenue.

Two three-story brick and stone residences are being built on Fifty-third street, near Park avenue, by C. S. Baker.

C. W. Coolidge is building a large residence of brick and stone at the corner of Forty-eight street and Kimbark avenue.

For Scott & Gage, a \$9,000 store building has been planned, to be erected at Nos. 158 to 164 Kinzie street.

Cincinnati, O.—Architect Emil G. Rueckert has drawn plans for the following new buildings: Two-and-a-half-story brick for Wm. Magley, cost \$7,000. Frame dwelling for Judge M. B. Hagans, at Ivanhoe, cost \$3,000. Double two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling for Shaeffer estate, cost \$5,000 each. Two-and-a-half-story frame residence for Peter Reuble, cost \$3,500. Addition to brick dwelling, cost \$3,000. Also, under way, four-story pressed brick stores and flats, for C. A. Gobrecht; Shimp & Kolbe, builders.

Cleveland, O.—The work on the alterations of the old Court House is progressing rapidly. The walls are finished and the cornice has been placed in position. The roof, which is to be entirely of iron and slate, will be without trusses, and will be supported by the partition walls, which are to extend through to the rafters. The roof will have a low pitch, and will have a simple Greek cornice. In the center of the roof above the stairways will be a sky-light 26 by 36 feet, which will afford light and ventilation to the hallways, which have formerly been very poorly lighted. The front of the building is a vast improvement on the old structure. The windows of the upper floor are especially noteworthy, being in the form of Roman arches springing from Corinthian columns. On the keystone of each arch is a face carved in bold relief, so as to be seen to advantage from the sidewalk. The Commissioners have under consideration the plans for a portico two stories high with twelve feet projection, each story consisting of a series of Corinthian columns and Roman arches. The whole to be surmounted by a highly ornamental balustrade.

Architect C. O. Arey reports: For Miss O. A. Meech, double two-story frame dwelling, 56 by 64 feet, cost \$7,000 completed. For J. C. Shields, two-story frame dwelling, 35 by

70 feet, cost \$5,000, H. C. Culver, builder. For E. J. Cutler, two-story frame dwelling, 47 by 35 feet, cost \$4,000; under way. For Henry Wick, three-story brick and stone building, 58 by 75 feet, cost \$16,000; taking bids. Also three frame dwellings aggregating \$8,600.

Davenport, Ia.—Very little new work projected.

Architect E. S. Hammatt reports: For D. S. Sheldon, two-story brick and terra-cotta building, cost \$7,000; drawings just completed. For P. J. Kenney, at Rock Island, Ill., two-story frame residence, cost \$1,200; under way. For Wm. L. Crowder, M. D., at Oskaloosa, Ia., two-story frame residence, cost \$2,000; under way. For J. M. Wells, at Moline, Ill., two-story frame residence, cost \$2,000; under way. For G. H. French, at Davenport, alterations, cost \$2,000; under way. Luther Hall: for Augustana College, four-story building, 165 by 70 feet, first story of stone, above that brick with stone and terra-cotta trimmings, cost \$70,000; under way; J. A. P. Berg, contractor. Kemper Hall for Griswold College, three-story, 81 by 50 feet, first story of stone, second and third of pressed brick with Sioux Falls granite trimmings and black slate roof, cost \$20,000; ready for bids. Remodeling "St. Katherine's Seminary." Just completed sketches for small brick church building at Des Moines; also, just completed, club house for Irrawadi Canoe Club, frame building, cost \$600; completed.

Des Moines, Ia.—Not much new work projected.

Architects Josselyn & Taylor report: For C. H. Getchell, additions, two-story frame, 40 by 18 feet, cost \$1,800; under way. For H. S. New, two-story nine-room frame dwelling, 24 by 46 feet, cost \$3,000; under way; F. S. Whiting, builder.

Detroit, Mich.—Architects Carl Schmidt & Bridges report outlook favorable and work of office: For J. R. McBrearty, two-story brick store building, cost \$4,300. For Gottlieb Kengott, two-story brick for store and two residences, cost \$7,000. For John Engels, block of two-story brick stores, cost \$5,000. For Joseph Buehler, a brick residence for summer resort at Gross Point, cost \$3,500; and other smaller buildings, aggregating \$5,000.

Oct. 20 the scow Louise, loaded with 150,000 brick, sailing up Lake Michigan, ran into a pier, broke in two and sank. Vessel and brick were a total loss. The boat, owned by Chas. Chamberlain, of Detroit, was valued at \$3,500, and was insured for \$2,000 in Boston Marine.

John Japis is covering a triangular lot, corner of Gratiot avenue and Brewster street, with a two-story brick store, cost \$4,000. The American News Company's block will be 53 by 114 feet, three stories, cost about \$25,000; Donaldson and Meier, architects; A. M. Gray, contractor.

John Edwards took out permit for a two-story brick house on Elliot street, to cost \$7,000.

Architect A. C. Varney is engaged on plans for the St. Clair Hunting and Fishing Club House, 175 by 36 feet, with wing at each end running back 39 feet, two stories, to be finished in unique manner. It will contain a reception room 21 by 44 feet, parlor, dining hall, smoking rooms and offices. The stairs will wind around a large open fireplace, in front of main entrance to another reception room. There will be sixty sleeping rooms.

Detroit, Minn.—A. A. Whittemore has arrived with a large force of carpenters and bricklayers, and work is now actively going on at the Court House. The walls are already beginning to loom up, and fifty men are at work. It is the intention to have the building up and enclosed before the snow flies.

Duluth, Minn.—A syndicate has been formed in this city to build a large four-story hotel at South Duluth, size 150 by 150, with all modern improvements. Work will not probably be commenced before next spring. About two hundred men are now at work at South Duluth, cutting out underbrush and grading streets. A large number of buildings have been erected during the summer and more are under way. About twenty-five streets have been partially graded.

Emporia, Kan.—Outlook fair.

Architect C. W. Squires reports: For Baird Bros., two-story brick, stone and iron business block, 50 by 100 feet, cost \$10,000; under way; C. L. Jillsom, builder. For H. G. Wiser, stone and iron barn, 167 by 67 feet, cost \$10,000; under way; Protherve, Swain and Johnson, contractors. For Pettengill & Norton, two-story brick, stone and iron business block, 50 by 80 feet, cost \$7,000; under way; L. W. Lewis, builder. For I. Jones, two-story brick and stone business block, 50 by 100 feet, cost \$8,000; under way; E. F. Sprague, builder. For R. D. Thomas, two-story, basement and attic frame residence, 54 by 76 feet, cost \$9,000; under way; D. L. Thomas, builder. For C. L. Severy, two-story basement and attic frame residence, 40 by 62 feet, cost \$4,000; under way; John H. Peck, builder. Eureka, Kan., City Hall, two-story stone and iron building, 25 by 70 feet, cost \$3,000; contract not let. For Geo. A. Hall at Eureka, two-story brick and stone business block and hall building, 50 by 100 feet, cost \$9,500; C. W. Rich, builder. For First National Bank at Eureka, two-story brick and stone building, 25 by 75 feet, cost \$8,000; under way; Boile & McKenzie, contractors. For G. C. Millar, at Hutchinson, Kan., two-story residence, 45 by 70 feet, cost \$5,700; under way; Johnson & Co., builders.

Fergus Falls, Minn.—The third ward of this city has voted \$10,000 for a new school house, which will be put under way at once.

Frankfort, Ind.—Architect J. W. Hammond reports: For Mr. Eissman, two-story frame dwelling, 38 by 44 feet, cost \$2,500; under way; J. F. Evans, builder. For Mr. J. E. Hillis, two-story brick residence, 38 by 57 feet, cost \$3,000; under way; U. M. Palmer, builder. For Mr. P. Given, two-story frame dwelling, 33 by 53 feet, cost \$3,000; under way; J. F. Evans, builder. For Mr. A. R. Sheffer, at Gettysville, Ind., brick store-room, 22 by 115 feet, cost \$3,000; under way; D. Anderson, builder. For Mr. Kramer, at Columbus, Tenn., two-story frame dwelling, 32 by 46 feet, cost \$2,500; under way; U. M. Palmer, builder.

Fredericktown, Mo.—Present condition, dull; outlook, fair.

Architect R. Albert reports: For Mr. J. Schilton, one-story frame dwelling, 28 by 16, and 14 by 20 feet, cost \$1,500; under way. For Mr. J. P. Johnson, two-story frame dwelling, 32 by 18 feet, cost \$1,600; projected. For himself, Mr. Albert is to build a one-and-a-half-story frame cottage, 32 by 16 feet, cost \$900.

Glencoe, Minn.—A. M. Knight is erecting a brick veneered residence, 40 by 68 feet, to cost \$5,000. F. G. Corser, Minneapolis, architect.

Hannibal, Mo.—Architect J. Oliver Hogg reports: For Jas. R. Hinlin, one-story frame dwelling 40 by 40 feet, cost \$2,000; contract let; J. W. Key, builder. For M. F. Brant, two-story brick store and dwelling, 40 by 36 feet, cost \$3,000; under way. For Mrs. Rendlem, two-story brick store and dwelling, 20 by 40 feet, cost \$2,500; under way. For Shedd & Patten, two-story factory building, 65 by 65 feet, cost \$2,000; excavating. For Hutchinson Bros., two-story brick factory building, 30 by 50 feet, cost \$1,000; under way. For Mr. C. Hostmeir, two-story frame dwelling, cost \$1,800.

Hatton, Dak.—Several large, fine buildings are in course of erection in this place, and everything is bright and prosperous. The town is rapidly developing.

Kansas City, Mo.—Architect F. B. Hamilton reports: For J. F. Richards, adding fourth story to brick building, 48 by 106 feet, cost \$3,000; just completed. For J. F. Richards, four-story brick and stone warehouse, 48 by 106 feet, cost \$18,000; foundations in. For A. F. Lewis, Carthage, Mo., frame residence, cost \$3,000; foundation in.

Lincoln, Ill.—Present condition and outlook fair. Wages good.

Architect W. A. Corwine reports: For Wm. M. Dustin, two-story frame residence, 30 by 52 feet, cost \$4,500; completed; M. B. Pettus, builder. For F. Frorer, two-story brick residence, 51 by 77 feet, slate roof, stone and galvanized iron trimmings, cost \$18,000; projected. At New Holland, Ill., public school building, two-story frame, 38 by 40 feet, cost \$2,500; projected.

Mankato, Minn.—Work here in building operations is very dull. The brick work on the West Mankato school house is nearly completed. The mammoth warehouses of the Mankato Cement Works, built entirely of stone, will be finished this month. Bids are asked for laying 300,000 brick in the new Catholic church, of which Mr. Geo. Pass is the architect. Messrs. Norman & McCall are contractors for the foundation. The Misses Drullard are erecting a pleasant dwelling on Fourth street. The main part is 24 by 24 feet, with an addition 16 by 18 feet.

Marseilles, Ill.—The outlook for next year is good.

Architect A. W. Allen reports: For Amzi F. Jackson, store building, 20 by 70 feet, cost \$1,600; projected. For Dr. C. A. Werick, at Des Moines, a dwelling, 26 by 40 feet, cost \$2,500; projected.

Milwaukee, Wis.—A conflagration on the night of October 23d ult. destroyed, among other buildings, the large dry goods house of T. A. Chapman & Co., erected in 1872, at a cost of \$200,000. Mr. Chapman has decided to commence rebuilding at once, and the plans and work for the new structure have been committed to Architects E. T. Mix & Co., who say the building will be completed and ready for business within 100 days from November 1. It will be one story higher than the old one, which it will resemble

externally. It is to be plain, but as solid and substantial as iron and masonry can make it. The trimmings will be entirely of brick and cut stone. A marked improvement will be made on the Milwaukee street side by a large plate-glass show window at the north end, and a better arrangement of the windows for a west light. The Milwaukee street entrance, a miniature Grecian Temple, which passed through the fire with comparatively no injury, is to be retained in the new structure. The interior arrangement will be in many respects similar to that of the burned establishment, with such improvements as may prove advisable. The matter of good light will be particularly looked to, as will the general arrangement for convenience, room and comfort to customers and employes. Contract let for \$200,000. A building permit has been issued to R. J. Johnson, for a brick structure, on Knapp street, to cost \$6,000.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Architects Dunnell & Elliot report a Catholic school-house of stone, brick trimmings, on the East side, 24 by 36 feet, four rooms, cost \$12,000.

Architect C. S. Sedgwick reports a residence for J. E. Bell, on Twenty-fourth street south and Park avenue, 60 by 72 feet, cost \$20,000. Residence for Donnell Kennedy, 52 by 69 feet, cost \$20,000. Second Congregational church and chapel on Twenty-second street south and Park avenue, size 47 by 64 feet.

Architect I. W. Kelly reports a residence for J. A. Moynihan on Ninth avenue south, 30 by 45 feet, cost \$3,000. Residence for J. M. Patterson, 8 rooms, on Bloomington avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, 30 by 45 feet, cost \$2,500. Four tenements on Eleventh street, between Hennepin avenue and Harmon place, for R. H. Abraham, 80 by 64 feet, cost \$10,000, with all modern improvements. Two frame houses for T. Zesbaugh, on Shade street, in Ridgewood addition, each 28 by 45 feet, cost \$2,000 and \$2,500.

Architects F. B. Long & Co. report a two-story frame dwelling on Hawthorne avenue, 26 by 50 feet, cost \$4,000. A two-story frame house for D. Morland, on Stevens avenue and Thirty-third street, 27½ by 40 feet, cost \$3,000. House for R. E. Trafton, in Highland Park, cost \$3,500. A stable for W. W. McNair, on Thirteenth street and Lyndale avenue, cost \$10,000. Residence for Mr. Finch, on Lincoln avenue and Twenty-sixth street, cost \$3,000. A three-story flat building for L. F. Menage, on Sixth avenue north and Ninth street, cost \$10,000. Twenty-five houses for L. F. Menage, on Sixth avenue north between Lyndale avenue and Eleventh street, cost \$1,000 each. A house for Geo. Salmon, on Highland avenue, cost \$5,000. At Waupeton, Dak., for W. P. Adams, a residence to cost \$5,000. At Norwood, Minn., a school house of two rooms is going up here, 40 by 50 feet, to cost \$8,000. At Crookston, Minn., for F. W. Walker, a residence, to cost \$10,000.

Architect W. A. Hunt reports having just completed plans for a dwelling for F. W. Nevins, on Ridgewood avenue, cost \$3,800. A house for Mrs. L. A. Douglass, on Tenth street between Nicollet avenue and Mary's place, cost \$2,500.

Architect J. H. Haley reports three stores, 66 by 100 feet, three-story, on Washington avenue and Ninth avenue south, cost \$20,000. House for W. Davidson, on Portland avenue and Twenty-first street, cost \$3,500. A three-story building of red pressed brick and Ohio sandstone, for F. L. Meldel, 44 by 75 feet.

Architect C. F. Struck reports a block on High street, opposite Union depot, 55 by 75 feet, four-story, of pressed brick and stone trimmings, \$20,000, for A. Von Ender. A block on Plymouth avenue and Washington avenue, for Peter Rauen, Fritz Freidrich, and Louis Mester, size 120 by 112 feet, cost \$45,000. The Harmonia block on Second avenue south and Third street is nearly completed.

Architect F. G. Corser has in hand a three-story building, brick, on Nicollet Island, 50 by 80 feet.

Carl Peterson is building six houses, to cost about \$1,000 each, on Franklin place, between Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets.

Irving A. Speer is to build an eight-room house costing \$3,000, on the corner of Fifteenth avenue southeast and Sixth street.

William Muther is the architect of a \$1,800 house for Julius Grosse, on Lyndale avenue, between Lincoln and Summit streets.

E. C. Webster will build a \$1,500 house on Lyndale avenue, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.

Engine houses Nos. 1 and 2 are undergoing alterations involving a cost respectively of \$1,500 and \$2,000.

Campbell Bros. are building a \$3,800 house on First avenue south, between Twenty-ninth and Lake streets; also, a two-story, ten room, wooden building and barn, west side of First avenue south, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets, cost \$3,800.

E. C. Webster, two-story seven room dwelling and barn, west side of Lyndale avenue, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, cost \$1,650.

Samuel Simpson, two-story nine room wooden dwelling, northeast side of Sixth street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues south, cost \$2,000.

Fred Dumas, west side Seventeenth avenue south, between Eighth and Eighteenth streets, addition to dwelling; cost \$2,000.

James McMullen, Fourth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues southeast, one-and-a-half-story dwelling, cost \$3,800.

The Monitor Plow Works have just erected a handsome business block on Third avenue north and First street. It is four-story, has a frontage of 50 feet, is handsomely and strongly built, and contains elevators, fire-proof vaults, and other modern conveniences.

The corner stone of the new building of the Minnesota Loan and Trust Company was laid with appropriate ceremonies. There was deposited in the stone a prospectus of the Company and a copy of the law under which it was organized, the names of the building committee and architects, samples of American coin now in use, and of the Company's stationery. Quite a number of gentlemen were in attendance.

A. J. Finnegan has commenced work on his new block on Hennepin avenue, between Third and Fourth streets. It will be of brick, three stories high, and cost \$13,000. There are party walls on either side, and the building will be put up rapidly.

Clark & Withers have commenced the erection of a two-story stone building on Hennepin avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets.

Dr. A. H. Salisbury is to commence at once upon a \$5,000 house he will build on Highland avenue in Oak Lake.

M. H. Crittenden is to build a \$5,000 house on Nineteenth street, at the head of Spruce place.

Mitchell, Dak.—Architect H. J. Bingham reports: Have sketches for a block of six stores to fill the burnt district, two of which will be built at once, and perhaps the whole block, if any agreement can be made for two of the lots now held by lease. The proposed stores will be 25 by 100 feet, two stories high, with pressed brick and artificial stone fronts. Work on the new school building is about finished. The C. M. & St. P. R. Co. are building a fourteen-stall round house, with turn table and necessary fixtures, and propose building a repair shop, 60 by 80 feet.

Neillsville, Wis.—There has been a steady increase in building since the season opened, and now there is considerable being done, and it will be brisk until cold weather sets in.

Architect E. S. Hart reports: For Mr. J. L. Gates, one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 29 and 12 by 14 feet. Three bay windows, Queen Anne style, cost \$1,500. For Presbyterian Society, at Greenwood, Wis., frame church building, 27 by 46 and 9 by 9 feet, cost \$2,000. Also addition, 10 by 27 feet, and front, to "Fireman's Hall," at Neillsville, cost \$2,500. All the above work commenced in October.

New Orleans, La.—Outlook uncertain.

Architect Jas. Ferret reports: For John McCloskey, three-story brick store building, 25 by 70 feet, cost about \$4,000; under way; Ed. Murray, contractor. For Mrs. C. Sterry, three double frame cottages, each 26 by 78 feet, cost \$11,700; under way. For Jno. H. Adams, double frame cottage, 26 by 78 feet; cost \$3,000; contract let to J. Hoeft. For H. J. Vose, two-story addition to frame dwelling, 13 by 30 feet, cost \$1,200; under way. For A. Duver, one-story addition to dwelling, 15 by 26 feet, cost \$700; under way. Brick chapel, 43 by 90 feet, cost about \$8,000; plans ready.

North Springfield, Mo.—Outlook for building good.

Architect S. B. Abbott reports: For J. Pfaff, three-story brick hotel building, at Pierce City, Mo., 150 by 100 feet, cost \$40,000. For M. A. Morly, at Ft. Scott, Kan., three-story business block, 150 by 125 feet, cost \$20,000; under way. For A. M. Sombest, residence 30 by 60 feet, cost \$2,500; under way. Also projected, business blocks for John Wall and Geo. Smith, and residences for C. Chester and C. Sprinkle, and several other buildings. Weather fine and warm.

Omaha, Neb.—Building not very brisk; outlook for fall not flattering. A number of buildings projected for next spring.

Architect Sidney Smith reports: For Mr. John Ledwick, three-story brick store building, 22 by 60 feet, cost \$4,000; projected. For Mr. John W. Thomas, two-story brick and frame double dwelling, 36 by 56 feet, cost \$8,000; under way; Mr. Campbell, builder. For Mr. J. B. Kitchen, two-story brick barn, 32 by 70 feet, cost \$2,800; projected. For Dr. Merser, two-story brick barn, 46 by 56 feet, stone trimmings and slate roof, cost \$6,000; under way. For Cass County Banking Co., two-story brick and stone building, 22 by 70 feet, cost \$8,000; under way. For H. Esterbrook & Co., three-story brick store and apartment block, 60 by 132 feet, cost \$30,000; projected.

Pierre, Dak.—The work of rebuilding the burnt district has commenced. Seven brick buildings have been started which are intended to be finished before winter sets in. Business men who were completely burned out are getting established in temporary quarters, and the city's affairs are again moving along quite regular. The First National Bank has removed to its new brick block and are now doing business regularly. Col. Ordway will at once commence the erection of a brick block where his building formerly stood. Architects Proudfoot & Bird report the following: Presbyterian University, cost \$20,000; E. Bailee, architect. Court-house at Huron, just finished; Charles Cook, of Winona, architect; cost \$37,000. Court-house at Pierre, Proudfoot & Bird, architects; cost \$35,000. First National Bank, Central Block, and Korcher Building, Proudfoot & Bird, architects; aggregate cost, \$25,000. School-house and Congregational church at Ashton, Dak., Proudfoot & Bird, architects; cost \$7,000.

Richmond, Ind.—Business dull; outlook uncertain.

Architect John A. Hasecoster reports: For Mr. Adam H. Bartel, three-story brick building, 28 by 95 feet, to be used as a wholesale house; cost \$6,000; under way; H. Bartel & Co., builders. For Mr. John B. Dougan, remodeling brick and stone residence; cost \$3,000; under way; Thos. W. Roberts, contractor. For Mr. P. W. Moore, at Logansport, Ind., brick residence, stone trimmings and slate roof; cost \$7,000; under way; Mr. Doulap, builder.

Rochester, Minn.—The Brackenridge building, opposite Heaney's Block, on Broadway, is under cover, and the inside work is being hastened to completion before cold weather.

Sauk Rapids, Minn.—The new Benton County Court-house has been completed and is now occupied by the county officers. It is two stories high and 40 by 65 feet in size.

Shawneetown, Ill.—Present condition dull. A number of buildings projected, among them the new Union Depot, to cost \$65,000, and the new Public Library building.

Architect James B. Alexander reports: For J. R. Loomis, M. D., three-story and attic residence, 42 by 63 feet, walls of St. Louis pressed brick, roof of variegated slate, to cost upwards of \$9,000; projected; Blackwell & Rossolow, builders. For Prof. C. W. Allen, two-story and mansard stone house, 26 by 104 feet, Evansville Niagara pressed brick, galvanized iron front, plate glass, etc., to cost about \$7,000; under way; Geo. Peeples, contractor.

St. Louis, Mo.—Architect A. Druiding reports building in general very dull. Wages will be reduced soon because of scarcity of work. Bricks laid in wall at \$10.50 for common jobs. Plans for St. Agatha Catholic church, 60 by 117 feet, Gothic style, tower 150 feet high, cost \$26,990. St. Boniface Catholic church, Manitowoc, Wis., 60 by 135 feet, tower 168 feet high, addition for winter chapel, cost \$28,000; foundation under way; Berah Meerbaum, builder. L. Mette, two houses, 50 by 74 feet, cost \$7,500. Making plans for boarding-school to cost \$7,500.

Architects A. Grable & Co. report: Business dull during summer, but rushed with work since September 1, and working eighteen hours a day, and business almost wholly the better class of work. A reduction of fully 20 per cent in prices of material and labor has given an impetus to their business, and they look for still larger demand after election, and buildings as follows: For Louis Bernheimer, two-story, stone and brick, slate roof, Norman renaissance, 35 by 70 feet, cost \$14,000; under way; Goesse & Remmers, builders. Aug. Eichele, two-story, brick, slate roof, 20 by 60 feet, cost \$5,000; A. Uhrie & Son, builders. Mrs. Clymer, three-story, brick, mansard roof, 22 by 52 feet, cost \$4,000; N. L. Wichevire, builder. Miss Mary A. Boyce, alteration of buildings, cost \$5,000. James Lape, Atlantic Coast, Florida, two-story frame, 30 by 75 feet, cost \$5,000. James H. Rollins, Columbia, Mo., alterations in dwelling, cost \$4,500. Andrew Uhrie, three-story, stone and brick, classic renaissance, 25 by 65 feet, cost \$7,000; A. Uhrie & Son, builders. Given Campbell, two-story, high roof, basement, pressed brick and stone trimmings, extensive and elaborate porches, antique renaissance, 60 by 73 feet, cost \$20,000; Strimple & Son, builders. All of the above are under way, and plans for the following, projected: James Shorb, alterations to building, cost \$3,500. John Goetten, two-story, high roof, pressed brick, stone trimmings, antique renaissance, 40 by 73 feet, cost \$16,000. D. K. Ferguson, three-story brick building, 47 by 75 feet, cost \$6,000. H. Schaub, three two-story brick and stone buildings, 22 by 52 feet, cost \$10,000. J. C. McClanahan, residence, 22 by 60 feet, brick and stone, cost \$4,500. M. A. Rosenblatt, two-story, brick and stone, high slate roof, Byzantine renaissance, 60 by 80 feet, cost \$20,000.

Architect Charles F. May reports: The present condition quiet, but outlook for next spring good, and the following work: For William Presfrock, two-story brick office, 30 by 30 feet, cost \$3,000; Biermann & Ahring, builders. Aug. Fittel, three-story, stone residence, 24 by 55 feet, cost \$6,000; under way; Albert Koester, contractor. I. G. Baker, three-story brick residence, 22 by 63 feet, cost \$10,000; under way. Wm. Sturrock, two-story stone tenement, 44 by 50 feet, cost \$8,500; under way; Biermann & Ahring, contractors. Boehmer & Stranghoener, two residences, two-story, each 25 by 55 feet, cost \$6,000; Louis Yaeger, contractor. Mt. Olivet Lutheran church, brick and stone, 44 by 80 feet, cost \$16,000; C. F. May, contractor. Projected: For H. W. Schnetz, two-story brick residence, 23 by 50 feet, cost \$4,000; William Simon, two-story brick residence, 25 by 60 feet, cost \$6,000; Ph. Riechers, two-story brick residence, 25 by 54 feet, cost \$5,000; F. Stock, two-story brick residence, 24 by 67 feet, cost \$5,000; A. M. Manewall, two-story brick residence, 30 by 62 feet, cost \$9,000.

Architect J. Beattie thinks outlook fair for next season, and reports three new buildings, two-story and two-story addition to frame residence, all for J. A. Pozzoni, aggregate cost \$12,000; Chas. Hahn, contractor; and, for Tiffany estate, a four-story brick store building, 100 by 70 feet, cost \$30,000; projected.

Mr. Bryan Brady, builder, is erecting a \$9,000 fire-engine house between Second and Plum streets, to be completed by the fifteenth of November; also a two-story, ten-room house, corner of Wash and Twentieth streets, for Peter Finan, cost \$3,500. He informed a reporter that the city is to receive bids for building, at once, two more engine houses—one on St. Charles Rock Road and Taylor avenue, and one on Spruce street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

Mr. S. H. Hoffman, builder, is putting up a \$10,000 residence on Delmar avenue for himself, to be rented, and a frame cottage on Taylor avenue and the Narrow Gauge Railroad, to be occupied by himself. He has recently built two houses for H. Eliot, Jr., and one for W. P. Sharks.

Messrs. Klute & Hillebrand, builders, are erecting three six-room houses on Morrison avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, to cost \$4,000 each. They have just completed a neat cottage at Meramec Station.

Mr. Wm. J. Baker, builder, has in course of erection thirteen houses in different parts of the city for others, and three for himself.

Architect C. K. Ramsey has completed plans for a \$5,000 frame residence in Queen Anne style, for Mr. Lincher, of the Wabash Road, to be located in the west end.

The extensive and costly buildings which Mrs. Ames intends putting up on the northwest corner of Eighth and Locust streets, opposite the custom house, will be erected this and next year; and will be thoroughly fire-proof, of a fine style of architecture, and may cost \$200,000.

Drummond's tobacco factory, on the old Sisters' Hospital lot, at Fourth and Spruce, will have an ornamental cut-stone cornice. It will be a magnificent piece of work, costing \$3,500 alone. Architect Isaac S. Taylor says it is very expensive, but that its beauty and durability will be equivalent to the cost. The finest finished of the granite used in the columns on the Fourth street front is now being rapidly put in place.

It is understood that Mr. Moses Fraley contemplates the erection of a magnificent residence on the southwest corner of Grand and Washington avenues. As no plans for it have been found in any of the resident architect's offices, it is presumed that they are being, or will be, drawn in the east. The structure will be an ornament to St. Louis, and will, it is said, cost \$40,000 or \$50,000.

The McElfatricks are still working on the plans for the San Antonio, Texas, Opera House, and will have them completed and ready for inspection next week. The building is to be of considerable size, and will cost \$50,000.

Sioux Falls, Dak.—Architect W. L. Dow reports: For Messrs. Sherman & Richardson, two-story brick store building, 44 by 80 feet, cost \$8,000. For City of Sioux Falls, two-story and basement brick school-house, 32 by 58 feet, four rooms, cost \$7,000; under way. For Crossman Bros. & Co., at Dell Rapids, the "Union Block," two-story and basement stone building, 67 by 80 feet, cost \$9,000; under way. For Bishop Hare, Episcopal school building, two-story, basement and attic, 52 by 125 feet, cost \$25,000; under contract. For F. W. Taylor, two-story frame dwelling, 40 by 65 feet, cost \$6,500; under contract; S. McCormick, contractor. For Burdick & Bowman, at Vermillion, Dak., two-story brick business block, 50 by 80 feet, cost \$7,500; under contract; George Porter, contractor. For City of Vermillion, City Hall, brick with iron roof, 50 by 80 feet, cost \$9,000; under contract. For W. F. Wiley, Commercial Hotel, three-story and basement, stone and brick veneer, 70 by 100 feet, cost \$40,000; completed.

Bishop Hare contemplates the erection of a \$10,000 residence at this place next spring. The corner stone of the new Episcopal College was laid Sept. 11; work is rapidly progressing. The contract for the new brick school-house to be erected here has been awarded for \$6,421.50. O. W. Barnes, of Minneapolis, has been awarded the contract for building the new Presbyterian Church edifice on Ninth street. The new mansard roof is on the Baptist College, which makes it virtually a four-story building.

Springfield, Ill.—Present condition dull. But the outlook for next season is good, and it is generally believed that a better class of buildings will be erected; several fine residences and business blocks are already projected.

Architects Bullard & Bullard report: For Y. M. C. A., three-story brick block, 52 by 152 feet, stone trimmings, tin and slate roof, cost \$30,000; walls up to second story; Rhodes Bros., contractors. For Mr. Charles P. Kane, two-story frame dwelling, cost \$3,000; just completed; J. E. Powell, builder. For Dr. J. N. Dixon, two-story frame dwelling, cost \$3,000; being finished; J. E. Powell, builder. For Mrs. J. North, two-story frame dwelling, cost \$3,500; under way; Mr. Hartsok, builder. Also an Opera House block for Mr. J. H. Yureman at Virginia, Ill. The building is 60 by 120 feet, built of pressed brick, with stone and encaustic tile trimmings, cost \$12,000; being enclosed; J. F. Black, builder. Also several dwellings and one business block projected for next year.

St. Paul, Minn.—There are a number of large residences in the suburbs about commencing, and a large number of additions and alterations being made to present structures. It is estimated there will be five new and handsome churches commenced in the early spring of 1885.

Architects Millard, Ulrici & Eltzner report a residence for Jos. McKee, on Jasette street, near Nelson, cost \$6,000. A house for W. J. Sleepy, on Day avenue, near Mackubin street, cost \$4,000. House for Jas. Rothschild, on Summit avenue, near Wabasha, cost \$4,000. German Evangelical Lutheran Trinity Church, corner Wabasha and Tilton streets, cost \$20,000.

Architect Brinckerhoff has in hand a three-story and basement building, of brick, at West St. Paul. Work on the new Union Depot is being pushed rapidly forward. The new baggage and express warehouses are assuming proportions and will soon be under cover, which, when finished, will greatly relieve the heretofore crowded depot. The tower of 150 feet, and the flanking towers on the corners of the new depot will be a great improvement over the old structure. The west side Opera House Syndicate have secured ground for their new building on the corner of State and Susan streets, and construction will be commenced at once.

Work on the new shops of the St. Paul & Northern Pacific, near Lake Como, has been commenced, and will be pushed rapidly to completion.

Kenny Bros. will erect a brick block of five stores on the corner of Seventh and Bradley streets.

J. Desjardins is to erect a block of three-story brick stores on St. Anthony avenue, between Kent and Dale streets.

Among the permits issued recently are the following: Marcella Deavitt, two-story brick block of stores and dwellings on northwest side of West Seventh, between James and Randolph, \$5,000. Dennis Ryan, one-story brick boiler house, between Sixth and Seventh, on Robert, \$5,000. R. C. Wiley, two-story frame double dwelling house on south side of Pleasant, between Ramsey and Forbes, \$6,500. Jacob Mainzer, two-story frame dwelling on west side of Oak, between Sixth and Ninth, \$8,000. Wisconsin Central Railway Company, one-story freight house, 300 by 30 feet, north side of East Third street, between John and Willis streets, \$5,000. Liedertafel Singing Society, frame

(Continued on page 60.)

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WASHINGTON, D.C., March 29, 1883.

GENTLEMEN:—I take pleasure in saying that the three ventilating grates of your make, which I have had in use the past winter, have given perfect satisfaction.

They have fully met your recommendation and come up to my expectations. They keep the rooms in which I use them supplied with a full supply of fresh air, creating a complete ventilation. This air being heated as it passes through the air chamber, pours into the room through the perforations at the top of the grate, bringing a supply of heat which, I think, more than doubles the radiating power of the fire itself.

The one whose operation I have observed personally most closely is in my study, a room about 18 by 28 feet in dimensions, which it keeps thoroughly warm and well ventilated.

Yours truly,

STANLEY MATTHEWS.

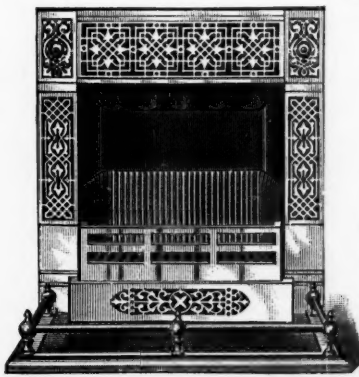
ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 17, 1883.

MESSRS. E. A. JACKSON & BRO., New York. Dear Sirs: Your patent "Ventilating Grate" of the Oliver pattern, has fully met my expectations. To all the delights of an open fire it certainly adds the double advantage of economy of heat and perfect ventilation. Until our very cold weather I have been able to heat comfortably a large double room downstairs, and a good-sized room in second story with it, and with no greater expenditure of fuel than necessary for a common grate.

Yours very truly,

CHARLES E. LEE, M.D.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS, CATALOGUES AND ADDITIONAL REPORTS.



ELKHART, Ind., Jan. 14, 1884.

E. A. JACKSON & BRO., New York. Gents: The grate purchased of you is placed in a sitting-room 18 feet square, and opening from it on the north by double doors is the parlor, 16 feet square, and on the south by double doors opens the dining-room, 14 feet by 16 feet, with eleven windows in the three rooms, extending from the sills or floor, 8 feet high, with ceilings 10 feet high, and all three rooms, with the canal coal in the grate, are nicely warmed and most perfectly ventilated by that one grate.

Very truly yours,

F. A. BENHAM, M.D.

hall, 45 by 100 feet, east side of State street, between Susan and Winifred, \$8,000. E. M. Van Duzee, two-story frame dwelling on east side of Wabasha, between Thirteenth and Bluff, \$4,500. Bertha Theobald, two-story frame block of dwellings on northwest side of Pleasant, between Walnut and Western, \$6,000. S. Rochette, two-story brick double dwelling on West side of Cedar, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, \$5,000. H. J. McAfee, two-story frame double dwelling on north side of Selby, between Mackubin and Kent, \$4,075. W. F. Sleppy, two-story frame dwelling on north side of Dayton, between Mackubin and Kent, \$4,500.

Stillwater, Minn.—The work of restoring the penitentiary progresses satisfactorily. The plastering has been completed, hardwood floors are being laid in the hospital, chapel and other departments, and everything being done to complete the work at an early date.

Tiffin, Ohio.—Architect F. K. Hewitt reports: For Charles H. Baldwin, two-story brick and stone residence, slate roof, cost \$6,000; about completed; Jacob Sheely, builder. For R. G. Whitlock, two-story brick factory building, 58 by 112 feet, iron roof, cost \$7,500; about completed; F. B. Lutz, contractor. For Republic, Ohio, Town Hall and opera house, two-story brick, with stone trimmings, tin roof, 44 by 78 feet, cost \$7,000; Chamberlain & King, contractors.

Topeka Kan.—Architects Haskell & Wood report: For Samuel T. Murphy, at Emporia, Kan., residence, to cost \$4,000; under way. A church building at Wells-ville, Kan., cost \$3,500; under way. For Messrs. Gillett & Ford, at Emporia, store building, cost \$10,000; under way. Residence for Mr. S. Kaufman, at Garnet, Kan., cost \$3,800; under way. Also Opera House block for same party, to cost \$15,000; under way. Residence for Mr. Wildon, at Dodge City, cost \$10,000; under way. Addition to packing house at Topeka, cost \$10,000; under way. Messrs. Haskell & Wood took second premium in the New Mexico Territorial Capitol competition, on the 10th inst.

Vermillion, Dak.—A Catholic church and parochial school is to be built next spring at this place.

Winona, Minn.—Mr. Charles Miller has commenced the erection of a brick block 60 by 100 feet in size and two stories in height.

Yankton, Dak.—Architect E. A. Cobby reports the following: Yankton's Pork House is ready for the roof, which will be put on in a few days. C. F. Raustacher's Brewery is almost ready for the roof. Yankton's new Postoffice Block is being rapidly pushed to completion. The fine residence of J. R. Sanborn is having its finishing touches put on. Mr. Joseph Bader is putting up a store on Broadway, 25 by 70, two stories and basement, the upper story to be used for offices; the front of pressed brick, with galvanized iron trimmings. Mr. Cobby has completed plans for a school house at Hurley and also at Centerville, in Turner county, each costing about \$4,000. He has also on the boards plans for a new Congregational church at Yankton, to cost \$20,000. This building will be commenced next season, and will be built of Yankton pressed brick with stone trimmings. It will have a seating capacity of 1,000, besides the Sabbath school rooms which will adjoin the building. The new reservoir and water works is nearly completed.

Zanesville, O.—Very little new work will be commenced before next season. Architect Henry C. Lindsay reports: For Mr. Wm. Lillenthal, six-room frame cottage, cost \$2,500; under way; W. S. Frazier, builder. For Mr. John Spaulding, seven-room frame dwelling, cost \$3,000, and barn, 36 by 70 feet, cost \$1,000; under way; W. E. Nelsbaum, builder. For Mr. H. G. O. Cary, frame cottage, cost \$3,000; under way; G. W. Turner, builder. For Mr. John Heinley, frame cottage, cost \$1,800; under way; G. W. Walter, builder. For Mrs. G. W. Townsend, frame cottage, cost \$1,500; under way; Wm. Griffith, builder. For I. O. O. F. at Chandlersville, O., lodge building, 36 by 64 feet, cost \$4,000; under way; Heidman & Co., builders. For Mr. Chas. H. Towson, at Lancaster, O., frame residence, cost \$3,500; under way; Theodore Hyle, builder. For Woodlawn Cemetery, at Zanesville, stone vault capacity for 144 caskets, cost \$6,000; under way; Geo. W. Kerner, builder. Also three small cottages for Spangler & Finley, cost \$1,000 each; under way; W. Handshe, builder. Architect Thomas Sully reports: For Mr. Lemangi, two-story brick and frame residence, 30 by 60 feet, cost \$3,200; under way; Mr. Castan, builder. For Mrs. Anderson, two-story frame dwelling, 40 by 50 feet, cost \$2,600; under way; Mr. Flye, builder. For J. J. Tanner, remodeling old building on Carondelet street, cost \$4,000. Also several repair jobs and several large buildings in view, one of which is projected for Exposition Park.



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THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND BUILDER.

Vol. IV.

CONVENTION SOUVENIR.

[EXTRA
NUMBER.]

NOVEMBER, 1884.

THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND BUILDER

A Monthly Journal Devoted to

ARCHITECTURE,

Construction, Decoration and Furnishing

IN THE WEST.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS

(A NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.)

PRICE \$1.75 PER YEAR.

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L. MULLER, Jr., Manager.

R. C. McLEAN, Managing Editor.

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DESIGNS which have been accepted to be built from, and which have unique and novel features are particularly valuable to us for illustration, and we sincerely hope that all our readers who have such plans will send them to us for publication. Artistically executed line drawings are best for reproduction by our process, and good *black* lines are required. Perspectives, the principal floor plans, and bits of the more artistic features of the more costly structures are desirable, but we also desire plans, elevations and details of the less pretentious but important buildings such as cottages, etc. Good care will be taken of the drawings and they will be returned after use. Every effort will be made to give all drawings the best possible reproduction. We earnestly hope our readers, by furnishing us good drawings of their best work, will help us in our aim to make our illustrations representative of the best productions of our architects.

OUR present issue is an extra edition publishing the proceedings of the convention of western architects, which met in Chicago on November 12th, 13th and 14th, inclusive. It is by virtue of a unanimous vote of that convention making THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND BUILDER the official organ of the Western Association of Architects, the official report of those proceedings, which will not be published in any other form by the association. Great care has been taken to report substantially the entire proceedings *verbatim*, and they are presented with the omission of nothing except a few unimportant discussions upon points of order, etc., which could have no effect upon the matter in hand. In making this journal their official organ, and its editors honorary members, the association has conferred an honor for which we are grateful, while the personal commendation of members of the profession has been ample compensation for the labor the preliminary work towards the convention necessarily entailed upon us during the past six months.

GENERALLY speaking the object of the convention was to consider the formation of an association; and besides the forming of a national association including in it a system of state associations the work of the convention centered in providing rules for the government of competitions, the establishment of commissions for professional service, and statutory revision of the building laws in the several states. In the first instance a committee was appointed, which reported a rule broad in scope and singularly equitable in its nature. In the second, the latest schedule arranged by the American Institute was adopted; and in the last a committee consisting of a member in each state was appointed to report in the future. These were the practical results, and added to them may be placed the benefits of more intimate social relations, and a larger acquaintance than has ever before existed among American architects. The year will be one of organization, and too much should not be expected by those who are watching the progress of the new association. The questions we have before us for solution are not new by any means; many of them have come before the profession in every quarter of the globe, and some have never been satisfactorily settled. Here while we have some questions that come to us in a form peculiar to our surroundings, and we cannot look for much aid from the experience of the older architectural bodies, it is still our duty to examine their methods and systems closely for such aid as they may give. The necessity for individual effort we would impress upon every member, for while the association has its officers and directors they are but the servants of the members, and upon those members should fall the faithful and persistent work which is every man's duty to perform, that the good that has been inaugurated may not prove ineffective through neglect.

THAT the action of the convention, in forming an association, will prove the initial step to one of those movements whose scope is as far reaching and broad as those expanding circles that spread upon the pebble-broken surface of the calm ocean, it does not require a prophetic mind to foresee. With the impetus the movement has received from being inaugurated by a conclave of representative members of the profession in that portion of the United States west of the Alleghanies, its effects should be widespread; and with the steady and systematic carrying out of the principles laid down by that convention, the profession in the West will work in harmony with higher aims than heretofore, and rise to a nobler and more honored plain. And this is not a too advanced view to take of this great subject. The architecture of the West has been far too empirical; its genius has been too confined, and its scope abridged by constant friction among the professions and the conventional following of old forms and methods. The fault may not have lain in a lack of organization, but a gaining of ideas and interests is certainly the remedy. We must, to begin with (for our first step is to thoroughly recognize that this is but a beginning), see that our lines are drawn broadly and our precepts few but plain and clear; easily to be read and understood by the humblest seeker after architectural honors and an honorable place in the profession. Let each member of the Western Association just formed feel that he is one of the founders of this great movement, and, recognizing the law of association, busy himself with the work of carrying it out in his own locality, so that when the year has gone and the association meets in St. Louis every state may report an association formed, and the members working in harmony.

THE CONVENTION.

The Official Report of Proceedings of the Convention of Architects which met at Chicago, November 12, 13 and 14, 1884.

THE WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS FORMED.

FIRST DAY.

WEDNESDAY, November 12, 1884.

A convention of the architects of the West was held at No. 15 Washington street, Chicago, for the purpose of organizing an Association of Western Architects. Mr. R. C. McLean, of THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND BUILDER, called the assembly to order, and nominated Mr. D. H. Burnham of Chicago as temporary chairman.

Mr. Burnham, on taking the chair, said: Gentlemen of the convention, I desire to return my thanks for the compliment you have shown me. There will be a necessity for a temporary secretary. Some gentleman will please nominate a secretary.

Mr. S. M. Randolph, of Chicago, nominated Mr. Henry Ives Cobb, of Chicago, as temporary secretary, which was carried unanimously.

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

The Chairman: Gentlemen, the first thing in the order of business will be the appointing of a committee on credentials. This being an entirely new thing, there must be an examination of the names of both the men from this city and those who come from the outside, and I think a most necessary thing will be the appointment of this committee.

Mr. C. A. Dunham, of Burlington, Iowa: Every member that has come here has had a card, and I do not see the necessity of appointing a committee on credentials.

The Chairman: The question is open for discussion. The body is not permanently formed, of course, until it is ascertained who shall compose the membership of it. I presume every gentleman in the room will become a member, but it is the usual order of business to go through the formality.

Mr. S. M. Randolph, Chicago: I move that the register be brought in here, and that the names of those that have already registered be read aloud, that we may know who are here and what cities are represented.

Mr. Dunham: And the residence too, if you please.

Mr. Randolph accepted the amendment.

Mr. E. O. Fallis, Toledo, Ohio: I move that each gentleman answer to his name as it is called.

The motion as amended was agreed to.

The register of visiting architects was read by Mr. McLean, the list being here omitted as the corrected list is published elsewhere.

The Chairman: Gentlemen, I still think the better way to do this business will be to have the matter referred to a committee for the purpose. There are some remarks passed into the hands of the chairman which he does not deem it advisable to state to the convention. They are properly in the province of a committee sitting in secret, and making a report to the convention for action. It seems to me that the business will be very much facilitated if that is done.

Mr. J. J. Flanders, Chicago: I move that the chairman appoint a committee on credentials to report to a future meeting.

The motion was carried.

The chairman appointed the following gentlemen a committee on credentials:

Isaac Hodgson, Minneapolis, Minn.; C. E. Illsley, St. Louis, Mo.; Eugene H. Taylor, Des Moines, Ia.; J. J. Flanders, Chicago; Henry Lord Gay, Chicago.

Mr. Fallis moved that the Editors of THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND BUILDER be admitted to the floor, and to the deliberations of this meeting, without a vote.

Mr. O. L. Wheelock, Chicago, seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. McLean thanked the convention for the compliment on behalf of Mr. Louis Muller Jr. and himself.

Mr. Charles K. Ramsey, of St. Louis, Mo., moved that the convention adjourn till three o'clock P.M., which was carried.

The convention adjourned till three o'clock P.M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention re-assembled at three o'clock, Mr. Burnham in the chair.

The Chairman: The first order of business will be the reading of the minutes. It has been suggested that the purposes for which this convention is called, be mentioned in a general way. As that duty devolves upon the chair, after the reading of the minutes, I will ask your attention for a few moments, while I read a short address. The Committee on Credentials will probably be then ready to report.

The secretary read the minutes of the previous session, which were approved.

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

Chairman Burnham, then addressed the convention as follows:—

The advanced civilization we live in demands of us a line of action differing somewhat from what has gone before. Almost up to the present century an architect's work has been confined to some one building or set of buildings. In the earliest times the architect was the master builder, and often finished but one structure during his career. This has been true until within the last two or three hundred years. It was easy for him, comparatively speaking, to perform his task to the satisfaction of his client, and to leave a monument finished in every detail.

Today a man in active practice is expected to design everything, from a cottage to an ornamental public building. But from Bezalel, who was designated by God to erect a tabernacle in the wilderness, down through Phidias and Vitruvius, John of Gloucester, Erwin of Steinbach, and Robert de Beverley, to Michael Angelo, an architect's work has been confined in narrow channels, and it may well be doubted whether these masters could have left a name had they been obliged, as we are, to turn from a temple or palace to a dozen other totally different problems, all in one year.

The times have changed, and we of today are loaded with such emergencies as were unknown to the ancients. This should give courage to him who is dissatisfied with his work, and if, in spite of the multiplex problems laid out for him, he succeeds in evolving one satisfactory building, he will have done quite as much as the architect of old.

It is of importance to us who make up that latest product of time, the architectural profession of the West, to recognize the great changes which have come over the practice of our business. We ask ourselves why ancient buildings were good. M. Viollet Leduc has shown, and I think justly, that the beautiful temple called the Parthenon was the result of constant and minute criticism of entire educated Athens. This shows the law of our nature, working toward a distinct end, for where there is a gathering of men, all intent on one purpose, the result must be the perfect expression of the work of them all.

Society today calls on us for a much wider range of thought than was formerly expected of an architect, but our social conditions cut us off from that peculiar help the old architects had from each other, and above all other things, we need today a restoration of the spirit of brotherhood which has been lost. We certainly are capable of doing more than those who went before, as we have their work before us, both in general and detail. We have photographs of their monuments as a whole, the colored prints of their interiors, and the scaled measurements of their most delicate parts. We have their writings, with the conclusions of their lives. With all these and our own facilities for perfect intercommunication which the men of old most sorely lacked, why is it we do so little which is thoroughly satisfactory, even to ourselves.

Haste, resulting from feverish push, is responsible for much. We are asked for complete results in a period which to the ancient would have been too short for his first conception. Were it not for other things there could be no satisfaction to the mind of an earnest man in doing his work, but in spite of our being so hurried by the rush of modern life we can guard ourselves against mistakes if we will, by analyzing our position. We all need kindly criticism. No man can be a law unto himself, and the best effort of the brightest intellect must be inferior to what it might be if the designer would submit his work to the scrutiny of others in his profession. We look to this convention to help bring this about by inaugurating an era of good feeling among the architects of the West. Recognizing our standing in the advance of civilization, we feel that combined effort could thus save to us and to posterity the best thoughts of us all; that working merely as individuals, entertaining a narrow, jealous disposition toward others, we cut ourselves off from those corrections which are absolutely essential to prevent such glaring flaws as inevitably come from haste.

It is not intended to claim extra brilliancy of intellect or warmth of heart for us of the West, but the conditions which invariably did produce perfect styles in the past are now once more active among us. What made the architecture of Athens? I have quoted from a celebrated French author to show that the results came from freely expressed criticism of the populace, but this itself arose out of what was far more potent. Athens was a commercial city. To it came men of all nations. At its port were seen the dresses of all tribes, and there were heard the tongues of the civilized world. From the very nature of things the Athenians were the brightest spirits of the times, and probably the best informed men then on the globe. The restless activity of their minds and their adventurous feelings had brought them from far divergent lands. They were animated to overcome every difficulty, to seek the great commercial cities of their day. The city was filled with individuals from the various countries around the Mediterranean, who were posted on science, arts and manufactures. Picture to yourself a humdrum countryman in Athens for a day or two. Must he not have been astonished at the quickness of mind of all about him; at the extent and precision of knowledge among sailors, soldiers, merchants and philosophers? The potency lay in the fact that every man's mind stimulated its neighbor.

Again, a few years later we find a similar set of circumstances producing the same result. Carthage arose, like a queen, from the sea; her towers and palaces were spoken of by the ancients only in terms of deepest wonderment. Again, Rome rose in all her magnificence and drew the choicest men and materials from the entire world; rare gems, colors in purple and fine linen, a manuscript of the past; but, above all, in her streets were found the subtle-minded Greek, the Gaul of scientific turn, and the sweetest poets of all countries.

Today we have this conglomeration of men, who make up our great West. More than the Athenians, the Carthaginians or the Romans, do we feel a spirit of enterprise; in a greater degree do we draw to our centers the thinkers of all countries. Here come determined, bold spirits, who, filled with ambitious dreams, have left their older homes in Germany, France, Italy, England, in the Orient, and in the older states of our own

country, all imbued with the same restless activity, the same readiness to give up the old when the new is better, the same fearless examination of everything laid before them.

We are without doubt all, in a certain sense, adventurers. Each man brings some knowledge peculiar to the land of his birth. Each one has the disposition to look upon things in accordance with the nature of his blood and the education of his province, and the community as a whole is thus constantly enriched with the thought of this steady stream of keen, incisive, thoroughly living men.

If we recognize this fact, and all of us determine to make the most of it, we must show a progress that will surpass anything which has gone before.

Our buildings must soon be the most practically original, if not the most beautiful, yet designed by man.

In short, we possess the whole past in a living form, ready to actively assist each and all of us in the struggle to eliminate crudities and to secure what is in accordance with the unchanging laws. No man among us can possibly possess more than a fragment of the knowledge of all, and if we would do the best with our lives, we must do the best for the community and the times we live in. This can be brought about by each one acknowledging his shortcomings and being willing to frankly and kindly accept the help of others, and still more, to give it in the same spirit himself. If there is a man amongst us who has an ambition to leave an honorable name, and I hope this is true of every individual, he may be sure he will fail of his object if he works for himself alone. There are many things undoubtedly to come up for discussion in the convention, which are peculiarly its province. I will therefore only mention a few, as, for instance, the schedule of fees, the code of professional ethics, and that frequent source of trouble, competitions. Remember that our science is a union of all sciences, and this to a degree that can not be said of any other profession; and that the great man is both a theorist and at the same time thoroughly practical; that we should be ingenious and apt to learn.

Recognizing this, it is hoped that an impetus will be given here which will carry us on to success and make our work better. It is not to be hoped, perhaps, that the name of each shall go down to posterity, but it may be hoped that the united efforts of us all will leave impressions which shall stamp a pure American spirit on the ages to follow.

Shall we teach this lesson of united effort in an honest, manly cause? The famous scientist whose philosophy crowns the thought of this century said in his few words of warning to Americans: "The duration of your institutions will depend, not on your education, but upon your character." Does not every one of us see that it is so, and hope with Spencer that the blood of our hearts may warm us toward the common good, and the thought of our brains be toward the accomplishment of our work as a whole, and not primarily toward the fleeting success of the individual, be it in finances or in popularity.

Mr. Hodgson of Minneapolis, Minn.: I move a vote of thanks to the chairman of this convention, for the very able address which he has just delivered.

Mr. W. S. Matthews, Nashville, Tenn., seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The chairman, in acknowledging the vote of thanks, said: I shall be glad if I have succeeded in bringing you to the same feeling that I have. I have an abiding faith that that is the thing for us to do.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

Mr. Hodgson, from the Committee on Credentials, presented the following report:—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention:

Your Committee on Credentials have the honor to report the following names of gentlemen who are entitled to a place on the floor, and a vote in this convention:—

The names are here omitted as a complete list is to be found elsewhere.

The Chairman: Gentlemen, you have heard the report of the Committee on Credentials, as far as it has gone. I suggest that the convention be constituted with the names already read, with the understanding that the Committee on Credentials might still go on with their work, and any additional names might hereafter be presented to this body in a supplementary report, for their acceptance or rejection.

Mr. Fallis: I move that the roll as just called by the secretary be accepted, to constitute the membership of this convention, with the understanding that the committee may report other names to be added to it, if in their judgment they shall see fit.

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

ELECTION OF PERMANENT OFFICERS.

The Chairman: The next order of business will be the election of permanent officers.

Mr. Hodgson: If I am in order, I move the name of Mr. D. H. Burnham, for permanent chairman of this convention.

Pending the discussion of nominations, Mr. Burnham vacated the chair, which was taken by Mr. S. A. Treat of Chicago.

Mr. Burnham: This is a very onerous duty for me. I am not acquainted with parliamentary laws and usages, and do not feel myself a competent man to discharge the duties of this office. I would prefer that you should nominate somebody else in my place.

Mr. Wm. Holabird of Chicago, nominated Mr. E. Townsend Mix, of Milwaukee, Wis., for permanent chairman.

Mr. John W. Root of Chicago: I second the nomination of Mr. Mix; because it would tend to give a cosmopolitan character to this assembly,

which must tend to make it successful. I think Chicago men should not have too prominent a place in it. I think our work will be more successfully done if the permanent chairmanship is vested in some man of the standing of Mr. Mix, to represent the architects of a western association.

Mr. S. M. Randolph, Chicago: I offer a substitute, that a committee be appointed to report permanent officers. I do not approve, as a general thing, of committees selecting officers, and I should object to anything of the kind after this year; but as we are come together, unknown to each other in a great measure, I think it would be well that a committee should look the matter over carefully, and report officers.

Mr. W. E. Elliott, Elgin, Ill. seconded the motion.

Mr. Randolph: I suggest a committee of five.

Mr. Hodgson: Before putting the question, it seems to me that the first motion should be disposed of.

(Here followed considerable debate, in which Mr. Randolph offered a substitute, the chair, supported by Mr. Hodgson, deeming the first motion in order, and the statement by the chair that "the question before the house is the appointing of Mr. Burnham as permanent chairman." Mr. W. W. Clay of Chicago, here rose to a point of order, which introduced considerable discussion, in which the chairman, Mr. Clay, Mr. J. J. Egan of Chicago, Mr. Burling of Chicago, Mr. H. I. Cobb and Mr. Randolph, took part upon the proper ruling of the chair in the matter, after which the motion of Mr. Randolph was put and carried.)

Mr. Burnham again took the chair.

The Chairman: Will the convention please state how the committee is to be formed?

Mr. Fallis: I move that the chairman appoint such committee.

Mr. Louis H. Sullivan, Chicago, seconded the motion.

The motion was unanimously carried.

The chairman appointed, as a Committee on Nomination of Permanent Officers, the following gentlemen: S. M. Randolph, Chicago; H. W. Kirchner, St. Louis; I. Hodgson, Minneapolis; L. S. Buffington, Minneapolis; L. D. Cleveland, Chicago.

A short recess was then taken.

Mr. Randolph, from the Committee on Nomination of Permanent Officers, reported as follows:

Chairman, D. H. Burnham, Chicago.

Secretary, Eugene H. Taylor, Des Moines.

The Chairman: Gentlemen, your chairman must beg leave to say once more that he was quite in earnest in his former request that his name be withdrawn from before the convention. I feel under a great disadvantage, because I am entirely ignorant of parliamentary law, and I am sure that the deliberations of this body will be greatly impeded if this position is not filled by a man more competent than myself.

Mr. Burnham again vacated the chair, which was taken by Mr. Henry Ives Cobb.

Mr. Randolph: I nominate Mr. Burling, of Chicago. I suppose nominations are now in order.

Mr. Burnham: If there is any doubt about that, I move that the report of the committee be adopted, except as to the names, and that we are simply ready to receive nominations.

Mr. Cobb: I have not heard Mr. Randolph's motion.

Mr. Randolph: I moved to substitute the name of Mr. Burling for that of Mr. Burnham.

Mr. Burnham: I second the motion.

Mr. Burling: Gentlemen, I feel very much obliged to you for the honor, but really I feel as though I must decline it, for the same reason, only in a greater degree, than what Mr. Burnham suggests. I think the influence of the society will be better promoted by choosing some one else. I am perfectly willing to give my time to the interests of the association, but feel as though I must positively decline this honor.

Mr. Patton: I move that the vote for permanent chairman and secretary be by ballot.

The Chairman: The motion before the house is Mr. Randolph's substitute of Mr. Burling's name in the report of the committee for that of Mr. Burnham.

Mr. Egan: It seems to me we have a report here from a committee formally sent to nominate a chairman to preside over this organization. I do not think there can be any doubt that that is the question for us to address ourselves to—the adoption or rejection of this report. That seems to me the clear status of the case. I move that the question on the adoption or rejection of the report be put before the house.

Mr. W. E. Elliott, of Elgin, Ill., seconded the motion.

Here followed considerable discussion participated in by Mr. G. M. Moulton, of Chicago, Mr. Egan, the chair, Mr. Clay, Mr. Randolph, and Mr. Normand S. Patton, of Chicago, in regard to the adoption or acceptance of the report which occupied much time, and the matter of nominations was again taken up.

Mr. Clay: I nominate Mr. Mix, of Milwaukee, for permanent chairman, and Mr. Taylor, of Des Moines, Iowa, for permanent secretary.

Mr. Hodgson: I saw Mr. Mix, and pleaded with him, and Mr. Mix said he could not, under any consideration, accept the office, and he would not.

Mr. Randolph: I think Mr. Mix went down stairs while we were out there, and went home.

Mr. Hodgson: It is no use wasting time on that.

Mr. W. H. Drake, of Chicago: I move that Mr. W. L. B. Jenney, of Chicago, be made permanent chairman.

The Chairman: A motion has been put and carried that we should

elect by ballot. Now, if there be no other nominations, we will proceed to ballot.

Mr. Randolph: Who are in nomination?

The Chairman: The nominations presented by the committee and the nomination of Mr. Jenney.

Mr. Clay: I nominated Mr. Mix, but I did so with a desire to have some person outside of Chicago in the chair; and that, also, is Mr. Burnham's wish. Of course, we should all be pleased to have Mr. Burnham in the chair. I understand that Mr. Mix is not in the city, and will not be able to attend this meeting. I therefore withdraw Mr. Mix's nomination. If there are no other nominations besides those of Mr. Burnham and Mr. Taylor, I would make a motion to elect them by acclamation.

Mr. McLean seconded the motion.

Mr. Clay: Of course, it is the wish of every architect in Chicago to have some person from outside in the chair, if there were only some gentlemen here to propose such a person.

Mr. Jenney: I agree with Mr. Clay that it would be preferable to have some person in that office outside of Chicago. I nominate James McLaughlin, of Cincinnati.

Mr. Clay: I second that nomination.

Mr. Hodgson: I would just say, as an outsider—I believe I can speak for all outsiders—that we have no feelings whatever, in regard to Chicago, except the very best, and would just as leave, and perhaps rather, see a Chicago gentleman preside over this convention as any other. We have no feelings in regard to Chicago except those of the very highest character. Mr. Burnham has presided in a very dignified way over this convention, and we thought it was only due to him to have him preside over the convention for the time being. It is not permanent; it is called permanent, but of course it is not for the ensuing year, and you need have no fear whatever as regards the outsiders. We are all perfectly willing to have some Chicago gentleman preside over this convention, and very glad, too. We are your guests, really.

(The question of the report was here further discussed, principally by Mr. Moulton, who suggested the short duration of the convention as a reason why the matter should be quickly settled.)

The Chairman: I understand Mr. McLaughlin's nomination has been seconded.

Mr. Jenney: I withdraw my name. I would much prefer to see somebody else in the chair.

Mr. Ramsey: Mr. Jenney having withdrawn, that still leaves the nomination of Mr. McLaughlin before the house.

Mr. Moulton: I understand Mr. McLaughlin is not in town. How can he act as permanent chairman?

Mr. Jenney: I will withdraw his name on that account. I supposed it was for permanent chairman of the association.

Mr. Ramsey: I move, as we have agreed to elect by ballot, that Mr. Randolph be instructed to cast a ballot for permanent chairman and secretary.

The motion was carried, and Mr. Randolph cast the ballot as follows:

Permanent Chairman: D. H. Burnham, Chicago.

Permanent Secretary: Eugene H. Taylor, Des Moines.

Mr. Burnham, on taking the chair, was received with applause. He said: Gentlemen, I feel very deeply grateful for the compliment that you have paid me. I will endeavor, in spite of my little acquaintance with the subject, to do the best I can. I feel profoundly that I am taking a very important place; that the deliberations of this body are sure to be of effect and that this incipient union of the architects of the Northwest will result in far more than any one of us, perhaps, can at present foresee. I am deeply obliged, gentlemen. (Applause.)

Mr. Taylor also thanked the convention for the honor conferred upon him.

ROLL OF MEMBERS.

The following are the members found on the complete roll passed by the Committee on Credentials during the convention:

A. DRUIDING, St. Louis, Mo.
E. O. FALLIS, Toledo, Ohio.
W. S. MATTHEWS, Nashville, Tenn.
JOHN W. ROOT, Chicago.
HENRY IVES COBB, Chicago.
E. H. TAYLOR, Des Moines, Iowa.
W. L. PLACK, Des Moines, Iowa.
C. H. LEE, Des Moines, Iowa.
J. F. ALEXANDER, Lafayette, Ind.
L. D. CLEVELAND, Chicago.
JEAN A. WEIRZBIENIECE, Chicago.
W. A. FULKERSON, Cedar Rapids, Ia.
S. M. RANDOLPH, Chicago.
J. B. LEGG, St. Louis, Mo.
JAMES H. MOORE, Chicago.
F. M. WHITEHOUSE, Chicago.
NORMAND S. PATTON, Chicago.
J. S. MATTHEWS, Cheyenne, Wyo.
I. HODGSON, Minneapolis, Minn.
WILLIAM LONGHURST, Chicago.
GEO. WIRTH, St. Paul, Minn.
A. CUDELL, Chicago.
W. W. CLAY, Chicago.

O. L. WHELOCK, Chicago.
PAUL C. LAUTRUP, Chicago.
D. H. BURNHAM, Chicago.
F. R. SCHOCK, Chicago.
F. D. HYDE, Dubuque, Iowa.
W. G. ROBINSON, Grand Rap. Mich.
O. J. PIERCE, Chicago.
S. J. OSGOOD, Grand Rapids, Mich.
PAUL S. LIETZ, Peoria, Ill.
JAMES O. HOGG, Hannibal, Mo.
C. A. DUNHAM, Burlington, Iowa.
CHAS. K. RAMSEY, St. Louis, Mo.
G. W. BULLARD, Springfield, Ill.
A. M. F. COLTON, Chicago.
ALBERT E. COBBY, Yankton, Dak.
C. H. OWSLEY, Youngstown, Ohio.
H. C. LINDSAY, Zanesville, Ohio.
C. A. CURTIN, Louisville, Ky.
J. J. EGAN, Chicago.
GEO. W. RAPP, Cincinnati, Ohio.
L. G. HALLBERG, Chicago.
H. W. KIRCHNER, St. Louis, Mo.
WM. HOLABIRD, Chicago.

J. McDONNELL, Green Bay, Wis.
L. KLEDUS, St. Louis, Mo.
E. S. HAMMATT, Davenport, Iowa.
J. W. ACKERMANN, Chicago.
F. S. ALLEN, Streator, Ill.
C. O. HANSEN, Chicago.
JULIUS H. HUBER, Chicago.
HENRY F. STARBUCK, Chicago.
OTTO H. MATZ, Chicago.
SAMUEL A. TREAT, Chicago.
GEO. M. MOULTON, Chicago.
E. T. MIX, Milwaukee, Wis.
FRANKLIN P. BURNHAM, Chicago.
S. V. SHIPMAN, Chicago.
C. M. PALMER, Chicago.
W. L. B. JENNEY, Chicago.
JOHN N. TILTON, Chicago.
GREGORY VIGEANT, Chicago.
P. W. RUEHL, Chicago.
J. J. FLANDERS, Chicago.
C. E. ILLSLEY, St. Louis.
J. L. SILSBEE, Chicago.
M. H. PARKER, Coldwater, Mich.
C. C. MILLER, Chicago.
JAMES K. TAYLOR, St. Paul, Minn.
F. M. ELLIS, Marshalltown, Iowa.
A. SMITH, Chicago.
HENRY LORD GAY, Chicago.
GEORGE S. SPOHR, Chicago.
W. E. ELLIOTT, Elgin, Ill.
OSCAR COBB, Chicago.
C. S. FROST, Chicago.
THEODORE KARLS, Chicago.
WILLIAM STRIPPLEMAN, Chicago.
C. P. THOMAS, Chicago.
E. A. BURLING, Chicago.
L. B. DIXON, Chicago.
J. G. CHANDLER, Racine, Wis.
L. S. BUFFINGTON, Minneapolis.
R. E. SCHROEDER, Chicago.
C. C. KEMBLE, Pittsburgh, Pa.
ION LEWIS, Chicago.
R. F. THOMPSON, Youngstown, O.
WM. DAVELAAR, Milwaukee.
T. N. PHILPOT, Milwaukee.
WM. NIER, Kansas City, Mo.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

R. C. McLEAN, Chicago.

LOUIS H. SULLIVAN, Chicago.
D. ADLAR, Chicago.
FRITZ FOLTZ, Chicago.
SIDNEY SMITH, Omaha.
F. L. CHARNLEY, Chicago.
HENRY W. HILL, Chicago.
C. L. STILES, Chicago.
L. G. QUACKENBOSCH, Chicago.
LOUIS J. SCHAUB, Chicago.
ROBERT C. BERLIN, Chicago.
E. V. KOCH, Milwaukee.
CHAS. I. WILLIAMS, Dayton, O.
M. L. BEERS, Chicago.
F. G. CLAUSEN, Davenport, Ia.
PROF. N. C. RICKER, Champaign.
JOHN C. COCHRANE, Chicago.
H. D. DEAM, Chicago.
H. R. WILSON, Chicago.
AUSTIN MOODY, Chicago.
JAMES DOUGLAS, Milwaukee.
W. J. EDBROOKE, Chicago.
HENRY SIERKS, Chicago.
ISAAC S. TAYLOR, St. Louis.
C. F. STRUCK, Minneapolis.
JOHN ADDISON, Chicago.
G. A. C. SMITH, Chicago.
S. S. BEMAN, Chicago.
ALFRED C. CLASS, Milwaukee.
MARTIN ROCHE, Chicago.
O. JOHNSON, Chicago.
FREDERICK BAUMAN, Chicago.
B. W. S. CLARK, Chicago.
W. W. BOYINGTON, Chicago.
D. M. HARTEAU, Green Bay, Wis.
GEO. H. EDBROOKE, Chicago.
W. H. DRAKE, Chicago.
HENRY REHWOLDT, Chicago.
ED. BAUMAN, Chicago.
E. S. JENNISON, Chicago.
JAMES R. WILLETT, Chicago.
F. B. TOWNSEND, Chicago.
CHAS. J. FURST, Chicago.
CHAS. RUDOLPH, Chicago.
ROBERT RAE, Chicago.
GEO. S. SPOHR, Chicago.
W. L. CARROLL, Chicago.

LOUIS MULLER, JR., Chicago.

The Chairman: Nominations for the committee on by-laws are in order.

COMMITTEE ON BY-LAWS.

Mr. C. K. Ramsey, St. Louis: I move that the chairman appoint a committee of five to draft a constitution and by-laws.

Mr. Henry L. Gay, Chicago, seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

(A discussion here followed in regard to the time when the report should be received by the convention, and it was decided to call for the report the following morning.)

The Chairman: I will appoint Mr. C. K. Ramsey, of St. Louis, chairman of the committee; Mr. J. W. Root, Chicago, Mr. W. L. B. Jenney, of Chicago, and I would like to appoint some gentlemen who have been in the American Institute of Architects.

Mr. Jenney: I shall not be able to serve tonight. I have engagements that will take me till eleven o'clock.

The Chairman: The chair will excuse you. It is necessary to have some gentleman who can serve to-night.

Mr. Starbuck: Do I understand that this Committee on By-laws are to formulate by-laws to be adopted by this convention?

The Chairman: It is a committee to formulate by-laws, instead of having it done in the convention. Then it can be gone over clause by clause, or if it seems fit, the convention can adopt the report as a whole.

Discussion here followed upon the propriety of formulating by-laws before the association was fully formed, after which the chair announced the Committee on By-laws as follows:

C. K. Ramsey, St. Louis, Chairman, W. L. B. Jenney, Chicago,
I. Hodgson, Minneapolis, Henry Ives Cobb, Chicago,
George Wirth, St. Paul.

Mr. McLean: I move we adjourn till ten o'clock tomorrow morning.

Mr. Randolph: May I ask a question? I want the convention to understand whether we have decided that we are to form an association or not.

The Chairman: I will say the chairman has attempted to appoint a representative committee, knowing something of their sentiments in regard to those things. I have tried to appoint a representative committee, which will relieve this body of this long discussion. I dare say, if the discussion is brought upon this floor, it will last a week, and then cannot possibly come to an end. All the points of these by-laws would be interminable, and it seems to me the best method is simply to go on with your committee.

Mr. Ramsey: I request the Committee on By-laws to meet directly after this meeting.

The convention then adjourned till ten o'clock Thursday morning.

SECOND DAY.

THURSDAY, November 13, 1884.

The convention re-assembled, pursuant to adjournment, at ten o'clock A.M., Mr. Burnham in the chair.

The minutes of the previous session were read and approved.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

Mr. Henry Ives Cobb, Chicago: Before the committee report, I should like to offer a suggestion, that some member move that our chairman, Mr. Ramsey, be allowed to read through the entire report to the convention before any discussion should be permissible. After that, let the secretary read it article by article, and then discuss it; but until the whole report is laid before the house, no discussion should be permissible.

Mr. Root: I move that the chairman of the Committee on Constitution and By-laws be requested to read the report, and that the committee be discharged, before any discussion of the constitution and by-laws be permitted.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Ramsey, chairman of the Committee on Constitution and By-laws, then read the report of the committee.

Mr. Clay moved that the report be received, and that the committee be discharged with thanks.

Mr. Sullivan seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Root's motion was then put and carried.

Mr. W. H. Kirchner, of St. Louis, Mo.: I move that the Constitution and By-laws be read again by the secretary, before they are read seriatim. My object is to familiarize the convention with them.

Mr. Clay seconded the motion.

Mr. Ramsey: I would suggest that perhaps Mr. Kirchner would accept Mr. Cobb instead of the secretary, as he is more familiar with the matter.

Mr. Kirchner accepted the amendment.

The motion as amended was agreed to.

Mr. Cobb again read the report as a whole.

Mr. Clay: I move that we proceed with the discussion of this proposed constitution and by-laws seriatim.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Ramsey proceeded to read the articles separately, as follows:

CONSTITUTION.

"Article I. The name of this organization shall be The Western Association of Architects."

The Chairman: Gentlemen, in each case, as an article comes up, if it is the sense of the meeting it shall be considered as before the house, without a formal motion, ready for amendments or for adoption.

Mr. Kirchner moved the adoption of Article I.

Mr. W. S. Matthews, Nashville, Tenn. seconded the motion.

The Chairman: The chair would suggest that if a motion is made on the adoption of each article as it comes up, it is going to consume a great deal of time. I suggest that there be no formal motion, but as each article is read it be considered as moved and seconded, and before the house for action. It will then be simply necessary to put the question.

Mr. S. V. Shipman, Chicago: I suggest that there be a little addition made to that article, and that the organization be called "The Western Association of Architects of the United States of America."

Mr. Jenney: That is too long.

Mr. Shipman: I make it simply as a suggestion.

The Chairman: You will have to make it in the form of an amendment, if it is to be acted upon.

Mr. Shipman: If it is necessary, I make that motion. I thought the committee could act upon it, and add it to their report, without any motion.

The Chairman: The committee is discharged. There is no further duty to be performed by the committee. The matter is before the house.

Mr. Shipman: Then I make a motion that that be added to the name.

The Chairman: Please put your motion in writing. I request every gentleman who makes amendments here today, to pass them up to the secretary in written form, and that those who have amendments to make will get ready beforehand, so that we shall not have to wait.

Mr. Cobb: I think brevity is pleasant, especially in a name that has to be used a good deal. An article subsequent to that, distinctly sets forth that only residents of the United States are admissible for fellowship, and I think that covers the ground.

Mr. Jenney: I agree with Mr. Cobb. It is a matter of universal regret always, whenever an association has adopted a long name, that they have not made it shorter. It is discovered afterwards to be cumbersome. An effort was made to make this name as concise and as short as possible.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. C. H. Lee, Des Moines, Iowa: I move that we substitute the word, "Central" in the name, for the word "Western."

Mr. Cobb: Is not the word "Western" broader than the word "Central"? If you make it "Central," you make it to include presumably only the architects living in the United States. If you make it "Western," you include certainly all those that live west of the Alleghenies. I think particularly, we want to draw in all the members farther west than this. It seems to me that "Western" would be much broader than "Central," and the broader we can get it the better.

Mr. Lee: The word "Western," it seems to me, is confined to the Western States of America. We know our country is divided into three distinct parts, by nature and by general consent. We have Eastern, Central and Western. That was the idea I had in offering the amendment, that we are in the central portion. The word "Western" conveys the western limits of the country, which is beyond the Missouri river, and perhaps beyond the mountains. The word "Central" is more general, and will in-

clude if necessary, both wings of the country, eastern as well as western, with us.

Mr. Sullivan: I would like to inquire if there is not already an association of that name in the country, the Central Association of Architects?

Mr. Cochran: I was just going to enquire if the California Association is not called the Western Association? I rather incline to think it is.

Mr. McLean: I have not the name of that association before me, but as I remember, it is the California Association of Architects.

Mr. Patton: The time of the meridian west of here is the "central time," so called.

The amendment of Mr. Lee was then put, and lost.

Mr. Cochran called for a division of the house,

On a rising vote, the amendment was declared lost, and the original article was adopted.

"Article II. The objects of the association are to unite in fellowship the architects of the United States, to combine their efforts so as to promote the artistic, scientific and practical efficiency of the profession, and to cultivate and encourage the study of kindred arts."

Mr. Kirchner moved the adoption of the article.

Mr. W. E. Elliott of Elgin, seconded the motion, which was carried without debate.

"Article III. This association shall consist of fellows and honorary members."

Mr. Sullivan: I move the substitution of the word "associates" for "fellows." Is this to be an association, it is composed of associates.

Mr. Moulton seconded the amendment.

Mr. Cobb: In drawing up the constitution our idea was that there should be state associations, and this general association, that the members of the state associations should be known as members, and the members of the general association should be known as "fellows." That is why we had these two distinct names.

Mr. Taylor: I might suggest that we use the words "active members" in place of that.

The Chairman: That is the same thing.

The amendment of Mr. Clay, not being seconded, was lost, and the original article was then put and adopted.

"Article IV. Any architect practicing his profession in the United States may become a fellow of this association. All members in good standing in any state association organized under the laws of that state, also all members of the American Institute of Architects who shall become subject to the constitution of the Western Association, are by virtue of such membership fellows of this association."

A member asked: If a person is practicing architectural work and also contracting, is he to be considered in it, or are we to have a purely architectural organization? A good many men claim to be architects, and at the same time are nothing but contractors and builders. They furnish designs, but do not carry on a purely architectural business.

The article as reported was adopted without debate.

"Article V. The officers of this association shall be a president, a secretary, a treasurer, and as many vice-presidents as there shall be state associations, the president of each state association being a vice-president of this association."

The article was unanimously adopted.

"Article VI. It shall be the duty of the president to preside at all meetings of the association, but in his absence the vice-president of the association of the state in which the meeting of this association shall be held shall preside. It shall be the duty of the secretary to take the minutes of the meetings, and conduct the correspondence of the association, subject to the board of directors. It shall be the duty of the treasurer to collect all funds and disburse the same on the order of the secretary, when countersigned by the chairman of the board of directors."

The article was unanimously adopted.

"Article VII. This constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the fellows present at any regular meeting."

Adopted without discussion.

BY-LAWS.

"Article I. The annual meetings of this association shall be held upon the third Wednesday in November, and at such place as shall be designated by a majority vote of members present at the previous meeting."

Adopted without discussion.

"Article II. The meetings of this association shall be conducted in accordance with 'Cushing's Manual.'"

Mr. Sullivan: I move the adoption of "Roberts' Manual" in place of Cushing's. I believe it is more simple and less complicated.

Mr. Moulton seconded the amendment.

Mr. Cobb: I suggest that Cushing's is a higher authority than Roberts'. Cushing is a generally acknowledged authority in this country, and it is better that we should adopt the highest authority.

Mr. Hodgson: Your committee investigated that matter last night pretty thoroughly. We looked into all the manuals, and thought from what we learned in regard to them that Cushing's was really the standard. I do not know which is the best. That is for this convention to say.

Mr. Jenney: Roberts stands very high, indeed. He is a man of eminent ability, and I should have suggested "Roberts' Rules of Order" when that article was drawn, only I could not recollect the name.

Mr. Sullivan: "Roberts' Rules of Order" have been specially designed for the use of small meetings and small societies, and Cushing's is for congressional bodies.

Mr. Hodgson: This is a large society. That is what we are aiming at.

The article as amended was carried, and "Roberts' Rules of Order" was adopted.

"Article III. The board of directors shall consist of five fellows, who shall have the care of the property and management of the general welfare of this association, and shall report at each regular meeting."

Mr. Clay: I ask for information; does that state how this board of directors are to be made? How are we going to get at that?

Mr. Ramsey: That comes afterwards. The next article provides for that.

Mr. Cobb: There is a general clause on elections.

The article as reported was adopted.

"Article IV. With the exception of the vice-presidents, all officers, including directors, shall be elected annually by a majority ballot vote at an annual meeting of this association."

The article as reported was adopted.

"Article V. All papers, books and other records shall at all times be open to the inspection of the fellows of this association."

Adopted without discussion.

"Article VI. Candidates for membership as fellows of this association shall pay an initiation fee of five dollars, except such as are members of state associations, or of the American Institute of Architects, who shall be admitted free."

Mr. J. W. Ackerman, Chicago: I move to amend by striking out the words "be admitted free," and that the following be substituted: "by virtue of such membership shall be members of this association."

Mr. Cobb: I would suggest simply "may be," instead of "shall be."

Mr. Ackerman accepted the amendment of Mr. Cobb.

Mr. Cochrane: It seems to me that that does not express the idea that they are admitted free. To inspire states to form associations, their members are admitted free into this association. While Mr. Ackerman's amendment sounds well, it does not express it.

The article as amended was read by Mr. Ramsey.

Mr. Cochrane: Now, that does not express the idea of admitting those members free. I prefer the original article. The idea is just this: if you belong to these associations, you do not have to pay to join this.

Mr. Ackerman: I think my original word "shall be" covered it.

Mr. Cobb called for the reading of the article as amended, and it was again read by Mr. Ramsey. It was also read as originally reported.

The amendment was put and lost.

Mr. Lee, moved to amend by omitting the words "except such as."

The chairman ruled the amendment out of order.

Mr. Randolph: I do not understand that the original question has been carried at all. We simply voted down an amendment. If the gentleman wishes to offer another amendment, I see nothing to prevent him doing so.

The Chairman: Let the gentleman read his amendment.

Mr. Lee: After the words "shall pay an initiation fee of five dollars," insert "excepting members of state associations or of the American Institute of Architects, who shall be admitted free."

The amendment proposed by Mr. Lee was carried.

Mr. Cochrane: I would like to ask that committee for what reason there is any initiation fee at all. What is to be done with the money?

Mr. Ramsey: I will explain that. The idea was not that we would be able to collect very many initiation fees, because most of the architects are either now, or will become, members of state associations or members of the American Institute of Architects, through their chapters, and consequently would come into this Western Association free. It would only be a few members who happened to be in states where there was no state organization or no American Institute organization, who would have to pay an initiation fee; and the fact that they did have to pay it in order to come in would stimulate them to go on and organize state associations. In other words, it makes it easier for them to come into this association through a state organization. If they come in through a state organization, they are voted upon by their own state organization, and this association then accepts them without any further debate or voting. It makes it much easier for them to come in in that way, and the number of initiation fees that we would have to collect would be very small, anyhow. This association will have to rely for its revenue almost entirely on its annual dues.

Mr. Treat: As a matter of information, this being a question of dollars and cents, I would like to get an idea of the number of members who are already members of the American Institute, or of some state organization. If they are all members of other organizations, it cuts down the revenue considerably. I would like to get a vote, by raising of hands.

The vote being taken, the chairman counted thirteen present who belonged to other organizations.

Mr. McLean: I noticed that some Des Moines gentlemen did not rise who belong to the Des Moines Association.

The Chairman: If it is simply a town organization, that is not included in this article. It says distinctly, "state associations."

Mr. Cobb: Let me explain what the idea was in putting in an initiation fee. We discussed whether there should be any at all, and decided that if there were no initiation fee it would bar out the state associations to some extent. I think, in order to make this association successful, we have to foster the state associations. It would be necessary for a state association to have some initiation fee presumably; but if a man could enter this association without any initiation fee, there might be some who would do that, and slight their state association, and so place that state

under a disadvantage. It seemed to us better to put in an initiation fee, which would probably be equal to the state association fee.

The Chairman: The idea of the committee, as I understand it, in this thing, is not to antagonize any other body, but to foster and retain friendship with them all.

Mr. Sidney J. Osgood, Grand Rapids, Mich.: I cannot see why those who come into this association, and have the benefits of it, should not pay the same as the rest of them. If we get any more members in here we should all come in alike.

The Chairman: This association is to supply a want that the associations in other places would not fill.

Mr. G. S. Spohr, Chicago: Do I understand that the charter members will have to pay an initiation fee?

Mr. Hodgson: That was not the object of the committee. It was discussed, and we thought that two dollars *per capita* annual dues would be sufficient to meet expenses. Then, again, we considered that it would not be exactly the thing to enter into competition with the American Institute or the state associations, so we put our initiation fee to this association in the way it stands. I am of the opinion that an initiation fee of five dollars is reasonable. I think the American Institute initiation fee is five dollars. We thought it would be well to place it at that, and all those who come into this association will have to pay that, or else come in through a state association, which would be perhaps the most convenient way.

Mr. Jenney: It is proposed to offer a resolution, after this constitution and by-laws are passed, declaring that all members who are registered—that is, present members—shall be considered as charter members, and that the initiation fee of five dollars be waived. It is confined to those who do not encourage state associations, and do not belong to them, who may come in hereafter.

The Article as amended by Mr. Lee was then put and adopted.

"Article VII. All fellows of this association shall pay an annual due of two dollars."

Mr. Sullivan: I rise to a question of information. I would like to ask this committee what they assume the expenses to be, that are to be met by this annual due of two dollars?

Mr. Hodgson: The expenses would be the secretary's salary, whatever that might be, stationery, postage stamps, and the like. I know of nothing else; no library, nor rent of room. It was supposed that some gentleman would accept the position, and attend to the business in his own establishment without charging rent.

Mr. Sullivan: Was it the sense of this committee that when this convention meets annually, the matter of entertainment be left to take care of itself?

Mr. Hodgson: It was the idea that the several states, or the fellows of this association, would willingly and gladly have the meetings at their own cities, in their own states. Indeed, a number of invitations were talked about last night. A great many gentlemen are anxious to have the meeting held at their city. I will say for Minneapolis, they would be glad to have you there; St. Paul would be glad to have you there; St. Louis and Cincinnati would be glad to have you there. No trouble about that. They will be glad to see us wherever we are willing to go.

Mr. Cochrane: I would like to ask if there is any provision in the by-laws for the payment of the secretary?

Mr. Hodgson: No, sir.

Mr. Cochrane: If not, I think there should be, and state the price.

Mr. Ramsey: I will state for the information of the gentleman that that question was left entirely with the board of directors. The secretary is to perform his duties subject to the board of directors, and the board of directors have entire charge of the distribution of the funds of the association. Therefore they can pay the secretary or not, just as they please. That leaves it with them entirely, to decide a thing which comes in immediate contact with them, better than this association at large can do.

Article VII was then unanimously adopted as reported.

"Article VIII. All applicants for membership as fellows of this association shall be referred to the board of directors, who shall investigate their standing, and if found worthy recommend them for election at the next meeting."

Adopted as reported.

Mr. Jenney offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That all official communications from the officers, and all papers read at the meetings of this association, be intrusted to THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND BUILDER for publication, and that all such publications shall be considered as official."

Mr. Jenney: This assumes that the Editors of THE INLAND ARCHITECT are willing to accept the position of an official organ of this association, which I have no doubt of from the energy, zeal and kindness they have shown us from the very beginning.

The Chairman: Do you offer that as an addition to the by-laws?

Mr. Jenney: Oh, by no means.

The Chairman: Simply as the sense of the meeting?

Mr. Ramsey: I would like to offer one more addition to the by-laws. I have just been in conference with Mr. Cobb about it. We omitted to make any provision by which the by-laws could be amended. I would like to add this:

"The by-laws of this association can be amended at any meeting by a vote of two-thirds of the fellows present."

The Chairman: Is there any second to Mr. Jenney's motion?

Mr. Randolph: Mr. Jenney's motion I take to be out of order, while we have another matter under consideration.

Mr. Jenney: I would like to defer my motion until it comes in order.

The Chairman: It was the decision of the chair that the constitution and by-laws were disposed of. I asked if there were any further resolutions in regard to that matter, and received no answer. Mr. Jenney then proposed his resolution.

Mr. Cobb: Do we not have to pass as a whole on the constitution and by-laws?

The Chairman: As each article has been passed upon by itself, it does not seem to me to be required.

Mr. Hodgson: If I am in order, I wish to correct Mr. Ramsey, and say that the committee did not forget anything, but as Mr. Cobb said, there were some things to be added that were left to the convention. Therefore we did not add the clause that is now proposed to be added.

Mr. Randolph: I move that the constitution and by-laws be read as a whole.

Mr. Clay seconded the motion.

Mr. Ramsay: Before that is put, I wish to offer my resolution as Article IX of the by-laws of this association.

Mr. Moulton: I move its adoption.

Mr. Clay seconded the motion.

Mr. Cochrane: I would like to suggest that any amendment proposed should be circulated among the members two months before the meeting, so that each one could consider and discuss it in his own mind, so as to be prepared to vote when he comes to the meeting. That has been the custom with the American Institute.

Mr. Hodgson: We talked that matter all over, and we came to the conclusion that it would be very hard to reach the members, and it would be fair and proper to leave it simply to a two-thirds vote of the members present at any regular meeting. Of course, it is with the convention; they can do as they please with regard to that. A clause of that kind would not be injurious by any means.

Article IX, as proposed by Mr. Ramsay, was adopted.

Mr. Cobb: There was another question that was brought up, which we decided not to settle, and that was the question of a quorum; whether any article should be put into the by-laws regulating what should constitute a quorum of this association. I would like to have some expression with regard to that point.

Mr. Hodgson: It seems to me that the fellows of this association, when they become fellows, ought to take interest enough in the association to attend the general meetings, and that two-thirds of them should be sufficient to change anything or do any business. If there should be only three present, they should be allowed to attend to the business of the entire association, and all ought to submit to it. All men should do their duty, and if they don't do it, the few men who come here should have power to do it, and the rest should stand by it.

Mr. Jenney: I move that a majority of those present shall constitute a quorum.

Mr. Hodgson seconded the motion.

The Chairman: The gentleman will have to examine and see whether he is not making a motion that will conflict with "Roberts' Manual."

Mr. Randolph: I move the adoption of the constitution and by-laws as a whole, and call for the reading of the constitution and by-laws as amended.

Mr. Moulton seconded the motion.

The question being on the adoption of the constitution and by-laws as amended, it was put and carried.

Mr. Jenney renewed his motion "that all official communications from the officers, and all papers read at the meetings of this association, be intrusted to THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND BUILDER for publication, and that all such publications shall be considered as official."

Mr. Kirchner seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Osgood: I move that THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND BUILDER be made the official organ of this body, and that its publishers be made honorary members of this association.

The Chairman: The first part of that is incorporated in the resolution just passed.

Mr. Osgood: I move that the publishers of THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND BUILDER be made honorary members of this association.

Mr. Jenney seconded the motion.

Mr. Cobb: I would offer as an amendment that the Editors of THE INLAND ARCHITECT be made honorary members.

Mr. Osgood accepted the amendment.

The motion as amended was carried unanimously.

Mr. Jenney offered the following resolution:—

"Resolved, That all members of this association who may become such before the annual meeting of 1885, shall be declared charter members, from whom no initiation fee will be required.

Mr. Cobb seconded the motion.

The Chairman: If that modifies the constitution or by-laws, the gentlemen have got to reconsider it. It will take a two-thirds vote to change it.

Mr. Sullivan: I move as an amendment, that the words "close of this convention" be substituted for the words "annual meeting of 1885," because by our constitution no other members can be elected until the next annual meeting.

Mr. Jenney: I have no objection to that.

Mr. Cochrane: I would like to ask Mr. Jenney if he means those that have registered, and are on the roll?

Mr. Jenney: I tried to cover that by putting in all that shall be members before the next annual meeting; that is, before new members can be elected. It now reads, all that have registered and become members during this convention.

Mr. Sullivan: I would ask for information, who are members of this association? Is it those who have signed the roll, or those who have been passed upon by the Committee on Credentials?

The Chairman: As I understand it now, the gentlemen who form the membership of our body are those whose names were reported by the Committee on Credentials, and accepted and formally declared as constituting the body, with a few additional names that were afterwards sent in by the same committee. We have now the roll as they passed it. The resolution also stated that subsequent names that the committee should present at this meeting would be accepted, without their being read before this body.

Mr. Clay: This resolution of Mr. Jenney's opens up a question that we cannot very well consider immediately. There are a great many architects throughout the states who have signified their desire to join this association, but who were unwilling to be here at this meeting, and of course Mr. Jenney desires to give them at least one year to come in, and to become charter members. It seems to me that it would be better for us to defer the consideration of this motion, either by appointing a committee to give us a proper resolution with regard to it, that will cover all points, or to defer it until we have thought more thoroughly in regard to it, so as to be careful and hurt no one's feelings. I know several architects in this city who desire to come into this association, but who have been unable to come to this meeting, and whose names have not been presented by the Committee on Credentials. It seems to me it is better to defer this matter until either the next meeting or until we can more thoroughly consider in all its bearings who shall form the present association. After that, of course, we have provided that the board of directors shall elect.

Mr. Hodgson: It appears to me that Mr. Jenney could cover the whole field by including all those who have signified their intention of being here, but could not come.

The resolution as originally offered by Mr. Jenney was read.

Mr. McLean: The length of time may be a question, but there is no question but that there should be a chance for these parties to come in as charter members. There are upwards of one hundred men who have written to THE INLAND ARCHITECT from all parts of the country indorsing this movement, saying that they could not come, and a great many saying they would endeavor to come who have not come; these men, I should say, ought to come in as charter members.

Mr. Cobb: I think we want to do everything we can to foster the original membership, and it seems to me Mr. Jenney's motion would have a tendency to increase the membership immediately. It is necessary to have some time to communicate with these men, who are just as anxious for the success of this association, and just as much interested in it, as we are. I should think the first of January would be a very good time to set. I second Mr. Jenney's motion as originally put.

The original resolution was again read.

Mr. Patton: After this convention adjourns, can any one be admitted to the association until the next annual meeting? Or can the board of directors between now and next meeting admit members?

Mr. Jenney: Is not the Committee on Credentials still in session?

The Chairman: Yes, sir, and it was empowered by resolution, as long as this convention is in session, to report further names, if in their judgment they see fit, without submitting them to the direct action of this house.

Mr. Sullivan: The motion is not clear to me. The constitution provides that the board of directors are to report candidates for election, but they are not elected; the board has no elective power, but temporarily the Committee on Credentials has elective power.

The Chairman: Until the board of directors is formed. There is no doubt about that.

Mr. Sullivan: Then between the close of this convention and the next meeting, there is no opportunity for election. Everybody that joins this association must do so before the close of this convention.

The Chairman: You are right. I presume it was the sense of the mover of the original resolution that the matter should be held open during the sitting of this convention.

Mr. Sullivan: That is why I wished to amend Mr. Jenney's resolution, making it terminate with this convention.

Mr. F. S. Allen, Streator, Ill.: I move to amend the original resolution by inserting the words "or at" in place of the words "on or before," the annual meeting of 1885. That will give an opportunity for persons who wish to join the association to come in at the meeting of 1885.

Mr. Jenney: I accept that amendment. My only object was to induce them to come in at an early date.

The resolution as amended by Mr. Allen was read as follows:

"Resolved, That all members of this association who may become such before or at the meeting of 1885 shall be declared charter members, from whom no initiation fee will be required."

The motion as amended was put and carried.

Mr. Ramsey read the constitution and by-laws as amended.

The Chairman: Mr. Cobb has suggested that the question of a quorum must be definitely settled. "Roberts' Manual," which has been adopted as our official guide, says, "A quorum of an assembly is such a number as is competent to transact its business, without there is a special rule on the subject of a quorum."

Mr. Ramsey: Of course this will have to be an amendment to the by-laws. Our by-laws provided that they can be amended at any meeting by a two-thirds vote. We have a quorum here, and can amend our by-laws now. I will offer a resolution, that another by-law be added, stating that twenty-five fellows shall constitute a quorum of this association.

Mr. Starbuck seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Cochrane offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Hodgson, and carried:

"Resolved, That the headquarters of this association be at the office of THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND BUILDER until otherwise ordered by the board of directors."

Mr. Patton: I move that a committee of five be appointed by the chairman, to report to the association at the meeting tomorrow morning a resolution on the subject of professional fees and competitions.

Mr. Spohr seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Randolph: I move that we proceed to the election of the officers for the ensuing year.

Mr. Hodgson seconded the motion.

Mr. McLean: That is rather a long affair. Would we not feel better on Friday morning to do that business? The architects have had no chance as yet to see Chicago. They have been attending strictly to business. I know some of them were last evening, and they should have an opportunity this afternoon of seeing the city. If we proceed to elect officers we will stay here all this afternoon.

Mr. Jenney moved that the convention adjourn till eleven o'clock Friday morning, which was seconded by Mr. Hodgson, and carried.

The following committee was appointed to report on professional practice, fees and competitions: John W. Root, J. C. Cochrane, Chas. H. Lee, E. O. Fallis, Chas. K. Ramsey.

The convention then adjourned till Friday at eleven o'clock A.M.

THIRD DAY.

FRIDAY, November 14, 1884.

The convention met pursuant to adjournment, Mr. Burnham in the chair.

The minutes of the previous session were read and approved.

Mr. J. W. Root, Chicago, presented the following report from the Committee on Professional Practice, Fees and Competitions:

PRACTICE.

1. *Resolved*, That in his relations to clients and contractors, the architect should be an impartial arbitrator; and that under no circumstances should he act as a special pleader for either party.

2. *Resolved*, That the relations between architects and clients should be confidential; and that no architect is worthy of employment who is unworthy of trust.

3. *Resolved*, That it is the sense of this association that the architect should in all cases superintend the work designed by him.

4. *Resolved*, That, in cases where for special reasons the architect does not superintend the work designed by him, his responsibility ceases with the delivery and acceptance of the plans, unless by expert testimony it can be proved that the plans were defective.

5. *Resolved*, That the president, secretary and treasurer of this association constitute a board of arbitration, whose duty it shall be to adjust all questions in dispute between members of this association and their clients, which shall be submitted to this board.

FEES.

Recognizing the desirability of uniformity throughout the country in the matter of fees, and having implicit confidence in the action of the American Institute of Architects, in this respect

Resolved, That this association adopt the schedule of fees recently adopted by the American Institute of Architects; and that the secretary of this association mail to each member a printed copy of this schedule as soon as practicable.

COMPETITIONS.

Resolved, That no architect should enter a competition for any building or other work, unless the decision of the competition shall be made by recognized experts.

Mr. Adler moved that the report be adopted.

Mr. Hodgson seconded the motion.

Mr. Clay: I would inquire whether, if these resolutions are adopted, they are supposed to be binding upon each and every member of this association?

Mr. Sullivan: As I understand it, these resolutions express the sense of this association, but they are not binding.

Mr. Root: It was intended by the members of this committee that the resolutions should be all so worded that they should avoid being obligatory in the strictest sense of the term, but should express the general sense of the association as such, to be conformed to if practicable. The committee deemed it to be true that no series of resolutions, or no code of professional practice, could be under all circumstances adhered to; that there were in every architect's practice numberless cases where he might, for special reasons, have to modify them very much; but that these should constitute the sense of the association, and be a guide to every man in his practice.

Mr. Burnham vacated the chair, which was taken by Mr. Adler.

Mr. Burnham: Gentlemen, I have a word to say in regard to the matter of competitions. I think we ought to have among us a clear and distinct understanding of what the trouble is, and what the trouble has been, which has invariably caused so much expense year after year, and pretty much all our heartburnings. It seems to me that it lies in the com-

petition, and it nearly all has sprung from one source; that a man's work is taken, and incorporated into a building before his eyes, and he is not even recognized in the matter, and gets no thanks, far less receives any compensation. I would like to see a resolution drawn, or a clause incorporated in the previous resolution, which should state briefly and very concisely, in a general way, that whoever of us in this body shall, in future, go into competitions, where the competition is made up simply of ourselves and of no outsiders, that we will agree to ask a written contract from the board, or committee, or the individual who stands in lieu of the owner, that our plans shall be returned at the end of the competition, and that nothing shall be taken from any one of the plans where it differs from the others without the consent of the designer, and a proper compensation. If this is done, it will prevent a committee calling on a number of gentlemen and taking their plans, and then calling on somebody else, if they happen to see fit, to take them and make up something from them, which is the usual course. Nine times out of ten, or ninety-nine times out of a hundred, that has been done; every man feels it. He loses his time, his money and his temper, and the evil has engendered among us pretty much all the hard feeling that we have had. If we can only cover that one point, that the owner must make an agreement in writing, before he receives a plan, that every set of plans shall be returned to the competitor or competitors that he has rejected, and that he binds himself to take nothing and use nothing, down to the smallest detail, which seems to be, as far as those engaged in the competition are concerned, the original design of that particular man, if that is done, and we will hold to it, it will insure fair competitions, and will make it impossible for an owner to take the plan of one man, leave him entirely out of the thing, and then let some other man execute it. It will make it impossible for the owner to take three or four of the finest ideas from various plans, to make a heterogeneous mass, which he calls a design, out of it. I think that ought to be agreed to by us all. I would like some gentleman to put that in a clear way, and offer it to the convention as an amendment.

Mr. Sullivan: I think that this association is very much in the condition of a green wall; it has to be handled very tenderly. I think the resolutions of that committee are very admirably expressed, but it is rather early for us to bind ourselves to anything. Let us adopt the resolutions of that committee first, and try them for a year, and see how they will work, each man working on his own responsibility. If at the end of a year this organization has attained sufficient solidity to warrant the adoption of a somewhat firmer set of resolutions, that would be the time to find out whether it was politic to do so.

Mr. Lee: This matter came up in the committee, and we came to the conclusion that if the gentlemen of this profession will live up to the suggestion offered in that resolution, that they will not enter into a competition unless the decision is made by recognized experts, this matter, which our worthy chairman has mentioned, cannot possibly enter into the case. If the decision is made by recognized experts, then the committee is left out. That is a very broad resolution, and if we will live up to that, our difficulties will in a measure, in fact, nearly all vanish, because it is from the decision of the owner, or of a committee who are not experts, that this after trouble grows. I think that any of us would be willing to submit to a jury of three or five competent architects, whom we recognize as experts, when they have made their decision in that competition, and that will end the matter; our plans will be returned to us, and we can go home. They have nothing to use in that case.

Mr. Hodgson: The remarks of the gentleman who has just taken his seat are very good, but it is sometimes very inconvenient to get experts. They refuse to employ them. They generally desire to be paid; in fact, they ought to be paid; their services are worth a great deal to them. I am of the opinion that if that part of the resolution could be substituted by something put in the form as intimated by our worthy chairman, it would be very much better and plainer. It is a very difficult matter, in the case of a dwelling house, where you are not dealing with boards but individuals. They will not go to the expense; they simply say they will manage their own business. If we had that resolution, that if they take anything of ours they must pay for it, it would be better. It is simply business fair play. Make it as plain as it can be to a man of common sense, and any business man will say that is fair. I find the public pulse beats well when they think you are going to do what is right.

Mr. Sullivan: Does the chair understand it to be the sense of this meeting that it desires to bind itself by the resolutions of that committee; to bind itself as a body?

The Chairman: It is not the opinion of the chair that anything is obligatory by any action here.

Mr. Ramsey: I do not know that it is best for a committeeman to talk too much about the resolutions the committee has adopted.

The Chairman: It seems to me perfectly proper. You have spent some time on this.

Mr. Ramsey: We spent some time to get these resolutions in shape, and it seems to us we got them pretty near right. The resolution has a broad base and a broad scope. It covers every case really, but still the objects of a convention of this kind, and of a resolution of this sort, should be to do the greatest amount of good to the greatest number. Now when it comes to the question of competition for a small dwelling house, or a store, or some minor matter of that kind, of course it probably would be impracticable to get the owners to employ expert architects, or expert men to decide the merits of the competition; but these competitions, whether decided rightly or wrongly, do not affect the general question very much. It is these larger competitions, competitions that assume a semi-national magnitude, that effect the profession at large. It is competitions for courthouses, statehouses, capitol buildings, exposition buildings, and all that sort of buildings, that affect the profession at large. Now these are buildings that involve large expenditures of money, wherein the committees can well afford to employ and pay liberally for expert services to decide the merits of any competition of that kind; and I am sure that wherever the parties deciding the competition are experts, the man who furnishes the greatest number of good ideas will undoubtedly be given the job, and

we will come very near getting exact justice. Of course, I do not think that we are in a condition at present to pass any resolution which will cover the ground of these small competitions absolutely. Every architect must be left a great deal of freedom anyhow to decide for himself, in special cases, how he shall act. This resolution only recommends what we think he ought to do. We do not say he shall absolutely conform to it. It is simply a resolution that it would probably be well to work up to, and live up to as near as possible.

Mr. Adler: It would appear to me any way, even with reference to the remarks of Mr. Hodgson, that the minor competitions, for dwelling houses and so on, could hardly be regulated by the action of this body. They are really of a minor importance, and it is almost impossible to form any definite code of procedure in the case of such competitions. I think the number of those who participate in them is comparatively small, and I believe is growing continually less, and the more difficult they are made, the harder they are made for the participants, I think the better it will be for the profession, and the sooner they will be weeded out. I think if we recognize the larger competitions, and legislate with reference to these only—that is, for the kind of work Mr. Ramsay has mentioned—we will do much better, and assert the dignity of this body to much better effect than if we seek to regulate all these trivial minor matters.

Mr. Hodgson: I have a very sad experience in the way of experts being employed by great boards selected by state authority, men who knew less, perhaps, about the plans they were examining than the board themselves, and who worked for them all the time to the injury of the competitors. Finding that they had done a great deal of harm, and acted badly, I must confess they tried to get out of it, but too late; the mischief was done, simply because I suppose the competitors had not the right to select the experts themselves, or one-half of them; they were selected by the other side. Now, how our resolutions read I do not know. I have forgotten whether it is provided in them that the competitors have the right to select one-half of the expert jury; but whether they are employed by individuals or by a board, who are constituted by very high authority, they will employ men who will do their work, aye, even their dirty work. I have known them to do it, and I can prove it. I have lost thousands of dollars by just such conduct as that. Now, if a clause could be inserted such as was expressed by our chairman, it would be well. Leave that as it is, if you please; but add something to it covering the little things, for many of them, I tell you, amount to a big thing. It does not bind anyone but the members, and with them it is a matter of honor. Our interests are at stake. If you can do that, I think something of that sort should be added.

Mr. Illsley: I think we are apt to lose time on this subject without reaching a satisfactory conclusion. Those who have read the English architectural journals know that the English architects are attempting to settle this by a sort of circular addressed to other architects. In listening to this discussion, I have thought one desirable stipulation has been overlooked; that is, that there should be such exhibition of all drawings submitted as would be open at least to all those that compete. I think that would tend to prevent the party to whom the work is given adopting ideas that he got from other persons. But there may be other details that will have to be worked out. Is it not practicable to have a permanent committee appointed here for this work, who shall prepare something on this subject and submit it to the architects and to all the members of this association for their criticism, so that the merits of the question can be put before us at the next meeting in a complete shape? I doubt our being able to do it in such a meeting as this; and I rise to ask if it cannot be arranged in some such way as that, and we content ourselves with passing these resolutions as they have been presented?

Mr. J. J. Douglas, Milwaukee: I have listened with a good deal of interest to the discussion on this question, but it seems to me there is one point that has not been touched yet. The gentleman seems to be sensitive when the question comes up about what it will cost for experts, to the persons receiving the services of the gentlemen belonging to this association, or belonging to the profession. It seems to me that there should be some kind of compensation demanded by everybody who offers a plan in a competition. If our services are worth anything at all except to be squandered on wealthy men and wealthy institutions, giving our labor free, it seems to me the most humiliating position in which an architect ever was placed, for a lot of ignorant men to come up and demand that he shall make plans in a competition without any remuneration whatever, and without any chance of a fair decision. I think that this convention ought to demand that some kind of compensation, at least the office expenses, should be paid for every competition. I do not enter into competitions myself, but I think that the dignity of our profession demands that they should command some compensation. Why is it that we should furnish plans for nothing, and ideas for nothing? As you know painfully, they have been adopted by others, without any compensation whatever. You do not ask a builder to put up a building in competition; that is his labor, this is our labor; and we ought to demand compensation for it. But I do not rise to speak exactly to that point. The point I did rise to speak to is the matter of superintendence. Your worthy committee, in their excellent resolutions, have said that every architect should superintend his own work. That is an excellent idea, for none other can carry it out perfectly; but I do wish that that committee would explain the resolution sufficiently, that we would know where to stop with that superintending. I have been forty years in this business, on fine dwelling houses, and I declare I cannot tell the difference betwixt myself and the family physician or the minister.

The Chairman: The gentleman had better suggest a line, and where we can draw it. I think we would all like to know that.

Mr. Douglas: I do not pretend to assume that I will draw the line, but I would like to have this committee draw a line. It is painful. I have never been able, in all the impositions that have been put upon me, to say, "There, I have done all my duty." When sent for to go a hundred miles at my own expense and return, to show a mechanic how to put in blinds and pockets, and such little things as that, I could hardly refuse, for the man did not know how to do it, and I had to go and tell him. I wish

that somebody would give his experience, and give some idea where we can stop with this matter of superintendence, for it has tormented my life out. (Laughter.)

The Chairman: I think that can be very readily met by a prudent man in making his contract. A prudent man can somewhat abate the perplexity, if only partially, by establishing a base line in his contract. That can all be determined upon exactly in each gentleman's case.

Mr. Ramsey: I should suggest that you collect your fee, and then stop. (Laughter.)

Mr. Patton: It seems to me that some of these smaller competitions are the most vexatious things that come up, and the proper thing that should be done with nine out of ten of them is to stop them altogether. You go to the chairman of a building committee, and ask him whether the committee have any plans handed in, and whether they have already adopted an architect. He says the building committee has been given no authority to do anything. It seems, nevertheless, that four or five architects have handed in plans. "Here they are," and so he brings them out. These are quite elaborate drawings by some of the leading architects of the city. "Now, he says, 'we do not like this plan because of this feature, nor that because of that feature. If you can get up something better than that, go ahead.'" I would like to ask this convention what a young man should do under these circumstances, seeing he has the inside track, and these older heads have been a little premature? Should he hand in a plan; or should he stand back on his dignity and say: "I do not make sketches unless I am paid for them?"

Mr. Clay: What any young man might do, at least, is to be honorable enough to shut his eyes, and not look upon what other gentlemen have done. I tell you the great trouble is in ourselves, every one of us, and not in our clients. We are too anxious to grasp, and take and incorporate the ideas of others; and if every architect would refuse, when he was making a working drawing, to incorporate any idea of another, he would very soon stop this sort of thing. The trouble is right with us; we are not honest enough ourselves. It is not with the client altogether.

The Chairman: I think the chair can express the sense of us all by saying that he who has the competitive plans of others laid before him may under no circumstances afterwards put in a competitive plan himself. I do not think any honorable man can possibly hesitate to throw aside any chance that is offered him where he is asked to do so thoroughly unjust a thing as that. I have no doubt that is the sense of the meeting. (Applause.)

Mr. H. I. Cobb: Let us return to this last resolution, and see if we cannot get rid of it. I would offer as an amendment that we add after the words, "recognized experts," these words—"who shall be accepted by the competing architects."

The Chairman: That would cover all that I would want.

Mr. Hodgson: Or "acceptable to" them.

The Chairman: "Accepted" is better.

Mr. H. I. Cobb: I would move this further amendment:

"Resolved, That each member of this association, upon entering a competition, shall demand a written contract from the person or persons in charge of the competition, to this effect, that all plans not accepted shall be returned to the architect presenting them, and that no feature peculiar to such rejected plan shall be in any way incorporated into the structure of the work without written consent."

I want to say in regard to that, I do not think we should try to make strict rules for all competitions. I think we should simply express the general sentiment of this meeting and this association, and for unimportant business let the architect decide for himself. If the competition is important enough, so that it is liable to be brought before the attention of the whole association, I think it should be the sense of the association that this resolution should be followed.

Mr. Ramsey: I would like to add just one clause to that resolution, and I think the gentleman will accept it. That is this: "provided, that recognized experts shall be appointed previous to entering into the competition." There is a loophole that these fellows can crawl out of by refusing to appoint the experts until after all the drawings are made and handed in, and then go to work and appoint their experts. The architects may say, "I don't like these experts; I do not think they are competent." The gentleman conducting the competition will say, "Well, I propose to appoint them anyhow. If you do not like these gentlemen, all you have got to do is to take your plans away; but if you leave them here, you have got to accept these gentlemen as experts." But if the experts were appointed before the competition is entered into, then everybody entering into the competition could judge for himself whether he was satisfied with the experts or not. If he found that the experts, in his opinion, were unreliable or incompetent to judge of the merits of the competition, he could simply stay out.

Mr. H. I. Cobb: I accept that amendment.

Mr. Cochrane: Being a member of that committee, I suppose I ought to say something. The report of the committee expresses my feelings exactly as it is. This association, I think, should be very cautious not to make any mistakes. We are in our infancy yet, and this is a mere expression of the feeling or the opinion of the members. To go farther would defeat that last resolution, and I think would do great harm. I have had a large experience in competitions. Suppose, for instance, that a county proposes to build a courthouse. The board of supervisors advertise for plans. What can an architect say that they shall do? They have acted for themselves, and they will act for themselves; they will not act for this convention nor for this association, and the less we meddle with them the better. If we suggest that experts be employed, that is proper, but let it rest there. I suggest that we adopt the report just as it is.

Mr. Taylor seconded Mr. Cobb's amendment.

The resolution as amended was then read, as follows:

"Resolved, That no architect should enter into a competition for any building or other work unless the decision of the competition shall be made by recognized experts, who shall be appointed before competitive drawings are prepared, and who shall be accepted by the competing architects."

Resolved, That each member of this association, upon entering a competition, shall demand a written contract from the person or persons in charge of the competition, to this effect, that all plans not accepted shall be returned to the architect presenting them, and that no feature peculiar to such rejected plans shall be in any way incorporated into the structure of the work without written consent."

Mr. H. I. Cobb: We might strike out the words "acceptable to competing architects," because if the experts are appointed before the architects compete, a man can refuse to go into the competition, and if he comes in at all, then he accepts the experts. We do not then oblige a man to employ experts, but we do not go into the competition unless there are experts.

The Chairman: The point is well taken. This resolution, it seems to me, covers the entire ground, because it insures you absolute certainty of losing no idea that you have submitted, and that is the utmost that a man can expect. If the committee adopt something else, they do not adopt yours, but what we want to protect ourselves against is their thieving from us. This resolution protects us completely; under it, I would not care who were the experts. If they want a bad plan, let them take it; but if they want a good plan they cannot get it.

Mr. Cochrane: That meets my views exactly, so far as the principle is concerned; but the impossibility of executing that is so clear to my mind that I think we would be a laughingstock.

The Chairman: I would like to ask the gentleman why it is impossible?

Mr. Cochrane: I will explain. In the first instance, you could not get a board of commissioners to make a contract of that kind.

The Chairman: Would it not be possible for all the gentlemen who were asked to go into the competition to refuse, without that contract was made?

Mr. Cochrane: They will not refuse; and for that reason I say it is an impossibility. Mr. Clay hit the nail on the head when he said that any architect that would see plans and then make a competing plan is dishonest. I say the same thing. But we cannot keep dishonest men out, or cut off their work, by any such resolution. I like the resolution, if you could only make it successful, but I know it is an impossibility; and if that word "shall" remains in there, I should have to withdraw from this association.

Mr. H. I. Cobb: I think, if we are going to resolve at all in regard to competitions, that we want to do it amply and fully. Otherwise we want to drop the whole business, and let every man do as he thinks best.

Mr. Hodgson: I think it is our duty, in the absence of a statutory law, to protect ourselves by our own laws. We have a right to do it, to regulate our own affairs; and I cannot think there is any gentleman on this floor who would pledge himself to comply with and subscribe to the resolutions as presented by our committee, and then violate them. If there is such a man, the sooner he gets out, in my opinion, the better.

Mr. Illsley: I think Mr. Cochrane's views are entitled to a great deal of consideration, from his great experience in competition. There is another question that has occurred to me. How do you know, in a case of this kind, that the party who does the work has used any design, or any idea he has got from another design? And if you do not know it, how are you going to bring him to task for it? Supposing he does do it; nobody sees the plan; you do not see your neighbor's plan. You have your own design, and you find in this gentleman's accepted plan something you think he got from yours. How do you know he did not get it from some of your neighbors? Supposing you could prove he got it from some neighbor, or from yourself, then what will you do? It occurs to me the question is quite too large to be settled in this way; and if this resolution is not adopted, I would present a resolution asking for a permanent committee.

The Chairman: The chair would say, for the information of the gentleman, that the words are very explicit: "And that no feature peculiar to such rejected plan shall be in any way incorporated."

Mr. Cochrane: The "shall" that I had reference to there should be changed to "should."

The Chairman: Your objection is that it should read, "that each member upon entering into a competition *should* demand a written contract?"

Mr. Hodgson: Well, I do not think there would be anything very wrong about that.

Mr. Root: If I may be pardoned a moment, as chairman of the committee, I would say that the committee were actuated in large part by a desire to be extremely conservative in all the action we take at present, and that although the resolution offered by Mr. Cobb came before the committee in that form, it was not recommended by them, because it was thought, as Mr. Sullivan has suggested, that this association was something like a green wall, and that it would be well to do nothing that we might feel called upon to undo; that it would be better to lay a foundation, and do something that would express the sense of the convention, rather than to adopt such resolutions as might represent the divided sense of the convention, to be acted on only by us as individuals; that the association will have much greater force in the west if our action were that of a corporate body than of a body divided among themselves; and that we had better try the experiment of such things as were the universal sense of us all than try the experiment of those things in the passing of which there should be dissenting voices.

Mr. Sullivan: I agree very heartily with Mr. Root. I think what that committee has mapped out is all that should be tried for one year. In view of that fact, and in view of the amount of feeling that has been developed in discussing these resolutions, I move that the amendments be laid on the table.

The motion was put, and negatived. The amendments were then put, and were also rejected.

Mr. Ramsey moved: "That no architect should enter into a competition for any building or other work unless the decision of the competition shall be made by recognized experts, who shall be appointed before competitive drawings are prepared."

The resolution as thus amended was read.

Mr. Clay moved that after the words "recognized experts," the follow-

ing be inserted: "whose names shall be made known when the competition is invited."

Mr. Ramsay seconded the amendment.

Mr. Cochrane: That is the same thing that I said could not be done. When the competition is invited—when will that be? When the first advertisement is put in the papers?

The Chairman: When the notice is sent to the parties, I suppose.

Mr. Cochrane: The notice is not sent to the parties. It is put into the newspapers. How can we make them appoint experts at all, before we know they are going to build?

The Chairman: This whole business is not mandatory by this body upon its members. It leaves them in freedom in cases such as you speak of. There are but very few of us who are constantly competing. It seems to me there never would be anything said if the gentleman should go into a competition on a newspaper advertisement, if he cared to do it.

Mr. Cochrane: Well, if I belong to an association, I want to abide by it, and I shall as long as I am a member. I think any gentleman that does not, is not worthy to be a member. But I want to have the resolutions, or the instructions that go out from this convention, as liberal as possible, and as business like as possible, so that it will not be a detriment to us to belong to this association. As is well known, my business comes largely from public buildings, and I do not want to be hurt by joining this association. I do not want to be cut off from a \$10,000 job, but I want to abide by this association if I belong to it. To say that a board of commissioners shall appoint experts before they invite competition, they have got to do it before they advertise, and before we know anything about it; and if they don't, to be honorable we could not go into it.

Mr. Ellis, Marshalltown, Ia.: The resolution seems to me very proper indeed. We may not effect that in a short time; it will undoubtedly take time; good things go slow; but if we can do some good by it, the people will in time be educated up to the advantages of having experts. We can certainly give them better buildings if we get men competent to judge of their merits than if we have them passed upon by individuals in the country who know nothing about it. If we can establish that, and educate the people up to that point, they will soon learn the advantages of it. I have a great many competitions, like Mr. Cochrane. I do a large amount of church work, school work, opera house work, and the like, and I find a great deal of crookedness. If we can avoid this by slow degrees, we are certainly doing some good, and it can certainly do no harm. We have got to make a start, and I say, let us start on the right track if possible. I will agree with Mr. Cochrane that it is a very hard thing to do; we may not be able to do it in all cases, but we certainly can in some. I meet with many boards who are wise men, gentlemen and honest men, who do not do these things. You take honest men, and they are willing to submit to experts, and really can see the advantages of it. They will see that a plan is good because it is approved by recognized experts, and they want a good building. Now, if we can work to this point where they can see the advantages in it, it will be but a short time till all public competitions will be done in that way. I thought I would make this point because it is not all architects that enter into competitions. There are a great many young architects coming up, that have not been through the mill. If we can give them advice, which in the future will be of benefit to them, I think we ought to give it.

Mr. Jenney: In my opinion, the essence of this whole matter is the employment of experts, and as amended by Mr. Clay, I would approve of the resolution, except that I would add to it if possible that the experts should always be a majority of the committee, as is invariably the case in all competitions in France. We must have experts, and we must know them before we send in our designs.

Mr. Clay accepted Mr. Jenney's amendment, which was read as follows:

"After the words 'recognized experts,' add the words 'whose names shall be made known when the competitor is invited, and who shall form a majority of the committee.'"

Mr. Illsley: Gentlemen, we already know that there is considerable difference of opinion among those who are here, whether this should be passed in this form. There is also a question whether, if passed in this form, it will not impede the increase of membership of the association. If this motion should be lost, in this shape, I would like to put a motion to refer this matter to a permanent committee, to draft a law after mature deliberation, and correspond with architects to get their opinions, and in that way work up a paper for action at another meeting. (Applause.)

The chairman put the question on the amendments.

Mr. Root: If the competition is to be decided by the experts, I do not see the significance of that clause which insists that they shall be a majority of the committee. They will be a majority if they decide anything.

Mr. Jenney: It is always supposed that the committee is composed both of persons particularly interested and perfectly acquainted with the style of building which is being competed for, and it is necessary to have a certain number of lay brothers as well as experts.

The Chairman: Mr. Root is perfectly right, and his objection seems to me a competent one, because if the decision is to be made by recognized experts, they must necessarily be acting by themselves, or as a majority.

Mr. Jenney: If it is in order, I would move that the whole matter be referred to our board of directors, to be reported upon at next meeting.

Mr. Cochrane: I approve of that, but I think it would be well to adopt the report just as it is, and try that in the meantime, as Mr. Illsley has intimated his intention to offer a resolution to refer the whole matter to a standing committee, who can digest it carefully and report at next meeting. The resolution as it stands is a good thing.

The question being on the adoption of the amendments, they were rejected by a majority.

The report, as submitted by the committee, was then unanimously adopted.

Mr. Patton offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That it be considered unprofessional for a member of this

association to make sketches without compensation, or for a less compensation than that adopted by this association, or preliminary sketches for the purpose of securing work as against any other architect."

The chairman ruled it out of order, the subject of competitions having been disposed of.

Mr. Illsley offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That a permanent committee of five be appointed by the chair to draft a by-law on the subject of competitions, and submit a copy to each member of this association for comment, and thereupon prepare a paper for action by this association at the next meeting.

Mr. Illsley: I also suggest that they print in THE INLAND ARCHITECT such abstract of the replies as they think advisable.

Mr. Cochrane seconded the resolution.

Mr. H. I. Cobb: I move as an amendment that the chairman be one of that committee of five.

Mr. Illsley accepted the amendment.

The resolution as amended was then put and carried.

Mr. Sullivan moved that the committee on resolutions be discharged with thanks.

Mr. Starbuck seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

NATIONAL ARCHITECTURE.

Mr. Jenney said he had received a letter from the editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*, from which he read the following:

"I notice with interest the proposed meeting of western architects to form an association, which I hope will be broader in spirit than the eastern is reported to be. I should suppose that a living association would soon come to the question whether the national architecture, such as has come in an irregular way under the supervision of the treasury department, should be allowed to run to such abominations, under appointments by political favoritism, as that of the Mullett order, without criticism or protest from the real architects of the country." The real architects are supposed to be the gentlemen of this association. (Laughter.) This is signed "S. R. Reed."

STATE BUILDING LAWS.

Mr. Lee offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That a committee, consisting of one fellow from each state represented, be appointed by the chair at this meeting, whose duty it shall be to report at the next annual meeting measures looking to the revision of the statutes with reference to the building laws of the several states, to the end that greater uniformity, simplicity and effectiveness may prevail."

Mr. Adler seconded the resolution.

Mr. Cochrane: That resolution was discussed in the committee this morning, and it was thought, at first, to add it to the resolutions on practice, but it was decided that it would be better to make it a separate resolution, and have the chair appoint the committee. The committee was unanimously of the opinion that such a resolution should pass.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Flanders, Chicago: I move that a committee of one representing each state in this convention be appointed for the purpose of selecting a place for the next annual meeting.

Mr. Spohr seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Ramsey: I move that a committee of five be appointed to offer a ticket for election this afternoon for permanent officers, and that that the committee nominate two candidates for each office.

Mr. Cochrane moved that the convention adjourn till two o'clock, which was carried.

The convention then adjourned till two o'clock, P.M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention re-assembled, pursuant to adjournment, Mr. Burnham in the chair.

On motion of Mr. Adler, the reading of the minutes of the previous session was dispensed with.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE PLUMBERS.

The chairman stated that he had received a communication from the plumbers, which he suggested should be handed to the press for publication [and which will be published in our next issue].

THE NEXT PLACE OF MEETING.

Mr. Flanders reported that the committee to whom was referred the selection of the next place of meeting had concluded to report two cities, Chicago and St. Louis, leaving the choice in the hands of the association.

Mr. Clay moved that St. Louis be the next place of meeting.

Mr. Flanders seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Ramsey: I was going to ask Mr. Illsley to offer our thanks, on the part of St. Louis, for the compliment which you have paid to the city which I represent, but in the absence of Mr. Illsley I will try to do it myself. I feel highly the compliment, gentlemen, and you have my sincerest thanks for having selected the city from which I come as the next place of meeting. I hope that every architect from the city of Chicago, and also every architect that is now visiting the city of Chicago, will be present at the next convention. I assure you that we shall try to do our best and give you as pleasant and as liberal an entertainment as we have had here. (Applause.)

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The chair announced the following as the Committee on Competitions: C. E. Illsley, St. Louis (chairman); William Holabird, Chicago; George Wirth, St. Paul; John W. Root, Chicago; and the permanent chairman of the convention.

The chairman also announced the following Committee on Revision of the Statutes: D. Adler, Illinois; J. Hodgson, Minnesota; E. O. Fallis,

Ohio; C. K. Ramsey, Missouri; C. H. Lee, Iowa; James F. Alexander, Indiana; J. S. Matthews, Wyoming; S. J. Osgood, Michigan; Albert E. Cobbe, Dakota; C. A. Curtin, Kentucky; E. Townsend Mix, Wisconsin; C. C. Kemble, Pennsylvania; Sidney Smith, Nebraska.

Mr. H. I. Cobb: I would like to suggest that in case there are state organizations or associations formed in any states that are not included in that list, the president of that state association be added to it.

The Chairman: That, I suppose, is carried by the resolution. It will be so understood, without there is objection.

ANNUAL DUES.

The Chairman: There seems to be some matter to be printed, and there may be some little expenses incident to the work of the ensuing year. There can be but little—a matter of printing and clerical work.

Mr. Hodgson: I suggest the propriety of the fellows here present advancing one-half of their annual dues.

Mr. Adler: We will advance the whole of our dues.

The Chairman: That will forestall the payment of the annual dues at the next annual meeting.

Mr. Sidney Smith, Nebraska, moved that the annual dues be paid in advance at each convention.

Mr. Hodgson seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

ELECTION OF PERMANENT OFFICERS.

Mr. Root: I have a resolution to offer, and I would like to make some remarks in representation of what I consider to be the universal sentiment of Chicago men. I suppose that this afternoon we will ballot for the permanent officers of this association. There seem at present certain reasons why some of these offices should be given to Chicago architects. Resolutions have been passed here of such a character that there are very intimate relations established between the secretary, treasurer, and THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND BUILDER, published in this city. It is also apparently necessary that the board of directors, as such, should have more intimate relations with Chicago than with the outlying towns. For this reason, since it must in the nature of the case happen that a large proportion of these officers must come from Chicago, I think the Chicago men feel that the office of president should not fall to a Chicago man. It seems to us very unfortunate that the convention should seem to be dominated by the strong influence of Chicago men. It is essential for the interests of the association that the utmost democracy of feeling and of fact should exist. The association should be thoroughly cosmopolitan, as far as its name and purposes are concerned. For that reason we of Chicago desire to impress upon you from the towns outside that it is not our desire that a Chicago man should be elected for president. We do not want all the offices, and we do not want all the influence. That which we have next our heart is the good of the association as such, and not merely the good of the state association of Illinois. I beg that you will bear this fact in mind, as being the universal sense of the Chicago architects. With this preamble I offer this resolution:

"That we now proceed to an informal ballot for officers of the association, and that the three persons receiving the greatest number of ballots for president, secretary, and treasurer respectively be considered the candidates for those offices, and be then balloted for in the usual manner."

Mr. Sullivan seconded the resolution, which was carried.

Mr. Cochrane: I move that the president appoint three tellers.

The chairman appointed Messrs. Cochrane, Clay, and Lee as tellers.

While the ballot was being taken, Mr. Adler requested the members of the Committee on the Revision of the Building Laws to remain in the room after the adjournment of the convention, to consult about future action.

Mr. Illsley made the same request to the members of the Committee on Competitions.

Mr. Cochrane announced the result of the informal ballot for president of the association as follows:

Whole number of ballots cast, 52.

Burnham, 8; Ramsey, 10; Illsley, 11; Jenney, 10.

Messrs. Ramsey, Illsley, and Jenney were therefore declared the candidates.

Mr. Randolph inquired whether, in balloting, the fellows were compelled to vote for one or other of these three candidates, or lose their votes.

Mr. Sullivan moved that in declaring the vote, all the ballots cast be read, which was carried.

Mr. Clay asked if the tellers should read all the votes cast on the informal ballot.

The chairman ruled that the resolution did not have a retrospective application.

Mr. Sullivan's resolution, as adopted, was read in the following form:

"Resolved, That when the formal vote for president is declared, the name of each person receiving one or more votes be declared, and the number of votes in each case be stated."

Mr. Cochrane announced the result of the first formal ballot as follows:

Whole number of votes cast, 56.

Illsley, 27; Jenney, 7; Burnham, 3; Hodgson, 3; Ramsey, 13; Douglas, 1; Wirth, 1; Mix, 1.

No choice.

The result of the second ballot was announced by Mr. Cochrane as follows:

Whole number of ballots cast, 52.

Illsley, 39; Burnham, 4; Ramsey, 5; Hodgson, 1; Jenney, 3.

The Chairman: Mr. Burnham would ask that his votes be cast for Mr. Illsley, of St. Louis. If there is no objection, the secretary will so count them. Mr. Illsley then receives 43 votes. Gentlemen, the result of the ballot elects Mr. C. E. Illsley, of St. Louis.

Mr. Cochrane: I move that the election of Mr. Illsley be made unanimous.

Mr. Sullivan seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Illsley: Gentlemen of the convention—I did all the speaking I expected you to listen to a few minutes ago. My friend, Mr. Ramsey,

asked me to have a speech ready, but I did not really think there would be a chance for it, and I thought it would be spoiled if I got it ready. I would not be so egotistic as to think that this is an honor tendered to me, but with your permission I will take it as a compliment to St. Louis.

Mr. Sullivan: Take it both ways.

Mr. Illsley: Thank you, sir. I used to be in Chicago, and I will consider myself a sort of connecting link between the two cities. When I get up to Chicago I think the time will be not distant, if indeed it has not already arrived, when the great glory of this lake will be, not in its size, but because Chicago is on it. And now we hope the time will come, after a while, when it will be said of the Mississippi, not simply that it is the longest river on the globe, or the greatest river, if you please—that would be the chief thing said about it—but that it is the river on which St. Louis stands. (Hear, hear!) Gentlemen, one of the principal things that make a city, after all, is the quality of the buildings which its architects put up. That is the thing above all others that draws me up to Chicago every time I can get there. Now, when you come down to St. Louis, we expect you to get the benefit of a good deal of the inspiration we have received from you here, and that will give us great help in our work of making St. Louis the great city we expect it to be. I have no speech ready to make. I thank you in the name of St. Louis for this honor. (Applause.)

Mr. Cochrane announced the result of the informal ballot for secretary as follows:

Whole number of ballots cast, 52.

Root, 18; McLean, 3; Burnham, 4; Gay, 14; Moulton, 1; Cochrane, 1; Sullivan, 1; Patton, 2; Illsley, 4; Taylor, 3; Lee, 1.

The three highest were: Root, 18; Gay, 14; Burnham, 4.

The Chairman: If the gentlemen will permit me, I would like to request that my name as secretary be withdrawn. While we are waiting for this ballot, the Reception Committee wish to announce that at ten o'clock tomorrow morning there will be carriages at the Palmer House, and that there will be a number of the Chicago architects there, whose services will be at the command of their guests. At eleven o'clock there will be other carriages to be used by the guests. It is hoped that visiting members will allow the Chicago men to show them something of the city. We have adopted as our official guide "Roberts' Manual." There is an article in "Roberts' Manual" which compels us to sign the constitution before the body is considered to be in legal shape. The secretary has therefore taken the constitution from one of the printed forms, and prepared it for signature, and before leaving tonight every one will have to sign this paper.

Mr. Cochrane announced the result of the first formal ballot for secretary as follows:

Whole number of ballots cast, 53.

Gay, 31; Root, 21; McLean, 1.

Mr. Henry Lord Gay, having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared the secretary of the association.

Mr. Cochrane announced the result of the informal ballot for treasurer as follows:

Whole number of ballots cast, 52.

Cochrane, 4; Clay, 4; Patton, 2; Treat, 4; Mix, 8; Boyington, 4; Jenney, 4; Rapp, 1; Randolph, 1; Adler, 6; Flanders, 2; Cobb, 2; Wheelock, 1; Root, 3; Burnham, 1; Ramsey, 2; Illsley, 2; Gay, 1.

The Chairman: Gentlemen, we will now proceed to take a formal ballot for treasurer. It would be well if the treasurer were elected from Chicago, as the secretary and he will have to work together.

The first formal ballot for treasurer resulted as follows:

Whole number of ballots cast, 50.

Root, 6; Mix, 3; Treat, 11; Clay, 3; Patton, 4; Adler, 9; Burnham, 8; Cochrane, 3; Jenney, 2; Boyington, 1.

No choice.

The chairman and Mr. Root both requested that the ballots cast for them be turned over to Mr. Adler.

The Chairman: It has been suggested that as the ballot for a board of directors will be a very long and tedious thing, a committee of ten be appointed to make nominations, and that their action be final.

Mr. Cochrane: I move that the chair appoint a committee of five.

Mr. Moulton seconded the motion, which was carried.

The chairman appointed Mr. Adler chairman, and Messrs. Hodgson, Osgood, Fallis, and McLean.

Mr. Cochrane announced the result of the second formal ballot for treasurer as follows:

Whole number of ballots cast, 48.

Adler, 24; Treat, 16; Burnham, 8.

No choice.

Mr. Frederick Baumann, Chicago, moved that Mr. Adler be made the unanimous choice of the convention.

Mr. Cochrane: You cannot do it by resolution.

The third formal ballot for treasurer resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes, 45.

Adler, 39; Treat, 5; Burnham, 1.

Mr. D. Adler having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared the treasurer of the association for the ensuing year.

Mr. Cochrane: Some of the members think that that committee elect the directors.

The Chairman: They do, under that resolution.

Mr. Cochrane: Under the constitution, that cannot be done. We have got to ballot in open convention for the directors as well as every other officer.

Mr. Randolph: We can instruct the secretary to cast one ballot for the board that the committee select.

Mr. Cochrane: I move that the secretary cast one ballot for the directors.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Adler, Chairman of the Committee on Nomination of a Board of Directors, reported as follows: The committee on selection of a board of directors have concluded that it would be best, for the purpose of

securing the efficient working of the business of the association, to select a majority of the directors from Chicago, and also a working majority close at hand, where the business of the association would be done. They have accordingly selected as directors: Mr. D. H. Burnham, Chicago, Chairman; Mr. S. A. Treat, Chicago; Mr. L. H. Sullivan, Chicago; Mr. Sidney Smith, Omaha; Mr. W. L. Plack, Des Moines.

The secretary cast one ballot for the gentlemen named, and they were declared the board of directors for the ensuing year.

Mr. Wheelock: I move we adjourn.

Mr. Hodgson: Before adjournment, I have something to say. Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen of the Western Association of Architects, residents of the city of Chicago, it is the desire of the non-resident fellows of this association to express their gratitude for the very kind and fraternal manner in which they have been received and entertained by you in this your great and beautiful city; and as a non-resident fellow, I take great pleasure in moving a vote of thanks to our Chicago brethren for their uniform courtesy and kindness toward us during our sojourn with them.

Mr. Osgood: I move that all the visiting members take this vote standing.

Mr. Douglas put the motion, which was carried by a rising vote.

Mr. Cochrane: I wish to offer a vote of thanks to the chairman of this convention for the impartial manner in which he has performed his duties, and to the secretary also.

Mr. Sullivan seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation.

The Chairman: Gentlemen, I feel very deeply grateful for the kindness and uniform courtesy with which I have been treated. You have shown me a great deal of forbearance, which has enabled me to perform my duties, without which I feel that I should have blundered very badly. I thank you all for your kindly courtesy extended to me throughout the meetings of this convention. (Applause.)

THE EXHIBIT EXCHANGE.

Mr. Sidney Smith moved a vote of thanks to Mr. H. L. Gay for the courtesy he has shown this convention, for the use of the hall, and also that the association indorse the system originated by Henry Lord Gay, of a Permanent Exhibit and Exchange of Building Materials and Improvements.

Mr. Wheelock seconded the motion.

The Chairman: The chair puts that motion with a great deal of pleasure. I am very glad to hear it.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Gay thanked the association for the honor they had done him in passing the resolution.

The Chairman: The chair would say that he has been very efficiently assisted, and that the duties of his position have been very much lightened, and that he has had the pleasure of sitting beside a gentleman than whom no other has given him more pleasure in his company. I would beg leave to ask that the thanks of the entire assembly be returned to Mr. E. H. Taylor for the efficient manner in which as secretary he has performed his duties. (Applause.)

The motion was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Taylor: Gentlemen of the convention, I thank you very heartily for the honor you have bestowed upon me; and I can say truly that I have enjoyed doing all I could to help on this work. I would also wish to say that at Des Moines we have had this convention deeply at heart for months, and that we have endeavored to do all that we could to help it along, and that we are ready to put our shoulders to the wheel, and do our duty in promoting the success of the Western Association of Architects. (Applause.)

Mr. McLean: I move that we adjourn, to meet on the second Wednesday in November next at St. Louis.

Mr. Spohr seconded the motion, which was carried.

The convention adjourned, to meet at St. Louis the second Wednesday in November, 1885.

The Banquet.

THURSDAY EVENING, November 13, 1884.

The visiting architects were entertained by their Chicago brethren at a banquet Thursday evening, in the ladies' ordinary of the Grand Pacific Hotel. About 150 members sat down to the repast, Mr. Burnham presiding. The tables were ornamented with smilax and stands of flowers, and the menu was handsomely printed upon a card, upon the reverse side of which was engraved a decorative design drawn by Paul C. Lautrup, which is reproduced.

After partaking of the excellent banquet provided for the occasion, the fellows spent some pleasant hours in sociality, and speeches were in order.

Chairman Burnham, who also acted as toastmaster, arose and said: Whether by an echo of the orchestra's last sweet melody, or by the golden chablis, the sunshine has somehow entered your chairman's heart as well as his head, and as I glance about the room, its rays seem to be reflected in smiles from every quarter. I congratulate you on this to be remembered night, and shall any memory be more dear than of this occasion, when barriers are broken down among us gentlemen, when the merry voices of friends are no longer imprisoned behind the portals of our sour faces, but come forth to sport above the feast, attuned to happy thought? Tonight we are all boys again, believing in each other, and when the surrogate—as alas! he must—shall take his turn at our archives, let them speak to him of charity and brotherly kindness; and let him say with a sigh, as he closes the accounts, "I wish I could have been with those fellows on Thursday, the thirteenth day of November."

The first toast was "The New Organization," responded to by Mr. Cochrane.



Mr. Cochrane said: Mr. President and Brother Architects—I think I can truly say that this is the proudest moment of my life. I regard this compliment, to respond to this first toast, as the greatest I have ever received. The notification came so unexpectedly to me this evening that I have prepared no speech, and hardly know what to say. I have jotted down some heads of ideas, since coming here, that struck me as proper to bring out on this occasion; and to premise, I would say that I feel very proud to welcome this body of architects, not only of architects, but of representative men, for of all men in the world of any profession I regard the architect as a representative man. (Applause.) I feel proud to recognize such a handsome body of men. (Applause.) I refer to Mr. Hodgson. (Laughter.) I have been wondering why I have been called upon to respond to this toast. I think I see the reason. Knowing that I couldn't make a speech, they had a scheme here; others would follow me and would so easily eclipse me. That is the only solution I can assign. But the sentiment of our organization is a grand sentiment, the Western Association of architects, and I, having lived in the West so long, have felt very much the want of such an association. I have felt very much the want of the sociability which this has brought out. I have felt very much the want of the support it gives in the performance of my duties as an architect; the advice it affords, and this, I hope, is the commencement of an association that will last forever. I am surprised this evening to see so many architects here. It did seem to me, as we came filing in here this evening, that our western country was even larger than we had thought it, and I hope this association will not be short-lived, and that it will be of great aid to us in our profession in every way.

Secondly, the teaching of this association should be the means of teaching us not only in our professional duties, but in our duties as men, as honest men. For if any man should be honest, it is the architect, for how many men trust their all, as I may say, to the architect in the preparation of plans for the erection of a home?

In the next place, what should constitute an architect worthy to be a fellow of this institution? To begin with, he should be a scholar, versed in mathematics; he should be an artist. He should be a skilled business man. He should be a lawyer in one sense, for I know myself an architect can make a better contract than any lawyer, because he understands all the points that should be embodied in a contract. A member of the association should be a gentleman. To be a member of this association should be an *entré* into society; it should be his all sufficient credentials, and his card of admission into society. I would say that the association should be for the advancement of knowledge, and for the instruction of its members. It should have its annual conventions. As you propose, at those conventions lectures should be given, and papers read. And the next thing I would suggest would be the establishment of schools, not permanent ones, but annual schools, to meet, say for one month each year, and at these schools the instruction should be similar to that at medical colleges; it should be practical and up to the times; papers by the best talent should be read to young men, and lectures should be given, and when young men attending

these schools for a certain length of time can pass an examination by its board of directors, or a committee appointed to examine them, they should have a certificate to practice. The next thing I would suggest would be a library. I think that the association should have such a feature at headquarters, and I would suggest that a library be established, and books and papers collected, where every member of the association can have an opportunity to examine them. Also an art gallery. I have thought tonight if every architect here would give a picture, what a gallery we could furnish! To me it would be full of interest. I think we could have one of the largest art galleries in the United States in a short time. Our friend, Henry Lord Gay, who has established an exhibit here, has set a good example, and a few of us have contributed a few designs there for the edification of our visiting friends.

The next is fees and competitions. This is a very delicate matter to touch upon, and I would say to the association that it should go slow in this regard, because I am of the opinion that whatever fee we establish, whatever percentage, every member of the association must live up to it, or else get out. (Applause.) For myself, I have always maintained the fees of the American Institute of Architects, and I believe I stand by it today, and I want to say, for the edification of younger brethren, that it is better in the end than to cut under.

I suppose the visiting architects have enjoyed the afternoon in visiting the buildings, boulevards, etc.

I want to say one thing in reference to the officers of this association. We have had heretofore a chapter of the American Institute of Architects; we have tried to carry that along, but it has been a perfect failure, and I have regarded it as detrimental to the architectural profession in the west, for this reason, that the majority of our architects did not become members. I attributed that to the fact that the American Institute of Architects really seems to be an eastern institution. I feel that we have not been treated fairly in the West by the institute. I feel that we Western architects have not been represented. I don't blame the American Institute of Architects, for they have been heretofore the head center of architecture in this country. I would recommend, in electing officers, that we old fellows stand back and elect young men, ambitious men, who can give time to the cause; especially the secretary, who needs to be a live man, who will attend to the duties involved. In reference to the location of the officers, the convention will have to decide. I have heard several opinions on that subject. Now I want to make a remark in reference to our friends of THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND BUILDER, who have brought about this convention, and perhaps inaugurated this association more than any one else. (Hear, hear!) I propose three cheers for THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND BUILDER, which were given with a will.

Mr. R. C. McLean: Gentlemen, the pleasure which this moment gives Mr. Muller and myself is almost beyond expression. We have been before you not two years, but during that time have tried to serve you, and to spread abroad, over this western country, those things that would aid the profession, as far as we saw, in the performance of their duty. But we have but commenced. The effort that has been put forth to draw the profession of this great West together has been great, and the result already beyond expectation, beyond our fondest hopes. But we realize that the work is only begun. We have yet to struggle, yet to press onward; and we hope, before our heads are grey, to see much greater results than we see tonight at the commencement of the career of the Western Association of Architects. It is you, gentlemen, who have made it. It is you that will carry it forward. We will be simply the exponents of your wishes. (Loud applause.) You have mentioned THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND BUILDER. Now I have thought of the inland architect and builder in two different ways, and hope I may not be accused of egotism in naming a publication which has been honored by being made the official organ of the body which the gentlemen before me represent, if in response to the toast, I refer to THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND BUILDER, though I give the name another significance. The inland architect and builder is one of the oldest of architects; he antedates our honored friend Mr. Van Osdel. In fact he began to disappear when that gentleman opened the first architectural office in Chicago, and today by the formation of an architectural association he has become, officially as it were, extinct, and we will know him no more except as we know the foundations of a building after the superstructure high and grand has risen above them. He existed first among the birds that built their nests in the trees, that long afterward formed the material with which his successors constructed the habitations of man in this inland wilderness. He existed among the beavers and muskrats that built with an architectural symmetry and an architects intelligence, their arched roofed houses in the inland streams and sloughs of this great West. You see he was at this time but an idea, and he not only planned, but he constructed. The Indian followed the beaver and constructed upon his plan, but used different materials when he builded his conelike and picturesque tepee of hoop-poles with walls of buffalo hides. But the early settler brought another architecture, for he constructed the log hut after the plan of the ancient Arians, and then the march of civilization, as it has in all periods of architectural progression, brought the more advanced form of habitation. (You see it is here that the architect and builder begins to get in his work.) But still the architect was also the builder; he who planned also constructed, and so our great West has grown; her early architecture was constructive rather than artistic, and it is no small compliment to those in this advanced day in the architectural era of the West, that is but now firmly established and recognized, that the first architects were practical builders. Now all this long epoch of planning and building is changed, for the demands of civilization are such, that the planning is no longer mechanical, but an art. Architecture and building must stand separate and distinct; one represented by minds that must incorporate the fine artistic feeling for color of the painter, the preception for symmetry of the sculptor, and the scientific knowledge and constructive power of the engineer; and the other a like constructive ability, and a mind that can put into practical form the theories of the architect. This, my friends, I take it, is the true province of the architect and the true province of the builder. He who

has both planned and built, if he has intelligence, can still build and can materially aid the designer in the carrying out of his plans; if he has *genius* (and I see many before me who have demonstrated in massive walls and symmetrical proportions that they have) can plan for others to construct, and thus we see the architect and builder at his highest and best; while the architect will no more construct or the builder no more design each will aid the other in the grand work of creating, and it is to the builder of the past that the architect of the future must come for many of his most practical suggestions. I see here those who will design structures that the future centuries will look upon with admiration, and they will be monuments of those that time has made nameless. If the name of THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND BUILDER means anything, it means that it represents this grand creative body whose designing brains will with the builders help, raise structures that time alone can destroy. While being the exponent of the divine art of architecture it will still reach out to the builder too, giving him the best that lies in its power to help him in his work. * * *

The Chairman: We will have to concede the date of the commencement of the inland architect, as Mr. McLean claims it. An organization which certainly deserves honour is the "American Institute of Architects," to which Mr. Jenney will be called upon to respond.

Mr. W. L. B. Jenney, in responding to the toast, said: Gentlemen please allow me to thank you in the name of the Institute for your kind remembrance, and to extend to you her motherly love. Some thirty-six years ago the Institute commenced its existence as an incorporated body under auspices not as favorable as those that here obtain. The Institute was alone in her struggle for existence; we have to guide us her thirty-six years of experience and her assistance, besides that of numerous state and other local organizations. The Institute has endeavored to unite in fellowship the architects of this continent, and to combine their efforts so as to promote the artistic, scientific, and practical efficiency of the profession. What the Institute proposed to do for the continent we propose to do for the west. The Institute two years ago had a membership consisting of some sixty-two honorary members, among them such well known names as Sir Charles Barry, Wm. Burgess, C. R. Cockerell, James Ferguson, George Goodwin, Sir George Gilbert Scott, Viollet-Leduc, and others; sixty-four corresponding members, men interested in architecture but not practicing architects; three hundred and sixty-two fellows and associates, architects in good standing located in all parts of the country. Numerous additions have recently been made of which I have no record. The annual meeting of the Institute is usually held in the East, because the attending members are largely from that locality. Each year endeavors have been made to interest the western members and to induce their attendance at the next annual meeting but with little success. To further this end two years ago the meeting was held in Cincinnati, but there was only one member present from west of that city. A year ago the meeting was held in Newport and Providence at the fashionable season. There was but one attendant from Chicago, and none from beyond, westward. A few days ago the meeting was held in Albany, at which there was no attendance from the west beyond Cincinnati and Cleveland. These meetings are exceedingly profitable and interesting. The visiting architects are the guests of the local chapters, who entertain royally, assisted by many liberal minded and wealthy gentlemen, who open their houses, show many beautiful interiors and works of art, and spread out a lunch table with big bowls of capital punch and plenty of champagne and cigars. In spite of all these pleasures and profits the attendance is not large. This year at Albany the visiting architects numbered but twenty-two, and one sees year after year nearly the same faces. Why this small attendance, and why confined to the same persons with but little variation? The immense extent of our country, and the difficulty of being absent from one's office for a number of days just at the time the meetings are held is one; but this is not the main reason. It is because those members who are not in the habit of attending think that as they are not acquainted that they would not feel at home. This is a great mistake. Every person who has once attended a meeting of the Institute will do all in his power to attend every one thereafter. At a single visit he feels he is received with such good fellowship that he counts every member his friend. This good fellowship among members is one of the greatest advantages to be derived from these associations; and it is with great pleasure and with encouraging hopes of a brilliant future that we see so many present at our first meeting, and our first duty is to make friends with each other. The Institute has acquired an honorable name throughout the world, and it is today an honor to be enrolled among her fellows. I hope that our board of directors will sooner or later arrange with the trustees of the Institute some method by which all members of this association will become *ipso facto* members of the Institute, conferring as many benefits as they obtain. There is strength in numbers, and it is a good reputation to be known to frequent good company. This association, united with the Institute, will include nearly every architect of good standing in the land, and some of the more celebrated of Europe. We cannot be ignored. We will establish the profession on as firm a basis and on as high a pinnacle as that of the law or medicine, and secure for its members the same high respectability that is so freely accorded to them in Europe. Fellows of the Association of Western Architects: The Institute extends to you all the right hand, and wishes you a success more brilliant than the most enthusiastic among you even dares to hope. (Applause.)

Mr. McLean called for three cheers for the American Institute, which were very cordially given.

The chairman announced as the next regular toast, "The British Institute of Architects."

Mr. Sidney Smith: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I am afraid you have selected a very unworthy subject to respond to such a toast as that. The British Institute of Architects is an institution known throughout the world, and is composed of men whose works today stand prominent

throughout the world; and to select a simple and humble fellow of that institute to respond for it, is something more than I expected. But I think you must all agree with me that the institute needs but very little praise. Their works show for themselves; and in this respect I hope to see this association grow up to be what that is. The Institute of British Architects today numbers twenty-two hundred men of all ages. I remember seventeen years ago when I entered an application for membership of that institute, it was with a considerable degree of fear and trembling that I went before that board, composed of old gray-haired venerable men of most severe aspect. But I succeeded, and managed to struggle through the best way that I could. I do not think the intelligence and the enlightenment of our young draughtsmen of the United States need so severe an examination as we had to contend with there. The subjects were perfectly unknown to us until the moment they were asked, and we did not know what was to be propounded to us, but it was upon the fact of our knowledge greatly and upon the answers we would give to those questions, that we got our certificates. While we understand that there is a certain amount of knowledge—practical as well as theoretical—required, our schools today are getting in that condition that they teach the youth of this country all that is required; and it is only the practical knowledge that the architects of this country require the younger branches to learn, to fit them for the position of architect. That is an advantage held out by the teaching in our school systems, but you should have schools specially for the purpose, where the young student not only can acquire the knowledge of drafting what he can do on a piece of paper, but should learn what he can do with his hands, that will enable him at times to take the tools out of the workman's hands, and see what he can do with them. That is the practical knowledge an architect should have. With regard to practical knowledge in our art, it commenced in the East. Greece is the foundation of all architecture. It gradually extended west till it reached Europe and Great Britain. In this country it commenced in the east again. Architecture in the east saw its first development. It is gradually extending west, and in the west we expect to see its greatest development in the United States. (Applause.) And from what body of men can we expect such civilization and such advancement as from a body of architects and builders, who are the founders of all civilization? As our worthy friend of THE INLAND ARCHITECT has said, the Indians built. Certainly they built, and with architectural knowledge too, to a certain extent; and there is the same ambition among them as there should be amongst us, each of the Indians, and the other aborigines in building and each vying with the other which can build the best. There is the same principle that the architects have today; each one is attempting to do something better than his neighbor. In the course of a few years I hope to see a large association west of the Alleghenies. Cities are growing up on all sides, and architecture is one of the first requirements to make a city what it should be. In all our attempts and in all our dealings, it is unity, it is the comparison of ideas, and the knowledge that we can obtain one from another that will assist in building up that association. (Applause.)

The Chairman: Gentlemen, we have been somewhat theoretical so far. To vary it I propose that we drink to what is very close to all our pockets, "The Office," the response to be made by an eminently practical man of Chicago, Mr. Adler.

Mr. Adler: Mr. Chairman, at this stage of the evening, I think most of us are pretty thoroughly incapacitated for even a thought of what goes on in our offices. (Laughter and applause.) I think it will hardly answer to expend many words on a subject that is so foreign to our thoughts just now. I have heard in connection with the preparations for the work of this convention, from members of the reception and other committees, to whom I have spoken, that they had not, in the whole of their career as architects in this city, seen the inside of one-third as many offices as they had occasion to visit during this time; I think that is a commentary on the deplorable condition in which our profession has found itself as long as I can remember. We have been comparatively strangers to each other with the exception of the few among us whose good fortune it has been to become united in bonds of fellowship in earlier days, when we were working in the same office together. We are all strangers, except when occasionally we are thrown together in the competition of business, and then we have rarely an opportunity of knowing each other in a friendly way. I hope, and I hope it is the hope of all of us here assembled together, that this convention, and the association which we have this day formed, will pave the way to more cordial relations between the members of our profession; and that we shall not hear, from each and every one of us, the remark that he does not know this or the other of the more or less prominent of his professional brethren. It is not so in other professions. Our physicians and lawyers are quite active in the pursuit of their respective callings, but as far as I can observe, they still meet as good fellows at their conventions and in the daily pursuit of their business. Let us hope that we will begin with this day a better state of affairs, and that when the next convention calls us together, it will not be the remark of almost every one of us, that we know but very few of this assembly. (Applause.)

The Chairman: It seems to be a natural transition from the office to the relations that the architect bears to society. Mr. Whitehouse of Chicago, will be asked to explain them. (Applause.)

Mr. F. M. Whitehouse, Chicago: Mr. Chairman, if I had any reputation for eloquence I should be quaking in my shoes on being called upon, but I never thought of such a thing. You ask me to answer to the relations between architecture and society. I have often thought that we are not light of heel nor light of head; society is extremely light of heel and light of head, and therefore I must decline to answer.

The Chairman: Society leads us at once to the dwelling. Let us drink to the toast of "The Dwelling, the Home." (Applause.)

Mr. J. W. Root: In the long history of architecture, the first finished product was the temple; and immediately following this was the dwelling, which was at once a place of residence and a place of business. For this

reason the ancient Egyptian, or the early Greek, whose fitful and uncertain sandals could be seen in the early gray of the morning filling both sides of the narrow street, that led to his home, had a horror all his own, when he thought of his waiting spouse. No excuse of late hours at the office, or taking stock at the store availed him. He had to fall back on the incredible lie that he had been at the temple, just around the corner, paying vows to Isis, or pouring out libations to Zeus. Each one of us can appreciate how difficult this position was, or if we do not now appreciate it, we may in the course of two or three hours. From this crude condition of society, the stride was vast to the grand period of Roman history when Cicero reared that great house by the sea, in whose dining-room the musical gurgle of the last and best bottle of Falernian was mingled with that symphony created by the waves just at his window. In this regime, the dwelling-house reached its best and most noble development. Recent excavations at Pompeii have shown us that in an artistic sense, and certainly in a sanitary way, the dwellings were perfect. I do not know if the Pompeian architect had his life harassed by the relative merits of the "Tidal wave" or "Meyer and Sniffens latest," but I do know that the Pompeian doctor had but little to do with those complaints so common to us, arising from bad sanitation. The Pompeian householder passed his life free from pulmonary and febrile disorders, and he at last surrendered his checks in obedience to a disease which was confessed to be purely eruptive. (Laughter and applause.) From that time to today is certainly a long transition. The architect of today who devotes his energies to the designing of dwellings finds himself confused by a problem, the complexity of which is much increased by the voice of the lady of the house. Unless all the ancients, except the husband of Xantippe, were infamous liars, madame had in olden times but little to do with designing of the house; today she has by large and increasing majority. Who does not recollect that memorable time, as if it were yesterday, when the unblooming monotony of our office was invaded by the *frou-frou* of silk and by the smell of patchouly, by madame? (Laughter and applause.) We were engaged in designing a cathedral, which we felt should surpass Cologne, for at that time the building of cathedrals and other vast and purely ideal structures was the most important factor of our practice. On the advent of this visitor, we were painfully aware that we were not in reception costume, and our access to the wash basin was prevented by the chair on which madame sat. Do we not all recollect the beautiful plans on scented note paper which she had carefully sketched out at home? In this plan the staircases were eight inches wide and four feet long. (Laughter.) Each room of this house was about 25 feet square, and the entire size of the house could not exceed 30 by 30. (Laughter and applause.) There were bay windows and oriels, towers, and stained glass; ingle nooks till you could not rest; and the entire cost of this magnificent affair, executed in cut stone, was not to exceed \$4,000. (Laughter and applause.) After days of industry and labor, and after many cold sweats, the plans were drawn, and estimates were obtained; and it is needless to remark they were preposterously high. New plans were drawn, and new estimates obtained, and the house built, but alas! how entirely devoid of all this magnificent efflorescence, and all these beautiful accessories; and with this painful episode our gallantry as architects received a blow well nigh deadly. But I beg you, gentlemen, to recollect how many changes have taken place since then; how many vagaries, how many whims, so many indeed that it seems to me it would be well to reflect that a little conservatism would perhaps be desirable at present. Reflect that underneath all these shifting fashions there lie certain primitive and essential facts. When our first parents were raising Cain (laughter) that then hopeful boy was, by his mother, shingled according to plans and specifications as much in vogue now as then; and as far as the essentials of raiment was concerned, the infant fig leaf has not changed since then, except in this respect, that the fastening thorn has bloomed and blossomed into a safety-pin. (Laughter.) These facts lying as they do at the very base of humanity will serve to partially illustrate the central truth, but perhaps I can better illustrate my meaning to you by suggesting what a house should not be, and what it should be. First, a house is not a band wagon, though it might sometimes seem that it was; nor is it a circus tent. Second, it is not intended that the house should suggest that it had been struck by an earthquake. A house is not intended for dolls nor children, but for grown up people. It should not suggest that it was built from the top down, nor that it should be suspended by the chimneys. (Laughter.) There ought to be no confusion in the minds of its occupants between the fireplace and the ice box. I will now suggest to you what a house is. First, it is to be lived in; and for this reason it ought to keep out cold and water, but not whiskey. (Laughter.) Second, all the windows are intended to be looked out of. Third, the bay windows should be so constructed that they should be accessible at least by a very long ladder. Fourth, whatever we first intend as to the house, its secondary intention is that it should consist of a large number of very convenient closets, connected by rooms. (Laughter.) Fifth, it is essential in this house also that in each room two pieces of furniture can be made to occupy the same place at the same time. The windows should be arranged in such a manner that no particle of dust can possibly intrude, and so that the freest access of air can be had. The water-pipes should be so arranged that they will boil in the coldest weather. The house must be so built that no insect or rat can possibly get in, but if a rat gets in, the house must be so arranged that it will fall upon him and crush him. The heating apparatus should be so arranged that when the windows are open the heating apparatus will heat the blood. (Laughter.) Gentlemen, I have given you my conscientious and philosophical views. If you will follow them, you will be blessed in the land, and every female client will rise up and call you blessed. (Laughter and applause.)

The Chairman: The next toast will be "The Store," responded to by Mr. Ramsey, of St. Louis.

Mr. Ramsey: Gentlemen, When I came to Chicago I did not expect to be called upon to address the association in any manner whatever. I am not in the habit of making addresses before small organizations, much less large ones; and certainly I shall not attempt to outdo my friend Mr. Root. As Mr. Burnham has suggested, we shall go from the frivolous to that which

is serious, from the fig leaf house to the store. (Laughter.) I will endeavor to make a few practical remarks about the store or warehouse. You are all well aware that in the march of civilization the store has grown from the mere shop, perhaps 10 by 20 feet, in the village, with the dwelling either in the rear or above, to be a palace devoted to the uses of commerce. To be sure, many of the buildings are plain and unpretentious in their construction, but nevertheless they are palaces of commerce, and as such ought by the architects to be treated in a becoming and fitting manner. Stores or warehouses intended for purely mercantile pursuits, in the heavier trades or wholesale business, ought in my judgment to be ornamented as little as possible, or in such a manner as to present a unique, well studied design. The construction should be from the foundation up. The base should be broad and liberal; the walls of sufficient strength to carry the superstructure. The construction should in no manner be hidden, but should always be brought to the surface and well defined. In passing from that which is for the heavier commercial purposes to that which is for retail or fancy business, the architect has in that class of business more freedom, and can show more of his artistic genius, by introducing ornaments of architectural beauty; but still at the same time he should be governed by good sense and propriety, and nothing should be allowed to be introduced into the building which is not in a manner useful as well as ornamental. The one thing that architects should endeavor to foster and to cultivate is that buildings, for this purpose, while not being constructed fire-proof, should be so designed and so built that fires will have as little effect on them, and do as little damage, as possible; in other words, wherever it is possible without unduly increasing the cost, the structure should be made indestructible by fire. Our piers should be built of masonry, and where columns are introduced, they should be protected in a proper and suitable manner. The floors should also be constructed so that in case they are destroyed by fire, or weakened by fire, the safety of the entire building is not dependent upon their remaining in the position that they were originally placed; in other words, care should be taken that one portion of the building can give way, perhaps, without destroying the entire building. (Applause.) Now, gentlemen, we shall have to decide very soon where the next meeting of this association shall be held; and as tomorrow is probably the last day we shall be in session, it might be well for us as we go home to think about that. While I do not wish to dictate to the members of the association where it shall be held, I would like to advance the interests of St. Louis (applause) and I can assure you that if you came to St. Louis we will endeavor to entertain you as liberally as possible. I do not say we shall give you as grand a banquet as this, but at least we shall do our best. (Applause.)

The Chairman proposed "The Draughtsmen," and called upon Paul C. Lautrup to respond.

Mr. Lautrup responded in a witty speech, which was heartily enjoyed and applauded throughout. He closed with the following:

I have been a draughtsman all my life, and I have often thought I would feel very happy to be an architect. I see many heads around me now that have taken me into real fellowship. You have given me the honor to say a few words for the draughtsman, and I feel that though I am simply a draughtsman, I have been generously received this evening among architects. So much honor has been paid tonight to the draughtsmen that in the name of all other draughtsmen, I thank you deeply. (Applause.)

Three cheers were given for the draughtsmen.

The Chairman: The next toast is, "Fees and Clients," responded to by Mr. Lee of Des Moines.

Mr. Lee: This subject of fees and clients is one which I may say is foreign to me. It is many a long and weary day since I have seen a client, and as for fees, I scarcely know how to look at them. (Laughter.) There may be such a thing as clients and fees in architecture; I have not heard the proposition reversed. But there certainly is a relation between clients and fees, and I fear too often the architect devotes himself more especially to the latter than to the former. I hope it is not true; I hope my fears are groundless; if they have any ground in the past, I sincerely hope from this day forward that the fee will be placed in the background, and the wants of the client shall constitute the object and ambition of the architect. Fees, of course, we cannot do without; and I have often thought, more especially this evening, as so many in responding have said they were not prepared, I might with equal truth say that our honorable chairman and myself have been in correspondence about this matter, that I should respond to this toast. I have wondered, as several gentlemen referred to the fees of the profession, if there were such things as clients in the past. Did the architect ever have one, and if he had one, was it a madame or was it not? Architects in the olden times had but few fees and fewer clients. On what basis their fees were regulated, history sayeth not. That they were rich, history is equally silent; but judging from the opulence spread out here tonight, some of our friends in this good city have received some fees, and to do that they must have had some clients. While these two things are essential, the client should be the first consideration; and if my friend at the opposite end of the room (Mr. Root) will take in the measurements of his madame, and adapt his plan to what is there presented to him, he will not have so much difficulty; he will at least have the skeleton of his plan. All that is necessary is that he shall weave into that skeleton the form and the fibre of his own soul, and then, if his design is not worthy of the approbation of his fellows, it is because his work is not faithfully done. (Applause.)

The Chairman: Gentlemen, it is with regret that your chairman feels called upon to announce that we are on the verge of another day. I feel that we owe some thanks to the committee who have had the feast in charge. Their work has been well done. (Applause.)

Mr. Lautrup called on Mr. Treat for a speech, but that gentleman declined, and in a few minutes more the banquet hall was emptied of its contents.

[The stenographic report of the convention proceedings and the banquet speeches was furnished by William J. Guest, stenographer, of Chicago, who merits this mention for his thoroughness and accuracy.]

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

An Important Elevator Improvement.

A RECENTLY invented attachment, which has for the first time been placed in practical operation, on elevators is to be seen at the new City Hall buildings, Chicago, which are being supplied with elevators by the Crane Bros. Manufacturing Company. As is well known the more common way of operating elevators has been by a wire cable connecting with the machine, and its many disadvantages have been noticed; the severity of this continual exertion being indicated by the heavy gloves or piece of rubber pipe which the operator uses in order to more firmly grasp the rope.

All this has been superseded by this latest improvement in the Crane elevator. At the City Hall are found two elevators side by side, alike in construction and with equal motive power; one has the common double cable of one-half inch wire rope connecting with the machinery, the other governed by an apparatus which is one of the most simple and useful known on elevators; it consists of a square tube about two inches in diameter made of drawn brass, to give it lightness. This brass tube hangs on a mechanically perfect pivot at the top of the elevator shaft and passes downward through the shaft outside of the car and connects with an automatic valve at the bottom.

This valve is simply auxiliary to the large valve which controls the machine, enabling a much closer command of speed than by any other system in use. Inside the car is a handle or lever which the operator uses as a locomotive engineer does the reverse bar to control the speed or direction of the engine. The slightest movement of a finger can easily operate the lever, and it places the elevator fully under the control of the operator, as the speed can be governed to a nicety. Though the operation of the valve is gradual, the car can be stopped instantly when running at full speed, and the lever obviates the difficulty usually observed in bringing the car to a standstill exactly at the floor level, the cable necessitating a slowing up as the floor is neared with a diminished speed and consequent loss of time.

The simplicity of this invention is one of the most valuable features, as it has no complicated mechanism to get out of order; it acts instantly and perfectly, and the march of improvement will soon carry the cable arrangement out of sight, superseded by this valuable improvement.

The Crane Bros. Manufacturing Company are to be congratulated upon this addition to the perfect operation to their elevators, and deserve all due credit for their enterprise and ingenuity. Beside the elevators which they

have placed in the new City Hall, this attachment will be connected with about twenty of their elevators. As it is equally applicable to either their steam or hydraulic elevators, the time when they will exchange a cable for this apparatus will be governed by the time taken to manufacture the necessary number of attachments. The operation of this valuable elevator improvement should be examined by architects generally. Elevators with this improved device are being furnished by Crane Bros. for the new Board of Trade, the Gaff, Mallers, Traders, Memery and other large office buildings, and its general adoption will be an important step in the direction of an improved elevator service.

The Latest in Gas Fixtures.

IN the multiplicity of designs in gas fixtures it is valuable to know that special work can be obtained from one of the leading gas fixture manufacturing companies of the country. The W. C. Vosburgh Manufacturing Company, so well known in the East, and the western branch of which at 184 and 186 Wabash avenue has become so popular under the management of Mr. Chas. H. Littlefield, beside their large and elegant display of fixtures always hold their artists at the command of architects for the carrying out of special designs. The styles offered by this firm are always original and exclusive, and their establishment in Chicago has given to the West all that an eastern visit can supply, their locating in Chicago being one of the important events that have marked the advance in an increasing demand for artistic work in the interiors of houses in the West.

An Important Hardware Catalogue.

BUILDERS as well as architects will be interested to know that the largest dealers in builders' hardware in the West, Messrs. Orr & Lockett, of Chicago, have just issued a 340 page illustrated catalogue of their general goods and trade specialties, which they send to any architect, builder or contractor upon application, or one can be procured by calling at their establishment in Chicago, at 184 and 186 Clark street. The hardware, tools and cutlery departments of this firm are indexed in an alphabetical list, which gives ready access to the pages containing the information desired. As almost every article is illustrated, the specialties handled, many of which are entirely new to the trade but selected for their standard qualities and utility, can be seen, as it were, in sample. This is the first catalogue this firm have published, and is creditable to them, as well as a great accommodation and benefit to their patrons throughout the country.

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