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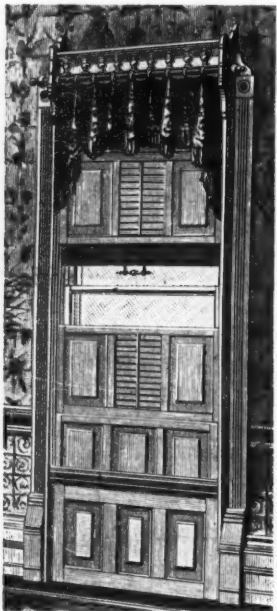
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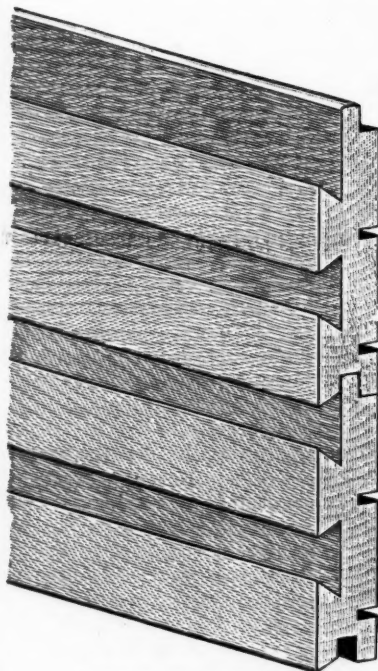
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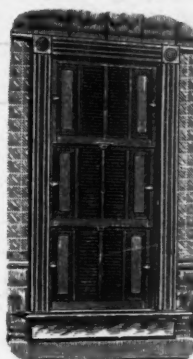
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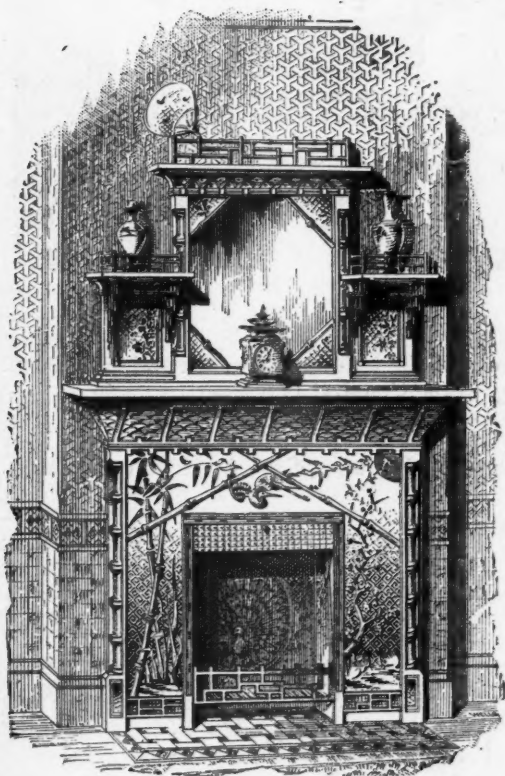
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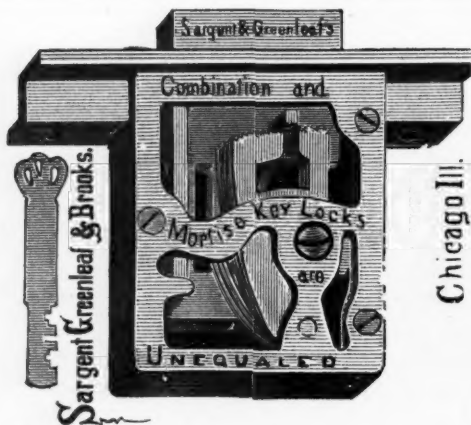
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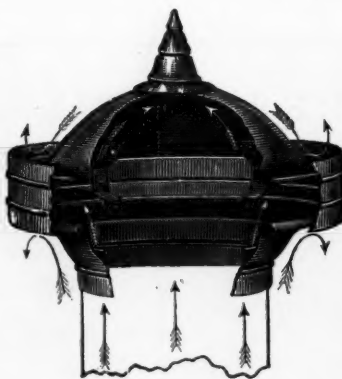
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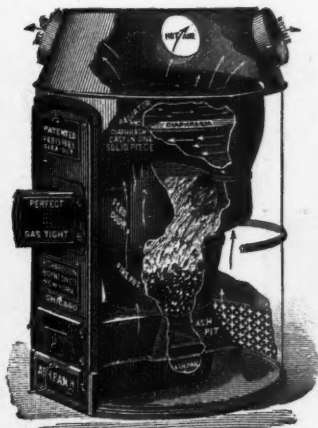
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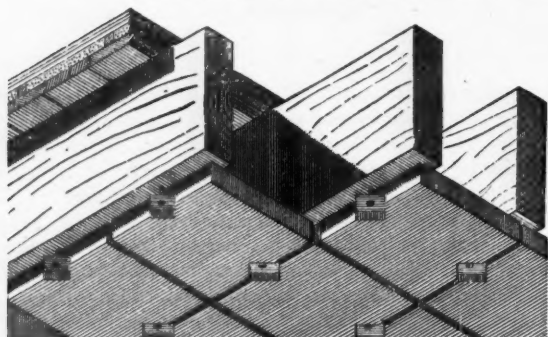
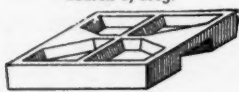
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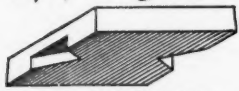
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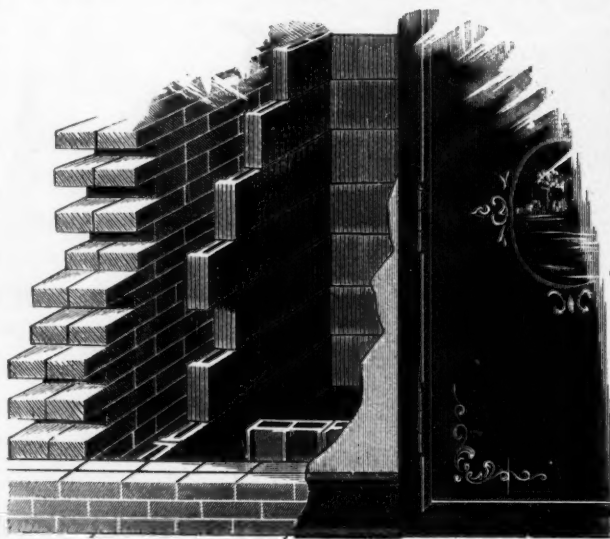
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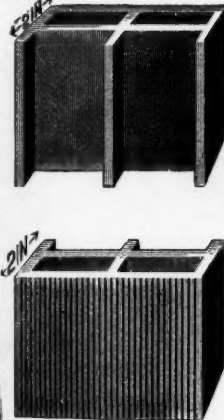
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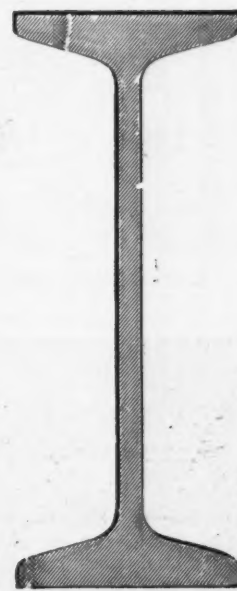
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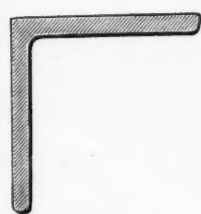
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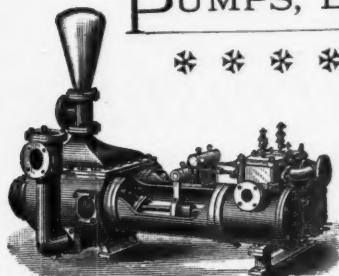
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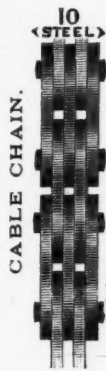
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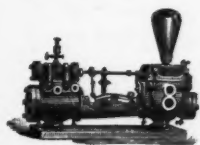
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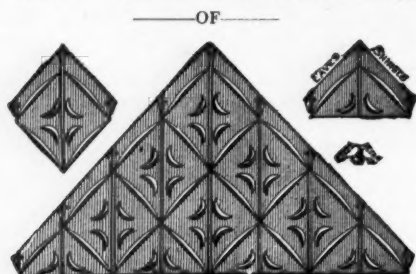
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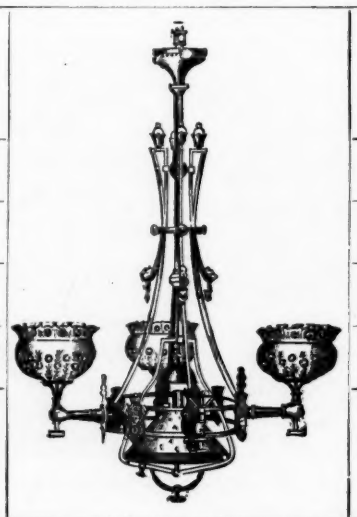
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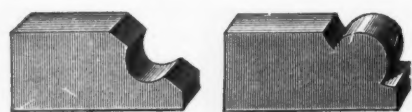
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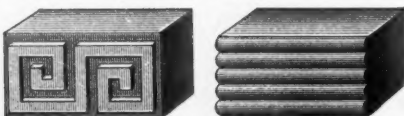
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FIG. 2. WITH OFFSET.

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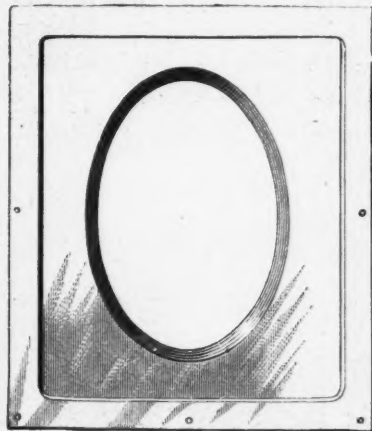
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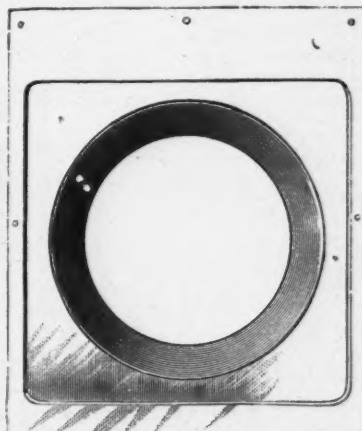
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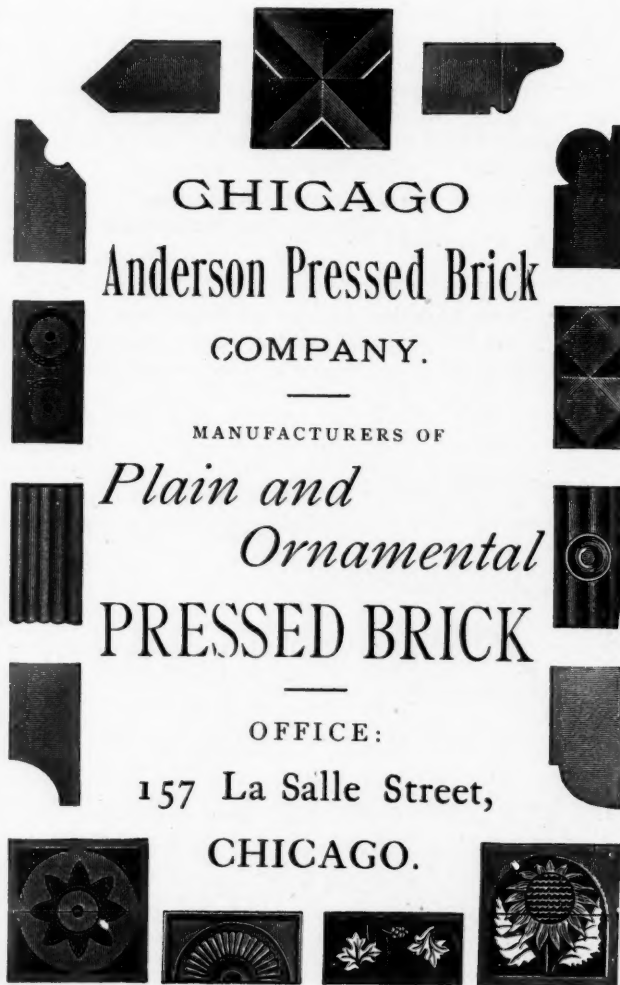
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THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND BUILDER.

Vol. VI.

No. 5

NOVEMBER, 1885.

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THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND BUILDER is the official organ of the Western Association of Architects and the medium of intercommunication between its members. In our next number we shall publish some practical suggestions upon the formation of state associations, a work which should be undertaken immediately wherever such organizations do not exist, and for which the convention appointed a special committee in each state.

DESIRING to give the proceedings of the Western Association of Architects a broadcast circulation, we shall send this number to every architect in this country, and to a large list of builders, owners and others interested in building and in building reform. Those not subscribers will find subscription blanks inclosed, and we hope they will be interested enough in our journal and work to forward their subscriptions at once.

THE second convention of the Western Association of Architects, the official report of which is published *verbatim* elsewhere, marks an epoch in architectural history. More than this, it is the Magna Charta of a development and upbuilding of a new world architecture. For the first time in this country have architects in association laid down a practical as well as an ethical code and demanded the recognition of their place in the affairs of their country, of both national and state governments. In taking the position they do, making their requirements one with those of the public, asking more for the public than for themselves, and establishing it as an axiom of their profession that the good of the public is their good, the *pro bono publico* of the Roman comes into the affairs of this latter age with renewed force, with more self-evident truth. The number in attendance was large, the deliberations harmonious, the debates close, clear and practical, while the work of the committees appointed last year was such as will shape the future history of American architecture. In the election of Dankmar

Adler, of Chicago, to the presidency, the association has an efficient and judicial officer. In making John W. Root, of Chicago, unanimously their secretary, it could have none more efficient or notable, and in the selection of S. A. Treat, of Chicago, as treasurer, and a directory composed of W. L. B. Jenney, of Chicago; C. E. Illsley, of St. Louis; E. H. Taylor, of Des Moines; D. W. Millard, of St. Paul, and Sidney Smith, of Omaha, we would also felicitate the association. In Messrs. D. H. Burnham, D. Adler and J. F. Alexander as a committee upon that part of the report upon statutory revision relating to the office of commissioner of public buildings, the association have made a wise selection, and can safely trust this most important measure in their hands. There is, however, not only work for the officers and committees named, but each member has his individual work in aiding the state association to which he belongs by constant attendance and by carrying out the code laid down in his daily practice.

WHILE the general work of the convention of the Western Association of Architects was of a character to awaken the surprise as well as earn the commendations of architects everywhere, two bills were presented which were especially important and exhaustive in their character. These were included in the reports of the Committee on Competitions, of which Mr. D. H. Burnham, of Chicago, was chairman, and that upon statutory revision, of which Mr. Dankmar Adler, of Chicago, was chairman. To say that the work of the Committee on Competition was well done is not enough. The report was notable among papers of its kind for comprehensiveness, precision and point. The labor of the committee must have been great, in collating for this final work, and the association was undoubtedly grateful that the committee spared it the wearisome rehash of unessential things so usual in such cases. As a matter of fact, everything important seems to have been put before the convention, and the committee to have exhausted the subject without doing the same for those who listened to the report. Time will show the wisdom of the course recommended. The idea of the code and the form of it, are both novel, and on this account evoked general enthusiasm, which it is to be hoped will be sustained during the year. Perhaps, upon this keeping up of cordial support, will depend as much as anything its ultimate success. If it is universally adopted, the ills of competition will be cured, the end will be accomplished. Mr. Burnham, while receiving the hearty coöperation of the members of the committee, as its chairman, was charged with the entire formulating of the document as presented, and it is not too much to say that in this capacity, as well as by his activity in the formation of the association a year ago, that gentleman has earned a reputation for clear and practical judgment and force that is beyond praise.

THE report of the Committee on Statutory Revision presented to the convention is a noteworthy document. It is the work of a committee of architects appointed from twelve western states, and was framed by the chairman of the committee, who assumes that legislative enactment should be made only for the furtherance of the public welfare, never for the benefit of any class. He proceeds to demonstrate that almost all of the petty and greater annoyances to which the

members of his profession are subjected, can be removed or at least palliated by intelligent action of the architects themselves, and by constant recollection of the identity and independence of individual and public interests of individual and public welfare. It is easy to infer from this that but little legislation is recommended; but that the two bills presented for passage, one to state legislatures, the other to congress, both commend themselves as being conceived first of all as measures of public necessity, and that they emanate from the architectural profession, not as measures intended for its special benefit and protection, but because the subjects with which they deal are better understood by that profession than by any other body. It was generally understood that the chairman of the committee was the author of the bill, and it will be seen by reference to the debate upon its adoption, that the few outcroppings of a narrow spirit of trades unionism were vigorously resisted by Mr. Adler, and that his broad and liberal views were sustained by the convention, not only by its vote in adopting the report, but that they were further recognized as representing the sentiment of the association by the election to the presidency of their advocate.

WE have one word to say in regard to the action of the Western Association in their recognition of competitions by the late convention. The section of the report submitted by the committee on competitions, formed after a year's systematic investigation of the subject, both historical and in common practice, reads as follows:

Your committee would say, if it could, that competition can be abolished, but the facts are against such a conclusion, and before looking far into the subject, this thing became most evident, that in spite of the advice, entreaty and reiterated warnings of all prominent officials of the Architectural Associations, which are too numerous and lengthy to lay before you, and which are simply repetitions of the same sad theme—in spite of confessions of architects generally, that competition, so-called, is full of evil, still it flourishes, and your committee is convinced that it cannot be abolished. It is a practice which has for ages been more or less in vogue, and has, of late, been a steadily spreading custom, so that now scarcely a notable building comes into professional hands, the architects of which are not chosen in this way. While we are all agreed that this custom is fraught with many evils and is pregnant with danger, both to the architects and their clients, still some of these evils are inherent in the very nature of competition, while many more are not and may disappear in proportion as the method of conducting them is more closely determined by considerations of common sense and fair play. But with all these evils, both inherent and unnecessary, competition is a fixed fact of our unwritten polity, and we may as well recognize it *frankly* and *at once*.

What we wish to say is, that this does not and will not necessarily increase competitions. The architect, who through sad experience or by observation of the experience of others, has resolved to keep entirely aloof from all competitions, will not be any more inclined to break his rule, and he who does compete, will do so according to code, or, whether he be a member of the association or not, will bring himself into disrepute with the profession, and have no one to blame but himself. The public will soon come to understand this, and see the benefits they will derive from the code laid down, as it is for their benefit in the larger proportion as the cost of the building exceeds the commission paid to the architect.

NO convention of the American Institute of Architects, of all that have been held during the almost two decades of its existence, has been attended with more thorough harmony and unity of feeling and purpose than that at Nashville. The Nashville Art Association, perhaps the most progressive art association in the South, whose guests the members of the Institute were, fully sustained that famed reputation for hospitality enjoyed by the people of Nashville, and nothing was left undone that would contribute to the enjoyment of each individual guest. The city, always picturesque on its rocky site above the winding Cumberland, with its macadamized drives into the wooded suburbs, never looked more fair than in this best of autumn time, and to the northern visitors the broken redoubts and dismantled forts on the hills around were of the most intense interest, while they looked in vain for the first indication of that sectional feeling interested politicians would have the people of the North believe still

reposes in the hearts of all true Southerners. At the banquet which followed the deliberations of the convention there were seated the veteran architects of the North beside the veteran generals of the South, and no remarks were listened to with more attention than those of General Frank Cheatham, nor no toast more heartily indorsed than "The beauties of Nashville," while the army stories that were told both by architects and guests made the occasion seem, as one architect, who was a chief of engineers on General Sherman's staff and built many of the forts around the city during the war, remarked, "It is half architect and half army." Such a meeting cannot fail to be of great benefit to the architecture of the South, while it gives a broader scope to the influence of that honored body, the American Institute of Architects.

IT has been our pleasure already to make complimentary references in these columns to the *Sanitary Engineer*, and we anticipate frequent occasion for repeating them; but during the temporary absence of its editor at the Nashville convention the reins seem to have been captured by some Jehu who, in the leading editorial on October 22, drives his chariot at the Iowa architects as follows, *apropos* of their debate and resolution on the subject of architectural education:

Judging from the debate and the subsequent action of this convention, we infer that the members present were not aware that there are already well equipped schools of architecture under the charge of competent professors, at Columbia College, New York; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston; Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; and at the University of Illinois, Champaign, Ill. The schools we have mentioned are not so crowded but that students may still be received. It would seem that the location of schools of architecture should be in centers of population, where students can have the advantage of seeing the best examples that have been executed, of libraries, of art exhibitions, and where large constructive operations are carried out. It may be that the managers of the architectural schools we have mentioned have not displayed the enterprise necessary to make the fact of their existence known to the architects of the State of Iowa. At any rate we regret that the gentlemen present were so little informed on matters affecting their profession outside of their immediate locality, as their remarks evidently imply that they were.

The author of this wholesale slur upon the architects of Iowa, refers explicitly to THE INLAND ARCHITECT's full report of the proceedings of their state convention at Colfax, last August, and adds some pretended quotations from the same, to give the color of truth to a misrepresentation which appears strangely wanton and inexcusable, since it cannot be pleaded that the writer was misled by an incomplete report. Thus Mr. Plack's remarks are quoted as follows:

Another member suggested that—
"Quite a number of universities pretended to teach architecture, tacked on as a side show, under civil engineers or something of that kind."

This is verbatim from THE INLAND ARCHITECT for September, 1885, page 22, but it omits Mr. Plack's concluding sentence, which was this, "Boston has a full course and so has Cornell." A few lines farther on Mr. Hyde remarks, "What education I got I went to a Boston school for, for a year," etc. This is also strangely omitted in the *Sanitary Engineer's* quotations.

OF course we cannot know what peculiar grievance the *Sanitary Engineer* may have against the Iowa architects, that it must resort to this uncandid attack upon their intelligence; but when it tells its readers at home and abroad on the ostensible authority of THE INLAND ARCHITECT's report of their convention, that "we infer that the numbers present were not aware that there are already well equipped schools of architecture, etc., at Boston and Cornell, and adds, "we regret that the gentlemen present were so little informed on matters affecting their profession outside of their immediate locality," etc. The Iowa architects and their confrères in other states will feel that they have a very substantial grievance against the *Sanitary Engineer*. As above remarked we presume this ungracious and uncandid editorial has slipped into the columns of our usually fair contemporary by some inadvertence during the temporary absence of its editor; and we confidently anticipate that it will lose no time in repudiating.

ing and correcting it as a matter of justice, no less to itself than to the Iowa architects, whom it traduces. The time has gone by, if it ever existed, when "western vernacular" was fair sport for eastern writers on architecture. Fair and intelligent criticism, however unsparing, will be invited and welcomed by western architects from any quarter; but they do not expect that their acts and remarks shall be perverted and garbled in order to point sneering inferences and ostentatious "regrets" about their intelligence.

THE adoption of some form of decimal system will be considered at the next convention of the Western Association of Architects. This has already been discussed by the Architectural Association of Minnesota. At their September meeting it was unanimously resolved that with January 1, 1886, the members would employ the decimal system of measurement in place of that by feet and inches. The decimal system has always a charm for scientific minds. Its clearness and simplicity, its adequateness and the ease and accuracy of computations by decimals, particularly in multiplication and division, are great and undeniable advantages. In laboratory work and philosophical investigations, and in engineering operations, so far as conducted by experts, it is almost exclusively employed. But, unfortunately, the decimal system is comparatively artificial, and is not readily commensurable with the other and older system, which has the field and seems likely to keep it. While the multiplication and division of feet and inches is more complicated by duodecimals than by decimals, mechanics, generally, understand how to work by the former, and do not understand the latter, and, moreover, are disinclined to learn the new way. Their steel squares and their pocket rules are divided into feet and inches, as also are their tables of board measure, of sizes and weights of iron, square and cubic measure, screws and other hardware, the sizes of glass, ropes and cordage, the thickness of brick and stone walls, the published tables of ashlar and dimension stone, and, in general, all the vast literature and "plant" relating to the building business. These cannot be changed in three months nor in a hundred. Builders and sub-contractors in all trades have learned to figure by them and their prices are all on the same basis; and if drawings should be figured exclusively by the decimal system, we apprehend that the labor of translating all the dimensions for the benefit of the various mechanics would prove too burdensome and time-consuming, in a busy season, for the gain to architects themselves from the simplicity of decimals.

THE necessity for the building laws of the country to be based upon the intelligent recommendations of architects is shown by a recent suit in the city of Baltimore, Md., between Robert Garrett, president of the B. & O. R. R., and his neighbor, Henry Janes, to restrain the former from completing the front portion of his residence, now being erected on Mt. Vernon place in that city. Mr. Garrett's plans embraced an entrance portico projecting nearly nine feet into an eighteen foot sidewalk, in supposed conformity with an ordinance authorizing "any person to erect or set up any portico, steps or any other ornamental structure whatever," not projecting "a greater distance into the place than nine feet, measuring from the building line thereof." But Janes claimed that, since the basement area beneath this portico was to be inclosed and have a window, the whole erection lost its character as "portico, steps or any other ornamental structure whatever," and became a bay window, whose projection is limited by another ordinance to four feet four inches. The court decided that the upper part was "ornamental," and therefore legal, but the lower portion

was a bay and must be enjoined. Since the upper portion cannot exist without the lower part its legality and ornamental beauty will be of no avail. Thus the matter of æsthetics in the Monumental City leaves the domain of sentiment and enters that of law. The question whether a building shall have a projection of four and a half feet or nine feet turns, not on any prosaic considerations of light, air, or prospect, health or comfort, but upon a jury's or judge's opinion whether or not it will be an "ornamental structure." The defendant brought numerous expert witnesses from among Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York architects to testify that it would be "an ornamental structure," "quite ornamental," "highly ornamental," "in harmony with the rest of the building," etc., but they failed to convince the court.

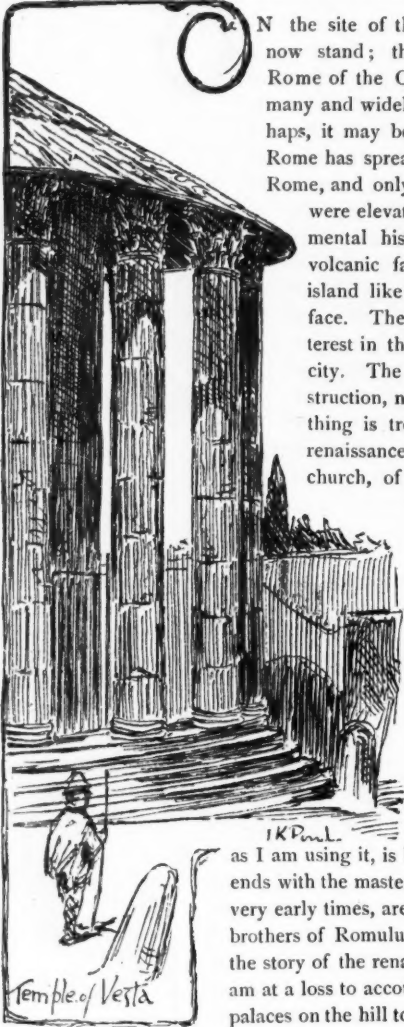
ONE of our most esteemed contemporaries had an amusing experience lately which, as it further serves to illustrate a point, we will relate. In reply to an inquiry it published a table from "Box's Hydraulics," a well known English authority, giving the amounts of water discharged in given times through pipes of various sizes and under various pressures. Thereupon another correspondent reminded the editor that since Box was an English writer, his table was in English gallons, and would not answer in this country without material corrections, five hundred English gallons being equal to more than six hundred of our own. To this the editor, who is seldom at a loss in emergencies, replies, that the difference remarked by this correspondent exists, no doubt, but "constitutes more of an error in principle than in fact," that the correction noted should be made, of course, "where exactness is necessary, but in the present instance the difference of a fifth may be taken as a safety allowance since the error lies in the right direction." He proceeds then to show that such tables are computed for straight pipes without bends, angles or obstructions, conditions never realized in practice, and therefore its figures cannot be verified precisely, but "will be exact enough for all practical work." The point illustrated is the general truth that exactness, absolute accuracy, etc., are mental conceptions not physical realities. They do not exist in practice. Engineers and architects compute with scientific care the strains in trusses, girders, etc., and then multiply the whole by a factor of safety, as they call it, or as Mr. Halley preferred to style it a "factor of ignorance." This is not necessarily in reproach of scientific men nor methods, but because of the multitude of elements in every practical problem which materially affect the result and yet which evade all computation.

THE new state capitol building at Des Moines, Iowa, is a refreshing sight to architects who have seen the poorly planned and worse constructed capitol buildings of some of our states. It was originally designed by Mr. Piquenard, architect of the state capitol at Springfield, Illinois, who died while the foundations were being laid. Since then the work has been in charge of Messrs. M. E. Bell and W. F. Hackney until Mr. Bell's appointment as supervising architect for the United States Government at Washington, D. C., after which Mr. W. F. Hackney has had entire control. The architects have been favored throughout with the wise and hearty co-operation of an unusually competent board of commissioners and a very practical and energetic local superintendent; and, so far as known the impression prevails among legislators and people that while their capitol building is expensive, it has been skilfully and honestly built, and they have got the worth of their money in a building which for a long time need not fear comparison with that of any other state.

European Sketches.

BY IRVING K. FOND.

PART VIII—ROME.



Temple of Vesta

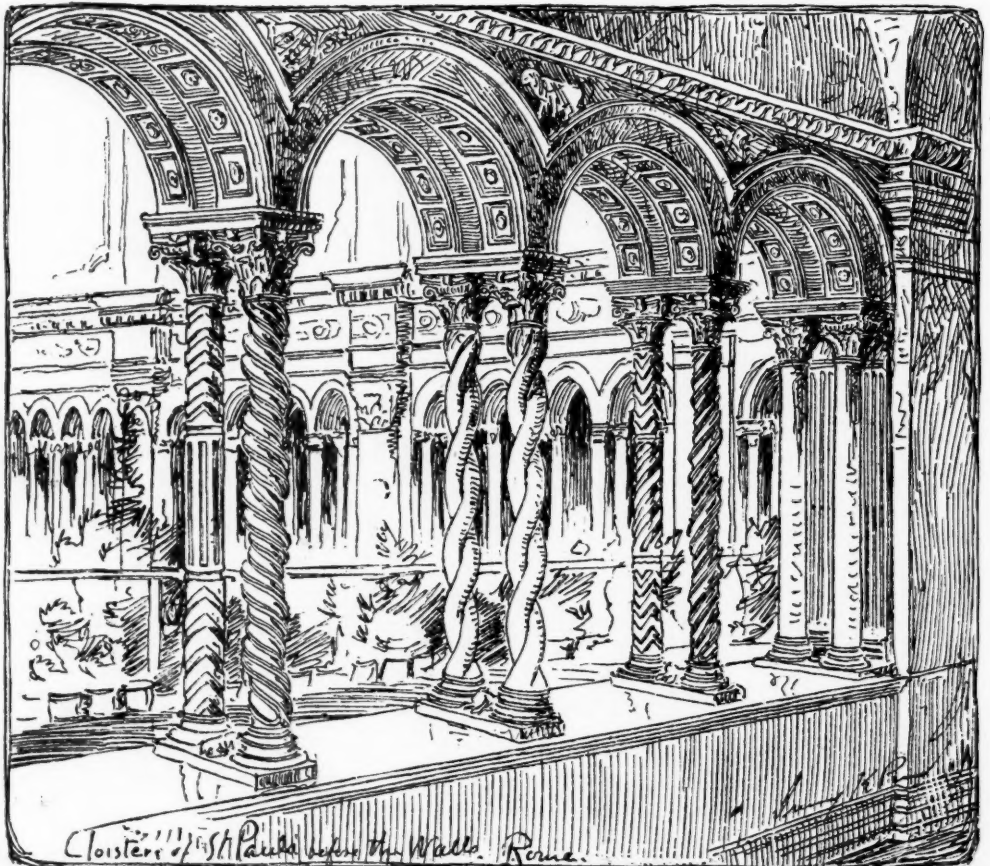
ON the site of the ancient city, two Romes now stand; the old and the new. The Rome of the Cæsars comes to the surface in many and widely separated points. Or, perhaps, it may be more truly said, that New Rome has spread herself lake-like over Old Rome, and only such portions of the old as were elevated on a table land of sentimental history, or were upheaved by volcanic fate, have been able to jut island like above the more modern surface. There is nothing of striking interest in the architecture of the modern city. The work is not massive in construction, nor brilliant in style. Everything is treated in a not very poetical renaissance; everything, except the church, of Santa Maria sopra Minerva, which has a Gothic interior, and belongs rather to what I have called Old Rome. The church is on the site of an ancient temple to Minerva, and it is peculiar, that from the *débris* of the classic, pagan temple, should have arisen this Gothic Christian church.

To tell the entire truth, I must say, that there is a modern Gothic structure in Rome, a foreign product, however, and hardly to be considered Roman, the American chapel, designed by the late G. E. Street, R. A. That work was regarded by the Romans, as slightly presumptuous. But what of interest is wanting in New Rome is fully made up in the old. The "Old," as I am using it, is broad, perhaps too broad, covering a space of time, which begins with the early manhood of Romulus and ends with the masters of the renaissance toward the close of the period of mediæval art. All that is now left to suggest the very early times, are the seven (or more) hills and the wolves in the den near the Capitol, lineal descendants of the foster brothers of Romulus and Remus, while a few hundred churches, numerous palaces, villas and public buildings, stand to tell the story of the renaissance. As the crater of a mud volcano is not discoverable in the immediate neighborhood of Rome, I am at a loss to account for the mass of dirt that has buried the work of the Cæsars, not only the Forum in the valley, but the palaces on the hill top as well. The ground has risen, and so much so, that until quite recent excavations were made, one could walk into the second tier of openings in the Coliseum, while the church of St. Clement, near at hand, is superimposed upon the mortar remains

of another basilica, which in turn rests upon the walls of a third, or perhaps, this were more properly called the first. Excavations (and wax tapers) reveal the details of these lower structures to the eyes of wondering mortals. How ever all this dirt could get on the face of Old Rome is a mystery to me, and so many gigantic baths in the immediate neighborhood, too, and the yellow Tiber forever bearing seaward its burden of golden mud. Pompeii, itself, was scarcely more effectually buried beneath the ashes and cinders of Vesuvius than was old Rome, under the dust and *débris* of upheaving ages. The Coliseum, the arches of Constantine, Titus, and Septimus Severus, the Pantheon, and one or two smaller works, are the only ancient productions left in anything like a fair state of preservation. The disintegrated brick vaulting on the Palatine Hill, is all that now remains of the imperial palace of the Cæsars, and the great Basilica of Constantine, is now a crumbling ruin of burned clay. The Pantheon, the most beautiful and grand of circular churches, has been restored, so that as to its interior, the building is almost modern, and as it contains the tomb of the immortal Raphael,



ARCH OF CONSTANTINE



Cloister of St. Paula within the Walls, Rome.

and the tomb of United Italy's great king, there is certainly a strong link binding it to the present. The gods of Roman mythology have been crowded out, and the immortal spirits of artists, poets, warriors, hover around the ancient niches, which were too grandly human in design and execution to be the abode of petty divinities.

Before the era of the renaissance had opened, there was a romantic feeling pervading the Christian architecture. The massive, regularly designed towers in connection with certain of the basilicas, are indicative of this period in the history of Roman art. The exquisite cloisters of St. Paul before the walls, and of St. John Lateran, are the most beautiful architectural works in Rome. Buildings of earlier and of later periods are more massive, but none were ever more delicately finished. The richness in form and color, of the marble mosaics, is marvelous. The work has been criticised as weak, but by persons who did not understand the construction, nor appreciate the functions of the spiral and twisted columns. Why, with the start given by these two great churches, together with one or two of lesser importance, the Romanesque did not have a more wide-spread employment in Roman architecture is, to me, an unanswered question. The rich marbles for facings and mosaics, the easily workable stone and brick, the Roman system of arched vaulting used in the adaptation of Greek styles, and so admirably adapted to Romanesque construction, and above all, the desire which one would suppose the city of the world would be possessed of—the desire to have an individual style of architecture, or at least a style not founded on the architectural tradition of a conquered and tributary state, however fine the sentiment of those traditions may have been, these points practical and sentimental, it seems to me, should have induced to a higher development of the Romanesque in the Eternal City: But Rome allowed North Italian cities and northern countries—barbaric countries—

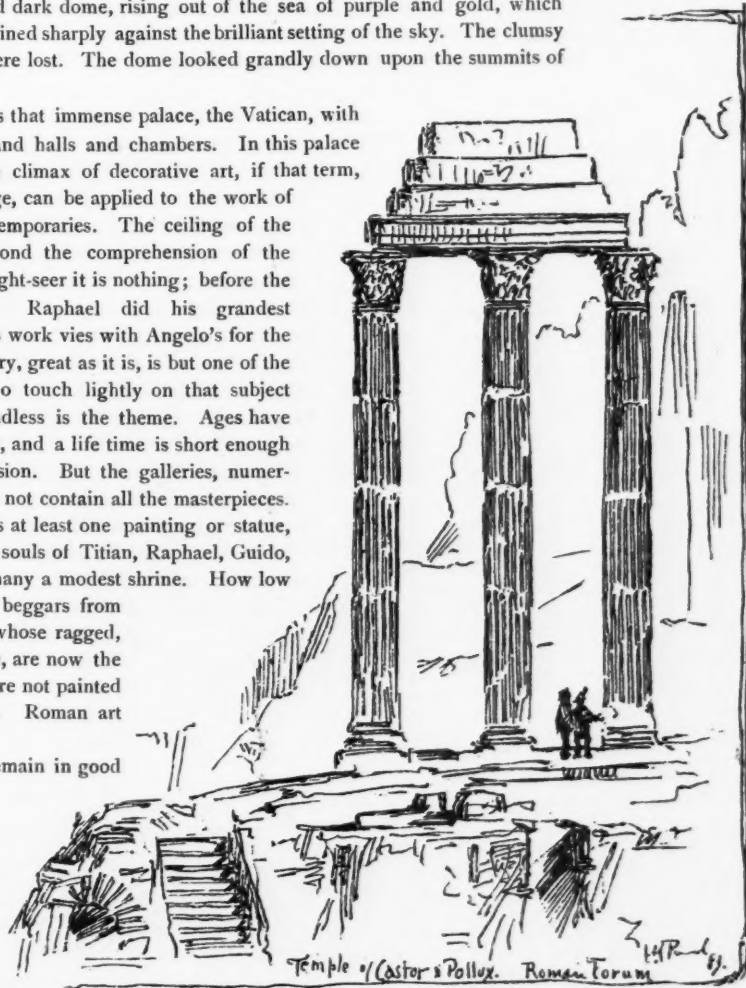
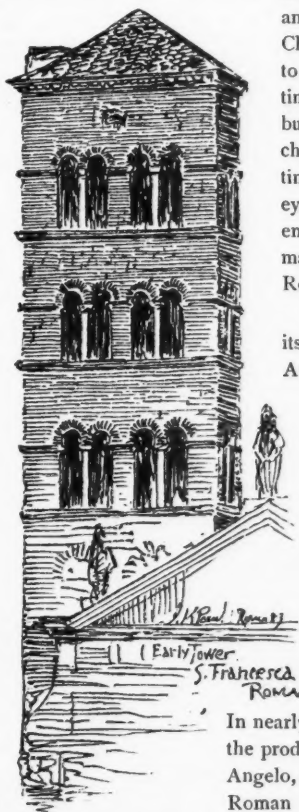
to snatch away these beauties from her treasury, and contented herself with a cold, heartless architecture toned down and colored only by lights reflected from soft warm southern skies. Often though, while contemplating St. Peter's Church, I have felt that I could forgive the mediæval artists for letting the Romanesque slumber, if I could bring myself to believe that a revival of the classic was necessary to give power to the hand that rounded the dome. Time after time, just before the sunset hour, when the western heavens were all aglow, and the declining sun had touched with burnished gold, the windows of Trinita de' Monti, and was steeping in crimson glow her modest face, so that the homely church seemed to blush, that his radiance, the Sun, had made her so conspicuous an object in the landscape; time after time, have I defied the deadly damp of the sunset vapors and climbed to the summit of the Spanish steps, and let my eyes fasten themselves on that grand dark dome, rising out of the sea of purple and gold, which enveloped the city beneath, and outlined sharply against the brilliant setting of the sky. The clumsy masses and details of the façade were lost. The dome looked grandly down upon the summits of Rome's eternal hills.

Attached to St. Peter's Church, is that immense palace, the Vatican, with its twenty courts and eleven thousand halls and chambers. In this palace Angelo and Raphael reached the climax of decorative art, if that term, debased as it is in modern usage, can be applied to the work of these masters and their contemporaries. The ceiling of the Sistine Chapel is almost beyond the comprehension of the student of art—to the mere sight-seer it is nothing; before the Last Judgment words fail. Raphael did his grandest frescos in this palace, and his work vies with Angelo's for the first place. The Vatican gallery, great as it is, is but one of the many Roman galleries, and so touch lightly on that subject were almost profanity, so boundless is the theme. Ages have filled these storehouses of art, and a life time is short enough for their complete comprehension. But the galleries, numerous and replete as they are, do not contain all the masterpieces.

In nearly every little church one enters, is at least one painting or statue, the production of a master mind. The souls of Titian, Raphael, Guido, Angelo, shine from the canvases above many a modest shrine. How low Roman art has fallen. The dirty little beggars from

the Campagna, who fight and dance on the Spanish steps, and whose ragged, ill-fitting habits and coarse bushy hair, are considered picturesque, are now the models, taking the places of saints, poets and philosophers, who were not painted for their clothing, but for the souls which shone out of their eyes. Roman art needs another Renaissance.

In the Catacombs, beyond the city walls, of which many still remain in good state of preservation, are to be found examples of early Christian and Byzantine frescos which are extremely interesting, especially in regard to their relationship to modern Christian art. With the decorations of the Catacombs, we have a complete record of the art from the first century of the Christian era down to the present time. These crude frescos were the first faint sighs of an awakening art which culminated in the "Last Judgment." It took fifteen centuries to educate the master artist. Truly, art is long!



Characteristics and Tendencies of American Architecture.*

BY LOUIS H. SULLIVAN, ARCHITECT, OF CHICAGO, ILL.

MANY who have commented upon the practice of architecture in this country, have regarded the absence of a style, distinctively American, as both strange and deplorable; and with a view to a betterment they have advanced theories as to the nature and immediate realization of such a style, that evidence a lack of insight equally strange and deplorable. These theories have been for the greater part suggested by the feelings awakened in contemplating the matured beauty of Old World art, and imply a grafting or transplanting process. They have been proved empirical by the sufficient logic of time, their advocates having ignored the complex facts, like a new species of any class, a national style must be a growth, that slow and gradual assimilation of nutriment, and a struggle against obstacles are necessary adjuncts to the purblind processes of growth, and that the resultant structure can bear only a chemical or metaphysical resemblance to the materials on which it has been nurtured.

We will, therefore, for the purposes of this paper, disregard these dreams of a Minerva-like architectural splendor springing fully formed into being, and look rather for the early signs of a spontaneous architectural feeling arising in sympathy with the emotions latent or conspicuous in our people.

It is reasonable to believe that an unconquered country, peopled by colonization and natural increase, may bear in its younger and its coming generations a race, whose birthright implying freedom to receive and assimilate impressions, shall nurture emotions of rare quality and of a ruitfulness commensurate with the energy in an unexhausted soil.

It would be erroneous to assume that there will be no evidence of the activity of such emotions, until as a large accumulation they break all bonds assunder. The individual is from day to day seeking expedients by means of which to shape his immediate surroundings into a realization of his desires, and we may assume it to be quite probable that the initial impelling force, operating through the individual, has already, in many cases, produced significant and valuable results. These results, if not thoroughly typical, must have in them much that is eminently characteristic, and that bears the stamp of internal origin.

To test this hypothesis, we have therefore, but to look into the daily life of our architecture, and in the complexion of its many fleeting phases, seek here and there for instances, some perhaps almost trivial, in which the existence of spontaneous and characteristic emotional feeling may be detected. Sometimes we shall find this impulse appearing as an element of warmth tinged scholastic formalism; sometimes as a seemingly paradoxical inspiration in the works of the uncultivated. We may certainly expect to meet with it in the efforts of those upon whose imagination the chromatic eloquence of words and of music have taken strong hold, and above all, we are to look for it in the creations of the gifted ones whose souls are finely attuned to the touching beauty of nature and of humanity. To an apprehension of this subtle element, we may be happily guided by the suggestions of analogy. Our recent American literature comes aptly to this use. Glancing through its focusing substance, as through the lens of a camera, we may perceive an image of the abstraction we seek, and, by an extension of the process we may fix an impression of its form and texture, to be developed at will.

Our literature is the only phase of our natural art that has been accorded serious recognition, at home and abroad. The noticeable qualities of its present phases seem to be, excessive regard for minute detail, painful self-consciousness of finish, timidity and embarrassment in the delineation of all but the well behaved and docile emotions, and a tacit fiction as to the passions; all beautifully executed with much patient, earnest labor, and diplomatically tempered to the understanding.

Exquisite, but not virile, our latter day literature illustrates quite emphatically the quality of our tentative and provisional culture, which must, ere long, throw off these seedling leaves, when a higher temperature shall infuse glowing vitality into root and stem, and exuberant foliage give more certain assurance of the coming flower of our soil. Our literature, and in fact all of what we Americans complacently call our art, is too much a matter of heart and fingers, and too little an offspring of brain and soul. One must indeed have faith in the processes of nature to prophesy order eventuating upon so strange a chaos of luxuries. But to this end, transmitted knowledge must gradually be supplemented by the fresh impressions of the senses and sensibilities the fund so accumulated yielding richly of its own increase. This supplemental acquisition must of necessity be of slow growth, for we have all been educated to a dependence upon our artistic inheritance.

Our art is for the day, is suited to the day, and will also change as the day changes. The law of variation is an ever present force, and coördination is its goal. The first step towards a new order of things is accomplished when there appear minds receiving and assimilating fresh impressions, reaching new conclusions, and acting upon them. By this sign, we may know that a new movement is already upon us, and by the aid of the indicated literary analogy we may follow its erratic tendencies, and note its increase in strength and individuality; we may see the germ of poetry which each man has within him slowly awakening into life, and may feel the soothing presence of an American romanticism.

This romanticism is in the main, also exquisite but not virile. It seeks to touch all things with softened hand. Under the influence of its warmth of feeling, hard lines flow into graceful curves, angularities disappear into a mystical blending of surface.

One by one the completed styles of foreign climes are passing under this hand, each in turn being quietly divested of its local charm, and clothed in a sentiment and mannerism unmistakably our own. Power laments, meanwhile, at the feet of a modern Omphale, his voice attuned to the domestic hum of the times.

Appreciation of the beauties of this romanticism is, to some extent, dependent upon the verbal explanation and comment of its exponents. A

knowledge of their vocabulary is often of assistance in disclosing softness and refinement in many primitive expedients, and revealing beauty in barren places. Familiarity with the current phraseology of the allied arts is also useful in assisting the student to a comprehension of many things apparently incomprehensible. Metaphor and simile are rampant in this connection, a well chosen word often serving to justify an architectural absurdity.

But overloaded as is this fabric of impulse with florid and complicated intertwinings of affectation, when we examine the material thereof, we find it excellent and valuable.

Searching critically among the works executed in this feeling, we note in the varying examples, and, indeed, in parts of the same structure, a curious *melange* of super-sentimentalisms. Conspicuous at first glance in some as offensive simplicity, in others, a highly wrought charlatanism; further, we perceive ingenuity in device, or superb flow of spirits, all more or less leavened with stubborn common sense. After such an investigation, we may gladly become convinced that behind a somewhat uncertain vision, resides a marvelous instinct.

National sensitiveness and pride, conjoined with fertility of resource, will aid as active stimuli, in the development of this instinct toward a more rational and organic mode of expression, leading through many reactions to a higher sphere of artistic development.

We are now in the primary department, vaguely endeavoring to form a plastic alphabet by means of which to identify our beliefs; progress in this respect has been very slow and results merger, for our beliefs have still within them too much of uncertainty and diffidence to take rank as convictions. Without these latter a sufficient creating power is lacking. The formation of an alphabet, and the simplest combinations of its terms are matters of much importance, and easy progress in this respect is seriously impeded by complications of thought. To look at things simply and clearly is quite easy; until counter influences are set at work, then comes a struggle for survival, which now and then is successful, the result being an addition, however small, to our stock of elementary forms.

The ability to develop elementary ideas organically is not conspicuous in our profession. In this respect, the architect is inferior to the business man and financier, whose capacity to expand a simple congenial idea once fixed, into subtle, manifold and consistent ramifications, is admirable, and a shining example which we have often ignored, creating thereby an undesirable impression.

This view lead us to a consideration of the element of power. Until this element is widely introduced into our work, giving it the impress of brilliancy, intuition and great depth of feeling, that work, exhaustively considered, will remain but little more than a temporary expedient.

The presence of power, as a mental characteristic in one class of our people, augurs well for the belief that it may pervade our ranks. The beginnings of power are usually so crude and harsh as to be revolting to a refined taste, and hence it is instinctively shunned; but once subtilized, flushed with emotion and guided by clear insight, it is a worker of miracles. Responsive to its ardent wooings, Nature yields up her poetic secrets.

We surely have in us the germ of artistic greatness. No people on earth possessing more of innate poetic feeling, more of ideality, greater capacity to adore the beautiful, than our own people; but architects, as a professional class, have held it more expedient to maintain the traditions of their culture than to promulgate vitalizing thought. Here, then, we are weak, and should sentiment gain a pronounced ascendancy, we may remain weak.

On us rests partially the responsibility, and partially on the public. We have at times individually sought to lead the public, when we, more wisely, should have followed it, and have, as a body, often followed, when, with beneficial results, we could have led. While we may compromise for a time, through a process of local adaptation, no architectural style can become a finality than runs counter to popular feeling. The desire at once to follow and to lead the public should be the initial attitude of our profession toward the formation of a national style. For while we conduct the technical operations, the shaping and controlling process is mainly in the hands of the public, who are constantly watching us, constantly criticising us, and constantly keeping us within bounds. We cannot wholly escape this control while we are without a national architecture fully representing the wishes of the public, and ministering to its conceptions of the beautiful and the useful. This can evidently not come to pass forthwith, for the public itself can only partially and imperfectly state its wants. Responding readily, however, to the intuition of those who anticipate its desires, it accepts provisionally, year by year, all the satisfaction it can get, so that while one recognized style after another shall pass through our hands to be tried and finally rejected in the search for permanent satisfaction, a modified residuum from each will doubtless be added to a fund representing our growth in emotional and spiritual wealth. The progress of this growth toward consummation in a national style involves the lives of many generations, and need be of but little practical concern to us of today. We work at short range and for immediate results. Perhaps, however, there would be infused into our profession an abiding *esprit de corps*, should consideration of this subject and its associated themes lead to a substantial agreement upon our status, our tendencies and our policy.

If the conclusions set forth in this paper be accepted as correct, it becomes clearly evident, however, that the formative beginnings of this national style, now in progress, are of the utmost immediate interest to us, in part through feelings of patriotism, in part because of a surmise that those who approach most nearly in the substance of their work and administration to the qualities inherent to our race and potential to a national style, will come nearest to the hearts of our people.

Harassed though the architect may be, by the cares and responsibilities of his daily life, there exists nevertheless within him, in the midst of this turmoil, an insuppressible yearning toward ideals. These delicate promptings should be both protected and nourished, that, like the flowering plants springing by the sun's gentle persuasion from little seeds buried in the coarser elements of the soil, they also, because of the warmth of

*Paper read before the second convention Western Association of Architects at St. Louis, November 18, 1885.

human feeling, may bloom at times by the wayside, yielding refreshing odors and the joy of color to the plodding wayfarer.

The soft beams of the full-orbed moon fall with pathetic caress upon the slumbering life of the world; paling with the dawn, her tender vigil ended, she melts into the infinite depths when the ruddy herald of day proudly summons the workers. So does the soul watch over its greater ideals until the thrilling radiance of power shall awaken them to action.

Ideal thought and effective action should so compose the vital substance of our works that that they may live with us and after us, as a record of our fitness, and a memorial of the good we may have done. Then, in the affluence of time, when a rich burden of aspiring verdure may flourish in the undulating fields of thought, wrought into fertility through the bounty of nature and the energy of the race, the mellowed spontaneity of a national style, reaching its full and perfect fruition, shall have come from out the very treasury of nature.

The Practical Training for Young Architects—of the Past, the Present and the Future.*

BY SIDNEY SMITH, ARCHITECT, OF OMAHA, NEB.

WHAT is it now? What will it be? These are two questions too pertinent to be lightly passed over, especially so when the best members of the profession are now earnestly engaged in the endeavor to place that profession on such basis that it must be recognized in this country as one of the foremost of its institutions, and from its members must come the men, who, by their skill and energy, will make this country what it is destined to be; the grandest nation under God's footstool, whose works will remain enduring monuments of their genius, rivaling those of the ancient empires, of Egypt, Greece and Rome.

The past training of the young men of the profession has been very limited in its nature, depending more on individual exertions and determined study than the instructions of teachers, or the faculties of schools; and many of its oldest members, today, owe their competence and brilliant success to their own indomitable perseverance in that rough and ragged school called experience. It has been an easy matter for a boy with moderate education and unlimited ambition to enter an architect's office, pass one or two years tracing and copying, and, perhaps, have been allowed to make a sketch or two, thus gaining a superficial knowledge of the routine of office work. He may never have been on a building, does not know whether the mortar used was two parts sand or ten; or if the wall or pier being constructed would sustain one ton or twenty, but he has succeeded in making a very highly colored picture, which is much admired by his proud parents and friends; he is flattered and becomes conceited, imagines that he has now acquired all that is necessary for his success; he rents an office, hangs out his shingle, and here we have a full-fledged architect.

The worst part of all this is that the public do not, or, in many cases, do not care to know, the difference between the above case and the really deserving but more modest competitor, who has endeavored to obtain all the knowledge possible, and conscientiously intends to uphold the dignity of the profession he has adopted. Time, only, demonstrates the competence and fitness in both cases, "for by their works shall we know them." Many sound thinkers and able writers have oftentimes urged the necessity of a remedy for this evil. Some have made suggestions for the introduction into the public schools of classes, the teachers of which would be capable of instructing the pupil in the first rudiments of one or more of the mechanical trades. This, as far as it goes, would be a step in the right direction, but the failure is often in the pupils entering these classes not from choice or inclination, but in obedience to the wishes of their parents and directions from the principal of the school; thus it becomes a question of duty, the sense of which, on leaving school, is no longer felt, and the pupil embarks on some calling where such knowledge is no longer required, and the time thus spent is apparently thrown away.

Perhaps a better course would be the establishment in each state university, or as an independent institution, of classes for the study of mechanical trades, presided over by competent mechanics, with facilities for actual work in the more important branches, free access to all state and government buildings in progress of construction with the privilege of being employed, if so desired, on such building.

Frequent inspection of works that may be in course of erection by private individuals, with reports and sketches made on the ground, giving all details of construction, and other points of interest that may come under the pupil's notice. By this means he can soon become familiar with the workings of each class, and be able to discriminate between good and bad work.

There should also be classes for the study of chemical analysis of building materials, where means are available for actual tests of limes, cements, clays, building stone, solder, white lead, etc., on the purity of which so much depends the strength and solidity of any building.

The students entering these schools would only do so when they had determined to adopt the profession of architect, and when their future success depends upon their own exertions and attention to study in this branch. It is reasonable to suppose that advantages will be taken of of every circumstance that will add in any way to their store of knowledge.

These schools, called art schools or schools of design, an establishment in almost every city of note in Great Britain, and, with some modifications in France and Germany, and boys, on payment of small annual sums, can obtain a thorough course of instruction in mechanical drawing, chemistry, including quantitative and qualitative analysis, and applied mechanics all these branches being taught by competent teachers. The expenses of these classes are defrayed by the corporations, and are carried on day and evening, enabling students to attend their regular studies or occupations during the day. It is the establishment of these or similar

schools I would call special attention to. They have proved the greatest boon to the students of those countries, and, need I say, would be doubly so in this, taken in connection with our splendid system of public schools.

Again, in Great Britain a boy, after passing through the public schools, and in many cases one of the numerous colleges, enters into a contract of apprenticeship with some firm of note or reputation extending over periods of five to seven years, paying therefor a premium varying from \$500 to \$2,500, and receiving only a slight remuneration for his service. The articles of apprenticeship generally contain a clause by which the student is compelled to serve two years to one of the important mechanical trades, as carpenter, mason or bricklayer, and it is usually with large firms, where every branch of building is constructed; an opportunity is thus offered to acquire a knowledge of most branches; this two years' work is usually at the commencement of the term, thus giving the student a technical knowledge he can use with great advantage in the office. From that time on he devotes his attention to the actual work in the office and on the works being executed.

After completing his part of the contract and receiving a certificate therefor, he can make application for membership of the Institute, to obtain which an examination has to be passed, rather severe in its character, and being successful is then admitted to membership, this being the great aim and ambition of all students, the very Alpha and Omega, for it not only gives him *entrée* into society, but entitles him to commence that great struggle for existence, which begins in any professional experience.

The Benefits of Association to Architects and the Public.*

BY LOUIS C. BULKLEY, ARCHITECT, OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

GENTLEMEN, I will not impose on your valuable time by attempting to prove a truth which is self evident, axiomatic, that union is the source of strength. Our age and era is giving concrete proof of this abstract theory; our age is an age of combination, mechanical, commercial, benevolent, social, all with one common aim, to make out of the union of slight individual strengths a powerful and effective force which shall afford to each individual results which his single unaided power could never produce. To trace this truth in its manifold workings is the labor of the historian, the philosopher. What I wish to attempt, gentlemen, is something more personal and less complex. To call your attention to a few of the many good things which may ensue from the united efforts of our brotherhood, we might examine what a kindred association that of our venerable brethren of the wig and gown has done for its members, for reasoning by analogy there is no just cause why such benefits should not also accrue to the knights of the compass and T square. To be sure, the ignorant and uneducated masses assume toward the bar association very much the attitude of the frightened traveler in plain sight of the den of forty thieves, but I trust the analogy ends here, for what man ever thought his architect wanted to get ahead of him? Beginning with the individual benefits resulting from union, let us see if the good work of association will not be sufficiently far-reaching to finally affect city and state legislation and the public good. The first effect brought about by union is one we feel already, short as the time is we have been together. Who does not feel now the fresh impetus to work which the magnetic presence of this assembly has given. We did not know how strong we were before, nor how much of the freshest, most vigorous blood of the body social was pulsing through the veins of our particular limb. We are proud of each other, gentlemen; there is no use denying it. Apart from the exchange of experiences and ideas formally given in the public debates of this union, who can estimate the good acquired by the attrition of individual minds, the stimulus to new energy in work and study, the new lights on vexed topics, the hearty good fellowship, the enlarged circle of acquaintance, and then, as the association shall, from time to time, meet in different parts of the country, what opportunity it gives for observing the different examples of work and learning from the experience of others. Then, too, we obtain an intelligent idea of the different building materials in which each locality excels. Here it is brick of a superior kind, there terra-cotta; in one part granite, another wrought-iron, teaching us where to look for the best of its kind. In one place it may be the solution of a question in acoustics, and in another the ventilation of a large building which will be a source of admiration.

All these are things to be observed and studied outside the regular work of the institute. Then, beside, there is the question of good fellowship. You sit in your private office busy at work; a card is brought in, "Mr. Dormer, architect, Normanville," and instead of dropping your pen with a sigh, and wondering who the man is, being decidedly suspicious of what he is after, you jump to your feet with joy, remembering he is that gentleman you met at the last convention who treated you so kindly, so the way is made plain for you both; he is no longer a suspicious and suspected stranger in a strange land, but his visit is prolific of pleasant things to him and of profit to you. Now, of course, if all these benefits come to individuals the profession at large will also be advanced in exactly the same way and in the same degree. As individuals, we gain the good of private observation and personal experience; assembled as a body, we obtain these experiences ripened, matured, put into available shape for the use of all.

Association is also a safeguard for the individual members. An institute properly conducted will refuse to admit to its membership those copyists, architects so-called, who, ignorant and unscrupulous, do so much to degrade our profession, men who view their work purely as a matter of dollars and cents, who are totally ignorant of the first principles of art, who perpetrate monstrosities in sun-dried brick and mud mortar, who run up structures with thin walls and small timbers, and sometimes end their joist in a fire flue, who conceal the water pipes within outer walls, finish off their flimsy structures with preposterous towers, and holding out one

*Paper read before the second convention Western Association of Architects at St. Louis, November 18, 1885.

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hand for the contractor's bribe and the other for the two and a-half per cent commission from their greedy but diluted client, put on an expression of injured innocence when the horrible shell falls in, almost before it is done, and a dozen or so helpless women and children are crushed in the sudden ruin.

The public must be educated to the belief that all cheap things are not necessarily good things. That good work cannot be done without such an expenditure of time, thought and labor as only good pay can command. Bitter experience is gradually teaching the public this lesson, and we can expedite matters by allowing only such men in our ranks as the institute as a body can indorse, men whom we can honor, and whose work in turn shall honor us. And I trust the day is not far off when a certificate of membership in an architectural chapter hung on an office wall will command in the public the same degree of confidence a doctor's diploma used to do in the prehistoric times before sawbones were turned out of medical factories at so much a hundred. To this profession these local institutes will also be found of the utmost advantage as bureaus of information.

Vexed questions can be settled and personal grievances adjusted by the power of a properly administered society. The influence of such an organization will be of the highest good to the public welfare. It will protect the ignorant householder from the schemes of the fraudulent, assure to him a *quid pro quo* for his money in thorough workmanship in his building. How many domestic altercations can be avoided by having a well built home, with sliding doors that always slide, and windows which will remain silent in a wind without the aid given by the scissors of the mistress of the mansion poked into the chasm between sash and frame to "stop that infernal noise."

Philosophers say that to alleviate human misery is the highest of aims. Think what a reward then should be in store for the deserving architect, for a thorough master makes thorough workmen, and will accept no slipshod work. Again, how great is the necessity that the sanitary arrangements of each man's home should be of the best possible nature. To mark in the public sight as a fraud and pretender the unscrupulous man who will fill his own pocket, allows inefficient and murderously dishonest work to be palmed off on the ignorant householder as genuine, thorough sanitary work, to mark these men, I say, is a desirable end, conducing to public good, an end which our association can attain; and in a still wider and more thorough going way we can effect the public good who make our building laws at present, men who, though well intentioned, are ignorant of all save the very simplest principles of the craft, some even ignorant of these, men of high sense, but men whose active business career has given them no time to study the intricate principles of sanitary substantial building.

If our association of architects, now in its infancy, fulfills the promise of its early days, I will be willing to prophesy that it will soon acquire in so great a degree the public confidence that legislative questions relating to building will be submitted to its judgment before acted upon in the municipal assemblies. This will be true not only in town and city, but also in state legislative bodies. Our banded influence is a power for good which must be felt.

Relation of Architect to Contractor and Journey-men.*

BY FREDERICK BAUMAN, ARCHITECT, OF CHICAGO.

I.—GENERAL INTRODUCTION.

IN no one of the arts do the executing mechanics stand so remote from the originator of the work as they do in the building arts. Architects and engineers conceive and define the work, give a full and elaborate idea of it, on board or paper, to the executing boss mechanic, who on his part employs subordinates for the complete and proper execution of the work, under the eye, be it understood, of the conceptor.

The artist painter, above all, is absolute master of his work in every particular sense. He does it with his own hand, and failures in its execution are his, and his alone.

The artist sculptor may employ common mechanics on the commencement, aspiring disciples on the finer parts of his work, but the finishing proper, to impart to it the stamp of his genius, must be, and ever is done by the artist himself.

But the artist architect does not and cannot take any direct part in the practical execution of his work. It is against the code; it degrades him. His time forbids it.

The outcome, in consequence of these relations, in sober reality is, as is well established:

That painting, through a long list of sublime masters, has come to a fair state of perfection.

That sculpture, in this sense, stands in no sort of comparison with painting, and

That architecture, as an art proper, has no established standing.

There are other and more emphatic reasons for these relations, which, however, I cannot touch without deviating too far and wide from my subject matter.

A philosopher would reason from these facts that of the three arts painting is relatively the easiest and most agreeable one to human genius; sculpture the more difficult, and architecture the most difficult and occult of arts.

But people generally are not philosophically inclined, particularly so the American people. In our free country a majority of the people are "architects" in their own imagination, and this the more so, the less they know about it, the lower their standard of general knowledge. In the far West there is little or no room for the architect. The well-to-do, and more so the rich settler is supreme boss in all affairs. He needs not knowledge, only a clear head and indefatigable energy. He knows that these have

made him what he is, and he treats the world accordingly. He contemptuously scorns the man who, in any one art, pretends to be his superior, and when he builds he prefers to be, principally at least, his own architect.

Proceeding from this state of culture toward the East, we, of course, meet more and more progress. The maker of his own fortune more and more makes room for the man who inherits this from his father. Art and science become a necessity of life, and the architect with the qualification of an artist comes into demand.

II.—QUALIFICATION.

The architect, artist or not artist, whatsoever he may be, is required to be familiar with all and every one of the arts which are contributable to the erection of a building, so far, at least, as to enable him to form a correct and comprehensive judgment of the quality of mechanical work which goes to form part of a building. This does not specify that he should have become a mechanic proper in each of the various branches, for this is as unnecessary as it is impossible. Sharp attention and a clear mind will conquer the many and complicated difficulties lying in the way. The man who prides himself on having reached a higher station as an architect by having learned the art of laying bricks, or of "carving shavings," is very generally of limited attainments. Probably this was his own sober judgment when, in the beginning of his career, he decided to supply an inherent want by "practical attainments," or else he was a mechanic by trade, who, becoming somewhat acquainted with the art of drawing, "picked up" a higher station.

The architect, in order to be a competent judge in all the various arts contributable to a building, must of necessity in this sense be gifted in a degree beyond the average, for his judgment must ever be unequivocal and on the spot. To do full justice to the manifold and complicated requirements daily coming up for his adjustment, he is required to be of broad, very broad education. There is no branch of human knowledge, a mastery of which, properly conceived under philosophic principles, would not enable him to improve, at least, and advance the technic parts of his project, and push onward, in this line, toward a better and more certain state of things, in which this "lost art" of architecture will have attained to a more distinguished and acknowledged standing.

These principles are fully acknowledged on the continent of Europe. The student, to be admitted to the academy, must show a certificate of scholarship, and also show that he has a degree of natural gift understood under the term of talent. The time of study is about six years, and admittance to the profession subject to a most rigid examination on the sciences as well as on the art proper. This imparts to every architect the qualification of a man of standing and of character, and an efficient association is spread over each country.

By the present generation it is to be regretted that such a state of things does not exist among us in our country, whose institutions, indirectly at least, forbid it. We have, and can have, no law prohibiting the ignorant, the "shoemaker and tailor," if it is fair to use this ancient parlance, from hanging out a shingle, "Architect," as is done every day in every city, to ensnare the innocent, who are everywhere abundant, and in solemn ignorance of the plain fact, that it is not at all possible for the uneducated to perform the duties of an architect. This is a bad but a natural state of things, which is bound to improve, however, with the general progress. The time for a general demand after the cultivated architect will arrive when people themselves have become more cultivated.

The mechanic, in any one of the arts which are tributary to the construction of a building, may be allowed to be of lesser compass of mind and lesser education, though very many mechanics are superior to at least the present average architect, having a clearer mind and a superior education, though deficient in the art of drawing, which latter circumstance is to be highly regretted. There being no unconquerable difficulty with any one of these mechanical trades, it is by no means unfair to ask this as an imperative requisite, that every boss mechanic be master of his trade; and as such, of course, be honest in the fullest sense of the word. For he who knows his trade perfectly, loves it; and the man who loves his trade cannot be dishonest. Were such bosses educated, as they should be, in the art of drawing, in order to receive at once an unequivocal understanding of what is intended by the plan, many errors would be avoided. In Europe, in Germany at least, there are no bossmechanics, nor journeymen aspiring to be bosses, of any class, who are not in some fair degree at least educated in drawing. In our country they become draughtsmen and architects. Only a few embrace their original trade.

However, architects at present get along very well with honest mechanics, as they are possessed of good sense and otherwise fully qualified in their trade. They find it, on the other hand, annoying and difficult to deal with an inferior kind. It is wholly impossible for an architect to impart to an incompetent mechanic the proper routine of his business or keep him from being dishonest, if dishonesty be his habit. Incompetent and bungling mechanics are a curse to the honest and aspiring architect, to say nothing of the thievery by them committed, directly or indirectly. The only remedy is to shut down on them and forbid them the office, if once they have succeeded in getting a contract. Be strict against them; punish them as they deserve, by withholding payments, and you will succeed in driving this set from your office. Be assured of this fact, that the incompetent boss can never gather around himself a set of competent workmen. There is a law of mutual attraction working even in this line. The honest, competent workman may incidentally engage under a poor boss, but he will quit as soon as he becomes aware of this fact. Many owners are unaware of these circumstances or lose sight of them, though they are as plain and certain as is an axiom. They find fault with their architect, as though he ought to be endowed with the gift of turning something out of nothing, in behalf of his client.

III.—LEGAL POINTS.

There seems to be no special legislation as to matters of building. Cases arising are left to the arbitrament of the common law, if thus left at all, for proceedings in law are irksome and expensive, and the majority

* Paper read before the second convention Western Association of Architects, at St. Louis, November 15, 1885.

of cases are disposed of in other manner. Enough of them, however, have gone through "the mill of justice" to enable one to set up a number of principles as unequivocally established.

Thus it is most certain that the architect is sole and supreme umpire where and whenever he is declared such to be in the contract between owner and contractor. Both say and sign their names to this, that a certain third party, the architect, shall be, and is hereby declared to be, the judge and arbiter in all cases of difference between the two parties under the contract. They have a full and free right under the constitution to do so; there is nothing to curtail them of this, their right, as little as there is any law, anywhere, to curtail the right of parties to elect under agreement a number of arbiters in a case. The architect is appointed arbiter, the contract is signed, sealed and delivered, and therewith the case ends. If it pleases this arbiter to decide that this one or the other of the contractors has damaged, through inferiority of his work or otherwise, the building in the sum of that many thousand dollars, then this sum is to be deducted from the amount due to such contractor, and there is no remedy against this decision. The contractor must stand it. On the other hand, if the arbiter rules (as he oftentimes does in higher or lower degree) that poor, very inferior work is of the quality specified, or that a small amount of extra work is to be paid with such or such exorbitant sum, the owner must pay whatsoever this architect arbiter says he shall pay, and has no remedy in law, he having left this law, expressly so, with the architect. With the following I submit a case, tried and lost by my friend, Mr. John Woodbridge, one of our foremost lawyers, who had the kindness of writing it up as here given:

In building contracts where it is left with the architect to pass upon the construction, his certificate is final. *Korf v. Lull*, 70 Ill. 420; *Norton v. Gale*, 95 Ill. 533.

The case of *Korf v. Lull*, supra, is the strongest possible illustration of the above doctrine. The failure of the contractors to comply with their contract was total. The plastering fell from most of the rooms in less than a year after the house was completed; the entire woodwork was made of green lumber, and doors and window frames shrunk so that you could see through the cracks into the open air; the woodwork of the bathroom was so shrunk as to be utterly worthless; repairs of \$1,000 on a small house became immediately necessary, and even these were insufficient to put it in a habitable condition.

The failure of the contractor was so gross that it was thought by counsel to raise the presumption of fraudulent confederacy between the contractor and the architect. The court did not sustain the views of counsel as to fraud, and held that nothing less could impeach the architect's certificate. The faithless contractor was permitted to recover.

The owner has no remedy in law as against his contractor, but he has such against fraud or errors of his architect, unless he expressly waived such remedy by a special contract with his architect—an improbable case, because the presumption of such extreme folly is wholly out of the question. The architect, in common law, is bound to see that every part and parcel of the contract is fulfilled, or else refuse certificate. He has no right even to qualify by way of discounting amounts otherwise wholly due. He may do this, provided the owner is satisfied therewith, or in case the specification, as being part and parcel of the contract, gives him the right to do so. This rule has been upheld by the courts in several cases, in which owners were able to make plain and prove palpable differences between the work to be and the accepted work done. Such cases would unquestionably come off every year in numbers, were not the complications in the law machinery an efficient barrier against this, and were it not certain that the large majority of architects against whom an owner would have to proceed, have the immense advantage on their side of being sure to beat this vexatious owner in execution. It would seem clear also that where a contractor has been similarly wronged by an architect, he would have an evident and very proper right to recover from such an architect, provided there is substance to recover from.

It is but just to confess that I do not feel competent to suggest a remedy against what to many of my friends may appear as an evil. I know only this, that for my part I would not like any other arrangement. I know that I never had any difficulty in regard to it, and that both parties have, thus far, at least, felt perfectly secure as to the kind of decisions to result. There is, however, another rule of contracting, by which the law is solely put into the hands of the owner. Corporations very generally have their contracts with builders written in the fashion which puts everything into their own hands and leaves nothing at all, not even a trust in a third party, to the contractor. But there seems to be a serious doubt whether any court of justice would uphold any such contract clause, simply because there could and would be no remedy left to the contractor if he were wronged. This, in the other case, an owner has—though often in theory merely, for want of objective substance—at least against his architect.

The position of the architect as a third party, as umpire, between owner and contractor, has given origin to the opinion that he wholly occupies the position of such arbiter. I cannot share this opinion, though I grant that it has appearances in its favor. I hold, to the contrary, that the owner elects prima facie the architect as his servant, through whom he intends to carry his vague building scheme into defined effect, and for quite a while, during the whole time of perfecting plans and specifications, has no one contractor in his mind—that he, the owner, alone pays him, and that for these reasons, he is and must be on the owner's side, with every honest intention. He is not engaged in a contest like a lawyer, to carry this side on to victory against an enemy who upholds the opposite claim. He is engaged in a work of peace, both parties, owner and contractor, emphatically want and require peace; the architect is, or ought to be, honest and fair, should act thus honestly and fairly in all cases of difference between the two parties; why then should he not be trusted by the contractor the same as at first he is trusted by the owner? In practice there is no difference whichever way the case is considered. Why then is it necessary to turn over the plain and sober facts as above stated?

IV.—ARCHITECT AND JOURNEYMEN.

This heading is at last taken up to terminate my discourse. The relations, as they ought to be, of the architect are prima facie only with the contractor, who has an absolute right to claim that all orders, etc., given by the architect be given to him exclusively. He may delegate part of this right to his foreman, or leave it to him all, in case where this foreman is clothed with full charge of the work. In this latter case the boss does resign his own proper right and privilege of dealing with the journeymen to his foreman, and abstains from any direct dealing with the men. This is done in order to give distinction to the foreman and fully impress the journeymen, that he is the governor in full over all practical affairs on the building spot. It is kept so strictly and positively that no conscientious boss will meddle with the men behind his foreman, for if he did he would experience that his foreman at once resigns.

Now, if usage makes it improper for a boss to deal with his own journeymen behind his foreman, or even in his presence, how, then can it be in the least proper for an architect to do this? I say the matter of governing building work must remain as it has been established, and well established. In this we are all deeply interested.

Guttering and Covering of Copper and Tin, as Seen on the State Capitol of Tennessee, Etc.*

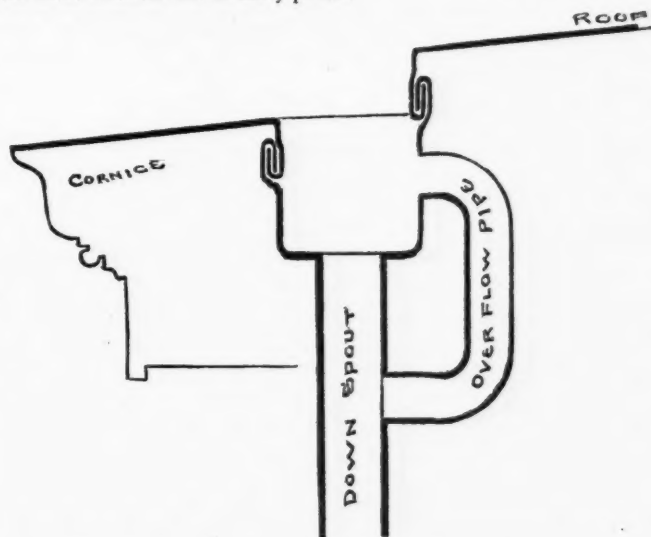
BY W. H. CUSACK, ARCHITECT, OF NASHVILLE, TENN.

THE State Capitol building of Tennessee, at Nashville, is in many respects a remarkable building; designed and built by William Strickland, as architect and superintendent; somewhat modeled after the Crechtheum of Athens, in the purest Ionic style. It is built on an eminence high above the roofs of the surrounding buildings, it presents a grand and imposing appearance, and can be seen for miles from every road approaching the city.

The Tennesseans are justly proud of their beautiful State Capitol building. With all its beauty the building has noted defects. In the first place, it was built of perishable materials. All the exterior walls are of Oolitic limestone, composed of microscopic shells. The stone of main walls is rapidly disintegrating, which is the important lesson taught by this noted building.

The second lesson is, that no attention was paid to ventilation, except doors and windows. The consequence is that the odor from the water-closets, cuspidors, etc., pervade the building, besides the stone walls on the interior being cold, the foul atmosphere is condensed on them. No provision of heating except by stoves and fireplaces.

The last lesson that I shall call your attention to, and is really the object of this paper, is the covering of the roof and lining of the gutters of this important building. Ever since the building was erected the roof and gutters have leaked; mechanics would from time to time be sent to examine and repair the roof and gutters. The main trusses of the roof are of iron, and well constructed, and are in perfect condition. On the purlin of the roof was laid a sheeting of 2 by 4 in. yellow pine plank. On this was laid copper sheets of 22 oz. to the foot, each sheet 2½ by 5½ feet, laid standing seam and held in place by cleats. It was found that by the contraction and expansion of the metal roofing these cleats soon gave way, then the sheets screwed down with washers, and then soldered two places to each sheet; still the contraction and expansion was so great as to loosen the metal from the roof in many places.



The same roofing was attached to the tower six inches above the surface and permanently leaded in. The result was that it tore out and leaked. In the gutters, the foundations of which are stone, the sheets of copper were 2 feet 6 inches, running the lengthways of the gutter, and in one piece up the sides and bottom. These tore apart from the expansion and contraction. The result ended in the last session of the legislature in making an appropriation to remedy these defects as far as could be. They appointed the secretary of state, the state treasurer and the adjutant-general a committee to take steps to remedy these defects.

The committee advertised for plans and estimates for repairing the roof and gutters of State Capitol Building. Among the plans suggested was one by Alex. Gray, a plumber of Nashville. The plan of Mr. Gray was to put the gutter in, in 16 feet lengths, and the metal wide enough to girt

* Paper read before the second convention Western Association Architects, at St. Louis, November 18, 1885.

the gutter, the upper sides to be held in place by a loose lock joint, and the upper end turned up and the corners clinked and soldered, while the lower end would turn down and fall in the next section below it, and so on each lower section, making an overflow to the one above it; at the last section an overflow is made to connect with the main down pipe, or outside of the building below the joining of the gutter to the aprons or interlocking point. That portion of the main roofing was allowed to run up eight inches on the tower side, and cut free from the tower at that point; an apron let in the stone-work of the tower, and let down over the turned part of the main roofing.

The work was done under my supervision, and I can testify to its efficient working, the subjoined sketch illustrating the mode interlocking the sides of the gutters.

Possibilities for American Architecture.*

BY PROF. N. CLIFFORD RICKER, OF CHAMPAIGN, ILL., UNIVERSITY.

TWENTY years since was published the first of the series of modern American architectural works, now so numerous, "Cummings and Miller's Architectural details." Not a remarkable book, measured by our present standards, but it really was a great advance from the "Shaw's Architect," "Benjamin's Architecture," and similar works, which formed the entire library of the enterprising builder, or of the ordinary architect, who was usually a graduate of the bench. The book was evidently needed and appreciated by mechanics, at least, for I have been informed that ten thousand copies were sold, netting a profit of \$50,000, raising its publisher from the position of a clerk to that of the leading American publisher and seller of architectural works.

This work was followed by others, more or less valuable, but which exhibit no marked change, although all were beneficial from the details of architectural construction found therein. Modern methods and detail forms were employed, producing a better style than that developed in imitation of stone buildings, disguised by the classic orders.

The International Exhibition of 1876 was a revelation to most American visitors, who were profoundly impressed by the superiority of the artistic productions of many foreign countries to our own, especially in the arts directly connected with the decoration of the dwelling. It was a source of great pleasure to observe how many Americans thoroughly appreciated the really good things exhibited, such as the Ipsen pottery, the French and Russian bronzes, English furniture, carpets and paper, and Japanese porcelain, bronzes and decorative objects. The exhibition was of incalculable value to the artistic development of this country, which it greatly accelerated, so that no period of the history of artistic civilization has ever witnessed a more rapid and healthy progress than that contained in the last nine years of our own country. A vast demand at once arose for decorations and furniture in better taste and greater harmony with each other and the architecture, so that this soon led to the artistic treatment of the house as well, and to a better type of plan, more convenient, effective and economical. Very few persons were satisfied with a home unless it bore some distinctive marks of the tastes and character of its owner, externally visible and distinguishing it from all other dwellings in the same street and city.

The new movement soon led to the establishment of special journals, especially that of the *American Architect*, which was first issued a few months before the opening of the exhibition, with a considerable hesitation and doubt whether a sufficient interest actually existed among architects to properly support a good technical newspaper. Especial attention was devoted to reports by skillful correspondents, of the most valuable ideas found in the exhibition, thus making the journal necessary to any practicing architect or draughtsman. This paper is still conducted with its old-time vigor, but has been supplemented by numerous others, all of which are of great value in diffusing information concerning good architecture, new points in construction, or the latest ideas in furniture and decoration, so that all tend to increase the demand for the advice and work of the architect.

We may therefore attribute the very rapid development of American architecture and decorative art in the recent years to:

1. The publication of numerous architectural works.
2. The influence and teachings of the exhibition of 1876.
3. The information imparted by special technical journals.
4. The labors and tastes of the younger architects.

Any one of these was of very much greater importance than the introduction of drawing in the public schools, or the popular study of art, though these have doubtless aided the success of the art movement.

We may well feel encouragement at the result, when we visit the newer portions of any one of our large cities and compare the evidences of a cultivated taste, apparent in both the architecture and the internal decorations of the houses and of buildings for business purposes, with the imitations of classical or mediæval styles formerly prevalent. Our Queen Anne style certainly contains many false quantities in architectural grammar, many vulgarities, but it is our own, not really an imitation of the English Queen Anne. It is adapted to its uses; is a flexible and living style, capable of new combinations.

The truth of the ordinary statement that Americans have no native art taste, so blandly and patronizingly made by traveling foreigners, may well be questioned. A larger proportion of elegant and tastefully decorated homes can probably be found in any large American city today than anywhere else in the world.

A great deal has been written and said as to the possibility of the development of a new architectural style, whether this be or be not possible. Many persons take the extreme position that all possible forms have been exhausted, and that all remaining for us to do is merely to try to adapt imitations of ancient buildings to modern purposes, or possibly to form new combinations of the elements of any single style, never mixing two or more styles.

If we carefully study the history of the development of architectural styles, we soon find evidences of a gradual process of evolution. Elementary forms were frequently borrowed from surrounding races, or were inherited from less fully civilized ancestors, new forms were more rarely invented, and these elements were then employed in rude combinations. But each successive architect or builder made improvements by using columns of more slender and graceful proportions, lighter entablatures, with more delicate profiles of moldings, and outlines of decorative reliefs or paintings, though never neglecting to obtain good construction, or attempting to disguise his materials. The result was a continual improvement of the style, while this spirit of invention and criticism lasted, or until the disastrous result of a war destroyed the resources available for the erection of new buildings, or the country fell into political decadence, which soon put an end to its progress in art.

No attention was paid to the source of the primitive form ideas, or to the manner in which they had been treated in past styles.

Grecian architecture affords an excellent example of a style gradually perfected, then passing through a gradual decadence, finally dying of inanition; Moorish art died a violent death almost before attaining its full development.

This process of evolution of a new style is the only one which has ever been successful, or ever will produce a living architecture, and there appears no good reason why it may not be applied at the present day, resulting in a new style, as at any past era. We certainly possess an infinitely greater wealth of form elements from which selections may be made than did the Greek, the Roman, or the Mediæval architect. This is, indeed, rather a source of embarrassment than an advantage. The theory of construction and of the properties of building materials are more thoroughly understood now than formerly, as will be evident from an examination of the statements of Vitruvius in regard to clays, limes, etc. It is now comparatively an easy matter to properly adapt the constructive portions of a structure to the loads to be supported, and it will almost invariably be found that such proportions possess a beauty of their own, even if the building does not resemble a Grecian temple or a Gothic church.

It must not be understood that it is sufficient to take details from various past styles, merely combining these, attempting to produce a new style in this way. The inevitable result of this process would be an architectural patchwork, not a consistent style. Each of the past styles possessed a spirit of its own, requiring all borrowed ideas to be worked over and treated in a certain way, these being sometimes so greatly modified that their origin is traced with great difficulty. The Egyptian sphinx, the Assyrian winged bull, and the Greek griffin are probably all modifications of a single original idea, but no one imitates another. We may borrow as many elements as we like, yet they must be so modified and adapted to each other as to form a consistent and united whole. It is generally safest to avoid the use of any very distinctive characteristics of a past style. Stained glass forms an excellent medium for producing color effects in our houses, but we would hardly introduce Gothic vaults also, or the flying buttress.

The new town hall in Vienna perhaps forms as good an example of the proper combination of different architectural styles as any, though these styles gradually shade off into each other, the attempt to evolve a new style not being made.

The development of a new style requires the erection of large numbers of costly buildings, extending over a long series of years; or, in other words, the participation of wealthy, cultivated, and intelligent patrons or clients. The best results now occur if the patrons are private persons, since the tendency of the architecture of state or church buildings is to become official, fossilized and imitative, rather than progressive. Sufficient proof of this statement may be found in any large city of almost any country. The contrary was certainly true of Grecian and Roman governmental buildings.

From the great numbers of buildings now erected annually throughout our country, and its general prosperity, it is safe to assume that this material basis for the work of the architect will not be lacking.

It is no doubt true that the form of government does affect the development of the architecture of a country; but since past styles have been perfected under almost all forms of government, we may reasonably believe that a republican or popular government will be found as favorable as any, provided that the control of government architecture can be placed in the hands of experts, thoroughly in accord with the progress of the time.

An art atmosphere is also an essential requisite for the production of any art works of real value. An artist may be able to produce this, if a man of great genius, but if isolated, he is usually seldom appreciated till too late, while emulation, mutual encouragement, and friendly criticism will frequently enable the artist of moderate talents to produce works otherwise far beyond his powers. This fact is probably one cause of the continually increasing tendency of professional men to gather in the larger cities, where they can not only do better work, but have more numerous chances of success. I believe that we may assume that one of the principal reasons for the organization of this association is to furnish this mutual encouragement and criticism, so much needed by architects located in small cities, distant from commercial centers. No better and more fruitful method for the production of a proper atmosphere can be found in any city than to follow the example of the Des Moines Architectural Association.

It may be said that the evolution of a new architectural style is something too colossal to be influenced in the smallest degree by the labors of any single individual, no matter how talented or industrious. But if the appreciative public be satiated with the prevailing style, and the requisite conditions exist, one man may impart an impulse which may turn the current into a new channel, resulting in the development of a new style.

Brunelleschi originated the renaissance in this way, after a long-continued study of Roman buildings. Norman Shaw also introduced the present Queen Anne style, it being first an imitation of an earlier English style, though soon greatly modified and improved, especially in this country. It was at first derided by the profession, but in spite of ridicule it has almost supplanted other styles in the English-speaking world.

The Neo-Greek style originated in the works of a few French

* Paper read before the second convention Western Association of Architects at St. Louis, November 18, 1885.

architects, was introduced into this country by Mr. R. M. Hunt, Clinton and others, but failed from the want of an appreciative public, though possessing some points of superiority over the Queen Anne style.

Besides the possibility of the evolution of a new architectural style, which certainly appears to be very promising, a lesser degree of success may result from progress along two connected lines.

1. The completed development of an incomplete style.
2. The adaptation of a past style to buildings for modern purposes.

Some past styles were murdered, or violently supplanted by one more pleasing to the popular taste. The Romanesque style is an example of this arrested development. Because so many constructive difficulties were at once solved by the adoption of the Gothic style, the Romanesque fell into disuse almost immediately. The consideration of its probable course of further development is a very interesting study, its value being increased when the attempt is made to adapt the style to modern requirements. It possesses many excellent qualities, being grave and dignified or graceful, suited to the rudest or most elaborate construction, and is remarkably well adapted to public buildings, churches, and even dwellings.

Mr. Richardson has studied this style more thoroughly than any other American, and consequently has acquired greater power in using it, fully appreciating its spirit, and usually limiting himself to this single style.

The only method of attaining success in the use of a past style is to become thoroughly imbued with it, then trying to design a modern building in the manner which would have been employed by an ancient architect placed under similar conditions, and having our building materials and methods at command. It is not sufficient to merely imitate the forms, omitting the spirit of the style, for this produces soulless imitations unsatisfactory to even a tyro in the art, like the simplified wooden imitations of Grecian temples, occasionally found in New England towns, doing duty as churches.

Another tempting possibility offered to American architects is that of the discovery of a structural form and artistic treatment better adapted to iron, employed as visible portions of buildings. The cast-iron imitations of stone columns were found to be so tasteless, that they are now seldom used, except in the cheapest work, but no good forms have taken their places. The plain forms of columns and struts employed in engineering works, are adapted to that purpose, but not for the facades and interiors of buildings.

A few cast iron facades were erected in New York in the Moorish style, the iron then being decorated by suitable ornaments in bright colors, thus making the color harmony the principal effect, the iron construction being really secondary, but they were not considered successful, and they have since been repainted in plain colors. But the idea was a suggestive one.

English architects have sometimes employed tubular columns, banded together with foliage of hammered iron, varying for different capitals, thus afterwards being colored. It would seem that with American facilities for the production of objects in malleable cast-iron and by drop forging, that this idea might be further developed, especially in the interiors of buildings, if care were taken to rigidly exclude all combustible materials. Instead of protecting the finished surfaces by paint, a charming effect would result from the use of electro-plating processes, especially if portions of these coatings were afterward oxidized or blackened.

Whatever forms may be employed for cast-iron, wrought-iron and steel, they must differ sufficiently to express the diversity in the natures of these metals, and in the manner in which their resistance is properly exerted.

The engineer merely considers economy of material and labor, arranging his designs from this standpoint only; the task of the architect is much more difficult, since a similar degree of economy is required, while beauty of form is equally, or often even more indispensable.

The use of new materials is an additional possibility, which may entirely revolutionize our mode of building and our style of architecture within the next decade. The employment of ornaments of stamped copper, of leather paper, and of lincrusta-walton have exerted a considerable influence on the internal decorations of American houses for some years. Aluminum now promises to become an important element of decorative work, at least, owing to the recent improvements in its manufacture. Its alloys possess fine color, are not easily affected by atmospheric influences; are light and very strong, and do not cost more than twice as much as copper or brass. It appears probable that this metal may take the place of steel as a structural material at no distant day, for many special purposes.

In conclusion, the preceding may be summarized by saying that the brightest possibilities now offered to American architects are the following:

1. The evolution of a new style of architecture.
2. The completed development of some past styles.
3. The proper adaptation of past styles to modern uses.
4. The creation of an American art-atmosphere.
5. The discovery of a better structural and artistic treatment of iron and steel.
6. The employment of new materials in construction and decoration.

Needed Legislation to Protect Architects from Roguish Clients and to Protect the Public from Incapable Architects.*

BY B. W. S. CLARK, OF CHICAGO.

THIS is a subject worthy our deepest consideration. It should have been brought before the legislature and a law made to prohibit these two greatest drawbacks the architect has to contend with, long ere this. Had this been done, we should not now be obliged to see incompetent and comparatively ignorant men take contracts which should and otherwise would have been given to a reputable architect. Macauley, speaking of architecture says, "It is an art which is half science; an art which is half a science; an art in which none but a geometrician can excel, an art which has no standard grace but which is dependent upon utility, an art of which the creations derive a part, at least, of their majesty from mere bulk," and it is due to untrained competitors that our profession

does not stand as high in popular estimation as it did at the time of which the historian writes. At present we are like a dismayed ship, vainly striving to make headway against a heavy gale. As soon as we are able to place a bill before the legislature, and have it made a statutory law regulating the capacity of members of this much belittled profession, so soon will we be enabled to raise it into the high place to which it belongs.

I wish to say a few words regarding buildings ranging in price from \$3,000 to \$5,000, that being the class of buildings in which we experience most forcibly the evils of incapable competition. It is these buildings which are erected by men unworthy the name of architects, which endanger the public health by means of inadequate and imperfect sanitary arrangements, and depriving many poor mechanics of life, leaving their widows and orphans in destitution, and all in order that the owner may save a paltry sum, and because he is ignorant or careless of the value of human life and the services of a capable architect. Not until we have a law prohibiting such so-called architects from imposing upon our profession and upon the public, will we regain our privilege, or will life be safe. The main point is to train the public mind to appreciate the services of thorough masters of the profession, and this can best be done by showing the danger in which human lives are placed by inferior men, and, what is a great consideration with owners, the almost nominal cost when compared to the expense, alterations, extras, work done over, etc., which are inevitable in the latter case.

Many are erected without plans, and others are built according to so-called plans, which being weakly drawn and lavishly colored, lull the owner into fancied security as to the success of his enterprise. But should the matter be investigated, the building will be found a partial or complete failure in design and construction, and the cost to have exceeded all estimates.

But builders and contractors can assist us materially by refusing to give estimates without plans and specifications from an architect of good standing in the profession. If this course were adhered to, the public would soon see the necessity of good architects, and our country, in general, and this "neck o' woods" in particular, would soon rise preëminent in architecture, and the profession be correspondingly respected. Architecture, when properly studied, presents the history of the human family in different stages of civilization from time immemorial, its degrees of perfection or imperfection plainly show the state of the country's civilization.

We have all the different degrees of human abodes, ranging from the tepee or wigwam of the American Indian, the half hole, half hut of the Australian savage, the skin tents of the Arabs and Tartars, the huts of the Esquimaux, the bamboo dwellings of the Chinese, and up through the different races of men, the architecture of each plainly telling the condition of its civilization, till we come to the Caucasian race, preëminent alike in refinement, religion, art and architecture. Our country stands at, or near, the head in both architecture and civilization, and to uphold the fame and purity of the former we should spare no pains to effect the removal of all incompetent men from our profession. The other question, namely, the protection of architects from roguish clients, can be partially obviated by iron-clad contracts, which bind each party to do whatever is stipulated under penalty of punishment. That punishment should be by some law, which, as I have not time to discuss thoroughly, I will leave to others, closing with the sincere hope that ere long our grand profession will be graced only by men of art and capability, and cease to be drawn down by incompetent men.

The Education of the Outside Public Architecturally.*

BY ARCHITECT E. H. TAYLOR, OF DES MOINES, IA.

THE outside public, in this connection, may be divided into three classes:

1. The people who build and do, or should employ the architect.
2. The contractors and mechanics who execute the architects designs.
3. The public opinion indirectly connected with the architect's work.

Noble works continue to be executed only to be misjudged, misunderstood or unnoticed by an indifferent public. It is vain to hope to realize a high ideal of architecture, without a far greater degree of intelligent sympathy and interest on the part of the public than yet obtains. A definite understanding of what architecture and architectural services are and are not, and the proper relations between the architect and the outside public, call for attention. Through a false estimate of the profession, it will be erroneously used or entirely ignored.

Ignorance and inappreciation of the first principles of art lead many to pay little or no attention to them; to even insist upon their disregard and to dictate to their architect, though they trust their physician or attorney in the exercise of his professional judgment.

It is as Holland says in Kathrina:

"Can you tell me why
Men with a taste for art in finest forms
Cherish the fancy that they may become
Or are, Arts' Masters? You shall see a man
Who never drew a line or struck an arc
Direct an architect, and spoil his work,
Because, forsooth! he likes a tasteful house!
He likes a muffin, but he does not go
Into his kitchen to instruct his cook;
Nay, that were insult. He admires fine clothes
But trusts his tailor. Only in those arts
Which issue from creative potencies
Does his conceit engage him."

Matters of taste are hard to deal with, but the vital principles of the eternal fitness of things are few and fixed. Can they not be iterated and reiterated, till all comprehend and the ability is cultivated to discriminate between the true and false, which will check the insistence upon the impracticable, incongruous, inconsistent and impossible? Then comfort

*Papers read before the second convention Western Association of Architects at St. Louis, November 18, 1885.

and virtue will triumph over fashion, envy and pride; ignorance and avarice will be banished.

The building public is guided by material considerations; and when it sees an indisputable demonstration of the fact, that is to its pecuniary interests to employ architectural aid, it will do so. As a rule, few outside of the profession, appreciate the amount of hard work done by the conscientious architect. The public should be led to realize that an architect is as much needed, and his time and services as valuable, and as surely to be paid for as those of a physician or attorney. It needs to be shown that the established rates and rules of practice are reasonable and just, and that less remuneration and disregard of these rules are short-sighted and uneconomical; hinder and discourage good work. May not the inclination to underpay be due in a great measure to the existence on the market of cheap services, and does not the remedy for this lie largely in the architects' own hands? Will he not find that a small practice to which he gives his best attention, and for which he insists on receiving fair remuneration, preferable to that which is too wide for sufficient study and oversight to insure justice to client and himself, and for which he accepts starvation rates?

Another point is the inability of the majority of clients to understand the architects' language—his drawings—enough to prevent endless misunderstandings and disappointments to the great annoyance of themselves and their designers. If drawing is taught in all schools the coming generations of all classes will encounter less of this trouble. Drawing is a universal language, so valuable to all students in many ways, that it should be an easy matter to secure for it proper attention in every school. For the benefit of those past such opportunities, even if available, local associations might do much, both to this and other ends, by giving exhibitions of whatever in the way of drawings, materials and appliances are connected with building, together with any art works at command, which will draw the widest interested attention. Popular lectures on architecture are given in eastern cities; why not even in smaller cities among us?

The *Building Trades Journal* of this city, recently suggested that such persons as might be influenced thereby, be made free subscribers to architectural journals at the expense of the associations. Is not this worthy of consideration? The *Century*, *Harpers'* and other magazines have done much good by articles on architecture. Would it not be well to see that similar ones are continued? But there are many to be reached through some other medium. The daily and weekly newspapers go to everyone. Articles appearing in them will not strike the painfully suspicious mind as solely from selfish and mercenary motives as they might in professional journals. Hence they will carry more weight and be read by those with little inclination to look at the architectural publications. Possibly some good might be done by introducing articles in the "patent insides" so extensively used. In these rushing days people have no patience, and think they have no time for carefully reading and digesting long articles.

Whatever is published, then, must be in brief articles, detached paragraphs, short and pithy items and practical thoughts worded to catch the eye and hold the attention. These, if furnished frequently and systematically, with spice and variety, will be read and thought about, in the long run carrying a vast amount of the desired educational matter, where long and learned essays will on their face look formidable and repel.

The second class is in special need of lessons in harmony and stimulation to better work. The contractor can fully occupy his time with the execution of the architect's designs; and to do that well, contenting himself with his proper sphere, will insure honor. Through jealousy, interference and refusal to work in harmony with both designer and fellow mechanics, the conception of the artist is as apt to be hopelessly mutilated as to be conscientiously realized. The complaint is common, that few can be found to do good, honest work, to follow instructions, to enter into the spirit of and take interest in their work, to exercise intelligent thought, to be trustworthy and faithful. The lack of pride in their work makes men indifferent to everything except putting in their time, getting the job off of their hands and drawing their wages, whether earned or not. There are those so perverse as to refuse to perfect themselves in their calling, and instead, wish to see others, who do better work than they, run out of town. The case is disheartening, and has long been submitted to, but is it to be considered hopeless?

In France, prizes, medals and honorable mentions, are given by the Societe Centrale, to men in all branches of work from the artist down to the common laborers on the wall and at the bench. Is a similar practice impracticable here? Like the client, the mechanic often fails to correctly interpret drawings. Erroneous bids are made, work is incorrectly done, and disputes constantly arise, simply because the drawings were misunderstood. Be it from ignorance, indifference, thoughtlessness or willfulness, something *must* be done to bring about a reform.

As with the first class, more instruction in drawing is needed. The young and ambitious mechanics at least, would appreciate and take advantage of such instruction if it was to be found in business colleges and night schools. The technical journals might do much good by a department devoted to all varieties of building drawing. Possibly more uniformity among the architects in methods of indicating work, marking drawings, etc., would be advantageous. There are many practical points, of interest to the general public as well, that it is necessary to impress upon mechanics, which can be best brought before all by means of the newspapers. Many mechanics have little inclination to read technical journals, but are quite sure to see the daily papers.

The third class, public opinion, is after all largely the "we" of the press, which, as if with authority, voices the opinion of some critic, competent or otherwise, and brings to the attention of everyone, with just or unjust commendation or condemnation, whatever is done. Public opinion, with its false ideas and deficient education, is most dictatorial and arbitrary. The press, with its extended opportunities for rapid intercommunication and by its authoritative manner of presenting its utterances, has marvelous possibilities for propagating the false as well as the true, and increasing or dispelling ignorance. Much harm is no doubt done by the many journalists

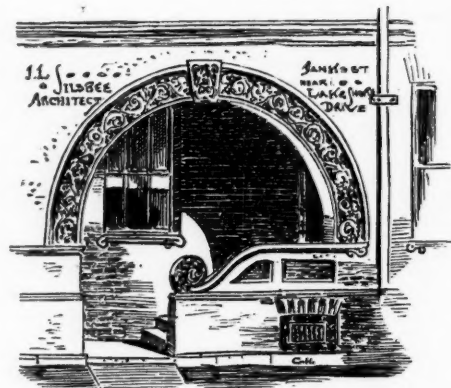
who do not seem to hesitate to criticize in matters upon which they are utterly incompetent to pass an opinion.

Should not something be done to counteract this and to guide the power that journalism possesses to a proper use; and is not the place to do this in these same newspapers themselves? The work with and for the outside public will not be done except by the architects themselves. It must be undertaken in a systematic way, with a determination to succeed.

Perhaps the first step should be for each architect to set his own house in order; to attempt only what he can carry through successfully; to never be satisfied with what will pass, but insist that whatever bears his name is the best; doing more rather than just enough; looking ahead to future and lasting reputation, instead of simple present gain. Let him follow Polonius' advice to his son: "To thine own self be true, * * * and thou canst not then be false to any man." Let him prove by his works that he is a practitioner of the noblest, the base of all arts, and of his and its right to exist as such. Let him, remembering that he is an artist, and that art exacts from her children an unselfish service, do his share in carrying on the crusade against ignorance and indifference, then art will be the leader of progress.

Proceedings of the Nineteenth Annual Convention of American Institute of Architects,

AT NASHVILLE, TENN., OCTOBER 21 AND 22, 1884.



THE nineteenth annual convention of the American Institute of Architects assembled in the Senate Chamber of the State Capitol at Nashville, Tennessee, on the 21st inst. A quorum being present, the convention was called to order at 11 o'clock A.M. by Edward H. Kendall, of New York, vice-president of the Institute. The following architects were present: E. H.

Kendall, New York; Levi T. Scofield, Cleveland; P. L. Le Brun, Sr., New York; N. Le Brun, Jr., New York; O. P. Hatfield, New York; A. J. Bloor, New York; J. E. Ware, New York; Chas. Crapey, Cincinnati, O.; J. W. McLaughlin, Cincinnati, O.; Saml. Hannaford, Cincinnati, O.; Geo. W. Rapp, Cincinnati, O.; Geo. Frederic, Baltimore, Md.; C. J. Clark, Louisville, Ky.; C. A. Curtin, Louisville, Ky.; E. G. Lind, Atlanta, Ga.; G. L. Norman, Atlanta, Ga.; H. C. Bruce, Atlanta, Ga.; A. Eichburg, Atlanta, Ga.; W. L. B. Jenney, Chicago, Ill.; Thos. Nolan, Rochester, N. Y.; E. H. Ketchum, Indianapolis, Ind.; Geo. C. Mason, Newport, R. I.; Wm. C. Smith, Nashville, Tenn.; W. H. Cusack, Nashville, Tenn.; T. L. Dismukes, Nashville, Tenn.; H. C. Thompson, Nashville, Tenn.; W. F. Gilbert, Nashville, Tenn.; E. Laurient, Nashville, Tenn.; Chas. P. Jones, Pulaski, Tenn.; James W. Reid, Evansville, Ind.; E. E. Myers, editor and proprietor of the *Sanitary Engineer*, New York; and R. C. McLean.

After a letter was read by Secretary Geo. C. Mason, Jr., from the president of the Institute, Thomas A. Walter, expressing regret for unavoidable absence, the proceedings were opened by an address of welcome delivered by Dr. T. A. Atchinson, in behalf of the Nashville Art Association. The convention being held in that city in response to an invitation from the Art Association. Dr. Atchinson was introduced by Architect Smith, of Nashville, and with a notable clearness, made a very appropriate address, which was listened to by the assembled architects, the ladies of several members of the institute, and young lady members of the art association, with much attention, which was happily responded to by President Kendall.

The report of the board of trustees was referred to a committee of two, composed of architects J. W. McLaughlin and W. L. B. Jenney, who reported favorably upon its adoption. It read substantially as follows:

THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

The Board of Trustees for the year 1884 held two regular and one special meeting after the Albany convention, and the present board has held ten with a quorum at each meeting, all in the Institute room in the Bryant building, New York City. The secretary reports having sent a circular letter relative to a proposed American exhibition to be held in London, Eng., in the year 1886. The president and the secretary have been appointed members of the general council of the exhibition. At a meeting held February, 1885, the secretary presented a letter from the secretary of the Boston Chapter in relation to the Stockslager bill, defining the duties of the supervising architect and for other purposes, then before congress. The secretary also presented a draft for a circular letter on the same subject which he had prepared for general circulation among the members of the Institute. The matter being deemed by the board to be of great importance to the interests of American architecture, the secretary sent his own circular and the letter of recommendation presented by the Boston Chapter printed together to the secretaries of all chapters of the institute. This circular, with an elaborate history of the origin and development of the present government office, prepared by Mr. J. L. Smithmeyer, A. A. I. A., of Washington, D. C., and copies of all bills then before congress relating to the same, were sent to the secretaries of chapters of all the western associations of architects. Answers received heartily indorse the action of the board, and all accept the suggestions as calculated to further a much needed reform in the practice of government architecture.

The funds of the association are reported too limited yet to open up any new fields of usefulness.

There have been added to the roll of membership the names of five fellows and nine associates. Four architects have been promoted to fellowship: Messrs. W. L. B. Jenney, Chicago; David L. Stone, Toledo; James Murphy, Providence, R. I., and H. W. Kirchner, St. Louis. By first election, five fellows have been added: Messrs. F. M. Whitehouse, Chicago; Franklin H. Janes, Albany; Robert W. Gibson, Albany;

Manly N. Cutter, New York, and M. E. Bell, Washington, D. C. Nine associates have been elected: John J. Deery, Philadelphia; F. B. White, New York; Adolphe Freichmann, Albany; F. J. Sawtelle, Providence; Jackson C. Gott, Baltimore; Edward A. Kent, Buffalo; S. E. Des Jardins, Cincinnati; Melvin P. Haggood, Hartford, and Thomas Nolan of Rochester.

Under date of September 7, 1885, President Walter received a letter from La Societe des Architectes et des Ingenieurs des Alpes Maritimes, requesting copies of the schedule of charges in use by the members of the American Institute. The French Society has appointed a committee of three to prepare a schedule of charges for the use of its members. The committee has been given the power to adopt, "with or without modification," any one of the tariffs prepared by other groups of architects which may appear to them to be best suited to their needs. President Walter replied, inclosing copies of the latest edition of the Institute schedule of Oct. 23, 1884.

The report closes as follows: "It would seem desirable that some effort be made to bring about a closer relationship between the architectural associations of this country, The American Institute and the Western Association. To this end it seems but proper that some advance be made by the American Institute of Architects as the oldest organization of architects on the continent. As a means to that end, it would seem desirable that this convention take some action looking to a representation, through a regularly appointed delegate, at all conventions of architectural societies throughout the Union, and that such delegate be requested to send each a delegate to all conventions of the American Institute of Architects. In conclusion, your board feel encouraged by the steady though slow growth of the Institute in numbers, and in the influence of its high standard of architectural practice, and constant struggle to advance upon the public appreciation and respect."

The treasurer, Architect O. P. Hatfield, read an itemized report of receipts and disbursements for the current year, which showed the receipt of \$1,298.50 and the expenditure of \$1,545.55. The report was referred to an auditing committee consisting of architects Charles Crapsey and J. E. Ware, who reported favorably upon its adoption.

A brief report was read from the committee upon publications, which was accepted without reference.

Reports from the various chapters were received. They were generally quite brief.

Boston Chapter reported meetings and dinners well attended.

Chicago Chapter reported meetings once a year for the election of officers.

Cincinnati Chapter reported few meetings, except when a member died though all were not dead yet. Proper reference was made to the death of the veteran architect, Wm. Tinsley.

Indiana Chapter reported a falling off in numbers, consequent upon the removal of members to distant states, and suggested that a general writing up of irregular architects by the local press might have a wholesome effect upon the profession.

Rhode Island Chapter reported a fair condition of prosperity.

New York Chapter made quite a lengthy report, in which the history of the board of trustees' report on the government architectural office was reviewed, the survey of 31 unsafe buildings, the letters of A. J. and W. T. Wilson, of Baltimore, regarding judicial decisions in the United States, upon payment of architects' fees, the London Exhibition of 1880, and a detailed report of Architect Pierre L. LeBrun upon his work on the Willard Architectural Commission.

The report of the foreign secretary, W. L. B. Jenney, was quite amusing and indicated that the duties of that office had not been laborious during the year. He said that at the time of his election to the office of corresponding secretary with foreign countries, he had experienced that elation to which successful candidates are fairly entitled: he had gone home filled with an ambition to study several foreign languages, especially Russian and Japanese; after devoting a great deal of time to the subject, had considered himself competent to carry on a lively correspondence with any or every country that came along, and had sat himself down ready for business, and, figuratively speaking, he was sitting there yet, but the correspondence had so far only extended to a New Year's card from the French society of the Alps Maritime, at Nice, which he felt flattered he had answered in an appropriate manner.

The business next in order was the election of officers, and a nominating committee, consisting of J. W. McLaughlin, E. G. Lind and Thos. Nolan, were appointed by the chair to report at a future session.

The discussion upon the present statute and future development of the supervising architect's office were also laid over to be taken up at a future session.

After an interesting paper upon Harmony between Colors and Music, which was ingeniously rendered and demonstrated by colored charts, President Kendall paid the lecturer an especial compliment, stating that the analogy represented had been a revelation. The thanks of the convention were formally conferred upon Mr. Lind for his interesting paper.

Mr. Smith, of Nashville, said before the convention adjourned he wished to extend to them an invitation to visit the widow of Ex-President James K. Polk.

He also wished to notify the delegates that the art reception to be held at the Watkins Institute had been changed to the Ward school instead, as the Institute building would not be ready.

The session adjourned to meet at 10 A. M., the following day.

The members took carriages and spent the afternoon visiting prominent residences and other structures in course of construction, and enjoyed a brief call upon Mrs. James K. Polk, widow of the late president. The party were introduced by General Thurston, and were received by Mrs. Polk, attended by her nephew, Col. Fall, and niece, Mrs. Geo. W. Fall. Mr. Kendall, in behalf of the institute, addressed Mrs. Polk, in which he said:

Madam.—We come, today, as architects, to see this most interesting and historical mansion; we come as citizens, to pay our respects to the memory of one of our most distinguished presidents. We come as a younger generation to give homage to a most remarkable and accomplished woman. It is said in Latin phrase that "it is sweet and decorous to die for one's country," but as dying in such cause is no longer necessary, I would make a paraphrase and say "It is sweet and decorous to pay to age the respect and homage it so well deserves."

Mrs. Polk replied briefly and the architects withdrew.

In the evening the ladies and gentlemen members of the Nashville Art Association gave a reception to the visitors. A set programme, among the numbers of which the singing of Misses Fannie Donovan and Lulu Jonnard were particularly noticeable, while after the admirable calisthenic exercises by the younger pupils of Dr. Ward, the appreciation of the audience is best indicated by the expression of one gentleman, "Doctor,

bring out the next size." The promenade in the art room, where the architects' drawings were exhibited, was made an enjoyable feature by the attendance of many of the fair members of the art institute. The following are the principal drawings that were on exhibition.

Mr. E. H. Ketchum, of Indianapolis, exhibited water color perspectives and plans of two of his insane asylums. Mr. Cusack, of Nashville, had a collection of his works. Mr. McLaughlin, of Cincinnati, exhibited his competitive drawing for the chamber of commerce. Mr. Bloor showed a perspective of the Bryant block, New York, in which the headquarters of the Institute is located. Mr. Geo. E. Mason, of Newport, R. I., showed a design for a Newport cottage, as well as one for a city residence. There was also a painting of the old log cabin, near Nashville, at one time occupied by General Jackson.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The session opened at 10 A. M., and reading of papers were first in order. An interesting paper on Architecture and Bacteria, by Glen Brown, of Washington, was read by the secretary and also one on Architects Protective Associations by J. M. Clark, of Boston. W. L. B. Jenney, of Chicago, gave an illustrated talk upon Chicago foundations. [This we will reproduce with drawings by Mr. Jenney in a future issue.] The secretary also read a paper by Mr. Deveraux, of Charleston, on the Construction of cyclone-proof houses.

Mr. Pierre LeBrun, of New York, and W. L. B. Jenney, of Chicago, were appointed committee on the tariff laws in regard to the importation of architectural subjects by architects for their own use.

A resolution was passed directing the appointment of a delegate and alternate to represent the American Institute of Architects at the convention of the Western Association of Architects.

The committee on nominations reported the following names for officers for the year. They were unanimously elected:

President, Thomas U. Walter, LL.D., Philadelphia; Treasurer, O. P. Hatfield, of New York; Secretary, George C. Mason, Jr., of Newport, R. I. Board of Trustees, H. M. Congdon, E. L. Littell, Napoleon Le Brun, A. J. Bloor.

Committee on Publications—H. Hudson Holly, New York; J. M. Clark, Boston; Charles Crapsey, Cincinnati; J. M. McArthur, Jr., Philadelphia.

Committee on Education—Alfred Howe, Providence; Henry Van Brunt, Boston; Prof. N. Clifford Ricker, of Illinois; Prof. W. R. Ware, New York; J. M. Clark, Boston; secretary of foreign correspondence, W. L. B. Jenney, Chicago.

The discussion of the committee's report upon the present status and future development of the office of supervising architect of the United States treasury department, and the various bills relating thereto, occupied the larger part of this session. After the bill had been read and passed, section by section, Mr. McLean, of THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND BUILDER, requested privilege of the floor, which was accorded. He stated that while he did not represent the Western Association of Architects, he would ask in its behalf that the convention postpone definite action until the Western Association could make its suggestions, and thus avoid separate recommendations. The chair stated that he saw no reason why this bill as amended should not be adopted as the views of the American Institute of Architects. It can then be changed later if desirable, and the Western Association could have the benefit of them when they undertook the consideration of the matter.

After some discussion, it was voted that the trustees should have power to represent the Association, and, in conjunction with a committee from the Western Association of Architects, have full power to act.

After the disposal of some miscellaneous business, the following resolution, offered by Mr. A. J. Bloor, was adopted:

"That the earnest thanks of the American Institute of Architects be extended to the Nashville Art Association, the Hermitage Club, Dr. W. E. Ward, Gen. Thurston, the members of the press and other citizens of Nashville, and member Wm. C. Smith, for their hearty and graceful hospitality to the Institute, as represented by its nineteenth annual convention, being the first occasion on which the Institute was assembled in the South further than Baltimore and Washington; and that its thanks be especially extended to Mrs. Polk for the honor done by her reception; to Mrs. William C. Smith for her beautiful basket of flowers, and to the ladies and gentlemen and pupils who assisted Dr. Ward in dispensing his hospitality."

The Institute adjourned, the place of next meeting to be appointed by the board of trustees.

In the afternoon the architects and lady guests visited Belle Meade, the stock farm of Gen. Harding. The evening was given up to a well arranged and most enjoyable banquet, at which, besides the architects, a number of prominent citizens were present. Mr. Thos. Nolan, of Rochester, was too ill to participate. The following day the architects turned homeward, a large number going by way of Cave City and Chattanooga, and visiting other interesting points, while a few of the visitors remained in town, being entertained by citizens, two gentlemen, as the guests of fair members of the Art Association, being driven to the Hermitage, a most interesting and beautiful spot thirteen miles from the city, the former home of President Jackson. Every visitor returned home fully impressed with the fact that architectural conventions at Nashville should be of frequent occurrence.

A FEW days ago the contracts were let in Paris for The Galignani Bros' asylum, in accordance with the will of the late Wm. Galignani. The building will be erected on the boulevard Bineau at Neuilly-sur-Seine. The structure is to have accommodation for one hundred inmates of either sex, one of the requirements being that they should be of good moral character, 60 years of age, and without sufficient means of existence. It is understood that of the 100 inmates, 50 will pay a yearly sum of \$100, the other 50, by the terms of the will of Mr. Galignani, are to be accommodated free, and to be exclusively devoted to publishers, literary men and journalists. The building will have all the modern appliances, such as elevators, etc., and be completed in fifteen months. The estimated cost is in the neighborhood of \$300,000.

THE CONVENTION.

Official Report of the Second Annual Convention
of Western Association of Architects,
held at St. Louis, November
18, 19 and 20, 1885.

FIRST DAY—MORNING SESSION.

Convention called to order by the president, C. E. Illsley.

The President: I am informed that Mr. A. J. Bloor, of New York, was appointed a delegate by the American Institute of Architects. If he is here he will please consider himself as one of us without further notice. Prof. N. Clifford Ricker, of Champaign, Illinois, is here by our invitation, and is therefore one of us. If there is no objection, we will consider that Mr. R. C. McLean, managing editor of *THE INLAND ARCHITECT*, and Mr. L. Muller, president and associate, are entitled to the privileges of the floor.

Mr. E. H. Ketcham: I would like to add to that, also, Mr. H. C. Meyer, who is here on behalf of his paper, the *Sanitary Engineer* of New York.

The President: We will include Mr. Meyer, unless that is objected to. The roll is in use at this moment. If there is no objection I will ask that the address of welcome, and response by Mr. J. W. Root, take precedence of the roll call. We will listen to Mr. McNamara.

Mr. W. F. Hackney: I understand Mr. A. H. Baldwin, of the *North-western Architect and Building Record* is with us. If so, I move he be entitled to the privileges of the floor.

The President: We will consider that he is entitled to the privileges of the floor. I should be pleased to meet these gentlemen personally. We will now listen to Mr. McNamara.

J. H. McNAMARA'S ADDRESS.

Mr. President and Brother Architects of the Western Association:

It is an old maxim in dramatic literature, that "good plays prove the better by the help of good epilogues." I hope a poor prologue will not mar the production of the good play before us—the work of this convention.

Gentlemen, I feel much honored in being assigned the duty of welcoming you to St. Louis. An older and more worthy member of our profession ought to feel honored in being selected to deliver you so agreeable a message, and this great metropolis of the great valley of the Mississippi should feel proud in being asked to receive you. You see, gentlemen, I don't hesitate to pronounce St. Louis a great city, notwithstanding the presence of representatives from that great *heterogeneous* city by the lake.

We are, here in St. Louis, charged by rival cities with being provincial. We might be pardoned if we were, from our exclusive origin in nationality. But I am proud to welcome you to a city that is unmistakably cosmopolitan in her public life, and in her city attractions; and with your indulgence I'll introduce you to a few of those features, which your hurried stay in our city would otherwise prevent you becoming fully acquainted with.

The great and successful exposition just closed presented the finest products of the looms of Europe and the Indies. The four quarters of the globe were represented in manufactured goods of all uses, and the inventive genius of America excelled in machinery and electricity. The silence pervading now can give you no idea of the miles of swift running gearing, the ceaseless whirl of the driving wheel, the metallic hunk of the piston, and the keen, brushing and sparkling of the electric metals that resounded throughout this vast building a few days ago. The north pole sent us relics of perished explorers; Paris contributed one of her finest works in perspective and oil, and Ireland contributed a Gilmore. After listening to the marvelous sounds of harmony from his band of masters, as brilliant as a violin, and as deep and majestic as an organ, I thought if we were to have but one polite art, that one should be music. We can point to many fine architectural structures devoted to commerce, learning and the fine arts. The mighty river in our front flows under one of the noblest arched bridges in the world. The sight of a long and heavily laden train of railway cars carried between the upper and lower cords of an arch, points out the skill and daring of the great engineer St. Louis claims, and the whole country honors.

The oldest of our public buildings, the court house, designed by the late Robert S. Mitchell, is a correct example of the Grecian Doric. The beautiful dome, though a Roman feature, is as graceful in outline as any you'll find in the books. The interior view of this dome is fine and appropriately frescoed.

The Merchants' Exchange is a chaste design, not excelled by any building erected for similar purposes in this country.

The mercantile library, a plain, massive pile, has within its walls a rich store of rare and valuable works in illustrated art and literature, numbering some sixty-six thousand volumes, valued at some \$200,000; volumes dating back to the fourteenth century, among them nine volumes of illustrations from that inexhaustible store-house of art, the Vatican. Keeping company with these are eleven volumes of Holbein's collections of the Versailles galleries. That incomparable work, the "Musée Royal," is on the same shelf with "De Bousquet's Evangelists," and six volumes of descriptions of the "Architecture of Egypt." This great work was published by order of the first Napoleon, who sent out engineers and architects to make the measurements and drawings on the sight of each structure. The work is a master specimen of the engravers' art, when we consider the absence at that period of the many appliances at the command of the modern engraver. Audubon's wonderful and gorgeously colored collections are here to be found, and the creations of the "immortal bard" are faithfully executed by the engraver Boydell, who was also the publisher. These characters are

after the paintings of Fuseli, the great enthusiast in classic art, and the first president of the Royal Academy in London. Over one hundred authors in architecture alone* find a place in this collection. The beautiful architecture of France, down to the third Napoleon, is here fully represented, including that wonderful piece of imagery in architectural detail and ornament, the Grand Opera House. On the walls of the reading-room are many fine paintings, among them those of the great Missouri artist, George Bingham, whose reputation is now national, for all of his works have been engraved. His life-size portrait of Humboldt is undoubtedly the finest portrait work ever exhibited here. For this work Bingham visited the home of the great naturalist, and there copied from life and nature. When I last saw the artist at work he was painting his conception of "Washington Crossing the Delaware." It was treated different from and much more to nature than Leutze's picturesque fancy. I believe it never was finished, as I never heard of it since his death.

Scattered through the library are works in bronze and marble, copies after the masters. But there are two original figures in marble, by Harriet Hosmer, an artist St. Louis nurtured, for her early days and preparatory studies for her art were made here; one, the unhappy nymph Cene, grieving over the death of Paris; the other, the unfortunate Beatrice Cenci in her cell the night before her execution. Both can take a respectable place among the examples of classic sculpture made familiar to us by casts. Another of Miss Hosmer's works stands in Lafayette Park, a bronze figure, heroic size, of Missouri's greatest statesman, Thomas H. Benton. It is the fashion to decry this figure on account of the attitude—examining a map, to illustrate his saying, "There is the East; there is India." The famous words were spoken by him at a public meeting in this city, as he pointed to the West, indicating the route of the Missouri Pacific Railway. The artist should not be criticised on her conception, but on her execution of that conception, and those who decry it can point to nothing finer by native artist on a native subject in pose of body, modeling of the head, and treatment of modern drapery.

A little less in volume and value is our public school library, housed in a good building of correct classic design. In this library you can read back to the fifteenth century; a copy of the first edition of "Milton's Paradise Lost" is side by side with nine volumes of "Kingsborough's Mexican Antiquities," and some two hundred authors on art subjects. This is a free library, and costs some \$20,000 annually to maintain it.

We are indebted to "Uncle Sam" for a vast and magnificent granite structure, the new postoffice, and we are grateful to President Cleveland for a new postmaster.

The munificence of a private citizen, the late Wayman Crow, has given us the beautiful Museum of Fine Arts, and its fine collection of three hundred and forty-five casts from the antique, works on canvass, and in hammered metals. The Vatican, Louvre, Florence and British Museum are well represented in these casts. An architect would be well repaid in a visit to this building if it possessed nothing more within its walls than the casts of the doors of the Baptistery of Florence, by Lorenzo Ghiberti. On the exterior of this building are two panels, filled in bas-relief ornamentation, representing sculpture and painting, and architecture and science. These are treated in the Florentine foliage manner. In three circular niches are well executed heads of Phidias, Angelo and Raphael, the work of the sculptor Howard Kretschmar, "a native and to the manner born" artist. He received his first art inspiration in St. Louis, which he carefully cultivated in the best studios in Europe. Other portrait work of this sculptor are the bust of the late Thomas Allen, in the Southern Hotel corridor; the busts of Henry Shaw, Mozart and Rossini, in Tower Grove Park. These are nothing inferior to the busts of Beethoven and Wagner, by V. Miller, of München, standing alongside. From Kretschmar's few examples of ideal work I predict for him a brilliant career. He now resides in Chicago, whither he has gone to teach our pretentious sister a knowledge of the polite arts. St. Louis admits her sister's superiority in population, commerce and architecture, but here the line must be drawn, and we sent her Kretschmar to draw it, at sculpture.

My mention of the Southern Hotel—by the way, the design of one of the most accomplished architects of our city—prompts me to call your attention to the two magnificent bronze figures on the staircase pedestals—knights in armor, of the sixteenth century. Nothing grander in pose and expression can be imagined. They are by a Parisian sculptor, and were selected by Mr. Allen's son, who was then studying art in Europe.

In your journeyings through our city, you will view many fine Gothic churches, built in the only material fit for ecclesiastical edifices, quarry-faced stone, whose beautiful spires taper up before you like admonishing fingers. Along our western suburbs, you will see, on miles of beautiful terraces, palatial residences standing on broad rusticated bases, well grouped parts, high roofed and turreted, the homes of our cultivated and hospitable citizens, as liberal minded and magnanimous a people as any on this continent.

The glory of parks, variegated foliage and green sward, are well high gone at this season. But in your drives through Tower Grove and Forrest Park, Shaw's and the Zoological Gardens, you will be rewarded with sights of fine bronze figures, rare plants in great profusion carefully housed, and the lordly beasts of the forest.

To Tower Grove you will pass through a grand and appropriately designed entrance, guarded by kingly lions and winged griffins. On the pedestal just completed inside this entrance, will stand, I doubt not, a fine figure of the discoverer of America. In the four panels are bas-reliefs of incidents in the life of the great Genoese. Further on are beautiful bronze figures of Humboldt and Shakespeare, by Miller, of Munich, having appropriate accessories in the panels. One of the panels in the Shakespeare pedestal is particularly interesting to lovers of the drama, because of the portrait of the comedian, Ben De Bar, in the character of Falstaff. The riotous fat knight was never more faithfully portrayed than when glorious old Ben swaggered on the stage; and in boastful lying, swore he "slew seven out of the eleven men in buckram." This compliment, in bronze, was the result of a long and warm admiration of the

*From Vitruvius to our own day.

actor, by our distinguished citizen, Henry Shaw, to whose philanthropy and appreciation of the beautiful, St. Louis is indebted for the park and famed botanical gardens known all over this continent.

I fear me, gentlemen, that you will consider this a long digression from a simple address of welcome, but I am desirous of showing you that St. Louis, in her patronage of the liberal arts, is worthy of the honor you have conferred, by holding in our city the deliberations of a profession so intimately related to the arts and sciences.

I heartily congratulate you on so large and intelligent an assembly of gentlemen as my eyes encounter in looking over this room, for where there are great numbers there will be many and various ideas on every subject brought before you, that must result in good to our profession and to the public.

Conventions are the best means by which a proper basis can be promulgated for the practice of a profession in which the public are so materially interested, and of which they are so indifferently informed. There is something so healthy, so much life and energy in those associations that find outlet in annual conventions.

Your proceedings, I feel confident, will be of that harmonious character which results from men of trained thought, dealing in data based on broad principles. There are so many points of positive knowledge to be deducted from the laws of nature, and of such a paramount acquisition to the architect, that, if he only appreciate them sufficiently to acquire them and apply them in the practice of his profession, must contribute largely to the health and happiness of his clients.

We are becoming more practical year by year, and delight as much in comfort now as we did in tawdry display a decade back; so that, when an architect forgets in designing, that the home is to live in, and not to be looked at, he should be put aside by the public as a piece of discarded ornament.

Architecture is both a polite and mechanical art; and, in this dual character, is as interesting to the educated public as to the educated practitioner. None of the sister arts can claim as broad a principal, or as useful an application to the wants of the human family, as architecture. For all other arts and most of the sciences as soon as they evidence themselves as useful to architecture, are grasped by the architect, utilized and made to adorn his profession. This will give you an idea of what attainments the accomplished architect must be possessed of; what a thorough training he must go through under the guidance of a competent architect. He must understand the theories of all other arts, and the methods of their production, to make them useful to his own.

Should you be called to pass upon questions of unprofessional practices, meet them unflinchingly, for the *charlatan* has ever his hand at the throat of ability and honorable practice.

In matters affecting the interests of the draughtsman, our nearest professional relative, that may be brought before you, I hope will be treated in a broad and generous spirit, remembering that to be an accomplished architect, you must first be an accomplished draughtsman.

I thank you, gentlemen, for your attention. I knew you would be patient no matter how wearisome or disjointed my discourse would prove to be, for patience is one of the virtues of the trained architect.

Response by John W. Root to Address of Welcome:

It is a source of great pleasure to us to be so situated that we can observe the numerous attractions which we have heard spoken of. We can but warmly thank you for having placed at our disposal so many opportunities of seeing the numerous manifestations of art which have been your especial delight. I must again thank you, gentlemen, and beg you will allow me to give place to that business which seems to be of more importance. I will therefore ask you to vote with me a vote of thanks to Mr. McNamara, and the gentlemen of St. Louis. If it is admissible I will make a motion that you now pass such a resolution. Those who will join me in the heartiest expression of thanks will please rise.

Motion adopted unanimously.

The secretary here called the roll.

The following architects signed the register of the Western Association during this convention:

LIST OF DELEGATES.

D. H. Burnham, Louis H. Sullivan, S. A. Treat, H. L. Gay, William Holabird, L. D. Cleveland, W. W. Boyington, C. O. Hansen, G. B. Dixon, John W. Root, D. Adler, S. M. Randolph, Chicago; Sidney Smith, George W. Field, Omaha; W. L. Plack, C. M. Lee, E. H. Taylor, W. F. Hackney, J. S. Blake, Des Moines, Ia.; H. W. Kirchner, W. Albert Swasey, Charles C. Hellmers, Jr., Thomas W. Brady, Arthur L. Smith, Charles K. Ramsey, A. F. Rosenheim, Louis C. Bulkeley, Thomas B. Annan, J. H. McNamara, Thomas J. Furlong, J. Beattie, Charles F. May, C. E. Illsley, St. Louis; I. Hodgson, Carl F. Struck, Charles E. Baldwin, L. S. Buffington, Minneapolis, Minn.; H. S. Josselyn, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; A. E. Cobby, Yankton, D. T.; T. N. Philpot, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. F. Alexander, Lafayette, Ind.; E. H. Ketchum, Indianapolis, Ind.; Samuel J. Hall, T. M. Yost, Columbus, O.; F. M. Ellis, Marshalltown, Ia.; William Embley, Jerseyville, Ill.; D. W. Millard, St. Paul, Minn.; S. A. J. Preston, Austin, Tex.; E. O. Fallis, Toledo, O.; N. Clifford Ricker, Urbana, Ill.; F. B. Hamilton, G. M. D. Knox, E. L. Fassett, Kansas City; L. Beaver, Dayton, O.; W. L. Ross, La Harpe, Ill.; O. C. Wehle, Louisville; F. D. Hyde, Dubuque, Ia.; E. S. Hammatt, Davenport, Ia.; W. W. Sanborn, Clinton, Ia.; Louis Peiffenberger, Alton, Ill.; H. P. McDonald, Louisville, Ky.; W. H. Cusack, Nashville, Tenn.; J. G. Haskell, L. M. Wood, Topeka, Kan.; J. F. Banmann, Knoxville, Tenn.; S. A. Bullard, Springfield, Ill.; G. M. Harteau, Green Bay, Wis.; George P. Washburne, Ottawa, Kan.; George W. Kramer, Frank O. Weary, Akron, O.; J. G. Corder, Oskaloosa, Ia.; James Oliver Hogg, Hannibal, Mo.; E. T. Carr, Leavenworth, Kan.

The President: If there is no objection, Mr. A. J. Bloor is invited to sit with us as a member of this convention without the formality of a vote. Will Mr. Bloor kindly take a place on the platform?

Mr. Bloor, taking his seat on the platform, said: Gentlemen, I thank you on behalf of the American Institute of Architects for the kind manner

in which you have received the institute through me. I suppose it is not necessary for me to say that the institute is in accord and in moral affiliation, if not in organic affiliation with your society so far as it stands for the good of architecture and of the profession in this country.

The President: If the president's address shall seem short to you, I will say we have a great deal of business to do. I found it necessary to counsel brevity, and it seemed very desirable I should set the example. Therefore, a number of important things I hoped to present have been cut out, but they will come in some other way.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen and Brother Architects:

We have listened to the hearty and inspiring remarks with which our brother McNamara, voicing the cordial sentiment of his fellows, bid you welcome to this hospitable old city of St. Louis, old, that is, in comparison with other western places, and linking in many interesting ways the past with the present in our country's history. While thoroughly modern in its new aspect and growth, the name of St. Louis, many of its street names, its family traditions, and a few remaining landmarks descend to us from the quaint and romantic days of Spanish rule and French settlement, the days of Pierre Liguette and the Chouteaus, of Laclede, Labadie, De Soto and LaSalle. But we must not pause now to contemplate the past, however romantic; we are here assembled to honor the first birthday of the Western Association of Architects. The infant is now a year old, and we think it has grown so well that it may fairly claim its right to wear adult clothing. Who of the architects now present, or who of the smaller body which met last November in that upper room at the corner of State and Washington streets, Chicago, with many a half-uttered belief that nothing good would ever come from it, could have dreamed that a year later the newly-born Western Association of Architects would reassemble in these commodious quarters in the City of St. Louis, with an active membership greater than that of any similar body in these United States? Who could have thought that its first birthday party would bring together the largest convention of architects ever seen in this country? Nor is this all; within the year and in connection with this society there have been organized the several state associations of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Minnesota, beside the local chapter at Kansas City, and those previously existing at Des Moines, Iowa, and at Minneapolis have received new life and encouragement. Truly the enterprising handful of young men who one year ago bravely set out to organize a Western Association of Architects planned more wisely than they knew.

But while we have more abundant reasons for mutual congratulations at our first year's record of growth and success, let us remember that the chief occasion for birthday felicitations is, after all, not so much that one year has been gone through safely as that a new year begins with such favorable auspices. If these notable results have followed in one year from the comparatively feeble beginning made at our first convention, if they have kindled in the hearts of our western brethren an interest in the common welfare which has called to this, our second meeting, much the largest gathering of architects our country ever knew, what abundant reason have we now for prosecuting our labors with new zeal and confidence. Archimedes would have moved the world if he could find a fulcrum. In this great and enthusiastic convention the western architects have at last got a fulcrum of a very substantial kind, and it will be our own fault if we do not set things to moving in the right direction architecturally. With our large membership and the momentum already acquired, we should in the coming year develop a *vis viva* that should be irresistible in the accomplishment of needed reform.

Let us not undervalue this occasion. Never before have so many architects been persuaded to lay down their rule and pencil, put aside pressing engagements for a time, turn away from home, business and pleasure and gather from all directions, north, south, east and west, traveling in some cases many hundreds of miles, expressly to meet their fellows in friendly consultation and coöperation for the advancement of our profession. The opportunity is a great one and calls for the utmost care and diligence that it be duly utilized and not wasted in any manner. Our time must be economized, for it is very precious. Let every word said in debate be to the point and directly promotive of the convention's business, and in all our discussions let us remember that the interests of owners and architects are in fact identical. All one-sided action, which fails of due regard for the rights of the other side, is to be deprecated at the start. This is no trades union formed to array its members in a ring of hostility to clients; it is not a mourner's circle for the rehearsal of personal troubles with owners; it is not a mutual admiration society, pleasant as that sometimes is; nor have we gathered here from every direction, far and near, simply to have a good time, though I trust there will be no lack of that. This convention has met primarily for business purposes, and till our business is accomplished let not our thoughts be diverted in any way. Several very important matters will be laid before you. The reports on competition and on legislation, also that on the Stockslager bill, are the fruit of extensive inquiry and conference in committee and have been prepared with diligent aim to develop the essential and important facts, and to present them in the most concise and simple way possible. It is desired that the debate on these matters, as indeed on all others, be free and searching, and that everyone's views may be fully heard, but manifestly there will be no time for speech-making, nor for the relating of personal grievances, nor for anything else which does not bear directly on the questions before you.

Through the generosity of two St. Louis firms this association is enabled to offer prizes to the amount of \$160 for the best designs of brick or wooden mantels open only to draughtsmen. I am glad to announce that a considerable number of drawings have been received in response to this invitation. One of our first duties will be to select the three architects who, with two others chosen by the promoters, are to form the expert jury to make the awards. I am gratified to note the interest which the draughtsmen have shown in this matter, and should be glad if the success should be such as to encourage future repetition of like measures to stimulate their self-improvement. The decision should be made as early as

possible, so that all the authors' names may be displayed on their designs in order to give each one the benefit of the exhibition of his work.

Our constitution and by-laws will require amendment in several particulars. The qualifications for honorary membership should be stated and the procedure with cases of discipline as where a member may require admonition, suspension or expulsion. Section 6 of the constitution requires the vice-president of the association of the state in which the meeting of this association shall be held to preside in the absence of our president. This is ambiguous, the uncertainty being whether such vacancy shall be filled by a vice-president of a state association. It is also not stated what shall be the procedure when such vice-president happens to be absent. It may be well to add to our list of officers a secretary for foreign correspondence, so that we may establish relationships with other and foreign architectural associations.

There are several such in our own country and many in England and in Europe, and a mutual interchange of proceedings, documents, etc., could not fail to be useful. There has been some expression in favor of increasing the annual dues of this association, which are very light, and in my opinion wisely so. The most of our members have, besides, dues to their respective state associations, and I fear any considerable increase at this time in our own charges would be thought burdensome by some if not many. The necessary expenses of the general association are very light, thus far there has been no occasion for any large amount of revenue, and I hope our administration may continue on the same economical plan. At the same time the duties of our secretary are already arduous and are likely to multiply with our increased growth. As early as possible there should be due provision for his compensation. The western association has been duly incorporated under the laws of the state of Illinois. A seal should be provided; also a suitable form for an official letter-head and official envelope. It may be well to advise the fellows of this association to adopt the custom of printing the initials F. W. A. A. after their names in all business announcements. This will make our public familiar with these initials, just as the British public has become familiar with the initials F. R. I. B. A. It will advertise the western association in a desirable way, and it will be a necessary preliminary in the work of impressing upon the public mind the fact that there is a distinction among architects. The right to use these initials after one's name is an evidence that his qualifications have been approved by our examining officers, and it is therefore a guarantee in a measure to owners of his ability. This will be a valuable service to owners, and it will speedily convince architects of the business importance to themselves of membership in the western association. It will also powerfully stimulate to self-improvement those who are conscious that their qualifications would not suffice for their administration to our membership. Our conditions for admission are now very broad, as was unavoidable at the start, but there are serious objections to allowing them to remain so any longer than may be absolutely necessary. It may perhaps be well at this convention to appoint a committee to investigate this subject and prepare for submission at our meeting a year hence, a plan for raising our standard of professional requirements for membership. In this regard we shall have the benefit of the example of the Royal Institute of British Architects and of the Societe Centrale of Paris, where all admissions are based upon a searching examination. Architects can render the community no better service than by thus giving them a standard of selection and enabling them, if they will, to discriminate between those who are thoroughly qualified and pretentious charlatans.

Some systematic plan should now be devised for extending our membership through all the territory which we call our own, by organizing state association and local chapters. This cannot be left to chance nor to our already over-burdened officers; there should be, in my opinion, a live committee of wide-awake men, charged with this special duty alone. Thus we should be able, within another year, to more than double the state associations connected with us, and to double our membership as well.

It is also necessary to devise a plan for keeping the central organization constantly in support with the state societies. A body which meets but once a year and which has no active dealings with its members except at annual conventions, cannot thrive as it should and cannot retain that constant and lively interest among them which is indispensable to its best usefulness.

A committee of jurisprudence to which all members could refer disputes on which competent expert advice was desired, and a mutual defence fund for the benefit of architects compelled to assert their claims by litigation, are suggested for this purpose. Probably it would be advisable to have a committee on the relations between the western association and its subordinates, which, after investigating the practice of foreign societies, could report a practicable plan at our next meeting.

If this association enters into correspondence with other societies, there will naturally result an interchange of documents, proceedings, etc., for the preservation of which we shall require some fixed headquarters with suitable archives. This will involve an expense for which a slight increase in our annual dues may be necessary.

The adoption of a uniform style of contract between architect and client, and between owner and contractor, also, of a uniform printed specification for all matters which are generally alike in specifications, would be desirable for many reasons, if practicable. There are several forms of such contracts and specifications now printed. A committee might examine them and report, perhaps during this meeting.

While it is well understood by ourselves that no reputable architect will accept compensation in any form from contractors or material men, or from any other person than the owner who employs them, the existence of such a practice is sometimes charged, and offers of such commissions are often made to architects. A printed circular letter stating briefly the views of the profession on this subject with the reasons therefor, to be addressed over the signatures of our president and secretary, to all parties making such charges or offers, at the request of any member, might be advisable. It seems important that the profession should place itself on record on this point in the plainest and most public manner possible. For myself and the association, I return thanks to the secretary, treasurer, directors and committee.

This address is already too long to allow any detailed reference to the papers which are to be read to this convention. No doubt they will be full of valuable suggestions, and it is to be hoped that wise and prompt action may follow wherever practical.

In conclusion, I beg to remark upon the false impression which is widely prevalent that the sole or chief service of architects is to put ornamental fronts, to add the 'architectural features,' as people often say, and that they give but minor attention, or none at all, to the unæsthetic details of mixing limes and cements, of building plain brick and stone walls and other necessary but common work. This is a most harmful mistake. The first aim of a good architect is to make a better plan than anyone else and then to put up a better house in every respect, in strength, comfort, durability and economy as well as beauty. The architect is literally the master builder, and while for obvious reasons it is considered important in these days that the contractor shall be distinct from the professional architect, it is still the very first and most indispensable requisite of the latter that he shall be a master builder, master of all the intricate science and practice of building in all its branches, masonry, carpentry, plumbing, drainage, ventilation and everything else. It is poor consolation to an owner and slight credit to an architect that a front be strictly classic, or gothic, or modeled after the Alhambra if there is water in the cellar or the roof leaks, if the halls are dark, the rooms inconvenient, the ventilation bad and the plumbing fragrant. The artistic side of our calling is so fascinating to many that it presents an almost irresistible temptation to give it the precedence over the more prosaic details of planning and excellent construction. This tendency must be recognized and guarded against with diligent care. We must make it our aim to convince clients by our practice that when they employ a competent architect they will insure not only an attractive, well-proportioned and tasteful exterior, which shall be a permanent delight and credit to them, but also a perfect plan for convenience, health and comfort, and a first-class job throughout in whatever relates to excellence of materials and skilled workmanship, and all provided with the utmost economy of expenditure. In the management of work, in extravagances cut off and in oversights corrected, many an architect has saved an owner far more than the entire amount of his commissions, so that it has not only paid to employ the architect, but the owner has made money by his prudence. Let us all make it our first concern thus to serve our clients in a material way and then to add all the æsthetic adornment possible within the limits of fitness and cost.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the secretary, Mr. Henry Lord Gay.

In his address the president referred to the necessity of a seal, when a member arose and said one had already been provided.



SEAL OF THE WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS.

D. H. Burnham: The Board of Directors have instructed me to move in their behalf, that the chairman make an appointment of three members for a jury on mantel competitions, but, as I understood, to do it privately, and the names shall not be made a matter of record here, which the Board thinks it would be better not to make a part of the regular business.

The President: If there is no objection that will be the arrangement.

The secretary's report, consisting of the minutes of the convention of 1884 was then read by Secretary Henry Lord Gay.

The President: If there is no objection we will consider the secretary's report adopted.

The treasurer's report, by D. Adler, treasurer, was read as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention.—The treasurer has received during the past year dues amounting to \$355, and has expended upon vouchers, which are presented herewith, \$180.87, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$184.13. (Applause.)

The President: We will consider the treasurer's report adopted if there is no objection.

The report of Board of Directors was read as follows:

REPORT OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHICAGO, ILL., November 10, 1885.

To the Western Association of Architects, Assembled in Convention, St. Louis, November 18, 1885:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,—The Board of Directors have the honor to report:

That it has obtained a charter under the state laws of Illinois, which is submitted herewith, together with the seal.

That arrangements for this convention have been made, and the necessary expense of the year since our last meeting have been met, with an expenditure less than the income placed in the treasurer's hands by you during the twelve months just closed.

That the standing of applicants for membership has been investigated, and the gentlemen whose names are appended are recommended as eligible.

That one application has come from a lady architect; and you are hereby respectfully requested to instruct the board on the broad question of admitting women, before the board proceeds to ballot on her name.

That it is evident that the proper conduct of business in this association will require an expenditure of more money than can be now raised by the dues as they stand, and an increase is therefore recommended.

That the association is to be congratulated on its increasing membership and earnestness, the knowledge of which has already favorably affected our standing before the public and has helped us in our private practice.

Finally, your Board of Directors returns its thanks to the members of this association who so cheerfully and readily have assisted them during the year; and it lays down its office with the hope that a forbearing spirit will prevail, and that individual interest will be merged in the general welfare in your deliberations about to follow, each member, first of all, endeavoring to act kindly and speak wisely.

The following are the names of gentlemen found worthy of admittance to your honorable body:

[NOTE.—These names will be found marked with a * in the full roll of membership, published elsewhere in these proceedings.]

Respectfully submitted,

D. H. BURNHAM, *Chairman*,
W. L. PLACK,
SIDNEY SMITH,
S. A. TREAT,
L. H. SULLIVAN,
Board of Directors.

The Secretary: It seems to us that in future years all the expenses of each convention should be met entirely by the association, and no burden placed upon the town in which we meet. The Board of Directors construes the By-Laws to mean that the dues of all members of this association, both charter and those that have come in are due now, that everything up to the end of this convention shall be considered as in this fiscal year. So that if their views are met by you, the board will respectfully request that every member shall pay his dues for this year, and do it before leaving the convention. One hundred and ten applications have been acted upon here.

A Member: I move we proceed with the election.

Mr. Adler: I move the adoption of the report of our Executive Committee, and the election of all the gentlemen recommended for membership by the Executive Board.

The motion was seconded.

Mr. Cochrane: Wouldn't it be legal if the secretary cast the ballot?

A member: Yes, sir.

Mr. Cochrane: I move the secretary cast the ballot.

The motion was seconded.

The amended motion was carried. The report was adopted unanimously, and the secretary cast the ballot.

Mr. Ramsey: I move the Board of Directors continue their examination into the qualifications of applicants, and report at the last session of this convention.

The motion was seconded.

Mr. Ramsey: My only object in offering the resolution was to have it thoroughly understood that the Board of Directors are still in session. Now, I suppose it has been asked me half a dozen times, where or how is a man to become a member of this association? Where will I make my application? All that sort of thing. I simply wanted to bring it before the convention, so it would be thoroughly understood that the Board of Directors will consider anybody that will apply.

The President: Well, we will consider that is the arrangement.

The meeting adjourned to 2 P.M.

FIRST DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

The president called the meeting to order and said: There is a bit of unfinished business before we can proceed. All the members recommended by the directors for admission were voted in except one, and nothing was done on that subject.

Mr. Burnham: That was with reference to a lady.

The President: Now, I will ask if the committee are prepared to recommend that party in all respects except the fact that she is a lady?

Mr. Sullivan: Yes, sir.

The President: What shall be done with this question?

Mr. Burnham, of the Board of Directors: May I say that what the board desires is to be instructed upon the principle of admitting women as members of this association. That is the thing. If this decision is given us to admit women, we will make the recommendation. We would like the decision, now, of the convention, as to whether it desires to admit women as members of the association. We want the By-Laws interpreted.

A member: I would like to know what the opinion of the Board of Directors is.

Mr. Burnham: We are all agreed; we are very much in favor of it.

Mr. Cochrane: Then I would recommend that the secretary cast the ballot for the lady.

A member: Is the lady practicing?

The President: Yes, sir.

Mr. Cochrane: Let the secretary cast the ballot as he did for the others.

The motion was seconded.

Mr. Sullivan: What we desired was a vote of instructions as to the admission of women as a general thing.

A member: It seems to me that if you carry the motion as made by Mr. Cochrane, that it will suggest a precedent for future consideration. If the lady is practicing architecture, and is in good standing, there is no reason why she should not be one of us.

The President: The motion is made and seconded that this lady applicant be admitted to membership. All in favor of this will say aye. Motion was adopted.

The President: Mrs. Louisa Bethune is the applicant. Her husband was an applicant, but withdrew. She has done work by herself, and been very successful. She is unanimously elected a member.

A member: In compliance with the request of many members the Board of Directors has today decided that the banquet shall be held on Thursday evening, instead of Friday evening, as before announced. (Applause.)

The President: We will listen to the Committee on Competition.

Report of Committee on Competition was then read as follows:

COMPETITION COMMITTEE REPORT.

To the Western Association of Architects, assembled in convention at St. Louis, November 10, 1885:

Your Committee on Competition has the honor to report, viz.: That in the prosecution of its labors, it has diligently examined everything accessible which has been published on the subject for nearly twenty years. It has had frequent meetings and many consultations with architects and others; and has exhausted all means within its reach to make this report thorough, comprehensive and exact.

Though at first it was thought best to introduce a detailed review of the work into the report, upon mature consideration it was deemed unnecessary, because such a course would dilute without adding clearness, and because we found no points not already familiar to every one of you.

Your committee is profoundly convinced that in itself and its far reaching consequences, the subject of architectural competitions is today the most serious question which confronts the profession, and that its diligent consideration should take precedence of everything else at our conventions, until a fairly satisfactory solution be reached. While the practice remains uncontrolled, your committee believe that little material progress can be made in the charter objects of this association, viz.:

"To unite in fellowship the architects of the United States, to combine their efforts to produce artistic, scientific and practical efficiency in the profession, and to cultivate the study of kindred arts."

Were it not for competitions as they have been conducted, there is no reason to doubt, that architects would be easily united in mutual efforts for advancement of themselves and the public.

Your committee would say, if it could, that competition can be abolished, but the facts are against such a conclusion, and before looking far into the subject this thing became most evident, that in spite of the advice, entreaty and reiterated warnings of all prominent officials of the architectural associations, which are too numerous and lengthy to lay before you and which are simply repetitions of the same sad theme—in spite of confessions of architects generally, that competition, so-called, is full of evil; still it flourishes, and your committee is convinced that it cannot be abolished.

It is a practice which has for ages been more or less in vogue, and has, of late, been a steadily spreading custom, so that now scarcely a notable building comes into professional hands, the architects of which are not chosen in this way.

While we are all agreed that this custom is fraught with many evils and is pregnant with danger both to the architects and their clients, still some of these evils are inherent in the very nature of competition, while many more are not and may disappear in proportion as the method of conducting them is more closely determined by considerations of common sense and fair play.

But with all these evils, both inherent and unnecessary, competition is a fixed fact of our unwritten policy, and we may as well recognize it *frankly and at once*.

This premise has the deepest significance for our fortunes and fame, because it means that the largest and costliest buildings, especially those of a public character, which are ornamental in a greater degree than others, are most sure to be thus portioned out among the architects.

There is no one of us who does not hope as much for honorable fame in his profession as for the emolument arising from its practice, and in these large buildings lie the opportunities. Since, therefore, we cannot stop competitions, how are we to curb them, to insure a fair, open and even field for talent and character in these, the greatest chances in our lives.

If we are ambitious for ourselves and the times we live in, we can no longer, as honorable men, supinely give up and weakly abstain, thus relegating the greatest works to the foul hands of that professional harpy, the competition architect.

It is plain, that in taking up this matter, this association must drop the passive attitude and must go into action, and as we cannot prevent competition, we must determine here and now to rule it, with the one view of insuring to ourselves honesty of purpose, intelligence of criticism and fair decisions, promptly rendered by those having them in charge.

Though your committee knows that it would be worse than tedious to detail here all it has collected in competitions, it does feel that for the sake of getting the subject well before you, every complaint we have found should be briefly stated, in order that you may judge whether the suggested cure covers all the cases.

After sifting out all repetitions, the following points remain:

1. I was beaten by showy drawings.
2. A mean design was chosen through intrigue.
3. A poor design was selected through favoritism.
4. My design was premiated, but the committee would not pay me the regular commission.
5. The jury, though honest, was incapable.
6. The jury, though intelligent, was not honest.
7. The jury did not call for drawings in good faith.
8. My competitors showed bad faith.
9. The committee requested competition only to obtain a design for a favorite to carry out.
10. The committee required guarantees that were unreasonable, after my design was premiated.
11. The committee refused to employ me after premiating my design.
12. The committee 'cribbed' from my design, though it was rejected in the competition.
13. The committee accepted a design from a competitor whose drawings were not made as required.
14. The committee accepted a design that could not be executed for the sum named in its prospectus.
15. My competitors violated the code.
 - a. By sending more drawings.
 - b. By drawing to a different scale.
 - c. By using different colors on drawings.
 - d. By filling the description with sketches.
 - e. By having a number of drawings in another room for the committee to look at.
 - f. By not delivering the drawings in time.
 - g. By not sending in their drawings until after ours were in, and had been seen by our competitors.
 - h. By personally lobbying with the committee.
 - i. By running down their competitors.
 - j. By putting in alternative drawings.
 - k. By sending in a second set of drawings after he had seen mine.
 - l. By under-bidding on commissions.
 - m. By being both on the committee and among the competitors.
16. The committee did not give every one the same explanations and data.
17. The committee said one thing in private, and another in the printed agreement with the competitors.
18. The competition was too large, and not enough chance for a busy man.
19. The committee would not pay any competitors except the premiated architect.
20. Why did not the committee invite a few and pay them, and let the rest go in at their own expense, if anxious to compete any way?
21. The committee would not employ competent experts.
22. The committee would not give time enough to prepare adequate drawings.
23. The committee allowed too much time, thus putting the premium on very elaborate drawings, and necessarily increasing the cost to the competitors.
24. The committee desired too many and unnecessary drawings.
25. A competitor won by his gorgeous frames and drawings, and the bindings of his written descriptions.
26. The committee would not let me see my competitor's designs, in order to judge whether they were in accordance with the requirements or not.
27. The committee would not throw off the extra drawings that were not according to the requirements.
28. The committee would not decide at the time agreed.
29. The committee threw out all designs in the competition, saying that none of them were elected, and then refused to award the prize.

30. The committee chose an architect totally incompetent to carry out his design.
 31. The committee let one of the competitors act as adviser.
 32. The committee did not send back my design.
 33. I would not go into competition unless the clerk had the power to examine the drawings, and throw out everything not in accordance with the requirements, and unless the committee would agree not to look at any others until after the decision was made.
 34. After being elected architect, I found that the committee had not the power to act.
 35. The committee elected me, but afterwards threw out my design because it was judged it would exceed in costs the sum named by them.

I did not object to this, but I did to their doing it without giving me a chance to go into the matter with them, and show whether they or I were right as to the total figures. In other words, gentlemen, we have, as a class, been very successful in diagnosis of the diseases which attack competitions, and make it unhealthy, but your committee has been able to find only two classes of suggested cure, proposed in any of the journals examined.

The first class summarizes thus: That competitions are bad at any rate, and therefore every architect ought to avoid them, and this has been repeated *ad nauseum*. The other class calls for us to obtain an agreement from all reputable architects not to compete except under a recognized code.

The last method is the one now being put into operation by the leading architects of England, but time enough has not elapsed to afford any evidence of its value. Nor does your committee believe in it, as it has been tried so many times only to fail. Either of these methods, all alone by itself would do, if in the first case every member of the profession would stay out of competitions, or if in the second every one would adhere faithfully to a promise not to compete except under a code. But we know that only a small number will stay out, and equally well are we aware that none but very reputable architects can be long held to a merely informal promise, so by adopting either of the above courses, we only try what has been always a failure in the past.

Your committee is, therefore, of the opinion, that although a written restrictive agreement in regard to the code might have some temporary effect, still this only reaches ourselves and our own views as a body, but fails to strike directly at the party who governs the whole scheme and who must be reached.

In short, gentlemen, the architect as an individual, and architectural associations as a whole, have faithfully tried every method founded on governing the designer himself, and have failed.

Now let us try to govern the action of the seducer, who charms away the unwary brother, though he knows the course leads to disaster and though he is bound by sacred promises to his fellow to abstain.

Let us forsake these useless attempts, and confront the building committeeman. If we can tame him, we are safe. He is our final court of appeal, our Caesar, and to him must we look for justice.

Your committee, therefore, in order to reach him recommends that this association at once adopt a set of rules for governing competitions, which rules shall form a code that shall be presented to and urged upon all building committees, when a written request is presented for such action by any member.

We recommend that the president and secretary shall have the performance of this as part of their duties during the year they are elected for. The code can of course be improved and perfected as time goes on.

Now what can we expect from this course? Hope says much, and so does our desire, but judgment dictates that so great a work must show only gradual movement at first, and that full success will not attend the labors of the first year, but you should as wise men determine whether it is worth while, by picturing to yourself the worst side or outcome, and here it is in the judgment of your committee.

That in the first year we shall only obtain satisfaction in few instances. But, gentlemen, these would be of enormous value on the future practice of our profession.

It is an axiom that the Anglo-Saxon is governed by precedents, and it therefore behooves us to establish such as will properly represent us in this most grave matter.

Your committee has formulated a code to lay before you, and having done so request that you first vote on whether this method shall be tried, and afterward on the construction and terms of the code itself, should the first vote pass.

And in order that nothing be left untried, your committee recommends that in conjunction with this action a paper shall be drawn and signed by all the members here present, that as individuals they will abstain from and keep out of all competitions wherein the essential points of this code shall not have been adopted.

It was suggested in committee that a circular letter to building committees be also prepared by you, to be used by the president and secretary of the association, which should state our reasons for adopting the code, and containing a proper request for fair consideration.

It was, however, deemed better to leave this matter open, as no form suggested was sufficiently elastic to cover all contingencies.

Your committee believes that every abuse known in the past has its indicated cure in some paragraph of the code; and while it may be defective as a whole, it effectually covers our rights as far as they are known up to the present time.

Your committee suggests that only the essence of the code be adopted, and that in the vote permission be accorded to improve the diction and literary form of the document, where it is found to be needed.

The code is written in letter form, to relieve it of the legal document appearance, which of itself might make the paper obnoxious to many who would otherwise adopt it.

CODE.

To be addressed by building committees to architects.

Mr., Architect.

DEAR SIR:—The Board has determined to erect a building for the following uses:

The board has appointed the undersigned a building committee, with full power to select and contract with an architect.

The building is to be located

And must fulfill the following requirements, viz.:

The cost of the completed structure (not including architect's fees) must not exceed

The board is assured by the following well known building experts that the building can be completed for the above sum.

The committee hereby invites you to form one of architects to compete for the position of architect, under the following agreement:

The committee has selected Mr. as its jurymen and you are invited to meet the competitors on day to select your jurymen at

Each design to consist of the following drawings all of a uniform method of presentation and to a uniform scale.

All drawings and descriptions must be in at noon on the day of 188 . . . each set inclosed in a portfolio to be placed in the hands of Mr. of No street, who has been appointed the custodian, and who shall immediately there and then open the portfolios in the presence of the competitors, no one else to be present, and he shall call out every drawing or description in which is noted anything not in strict accordance with the above restrictions. No competitor to be allowed to put in any alternative or extra drawings, details or sketches.

The committee agrees that the selection of the best design, which also shall carry with it the appointment of the designer, as architect of the building shall rest in an expert jury, consisting of three members, one of whom shall be selected by the competing architects, one by the building committee, and the third by the other two. The jurymen shall all be expert architects, and not of the town where the building is to be erected. The building committee agree to meet all expenses of this jury.

The jury, publicly or privately, is not to look at any of the drawings for this building other than those that shall be delivered by the custodian, and which have been found to meet the exact requirements hereinbefore set forth, and to base its decision strictly on the merits of the designs so submitted.

The committee agrees that the jury shall be left perfectly free, and that no preference or leaning of the committee, or any member of it, shall be conveyed to any jurymen publicly or privately, directly or indirectly, till the decision of the jury has been reached and published.

The committee further agrees, when the competition has been decided, to return each set of drawings except the one presented by the successful architect; and further that no part of any rejected design, that is original as to this competition, shall ever be used in the construction of the building, without the written consent of the designer thereof.

A written description of the building may accompany each set of drawings, the same being presented in plain black and white, without any sketches interspersed; and these descriptions shall pass through the custodian's hands as above provided for drawings, and

shall be subject to rejection if the requirements are exceeded; and no other writings or descriptions shall be considered by the jury in forming a judgment.

Before any design is finally premiated, the cost of a building shown by it shall be determined by an assessor, who shall be under oath, and who must be satisfactory to a majority of the competitors and the committee.

Should the assessor claim that a building cannot be erected according to any given design for the sum mentioned, the designer thereof shall be heard by the jury before throwing him out of competition on this account. Should the jury then determine that the assessor is right, they must throw out the design which is so shown to be too costly, and proceed to premiate the design of another one of the architects in the competition. Cost of assessor and his expenses to be paid by the building committee.

The jury shall not allow any personal conferences with any competitor, either in public or in private, other than those proper consultations to be held between the jury as a whole and the individual competitor, for the purpose of receiving necessary explanations in regard to the design.

The jury shall positively premiate one of the designs hereby called for in this competition and this judgment shall be final and conclusive, the committee reserving the right to afterwards alter or change the one chosen, if desired, but this last clause is not to be construed as revoking what has been said above as to the cost of building from the design when submitted to the jury.

The committee agrees that the premiating of a design by the jury shall carry with it the appointment of its maker as architect of the building, with the regular compensation as allowed by the schedule of charges, adopted by the Western Association of Architects.

The decision of the jury shall be published on or before the day of

Should any competitor seek any further information than that above stated, the committee must send the answers to him and all others alike, in order to keep each competitor on exactly the same basis as the rest throughout the competition.

All who may come into the competition shall be subject to the same rules as above.

No competitor shall serve on the jury in any capacity whatever, or be allowed to give any advice in any matter relating to this competition.

Should the work not proceed within one year from date of the selection of the design, the premiated architect shall then be paid for what he has already done up to that date, according to the schedule of charges adopted by the Western Association of Architects, his design in competition being ranked as full preliminary sketches. Whenever the work shall proceed thereafter the premiated architect shall still be the architect, having full charge as above mentioned.

Very respectfully submitted,

D. H. BURNHAM, Chairman,
 C. E. ILLSLEY,
 JOHN W. ROOT,
 WILLIAM HOLABIRD,
 GEO. WIRTH.

NOTE.—Mr. Illsley does not concur in statement that competition has always existed, and is ineradicable.

The President: The next thing in order is the report of the Committee on Legislation. Is Mr. Adler present?

Mr. Burnham: I think it greatly to our advantage if that report were printed tonight and circulated.

Mr. McLean: It is in the hands of the printer now, and by four o'clock there will be three hundred struck off for the use of the convention.

The President: That suggests to me to say that the points in the president's address, the various actions which are recommended, I think, will all be found in the *Missouri Republican* tomorrow morning. They propose to print it verbatim. We will now listen to the report on legislation if the committee is present. If that committee is not present, we have a few notices to read, and I will have them read now if there is no objection.

The secretary read the following communications:

President of the Western Association of Architects:

DEAR SIR,—On behalf of the management, I have the honor to invite the members of your association to visit the public library, and to make use of the privileges of the library and sitting-room during your stay here.

Very truly yours,
 RICHARD SPÄRMER, Acting Librarian.

The Board of Directors of the Western Association of Architects:

GENTLEMEN,—We would be pleased to have the members of the convention visit our works at Carlinville, Illinois, next Saturday, believing that they will see much to interest them, and repay them for their trip. It will take but three hours. A special train has been provided for your use, which will leave the Union depot Saturday morning at ten o'clock, and return to the same place at one o'clock.

Very respectfully,
 ST. LOUIS PRESSED BRICK CO.

From Hydraulic Pressed Brick Co.:

Please advise us as soon as possible when the convention desires to visit our works, and how many we shall provide for.

Mr. Burnham: I move that the matter be left open for the decision of the members privately. These are from furnishers of materials, and the Board of Directors have thought that matter over, and would prefer that nothing connected with materials shall be made a matter of record here, and that those who desire to avail themselves of these invitations shall do so privately, and give in their names, and determine among themselves when they will go. That is, as a convention, the board have instructed me to say that they would advise it shall not be done.

The President: Is that put as a motion?

Mr. Burnham: No, sir.

The President: Well, the suggestion will be the rule unless there is an objection to it. This visiting the works is understood by us to include excursions to parks, etc. The understanding will be that those who wish to go will notify the president, and they must decide when they will go.

The following letter was read:

912 GARRISON AVENUE, ST. LOUIS, MO., November 14, 1885.

C. E. Illsley, Esq., St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR,—I have your kind letter of the 13th. Will be most happy to meet the annual convention at the banquet, but I am frightened at the idea of a speech. Can't you put it as a response to a personal compliment or to say something to some national toast, so that the gentlemen present will not expect anything more than an impromptu talk—something suggested by the occasion, and not a regular speech.

Holding your association in special honor, I am truthfully yours,
 W. T. SHERMAN.

The President: There is one notice here which I think will hardly need to be read, but I will explain it. We have a communication addressed to us by the president of the Master Painters' Association, asking for some action in regard to the figuring of glass on plans. I don't think it necessary to read it, but will propose instead that you have a committee to whom it can be referred to report thereon.

A member: I move this communication be referred to the incoming Board of Directors.

Motion seconded.

The President: It is moved and seconded that this communication

from the Master Painters be referred to the incoming Board of Directors, with instructions to act with discretion. All in favor will say aye.

The motion was adopted.

The President: It will remain in the secretary's hands until that board is elected. I infer the Committee on Legislation is not here. We will have to take up the next order of business, which is the subject of amendments to the Constitution.

Mr. Sullivan: Several amendments to the Constitution were discussed in our Board of Directors. We found in looking over our Constitution and By-Laws, that they were in many respects obscure and vague in meaning, particularly so in the matter relating to architects. The Constitution does not define what an architect is. Many applications come to this board stating the business of the applicants in different ways—architect, contractor, builder, contractor and builder, and in other forms, and the board have acted according to the best of their judgment in handling these applications. Therefore, for the purpose of making the term more easy to be understood in that particular, I would submit the following amendment to the Constitution:

Amendment 1. The status of an architect is hereby defined as follows, to-wit: An architect is a professional man whose sole ostensible occupation consists in supplying all data preliminary to the material, construction and completion of buildings, in exercising administrative control over the operations of contractors, supplying material and labor incidental to the construction and completion of buildings, and in officiating as custodian and arbitrator of contracts, stipulating terms of obligations and fulfillment between proprietor and contractor.

The President: This is offered as an amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. Sullivan: I will say the necessity for this has been suggested by section 4 which reads: "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."

The President: I think the necessity is obvious? Are you ready for the question? I will ask Mr. Sullivan to kindly read that amendment once more, that we are going to vote on.

Mr. Sullivan: The object of the amendment being to define the status of an architect—what an architect is. It is intended that this amendment to the Constitution shall be practically a pronouncement to the public as to what we understand an architect to be. The status of an architect is hereby defined to be as follows: (Proposed amendment reread.)

The President: Is that understood to exclude the survey of the lot?

Mr. Sullivan: Not necessarily. We thought we would not attempt to go into details.

Mr. Taylor: I have sometimes had that question asked me as to whether it included the work of a superintendent or simply meant the office work, and I have told them if it was spoken of simply as an architect, it only covered the office work; that a superintendent was a separate thing; that is, if it was simply spoken of as architect, we were not expected to superintend; but it seems to me that does not quite define it.

Mr. Sullivan: I think that is a very dangerous doctrine to promulgate before the public, very dangerous. In the adoption of a definition of this kind we must look to the future. I don't think it is the ambition of any architect in this association to be a draughtsman only. I think if his services do not include something higher than merely drawing lines on paper, there is very little use in forming an organization.

Mr. Burnham: I would like to call the attention of the members present to the sense of the resolution passed by us last year on the status of architects and the government of their professional conduct, which was to the general effect—it was the unanimous verdict that the architect of the building or the designer should also be the superintendent, and we recognized that possibly under certain circumstances he would not be superintendent only as a remote contingency, which might in rare cases arise, and provided for it only as one arising under rare cases. It was assumed unanimously that it was desirable the architect should be the superintendent.

Mr. Furber: As I take it, that amendment is an amendment to section 4.

The President: That section says all members in good standing in any state association are also members of this. All members of the American Institute are by virtue of such membership fellows of this association.

A member: Mr. Chairman, I call for the rereading of the amendment as proposed by Mr. Sullivan.

The President: It will be read as soon as members are seated.

Mr. Bulkley: Mr. Chairman, I would like to inquire, in order to make this plain, if this amendment would not precede section 4.

Mr. Sullivan: This amendment follows the Constitution as it now stands. It is an amendment to follow the Constitution as originally adopted, as it stands today. It is a separate article. One thing we had in view is that it may be valuable in courts, as the courts may take the view of us, which we officially announce. (The amendment was again read.)

Mr. Randolph: It seems to me that the language has perhaps not been studied as well as it should be. Unless I misapprehended it, it says his "sole occupation."

Mr. Sullivan: I say his sole ostensible occupation, and a man's ostensible occupation is that by which he ostensibly makes his livelihood.

A member: But suppose my friend, Mr. Sullivan, was president of a bank.

Mr. Root: That is too violent a supposition. (Laughter.)

A member: How are we to get over this question? It says it shall be a man.

Mr. Sullivan: I will accept any amendment. I will change it. The amendment now reads "person" substituted for the word "man." I will present that as an original.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Sullivan: The directors have seen the necessity of some amendment to the Constitution dealing with those who are delinquent in the

matter of dues. Necessity for action has not arisen, but it may in the future. There is nothing in our Constitution providing for it, nor is there any clause in our Constitution giving the directors of this body any power to deal with those who have taken a course in their private practice detrimental to the interests of this association; and with that in view, I will present amendment 2 to the Constitution, reading as follows:

Resolved, Should any member fail for one year to pay his dues, the Board of Directors may at its discretion drop his name from the roll. Should charges of misconduct be preferred against any member, it must be done in writing, and be signed by the person making such charge; whereupon the Board of Directors at its next meeting must take the matter up, and the said board may at its discretion drop the name from the roll, and the decision of the Board shall be final and absolute.

Mr. Randolph seconded the resolution.

A member: I would like to hear that read again.

The amendment was again read.

A member: I would like to add there that the party against whom charges are made shall be notified so he may be heard in his defense before the Board of Directors.

The President: Do you offer that as an amendment?

The member: Yes, sir.

The motion was seconded.

The President: That will be put in writing so it will be correctly recorded, and is already accepted by the party proposing this action, so it will be a part of the motion when put. The only question I have to ask is this: would it be desirable that the party making those charges in the first place to the Board of Directors should do it under oath?

There being no response to this question put by the President, the motion was then put and adopted.

Mr. Sullivan: In connection with the duties of the Board of Directors, I would say that those who have lived at a distance from Chicago have felt that the traveling expenses were somewhat unjust to them. The members of the Board of Directors living at a distance from Chicago feel that the traveling expenses necessary for attendance upon meetings are an unjust burden; therefore I would suggest as an amendment to the By-Laws in the form of an additional article or clause, that the traveling expenses of directors—the actual traveling expenses of the directors who attend regular meetings of the board be defrayed out of the funds in the hands of the treasurer, and the standing committees also.

The President: Have you heard the question that the traveling expenses of the members of the directory and standing committees to stated meetings shall be defrayed out of the treasury of this association? That is understood to mean hotel fare as well.

Mr. Sullivan: That is understood to mean actual transportation expenses.

The President: Not hotel fares?

Mr. Sullivan: No, sir.

A member: I understood it to mean necessary expenses from home.

Mr. Sullivan: Very good, as you please, the association is rich.

The President: We want to have it in such a shape that there can be no dispute about it. Shall we put it transportation and hotel expenses?

A member: Necessary expenses.

A member: Are there any regular stated number of meetings of the committee in a year?

Mr. Sullivan: No, sir; they are called by the chairman. I should prefer to have it remain in this form.

A member: Make it traveling and ordinary hotel expenses. That would exclude champagne and cigars.

The President: Will Mr. Sullivan please state the matter as he proposes it now, just in this particular item only, which expenses are to be included.

Mr. Sullivan: As I originally proposed it, or as you wish it now?

The President: As Mr. Sullivan now proposes it.

Mr. Sullivan: I proposed it originally as actual traveling expenses.

A member: I second the motion. A man has to live any way, and it will cost him something to live wherever he is.

A member: I understand, Mr. Chairman, the actual railroad fare includes one berth and not a section.

Mr. Sullivan: And if he travels on a pass he must reimburse the association. (Laughter.)

A member: It seems to me that the statement there is a little ambiguous. Now, I usually state in my contracts that my actual traveling expenses are to be paid when traveling on business for my clients, in that I always include hotel bills, no champagne or cigars, but my actual hotel bills and actual transportation expenses, including sleeping-car expenses and the fee to the porter. One gentleman there remarked that a man must live, whether he is at home or away. I don't know how it is with him; he may be a bachelor.

Mr. Hackney: But it costs me just as much to run my home affairs when I am away from home as when I am there. I see no material difference; and it would be so much money out of my pocket if I were on that board. I move you, Mr. President, that the actual expenses include a reasonable hotel bill. You may put it \$2.50 or \$3 a day, if you do not wish them to put up at the Grand Pacific, the Palmer or the Southern.

The President: Is that put as an amendment?

Mr. Sullivan: I will embody any amendment in the original.

Mr. Hackney: These committeemen and the Board of Directors travel for our benefit, and I, for one, would be willing to increase our yearly payment sufficiently to cover their actual traveling expenses and their actual hotel bills.

The President: Mr. Sullivan will embody in his motion a statement that the expenses include hotel bills.

Mr. Sullivan: Very well, in that form.

The motion was put, as amended, and carried.

Mr. Hackney: If it is in order, if there is any question in regard to the expenses of the Board of Directors during the past year, I move the directors for this past year be reimbursed.

Mr. Sullivan: The Board of Directors have assumed that responsibility, and that has already gone into the expenses.

Mr. Hackney: Do I understand you have paid the bills?

Mr. Sullivan: Yes, sir; the Board of Directors have audited those bills.

Mr. Hackney: Excuse me for taking up your time.

Mr. Sullivan: It was a responsibility that we assumed with the belief we would be sustained by the convention. Now, we come to a matter of considerable importance to this association. The Board of Directors believe that if this association wishes to perform its useful functions in the future, it must have a little more money to work with than it has had, not a great deal, but it ought to have some more. We have had to figure very closely and cut down our expenses to get along. We think it would be materially to the benefit of the association if the dues were raised somewhat, and yet not be any serious demand upon the members. Therefore, I would propose an amendment to the By-Laws amendatory to Article 7, as it now stands: "All fellows in this association shall pay an annual due of two dollars," striking out the word two and substituting five, so it will read, "All fellows in this association shall pay an annual due of five dollars."

Mr. Hamilton: To some of the members perhaps it will make some little hardship. For instance, for members of the State Association and of a local association, it makes the fees pretty high. For instance, take the Kansas City Society of Architects, our dues there are pretty high, fully as high as we want them, to make a successful society; and here we have increased our membership a great deal. I don't know but that the committees have considered that. I would make that as a substitute, that it be \$3 instead of \$5.

Mr. Burnham: The expenses of a hall and all those things connected with it in any city will exceed probably \$150 per annum. The expenses of the secretary, treasurer and the Board of Directors for absolutely necessary work, cut it as fine as you will, will probably add another \$150. That will be \$300. Then the traveling expenses and the printing will bring it up to not less than \$300 or \$400 more probably. We feel that in case we hold a membership of two hundred say, and be able to collect from the two hundred the sum of \$3, \$600 in all would be too close. With \$1,000 we are sure. But we probably won't get that much. Take a membership of two hundred and the amount collected will vary. A great many will pay their dues, and a great many will not. And we figure we cannot count on more than about one hundred and fifty members safely right straight along at the present to pay dues. It is possible \$3 would do it, but it would be very close work, and it may result, as it has here, in the place standing in and bearing a part of the expenses. I don't think the association ever ought to ask that again.

Mr. Root: I think there are two other reasons why we ought to raise the dues. In the first place I believe \$5 is quite as easy to collect as \$3, I am inclined to think more easily; I think they will remember the large amount better than the small one. They feel it is dangerous to send money in a letter, and they frequently forget the small amount, but as to the large amount they think it is of more importance and give it more consideration. The Executive Committee should have at its disposal some slight surplus. I think when Mr. Adler reads his report on the legal status of the profession, we will find that the Executive Committee should have at its disposal a small fund for purely legal services. It is a contingency not yet expressed in terms, but still exists. So that it will not do for us to say only those expenses which are at present known, but after we have determined those, we must prepare for expenses which are not yet determined, but which will inevitably arise.

The motion to increase the dues from \$2 to \$5 was put by the president and carried.

The President: I think the Committee on Legislation is now ready to report. If so, we will have that report.

Mr. Adler: Before beginning the reading of this report, I would like to apologize to the convention for the delay in presenting it. Your committee was informed this noon that Mr. A. J. Bloor, representing the American Institute of Architects, was in the city, charged with the mission from the Board of Directors of that body to confer with us regarding needed legislation with reference to the management of architectural matters and their general government, and it was thought advisable that the committee should hear what Mr. Bloor, on behalf of his body, had to report. We didn't get quite through with Mr. Bloor. We shall ask that we be granted permission to refer the reading of our report on that part of the work until tomorrow, when we shall have heard in full Mr. Bloor's views and compare notes with him in all parts of interest to ourselves.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON STATUTORY REVISION.*

To the Members of the Second Annual Convention of the Western Association of Architects:

GENTLEMEN,—It is the purpose of this, the first report of your committee on building laws, to present the outlines of the policy to be pursued in dealing with the many demands made for legislation upon subjects connected directly or indirectly with the practice of our profession.

This policy should be founded primarily upon a recognition of the identity of individual interests with those of our profession at large, and of the interdependence of the interests of our profession and those of the communities and people among whom we live. Nor should we lose sight of the fact, that the effects of ill-considered and hasty legislation are among the heaviest burdens to which the people of our country are compelled to submit.

When future legislation upon each subject is controlled and shaped by those best qualified by their knowledge and experience of the subject, our statute books and the administration of our laws, will become the pride and glory, as they are now, in many respects, the shame of our republic. When this time arrives, it will become the duty and the privilege of our professional associations to aid our legislators in formulating the statutes found necessary for the regulation of the interests of the house-planning, house-building and house-using part of our population.

We call ourselves the Western Association of Architects, and it is our desire, by our corporate actions, to serve our fellow-citizens and ourselves. We wish our fellow-citizens to concede that we possess superior knowledge in our profession, and to submit to our guidance in all matters relating to their building interests. We call ourselves architects. By what right can we demand that our fellow-citizens acknowledge our right to the title, and grant that we possess that superior knowledge of building matters, which it implies. Is it not the case that while, probably, each of us is conscious of his qualification to call himself a member of our profession, that the public know us only as a body of business men, self-styled architects, who have, by their executed works, demonstrated at the risk of their clients, their greater or less justifications for assuming the title of architects.

Here, then, is the keynote of the situation. Let our first and foremost action be

* This report is complete as finally adopted.

an intelligent and energetic effort to fix throughout the states of the great West the legal status of the architect.

Today, we are the professional brethren of every one who may paint the word architect after his name on his sign or print it on his business card, unless the incompatibility of his qualifications and his self-assumed title, shall have become unmistakably demonstrated by the most flagrant professional failures and blunders.

The injury to ourselves arising from this state of affairs, though great, is trifling, when compared with the constant menace to safety of life and limb, to health, and to finances, to which every one who is about to build or about to occupy a structure already built, is subjected from this cause. This matter cannot be left to the operation of the law of natural selection and survival of the fittest. While the fittest will undoubtedly survive, danger to occupants of buildings, and even to passers-by on the street, will lurk in the structures reared by the unfit, under the auspices of clients who have come to them in ignorance as to their unfitness, and, deceived by their title, or who have been lured by cupidity or a misplaced spirit of economy.

The public have the right to demand from us protection against professional charlatanism. This can be secured by a state regulation of the practice of architecture. Let no man be permitted to practice architecture without a license from a competent state tribunal, and let the condition of the granting of this license be that the applicant shall have successfully passed such examination as this tribunal may find expedient for determining his qualification for his professional work, or that in the case of persons already in the practice of architecture, their capability shall have been determined by the successful erection of buildings of such character as may seem to constitute a sufficient test. We submit herewith, the draft of a statute, the passage and enforcement of which by each of our Western States will protect the public, will add to the dignity of our profession, and give to our own association, and to our various state associations, a standing equal to that of the various legal and medical associations.

A BILL TO BE PRESENTED TO THE LEGISLATURES OF THE DIFFERENT STATES FOR PASSAGE.

Be it enacted by the people of the State of.....represented in General Assembly:

1. That every person practicing the profession of architecture within the limits of this state shall have secured a license or diploma under the provisions of this act.

2. The governor of this state shall within.....from the passage of this act appoint a board of examiners, to be composed of five members, one of whom shall be a member of the faculty of the.....and the others, who shall have been engaged in the honorable practice of architecture, at least ten years, and shall be so selected that as nearly as possible, the different sections of the state shall be represented. The term of office of the members of said board shall be for one, two, three, four and five years, respectively, and the successors of each member shall be for the term of five years respectively.

3. Said board of examiners shall organize within three months from the passage of this act, and shall procure a seal and books of record, in which all proceedings of said board shall be kept. Said records shall be kept in the archives of the secretary of state, and said board shall have the power to administer oaths, solicit and receive testimony on all matters relating to its duties. Said board shall hold its meetings at the state capitol at such times as it may select, and due notice shall be published of the time and place of all meetings of said board.

Said board shall hold its meetings at the state capitol at such times as it may elect, and due notice shall be published of the time and place of all meetings of the board.

4. Said board of examiners shall receive applications for diplomas or licenses, and act upon them as follows: First, the names of all who, at the time of the passage of this act are engaged in the practice of architecture and who may apply in writing to said board for license or diploma, are to be published in a newspaper, published at their respective places of residence, and if, at a meeting of said board, no objection is made to the granting of license or diploma to those whose names have been so published, at least thirty days preceding the date of said meeting, said board shall issue to each of said persons a diploma or license to practice architecture within the limits of the state without subjecting them to any examination. But if objection is made by one or more of his former clients to the issue of a license or diploma to any applicant for the same, then said board shall give the parties a hearing.

And if, in the judgment of the board, said charges made are substantial, and of such nature as to demonstrate the incapacity or unfitness of the candidate for the discharge of the duties and responsibilities of an architect, no license or diploma shall be issued to him, but such applicant shall not be debarred from seeking for and receiving a license under the rules for examinations hereinafter provided.

5. Said board shall examine all applicants for license or diploma who comply with the following conditions, viz.: (a) All who are engaged in the practice of architecture at the time of the passage of this act, even if they have been rejected under the provisions of the preceding section of this act. (b) Any graduate of a university, scientific, technical college or training-school, and who shall have served for a term of four years after his graduation as pupil or apprentice of any architect in good standing. (c) Any builder who has served for a term of one year in the office of an architect of good standing. (d) Any one who has been for six years in the employ or under the tuition of an architect of good standing two years, of which period may also have been served in the employ of a builder in good standing.

6. All examinations shall be made directly by said board, and shall extend over the entire field of the construction of buildings, with special reference to a test of the knowledge of the candidate of the strength of materials and of his ability to make practical application of such knowledge in the ordinary professional work of the architect, and should also seek to determine his knowledge of the laws of sanitation as applied to buildings.

7. Said board shall also issue license or diploma to any one presenting a diploma from the Board of Examiners of Architects of any other state, without subjecting him to any examination.

8. If any architect be accused of gross carelessness or recklessness in the discharge of his duties, and after giving due hearing to the accused and his accusers, said board shall find him guilty of such offense, his license may be temporarily withdrawn or entirely revoked, as may seem proportionate to the gravity of the offense.

9. The fee to be paid for a license or diploma shall be twenty-five dollars, where such diploma is granted without examination, and fifty dollars where it is granted in connection with an examination. These fees are to be paid into the treasury of the state.

10. The members of said board shall serve without compensation, but their actual expenses shall be paid out of the state treasury general fund. They shall be empowered to employ a clerk and stenographer during their sessions at a salary of not more than dollars per day while employed in the service of said board.

11. Any person who shall be engaged in the planning or supervision of the erection of buildings, shall be regarded as an architect under the provisions of this act, and shall be held to comply with the same, but nothing contained in this act shall prevent the students or employes of those lawfully practicing as architects under license from said board, from acting under instruction and supervision of their employers.

12. Any person practicing architecture in this state without complying with the provisions of this act, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty and not more than five hundred dollars for each and every offense, to be paid into the state treasury, but the penalties of this act shall not apply until six months after the passage of this act.

We recommend that each of our component state associations begin at as early a date as practicable to urge upon the individual members of our state legislatures the importance of the passage of this act; and premising upon the probability of its successful adoption, we urge that we unite in an effort to make as high as possible the standard of qualifications of the architects as required by the statute. The more severe the test, the greater the honor, the greater the esteem in which we will be held, individually and collectively, by those whose building interests it is our desire to control. And while the law providing for this test of our qualifications will neither abolish the operations of the law of natural selection, nor prevent the rise and survival of the fittest, we will have the assurance that even the weakest of our professional associates will be worthy of our consideration, and the public will have the guaranty that even the less fit are possessed of some qualification for the work that may be intrusted to them.

From this subject, so essential to the life of our organization, we wish to direct your attention to another, which though of less importance well deserves your attention.

We refer to the relation of our national government to our national architecture. While it is unfortunately the case, that in almost every branch of the public service, the nation must submit to the exclusion of the best of its citizens, so that the great corporations and even the individual citizens are better served than the great government to which they owe existence and protection, it appears to us that this is particularly the case with our public architecture. The supervising architect of the Treasury Department, in whose charge are the design and the erection of those public buildings which bring home in a tangible form to the citizens of every part of this republic, the standing and dignity of their government, is a clerk without fixed tenure of office,

employed at a clerk's salary and required to accomplish in his office an amount of work that is far beyond the capacity of a private office, the head of which earns more than ten times the salary of this official representative of the architecture of our national government.

That there should be a change made in the management of this part of our national administration, is now recognized by all who have given the matter thought or attention. All are ready to unite in the desire that our nation should call to its aid in the designing and erection of our national buildings, the best architectural talent in the country, and this desire has found expression in the press and in the halls of congress. As it is therefore probable that legislative action with reference to this matter will be taken at an early date, it becomes our duty to offer the nation through such legislators as can be reached by our collective or individual action the benefit accruing from our knowledge of and our interest in this subject. Your committee advises that the draft of the statute which accompanies this report be adopted by this convention, as the expression of its views and wishes, and that the members of our association be requested to urge its passage upon all members of our national congress within reach of their influence. They also advise that the convention consider whether or not it would be advisable to appoint a committee to go to Washington at the proper time, to urge the passage of this bill, or to assist in so shaping and amending any other bill that may have prospect of passing, that when passed it will serve the best interests of our profession and of the public.

A BILL TO ESTABLISH THE OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF ARCHITECTURE, AND A BOARD OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. That from and after the passage of this act, the supervising architect of the treasury department shall be known and designated as the commissioner of architecture, and his bureau is hereby established and confirmed as the bureau of architecture in the treasury department.

SEC. 2. That the secretary of the treasury, the postmaster-general, the attorney-general, the chief engineer of the army, and the commissioner of architecture shall constitute a board, which shall be known as the board of public buildings, and of which the first and last named shall be the president and secretary respectively. Said board shall have the administrative control of the erection, extension and repair of all buildings, whose construction and care are or shall be by law assigned to the treasury department. The board, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum, shall have their first meeting in Washington City, within ten days after the passage of this act; they shall consider such business as may be brought before them, and adjourn to meet from time to time at the call of their president.

SEC. 3. That the said commissioner of architecture shall have general charge, under the direction of said board, of the erection of all of said new public buildings, and of the alteration, extension and repair of all of said present buildings, to the extent authorized by law. He shall also have charge, under said direction, of the regulation and ornamentation of the grounds thereof and approaches thereto, and of the equipment of said buildings with all necessary fixtures and furnishings, including heating, ventilating, lighting, plumbing and annunciatory appliances.

SEC. 4. That said commissioner of architecture shall be appointed by the president by and with the advice and consent of the senate. He shall have been a professional architect in good standing for a period of at least ten years preceding the date of his appointment, and shall have had an extensive experience in the erection of important buildings. He shall hold his office during good behavior, unless sooner removed by the president for cause shown, and he shall have a salary of \$6,000 per annum and his actual expenses when traveling on the business of his office.

SEC. 5. That there shall be in said bureau, a deputy-commissioner of architecture, who shall receive an annual salary of \$4,000, and who shall act as the deputy of said commissioner, and perform such other duties as the commissioner of architecture may direct. There shall be, also, in said bureau, the following clerks and employees:

One chief clerk	\$2,500
One principal clerk	2,400
One photographic clerk	2,500
Two clerks at \$2,000	4,000
One associate photographer	1,600
Two clerks—class 4	3,600
Four clerks—class 3	6,400
Two clerks—class 1	2,400
Two clerks	900
One messenger	600
	\$32,300

and as many draughtsmen and copyists as are necessary for the work of the bureau, and whose rate of compensation shall be fixed by said board. Said deputy-commissioner of architecture, clerks and employees, shall be appointed by the secretary of the treasury on the nomination of the commissioner of architecture.

SEC. 6. That the commissioner of architecture, with the assistance of said deputy-commissioner, clerks and employees, shall execute all duties pertaining to the designing, drawing of plans, preparing specifications, working and detail drawings, estimating and computing, making out of contracts, supervising, etc., for all of said new buildings, and additions to present buildings, which shall cost less than fifty thousand dollars, and for all alterations and repairs of said present buildings.

SEC. 7. That every new building costing \$50,000 or more, and every addition to a building already erected of like extent of cost, shall, for the purposes of this act, be regarded as a special building, for which the commissioner of architecture shall appoint in the manner hereinafter provided, a special architect, to have, under said commissioner, the full control thereof; and who shall, by the services of himself and his assistants employed in his own private office, execute for said building all the duties enumerated in the preceding section as pertaining to the erection of buildings of less cost than said sum: *Provided*, that all proposals for furnishing the labor and materials for said special building shall be received, and all contracts therefor, and all payments thereon, shall, under the direction of said board, be made by the commissioner of architecture at his office in Washington City. The designated payments in said contracts shall be made only upon the presentation of the certificate of the special architect, certifying to the completion of the work in its several stages respectively.

SEC. 8. That the said special architect shall receive as compensation for his design, selected as hereinafter provided, and for the performance of all of said services of himself and his office-assistants, a commission of five per centum on the cost of the building. Payment of said compensation shall be made by the commissioner of architecture, under the direction of said board, as follows: One-half when the contract plans and specifications are delivered, and the remaining one-half to be paid from time to time in instalments proportioned to the value of the work executed.

SEC. 9. That the commissioner of architecture shall appoint, on the nomination of the said special architect, and under the direction of said board, a clerk of the works, or superintendent, for said special building, whose duty it shall be to give a constant superintendence of the work, to take charge of all drawings and papers relating thereto and remaining at the building and to carry out the instructions of the special architect. Said clerk of the works, or superintendent, must be an expert in drawing and in the various processes of building, and well instructed in a knowledge of the qualities of materials and workmanship; he shall see that the building he has charge of shall be erected according to the plans and specifications furnished by the special architect, that the material is such as the contractors have agreed to supply, and that the workmanship is the very best. He shall receive as compensation for said services \$6 per diem, payable from the sum appropriated for the erection of the building; and shall give bond in such sum and with such sureties as the secretary of the treasury shall approve. And where the works are extensive, the special architect shall, by consent of the commissioner of architecture, given in writing, appoint, as the assistant of said superintendent, a clerk at \$4 per diem, also payable from said fund. A like superintendent, having like duties to perform, and given like compensation, shall also be appointed by the commissioner of architecture for buildings and additions costing less than \$50,000.

SEC. 10. That the design or plan and the special architect of every such special building shall, under the approval of said board, be selected and determined by a commission, in the manner provided in the next succeeding section. Said commission shall be composed of the secretary of the treasury, the commissioner of architecture and four other members, selected and appointed by the secretary of the treasury, under the direction of said board, one of whom shall be the executive officer of the offices for whose use the building is to be erected, and the other three architects, citizens of the United States, selected for eminence in their profession. A separate commission thus constituted shall be convened for every such building or group of buildings, and when their action in regard to the choice of a plan and a special architect therefor, shall have been consummated, their existence as a commission shall terminate: *Provided*, that should an exigency arise, in regard to the building upon which they have acted, requiring further action in respect

to a modification of said plans, or the substitution of a different plan or design, and the appointment of its author as special architect, said commission shall be re-convened by its chairman, and hold its sessions until said action shall have been brought to a successful issue. The secretary of the treasury shall act as the chairman of said commission, and the commissioner of architecture as the secretary thereof; and a majority of its members shall constitute a quorum. Each of the said expert commissioners shall receive as compensation for his services, fifty dollars per diem and his actual traveling expenses while engaged upon the duties of the commission.

SEC. 11. That the special architect for every building regarded as a special building, as hereinbefore provided, shall be selected from the architects of the United States by a public competition, in regard to the merit of the designs and plans which may be severally offered by them for said building, as decided by the commission provided in the preceding section, and approved by said board. After the expert members of said commission shall have been appointed, and shall have signified their acceptance of the position in writing, the commission shall meet and prepare a circular defining the terms and conditions of the competition. Said circular shall be sent by mail to the several architects of the union in accordance with the published list of addresses thereof; and also be advertised for three weeks in three daily newspapers of largest circulation in each of the principal cities of the Union, and in three of the most prominent architectural journals thereof; the advertisements shall be in the form of a notice to architects stating where the circular may be procured. The terms and conditions of the competition, as set forth in the circular, shall include a statement of the several requirements of the proposed building in regard to the number and general dimensions of the rooms, halls and apartments necessary for the accommodation of the officers, clerks and the public, who will resort to or occupy the same, and all other information that will contribute to give to the competitors a proper comprehension of the uses to which the building will be applied together with the peculiarities of the site.

SEC. 12. That said circular shall also describe the number, character and style of the drawings required, as to the scale thereof, the coloring, and to what extent they shall be in perspective; and shall require from competitors a full written description of their plans, and an estimate of the cost of the building if erected in accordance therewith. The circular shall also state the limit of cost fixed by law for the erection of said building, with the statement that no plan will be considered the cost of the execution of which will not come within said limit; it shall determine the time (which must be ample) within which said competitive plans will be received. Each competitor will be required to mark his plans with a private device or motto, which shall be of a nature to conceal his authorship thereof, and the same device or motto shall be marked upon the outside of a sealed envelope containing his name and address, and sent with the plans; no plans shall be considered whose author has revealed his name in connection therewith. All plans must be sent to the commissioner of architecture, who shall lay them unopened before said commission.

SEC. 13. That the said circular shall also include a list of the prizes, which shall be five in number; the first prize shall be given for the accepted design, and shall consist of the appointment of its author as special architect to carry out the work; the remaining four prizes shall consist of sums of money given to the authors of those designs which shall be decided to be second, third, fourth and fifth, in order of merit respectively. Said commission shall fix the amounts of the money prizes, which shall be reasonable and correspond with the importance of the building.

SEC. 14. That said commission shall, at a meeting convened at the call of the chairman thereof, consider the plans which are properly before them in pursuance of their advertisement, and shall award, subject to the approval of said board, the said prizes in accordance with the merit of the respective designs; the design which seems to be best suited for the building to be erected, shall be adopted if found worthy, the commission having first ascertained that the plan proposed can be executed within the limit of cost fixed by law. Should the commission conclude that no design had been submitted which was worthy of being adopted, the money prizes only shall be awarded for the four best designs, and another like competition for a design for the building shall be instituted by said commission. The rejected plans shall be returned to their authors at the expense of the government. No member of said commission, nor any officer or employee of the government, excepting special architects, shall offer a design or plan in said competition, or be in anywise personally interested in any design offered by a competitor. Should a plan be adopted by said commission, and accepted for the building by said board, the author thereof shall be appointed, as hereinbefore provided, the special architect for the erection of the building; a time shall be fixed for the reception of this contract plans and specifications, and the sessions of said commission shall thereupon terminate: *Provided*, that in case the named author of the accepted design should not be known to the said commission as a person of artistic, constructive or administrative capacity, then an associate architect shall be appointed by said commission, subject to the requirements and approval of said board, and the compensation of such associate shall be in each case determined by said commission.

SEC. 15. That the said special architect shall give bond in such sum as may be required by the secretary of the treasury, conditioned that he shall prepare proper contract-plans and specifications of said building in duplicate (one set of which shall be filed in the bureau of architecture and the other in his own office), within a reasonable time (which must be fixed as above provided by said commission before the termination of their session), and in proper form to receive the signatures of contractors. As fast as the working detail drawings are prepared, copies of these also shall be furnished by the special architect and filed in the bureau of architecture. If the special architect shall fail to furnish to the commissioner of architecture the contract-plans and specifications within the time appointed, he shall be cited before said board, who shall hear his defense as to the causes of the delay. If these shall be deemed insufficient he shall be adjudged to forfeit a just penalty to the government proportioned to the loss suffered by his default, not to exceed the amount of his commissions; and an extension of time shall be granted to a second date fixed by said board, for the production of said plans, under a like penalty.

SEC. 16. That when a plan for the erection of any special building has been selected, the work shall be carried on as hereinbefore provided; and no changes, alterations, omissions or additions to the accepted plans shall be made or permitted except by the authority of the said board, which shall only order such changes after the designer of said plans has had an opportunity to be heard upon such proposed changes, alterations, omissions, or additions; and should any such change of plans be very extensive, and materially affect the design of the building, the said commission that originally adopted said plans shall be re-convened, consider said change, and make a report upon the same to said board, who shall only thereupon make their decision. But no change shall be made until the cost of making the same shall have been ascertained; and if it shall affect any contract, the increased or diminished cost, if any, shall be agreed upon by the contractor and the commissioner of architecture before such change is ordered: *Provided*, that in no case shall the cost of the change increase the cost of the building beyond the limit fixed by law. The special architect designing the plans of said building and supervising its erection, shall, whenever requested by the commissioner of architecture or said board, report if the plans and specifications are being complied with in its erection, and if the material and workmanship are in accordance with what they were required to be. Such reports shall be filed with the commissioner of architecture, who, in case they show that the work is not being done according to the plans and specifications, or that the material or workmanship is not according to contract, shall investigate the matters complained of, and, if the statements are found to be true, shall take such measures as are necessary to have the defective portions of the work remedied, and to prevent departures from the plans and specifications in the future. The furnishing of said reports shall be deemed to be one of the duties of the said special architect.

SEC. 17. That the commissioner of architecture shall report annually to the secretary of the treasury all the work of his office up to and including September thirtieth; and he shall give a list of all buildings under his charge, including said special buildings, the amount expended upon each during the year and the total amount of such expenditures, the cost of each building, the cost of the site, the cost of the superintendence of each building, the cost of repairs on each building for the preceding year, and the total cost of site, building and repairs, the names of all persons employed by him in the erection or repair of public buildings, including those of the special architects thereof, the amount paid each during the year, the rate of salary or commission paid, and the time each was employed. He shall also report the names of places from which applications have been made for the erection of public buildings, the probable cost of a public building at each of said places, including site, grading, fencing and furnishing, together with the amount paid for rents of said places, the present accommodations for the public offices, the number of persons employed in the public service, the amount of the public revenues and the sources from which they are derived, the expenses of collecting the same, the population and rate of increase of same during the previous ten years, and such other information as may be a guide to congress in determining if a public building may be erected at any of said places; and, at any time when called on by a committee of either house of congress, he shall make report of the income which the government derives from customs duties, internal revenue taxes or postoffices, and the amount of business done in the United States courts, in any locality where the erection of a public

building is contemplated, which said report shall cover a period of ten years last past, and shall also state the accessibility of suitable building materials and facilities for transportation to said point.

SEC. 18. That said board shall discharge all administrative duties relating to the selection of sites and making of contracts for the construction, heating, lighting, plumbing and furnishing of all public buildings not otherwise provided by law. Said board shall not construct any building unless the site shall leave the building unexposed to dangers from fire in adjacent buildings by an open space of not less than forty feet, including streets and alleys; and no money appropriated for any building shall be expended until a valid title to the site for said building shall be vested in the United States, nor until the state in which such building may be situated shall have ceded to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over the same, during the time the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof, for all purposes except the administration of the criminal laws of said state and the service of civil process herein.

SEC. 19. That anyone feeling aggrieved at the decision of the commissioner of architecture may appeal to the said board, whose decision shall be final.

SEC. 20. That whenever the contract plans and specifications shall be prepared and approved for the erection of any proposed building, or extension or repair of a building already erected, for the United States, it shall be the duty of the commissioner of architecture to advertise once a week, for at least six weeks, in one or more of the principal journals published in the place where such building is to be erected, and in such other journals as he may select, including, at least, three daily journals in each of the principal cities of the Union, for sealed proposals for the work and materials necessary in the erection, heating, plumbing, lighting and furnishing of said building. Said advertisement shall provide for separate bids for the different kinds of work and materials, as well as for gross bids for the entire structure, and shall refer bidders to the office of the commissioner of architecture for copies of the plans and specifications for said work and materials. All such proposals shall be kept sealed until the day specified in such advertisement for opening the same, when they shall be opened by or under the direction of the said board. The person offering to do the work or furnish the materials described in the advertisement, for the lowest sum bid, and giving satisfactory security for the performance of the contract, under a forfeiture to be fixed by said board, at least fifty per centum above the contract price, shall be awarded the contract for the work and materials so advertised: *Provided*, that the said board may reject any bid which they deem excessive, or which they may for other cause deem contrary to the best interest of the government: *And also provided*, that the said board may have the foundation or roof, or either, of any public building, laid by day's work if they think it is for the best interest of the government.

SEC. 21. That every advertisement under the preceding section shall specify a reasonable time within which the work or materials therein mentioned shall be done or furnished; and every proposal for work or materials, as hereinbefore provided, shall be accompanied by a written undertaking or guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder, if his bid be accepted, will at such time as may be prescribed by the board, give bond, with good and sufficient sureties, said bond to be approved by said board, to do said work or furnish said materials according to the plans and specifications furnished and within the time named in the said advertisement. No proposal shall be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee. If, after the acceptance of a proposal, and a notification in writing to the bidder of its acceptance, he fail to give bond within the time prescribed by the said board, the commissioner of architecture shall proceed to re-advertise for proposals for said work or materials, as hereinbefore provided; and after contracting with some other person, as set forth in this and in the preceding section, the secretary of the treasury shall forthwith cause the excess, if any, of the amount contracted to be paid by the government, over and above the amount of the first bid, to be charged up against the first bidder and his guarantor or guarantors; and the same may be recovered by the United States, for the use of the fund appropriated for the erection of said building, by action of debt against either or all such persons.

SEC. 22. That when any proposal for work and materials shall be accepted by the said board, as hereinbefore provided, the person making such proposal, shall, within a time to be prescribed by the said board, execute a bond with two or more solvent sureties, in a sum at least fifty per centum above the amount of the contract price, conditioned that the work and materials shall be as required by the plans and specifications furnished, and that the said building shall be completed within the time named in the advertisement. Before approving and accepting said bond the secretary of the treasury shall be satisfied, that the sureties thereon are unquestionably solvent, and the owners in fee of unencumbered real estate to the value of the amount named in the bond as a penalty. In the event of a failure to furnish the work and materials according to the requirements of the bond, the principal and sureties therein shall be liable for the penalty of said bond as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States.

SEC. 23. That all proposals provided for in this act shall be preserved in the office of the commissioner of architecture; and the commissioner of architecture, in his annual report, shall give the amount of each bid and the persons making the same, and shall state what bids have been accepted.

SEC. 24. That all repairs or improvements upon any public building amounting in cost, according to the estimates, to more than five thousand dollars, shall be subject to the provisions of this act, and the same proceedings shall be had with reference thereto as are herein required for the erection of an entire building.

SEC. 25. That the members of the board provided for in this act who shall approve of any plan before it has been ascertained that the cost of execution of said plan will not exceed the limit of cost fixed by law, and any competing architect who shall designedly prepare a plan for a public building knowing that the cost of executing said plan will be greater than the limit of cost of said building fixed by law, and any computer employed by said board who shall falsely estimate the cost of executing any plan so as to make it appear to said board that such cost will be less than the computations make it to be, so that the cost of said building will be greater than the limit fixed by law, shall on conviction thereof before any court of the United States, in whose jurisdiction the said building is located, or in the District of Columbia, where said plan was approved or the false computation made, be fined in any sum not less than five hundred dollars. Any person so offending may be indicted within two years after said building is completed. And it shall be the duty of the commissioner of architecture to cause all offenders against this act to be reported to the department of justice as soon as the offense is discovered, that the parties so offending may be prosecuted.

SEC. 26. That any deputy commissioner, superintendent, clerk, inspector, or other employee of the bureau of architecture, who shall neglect the performance of any duty assigned to him by the commissioner of architecture by which the cost of the erection of the building upon which he is employed shall be increased, or who shall receive any material inferior to or different from that called for by the plans and specifications, or who shall permit the plans or specifications of the building to be departed from, except as provided for in this act, shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than five hundred dollars.

SEC. 27. That any contractor who shall construct the building on which he is engaged in a different way than that prescribed by the plans and specifications, or who shall supply different or inferior material from that called for in the specifications, or who shall cause the work to be done in a manner different from that called for in the specifications or in his contract, except as provided for in this act, shall, on conviction of such offense, be fined in any sum not less than five hundred dollars.

SEC. 28. That the commissioner of architecture shall be held responsible for the proper enforcement of this act, and if he shall neglect any duties which he is required by law to perform, or if he shall permit the limit of cost of any public building to be exceeded, or if he shall permit any contract for the erection or repair of any public building to be violated by supplying inferior or different material, or by permitting the work to be done poorly or different from that called for in the plans and specifications, or by changing said building from the plans and specifications accepted by the board, except as in this act provided, or if he cause any work to be done on any public building contrary to any of the provisions of this act, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than five hundred dollars.

SEC. 29. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act shall be and the same are hereby repealed; and all acts and parts of acts relating to the office of supervising architect of the treasury department not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, and necessary to enable the commissioner of architecture to perform the duties of his office, shall remain and are hereby declared to be in full force.

SEC. 30. That the necessary accommodations for the office of the commissioner of architecture shall be provided; and the archives, books, records, models, drawings, materials, apparatus, samples, and whatever other public property may belong to the office of the supervising architect of the treasury department, shall be transferred to the charge and use of the commissioner of architecture, and that, when said commissioner shall have been appointed and shall have qualified, the office of the supervising architect of the treasury shall be abolished.

There are many other subjects within the province of our profession with reference to which legislative action has been asked for by its members and by the public. Among these are the responsibilities of architects to their clients and to the public, the determin-

ation of the claims of the architects upon his client for the various kinds of service rendered, the question of ownership of drawings, the relations of architects, clients and contractors to each other, the legal establishment of a scale for architects' fees, the extent and scope of lien laws and their justice and advisability, the regulation of many questions in the law of contracts, and so on, indefinitely.

We should approach the consideration of these questions with a full realization of that identity of interests of architects and public, and of the danger of hasty and ill-considered legislation before alluded to in this report, nor should we forget that the common law offers ample opportunities for the enforcement of every just claim and for the reparation of most wrongs. It should be remembered that miscarriages of justice are most apt to occur where special legislation gives opportunities for technical objections, and where conflicting judicial opinions upon the constitutionality of statutes prolong legal contests and weary the seekers for their rights into abandonment of their just claims. Fortunately, our statute books are as yet unencumbered with legislation upon most of the subjects mentioned above. And the many failures to secure in the higher courts judicial sanction of the multitude of lien laws devised for the protection of certain special interests, warn us to proceed slowly and with extreme caution in recommending legislative action, and perhaps to avoid the same entirely whenever we can see a possibility of gaining by mutual agreement, or even by appeal to the common law, those ends, the attainment of which is sought by projects for the enactment of new statutes.

Let us now consider the different subjects before enumerated and endeavor to determine in each case whether our end cannot be attained by an extension of our knowledge and a clarifying of our ideas, than by an appeal to our state legislatures, and when such appeal is found advisable let us ask only for what is most essential.

The responsibility of the architect to his client and to the public is one which should not be evaded, as upon this responsibility rest all his claims for recognition and compensation. It seems desirable, however, that this responsibility be properly defined and limited. A statute in force in the State of Illinois for several years, makes the architect of a building jointly responsible with owner and contractors for injuries caused tenants by defects and imperfections in the sanitary arrangements of buildings. This liability and many others exist under the common law, and nothing would be gained or lost by repeal of this statute or of other similar ones enacted in other states, but the extent of the financial liability of the architect should be definitely determined and limited to the extent of his pecuniary interest in the building, namely, the amount of compensation he is to receive for his services in connection with the same, and confined to matters clearly within the architect's control. But if these limitations were made by legal enactment, the matter would hardly be definitely settled until the constitutionality of such statutes had been determined by the supreme courts of each state. And no statute would cover cases where the architect is accused of gross neglect of duty or of criminal carelessness. Why not, therefore, at once leave the settlement of this matter to a test case which could be carried up to the supreme court of one or more states, perhaps at the expense of this association or at the expense of the various state associations. But whether we seek to solve this problem by legislation or by litigation, these efforts should apply only to that as yet vague and indefinite responsibility to the public at large and to possible occupants of buildings which cannot be made a matter of contract or agreement between architect and client. The responsibility of architect to owner can be defined, and limited and settled by positive agreement before the architect enters upon the discharge of his duties. We recommend that for this purpose a written agreement be in all cases entered into and that this contain a full exposition of the services which the architect is to render and of the responsibilities he is to assume. Such contracts would forestall and prevent possible disagreements and litigations.

Next in order comes the vexatious problem of paying for plans not used. It is entirely our fault if this is a vexatious problem, and to invoke the aid of special legislation is the height of folly. The lawyer who makes preparations for a suit which his client does not permit to go to court, or the care of which he transfers to another lawyer, collects compensation for the services rendered. The physician who prescribes a medicine which his patient concludes not to take, the tailor who has made a coat which the customer refuses to take after having given his order, all know how to enforce their just claims under the protection of the common law and of their own *esprit de corps*, something which, as yet, is lacking in our profession, and which it is the duty of our association to call into being and to foster. But neither common law nor special legislation will aid us so long as it is possible to rebut a claim for compensation for plans not used, by the well founded assertion that many architects are in the habit of proffering their services for the preparation of plans upon approval, not to be paid for unless used. The fault, therefore, is in ourselves, not in our laws. Let us endeavor to so shape our course as individuals that no act of ours will conflict with the interests of our profession, and the difficulties which we now encounter to a greater extent than those who follow other pursuits will vanish, and the obligation to pay one's architect will become as much a matter of course as is the obligation to pay one's lawyer or butcher or baker.

The foregoing applies to regulation of our charges for services of every kind, whether for work executed or for work abandoned. There is no statute to fix a minimum or a maximum compensation for the various services rendered by lawyer, doctor, or tradesman, yet by the aid of the *esprit de corps* existing in the various professions and in the trades, no difficulty is encountered in fixing the value of the services of these when it becomes necessary to invoke the aid of the courts to enforce the payment of disputed claims. To ask for special and exceptional legislation in our behalf would be a confession of weakness. But to exert influence which is to be beneficial to ourselves and to others we must be strong; we cannot be strong and certainly we will never be believed strong if we issue a proclamation of weakness.

Closely allied to the foregoing is the question of ownership of plans. This is a matter which has been brought into court many times and decided in various ways. It can be made a matter of agreement between architect and client that the latter pays only for the use of the plans, that this use is to be once only and that the plans revert to the architect upon completion of the building. If the client insists upon obtaining positive ownership of the plans, the architect is at liberty to refuse this demand, or to accede only upon special conditions such as increased compensation or agreement not to permit the use of the plans for the erection of other buildings. Concerted action can and will settle for us the question of ownership of plans without legislation, and it is easy to imagine many complications of this problem that would not be reached by legislation. Now, after having given our reasons for not recommending legislative action with reference to the before mentioned subjects, we deem it our duty to offer a scheme for the removal of the difficulties enumerated. We submit as part of our report the draft of a form of contract between architects and clients, the adoption of which we recommend to the members of this association in the belief that by its use many vexatious questions and problems will be disposed of.

FORM OF CONTRACT.

To..... 188
For a compensation of propose to furnish preliminary sketches, complete working drawings and specifications and general superintendence of building operations, and also to audit and make settlements of all accounts for a to be erected for on

Terms of payments to be as follows:
..... when the general contracts are let.
..... the balance upon the completion of the building and the settlement of all contracts.

In all transactions between yourself and contractors, to act as your agents and duties and liabilities in this connection are to be those of an agent only.
..... guarantee the correctness of drawings and accounts, and calculations of strength of material and stability of structure, but pecuniary liability in connection with this building is not to exceed in its total the gross amount of compensation.

A representative of office will make visits to the building for the purpose of general superintendence, of such frequency and duration as in judgment will suffice or may be necessary to fully instruct contractors, pass upon the merits of material and workmanship, and maintain an effective working organization of the several contractors engaged upon the structure.

..... will keep upon books a full and complete record of all matters connected with this building, and ledger accounts of all contracts and payments.

The amount of compensation is to be reckoned upon the total cost of the building, including all stationary and detachable fixtures, and no rebate will be made from this amount on account of any material or labor purchased, or contracts made by you individually.

Drawings and specifications are instruments of service, and as such, are to remain property, and are not to be used by you for the erection of other buildings than above mentioned. Architect.

Approved and accepted, 188., Proprietor.

Of vast importance to ourselves and to the building public are the mechanic's lien laws, of which nearly every state has at least one and sometimes the remains of many, all stranded and partially or wholly wrecked upon the reef of unconstitutionality. A lien

law, as we understand it, creates a class of privileged creditors. This according of greater privileges to one creditor than are enjoyed by another is almost invariably unjust and often impolitic, and makes it difficult for these laws to pass through the ordeal of appeal to the highest judicial tribunals. The privileges granted by them are so anomalous and so foreign to the general principle of the equality of all before the law, that they should be only accorded to those unable to secure justice without such assistance or for the furtherance of important public interests.

Merchants, manufacturers, and most professional men who sell goods or services upon credit, institute most careful and thorough inquiries as to the financial standing, the business capacity and the reputation for honesty and trustworthiness of the applicants for credit, and keep a close watch upon the business and other transactions of their debtors, so as to be ready at any and all times to invoke the aid of the common law to protect them when they fear their rights are jeopardized. And it is their general experience that their rights are safest in those states whose statute books are least encumbered by special legislation upon the relations of debtor and creditor. There is no reason why architects should not exercise the same care in the selection of their clients as do merchants in the selection of credit customers. It is not at all an unusual thing for a mercantile house to refuse to sell goods to undesirable customers. If architects are less discriminating in accepting orders from clients, it is absurd to ask for a statute protecting them from the effect of their own want of business prudence.

It appears therefore that the business necessities of architects or contractors or material men, are not a justification for invoking the special protection granted by lien laws. It remains to be seen whether as a measure of public policy there is a necessity or a justification for the existence of a mechanic's lien law.

It is one of the peculiarities of our complex modern social system, that it often becomes the duty of the individual to yield some of his natural rights to the welfare of the community at large, and so great are the disparities of knowledge, wealth and power of its many constituents, that special provision must often be made for the protection of the weak against the encroachments of the powerful and unscrupulous, and it sometimes becomes expedient that the community as a whole exert its powers for the protection of certain interests, the fostering of which is believed essential to the public weal.

The justifications for the existence of mechanic's lien laws are found in the above mentioned consideration.

It cannot be denied that certainty in harvesting the fruits of his toil should be secured to the wage-workers by the community, the welfare and peace of which are so largely dependent upon the industry, thrift and contentment of its humbler toilers. There are many who are dependent upon each day's toil for the next day's subsistence and maintenance for themselves and family, and who may not know today whether or where they will be permitted to toil for this subsistence tomorrow. They cannot each keep a credit man to inform them whether their would-be employer is honest or solvent. They cannot before selling their services, look up the registers of the mercantile agencies for information to guide their actions. They must act promptly and go to work, or tomorrow they will starve.

It is the duty of the community by the aid of its law to insure to these, its less fortunate but not less valuable citizens, as great an immunity from danger of loss of each day's earnings as the wisdom and ingenuity of its law-makers and their advisers can devise. Such a measure of pure and abstract justice, this enforcement of the obligation of the strong community to its weakest members should be the chief function of the ideal mechanic's lien law.

Let us now see whether a justification for further extension of the functions of the mechanic's lien law can be found in a plea of expediency and public interest.

The borrower, whose security to the lender is of unimpeachable character, is accorded more favorable terms than the one whose securities are less valuable. This rule holds good through all business transactions involving the element of credit. The preventive and protective systems organized and maintained by our mercantile and manufacturing interests for the regulation of their credit transactions, are quite sufficient as preventives of and protections against excessive losses from reckless or dishonest debtors. But the consumers finally pay the entire cost of our system of mercantile agencies and make good to the merchants and manufacturers their loss from bad debts and the cost of their efforts to collect them.

If the building contractor is given by an enforceable lien law, a greater security from loss than that enjoyed by his fellow business men, the law of competition in trade will soon place him, with regard to the margin of profit expected from his operations, nearer to the lender on mortgage security than to the merchant, whose safety lies in his ability to diagnose correctly the degree of rectitude and business capacity of his debtors, and whose profits must therefore be large enough to cover an element of risk, which, by the operations of a protective lien law would be eliminated from the operations of a building contractor. Therefore, from this tendency of this special protection to reduce the cost of house-building and of house-occupying, and thus benefiting the entire community, we can deduce a strong argument for including the contractor and material man, and perhaps the architect among those included in the protection of a lien law.

But as many of the lien laws heretofore enacted have contained provisions in the highest degree unjust and as no real or permanent good can accrue to any part of the community from protective measures that work injustice to others, it behooves us to exercise the greatest care in our treatment of the subject.

First of all, the nature and extent of the lien claims should be clearly and definitely determined and limited, and for the protection of all parties, they should be made matters of record the same as mortgages.

Solvent employers of labor pay their hands every week or every two weeks, and the regulation of the possible lien claims of the laborers should be based upon this practice. The laborer who has worked two weeks at any building without payment shall be required, if he desires to avail himself of the protection of lien laws, to notify the owner of the building or his architect, or other properly accredited agent of the default in payment, and such notice made in writing, or before two disinterested witnesses, shall make it obligatory upon the owner of the building to see to the discharge of the contractor's obligations towards the employes making such notice, and if, within a week from the date of such notice, he fails to secure the settlement of a just claim of an employe upon his building, such employe shall, to further secure his rights under the lien law, file notice of the same with the proper recording officer of the county in which the work has been done, and this record shall be and continue the evidence of a lien against the building and the property upon which it is erected until the justice of the claim shall have been determined by mutual agreement or judicial decision and the amount found just shall have been liquidated.

No claim of any employe shall be allowed to become a lien unless notice has been filed upon the owner and in the court within the times before stated.

It is intended by this provision to prevent, as far as possible, the practice of dishonest contractors to collect payments and to neglect to pay their employes. And to prevent employes from indirectly aiding and abetting this practice of contractors by continuing to work without enforcing payment of their wages in the assurance that no matter how long they may work without pay from their immediate employer nor how large their claim against their employer may be permitted to grow, they will be safe and their payment secure under the operations of a lien law.

Contracts and sub-contracts to become liens should be filed for record with the proper recording officer in the county in which they are to be executed; if not so recorded, they will be in the same category with loans unsecured by mortgage or goods sold on open accounts.

Throughout this act, we wish to enforce the principle, that when special protection is given any class of creditors, prompt and immediate publication of the existence of their specially protected claims should be given to all others who may be already, or who may still become financially interested in the property against which their claims may become liens. By this course, the rights of laborers, material men, contractors, architects and owners of buildings will be secured one against the other, positively and openly, and that element of uncertainty with which the subject of lien claims and the securities under them or against them is now invested, will become eliminated, and the nature and extent of possible lien claims against the building in course of erection, will be as easily ascertained by reference to the public records as are mortgage, judgment or tax claims.

If through our organization, we succeed in formulating a lien law based upon these principles, and so shape it as to avoid the conflicts with the state constitutions and natural rights which have crept into so many of the former efforts in this direction, we shall have accomplished a work that will warrant us in making the greatest sacrifices in behalf of our organization.

But to succeed in this most difficult undertaking, will require most arduous labors in collecting legal opinions from eminent authorities as to the reasons for the failure of so many attempts toward the enactment of similar laws, and as to the features in former lien laws, that have been found practical and beneficial in their operations. It will also be desirable that conferences be had with legal representatives of real estate and building interests, contractors, and with representatives of the various trade and labor organizations.

There are many other subjects relating to existing, or perhaps desirable laws and

ordinances, of direct interest to the building community, with reference to which your committee might have made investigations and report. It is our belief, however, that the matters selected for your consideration at this convention are the ones of gravest importance, and that to do them justice, will take up a sufficient amount of the time at the disposal of your convention.

We would state to the convention that we have made an effort to gather reports of legal enactments and legal decisions upon many points of interest. We found, however, so many contradictions and conflicts of opinions in decisions upon, apparently, similar or identical questions, that so often the decisions of the courts were really based upon technicalities or side issues brought up by counsel more desirous to win their cases than to settle abstract principles of law and justice, that we despaired of our ability to present them in sufficiently intelligible form, and that we determined not to embody these, as yet, undigested researches in our report. We do, however, recommend that it be hereafter made the duty of your Committee on Building Laws to make and keep a record of building legislation in general as it now exists, and to continue the record with reference to future building legislation; that it gather reports of judicial decisions upon all matters relating to building interests; that it compile these with special reference to the extent by which important principles are settled and determined; that it place itself in communication with the various state organizations for the purpose of tendering its advice in all cases and assistance in all cases where efforts are being made for the passage of state or municipal legislation governing or affecting building interests. And finally, when litigation is being carried on in which important principles are at stake, they endeavor, if necessary, by furnishing the assistance of eminent counsel and means for carrying such cases to the higher courts, to arrive at definite and final decisions of all principles of law affecting our interests.

We know that the carrying out of this policy will involve an outlay for attorneys' fees, clerk hire, etc., far greater than the present means of our association will warrant, but it appears to us that the measures recommended will be of so great prospective value to each of us individually that we should all be willing to increase our contributions to the funds of the association sufficiently to make it a body whose beneficence and powerful influence will be felt throughout the land.

DANKMAR ADLER, Illinois, Chairman,
SIDNEY SMITH, Nebraska,
I. HODGSON, Minnesota,
J. H. ALEXANDER, Indiana,
C. H. LEE, Iowa,
E. O. FALLIS, Ohio,

A. E. COBBY, Dakota,
C. K. RAMSEY, Missouri,
J. S. MATHEWS, Wyoming,
S. J. OSGOOD, Michigan,
C. A. CURTAIN, Kentucky,
E. TOWNSEND MIX, Wisconsin,
Committee.

Mr. Burnham: I am sure the members of the association agree with me in admiration of the admirable work of this committee, for the soundness of judgment and the precision of statement; and now, after feeling the deep sense of justice that must have controlled its author, I move that the report be accepted.

The motion was adopted.

The President: Is that report to be printed?

A member: That report is partly printed now.

The President: I understand this report will be laid before the convention in printed form for action. Is that correct?

A member: Yes, sir.

Mr. McLean: The competition report is now in this building in printed form for distribution.

The President: The report on competition, I learn, is now in the building, and it is hoped members will get it before leaving.

Mr. Sullivan: To the best of my recollection, while the committee have done such valuable work, making the report on competition, they have never been thanked for their services, therefore I move a vote of thanks.

The motion was seconded.

The President: We will consider the motion passed. There can be no negative vote. It is desired that the Committees on Mantel Competition meet in the club room of the Planter's House this evening. This is not to go on record. That is the desire of some of the members. I wish to say that the proprietors of the *Century Magazine* sent us for our exposition what I think a remarkably fine collection of artists' originals—originals for illustration in that magazine. I asked them if they would let them stay here for this convention. They are pencil drawings, pen-and-ink drawings, and ordinary water colors. They were left here for your enjoyment. You will find them in the open gallery. I should be sorry to have any member miss them. I don't suppose you can see them except by daylight. Also, I requested those who had stained glass on exhibition to leave it up for the enjoyment of the convention. It will be found in the Exposition building. I see Prof. Ives here, of the Art Museum. He has something to say.

Prof. Ives: I suppose there are a number in the association who are acquainted with the work which is being done in St. Louis in our art school, art museum. The managers of the school recognize the work of the architect, perhaps, as having a greater influence upon art education at this time in our country than any other influence that is at work, and I come here at the suggestion of the Board of Directors of the Museum to extend to you an invitation to take possession of the building for one evening during your stay here and have the first private view of the collection of over four hundred works by American artists now arranged in the galleries, and also the objects belonging to the permanent collection in our museum. I shall be very glad if you can find it convenient to select tomorrow evening, as of course we hardly care to open the collection to the general public until you have had the possession of the museum for an evening. I have here two hundred tickets, which you are at liberty to take possession of and use among your members and friends.

Prof. Ives: I think, perhaps, you had better distribute the tickets, and we will open it on Friday night, and let those who cannot come Friday night come during the day. Any time during your stay in the city it will be open after ten o'clock in the forenoon, and you can come in at any time during the day; and if you choose to arrange to come in Friday night it will give me great pleasure to open it, and have the galleries illuminated, in fact the entire building. Tickets are here, and of course you can use them freely during the week while you are here during the hours from half-past nine until ten.

A member: I would suggest we accept the invitation for Friday evening, and of course it being understood those who cannot go Friday evening will avail themselves of the opportunity and go when they can during the day.

A member: I will move a vote of thanks to the Board of Directors of the Art Museum and Prof. Ives.

The motion was adopted.

The President: The next order of business is the reading of the papers. I will call upon Mr. Sullivan to read his paper.

Mr. Sullivan: I would like to say, by way of introduction, gentlemen, that I am endeavoring to deal, in a ten minutes paper, with a rather com-

prehensive subject; and sometimes it was necessary to intimate what I meant rather than to state it positively. I have now and then used the surgeon's knife a little, but I hope I have done so deftly, inasmuch as I have the interests of the association at heart. My paper will be devoted to the treatment of certain characteristics and tendencies of American architecture.

NOTE.—Mr. Sullivan's paper appears elsewhere.

The President: I am glad to see Mr. George I. Barnett here. I would be glad to see him stand up, that we may welcome him.

Mr. Barnett stood up and said he thanked the members of the association for their sympathies. (Applause.)

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

NOVEMBER 19, 1885.

The association was called to order by the chair.

A motion was made to dispense with the roll call. The motion was lost, when the calling of the roll was proceeded with, the following being the entire membership of the association. Those names marked with a * are the new members included in the report of the Board of Directors.

COLORADO.
Denver, Roberts, J. W.*
Leadville, King, G. E.*
Trinidad, Wall, N. W.*

DAKOTA.
Yankton, Cobby, A. E.

GEORGIA.
Atlanta, Bruce, A. C.*
" Morgan, T. H.*
Augusta, McMurphy, A. M.*

ILLINOIS.
Alton, Pfeifferberger, L.*
Bloomington, Miller, G. H.*
Carthage, Payne, G. W.*
Chicago, Ackermann, J. W.
" Addison, John.
" Adler, D.
" Ahlschlager, F.*
" Baumann, E.
" Baumann, F.
" Beers, M. L.
" Beman, S. S.
" Berlin, C.
" Blumenthal, A.*
" Boyington, W. W.
" Burling, E.
" Burnham, D. H.
" Burnham, F. P.
" Carroll, W. L.
" Charnley, F. L.
" Clark, B. W. S.
" Clay, W. W.
" Cleveland, L. D.
" Cobb, H. I.
" Cobb, Oscar.
" Cochrane, J. C.
" Colton, A. M. F.
" Cudell, A.
" Deam, H. J.
" Dixon, L. B.
" Drake, W. H.*
" Druiding, A.
" Edbrooke, G. H.
" Edbrooke, W. J.
" Egan, J. J.
" Flanders, J. J.
" Foltz, F.
" Frost, C. S.
" Furst, C. J.
" Gay, H. L.
" Hallberg, L. G.
" Hansen, C. O.
" Hill, H. W.
" Holabird, Wm.
" Huber, J. H.
" Jaffray, H. S.*
" Jenison, E. S.*
" Jenney, W. L. B.
" Johnson, O.
" Karls, Theo.*
" Lautrup, Paul C.
" Leshar, F. T.*
" Longhurst, Wm.
" Matz, O.
" Miller, C. C.
" Moody, A.*
" Moore, J. H.
" Otter, John.*
" Palmer, C. M.
" Pashley, A. F.*
" Patton, N. S.
" Pierce, O. J.
" Quackenboss, L. G.
" Rae, Robert.
" Randolph, S. M.
" Rehwooldt, H.*
" Roche, M.

Chicago, Root, John W.
" Rudolph, C.*
" Ruehl, P. W.
" Schaub, L. J.
" Schock, F. R.
" Schroeder, R. E.
" Shipman, S. V.
" Sierks, H.
" Silsbee, J. L.
" Smith, A.
" Smith, G. A. C.
" Spohr, Geo. S.
" Starbuck, H. F.
" Stiles, C. L.
" Strippleman, Wm.
" Sullivan, L. H.
" Thomas, C. P.
" Tilton, J. N.
" Townsend, F. B.
" Treat, S. A.
" Vigeant, G.
" Weirzbieniec, J. A.
" Wheelock, O. L.
" Whitehouse, F. M.
" Willett, J. R.*
" Wilson, H. R.

Elgin, Elliott, W. E.
Jerseyville, Embley, Wm.*
La Harpe, Ross, W. L.*
Peoria, Leitz, Paul S.
Quincy, Tubbersing, F. R.*
Springfield, Bullard, G. W.*
" Bullard, S. A.*
" Helmle, G. H.*
Streator, Allen, F. S.
Urbana, Ricker, Prof. N. C.

INDIANA.
Evansville, Reid, J. T.*
Frankfort, Hammond, J. W.*
Indianapolis, Ketcham, E. H.*
Lafayette, Alexander, J. F.

IOWA.
Burlington, Dunham, C. A.
Cedar Rapids, Falkerson, W. A.
" Josselyn, H. S.*
Clinton, Sanborn, W. W.*
Creston, Ball, W. K.*
Davenport, Clausen, F. G.*
" Hammatt, E. S.
" Ross, J. W.*
Des Moines, Blake, J. S.*
" Hackney, W. F.*
" Lee, C. H.
" Plack, W. L.
" Taylor, E. H.

Dubuque, Hyde, F. D.
Keokuk, Wykoff, I. C.*
Marshalltown, Ellis, F. M.
" Hawley, W. A.*
Oskaloosa, Cordner, J. G.*
Sioux City, Baldwin, G. G.*
" Martin, J. W.*

KANSAS.
Leavenworth, Carr, E. T.*
Ottawa, Washburn, G. P.*
Topeka, Haskell, J. F.*
" Wood, L. M.*
Winfield, Cook, S. A.*

KENTUCKY.
Lexington, Rowe, H. L.*
Louisville, Curtin, C. A.
" McDonald, H. P.*
" Wehle, O. C.*

LOUISIANA.
New Orleans, Sully, T.*

MICHIGAN.
Coldwater, Parker, M. H.
Detroit, Lloyd, G. W.*
Grand Rapids, Osgood, S. J.
" Robinson, W. G.

MINNESOTA.
Minneapolis, Buffington, L. S.
" Corser, F. G.*
" Goodwin, G. M.*
" Hayes, W. H.*
" Hodgson, I.
" Long, F. B.*
" Plant, J. C.*
" Struck, Carl F.
Northfield, Cook, J. E.*
St. Paul, Gauger, A. F.*
" Millard, D. W.*
" Taylor, J. K.
" Treherne, H. S.*
" Wirth, Geo.

MISSOURI.
Carthage, Osborn, G. W.*
Hannibal, Hogg, J. O.
Kansas City, Chamberlain, S. E.*
" Fassett, E. F.*
" Hamilton, F. B.*
" Knox, G. M. D.*
" Levering, L. L.*
" Nier, Wm.
" Probst, H.*
" Van Brunt, A.*
Moberly, Cook, Edwin.*
Rolla, Hohenschild, H.*
Springfield, Foley, W. E.*
" Wright, A. P.*
St. Louis, Annan, Thos. B.*
" Barnett, Geo. I.*
" Beattie, John.*
" Beinke, Aug.*
" Brady, T. W.*
" Bulkley, L. C.*
" Furber, P. P.*
" Furlong, T. J.*
" Gaines, W. G.*
" Hellmers, C. C., Jr.*
" Herthel, J. W.*
" Illsley, C. E.
" Johnston, John.*
" Kirchner, H. W.*
" Kledus, L.*
" Legg, J. B.
" Magher, Jas. D.*
" May, Chas. F.*
" McNamara, J. H.*
" Pipe, G. W.*
" Ramsey, C. K.
" Renick, F. A.*
" Rosenheim, Alfred F.*
" Smith, A. L.*
" Swasey, W. A.*
" Taylor, I. S.

NEBRASKA.
Lincoln, Kohn, J. J.*
Omaha, Field, G. W.*
" Fisher, G. L.*
" Mendelsshonn, L.*
" Smith, Sidney.
NEW MEXICO.
Albuquerque, Randall, J. B.*
NEW YORK.
Buffalo, Bethune, Mrs. Louise.*
" Kent, E. A.*
Rochester, Cutler, J. G.*
OHIO.
Akron, Kramer, G. W.*
" Weary, F. O.*
Cincinnati, Crapsey, C.*
" Drach, G. W.*
" Forbush, Walter R.*
" Rapp, G. W.*
" Rueckert, E. G.*
" Smith, Oliver C.*
Cleveland, Arey, C. O.*
" Schwienfurth, C. F.*
Columbus, Hall, S. J.*
" Linthwaite, H. W.*
" Terrell, Elah.*
" Yost, J. W.*
Dayton, Beaver, L.*
" Williams, C. I.
Marietta, Hovey, G. T.*
Toledo, Fallis, E. O.
Youngstown, Owsley, C. H.
" Thompson, R. F.
Zanesville, Lindsay, H. C.

TENNESSEE.
Knoxville, Baumann, J. F.*
Memphis, Baldwin, M. H.*
Nashville, Cusack, W. H.*
" Mathews, W. S.

TEXAS.
Austin, Preston, J. N.*
" Preston, S. A. J.*
Dallas, Flanders, J. E.*
Fort Worth, Kane, J. J.*
Galveston, Clayton, N. J.*
" Tyndall, W. H.*
Waco, Dodson, W. C.*

WISCONSIN.
Green Bay, Harteau, D. M.
" McDonnell, J.
LaCrosse, Stoltze, G.*
Milwaukee, Class, A. C.
" Davelaar, Wm.
" Douglas, James.
" Ferry, G. B.*
" Gombert, C. A.*
" Koch, E. V.
" Mix, E. T.
" Philpot, Thos. N.
Racine, Chandler, J. G.*

WYOMING.
Cheyenne, Mathews, J. S.

The Secretary: THE INLAND ARCHITECT wishes to take a photograph of the convention immediately after this morning session. They wish to publish the picture.

[We succeeded in obtaining a very excellent photograph of the St. Louis convention of the Western Association of Architects. Fair reproductions could have been made in Chicago in time for insertion in this number, but desiring to get the best work to be had in this country we have sent East. It is expected the pictures will be finished in season to accompany our December number.—EDITORS INLAND ARCHITECT.]

The President: Are there any more communications?
The Secretary: Yes, sir.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY, ST. LOUIS, NOV. 18, 1885.
The Board of Directors of the St. Louis Mercantile Library Association extend the freedom of the library and reading-room to the members of the Western Association of Architects, during their sojourn in this city. The rooms are open from ten o'clock A.M. to ten o'clock P.M.

JOSEPH DYER, Librarian.
A member: I would like to offer a vote of thanks for the invitation to the Mercantile Library to visit their rooms.

The motion was carried.
Mr. Taylor: I move a committee of three be appointed by the chair to consider and report on the suggestions contained in the president's address, on Friday morning, at the opening of the session.

The motion was adopted.
The President: Any more new business?
The Secretary: I will read this, from J. F. Alexander:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the chair to organize state associations, in connection with the Western Associations of Architects.

A member: Will that carry with it an expenditure of money?
The President: That is not contemplated.

A member: Will it be a standing committee?
The President: It will be a standing committee.

A member: Then it would carry with it an expenditure of money.
A member: Is it necessary to send a committee to organize state associations, involving the expenditure of money?

The President: To my mind, this was not contemplated. I imagine it could be done by correspondence. I do not anticipate there will be traveling expenses.

A member: It is not contemplated that there will be traveling expenses.

A member: I would like to have it understood, in regard to that point, that there will be no traveling expenses.

The President: That will be entered on the record.

A member: I will offer an amendment. Let there be one member from each state represented here, and they look after the interests of their own state.

The President: That is meant to include every state represented in this association, those that have state associations and those that have not; that is the amendment?

A member: Yes, sir.

The amendment was adopted. The motion as amended was also adopted.

A member: Mr. Chairman, I move that the chairman of the committee that was appointed by this convention to award the prizes in the brick mantel competition be invited to report. I believe he is ready to report.

The President: It was decided yesterday that this should not enter on our proceedings. It cannot, therefore, be presented unless that decision is altered.

Mr. Lee: I move that committee report to the society and it be made a matter of public record.

Mr. Sullivan: I object to any such proceeding. We are a body of professional men, we are conducting our own business, and we are not here to advertise the wares or manufactures of anybody. I think it is entirely beneath the dignity of this body to do anything of the kind.

Mr. Lee: I would like to say, in answer to the gentleman, that it does not appear to me in any such light. It is not advertising these gentlemen who have these things for sale, but it seems to me it is a matter of importance to the men who have made these designs. These draughtsmen are working in the offices of these architects, and if the draughtsmen are not worthy of being recognized, then it seems to me it is beneath the dignity of the profession to have draughtsmen. The draughtsmen are worthy of being recognized. I think after they have gone to the trouble to make these designs their work should be known. I make a motion to that effect.

Mr. Adler: May I inquire whether these draughtsmen have handed in these competition designs for mantels at the request of this association—at the request of its representatives, or whether this is a voluntary action on their part? The attitude to be taken by this convention with reference to these designs would depend very materially upon how these designs appear before us. If they come here with the approval of our Board of Directors, then it is the duty of the association to take them up; but if they have been submitted here by the voluntary action of these draughtsmen, or by the action of some parties offering premiums, then it is something that is entirely foreign to the legitimate business of the convention.

Mr. Sullivan: The Board of Directors have handled the matter from the first entirely as an outside proceeding. We placed it before the draughtsman as a premium offered by manufacturers, and that the competition was not offered to them by this association as a body.

Mr. Adler: I think the question of discussing the dignity of the action to be taken comes rather late, after the appointment of committees to act upon this subject and undertaking their duties. I think the point is very badly taken now to discuss the dignity of the association. It seems to me it puts the gentlemen on those committees in a false light.

A member: I would like to say that this committee has not been appointed by the chair, has not the cognizance of this convention; that the appointment of that committee does not appear upon our records at all. It was a matter done entirely outside.

Mr. Haskell: It seems to me that there is something valuable right in this point here. Is it worth while for this convention from year to year to take up competitions of this sort? The other convention dallied with them in this manner or some other manner, and I would like to have this question debated, so that when we come to vote we can act intelligently and do whatever we do here today with a view of next year and the years following. We certainly do not wish to lower the dignity of the convention, nor do we wish in any manner to snub the committees, the draughtsmen or any other person or persons connected with the competition. For one, I would like to know, from those who are thoroughly familiar and those who intend to establish a policy with reference to this matter, just what should be done today, with a view of doing the same thing next year, if you please, and the same thing the year following. If we would sit down on the public announcement of these competitions we would have nothing of the kind in the future, or, if so, in a modified form.

Mr. Root: I think this matter is one of great importance. I know nothing of the gentlemen who have brought about these competitions, or what their interests are. I believe it is our duty as architects to offer draughtsmen every facility and encouragement possible, but I don't believe we want to create a precedent which might be used against us in the future very much to the sacrifice of our own dignity. The question is not a question of dignity now, perhaps, but it is a question of our creating a precedent that may some time be very dangerous to us. We found at the last convention that we were about to be flooded with invitations of all sorts from various manufacturers of material who wished our influence one way or another to the advertising of their wares. I think we must scrupulously avoid everything that looks in the faintest way like that. Whereas this has nothing of that kind, yet it seems to me the precedent is very dangerous, indeed. (Applause.)

Mr. Adler: I wish merely to follow out what Mr. Root has said. I wish to call attention to the danger of affairs of this kind. Today we are called upon as arbitrators in connection with the competition provided for by the makers of one line of goods for use in buildings, where perhaps next year there will be a dozen enterprising manufacturers of building material who will be offering competitions to be decided by this society, and finally this convention will be flooded with these advertising affairs,

and I think the sooner we sit down on this arrangement the better it is. If it is not out of order, I would like to submit a motion to this effect: That the incoming Board of Directors be instructed to refrain from entering into entangling alliances of this nature.

The President: Such a motion can be recorded now, but it cannot be acted upon now.

Mr. Hackney: I would like to ask if these invitations sent out to draughtsmen, to send in their designs to be submitted to and decided by a committee appointed by this convention, were sent out either with the advice or the consent of the Executive Committee or the Board of Directors?

Mr. Sullivan: I thought I had made it clear to this convention that the Board of Directors ignored it from the start, in any official capacity, and that simply privately they sent out these invitations. Officially they took no cognizance of it whatever.

A member: I wish to say that I have been misinformed. My understanding was that this invitation was sent out with the consent, at least, of the Board of Directors.

Mr. Sullivan: No, sir; there is nothing on our records to that effect.

Mr. Plack: I make a motion the whole business be laid on the table.

The motion was adopted.

The President: Will Mr. Cusack, of Nashville, Tennessee, favor us with his paper?

Mr. Cusack came forward and read his paper, which is printed elsewhere.

On motion of the secretary, a vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Cusack for the reading of his paper.

The President: Allow me to say there is a list of names that ought to be read before we adjourn. They are names of applicants about which the directors have not succeeded in getting satisfactory information. The names will be read and as each name is read, anybody who can say anything about it, we want to hear it now.

The secretary read the name of W. A. Corwine, of Lincoln, Illinois. There being no response, his name was dropped.

A member: I think this is all wrong; I think the Board of Directors should settle this matter first.

The Secretary: Then we will have to pass this convention without receiving these names. These gentlemen will feel that they are very badly treated if no attention is paid them. We wish to have a reference from them and accept them at this time. If we do not accept them now they are not charter members, which they are anxious to be.

A member: I am in favor of reading the list, because I know one gentleman who applied and is anxious to be a member, and he may come in the same category with the others. I hope the list will be read.

The President: We will proceed unless a motion is made not to.

The secretary read the name S. B. Abbott, North Springfield, Missouri.

The President: Does anybody know anything about him?

Mr. Wright: I am acquainted with Mr. Abbott. Mr. Abbott is an architect, but I believe he carries on contracting with it, at least he has done so within six or seven weeks ago.

The President: If there is no objection we will consider this name dropped.

The secretary read the name E. Terrell, Columbus, Ohio.

The President: We will consider he is accepted unless there is objection made.

The name Thomas Harding, of Little Rock, Arkansas, was read. There being no response, the name was dropped.

The secretary read the name J. B. Randall, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Mr. Cochran: He is not in connection with any contract business at all. He seems to me to be entitled to be a member of this association.

Mr. Haskell: I know Mr. Randall, and he is all right.

The Secretary read the name H. S. Rowe, Lexington, Missouri, and said: I knew the gentleman some ten or twelve years ago. He was a very reputable man at that time.

Mr. McDonald: He is a very good man. (The name was accepted.)

The secretary read the name C. S. Wright, Denver, Colorado.

A member: Mr. Wright has been a contractor. What he is doing at the present time I cannot say. But two years ago he was a contractor at Colorado Springs, but there have been two architects leave Colorado Springs, and I think he has given it up, but I know nothing definite about it. The name was dropped.

Mr. Rapp: Are we through with this matter?

The President: Yes, sir.

Mr. Rapp: I have sent in the names Oliver C. Smith and Walter Forbush; I don't know whether they were received or not.

The President: Has the Executive Committee anything to say about these names sent in by Mr. Rapp, Mr. Smith and Mr. Forbush.

The President: Did you ever receive any communication from the secretary?

Mr. Rapp: No, sir.

The Secretary: I am afraid it never reached us.

Mr. Rapp: I am very sorry; they are creditable architects.

The Secretary: Their names can be presented now.

The President: I understand they have applied over their own signatures?

Mr. Rapp: Yes, sir. (The names were adopted.)

Mr. Wright: I think that Mr. W. E. Foley, of Springfield, Mo., presented his name; I know he is desirous to become a member of the association. He is a gentleman in good standing and an architect.

The President: Will Mr. Wright indorse him?

Mr. Wright: Yes, sir. (The name was accepted.)

The President announced the committee of three on the suggestions contained in the president's address, as follows: W. F. Hackney, Sidney Smith, and A. Van Brunt.

Mr. Ketchum, Indianapolis: I propose that the chair appoint a committee of seven to nominate officers for the next year, to report on Friday afternoon.

Mr. C. C. Helmers: Would it not be better to have that committee report Friday morning? It might be possible that Friday afternoon we would be otherwise engaged.

Mr. Ketcham: The amendment is accepted.

The motion was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Swasey, the convention adjourned to 2 o'clock P.M.

SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

The president called the convention to order, and announced the committee on the organization of State Associations, as follows: J. F. Alexander, Indiana; C. K. Ramsey, Missouri; E. H. Taylor, Iowa; I. Hodgson, Minnesota; H. P. McDonald, Kentucky; G. W. Rapp, Ohio; D. M. Harteau, Wisconsin; Sidney Smith, Nebraska; W. H. Cusack, Tennessee; T. Sully, Louisiana; S. J. Osgood, Michigan; Mr. Haskell of Kansas, and Mr. S. H. A. Preston of Texas. If there is no objection this will stand in this way.

Mr. Taylor: I believe we have at least one member from the State of New York. I think perhaps it would be well to have that state included, although it is not a western state, and I make a motion to that effect.

The motion was seconded.

The President: It is moved and seconded that we add on this committee a member for the State of New York. That would include Buffalo particularly, which is a western city. All who favor this motion say aye.

The motion was adopted.

The President: I name Mrs. Louise Berthune. (Applause.) We have another communication which the secretary will read.

The secretary read the following letter:

C. E. Illsley, Esq., President of the Architect's Convention:

DEAR SIR,—Please let me know how many of your members will be ready to drive out to our works tomorrow (Friday) afternoon at 1:30 P.M., and we will make the necessary provision. Yours truly, H. W. ELLIOTT.

The President: Is there any action to be taken on this?

A member: I would move that during the session this afternoon, when more members are here than now is the case, the chairman request such members of the association who desire to take advantage of the opportunity offered by the Press Brick Company, to rise or in some other way signify their intention of accepting the invitation of Mr. Elliott, to enable him to know how many carriages to provide for their accommodation.

The motion was adopted.

The President: I have a communication here from the Terra-cotta Works, which I think is too long to read, therefore I will give you the substance of it. The Joseph Winkle Terra-cotta Company, at 1121 Market street, wish me to say that they have terra-cotta at their works, which they would be glad to have you see. That is the substance of the letter. I think there are no more announcements.

The Secretary: I have an application for membership by Mr. Anthony, of Denver, Col. He refers to Mr. Meyers.

The name was accepted.

The President: We will now take up the debate on competitions.

Mr. Burnham: I move the adoption of the code as suggested by the board.

The President: Before the debate begins, I wish to say a word or two. It will come in now better than at any other time. It is expected that every one will take part in the debate. We must make use of our time to the best possible degree, and it will therefore be necessary to confine ourselves to the limits of the question, or to the merits of the question I should say. There is no time for personal explanations, and there will be no chance for the relation of personal experiences. Please understand we have all had so much of those experiences that it is probable we know all about it, and we do not want to take up the time with it. Please confine yourselves to the merits of the question. I hope it is understood that we will have the utmost freedom of expression. Nobody's motives are going to be questioned, and I hope this convention will show that it can go through an important debate without getting vexed about it. Furthermore, I think each one should start out with a readiness to abide by the decision of the convention on the subjects, whatever that decision may be, until at another convention it can be changed. If you are not willing to do that, I do not think you have any right to take part in the debate whatever it may be. That is what each one owes to you and you owe to everybody else. I do not know what it will be of course. It is the duty of the chair to sustain the rules of order. That is what the chair is placed here for. During an exciting debate, that sometimes becomes a disagreeable duty and an embarrassing one, and I trust the convention will all of them appreciate the circumstances and will sustain the chair in its rulings, or at least cooperate with the chair; and if the ruling of the chair should be disagreeable to some of you, you may be sure it will be honest.

Mr. Burnham moves that a code be adopted for the regulation of competitions. Is this motion seconded?

Mr. Ramsey: I would ask an explanation. I simply want to know if by the adoption of the resolution as put "a code" it is meant to include this particular code?

Mr. Burnham: No, sir.

The President: I read: "Your committee has formulated a code to lay before you, and having done so, request that you first vote on whether this method shall be tried." That does not therein mean this code.

Mr. Burnham: No, sir.

A member: In order to test this question, I move this code be adopted.

Mr. Burnham: That will be the next question brought up, distinctly in that form. That will be the next motion made.

The motion proposed by Mr. Burnham was carried.

Mr. Burnham: I move that the code as recommended by the Committee on Competition be adopted.

The President: That is out of order. I am sorry to rule that way. The rules require that anything that appears in sections must be adopted by sections before it can be adopted as a whole.

Mr. Burnham: I move that we proceed to take up the code and to adopt it paragraph by paragraph.

The motion was adopted.

The secretary read from the code as follows:

CODE.

To be addressed by building committees to architects.

Mr. Architect.

DEAR SIR,—The board has determined to erect a building for the following uses:

The board has appointed the undersigned a building committee, with full power to select and contract with an architect.

The building is located

And must fulfill the following requirements, viz:

The cost of the completed structure (not including architect's fees must not exceed

The board is assured by the following well-known building experts that the building can be completed for the above sum.

The committee hereby invites you to form one of architects to compete for the position of architect, under the following agreement:

The committee has selected Mr. as its jurymen, and you are invited to meet the competitors on day to select your jurymen at

Mr. McDonald: I would like to ask at that point if "the committee has selected Mr. as its jurymen, and you are ready to meet the competitors on the day to select your jurymen," if that means that each competitor will select a jurymen of his own?

Mr. Burnham: That is explained by the paragraph following:

The President: It is the rule that after each paragraph, the secretary will pause for objections, and if no objection is made it is adopted in the preliminary reading.

The secretary continued to read from the code as follows:

Each design to consist of the following drawings all executed in one color ink and without shading, and to a scale $\frac{1}{8}$ inch to the foot.

All drawings and descriptions must be in at noon on the day of 188 each set inclosed in a portfolio to be placed in the hands of Mr. of No street, who has been appointed the custodian, and who shall immediately, there and then, open the portfolios before the competitors, no one else to be present; and he shall cull out every drawing or description in which is noted anything not in strict accordance with the above restrictions. No competitor to be allowed to put in any alternative or extra drawings, details or sketches.

A member: This Mr., selected by the committee, will frequently be a man entirely incompetent to cull the drawings; and it seems to me while that sounds pretty well it won't work. If you take the gentlemen who work in the large cities, I don't think they appreciate the force of this objection. This Mr. will probably be a man who does not know what a drawing is when he sees it, and it is impossible for him to perform his duty as laid down there. That is the way it strikes my mind. I would like to hear somebody else speak on that.

A member: I fancy almost anybody competent to perform the office of clerk would be able to perform that.

Mr. Burnham: You do not seem to get exactly the idea. The custodian is simply a man who receives these drawings, who looks at the drawings

A member: The language is here that he shall cull out every drawing or description.

A member: Now, this clause with reference to the refusal to intersperse descriptions of the sketches is quite an error, it strikes me. But admitting, for the sake of argument, it is proper, sketches should be stricken from the description, am I to understand if the descriptions have been rejected on that account there is no room for an amendment of the descriptions?

The President: Allow me a word. This is particularly the work of Mr. Burnham. He is the chairman of the committee. It is not entirely in order that one party shall speak twice on a subject, until every other party wishing to speak has spoken. At the same time, when questions are to be asked, I propose to allow Mr. Burnham to answer them, if there is no objection, although it leaves him practically in the possession of the floor for quite a while; but I do this because it comes more directly in that way than in any other. It will save time. I will ask that such inquiries as would properly be addressed to the chair be addressed to Mr. Burnham.

Mr. Hodgson: It appears to me it might answer as well to allow the jurymen who are to judge of the merits of the plans to open them themselves. They are men who would not be above the act of opening a drawing. I do not think it would interfere with the rights of anyone in the case. It would be giving assurance their rights would be protected, without having any custodian. These custodians are sometimes very curious sort of men.

Mr. Burnham: In answer to that, the fear that has been expressed is not ours. It is with this as in a court of law, where the court says to a lawyer who says: "I intend to prove by this witness that he saw this thing," and the court says: "You can't prove it, it is done already; and you can't present it to the jury, the jury has got it." Now, we don't want the jury to get those that they have no right to under the code. If a man lays before me three or four things I have no right to have, the impression is made, and I cannot help it.

A member: I am interested in this matter. The main thing I am after is to see that these jurymen who are to do the awarding may have a voice in what has got to be submitted. Now, I have no objection in the world to a special jury being selected for that purpose, so that the competitors may have some sort of say as to who are the proper parties to say what shall go before the final jury, but to take a man entirely uninformed and entirely irresponsible, without any professional standing of any kind, I am unwilling; and I think the convention will agree with me that the clause should be so amended that the competitors may have some voice in who is to say what shall be submitted.

Mr. Lee: I wish to ask how the custodian is appointed. What are the methods of appointment?

Mr. Burnham: We propose from the start to the finish to protect the architect, and when the competition is through to leave him in such a place that if anything of the code has been violated he can go into court and

collect five per cent. That is what we are trying to do by the code, to protect the man so if he is not the successful architect he cannot be robbed, and he can recover his just dues.

Mr. Lee: The question I asked was simply who is the custodian, or how is he to be appointed? Mr. Burnham has not answered that.

Mr. Burnham: The committee, of course, appoints him. If this code was once adopted the committee must, of course, take the utmost pains to see the custodian performs his functions.

The President: It does not matter how the first custodian is appointed. When the announcement comes out every architect who receives that announcement learns that this man is custodian.

Mr. McDonald: I will offer an amendment like this, sir: The following names of persons are given you, from which you are requested to select a custodian who will satisfy you.

Mr. Sullivan: It seems to me that this introduces unnecessary complication in the matter.

The President: We will listen to Mr. Sullivan.

Mr. Sullivan: It strikes me that this proposed amendment introduces unnecessary complication, which I think should be avoided. This should be as simple as possible, in my view. I cannot see that it is a matter of essential importance who is the custodian.

A member: The committee considered this person called a custodian to be simply a clerk in the employ of the committee, and they therefore considered his position or his identity unimportant. Like a clerk backed by a responsible firm, his personality is of no kind of consequence.

Mr. Hellmers: Mr. Chairman, I cannot see why the custodian should play such an important part, the competitors being present at the time he receives and opens the plans. If he undertakes to discriminate unjustly against any one of the competitors, the other is there to protect his interests, as everything he does is done in their presence, and I cannot see what difference it makes who he is, nor in what method he performs his duties. The amendment was lost.

Mr. Haskell: I move to strike out the word "before" after the word "portfolios."

The President: If Mr. Haskell speaks as to the custodian, he is entitled to be heard.

Mr. Haskell: It is in the same paragraph. I move to strike out the word "before" and insert "in the presence of," so there will be no question as to what the word means.

The President: If the committee agrees to that we will have no vote on it at all. Is it agreed?

A member: Yes, sir.

A member: There are one or two matters I wish to speak about before the vote is taken, and about one of which I would like to make an inquiry, and that is this: Are these plans submitted at the time they are presented to the custodian and he culls out such as may be objectionable? Are all the competitors to see the plans? Is it to be a public matter whereby one competitor sees the drawings presented by another competitor?

The President: I understand it is. That is, they may be there. I do not suppose the opening would be deferred if one man were absent, but they may be there if they choose.

A member: I notice this, which is a very small matter, but still it may be well to call attention to it. I notice a particular scale— $\frac{1}{8}$ scale. Would it not be well to leave that scale blank, or simply that it should be a uniform scale.

Mr. Burnham: We accept that.

A member: I notice it says there shall be no shading or coloring.

Mr. Vost: Allow us to vote on this first. It is a question in my mind whether that ought to be simply "to a uniform scale."

The President: We want this fairly understood; we want it fairly looked after. If a circular to be sent out by the owners says "to a uniform scale," how are they going to know what that uniform scale shall be?

The paragraph was amended to read as follows:

Each design to consist of the following drawings all of a uniform method of presentation and to a uniform scale.

Mr. Haskell: It seems to me we are spending time upon something that the committee have abundantly canvassed amongst themselves. It is a fact we have this thing in as perfect a shape as we can make it. We might as well accept this form.

That portion of the code read was passed as amended.

The Secretary read the next section as follows:

The committee agrees that the selection of the best design which also shall carry with it the appointment of the designer, as architect of the building shall rest in an expert jury, consisting of three members, one of whom shall be selected by the competing architects, one by the building committee and the third by the other two. The jurymen shall be expert architects, and not of the town where the building is to be erected. The building committee agree to meet all expenses of this jury.

A member: I move to amend that section by leaving out "and not of the town where the building is to be erected;" because I think it will be very inconvenient to find architects to come from another city to sit in judgment on these things, and always in cities you can find sufficient men not competing to act as judges.

Mr. Burnham: The point about that is this: In small jobs, undoubtedly that would be easily agreed between the owners, but in the larger cities, and where a great deal is at stake, the committee felt it was necessary to take that stand in order to insure fairness. I will tell you why. Suppose the competition takes place in Chicago. It may be for a \$100,000 building, or a \$1,000,000 building. The stake is large, the interest is large, and you call for a Chicago architect. I, for one, if I were called in as a jurymen, know it would be with an effort that I could be perfectly fair to the men about me. I know of one man, for instance, in Chicago, who does a great deal of business, whom I could not do justice to without a very great effort. I have seen him do things I disapprove of. I know he does things that are wrong; still, they are intangible and cannot be touched upon. Now, suppose his plans came before me, I know it would be impossible for me to be just; it would require the greatest effort, and whether I would be or not would be a question, and I think it would be with most men. Now, suppose a man is a pretty good fellow, but

extremely selfish, and there are plenty of those men in the profession; if these plans came before them this would be their course of reasoning: Well, I guess I won't vote for Smith, he has got a big business; I do not care to help him, so I will throw his aside. We have got to do something to cover that point, and the only way we have been able to do it is to take jurymen from out of town. Now, I think I could be perfectly fair to a New York man in a New York competition.

Mr. Wehle: Suppose we choose to select our jurymen in our city, would we be obliged to select jurymen outside if we were all agreed on one in the city?

Mr. Ramsey: Would it not be well to have it read like this; the jurymen shall all be expert architects and not engaged in this competition.

A member: I believe I prefer it as the committee had it in the first place. While the architects might agree upon one of the jurymen as being a resident of the town, it would be, perhaps, well to confine the other to strangers, as the architects would have no voice in their selection.

The President: And you would put it this way: Those selected by the owners shall not be of the town where the building is to be erected?

The member: Yes, sir.

Mr. Ellis: I would like to make one remark in relation to this matter, and that is this: It seems to me that there has been a committee appointed for this work; that committee have shown themselves to be very able men. I think their points are well taken, and if one has had experience in competitions he would see the points in there exactly as the committee have. I think it is a wise and a just thing, and if it can be so passed it would be one of the squarest things that could be. The amendment would leave it just exactly in the place our friend over here put it (pointing). It would give them the opportunity to select architects in the town where the competition would be. I do not think it is right. There might be two or three architects in the same town, and they would say, "We are not going to see outside fellows come in here," and they would work up with their committee, and they would have the other architects selected in the town. No outside architect would have any chance at all. Therefore I would say it ought to be as it is.

The motion to amend the last section of the code as read was withdrawn.

Mr. Alexander: It seems to me we have wisely considered this matter, and have treated all fair and alike. I cannot see any objection to adopting this report as now presented without so much discussion.

The President: Is there anything further to be said? If not, we will consider this section to be passed. The section closes with this sentence: "The building committee agree to meet all expenses of this jury." That much is passed:

The next section of the code was read by the secretary, as follows:

The jury, publicly or privately, is not to look at any of the drawings for this building other than those that shall be delivered by the custodian, and which have been found to meet the exact requirements hereinbefore set forth, and to base its decision strictly on the merits of the designs so submitted.

The paragraph was adopted as read.

The secretary read the following paragraph:

The committee agrees that the jury shall be left perfectly free, and that no preference or leaning of the committee or any member of it shall be conveyed to any jurymen, publicly or privately, directly or indirectly, till the decision of the jury has been reached and published.

The paragraph was adopted as read without argument.

The following paragraph was read:

The committee further agrees when the competition has been decided to return each set of drawings except the one presented by the successful architect; and, further, that no part of any rejected design that is original as to this competition shall ever be used in the construction of the building without the written consent of the designer thereof.

The President: I would like to make a suggestion there: "Returned at their own expense."

Mr. Taylor: I would move that be added as suggested; that these drawings be returned at the expense of the committee.

The President: At the expense of the owner or the committee?

Mr. Burnham: I do not believe it is best to put a clause of that sort in. It seems to me it is rubbing it in. I would not be picayunish about this thing. This is the expression of opinion of the Western Association of Architects, and it ought to be as broad as the territory from which we come. That was brought up by the committee, thought of and thrown aside.

The President: We will consider this is passed so far as the words "without the written consent of the designer thereof."

The following paragraph was read:

A written description of the buildings may accompany each set of drawings, the same being presented in plain black and white, without any sketches interspersed; and these descriptions shall pass through the custodian's hands, as above provided for drawings, and shall be subject to rejection if the requirements are exceeded, and no other writings or descriptions shall be considered by the jury in forming a judgment.

A member: I move that the word "written" be stricken out, and "black and white." A man may want to use a type-writer.

Mr. Burnham: We accept that.

A member: It might say "a written or printed description."

Mr. Burnham: We will accept that.

The President: It stands "a written or printed description." Are there any further remarks? If not this is passed as far as the words "the jury in forming a judgment."

The following paragraph was read:

Before any design is finally premiated, the cost of a building shown by it shall be determined by an assessor, who shall be under oath, and who must be satisfactory to a majority of the competitors and the committee.

A member: I move that the word "approximately" be interlined before the word "determined."

Mr. Burnham: We considered that clause more carefully than any other. I do not suppose there is a gentleman here that is not well aware of the one thing in competitions that has been the most fatal, that is putting in a drawing which shall cost a great deal more than the specified sum, and still making the statement that you can build it for the sum named. We tried to cover that thing with a great deal of care, and we want the sworn statement from responsible men that we know are responsible. We want

men to say under oath that the building can be built for so much money, according to the sketches and the description put in there. We do not want men to say approximately, we want them to say it can be built. Let him be definite about it. Remember, gentlemen, we are trying to hold our original position, so if there is a violation we can recover.

Mr. Yost: Right in that connection I would like to ask you if the committee considered the point there and what their decision was, suppose it turned out that the report of this assessor reads that the building cannot be built for the money?

Mr. Burnham: That is covered further on.

Mr. Yost: I think that matter of definiteness is a very important one, and I hope it will not be changed.

The following paragraph was read:

Should the assessor claim that a building cannot be erected according to any given design for the sum mentioned, the designer thereof shall be heard by the jury before throwing him out of competition on this account. Should the jury then determine that the assessor is right, they must throw out the design which is so shown to be too costly, and prelate another one of the architects in the competition. Cost of assessor and his expenses to be paid by the building committee.

The paragraph was adopted as read.

A member: I move it be changed to read "prelate the design of another."

Mr. Burnham: We are perfectly willing to change it to that.

The President: It is changed so that it reads now "prelate the design of another one of the architects."

The following paragraph was read by the secretary:

The jury shall not allow any personal conferences with any competitor, either in public or in private, other than those proper consultations to be held between the jury as a whole and the individual competitor, for the purpose of receiving necessary explanations in regard to the design.

No objection being made to the paragraph, it was considered passed.

The following paragraph was read by the secretary:

The jury shall positively prelate one of the designs hereby called for in this competition, and this judgment shall be final and conclusive, the committee reserving the right to afterward alter or change the one chosen, if desired, but this last clause is not to be construed as revoking what has been said above as to the cost of building from the design when submitted to the jury.

No objection being made to the last paragraph, it was considered passed.

The following paragraph was read by the secretary:

The committee agrees that the prelate of a design by the jury shall carry with it the appointment of its maker as architect of the building, with the regular compensation as allowed by the schedule of charges adopted by the Western Association of Architects.

The last paragraph was passed, there being no objection.

The following paragraph was read as follows:

The decision of the jury shall be published on or before the.....day of.....

The last paragraph was adopted as read.

The secretary read the following paragraph:

Should any competitor seek any further information than that above stated, the committee must send the answers to him and all others alike, in order to keep each competitor on exactly the same basis as the rest throughout the competition.

The paragraph was adopted as read.

The following paragraph was read by the secretary:

All who may come into the competition shall be subject to the same rules as above.

The paragraph was adopted.

The following was read:

No competitor shall serve on the jury in any capacity whatever, or be allowed to give any advice in any matter relating to this competition.

The paragraph was adopted.

The following paragraph was read:

The architect chosen must give a bond that shall be satisfactory to the Building Committee, in which he engages to faithfully construct and see after the execution of the work, and to honestly administer all affairs passing through his hands.

Mr. Jenney: I would like to object to that on the ground: First, why ask a bond from an architect any more than from a lawyer to whom we intrust our cases; second, we are putting into the hands of the Building Committee the power to make that bond satisfactory to them, something that no architect could do; they would be ruled out entirely; third, I think the whole principle of giving a bond, being compelled to go to our friends and ask them to indorse us pecuniarily in some matter that they know nothing about, that they get no control of or watch in any way, is wrong, and it may render them liable to a large amount.

Mr. Burnham: We will accept the objection and drop that paragraph.

The President: That portion "must give a bond that shall be satisfactory to the Building Committee" is stricken out.

The following paragraph was read by the secretary:

Should the work not proceed within one year from date of the selection of the design, the prelate architect shall then be paid for what he has already done up to that date, according to the schedule of charges adopted by the Western Association of Architects, his design in competition being ranked as full preliminary sketches. Whenever the work shall proceed thereafter the prelate architect shall still be the architect having full charge as above mentioned.

A member: I think a great many of these commissioners and country school members will interpret that in this way: That they are not to pay the architect. When he asks for a retaining fee or his first fee, they will refer right to that.

Mr. Burnham: In answer to that, they are compelled to give a bond, and in the bond is stated that they must pay according to the Western Association of Architects' schedule. That schedule also says that payment shall be due in accordance with services.

The paragraph was adopted.

Mr. Haskell: Be kind enough to state now concerning the scale.

The Secretary: It reads as follows:

Each design to consist of the following drawings.....all of a uniform method of presentation and to a uniform scale as follows:

Mr. Haskell: Is it in order to move that the paragraph as it is here printed be inserted in the place of the revised?

The President: That would be a reconsideration, and somebody who voted in the affirmative must move for a reconsideration. The question before the house is now on adoption of this code as it is.

On motion of Mr. Yost, the code was adopted.

Mr. Burnham: I move that the committee having the competition matter in charge be allowed to polish the document in any way that they may see fit without changing the sense. These gentlemen want to make absolutely sure that they are no inaccuracies in it.

The motion was carried.

A member: I move that when this code is printed, at the head of the code will be the schedule of charges printed, so it can be right there for reference.

Mr. Burnham: That would be out of order, there would have to be a reconsideration of the whole code.

The President: I do not consider that out of order.

Mr. Burnham: We want this document just as simple and terse as possible. We do not want to complicate it with anything. I think it would simply be adding to the document, making it more formal, and it is already too long. We want to make it briefer if we can. Anything that adds to it, makes it more difficult to get at the contents of the document.

The President: I ask your permission to suspend the rules, for a moment, in order to have one or two motions put. Mr. Jenney has a motion to offer which we will listen to.

Mr. Jenney: At the last meeting of the American Institute at Nashville, they passed a resolution asking the chair to appoint a committee to attend this convention as their representative. The chair appointed Mr. Bloor as their representative, a long time secretary of the institute. They also passed a resolution requesting this association to send a committee to represent it at the next convention. I, therefore, offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That at the proper time, the chair appoint a committee of five to represent this convention at the next convention of the American Institute.

The President: I wish to ask if it is understood that the traveling expenses of such committee are to be defrayed by our treasurer?

A member: They are not.

The President: The members of the committee are to pay their own expenses?

A member: Yes, sir.

The motion was adopted.

The Secretary: I will read the following from Mr. J. F. Alexander:

I move that the initiation fee be made \$15 instead of \$5, as now provided by the By-Laws. This will not apply to the members of state associations.

The motion was adopted.

The following motion was offered by Mr. Ellis:

That the schedule of prices under the code on competitions be printed in subsequent editions of the Constitution and By-Laws.

The motion was adopted.

The Secretary: We have some more names for membership. They are August Reinke, St. Louis; Frank A. Renwick, St. Louis, and John Johnson, of St. Louis.

The President: We will consider them satisfactory. We will now return to the regular order of business, and proceed with the reading of the report on legislation.

Mr. Adler: This is a bill to establish the office of commissioner of architecture, a board on buildings, and for other purposes. I will say in explanation that the drafted bill, as I will read it, is what has been agreed upon after long discussion, and determined as being the bill that will be supported by the representatives of the American Institute of Architects:

(See report of committee on statutory revision, page 73, section headed "A Bill to Establish the Office of Commissioner of Architecture, etc.")

Mr. Burnham: I would move as an amendment of this bill that it be referred to a committee appointed by the chair, the committee to have charge of the bill, with power to draft its final form without further reference and as it shall seem best to them, and shall have the power to engage legal help, with the permission of the Board of Directors, and shall have its expenses paid for a journey, if it shall become necessary, for a conference with another committee appointed by the American Institute of Architects. Some seem to have had the impression that I would be opposed to the bill because I believed in the five per cent fee nominated as the sum without any variation whatever. It has been suggested by Mr. Bloor that the American Institute people had thought the matter over a good deal, and a conference might be necessary before they would agree with us, and as I believe that should be done, that that is necessary, that an agreement should be perfected, that there should be perfect harmony on this bill, I make the offer of the resolution.

Mr. Hodgson: So far as the five per cent is concerned, I think we can all agree as to that. We are all interested in that. I think myself it is right. So far as the legal points are concerned, none of us have any objection to any lawyer looking over it; but so far as other committees are concerned, I think we ought to object. I do not think the bill can be improved in any particular, except if we will be allowed to change the per centum we have named to five, I think we can agree at once. As to the legality of the bill, lawyers differ. I question whether they can better it, the best lawyer in the land. No two of them will agree in reference to any two matters, but it will be seen to at Washington. We have all worked and done the best we could, and I don't think it is exactly respectful to ask for another committee to review our work.

Mr. Adler: I believe what we are all working for in this matter is for the ultimate passage of the bill. They will regulate these matters to the best interests of the profession and therefore to the public, or vice versa. Now, in order to attain that end I think it is desirable that as a whole we indorse the provisions of the bill as it will be finally prepared. Mr. Bloor is here with us. He is the representative of the American Institute of Architects. He has not come with positive power to agree to the several concessions which we have thought it advisable to ask him to make. We have put the bill as reported into the shape which he believes, with his present knowledge, of the wishes of the directors of the American Institute will meet with the approval of that body. Now, if Mr. Burnham's motion prevails, it is possible that a committee of this body can be formed which will talk over the matter with a committee of the American Institute and will induce them to take our views—even our most extreme views,

with reference to this matter, and that we can present to congress a bill which will embody our views to a greater extent even than you expected. This is an out and out measure representing the wishes of the western architects, and if it will meet the approval of the American Institute so much the better; and it is for that reason that I would like to see this committee appointed; and I should like very much to have Mr. Burnham's motion prevail. I would like if this convention were to determine that the bill as I have read it be not embodied in the printed report of our minutes. That is, I have strong hopes that we will be able to raise the compensation to pay the architects of government buildings to a straight five per cent. I do not wish the idea to go out that there was any admission, nor that we really seriously believed that a smaller compensation would be satisfactory. We want to give ourselves the chance, and we want to give the American Institute the chance, to hold to our demand for a straight five per cent commission, and the least said about this weakening of our association the better. (Applause.)

Mr. Hackney: I have been working with this committee sometime. I know that there may be some changes in this bill. This bill, as I understand, is drafted to be presented to congress. There is no doubt but that the committee to whom this bill will be referred in congress will make more or less changes. Therefore it seems to me it is not necessary that we should discuss the crossing of a certain "t" or the dotting of a certain "i" in this convention. This bill is substantially as it came to us from the American Institute of Architects. During the reading of the bill I drafted a motion that I had intended to make, which is substantially the same as that offered by Mr. Burnham, and which, I believe, covers the ground a little more fully, and if it is the wish of the convention I should like to read it; and I would offer it as an amendment. It is as follows:

Resolved, That a special committee of three persons from three different states be appointed by the chair to act in connection with the directors or other representatives of the A. I. A., to present a bill relating to the office of supervising architects to congress, to urge its passage; and further, should it be deemed best by the committee to whom the bill will be referred to alter or change it in any respect, that this committee will have full power to represent this association.

Mr. Burnham has one point in his which I have not in mine; that is, revising the bill before it goes to congress. I think it is very desirable a committee be appointed to act with the American Institute, and the committee be given the power to act for the association.

Mr. Burnham: May I ask you to strike out from your motion the provision that the members of this committee of three shall be from three different states. Would it not be better to leave the chair free to appoint those whom he deemed best qualified to do this work, no matter if they were all from the same state?

Mr. Hackney: My point was not to get on the committee myself, because I not only do not want the position, but I would have to decline it if I was appointed; but it seems to me it would be wise to distribute this committee over as great a space as possible, in order to get greater support from different congressmen and senators of the different states. It seems to me we could get one from Indiana, one from Illinois, and one from Minnesota or Missouri. The chair can no doubt secure three good men, and these men could go to their own representatives and present the matter to them.

Mr. Burnham: I cannot accept that as a substitute. I think the chair must be left perfectly free. I want to see the chair appoint men who will carry the most weight and the most force. I want him to be able to put men in there he deems fit without reference to where they come from.

Mr. Ramsey: We are agreed upon the facts, and working in conjunction with the American Institute in passing this bill is very desirable. If a committee is to be appointed, that committee should have the fullest power possible to act for the convention. I should like to see either one of these motions carried. I am not particular whether all of the delegates, or whether all of the committeemen, come from one place or another; still, if the president can find suitable committeemen in different states, it probably would be better than to select them all from one state or one location. That clause there, it seems to me, ought to be changed, with reference to punishment by imprisonment upon a supervising architect in case any portion of the specifications in any particular should not be carried out to the letter. Now, there never was a building built in that way; we all know it is utterly impossible; no man could put up a building under that.

Mr. Adler: That clause relating to imprisonment occurred in a number of places in the bill as it came to us, and it was decided to strike it out wherever it occurred, and by mistake it was left in this one particular place.

The President: Will it be stricken out?

Mr. Adler: Yes, sir, it will be.

Mr. Ellis: I agree in full with Mr. Burnham's suggestions, and I am certain of one thing, that we are here for a purpose. What is that purpose? We are to establish rules for to govern the business of the whole profession throughout the United States. We all know that the architectural profession is the strongest profession in the world, and it carries more weight with it. There is no profession in the world that can carry the influence of the wealthy men like architects. What we want is for the Western Association of Architects to work in conjunction with the American Institution of Architects. The point is, how is it best to do that? I think that the only thing for us to do is for the president to appoint a committee from the Western Association of Architects, which may come, perhaps, from one city or may come from a half-a-dozen. I think he should have the discretion, knowing the men throughout the different states, of appointing that committee from the different states as he sees fit. And that committee, it doesn't seem to me, has necessarily to be very large, even one competent man from each of the different states, it seems to me, to be sufficient. It is not the numbers that will come there that will do the good, but it is the brains that come there that will do the good. Take a large body of men—it has taken us a good while to get through with this matter, but, at the same time, this bill has been

drawn by the most skillful men we have in the country. There is no question at all about that. It will be very hard for us to select a number of men throughout the Western states that can do or begin to draft a better bill than that; I don't think you can find them. You take the finest lawyers we have got in this country, and they cannot touch it, I think that suggestion of Brother Burnham's is about as it ought to be.

Mr. Sullivan: I move the previous question. I will call for the reading of the motion.

Mr. Adler: As Mr. Bloor has taken part in the deliberations which brought this bill into its present shape, he may, perhaps, be desirous of saying a few words to the convention with reference to the body that he represents.

The President: Will you withdraw this motion for the previous question, that we may listen to Mr. Bloor?

Mr. Sullivan: Yes, sir.

Mr. Bloor: There is no disagreement between the Institute of Architects and this association. I am convinced that it is of the first importance that the Institute of Architects and the Western Association of Architects should act in entire harmony on this important question. I think it would be the worst thing in the world for any number of the representatives of either body to appear before congress, or any portion of congress, and encounter the possible objection that another party had been there before hand and interposed objections to what is offered at that time, I agree then with the importance of the resolution which Mr. Burnham has offered being acted upon. I think that a small working committee ought to be appointed by you from this body. A large committee has already acted, and has acted to a great purpose, to a great effect, and what we want now is a small committee with full power to act with our institute, and put this thing in a final form for action by our friends in congress.

The President: Are you now ready for the question?

Mr. Burnham: The motion is now being written.

The President: Well, I will wait. I will announce some committees. On motion of Mr. Jenney, it has been decided that the chair appoint a committee of five to represent this association at the next convention of the American Institute. I appoint Mr. Jenney, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Hackney, Mr. Sidney Smith and Mr. Haskell. That is to represent the Western Association at the next convention of the American Institute.

On motion of Mr. Ketcham, that a committee of seven be appointed by the chair to nominate officers and board of directors to report Friday morning, the chair appointed Messrs. Ketchum, Fallis, Sidney Smith, Hackney, Hodgson, Carr and Holabird.

On motion of Mr. Alexander, the chair appointed a committee of five to select a place for the next annual meeting of this convention. The names of the members of the committee appointed are: Messrs. Alexander, Menard, Wearey, Hellmers and McDonald.

Mr. Burnham made the following motion:

Resolved, That the president appoint a committee of three to take charge of this bill and draft its final form without further reference to this body, and shall have power to engage legal advice, with the permission of the Board of Directors, and shall have power to travel for the purposes of meeting the American Institute Architects' committee, traveling expenses to be paid by this association.

Mr. Lee: Is an amendment in order?

The President: Yes, sir.

Mr. Lee: I will offer the following amendment: after the words "of three," insert the words "from the Committee on Statutory Law."

The motion to amend was lost.

The motion as put by Mr. Burnham was adopted.

Mr. Adler: I move that the report of Committee on Statutory Law be taken up and acted upon now.

The President: Before this motion is put, I would ask the privilege of putting one motion before you which will close up the new business, unless objection is made. The motion is as follows.

Resolved, That the Committee on Statutory Revision be continued, and that each member of the association be requested to collect and forward to said committee all data, court decisions, etc., of whatever nature, relating to laws affecting architecture:

The motion was adopted.

The President: Shall we proceed to discuss the first part of the report on statutory laws?

A member: I would like to have it postponed until tomorrow morning. I have not seen a copy of it. I listened as carefully as I could to the reading of it yesterday, but I was not able to get all of it.

The President: If you will allow me, I think, myself, we ought to have it printed, and if we have papers to read, let us read them now.

The motion was withdrawn.

The President: Has Mr. Root his paper here on "Architecture and the Fine Arts?"

A member: He has not.

Mr. Root: I am very sorry, but I have not it.

The President: We are sorry, but we will have to excuse Mr. Root. Is Mr. Taylor here? We will listen to Mr. Taylor.

Mr. Taylor here read a paper (which is printed elsewhere), and, on motion of Mr. Field, a vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Taylor for his paper.

The chair appointed the following committee to meet and confer with the American Institute, Messrs. Adler, Burnham and Alexander.

The President: Is Mr. Sidney Smith ready with his paper?

Mr. Smith: I am not. I did not think I would be called on tonight.

Mr. Ellis: Mr. President, I will have to say that only for sickness I should have had a paper on competition, but I was taken sick last week, and was unable to finish it. I will, therefore, have to be excused.

On motion, it was agreed that Mr. Ellis should have another year in which to prepare a paper.

The President: Before adjourning let me say several committees have to report the first thing tomorrow morning. I find Mr. Van Brunt has left the city, I will ask Mr. Wood to take his place.

On motion, the convention adjourned till morning at 10 o'clock.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

NOVEMBER 20, 1885.

The president called the convention to order.

Mr. Ketcham: Mr. President and members of the association, your committee beg leave to submit the following nominations for officers: president, D. Adler, Chicago; secretary, John W. Root, Chicago; treasurer, S. A. Treat, Chicago; board of directors, W. L. B. Jenney, Chicago, C. E. Illsley, St. Louis, E. H. Taylor, Des Moines, Sidney Smith, Omaha, and D. W. Millard, St. Paul.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Mr. Hackney: Mr. President and members of the convention. The committee, to whom were referred the recommendations contained in the president's message, begs leave to report as follows:

1. That a committee of three be appointed to whom all questions of discipline shall be referred, whose duty it shall be to examine all charges preferred, and if found of sufficient gravity, to bring the same before the next meeting of the association.
2. That a committee of three be appointed to whom shall be referred the question as to the best method of raising the standard of professional requirements for membership, and as to the qualification of honorary members to this association.
3. We recommend that a secretary on foreign correspondence be appointed, and we recommend W. L. B. Jenney for this office.
4. We recommend that the secretary shall receive a salary not to exceed \$200 per annum.
5. We recommend that all questions of jurisprudence for the time being be referred to the Committee on Building Laws, and that it is inexpedient at the present time to provide a mutual defense fund.
6. We recommend that the question of uniform contracts and specifications be referred to the state associations.
7. We deem it inexpedient, at the present time, to locate permanently the headquarters of this association.

W. F. HACKNEY,
SIDNEY SMITH,
L. M. WOOD.

The President: This matter of discipline I think we will dispose of at once as having been already assigned to the Executive Committee.

A member: I move that portion of the committee's report be adopted in regard to the secretary's salary.

Mr. Burnham: Why cannot it be put in this shape; that the expenses of the secretary's office shall be paid. It may amount to a less sum.

The amendment was accepted, and the recommendation of the Committee adopted.

The recommendation of the committee that a secretary be appointed for foreign correspondence was also adopted.

The matter of uniform contracts and specifications was referred to the state associations to report at the next session of this convention.

The secretary read the following:

The committee to report on the place for next meeting would respectfully nominate the city of Chicago as the next place of meeting of the Western Association of Architects, as being the most acceptable location, and where, in our judgment, we can be assured of the most successful and largely attended meeting.

The report was accepted, and Chicago was adopted as the place of meeting.

On motion, the word "vice" in section 6 was stricken out of the constitution.

Mr. Adler read the bill to be submitted to the state legislatures, as follows:

Be it enacted by the people of the State of ——— represented in General Assembly:

1. That every person practicing architecture within the limits of this state shall secure a license or diploma under the provision of this act.

On motion of Mr. Weary, the word "profession" was inserted in article 1 immediately preceding the word "architecture," the article being made to read "That every person practising the profession of architecture," etc.

2. The governor of this state shall within ——— from the passage of this act appoint a board of examiners, to be composed of five members, one of whom shall be a member of the faculty of the ———, and the others, who shall have been engaged in the honorable practice of architecture at least ten years, shall be so selected that, as nearly as possible, the different sections of the state shall be represented. The term of office of the members of said board shall be for one, two, three, four and five years respectively, and the successors of each member shall be appointed for a term of five years.

3. Said board of examiners shall organize within three months from the passage of this act, and shall procure a seal and books of record, in which all proceedings of said board shall be kept. Said records shall be kept in archives of the secretary of state, and said board shall have the power to administer oaths, solicit and receive testimony on all matters relating to its duties. Said board shall hold its meetings at the state capital at such times as it may select, and due notice shall be published of the time and place of all meetings of the board.

4. Said board of examiners shall receive applications for diplomas or licenses, and act upon them as follows: First, the names of all who are at the time of the passage of this act engaged in the practice of architecture and who may apply in writing to said board for license or diploma, are to be published in a newspaper published at their respective places of residence, and if, at a meeting of said board, no objection is made to the granting of license or diploma to those whose names have been so published, at least thirty days preceding the date of said meeting, the board shall issue to each of said persons a diploma or license to practice architecture within the limits of the state, without subjecting them to any examination. But if objection is made by one or more of his former clients to the issue of a license or diploma to any applicant for the same, then said board shall give the parties a hearing, and if, in the judgment of said board, the charges made are substantiated and of such nature as to demonstrate the incapacity or unfitness of the candidate for the duties and responsibilities of an architect, no license or diploma shall be issued to him; but such applicants shall not be debarred from seeking for and receiving a license under the rules for examinations hereinafter provided.

Mr. Lee: There is one thing that has crept in here, and that is this: it was decided that this should read "the said board," and I notice it reads "of the board."

Mr. Adler: That probably would be better. It is probably an indication of the comparative ignorance of the committee with the practice of legal forms in such case made and provided. That will be corrected. I shall offer a resolution before we get through to take care of those matters.

Mr. McNamara: We have changed the phraseology of the first paragraph by inserting the word "profession," and I move that it be changed wherever the same necessity for the change occurs.

Mr. Adler: I think probably it is something that is immaterial. The main reason why these words were omitted in the wording of the bill was because it was assumed that it was pretty well known and understood that architecture is a profession, and it was not necessary to emphasize that fact.

The President: I think that matter can safely be left to the committee that is to have discretion to fix up the matter. I think that is accepted; we won't debate any further on such things unless it is ordered.

Mr. Haskell: I would like to ask if the committee in drafting this proposed law considered carefully the definition of the word "architect." Might not a person apply to practice architecture who is really a druggist under this law? Is there anything here to prevent a man from being licensed who is not an architect at all?

Mr. Adler: There is nothing in the act to prevent this. Every man, no matter what his former calling may have been, no matter what his qualifications may have been, can constitute himself an architect by calling himself one. To all intents and purposes that is what we are. We are architects only because we have called ourselves architects, that is all. The law knows us as nothing but that. Until this becomes a law we have got to give others the same privilege that we have enjoyed ourselves. We have opened offices, we have hung out our shingles, we have printed our cards, and we believe ourselves to be architects and ask the public to take us at our word. Now, until this law is actually passed, everybody has the same privilege; after it is passed there will be an end to it. We cannot deny to others of the community the right which we ourselves have enjoyed.

Mr. Taylor: I think if we just introduce the words "the exclusive practice" that it would cover the ground.

Mr. Adler: With reference to the remark of Mr. Taylor, I would say that this is a matter that has been considered by the committee, and it is our belief that we can urge the passage of this law by our state legislatures only upon the ground of public policy. We cannot ask them to make us a trades union. We can demand on behalf, not of ourselves but of the people, that it shall be made the law that the architect to whom is entrusted perhaps to a far greater extent than any other the safety of life and limb of the entire community, should be a person who has demonstrated his ability to serve in that capacity; one who has demonstrated by proper tests that he knows how to construct a building that is sufficiently strong to bear the strain to which it may be subjected; that he is able to plan a building; that it shall not be by reason of imperfect sanitary arrangements a menace to the health of every one inhabiting it. Now, if this board of examiners find a man to be a carpenter, and also a plumber, and at the same time possessing knowledge that would make it safe for him to be entrusted with the planning and construction of buildings, then he must be admitted. We propose this law not for our own protection, but for the protection of the public. We have been able to get along without it thus far, and we might probably get along a while longer without it, but I think the public want it. It is our duty to present it in proper form, and to show that we are moved by the desire to serve the public welfare, and not by a desire to serve only ourselves.

The fifth, sixth and seventh paragraphs were read as follows:

5. Said board shall examine all applicants for licenses or diplomas who comply with the following conditions, viz.: (a) All who are engaged in the practice of architecture at the time of the passage of this act, even if they have been rejected under the provisions of the preceding section of this act. (b) Any graduate of a university scientific, technical college, or training school, and who shall have served for a term of three years after his graduation as a pupil or apprentice of any architect in good standing. (c) Any competent builder who has served for a term of one year in the office of an architect in good standing. (d) Any one who has been for six years in the employ or under the tuition of an architect of good standing, two years of which period may also have been served in the employ of a builder in good standing.

6. All examinations shall be made directly by said board and shall extend over the entire field of the construction of building, with special reference to a test of the knowledge of the candidate of the strength of materials and of his ability to make practical application of such knowledge in the ordinary professional work of the architect, and should also seek to determine his knowledge of the laws of sanitation as applied to buildings.

7. Said board shall also issue license or diploma to any one presenting a diploma from the board of examiners of architects of any other state, without subjecting him to any examination.

Mr. Hellmers: I would like to ask if the committee have made any provision for an appeal from the decision of this board. This board might be liable to make mistakes as well as any other court. It seems to me some provision should be made to allow a man to appeal.

Mr. Adler: I believe, although I am not a lawyer, that the right to appeal from the decision of any authority in the state, except from the decision of the supreme court, exists in all cases. We have thought of this, but inasmuch as the same power to revoke licenses exists in a board to examine druggists, and in a board to examine pilots, engineers and captains etc., and there have been no difficulties of that kind arising from the exercise of the power vested in the board we believed it would be safe to let the law stand as it is? Probably when it is urged for passage before the legislature the person having it in charge will consult with attorneys residing in the state in which it is sought to pass the bill, and if there is anything in the laws of the particular state that might embarrass the report, a proper provision could be made.

The following paragraphs were read:

8. If any architect be accused of gross carelessness or recklessness in the discharge of his duties, and after giving due hearing to the accused and his accusers, said board shall find him guilty of such offence, his license may be temporarily withdrawn or entirely revoked, as may seem proportionate to the gravity of the offence.

9. The fee to be paid for a license or diploma shall be \$25 where such diploma is granted without examination, and \$50 where it is granted in connection with an examination. These fees are to be paid into the treasury of the state.

10. The members of said board shall serve without compensation, but their actual expenses shall be paid out of the state treasury general fund. They shall be empowered to employ a clerk and stenographer during their sessions at a salary of not more than dollars per day while employed in the service of said board.

11. Any person who shall be engaged in the planning or supervision of the erection of buildings shall be regarded as an architect under the provisions of this act, and shall be held to comply with the same, but nothing contained in this act shall prevent the student or an employe of those lawfully practicing as architects under license from said board, from acting under instruction or supervision of their employers.

A member: I do not quite understand this section in regard to the supervision and erection of buildings. Suppose a man is superintending quite a large building, but he is nothing but a foundryman. Now, I do not know how he can be considered an architect. I should like a little light on that subject.

Mr. Adler: With reference to that, I would say this, that under the present status of our profession, if this Mr. Foundryman calls himself an

architect, and can show that he has at any time or is at any time engaged in planning and superintending buildings, then he is an architect, and must be granted a license upon application to the board, unless it is shown he is utterly unfit to have a license.

The President: There is another matter that will have to be thought of either here or ultimately, and I beg leave to mention it now. Suppose an owner draws a plan and builds his house, will he be regarded as practicing architecture to such an extent that by a subsequent clause he shall be liable to punishment if he fail to take out a license? Suppose, further, if he is a contractor who draws plans and superintends and builds houses which he sells, shall he be regarded as an architect? If not, how will you arrange it? Will you say that a man to be an architect must receive pay for those services in designing and superintending?

Mr. Adler: No, sir. I should say it matters not whether the person who has heretofore called himself an architect and is such by a license issued him, or a person who demonstrated his claim to the title of architect by passing a successful examination, and who may practice for his own amusement, or who may practice for pay. It makes no difference. The law cannot recognize that distinction. The law only steps in to prevent people, who, by reason of the fact that they have not demonstrated their competency as architects, from acting as such. If Tom, Dick and Harry, who are not architects, choose to erect buildings for themselves and make their own plans, it is true they have a right to jeopardize their own lives and their own health in these buildings. But it is utterly impossible to so barricade a building erected that the person or persons who have not been engaged in the building, in the planning and erecting, shall be kept out of it. Now, the state steps in for the protection of these others and says: "Before you erect the building for yourself, from your own specifications and plans, you must have demonstrated your ability to do so."

The President: That is, you must have a license.

Mr. Adler: You must have a license. Now, it is easy to get that; the cost is not great. It would be cheaper for him to submit to this examination and pay the state board of examination \$50 than it would be to engage the services of an architect, and he will probably prefer to do so. If a contractor who builds houses by the dozen for sale does not wish to employ an architect, he can submit to this examination; if he cannot pass it, then he must not put up the houses, they are a menace to the public.

Mr. Blake: This might work a hardship on parties residing in the country where the farmers frequently build their own houses. In many places in the state architects are unheard of, and it seems to me it might work a hardship upon men in such a place as that. If this could be worded so as to make it apply to incorporated towns and cities I would see no objection to it.

Mr. Adler: There is this about this bill, that is, it can be modified to suit; it is elastic and it can be modified to suit the requirements of the different states.

The following paragraph was read:

13. Architects to whom licenses to practice shall have been issued shall cause the same to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the county in which they propose to practice before beginning or continuing such practice, and in case of removal from one county to another shall cause their license to be re-recorded in the county to which they may remove. The clerk of each county shall keep a record book for this purpose.

Mr. Hellmers: Should that section operate similarly to a law we had in Texas in commercial travelers registering in each county in which they transacted any business?

Mr. Adler: It was intended to have this apply to the place in which the office or place of business of the architect is located. It will perhaps be well to indicate that with a little more definiteness than has been done.

Mr. Hodgson: If Mr. Adler will allow me to make a few remarks on that matter, I wish to say that we had in view something like this. When an architect is practicing in a county he is compelled to make or record his license there. His license has to be issued there. If he is doing work in another county he can simply, by paying a few cents, have his license recorded there. It is only a matter of a few cents, some counties twenty-five, some fifty.

Mr. Ellis: I think this is a matter of some importance. Now, many architects practice not only in various counties but in various states, and it would be a matter of a great annoyance to have to record their license in every county. It seems to me if an architect has a license it should be so that he can practice his profession in any state in the Union.

Mr. Sullivan: It seems to me if an architect has a business so large as to extend over several states he can afford to pay for a license in every state he practices in.

Mr. Root: I do not think we are interested in the question of the different states in relation to this matter just at the present time. As Mr. Sullivan says, if a man has a practice so large as that, it strikes me \$25 would be a very small percentage for even one commission.

Mr. Hackney: As I understand it, one state cannot legislate for another. Each state can only legislate so far as it is individually concerned. But I think it would be well if, by carrying the diploma with him, the architect could, under that, practice in any one of the counties of the state.

Mr. Burnham: If I am not mistaken the document to be recorded must be the original document in each case. Now, suppose there are fifty counties, the document would have to go backward and forward fifty times. I don't see why it would not be as well to have the document recorded at the state capital and let that cover it all, and if a man wants to investigate, let him send and he can find out whether the architect is a licensed one or not.

Mr. Boyington supported Mr. Burnham's suggestion.

Mr. Adler: I will say that unless objection is made by some of my fellows upon the committee which has had this matter in charge, I will consider Article 13 dropped from the committee report. If this is adopted there will be but one record necessary, and that in the office of the secretary of state of each individual state.

The following paragraph was read:

14. Any person practicing architecture in this state, without complying with the provisions of this act, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$50 and not more than \$500 for each and every offence, to be paid into the state treasury; but the penalties of this act shall not apply until six months after the passage of this act.

visions of this act, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$50 and not more than \$500 for each and every offence, to be paid into the state treasury; but the penalties of this act shall not apply until six months after the passage of this act.

Mr. Adler: The committee has not fully determined as to the title to be given this bill. We have not taken time to consider the best form of caption to be put on this bill, but we shall do so before we put the matter before the legislative bodies.

Mr. Taylor: In speaking of the profession of medicine and law, we do not say the "profession of medicine" or "the profession of law," but we simply say, the man is practicing law or practicing medicine. It seems to me we had better leave this as the committee presented it.

The President: This cannot be considered unless there is a motion to reconsider.

Mr. Taylor moved that it be reconsidered.

The motion was lost.

The President: Section 14 will become 13 now.

Mr. Lee moved for a reconsideration of Section 4.

The motion was lost.

The bill as a whole was adopted.

Mr. Adler: I would like, Mr. Chairman, to propose now, inasmuch as the bill as read and amended has been adopted by this association, that the adoption of this bill as amended and in the form in which it is to be presented by your committee on statutory laws, shall be strongly recommended by this association; that the different state associations be requested to put forth their most strenuous efforts to procure its enactment by the legislatures of their respective states; that for states where state associations do not exist, special committees be appointed by the president for the purpose of presenting the bill and urging its passage by their respective legislatures.

The motion was adopted.

The President: The chair will announce all the members of this association in each state where there is no state association, shall constitute that committee.

The following motion was offered by Mr. Adler.

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of this association be requested to assist the Committee on Statutory Revision by such appropriations of money as may appear consistent with the condition of the treasury.

The motion was adopted.

The President: Allow me to announce the committee "On Advancing the Standard of Requirements for Admission to Association" reported favorably by the committee on the president's address. I will name Messrs. Boyington, Jenney and Adler for the committee.

Mr. Jenney offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the invitation to an excursion tendered by H. W. Eliot, Esq., St. Louis, be accepted with thanks; and that all members who may be able to avail themselves of this courtesy report to Mr. C. K. Ramsey, St. Louis, as early as the business of this convention will allow.

The motion was adopted.

The secretary read the following motion:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be instructed to have a list of the officers and membership printed in the next edition of the constitution and by-laws, also the committees that are to extend during the year.

The motion was adopted.

The secretary read the following motion:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to report at the annual meeting in 1886 upon the advisability of figuring architects' work in decimals instead of inches; decimals of a foot, and not the measure system.

The motion was adopted.

The following communication was read by the president:

C. E. Illsley, President of the Western Association of Architects:

DEAR SIR,—If it is the pleasure of the gentlemen of your body, I shall be glad to have the privilege of escorting them to the works of the Mississippi Glass Company, that they may witness the manufacture of some decidedly new glass, and after that to the fair ground and the zoological garden. Carriages will be ready, for all who signify their intention of going, at the Exposition Hall door at 2 P.M.

The invitation was accepted.

Mr. Taylor offered the following motion:

That the several members on the Committee on State Organizations be charged with procuring drawings and photographs from their respective states for exhibition at the convention next year.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Ramsey: Before we go into the election of officers, I would like to say something. It has been drawn out since this convention assembled—several hints that I have heard around at various places—that this convention was run entirely by Chicago and Chicago men, but I do not think anything of the kind. I will admit that on the face of it, the convention would appear to be run by Chicago men, but there are good reasons for that. If any person will simply take the trouble to look into the matter, and to look under the surface, he will see that while the convention has been handled and managed to a great extent by men who have come to St. Louis from Chicago, they have not managed the convention in the interest of Chicago, nor in the interest of any Chicago clique.

The President: Will Mr. Ramsey allow me a moment? The chair rules this matter is out of order. I think it is going to be too personal.

Mr. Ramsey: I think not.

The President: The chair will have to rule it out of order. Mr. Ramsey can appeal to the convention against the decision of the chair.

Mr. Ramsey: I will appeal to the convention.

The President: The decision of the chair, that this matter is out of order, is appealed against. All those who sustain the chair will stand up.

Mr. Sullivan: As one of the members from Chicago, I move the gentleman be allowed to go on, with a suspension of the rules if necessary.

The President: All who sustain the decision of the chair, that this discussion is out of order, will please stand up.

After counting the members voting to sustain the decision of the chair, the president said: I shall have to conclude it is lost. Mr. Ramsey will proceed.

Mr. Ramsey: I have no way of knowing who the gentlemen will be that will be elected as officers of this association for the coming year; but if it should so happen that a large percentage of those officers should be filled by men from Chicago, I wish the convention to understand that we

all feel that we can place in them the most implicit confidence, and feel sure that they will continue to administer the affairs of the association for the benefit of the entire association; the fact is, I might say, for the country at large; and I would ask the gentlemen to put aside any personal animosities that might possibly be lurking in their brains. I don't know that there are any; but I speak of this from the fact that I have heard it said that there was a little disposition by Chicago men to run this, and I wish them to put that entirely aside. I don't think there is anything in it. I think these men who have done the business of the association have done it with the most unselfish motive entirely, and I shall be hearty in my support of any candidate that may be put forward. I have no particular person in view; the fact is I am willing to vote for almost anybody for any office. All I want is to see we have good men in office, and I hope they will do their duty in the future as they have in the past. (Applause.)

Mr. Burnham: Gentlemen of the convention, the remarks of Mr. Ramsey are a surprise. Until he spoke just now I had no idea there was such feeling. That there should be is unjust. The Board of Directors has taken special pains to avoid anything that should make an impression of this sort. An outsider did at one time suggest that the board should make arrangements that would control the convention's action, especially as to officers for the ensuing year, and the unanimous answer was promptly made that the board could and would do nothing to interfere with the perfect freedom of all. This so far as the board is concerned! And I wish to add that we have worked and will continue to work till our term expires, simply and solely for the association and the profession at large, and we will not allow ourselves to entertain any personal feeling or thought of self-aggrandizement in the matter. If any one has the slightest notion that there was any such feeling among Chicago men, I beg him to dismiss it. I can freely speak for my confreres, and I say that each has thrown aside private feeling and personal desires; that each has had but the one end in view, the benefit of the whole. I have never heard one word or seen one indication from a single individual implying an attempt to make a move not solely and entirely for the benefit of this organization.

The President: Our business is the election of officers. We have had a harmonious and profitable meeting so far. We do not want personalities. We are starting on the wrong road. I will rule all such matters as this out of order. I hope the convention will sustain the chair. If you refuse to sustain the chair, we will go on with just this kind of talk. I think it is dangerous and ought not to be indulged in.

Mr. Jenney: I want to verify all that Mr. Burnham has said.

Mr. Burnham: I think it is perfectly in order as the convention has decided.

The Chair: I decide this again to be out of order, and you are at liberty to make an appeal from the decision of the chair.

Mr. Jenney: I do not desire to do so.

The following were the names presented by Mr. Ketcham, chairman of the Committee on Nominations, for officers: president, D. Adler; secretary, John W. Root; treasurer, S. A. Treat; Board of Directors, W. L. B. Jenney, Chicago; C. E. Illsley, St. Louis; E. H. Taylor, Des Moines; D. W. Millard, St. Paul; Sidney Smith, Omaha.

On motion of Mr. Haskell, the secretary was instructed to cast the vote for the parties named by the nominating committee.

On motion of Mr. Lee, a vote of thanks was extended to the outgoing officers.

On motion of Mr. Ramsey, a vote of thanks was extended to the St. Louis press for their kindness in publishing the daily proceedings of the association; also a vote of thanks to Burrell, Cumstock & Co. for furniture furnished.

On motion of Mr. McLean, a vote of thanks was extended to the St. Louis architects.

A paper sent in by Mr. B. W. S. Clark was considered as read, and ordered printed in the proceedings. It is printed elsewhere.

A paper from Frederick Bauman, of Chicago, was considered read, and ordered printed in the proceedings. It is printed elsewhere.

A member: Before those papers are printed it seems to me a committee should examine them. It seems to me we should not order a paper printed unless we knew something about what is in it.

Mr. McNamara: I think that it would not be an act of courtesy to those who have sent the papers to have a committee revise them. Of course they can be considered as read and printed without subjecting them to examination by a committee.

Mr. Sullivan: While I do not wish to be at all personal, I believe there are things in those papers that this convention would not sanction.

The President: In view of Mr. Sullivan's suggestions, for which he has no doubt good ground, I will say, as chairman, that I think this resolution should prevail. We will accept Mr. Sullivan's views if there is no objection.

The adoption of the papers was referred to the president, he to act with such member of the Executive Committee as he could have the opportunity to confer with.

Mr. Smith read a paper on "Practical Training for Young Architects, past, present and future," which is printed elsewhere.

A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Smith for the reading of his paper.

Mr. E. H. Ketcham read a paper on "Quicksands in Foundations," the printing of which will be postponed to a future number, at his request.

A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Ketcham for his paper.

Mr. Louis C. Bulkley read a paper on the benefits of association to architects and the public, which is printed elsewhere.

A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Bulkley for his paper.

The President: It is now the pleasure of the chair to return thanks to this convention for making the work of the chair so pleasant. It has been a most agreeable and harmonious convention. I am very much gratified indeed. I also wish particularly to express thanks for myself and the convention to the committees. I doubt if the society has ever had better

committees than we have had, committees that have done more work, more self-denying work, work that amounted to more. I think we are greatly indebted to them and I wish to express my thanks to them.

On motion of Mr. Alexander it was agreed that a committee be appointed to continue the work this year of collecting statistics on competitions.

The following are the names of the members constituting the committee referred to above: Messrs. C. E. Illsley, Sidney Smith, E. H. Taylor, G. W. Rapp and J. F. Alexander.

Mr. Adler: Mr. President and gentlemen of the convention, I merely wish to say on behalf of myself and the other gentlemen whom you have honored by electing them your officers for the ensuing year that we thank you for the honor conferred upon us. We shall endeavor to show our appreciation of the same by putting forth the most strenuous efforts to give you as good an administration as the one which has just passed out of existence. (Applause.)

The convention adjourned, to meet at Chicago on the third Wednesday in November, 1886.

The Banquet.

THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 19, 1885.

In the absence of President Illsley, D. H. Burnham presided.

Mr. Burnham: We gather together once more brothers, united in feeling, and I am proud of you, because it has been so often said in effect: "Get you some of the apples of Hesperus?" Why, certainly at once. Clean the Augean stables? I will attend to it before breakfast. March to the sea? Why of course, with the quickest and gladdest suddenness. But bring a lot of architects together in any sort of brotherly union; you will please excuse me. It cannot be done, my boy. But, gentlemen, you have done it in spite of all the prophecies of the past to the contrary, and I congratulate you. And as I said, I am proud of you, I am proud of the men and the times we live in, and I am proud of the Western Association.

To the toast, "The W. A. A.," Mr. W. H. Cusack, of Nashville, Tennessee, made the following response:

Gentlemen of the Association, I think our toastmaster ought to have taken a young man instead of an old stale fellow like me. I think, my architectural brethren, that this is one of the happiest proceedings we can possibly think of. It has brought together all the architects. There are a great many living in large cities, and I remember hearing an architect in Chicago say that he did not know six architects in that city. Now, this brings a bond of fellowship; it brings them together, and it will certainly be the means of causing a great deal of emulation, and influence many of these young men, and the older ones too, to grow up and develop into something grand and beautiful. The most of my life I spent in Europe, and I must say that I have had more pleasure during the few years I have spent in this country than I have enjoyed in Europe. (Applause.) I have lived in France, in Italy, in Germany, in Belgium, Australia, Prussia and England, and I think when I make a remark like that it is worth something to you young fellows. I see a great many broad and intelligent faces here, and I thought when I was looking over this meeting that I seldom saw a set of men for their number that showed so much bright intelligence as these men. I feel proud of being an architect myself. I hope some of these young men will now supplement these few remarks with something bright and something that will make it lively. (Applause.)

To the toast, "The Mound City," Mr. C. K. Ramsey, of St. Louis, made the following response:

Gentlemen, I did not expect to be called upon this evening so early. The appellation of Mound City, St. Louis, I presume you all know well comes from the mounds the Indians built long before our country was settled. Many of them were inside the limits of this city. They were monuments of a previous race. Those monuments have all been swept away from sight today. I know of none to exist in the immediate vicinity. And it is from these mounds that St. Louis derived her name, "Mound City," the name which, I presume, will be carried down to future generations. Those monuments, as I have said before, have all been swept away, and in their stead have risen monuments of more modern art. We have our court house, our chamber of commerce, our exposition, and many other buildings of similar nature, devoted to law and commerce and art. Also our educational buildings and our churches. They all have more or less merit. Still there is abundant room for improvement in them all, and I am glad to see we have started on an era of improvement, and I think St. Louis is moving ahead, moving in the direction of modern ideas and modern improvements. That movement is due almost entirely to the influence the architects have had upon the people, and I hope that influence will continue to grow and manifest itself in buildings of more marked importance, more distinctive architectural beauty. At the same time we need the assistance of all our brethren from the city on the lake, and I am glad to see you tonight among us. I am glad you have come here to show our people what a fine class of men we have in the architectural profession, and I hope that the influence you leave upon our citizens will be great and growing. I thank you, gentlemen, for your attention to the few remarks I have made, and I hope you will enjoy yourselves while you remain in this city. I am sorry business has been so pressing as to keep us employed so much of the time. We have not been able to show you the city for that reason, but I hope before you leave here you will see some of our sights. (Applause.)

To the toast, "The American Institute of Architects," Mr. A. J. Bloor, of New York, made the following response:

Mr. Chairman, I hardly know why I should be called upon to respond to that toast, as there are others here who, I have found since I have been here, are excellent talkers and more able to reply. I am known in New York, I think chiefly among our people, as a man who gets other people to do his talking for him at our meetings. They put me to doing a great deal of work on committees, but I generally have the talking done by

somebody else. Mr. Burnham, our chairman, I know is a member of the institute, and I know he can talk well; and Mr. Root I should judge to be a good talker by the number of speeches I heard him make last night. (Applause.) Mr. Adler is a member of the institute; there must certainly be a dozen here. I am sorry some of the other members have not been here, because I think they would like to share in the enjoyment that I have felt in being a witness and a participant here. Perhaps they would feel a little sadness that I have felt when I see you grappling with questions we have grappled with twenty-seven years. I will report, when I get back, the agreeable welcome which I have received, and I thank you very heartily for it. (Applause.)

General W. T. Sherman made the following response to the toast "The Tent":

Gentlemen, I am most happy to meet you, to come before you in this, our city of St. Louis, of which I am now a resident and citizen. I think it is well for you, gentlemen, to come together, not only to get acquainted socially, but to compare notes, for you represent a profession of infinite utility and infinite beauty. No profession can contribute so much to the adornment of our cities and to making our homes clean, attractive and beautiful. And this will certainly make any people better than they are in a state of nature, and will improve them each and every way all their lives. I suppose the toast, "The Tent," was given to me rather because I have spent a good deal of life in a tent. But I prefer, this evening, for the few minutes that I am to occupy your time, to speak of it as the original home of man, in the first ages. I am sure that if some of you young men here would study, and I have no doubt you have already done so, the Asiatic style where the curvature of the tent comes into harmony with the base of the building, you would make a prettier roof than our Queen Annes which now ornament our suburbs. (Applause.) Of course the Greeks used rigid lines because they dealt in timber and stone; but now you have iron and you have bronze, and you can mould that into any shape, curve or grace, like the festoons about our room tonight, which hang in graceful curves. I think the handsomest building I have seen in my experience is a church in Moscow. It is built of a grey reddish granite, like that of our own state of Missouri, surmounted by five cupolas, the central one being about as large as that on the capitol at Washington, the four corner ones the same shape and pattern, but of course smaller in size to harmonize and make the group perfectly symmetrical. I think those towers are infinitely prettier than some we have here, a parallelopiped, or whatever you call it, with two or three boxes on top of it. Gentlemen, the tent is the cleanest form of a house, and if you could pick it up and move it away to a clean camp every week, it would be the best possible thing to live in, and I would rather live in it today than in one of these big brick houses; but unfortunately we have not the room to move every day, or week, or month, and must, therefore, build houses, which can be lighted, and heated and made comfortable. We are forced into brick and mortar to keep off the storms. Now, if this be well done, the house should be made with a view to keep it cleanly and healthful, at the same time giving it an external form of grace and beauty, using such lines as to harmonize both utility and beauty, to make the home attractive, comfortable and permanent. Gentlemen, you have a noble profession, one that will justify study with reflection. You can compare your models here, in this country, with those in England, France, Germany, Russia and the far East, India, without traveling from your office. Books are brought you, and diagrams all framed upon scientific methods, which you can study here in St. Louis or Chicago, as well as if you were on the spot in Calcutta. I hope every one of you will profit by the opportunity which we enjoy in modern times. Electricity is now brought into our houses, drainage is made much more perfect than it was five years ago, the shape and form of our windows are infinitely more beautiful without being much more costly, and you have added, you architects have added to the pleasures of life as much as any other equal number of men in our country. Therefore I am glad to meet you here in St. Louis. I hope you will cherish each other as friends, compare notes and be self-appreciative, and realize the fact that you are in the interest of one of the noblest callings into which human society is divided. (Applause.)

To the toast "The Amenities of Architecture," Mr. J. W. Root, of Chicago, made the following response:

Gentlemen,—I fear that you may share with me a doubt as to what the chairman means by architectural amenities.

Does he mean that which is commonly supposed to be the chief amenity of all trades and professions, that rarest flower of our nineteenth century hot-house, that chief center of interest in all after dinner speeches, that blessed and ever be-quotation-marked object "Woman" "Lovely Woman?"

I shall choose not to think so. And yet I cannot but congratulate you upon your recent action in electing an accomplished woman a member of your association. You have thus indicated your appreciation of woman's attitude to a work for which I think she is in many respects most eminently qualified, so much so, that when she has once established herself as a designer of dwelling houses, I warn you to look to your laurels. You have thus ennobled yourselves, and the fairer sex as well; for you have given a new and happy turn to the phrase—"a designing woman." Were I a woman suddenly called upon to respond to the sentiment, "The Asperities of Architecture, I'd make you a fervid, but not concise speech on "Man," that would give you a better idea of yourselves in ten minutes than you've ever gathered in your life times. As it is, I can only confess for you and for myself, our sense of deep obligation, and as gracefully as may be, bow her out.

As for other amenities of architecture, I fancy you will agree with me when I say that they are related to those of other professions very much as the pellets and boluses of the doctor, or the speeches and briefs of the lawyer, are to the bricks and stones of one of our buildings. For this reason we have learned to be somewhat shy when the air becomes laden with these essentially architectural amenities.

Mark Twain tells how a laborer falling from a building (probably flung off by an irate architect), was saved from death by the accidental passing of

an elderly gentleman upon whom he descended, hod and all. This saved Mike, but laid out the old man. A yaller dog had been in the very spot a moment before, why didn't he get caught? "Why," remarks the storyteller, "he seen him comin' and skun out of the way!" Happy those architects who, by virtue of long training, or natural yaller-dog-ism, can thus see coming the amenities for which we have long been famous, and stand from under.

These gentler attributes of our profession we have not learned to rightly consider. Generally speaking, we should look upon them from the standpoint of the giver and that of the receiver. As originators of these amenities, we should be gentle and considerate. It is primarily assumed that thoroughly bad things in construction and design are always done by the other fellow, and that all canons of architectural criticism are unfit for personal application. This at once puts us each on a comfortable plane, for with this knowledge assured to us, we can afford to be gentle to the erring.

As for the reception of architectural amenities, let us learn from the lawyers their rare philosophy. Do you not remember the unspeakable wrath of Mr. Pickwick, when after the great breach of promise trial, characterized as it was by every interchange of left-handed compliment known to the law, the attorney for the defendant absolutely shook hands and took snuff with the attorneys for the plaintiff. Here is our cue. For if the other fellow is the perpetrator of all the bad buildings, and the violator of all architectural decorum, we must forgive him when he so far forgets himself as to think the criminal was we; and to pray, that, although like Pooh-Bah he may be crazy, yet, that like him, he should be "under treatment for it."

This naturally brings us to such amenities as may be found in our buildings. Here let us remember that the unexpected is the thing which should always happen, and that the style happily mentioned by General Sherman, "Queen Anne," is the great fountain source of all really effective amenities. Here if a man wants a shelter for his front door, the courteous thing is to put a large bay window in his bath-room. And if he earnestly desires a place in a bed-room to put a bed, we give him an angle oriel for flowers. The old-fashioned straightforwardness of our Puritan, Royalist, Spanish or French ancestry does not suffice for modern needs, lacking as it is in our peculiar architectural graces and amenities.

Seriously, gentlemen, is not reform necessary? In our bearing toward each other can we not learn from practitioners of other professions—in deference, in consideration, in mutual support? Such gatherings as this help us mightily toward such an end. In our buildings is it not time to recall that architecture has a grammatical language as well as literature, and that our buildings no more gain in artistic value by disdaining the "Lindley Murray" of our profession than do our novels, histories and works of science?—General Sherman has spoken of one phase of architectural amenity in his mention of the curvilinear line as exemplified in the Bedouin tents. The suggestion is good. But there is another curvilinear line, devised by wandering Arabs—of which we need beware—the curvilinear line home. Don't take it, it is not a long way, but broad. And having followed its devious course you may on the morrow sing with the poet:

"Am gestern war ich frei und gay—
Mein seel' gefüllt mit lust,
Just like a vogelin dot all day
Sings music like he'd bust.

"Now on the fence die katzen run,
Und singen mit full might,
Und spite of all dis herrlich fun
I've got der plues tonight.

"Kein sweetest lay dot dichters tell
Kein fiddle's deep toned lay—
None can my spirit's grief dispel
None can my sad tears stay.

"Warum is all dis piness dus—
Und all dis herzenheben,
Perhaps I'd better not explan,
Die cause of dis sad lay.

"For if die warheit now must come,
Und speak my spirit's plight
Am gestern war ich auf ein bum
I've got der plues tonight!"

To the toast "Is the Life of Trade the Life of Competition," Mr. Isaac Hodgson, of Minneapolis, made the following response:

Mr. Chairman, this is a strange sort of thing to respond to. "Is the Life of Trade the Life of Competition?" Well, if artistic pursuits are to be considered wholly or in part, in a commercial sense, I should say that it is; that competition is the life of trade, because I am quite sure a little more effort and enterprise in the way of art illustrations and other art matters, as well as industrial pursuits, would always produce pleasant and profitable results. Therefore I say competition properly conducted according to the code is and always will be the life of trade generally, and of the Western Association of Architects in particular. (Applause.)

W. L. B. Jenney, of Chicago, made the following response to the toast "Our Contractor":

Mr. Chairman, we have toasted all sorts of things and all sorts of fellows, and now we have lit upon the poor contractor, the man whom we hold responsible for many of our own short-comings and all of his own. We find fault with him because he does not build as well as we can write, and the owner finds fault because the work does not advance as fast as his impatience desires. The reply is always the same, that he cannot hire any more men capable of doing the work demanded, and that some of the men then upon the work he would not keep there were he not hurried. In our meetings of yesterday and today we have discussed many things and laid out work for ourselves for the next three or four years, but we have not touched upon the very important question: "Where is the future generation of architects, and where are we, when we grow old, to obtain skilled workmen to execute our designs?"

We all know how almost impossible it is for a young man to learn a trade. The misguided trades unions have shut down on it with a

vengeance. They have decreed that no boss can have more than two apprentices. Now, as the bosses often have as many as fifty or sixty journeymen in their employ, the advantage of having two apprentices, held by a very uncertain tenure, is so trifling that they do not care to be bothered with them, so that practically there are no apprentices. The trades are taught only in the penitentiary and the workhouse. Our advanced civilization, our increased luxury, the elegance of our private and public buildings, demand for their execution an increased number of the highest class of mechanics just at the moment that they are becoming scarce. In our great cities we are building a hundred and fifty feet high and more, with ten or twelve stories. The walls, not to be inconveniently thick, must carry twice the weight we put on ordinary contract work. Sanitary engineering has advanced from, in the thirteenth century, the drain of a king's palace, an open ditch through the great hall, to that which its present able exponent, Mr. Meyer, whom we are so happy as to have with us tonight, tells us weekly that today obtains.

All these things, masonry, carpentry, cabinet work, plumbing, steam-fitting, etc., demand an increased number of intelligent and skilled workmen. The labor problem comes to us butt end to. It is not how shall we find work for the thousand idle who can do nothing that any one wants, the ingenuity of the nineteenth century having invented machines to do most of the drudgery, but rather how shall we find men to properly execute the work we have? How shall we educate the young men that they may be sought after at high wages?

A wealthy and very liberal gentleman in New York thought to answer the problem by establishing a school where the trades should be taught by competent, practical men. No sooner was the school declared a success than the Bricklayers' Union decreed that no member of that organization should teach in the school. The bricklaying department was then abandoned. Only last week I was informed that other trades unions had taken similar action. It remains to be seen if this liberal gentleman will take the bit in his teeth and continue his school in spite of the selfish and narrow-minded opposition of those that should assist him, or will he give it up in disgust?

The question continues to present itself to this and kindred associations stronger and stronger every year. How are we to increase the number of skilled mechanics in the several trades, and how are we to keep up the supply? A question that should have our most serious consideration, and I trust that at our next convention some one will present a well worked out scheme for the practical solution of this great question that is staring us in the face.

Mr. D. Adler, of Chicago, made the following response to the toast, "Common Sense in Architecture":

Gentlemen, this afternoon while I was busy watching the bill for the improvement of national architecture, in the convention, I had handed to me one of those little "architectural amenities," in the shape of a paper on which was written "Common Sense in Architecture." Now, gentlemen, after the work you have done today and yesterday, it seems to me absurd that any one should be expected to lecture you upon "Common Sense." It is shown you possess all that is required, and if one of the indications of common sense is a close statement of facts applicable to the business immediately in hand why, I think I had better make room for work of that kind, and I will make way for some of those who can speak on more congenial topics. (Applause.)

Mr. W. W. Boyington, of Chicago, made the following response to the toast, "The Garden City":

Mr. Chairman and friends, this afternoon was the first intimation I had that I was to be called upon to reply to this toast or to partake of a repast. Many of you young gentlemen who are here tonight, probably do not recognize what is meant by "Garden City." The "Garden City" means Chicago. The signification of "garden" means a place of cultivation. "Garden City" must mean a city of cultivation. In a city of cultivation architecture should be one of the main features to cultivate. I have endeavored in my humble way to contribute what little I possessed in the way of cultivating architecture and architects. I have had in my experience a line of buildings and building contrivances that have ramified this country from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans, from the Gulf of Mexico to the northern lands of the British possessions. The students under me are today occupying fields in all these various cities over this ramification. I am very proud of them today. Some of them are in the first rank of the profession in this country. If Chicago is a field for cultivation, I must say, for one, that she has proved a success. I do not believe there is a city on the continent, if there is in the world, that can produce so many fine structures, so many superb architectural designs, as we can show in Chicago, for the time she has been in existence. It is only about fourteen years since the fire, and Chicago, today, can show more street corners with a finer array of buildings in any direction you may look, than any other city in the world undoubtedly. Perhaps not so expensive, but the number of corners with fine architectural buildings cannot be produced, probably, in any city in the world. While Chicago has been growing this way of course, it is like any other cultivated field, there are obnoxious growing weeds among us; of course we cannot point to everything that is fine. We have some features of spontaneous growth, a sort of protuberance, objectionable and which are not becoming to the cultivated taste. What I have reference to in point of protuberance, is the growing out on some of our buildings of the appendages in consequence of practicing the architectural feature "Queen Anne." I do not know that I can illustrate what I want to get at better than I can to recite a circumstance that actually occurred. A gentleman in Chicago wanted to get into a neighborhood where the society and everything was pleasant, and he could not get a lot to suit him, so he bought a residence too good to tear down and commence anew. So he applied to one of our city architects to survey the premises, look them over and suggest modification, all of which was done and plans were made. The building was carried out according to instructions, according to the specifications. One day, after the gentleman had got his building pretty well up so it began to take form and shape, so it showed what it

was going to be, he thought he would take his colored servant out to ride with him. So he took him into his carriage and drove along the avenue, pointing out the beauties of this building and that building, and finally he came in front of his own house. "Well, Sambo, what do you think of that building?" "Why, Massa, that—that is a splendid place. Why," says he, "it is the boss place of this big town, Chicago." "Well," said the gentleman, "why do you go off into ecstasies?" "Well," said he, "Massa, I am a sort of a droll fellow, and the more droller things you can put on a house and the worser things you can get on it, the better it suits these white folks; and," says he, "you have got it there. That house is chock full of it. The worser things you can get on it the better it is. So, now, Massa, whoever's that house is he has succeeded first rate, he has got all those things on and he must be right, because them is the worstest things that can be found." (Applause.)

Rev. Dr. Rhodes: I supposed I had finished my task when I invited the benefaction of God upon you at the opening of this repast. I scarce can divine why I should be here at all, unless it be the mention of my name may have called up and suggested to these gentlemen of skill that wonderful statue, which is included among the seven wonders of the world. If that be the case, I am very frank to say that there is far more architecture in the Colossus of Rhodes than there is in me. Nevertheless, gentlemen, I heartily congratulate you upon the profession you have chosen. I do not hesitate to give emphasis to what my friend, General Sherman, has already said, and say that there is no profession pertaining to material things which has so much to do with the wants, with the habits and with the culture of any people as this one which you represent. There is a universal design that this shall be a dominant profession. God, you know, has made everything beautiful, and wherever you look in nature, you have certain suggestions to the eye. You have stood upon the beach, and you have seen the waves roll toward the shore and ride upon the beach, their white mist waving in the air, and as they broke, the very pebbles making music to the sublimity of the march, and you have said it was beautiful; and you have looked up in the sky, and you have seen the clouds piled up like turrets. What beauty you have seen there, and so, wherever you look you have the suggestion of your art in it. It is noble. It has contributed immensely to civilization, and you do well to give to it your best faculties. Let me say—and this has been suggested to me by the gentleman on my left, to whom the common sense side of the question was given, which is a very violent one—I think architects responsible for a great deal of evil in this world. I think they have killed a great many preachers. May be some people would think that was not much loss. Perhaps, not. I think they have ruined the reputation of a great many more. It is the mistake that the design of an architect is simply to display his faculty and skill in ornamentation. I do not consider that is the center and the substance of his work half as much as comfort and utility. Whatever is done should be done with reference to the purpose for which the structure is designed. And I think you do well, in these later days, to have made these advances, and you should remember that your profession, while it sustains an important relation to the beautiful, and while the sense of it should be cultivated, still it is most important after all that you consult the comfort and health of the people. I hope we shall come to the time when in any room, whether like this or any other, we shall no longer be required to eat two or three people in inhaling the air. I do not think your profession can advance, unless there be civilization in which there is wealth and culture to help you along! (Applause.) The people must help you make these magnificent structures. Let us have all of it, not consecrated to vice and immorality. Let us have the greatest material beauty. It is one of the wants of the nation; it is one of the noblest of our great country. I must not detain you. How much there is in the moral side of this question. Have you ever thought what a calamity it would be if all the churches in this great country were razed to the ground? The very material of the structure, when you consider the faith that it has stimulated, the hopes they kindle, the desires they waken in men, who, perhaps, do not frequent the church, but pass by and are caught up with the magnificence of these spires ascending heavenward; with the beauty of the structures, the quiet, and grace, and sublimity of them. I shall not detain you, I beg your pardon, I want to say this. Gentlemen, while I know nothing of your faith, I am certain I do not violate the proprieties of an occasion like this when I say to you that that man, though he be equal to Angelo in his skill, with the material about him, he has done little, unless, as well, he has reared character. It is for you to put grace, and beauty, and morality into your destiny, as well as beauty and grace into these buildings about us, which shall all crumble to the dust. May I express the hope that every one of you will assist in that magnificent temple which God is rearing of human souls, and that at least we shall all be among the number who shall come to lift the capstone upon its top, with a shouting of grace. I thank you, gentlemen, for your kindness. (Applause.)

Mr. Henry C. Meyer, the genial editor of the *Sanitary Engineer*, New York, responded to the toast, "Sanitation and Ventilation," with some interesting remarks, which we omit at his request.

Mr. Sullivan spoke as follows to the toast, "We are Jolly Good Fellows": I kept away from this banquet until about five minutes ago, when I opened the door about two inches or three-eighths of an inch, I think possibly it was five-eighths, and I heard a voice over in the corner there. The voice attracted me and I came in and very modestly sat down at the end of the table, where I thought I was perfectly safe. I never made a speech in my life, and I don't know how to do it; I don't know what I am going to do. I have not the ease of diction of my predecessor. I wish I had. I wish I had the faculty of weaving the ideas as gracefully and beautifully as he has. I cannot even get any inspiration from my theme. There are times when I might have got some inspiration from the theme; but unfortunately we have among us one whose presence inspires one rather with a sense of seriousness than jollity, and the general impression made upon me by the gathering as I came in was a pleasing one, a pleasing sense of unanimity. For jollity, I think that is found rather in

private and smaller gatherings. I will not attempt to report some of the little choice bouquets which I have accumulated during my stay here. I think, however, the future is full of promise in the matter of jollity. I think there is more jollity here than there was a year ago. I think another year will bring about still further increase. I think if certain results of our labor in this convention prove successful in bringing about the fruits which we expect, we will then have occasion for being manifestly jolly. (Applause ended the banquet.)

Important to Subscribers.

COMPETENT critics have pronounced THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND BUILDER "the handsomest journal of its class published in this country." The cost of maintaining the journal at this high standard, and of publishing our extra or "Intermediate News Number," is so great that we are compelled to announce that on February 1, 1886, we shall advance our subscription price from \$2 to \$3 a year, which will include both our regular monthly and our "Intermediate" number. Desiring to favor subscribers as much as possible, we make the following offer, namely: To all new subscribers sending us \$2 before February 1, 1886, we will send THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND BUILDER for one year, and to all present subscribers who send us \$2 before February 1, 1886, we will continue their subscriptions one year from date of expiration. Thus those who have subscribed any time since November, 1884, can, by sending \$2 before February 1, 1886, receive the journal for a year longer than is now due them.

Our Illustrations.

Competitive design for Chamber of Commerce building, Cincinnati, east elevation, by Edwin Anderson and H. E. Siter, architects, Cincinnati.

Interior views, hall and library, of residence for J. J. Hagerman, Colorado Springs, Colorado, by A. H. Andrews & Co., Chicago.

Perspective first and second floor plans, and interior view of residence, for Dr. S. D. Merser, Omaha, by Sidney Smith, architect, Omaha.

Perspective view of two buildings, just completed, on Washington Boulevard, Chicago, by Treat & Foltz, architects, for the Episcopal Theological Seminary; cost \$75,000.

Front elevation of warehouse for Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, by S. S. Beman, architect, Chicago. It will be eight stories and basement in height, 107 by 172 feet, front of Hollowell granite, and will cost \$250,000.

Sanitary Science.

THERE is probably no single branch of sanitary science in its relation to building, in which such great progress has been made within a comparatively few years, as in the plumbing trade. Many devices of merit have been from time to time invented and presented to the architect and the builder for acceptance and adoption, and many of them have been deservedly popular until superseded by something of still greater utility.

But as there are exceptions to every rule, a notable one is found in the Zane & Co's patent, "The Sanitary" water closet, which was patented in 1877, and has such intrinsic merit and has stood so well the test of use, that it is today more popular and in greater demand than it has ever been before.

This water closet is so constructed that it is thoroughly ventilated, no lodgements occur, and the quantity of water (four gallons) is sufficient to insure a complete flushing of the soil pipes at each discharge of the closet, thus leaving the pipes free and clean their entire length. It is so simple in its construction that it is scarcely possible to set it so that it won't work. All that is required is to set the reservoir level and adjust the float to give the required quantity of water. These water closets are made with a large (full one inch) water way through ball-cock, expressly for use under pressure from cistern overhead, say from five to thirty-five feet above the closet, thus securing a first-class flush from very low pressure. They are also made with a reduced water way in ball-cock for extremely heavy pressure ranging from 60 to 150 pounds per square inch. The regular closet of this patent, "The Sanitary," it is found is equal to all the requirements where the pressure to be resisted is between 15 pounds and 60 pounds, but for very high or very low pressure those with very large or very small water way through the ball-cock will, in either case, secure a perfect flush.

From Fred Ade & Co., New York, through whom these goods are placed upon the market, it is learned that about 20,000 of these closets are now in use, so popular have they become, owing to their perfection of construction, durability and freedom from disarrangement. The sales of these closets, "The Sanitary," have annually increased until it has become a difficult matter to fill all the orders. This is to be accounted for from the fact that the high standard of excellence has not only been maintained, but improvements have been added whenever possible.

In this connection, and worthy of notice, is Fred Ade's patent enameled drip-trays. These trays are made from stamped sheet iron and are adaptable to most of the water closets and hoppers now in use. They are enameled on both sides, thus preventing rust, and being very thin do not perceptibly increase the height of seat. They have no raised edges to be let into the wood, and can be put in place by the plumber. They are flexible, very light, not liable to be broken, and in every respect superior to those made of cast-iron.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., October 31, 1885.

Editors Inland Architect & Builder:

You will see by reference to your article in the September number of your journal, in regard to the Indiana Insane Hospital contracts, an item of more than \$800 or \$900 as being held under advisement. At the meeting of the Board of Commissioners that claim was placed upon the list as disallowed.

Very respectfully, E. H. KETCHAM.

Mosaics.

SPECIMEN copies of the "New Departure Specification" mailed to any address in United States or Canada for 25 cents. Write for it at once.

A CARD of the new firm of architects, Babcock & Brink, Kansas City, Mo., has been received. The junior member is Mr. E. P. Brink, formerly of Denver, Colorado.

Do not fail to send for a specimen copy of the "New Departure Specification," now ready and mailed to any address in United States or Canada on receipt of 25 cents.

THE wholesale sash, door and blind pool of the northwest, has ordered the manufacture of stock discontinued and the production limited to the filling of orders until February 1, 1886.

A PATENT hollow trimmer arch, designed to secure a fireproof hearth to fire places in frame houses, was exhibited by A. J. Cherry, of St. Louis, to the architects at the convention.

THE patentee of the Harvey Improved Sanitary Stop and Waste Valve calls the attention of architects, plumbers, and all interested in building, to this improved valve. It will be found to do all that is claimed for it. E. B. Preston & Co., of Chicago, are the manufacturers.

WM. PAUL GERHARD, the well known sanitary engineer of New York, has connected himself with the editorial staff of *Building*, of New York, the most progressive journal devoted to building east or west. This journal, after January 1, will be issued weekly, and Mr. Gerhard will have editorial charge.

WE are now ready to fill orders for the "New Departure Specification," at 25 cents per copy, and will add the architect's imprint free on orders of twenty-five or more. If you have not seen it, send at once for a specimen copy. If you have seen it, we shall expect an early order for a full supply.

SIMPSON BROS., of Boston, have established an office at 159 La Salle street, Chicago, and are already executing a large amount of asphalt paving which is composed of the bituminous limestones of Seyssel and Val de Travers a natural asphaltic rock, which contains natural qualities which render it superior for all purposes of paving.

THOS. KELLEY & BROS., of Chicago, whose practical plumbing specialties have made their name familiar to architects, are at present engaged in placing six hundred of their Kelley self-acting closets in the Palmer House, refitting the entire service of that hotel. They also have recently supplied the same apparatus to the Hotel Richelieu.

CHAS. B. CROMBIE, who has the exclusive handling of California red wood in this market, has succeeded in introducing this admirable wood, especially in the form of shingles, to an extent which is indicated by the fact that he has shipped these shingles in carload lots even into the Saginaw district. They compete in price with the common shingle, and are in many respects much superior.

J. H. CARPENTER, architect, has opened an office at 156 Washington street. Mr. Carpenter organized the Chicago Architectural Sketch Club, and, as a member, has been active in its work, and as the rules of the club not only do not exclude, but were framed with especial regard to the acceptance of architects as members, his new departure will not interfere with his active membership in the sketch club.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between C. E. Rider and W. C. Runyon, and doing business in Rochester and New York, under the firm name of W. C. Runyon & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent. The Wood-Mosaic Co. of Rochester, N. Y., have succeeded to the property and rights of the late firm, and will continue the business of making and laying end-wood mosaic floors, borders and wainscoting.

ARCHITECTS in the state of Illinois, outside the city of Chicago, should lose no time in joining the Illinois State Association. The rate of initiation and dues were placed at a low figure for their especial benefit, and they can ill afford to lose the advantages such a membership gives, the monthly meetings of the association being both instructive, and in the enjoyment derived well worth the most regular attendance. Names should be sent to Louis L. Sullivan, secretary, Borden block, Chicago.

THE Kittredge cornice and ornamental works have been fairly busy the past season in all departments, but this has been particularly so in the ornamental department, twenty statues, for which work they enjoy an extensive reputation, being made thus far this year. A large amount of court-house work is at present occupying the attention of this firm, among which is a group of statuary and sheet metal work for the Marshalltown, Iowa, Court House, of which J. C. Cochrane, of Chicago, is architect.

SINCE the firm of T. W. Wilmarth & Co. (formerly H. M. Wilmarth & Bro.) first established their emporium for the sale of gas fixtures in 1859 they have been progressive, and sought in every way to educate a taste for refined and artistic designs in brass, copper and other metals for gas fixtures. Their latest move has given to this house one of the finest arranged and costliest equipped suite of rooms for the display of these goods in the country. Architects should not fail to take their clients to see the display placed in the most attractive and convenient form possible.

MR. ALFRED C. KEMPER, for many years with Edson Keith & Co., Chicago, and for the past year of New York, has taken the agency for Illinois of the Ainsworth pipe and boiler covering, and is now located in Chicago. What purported to be the Ainsworth covering, but cheapened in materials, has been used in Chicago to a small extent, but naturally with poor results. The Ainsworth covering introduced by Mr. Kemper is made of only the best materials, and is the same that has reached a large sale and gained a high reputation throughout the East, where it is regarded as unexcelled.

N. & G. TAYLOR CO., of Philadelphia, who are known as the manufacturers of "old style" double coated roofing tin, send a long list of testimonials on this fine plate. They lay particular stress upon the fact of having, as they claim, originated the idea of stamping sheets of roofing tin

with the name or brand, and to this end are now having every sheet stamped with name of brand, their name and registered trade-mark. The quality of tin is the desideratum in the construction of a good roof, and as this firm has been supplying roofing tin for many years, the quality and character of their manufacture is well established.

THE HARRIS IRON, BRASS AND BRONZE COMPANY of Chicago, of which E. T. Harris is president and treasurer, W. H. Winslow, secretary, and C. E. Smith, superintendent, according to their letter-head, are engaged in the manufacture of cabinet hardware, architectural and decorative work, and are electro-depositors of metals, claiming to be only incidentally engaged in the manufacture of roller-skates. They object to a news note published last month, which gave, in their opinion, undue prominence to the latter manufacture, and also confounded them with S. H. Harris & Sons.

Now that the finishing of houses, rather than the commencement, is to largely occupy the attention of the profession for two or three months, and as the gas fixtures not only are practically useful, but having got far beyond that, and are among the most ornamental features of an apartment as well, a special visit should be made to H. G. Willard of the Archer & Pancoast Mfg. Co., of Chicago. While unsurpassed in variety, this firm execute and display fixtures that are simply marvels in design and execution. Their designers are the best of the modern workers in metals, and in executing special designs they have unlimited facilities.

THE Haydenville Mining and Milling Company have during the past season introduced a new and what promises to be a valuable pavement into Chicago. This is a material, the structure of which has been described in these columns. It is in service at two of the most heavily traveled crossings, and six months' use shows practically no wear. This is one branch of the business of this firm, their position as manufacturers, dealers and setters of fireproof material, in which they enjoy a business covering the entire country, being more than assured. Recognizing that fireproofing is no longer considered a luxury, but a necessity, they have established a plant that is fully adequate to supply every demand.

ARCHITECT W. H. CUSACK, of Nashville, Tennessee, had upon exhibition during the American Institute convention at that place, at that of the Western Association at St. Louis, and more recently at Chicago, a new form of tin roof. Its application is similar in its construction to that in common practice, but by a clever manipulation in the manufacture a great saving of material is accomplished. It has been seen by the leading architects in attendance upon the conventions, and also examined by many in Chicago, and has received many autograph letters indorsing its practical value and usefulness. Architects who have not seen it can feel convinced of its superior utility, and communicate with Mr. Cusack in regard to securing its use.

A PERFECT system of life insurance is one which accumulates a fund in reserve and in trust for each policy (over and above the current losses and expenses) sufficient to meet the increasing risk from advancing age of the members, and also holds and applies said fund at lapse to protect the policy by continuing the insurance in force for the full amount as long as possible in case of non-payment of premium by accident or otherwise. The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of New Jersey, representing over \$38,000,000 assets, has voluntarily adopted this system, and over 50,000 policies of that company are protected by it. The broad rule governing the system of this company is given at length in the half page advertisement published in this issue.

THE PYROGRAPHIC GLASS COMPANY.—A recent addition to the manufacturing industries of Chicago is the Pyrographic Glass Company, whose factory and office are located at 216-218 Monroe street. They own the original plant and all the original designs and appliances brought to this country from Munich, Bavaria. In addition to this they have some of the best artists in the country for embossing and etching glass, from the boldest figures to the most delicate lace work. Probably no better collection of beautiful designs of ornamental glass for churches can be found in this country than that owned by this company. Their stock is also replete with designs for doors, transoms, windows, etc. Architects and builders throughout the country will find them wide awake and reliable.

THE Pioneer Fireproof Construction Company has recently received the contract for fireproofing the four-story addition to the Equitable Life Insurance building at St. Louis, the Rialto office building, Chicago, and also of the National Bank of Illinois, formerly the Grannis building, destroyed by fire a year ago. A most remarkable example of fireproofing by this company is seen in the new brewery erected by M. Brand, of Chicago, of which a full description will be given at a later date. The Pioneer Company also has under contract the fireproofing of the Dane county, Wisconsin, Court House, that at Joliet, for Will county, and have just completed the work upon the Indiana State Capitol, which contains 200,000 square feet of hollow tile arches, which were placed in the remarkably short space of three months, making this execution probably the quickest as well as the largest contract for fireproofing on record.

It is estimated that from \$7,000,000 to \$8,000,000 is spent annually on roofs in this country, and many of these are covered with tin. For more than a year the well known firm of Merchant & Co., of Philadelphia, have been giving a definite guarantee with their roofing plate, and have spent a large amount of money in the endeavor to give to architects a material which will enable them to guarantee perfect service to their clients. This effort is already receiving deserved encouragement, as architects have found from experience that they are first looked to by owners when a roof leaks in an unnecessarily short time after construction; they have felt, as they express themselves freely, that "something should be done to prevent so much inferior tin being used for roofing," while they have "received bids on tin roofing which varied one-half in price, and still all claim to use the best tin," and they say that Merchant & Co., "have struck the nail squarely on the head in branding each sheet, and especially as to thickness, as it is difficult to examine the thickness after a roof is laid." Such indorsements as these which also apply to the "Old Method" brand of this firm, are justly given

for the effort this firm is making to create a demand for an honest material as well as supply it, should receive unlimited support from the architectural profession.

INSIDE blinds form such an important part of the furniture, and are so necessary to the comfort and elegance of our homes, that too much care and study cannot be devoted to their construction. Among the recently granted patents is one of a very novel character, manufactured by the Conway Manufacturing Company of Milwaukee, and a radical departure from all known styles of inside blinds. They may be readily adjusted to old windows, are operated on the principle of sliding two sections in one groove, the upper section going up and the lower one down, one being counterbalanced by the weight of the other, and the whole opening being divided into either four or six sections. The strips in which sections slide are projected so as to allow blinds to slide in front of plastering both above and below. In the more expensive styles of finish the sections slide behind the panels under the window, and behind the finish at top, completely hiding the sections when the window is uncovered.

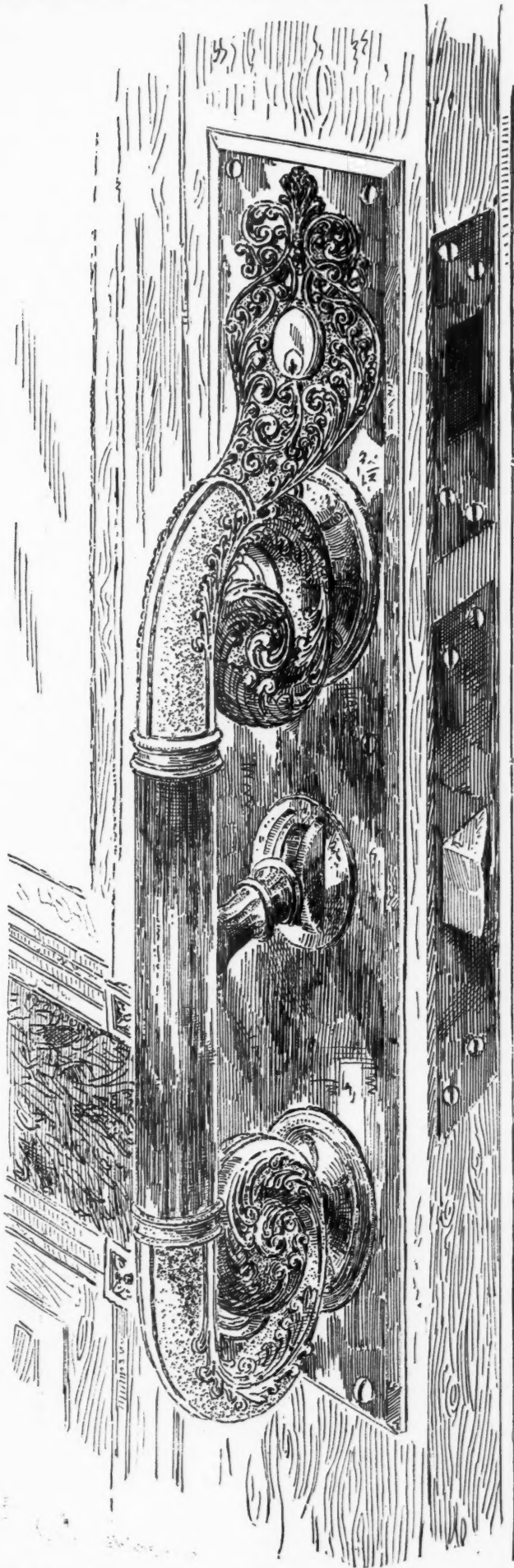
METALLIC shingles occupy a deservedly high place among the many decided improvements intended both for the ornamentation and protection of buildings. For simplicity, efficiency and durability the Montross patent shingle, manufactured by E. Van Noorden & Co., of Boston, is claimed to be unsurpassed. Metallic shingles have been brought into very general use within the past eight years, and the experience of Messrs. Van Noorden & Co. is that even with their extensive facilities for manufacture they can scarcely supply the demand. The introduction of metallic shingles is no longer an experiment, and wherever used they have become the favorite roofing among builders, being in fact a modification of and superior to the good old diamond roofing as applied by tinsmiths. They are less than one-sixth the weight of slate, requiring a lighter and less expensive superstructure. Being of wrought-iron, they readily conform to the shape of the roof. They are free from all objections pertaining to slate roofs. There is no freezing or thawing underneath them, there is no enlargement of nail holes by constant working, the metallic shingles being so constructed and fitting so well together that the whole roof is interlocked. Bricks falling from the chimneys will only dent and not break them. They are not like tin shingles, susceptible of expansion and contraction, and when exposed to fire or heat from adjacent burning buildings the only injury resulting is the burning of the paint, but the shingles cool off rapidly and retain their original shape. Architects who have used these Montross shingles unhesitatingly pronounce them without a superior.

It has recently been brought to the notice of the leading architects and builders that it is possible to apply a finish to walls that may be kept clean merely by the application of soap and water. This is designed to take the place of the plaster of paris coat on the walls of buildings, and is applied in the same manner. It is called Potter's patent soapstone finish. Recent experiments have shown that a smooth surface of uniform color can be readily laid with it, with the same amount of labor used in applying the ordinary finish. It is used in many of the largest buildings in this country, and that it gives entire satisfaction may be seen from the excellent testimonials from those who have used it. Some complaints have been made that this finish could not be laid satisfactorily in Chicago owing to the difference in the quality of the lime from that used elsewhere, but the recent experiments made show this not to be so; what is necessary being that the brown coat on which the patent finish is applied be uniformly dry. This finish comes in nearly all colors except white, and when laid in a variety of colors has a very pleasing effect. The American Soapstone Finish Co., of Nashua, N. H., are the manufacturers, and their Chicago representative is Mr. Chas. H. Knapp, 204 Dearborn street. It is claimed this finish does not turn yellow with age, but improves in color and clearness. It is a non-absorbent and non-conductor. It can be papered or painted at less cost, and presents a finer surface for papering or painting in either oil or water colors than other finish. The cost compares favorably with that of other kinds of finish. This company also makes a colored mortar material for laying pressed brick. It is made from soapstone, and the nature of it enables it to stand the weather better than other kinds of mortar material.

If you are going to New Orleans or Florida you can go via the MONON ROUTE via Louisville or Cincinnati, and see the Mammoth Cave, Nashville, Blount Springs, Birmingham, Montgomery, Mobile, and the Gulf coast for the same money that will take you through the dreary, uninhabited Mississippi swamps; we are confident you cannot select a line to the South enjoying half the advantages that are possessed by the MONON ROUTE and its Southern connections. No one should think of going South without visiting the Mammoth Cave, the great natural wonder of this continent. So much has been written of this world famous wonder, that it is impossible to say anything new in regard to it—it cannot be described; its caverns must be explored, its darkness felt, its beauties seen, to be appreciated or realized. It is the greatest natural curiosity—Niagara not excepted—and he whose expectations are not satisfied by its marvelous avenues, domes and starry grottoes must either be a fool or a demi-god. From Mobile to New Orleans (141 miles) the ride along the Gulf coast is alone worth the entire cost of the whole trip. In full sight of the Gulf all the way, past Ocean Springs, Mississippi City, Pass Christian, Bay St. Louis, and Beauvoir, the home of Jeff Davis. When you decide to go South make up your mind to travel over the line that passes through the best country and gives you the best places to stop over. This is emphatically the MONON ROUTE, in connection with the Louisville and Nashville and the Cincinnati Southern Railways. Pullman Palace Sleepers, Palace Coaches, double daily trains. The best to Cincinnati, Louisville, New Orleans or Florida. For full information, descriptive books, pamphlets, etc., address E. O. MCCORMICK, General Northern Passenger Agent Monon Route, 122 E. Randolph street, Chicago, or WM. S. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent, 183 Dearborn street, Chicago. The architects from the north attending the American Institute convention at Nashville, took this route. It was a delightful trip.

A Hint to Architects and Owners.

"WE must economize upon the remainder of the work. My estimate of the entire outlay has already been exceeded. There is the hardware, for instance. Can we not use a cheaper grade than that upon which you have based your estimate?"



"It is possible that we can economize upon some portions of the work yet to be done, if it is absolutely necessary to do so; but, of course, such

economy will result in less desirable work than was originally contemplated. However, I would advise that you do not try to use cheap hardware."

"Well, why not. It isn't a matter of very much importance."

"Stop and think a minute or two and see if it isn't. You have been very particular thus far about the design and finish of the woodwork in your new residence. No blemish in the latter escaped your notice, and yet you now propose to render practically valueless all the care and money that has been expended on this part of the work by applying to it cheap, and, as a consequence, worthless hardware trimmings, possessing neither durability nor excellence of finish, and which are without beauty, correctness of design, or utility. There is no way in which you can so easily discredit the work to which it is to be applied, as it strikes the eye even before the work about which you have been so particular, and the impression given by it has much to do with the final impression obtained by a casual observer of the work as a whole; while to those educated to appreciate the eternal fitness of things, an exhibition of bad taste in the selection of that which appeals so prominently to the eye as the hardware upon the doors and windows of your house, is as reprehensible as a similar error would be in the decoration of the walls and ceilings."

"Then in the matter of utility. Think of being obliged to attempt the closing of a door a half-dozen or a dozen times before accomplishing it, and of having locks upon your doors which you soon discover are without security; that one key will open a dozen of them, and a skeleton key all of them; that you may go through the labor of turning the key to lock the door, but the result is not worth the trouble; that you wish to lock up your house, or certain rooms in it during your absence on your usual summer trip, but cannot do so unless you obtain new locks, and then you cannot apply them without marring your doors; that you are, in fact, at the mercy of sneak thieves and dishonest servants, if you are so unfortunate as to have any of the latter in your employ; that your doors require the attention of the carpenter frequently "to take off a shaving" which will allow them to close, attributing the trouble to the swelling of the wood, when, in fact, it is due to the rapid wear of the "cheap" hinges or butts, which you hoped to save money by using; that your servants cannot lock the windows with the worthless fastenings furnished, a fact which you may not learn until some thief who prefers that mode of ingress causes you to make the investigation, together with the many other annoyances that I haven't the time to mention. I tell you, sir, unimportant as the selection of the hardware may seem to you, I have known a bad selection to cause more annoyance than ten times the cost of good hardware would warrant."

"Go to a hardware store and ask to see some good hardware like that made by the 'Yale' Company, for instance, and then compare it with the stuff which the average dealer will tell you is 'good enough,' and you will realize the truth of what I have said."

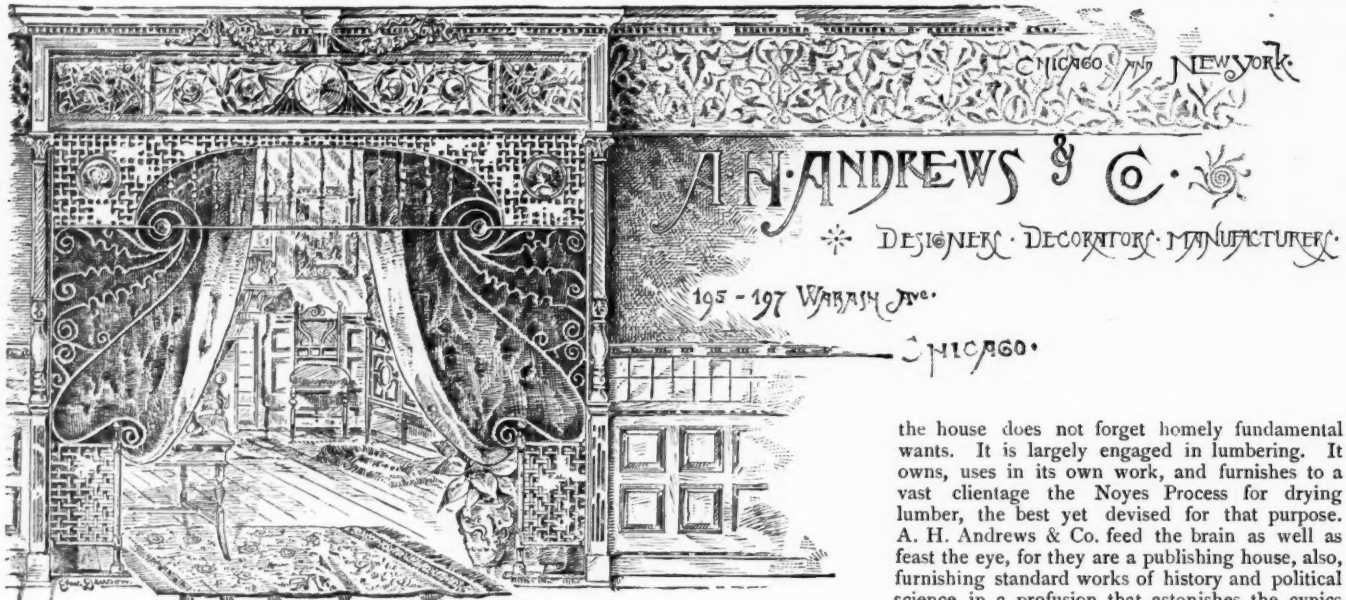
The foregoing is a portion of a conversation which occurred a day or two since, between a well known architect and a gentleman for whom he is building a fine residence. It was repeated to us by the former; and believing the subject worthy of some investigation, we made some inquiries among the builders hardware trade, the result of which confirmed the statement of our friend, the architect.

It would appear that the competition in locks and kindred hardware has become so great, owing to the excessive producing capacity of the manufacturers, and, with one notable exception, their failure to recognize the fact that there can be competition in quality as well as in price, that the quality has been reduced in the effort to secure some temporary advantage, until even the dealers, who are supposed to profit by such prices, have at last cried a halt, as much of the work offered them is absolutely worthless, and in most cases, even at its best, it seemed that the only way in which its quality could be changed was by improving it. Imitation is the order of the day; for example, attempts have even been made by manufacturers of common locks to make them in imitation (in outside appearance only, as any nearer attempt would be too costly), of the popular "Standard" line of the Yale & Towne Company, which is so much in favor with architects for good work. This fraud was promptly shown up, as the company referred to could not afford to have its well earned reputation injured. It therefore advertised the fact that its name was stamped upon the keys of all "Yale" and "Standard" locks, and in consequence, the imitators must seek some new field for their talent.

That there is a demand for first-class hardware in this market, is shown by the large business which is being done by the above mentioned company, through its western office and salesroom in this city. Its locks and other hardware are used in nearly all office buildings of consequence erected in this city during the past four years, as well as in a very large number of private residences. The course which it has pursued, in view of the efforts of other manufacturers to cheapen their product, at the expense of its most important features, is highly creditable, and doubtless profitable also.

We regret that we cannot give more space to this subject, as it is one deserving of much more attention than is usually given it by architects and owners.

The accompanying sketch represents a special design of bar-handles furnished by the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company for the entrance doors of the Board of Trade building in this city, and is a good example of the possibilities in the designing of artistic hardware, and further illustrated in a varied and supplementary way in the hardware observed in many other notable buildings, among them being Pullman's, the Insurance Exchange and the Royal Insurance buildings, each showing special designs, and all chaste and harmonious in design as they are excellent in workmanship.



FOREMOST among manufacturers of the West stands the old established house of A. H. Andrews & Co., each year becoming more familiarly known as designers of fine interior household and commercial furniture and decoration.

There is, perhaps, no better illustration of the indomitable push and vigor of the West than the career of this house. Starting twenty years ago at the lowest round of the ladder, thrice almost obliterated by fire, yet weathering the panics of 1873-6, it has forced its products upon the attention of the world until, today, its name is a household word everywhere. Few of us who remember the comfort of the Andrews School Desk, at which we sat in childhood, are aware that the originator of that effective civilizer of Western schoolrooms, is the same Andrews, now so prominent in the manufacture of bank and office fittings. Nor would many of us think it possible that the founder of this great business is a gentleman still young, hardly up to, what we term, the prime of life.



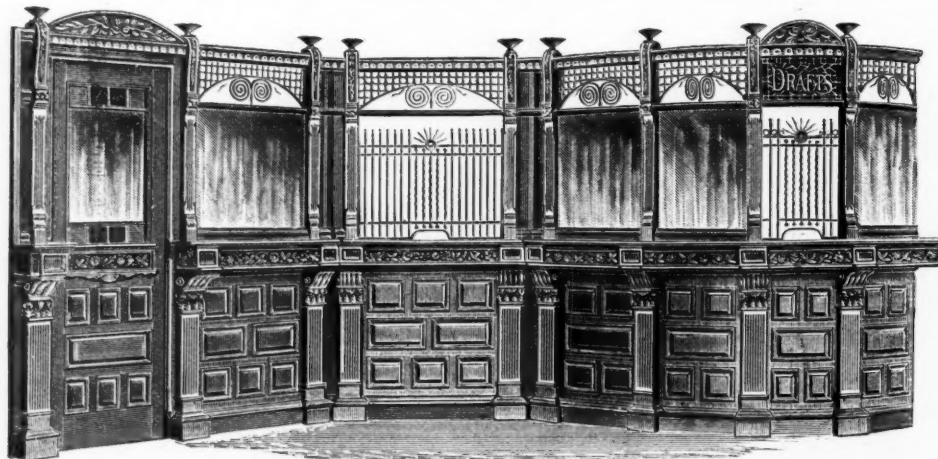
Some of us who enjoy so well the easy curves of the Andrews Opera Chair, do not, perhaps, know that its makers are producers of artistic decoration and fine interior cabinet work. In fact, a distinguishing feature of this house is the multiplicity of its products. Yet, as the business is managed in distinct departments, each is so well organized in itself, that the whole great system moves without friction.

This house now covers with its salesmen the entire United States, and, besides the American market, its exports are important in amount.

To accommodate its rapidly growing eastern trade, the house has been obliged to establish branches in Bond street, New York; Arch street, Philadelphia, and Franklin street, Boston, with thrifty agencies in various other American cities.

The factories of the house are at points from which its goods can best be distributed to its customers, the greater part of the cabinet work being manufactured at Chicago. The cabinet department takes a wide range, including office and bank furniture and fittings, furniture and appliances for all the varied wants of court houses and other public buildings, also interior work of first-class dwellings. And to supplement the beauties of choice woods and the rare working of them, are original designs in deftly touched metals, stained glass, wall decorations and draperies.

The brass and wire department is broader than its name, for it pro-



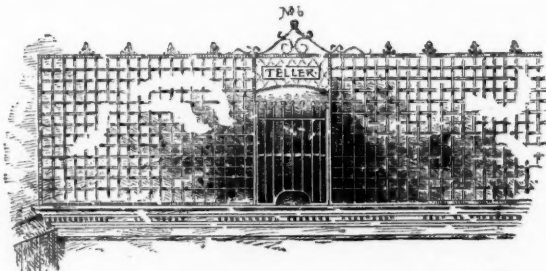
duces all forms of work, in various metals, for architectural and furnishing purposes, public service, banking trade, church, art room, theater, library, school, residence or any other department of our modern civilization that calls for, and insists upon, beauty, fitness, elegance.

While so largely engaged in furnishing chaste luxury to the tasteful,

the house does not forget homely fundamental wants. It is largely engaged in lumbering. It owns, uses in its own work, and furnishes to a vast clientage the Noyes Process for drying lumber, the best yet devised for that purpose. A. H. Andrews & Co. feed the brain as well as feast the eye, for they are a publishing house, also, furnishing standard works of history and political science, in a profusion that astonishes the cynics who call this an age of triflers.

A problem at which the building world, both architect and owner, have been working of late, is the control of temperature. A. H. Andrews & Co. are on hand here, also. With their characteristic vigor they are pushing the introduction of the Johnson Heat-Regulating Apparatus, of which they have recently become the general agents. This system of heat regulation has been in successful operation, in a modest way, in Milwaukee and vicinity for some time, but it is now coming rapidly into general use all over the United States.

Electricity and compressed air are the two forces made use of to keep the temperature of any or all the rooms in a residence, schoolhouse, church, factory or public building at any uniform standard desired. The combination is a very effective one. Excess of heat, by closing an electric circuit,



starts a rush of condensed air, which closes the valve for shutting off steam or hot-air from the overheated rooms. Deficiency of heat reverses this valve action.

The simple apparatus and its reliable action are as follows: In each room whose temperature is to be regulated, a handsome thermometer is hung, to the back of which is attached a thermostat. With this thermostat electric conductors are connected, which run to a battery and also to an electro-pneumatic valve. The electro-pneumatic valve is connected by lead piping to a tank filled with compressed air, usually located in the basement of the building, and also with a pneumatic valve, which is attached to the steam coil supplying heat to the room where the temperature is to be controlled.

If the temperature rises a degree above the standard established, the thermostat closes the electric circuit, which opens the ports of the electro-pneumatic valves, allowing the air to rush through the pipes to the pneumatic valve which closes under the pressure and shuts off the steam. If the temperature falls a degree below the standard, the opposite operation is performed, and the steam is turned on.

This method of regulating temperature applies equally well to hot-air and hot-water systems. By maintaining the temperature of rooms at a uniform standard there is a large saving of fuel and a prevention of discomfort, ill-health, cracking of woodwork, furniture and pictures, and the danger of fire from overheating.

The wires and piping used in connection with the electric valve service are small, and the whole apparatus can be put into the finest finished buildings without injury. It will not be long before we shall wonder how existence was tolerable without auto-

matic heat regulation in our dwellings and places of business, and we shall as soon think of abolishing the railroad, telegraph and telephone as attempting to live without it. This outline of the business of A. H. Andrews & Co., shows that they are warranted in assuming the general title of "Workers in Wood and Metal."

Why Hardwood Should be Used.

WE call this the age of iron, but to the careful observer it is still an age of wood, for in no age has the product of the forest, swept by the storms and nurtured by the sunshine and breezes of a hundred years, become so unusually or extremely devoted to the wants of mankind.

Necessity has in the past given to the pine the honor of supplying the habitations of the pioneers of the grandest country the sun shines upon since its first settler made his hut of rough logs, and it still might hold its place for the more common use of inclosure. But it is to the wealth of our hardwood forests that the builder now turns, and the primeval forests are invaded, giving off their best and stateliest for the finishing of the interior; and the day when these forest giants went to annihilation by way of the woodpile and the kitchen stove, has given place to an age of perpetuation, when in floor and wainscot, staircase or mantel, the beauty of an hundred suns shines out from a polished surface.

And this would not be so did not mechanical progress keep pace with the advancement in architecture; for from the mill located in the edge of the forest to the lumber yards of the metropolis with its millions of feet of finely assorted, carefully piled hardwoods in numberless variety, the law of preservation is carried out, and each machine does an intelligent work in preparing the rough growth of the wilderness for the embellishment of the home fireside.

Such a hardwood lumber yard we had the pleasure of visiting. Covering six hundred feet of dockage on the Chicago river, not many blocks from the heart of the city, and extending back two hundred feet to a belt-line track which connects with railroads from every part of the country and to every seaboard, we saw the great heart and core of the hardwood industry, the great gathering point of the forest children on their way to final distribution and use. It is a great sight, and one that impresses the importance and extent of the hardwood lumber trade as nothing else can, to inspect a yard containing five million feet of carefully selected, sawed and piled hardwood. Here are vast piles of ash, maple and beech from Michigan; cherry from Pennsylvania; gum, sycamore and cypress from the Southern States; and ranking with the hardwoods in beauty and value for all finishing purposes, the yellow pine from Georgia sends out its resinous odor from piles containing thousands of feet, which only represent the daily shipments of this preferred wood.

The scarcity of walnut in the Eastern and Middle States has sent the prospector westward, and the Indian Territory now contributes this wood, of which it is no uncommon thing for these hardwood dealers to sell a dozen carloads without removing them from the track.

Then the dry kilns, a complete piece of mechanical arrangement from which the lumber comes thoroughly dry after twenty-four hours, enable the shipment of any variety of kiln-dried lumber upon the shortest notice.

Vast sheds contain the hundred varieties of the finer woods, such as mahoganies, rosewoods, cedars, etc., which in beauty and quality give a lasting pleasure to the visitors to Hayden Bros' yards. Such a visit, once suggested by the fine finish of their offices in the Pullman Building, which display the polished samples of two hundred varieties, when enjoyed in the company of Mr. Hayden, will repay the architect or builder a trip of many hundreds of miles.

This use of hardwood, beside the utilitarian motive, exercises an influence upon the physical nature. For who can say that there is not a suggestion of the spruce trees' song in the strain of the Cremona, or that the spirit of the woods does not pervade the house that has for its finish the best of trees, that for a hundred years have communed in patience and strength with the elements and nature. Use hardwood. It gives beauty, it gives strength, and, like old wine, it becomes better with its age, and in its combinations gives that variety which in this, as in other things, is the spice of life.

The Building Situation.

OFFICE OF THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND BUILDER,
CHICAGO, November 25, 1885.

The very conservative course which has been pursued by investors and builders during the season of 1885, now drawing to a satisfactory close, has helped to lay the foundation for a more than usually busy winter in inside work especially, and for a brisk spring's business. Building has been rather under than over done. The expansion of manufacturing capacity has not been beyond safe limits. Capital has been wisely invested. Building operations here and throughout the entire northwest have been wisely managed. In short, the wisdom that has been pursued has laid the foundation for confidence in the future. The demand has not been exceeded. Opportunities are opening up and fresh requirements are now seen, which will lead to activity in the preliminary stages of building enterprises. The depression of the past year or two is producing good fruits in more careful calculation and in closer ascertainment of actual or probable requirements.

Material of all kinds has been in exceptionally active demand at, in most cases, phenomenally low prices. Iron, steel, lumber, brick and iron work have all been produced in abundance, at prices which left no room for questioning. Real estate has not been held for exorbitant prices. The spirit of building enterprise has been met half way by a spirit of liberality among holders of real estate. The active fall trade has hardened prices in most industries, and for nearly all classes of material, but, except in isolated cases, has not caused an advance. Among the exceptions are nails, rails and pipes, due in case of nails to the idleness of 3,000 machines throughout the West; in the case of steel rails to the announced restriction of production for 1886 to the extent of 40 per cent of capacity, and in case of pipes to the phenomenally active demand from natural gas regions. Other kinds of iron and steel continue firm, but low. Lumber has been and is in good demand in all western and northwestern markets at the lowest prices consistent with legitimate and safe dealings. The hard woods here have been liberally used on the finer work and are in abundant though not excessive supply. Labor has been profitably employed and under trades-union management promises to be a less fluctuating factor in builders' estimates hereafter.

It is too early to speak definitely of the probabilities of 1886. Enough is known from the best authority to say that no apprehension need be felt as to the volume of business or as to the character of it. Better and better work will be in demand at the low

cost of building material. It is evident that the expansion of manufacturing capacity of all kinds will continue. The increasing population of the vast territory of which Chicago is the industrial and commercial center indicates clearly enough that the manufacturing activity must steadily increase. This probability is borne out by the statement of leading architects even now engaged in some important preliminary work for 1886. Besides the favorable features referred to, and which cannot be justly characterized as over sanguine, considering all the causes and influences at work, the probability of increased railway construction next year must be taken into account. Active railway building will exert no small direct or indirect influence in the building trades and all intimately related agencies. The northwest is to be the great theater of future railway construction; and in the coming year a large amount of rails, both in new construction and in repairs, will be consumed in the southern states. Rail makers may discourage enterprise to some extent, but it should be remembered that there is always more confidence and greater activity on advancing than on receding prices. Capital leads the way in seeking employment. The withdrawals of long idle capital have been at the rate of \$10,000,000 per month for three months from the overcrowded vaults of New York City alone. Much idle capital has been withdrawn from other eastern money centers. The rate of interest is low. Risk is at minimum limits. Collections are easy. The masses are at work. The country is not running into debt, but corporate, railroad, national and municipal obligations are being wiped out. The conditions and the actuating forces behind and underneath the great operating causes are all of a healthful character, and point to the inauguration in six weeks of great promise to all who have learned wisdom from experience and who adhere to a conservative character.

Synopsis of Building News.

Albert Lea, Minn.—Mr. R. M. Todd has had plans prepared by Architect C. A. Dunham, of Burlington, Ia., for a two-story frame residence. The building will be finished with hardwood, and have hot air heating, stained glass and wood mantels.

Amherst, Wis.—Architect F. K. Hewitt, of Tiffin, O., reports: Bank building, brick, cutstone trimmings, 20 by 40 feet, cost \$3,000; contract not let.

Austin, Tex.—The contract for plastering the Texas State Capitol was awarded Messrs. Smith & Crump, of Chicago, for \$65,000. These gentlemen are also plastering the Indiana State Capitol building, the amount of contract being \$31,790.

Architect J. Larmour has prepared plans for a three-story cutstone residence for Col. L. A. Ellis, to be erected on the west side of Austin City Heights. The building will be in Renaissance style; it will have stained glass, marble and slate mantels, galvanized iron cornice, electric bells, speaking tubes, etc. Interior finished in hardwood; cost \$40,000. John McDonald, contractor.

Bloomington, Ind.—Architect J. L. Nichols reports: For John C. May, two-story brick opera house, 66 by 132 feet, metal roof, cost \$16,000, projected. Also eight frame dwellings, each costing \$3,000 and less, under way.

Bradford, Ill.—Architect I. F. Hayden reports: Three small buildings under way, to cost \$3,500.

Braidwood, Ill.—Architect H. Boehme, of Joliet, reports: Town Hall and Jail building, brick and stone, iron cells, cost \$7,000.

Brookfield, Wis.—Architect E. E. Jorallmon, of Minneapolis, reports: For Dr. J. R. Kuffaker, two-story frame residence, 37 by 46 feet, cost \$5,000.

Burlington, Ia.—Architect C. A. Dunham has prepared plans for additions and improvements to the Episcopal church at Fort Madison. The plans provide for vestry chancel and organ alcove, decorated walls, hot air heating, stained glass, new furniture, and stained glass in old windows; cost of improvements, \$3,000. For I. Q. Perley, at Monmouth, Ill., two-story frame dwelling, with hardwood finish, hot air heat and stained glass, cost \$4,500.

Carroll City, Ia.—Building business, fair; prospects good.

Architect S. P. Hart reports: Brick Catholic church building, 45 by 128 feet, with spire 125 feet high, cost \$20,000; under way; also parsonage for same, veneered brick, cost \$4,000, all under way; Fleska & Kemker, builders.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—M. B. Broderick will superintend the erection of a warehouse for the Roan Iron Co., cost \$12,000. St. Paul's Episcopal Society is to erect a church building to cost \$13,000; work will begin March 1. Theodore Richmond has the matter in charge. A three-story addition to Hotel Cameron is to be erected by Mr. J. N. Patton, cost \$6,800.

Chicago, Ill.—The building season is not yet closed, no snow having fallen, and little freezing weather appearing to retard work. There are already signs of an exceedingly active season for 1886, many buildings of magnitude projected this season being almost certain of erection, the hotel on Park Row and the Brooks thirteen-story office building being among the number.

Architects Burnham & Root have planned for the Commerce Vault Company, of Chicago, said to have been organized by J. Foster Rhodes, having leased for ninety-nine years the lot fronting 50 feet on Pacific avenue and 100 feet deep, between the open board of trade and the Traders' building, will at once erect a first-class office building eight stories high. It will have courts on every side except toward the Traders' building. It will have two hydraulic elevators and will be thoroughly fireproof. The company expects to have the work done by the 1st of May, and will expend from \$150,000 to \$200,000.

Architects John M. Van Osdel & Co. report: Plans ready for a seven-story and basement store and office building, 100 by 67 feet, for John T. Dale, adjoining the building recently erected by Mr. Dale on Dearborn street, south of Van Buren. The new building will be as the first, and built substantially, of St. Louis pressed brick with stone trimmings, cost about \$80,000; Mr. Dale will let the contracts himself. For Messrs. Blake, Shaw & Page, Messrs. Van Osdel & Co. have prepared plans for five-story brick building, 75 by 60 feet, rear of 196 to 202 Clark street. This building is to replace the old bakery building which recently fell down; it will cost \$23,000. For Mrs. Niff, on Washington boulevard, two three-story flats, pressed brick with brownstone trimmings, cost \$10,000.

Architect Fred Bauman: For John D. Quinlan, two additional stories to building, 20 by 90 feet, southwest corner Randolph and Dearborn streets, cost \$10,000; under way; Chas. Muller, mason; A. Gordon, carpenter.

Architect Fred Wolf: For F. J. Dewes, Chicago avenue and Robey street, two-story malt house, 60 by 101 feet, cost \$12,000.

Architect L. G. Halberg: For L. L. Coburn, two three-story stores and flats, 40 by 50 feet, 279-281 W. Van Buren street, cost \$10,000; excavating, Thompson & Neilson, masons.

Architects Ackerman & Smith: For Vulcan Iron Works, Clinton street, an additional two-story building, 75 by 44 feet, cost \$10,000; excavating, H. Morgan, mason.

Architects Cobb & Frost: For W. S. Johnston, at 205-207 Chicago avenue, two four-story stores and flat buildings, 38 by 60 feet, pressed brick front, stone trimmings, cost \$15,000; J. F. Price, mason; Julius Spayer, carpenter. For T. Campbell, three-story pressed brick and brownstone dwelling, 24 by 60 feet, 59 Bellview place, cost \$10,000; under way.

Mr. Charles Bode is excavating for three three-story stores and flats, 75 by 80 feet, 510 to 514 West Twelfth street, Lemont stone fronts, cost \$30,000; the owner is the builder.

Architects Holabird & Roche: For James Dillon, corner Forty-first and State streets, two three-story stores and flats, 50 by 60 feet, pressed brick fronts, stone trimmings, cost \$15,000; excavating, John Voss, carpenter; Fitzgerald, mason.

Architect Julius Speyer: For M. Cohn, 358 E. Division street, three-story store and flats, 25 by 96 feet, pressed brick front, stone trimmings, cost \$12,000; under way; Foley & Malloy, masons; Peter Kauff, carpenter.

Architect J. J. Flanders: For Mrs. M. E. Sands, six two-story dwellings, 127 by 80 feet, 606 to 616 W. Congress street, Bedford stone fronts, cost \$25,000; excavating. Also plans for five two-story dwellings, 128 by 38 feet, to be erected corner of Jackson street and Hamilton avenue, cost \$18,000.

Architect George Devish: For Agar & Marshall, 168 to 178 Seminary avenue, six three-story dwellings, 125 by 54 feet, pressed brick front, stone trimmings, cost \$20,000; Jos. Hodson, mason; S. Pickett, carpenter.

Architect C. Berlin: For L. Metz, plans prepared for factory building at 45 Ontario street, cost \$10,000.

Architect L. Klinkerfues: For Mrs. M. L. Britten, 298-302 North avenue, stores and dwellings, cost \$16,000; J. Kralonec, builders.

Architects Hildenger & Ohlbraber: For John Panwolff, store and dwelling, 3081 Lake street, store and dwelling, cost \$10,000; Kies & Son, builders.

Architect John Bruhns: For Charles Gumleinger, 293 Clybourn avenue, store and dwelling, cost \$5,000.

Architect S. Linderth: For M. Burgeson, 242 Division street, store and dwelling, cost \$8,000.

Architects Ostling & Bourgeois: For C. F. Julien, at 504-506 Wells street, stores and dwellings, cost \$15,000; John Mountain, builder.

Architect August Bessler: For J. L. Haerber, at 501 West Fourteenth street, store and dwelling, cost \$10,000; Herman Gross, builder.

Architect Theo. Karls: For H. Boese, 698 to 704 Milwaukee avenue, stores and flats, cost \$10,000.

Architect A. M. F. Colton has prepared plans for an office building for the Union Iron and Steel mills, at 1584 Ashland avenue, cost \$11,000; Robinson & Minor, builders.

Architect Sprague: For G. H. Hull, on Flourney street near Oakley avenue, flat building, cost \$22,000; G. H. Hull, builder.

Architect M. L. Beers: For Mrs. M. Hammond, at 74 South Peoria Street, dwelling, cost \$10,000; Geo. Lehman, builder.

Architect W. L. Carroll: For D. D. West, residence at 968 West Jackson street, cost \$5,500. Also preparing plans for alterations in Miss McDonald's apartment house on Wabash avenue.

Architects Treat & Foltz: For Granger Farwell, at 1625 Prairie avenue, residence, cost \$11,000; McDermott & O'Brien, builders. For J. E. Young, residence at 97 McAllister place, cost \$10,000.

Architect August Bessler reports: For Anton Conard, two-story and basement dwelling, 21 by 68 feet, on Maxwell street, Indiana pressed brick, Lemont stone trimmings, cost \$5,100, under way. For J. Schoepf, two-story and basement and attic building, 22 by 58 feet, on West Twelfth street, Indiana pressed brick, Lemont stone trimmings, cost \$4,500. For A. Bessler, three-story and basement dwelling, 22 by 56 feet, on West Twelfth street, Lemont stone front with Bedford stone trimmings, cost \$5,500; under way. For Frank Slavik, four one-story and basement stone buildings, 96 by 68 feet, cost \$6,200.

Architect J. H. Carpenter reports: For Wm. E. Travers, four two-story and basement dwellings, 18 by 46 feet, corner of Hermitage avenue and Polk street, pressed brick fronts, limestone trimmings, cost \$16,000; under way. For Wm. H. Thomas, four three-story and basement flats, laid out in New York style, 19 by 76 feet, on Sangamon street, north of Madison, pressed brick fronts, Marquette stone trimmings, cost \$22,000; under way.

Architect J. J. Donnellan is preparing plans for a theater building, seating capacity 1,500, to be erected on South Clark street, cost \$10,000. For Mrs. Jennings, two-story residence on Loomis, near Polk street, cost \$7,000. For Gus Bluhm, two-story residence on Congress, near Laffin street, cost \$8,000. For D. Byrne, block of seven houses, on Taylor, near Paulina street, cost \$25,000. Also, remodeling old St. Luke's Hospital building, on Indiana avenue, into flats.

Architect Julius Zittel reports the following buildings under way: For J. J. Huber, three-story, Anderson pressed brick, 25 by 75 feet, cost \$10,000; P. Baumgart, builder. For Geo. Arnold, four-story stone front, 27 by 82 feet, cost \$16,000; Peter Welter, builder. For Chas. Waithier, four-story and basement, brick and stone, 25 by 85 feet, cost \$18,000; Joseph Lauch, builder. For Isaac Hoffert, three-story brick, 25 by 82 feet, cost \$12,000; Peter Welter, builder. For Chas. Sigmond, five-story brick, 25 by 46 feet, cost \$7,000; Geo. Baumer, builder. For F. Heinberg, three-story brick, 26 by 75 feet, cost \$8,000; August Spies, builder. For Mrs. Ellen Snowbrok, four-story and basement brick, 25 by 92 feet, cost \$14,000; Ed Gorman, builder. For R. Graham, three-story brick, 25 by 52 feet, cost \$7,000; Geo. Fries, builder. For E. Henschel, four-story brick, 22 by 72 feet, cost \$14,000; Chas. Helman, builder. For A. E. Henderson, two-story brick, 25 by 60 feet, cost \$6,000; Charles Tuthill, builder. For U. Gauer, two-story brick, 24 by 62 feet, cost \$6,000; Jacob Fries, builder. For Charles Manski, three-story brick, 50 by 82 feet, cost \$21,000; August Handfski, builder. For Miss Sage, three-story brick, 25 by 64 feet, cost \$9,000; Charles Rhode, builder. For John Gesselbrecht, five three-story and basement houses, 50 by 110 feet, cost \$30,000; Peter Welter, builder. For M. McNulty, five three-story and basement houses, 52 by 110 feet, cost \$40,000; Chas. Hagelow, builder. For F. Gessler, three-story brick, 50 by 90 feet, cost \$40,000; Chas. Helman, builder. For F. Fessendorff, three-story brick, 25 by 72 feet, cost \$8,000. F. Heitel, builder.

Architect O. J. Pierce reports: For M. M. Warner, three-story pressed brick, brownstone and iron, store and flats, 25 by 60 feet, at 175 West Lake street; cost \$7,000; Oscar Fommler, mason. Hagan & Garvy, carpenters. For M. A. Decker, two-story pressed brick and stone dwelling, 16 by 64 feet, on Park avenue; cost \$3,500. For S. M. Henderson, two-story dwelling, 26 by 60 feet, on Washington boulevard; cost \$5,000; J. W. Cassel & Co. For C. B. Sawyer, two two-story dwelling houses, 44 by 38 feet, pressed brick, brownstone and iron, oriels with slated roofs; cost \$6,000; Pratt & Nietterink and G. A. Johnson, builders. For Worthen & Aldrich, of New York, two dwellings, same as above; cost \$6,000. For K. A. Shaw, two three-story, rock-faced, brownstone residences, 46 by 60 feet, Jackson and Laffin streets; cost about \$20,000; under way. Noble & Slack, masons; A. M. Allen, carpenter. For James Hickson, two-story, pressed brick, stone and iron building, 40 by 56 feet; cost \$8,000; under way. Thos. Keating, mason; M. Obergfelt, carpenter. For Pleasant Amick and others, four-story store building, 114 by 54 feet; cost \$15,000; under way; W. P. Fitzpatrick, builder.

Architect C. A. Weary reports: For J. L. Gregorie, two-story residence, 32 by 48 feet, Lawndale avenue and Twenty-third street; cost \$6,500. For R. Garnett, two-story flats, 25 by 60 feet, on Robey, near Adams street; cost \$6,500. For Campbell Bros., six two-story houses, 120 by 52 feet, on Warren, near California avenue; cost \$30,000. For Josiah L. Lombard, two two-story houses, 42 by 36 feet, on Kedzie avenue; cost \$5,500. For J. L. Campbell, six two-story houses, 120 by 52 feet, on Warren avenue, corner Francisco street; cost \$30,000. For Chas. Swigart, two three-story stores and flats, 48 by 70 feet, on Madison street, near Oakley avenue; cost \$13,000. For J. L. Campbell, two-story stone front house, 22 by 38 feet, on Campbell avenue; cost \$4,000. For Campbell Bros., two two-story and basement stone front houses, 46 by 40 feet, on Warren avenue; cost \$9,000. For F. R. Grover, at Evanston, two two-story houses; cost \$5,000. For J. L. Campbell, five two-story stone front houses, on Washington boulevard, 100 by 66 feet; cost \$25,000. Preparing plans for the following: For L. Shuler, two-story flat building, 22 by 48 feet, on Marshfield avenue, near Taylor street; cost \$4,000. For S. T. Collins, at Hinsdale, two-story and attic frame dwelling; cost \$4,000. For J. L. Campbell, five two-story houses, 116 by 50 feet. The fronts will be of pressed brick, cutstone and terra-cotta trimmings; cost about \$28,000. For Geo. W. Straight, three-story factory building, 35 by 125 feet, on Center avenue, near Twenty-second street; cost about \$5,000.

Architect Gregory Vigeant has prepared plans for a church building, 90 by 100 feet, to be erected on Western avenue. The exterior will be of pressed brick, with brownstone and terra-cotta trimmings.

Architect S. S. Beman: For N. S. Jones, at 88 Bellview place, a magnificent stone front residence, 44 by 80 feet, three stories and basement and attic; cost about \$90,000; under way.

Architect J. Bruhns: For Chas. Burmeister, three-story brick store and dwelling, 42 by 65 feet, on Clybourn avenue; cost \$8,000.

Architect H. H. Richardson, of Brookline, Mass.: For Marshall Field, a seven-story stone, granite and brick business block, to occupy the block bounded by Quincy, Franklin and Adams streets and Fifth avenue. It will be a plain and substantial building, 156 feet front. The contract has been let to Messrs. Norcross Bros., of Worcester, Mass.

Architects Cobb & Frost: For the Johnson estate, eight four-story stores and dwellings, on Chicago avenue, near Wells street.

Architects Furst & Rudolph: For W. Bausenbach, at 566 West Twelfth street, three-story store and dwelling, 24 by 90 feet; cost \$8,000.

Architect H. Rehwaldt: For Mrs. Klaner, three-story building, 48 by 70 feet, on Austin avenue, brick and terra-cotta; cost \$7,000; under way; Wilke & Hansen, masons; V. Lund, carpenter.

Architect Wm. Longhurst: For H. D. Cook, two-story brick and brownstone dwelling, 22 by 56 feet, at 3217 Groveland Park avenue; cost \$8,000; C. P. McKay, builder.

Architect C. M. Palmer: For W. H. Moore, two-story stone front dwelling, 21 by 60 feet, at 2625 Grand boulevard; cost \$7,000; under way; Barney & Rodatz, builders.

Architect Wm. Thomas: For J. M. Olliver, four-story flats, 40 by 40 feet, 678-80 Austin avenue; cost \$5,000; under way; A. Kaiser, builder.

Architect Julius Huber: For L. D. Hensner, two-story dwelling, brick, stone trimmings, 22 by 62 feet, 3662 Wabash avenue; cost \$6,000; under way; Roesster & Winkler, masons; Warning Bros., carpenters.

Cincinnati, O.—The following is reported by the Secretary of the Builders' Exchange: In business matters there is not much change, but architects feel much encouraged. The manufacturing village of Ivorydale, founded by the soap firm of Procter & Gamble, is almost in running shape, and has had the effect of bringing another large firm to the same place, viz., Thomas Emery's Sons. All the buildings are nearly fire-proof.

Architect Samuel Hannaford reports: Chapel for M. E. Church on Pine Hill, frame building with an ornamental steeple; cost \$5,000. Additions and repairs to the residence of Geo. Stribley; cost \$6,000. For H. T. Duke, two-story double dwelling, brick and timber, slate roof; cost \$10,000. For H. W. Derby, two-story dwelling, slate roof. For Louis Seasongood, five-story stone-front store building, 25 by 90 feet.

Architect Chas. Crapsey reports: For C. H. Rockwell, frame dwelling with modern improvements; cost \$9,000. For C. H. & D. R. R. Co., at Hamilton, O., alterations and additions to depot, a new tower at one end. For H. D. Peck, two-story frame residence, slate roof; cost \$7,500. For H. D. Schockley, two-story frame dwelling, slate roof; cost \$5,500. Also remodeling brick and frame dwelling of A. G. Clark.

Architects Des Jardens & Haywood report: For Jackson Slane, additions and alterations to dwelling; cost \$4,000. For John H. Law, fifteen room brick residence, slate roof, cost \$11,000.

Architect Gustave Drash reports: For Doctor Robert Sattler, a half stone residence, with Mansfield stone trimmings, of ten rooms. This house is very complete in every detail, with conservatory, music room, hard wood finish on first floor and a beautiful staircase hall. Cost \$10,000.

Architect Edwin Buddemeyer reports: For Henry Schlieter, double dwelling, sixteen rooms, slate roof; contracts not let. For F. Scharstein, five room frame cottage; contracts not let.

Clinton, Ia.—Present condition and out look fair, many cheap cottages being built.

Architect W. W. Sanborn reports: For J. E. Corbin, two-story brick store, 25 by 75 feet; cost \$4,000; under way; James Hadlow, builder. For Mary McKinzie, two-story brick store, 25 by 75 feet; cost \$4,400; under way; James Hadlow, builder. Also, two frame dwellings; cost \$3,000 and \$2,400, respectively; under way; W. Black and O. Nalan, builders.

Columbus, O.—Building permits as follows: Isabella McKee, two-story frame dwelling, 23 by 31 feet. Jason McVay, two-story brick dwelling, 30 by 50 feet. Joseph Knofel, two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 36 feet. A. L. Parker, two-story frame dwelling, 28 by 40 feet. Mrs. F. E. Davis, two-story frame dwelling, 28 by 39 feet. Andrew Dienst, two-story brick dwelling, 16 by 47 feet. O. A. B. Seuter, five-story brick factory building, 28 by 95 feet; cost \$6,000. Mrs. A. J. Arnold, two-story frame dwelling, 24 by 42 feet.

Decatur, Ind.—Architects Wing & Mahurin, of Ft. Wayne, report: Two-story brick school building, 60 by 80 feet, slate roof; cost \$10,000; under way; Linn & Son, builders.

Detroit, Mich.—Present condition only moderate, outlook just fair, and on the whole matters are not as bright as it has been expected they would be at this time. Permits were issued for new buildings to cost \$241,195; for alterations, \$19,720. Total, \$260,915, during the month of October.

Architect A. C. Varney reports: For Arthur and Frank Nall, two-story, double dwelling, 44 by 75 feet, brick, stone trimmings, slate roof, cost \$9,000. For A. J. Dandere, two-story dwelling, 22 by 66 feet, brick, stone trimmings, slate roof, cost \$4,000. For C. F. Hall, three-story dwelling, 25 by 70 feet, brick, stone trimmings, slate roof, cost \$5,000.

Architect Mortimer L. Smith reports: For J. W. Flynn, two-story dwelling, 38 by 65 feet, brick, stone trimmings, slate roof, cost \$8,000; Blay & Son, masons, Mayhew & Co., carpenters. For Dr. H. W. Longyear, two-story residence and office, 36 by 80 feet, brick and stone, slate roof, also a barn, cost \$8,000. Jeynes & Son, builders.

Architects Wm. Scott & Co. report: For Louis Jones, three-story residence, 38 by 70 feet, brick, stone trimmings, slate roof, cost \$9,500; H. Bell, mason; John Owen, carpenter. For H. G. Butcher, two-story frame dwelling, 32 by 55 feet, cost \$4,000. Mr. Stearns, mason; Andrew McErhill, carpenter. For W. E. Lovett, a very handsome four-story block of stores, 104 by 98 feet, to be erected on Michigan avenue, two blocks above city hall, red pressed brick, stone and terra-cotta, cost \$47,000; Alex Gray, carpenter; Allen Holmes, mason. For Geo. Y. Wesner, two three-story dwellings, 23 by 68 feet each, brick, stone trimmings, slate roof; cost \$5,300; Geo. Lightly, builder.

Architect W. G. Malcomson reports: For John Greenslade, five-story store building, 40 by 48 feet, on Jefferson avenue, brick, stone trimmings, cost \$9,000; A. Chapaton, Jr., builder.

Architects Spier & Rohns report: For Lyon Brewing Co., two-story office, 46 by 31 feet, stone and brick, slate roof, two-story bottling works, 42 by 62 feet, brick boiler house and stack, 30 by 40 feet, cost of whole improvement, \$10,000; Jno. Schroger, mason; C. Keller, carpenter.

Architects J. V. Smith & Son report: For Mrs. Patrick Meginnis, two-story dwelling, 50 by 70 feet, brick and stone, tin and slate roof, cost \$6,000, projected. For D. H. Osgood, two-story double dwelling, 39 by 50 feet, brick and stone, tin and slate roof, cost \$4,500; the owner is the builder. Also, \$3,000 dwellings for James Clancy and Mrs. R. Miller; H. D. Osgood, builder.

Architect E. E. Myers reports: Contracts let for all the hardwood finish of the Texas State Capitol building to The Phoenix Furniture Co., of Grand Rapids, Mich.; the material will be cherry, oak and mahogany; amount of contract, \$116,000. It has also been decided to build the structure of Texas granite. It will probably be the largest granite building in the world. All of the wrought-iron work comes from Belgium, costing \$500,000. Mr. Myers also reports he has \$7,570,000 worth of building in hand. He is now actively engaged on drawings for the Colorado Capitol building.

Thomas Payne is building for himself, two-story residence, 33 by 60 feet, brick, stone trimmings, slate roof, cost \$9,000.

The following buildings are being built, architects unknown: M. J. Murphy, chair works, two-story brick barn, 48 by 38 feet, cost \$4,500; H. Carew, builder. H. P. Darock, two two-story brick and stone dwellings, 29 by 48 feet, cost \$10,500. W. J. Johnson, two-story brick and stone dwelling, 42 by 60 feet, cost \$9,000. Crozier Davidson, three-story brick and stone dwelling, 27 by 66 feet, slate roof, cost \$5,400; H. George & Son, builders. F. B. Clark, two-story brick and stone dwelling, 33 by 56 feet, slate roof, cost \$5,500. C. Shonruth is building two two-story dwellings, 24 by 50 feet each, brick and stone, cost \$6,000.

Architects Hess & Raseman report: For Gilbert Hart, block of three three-story brick stores and dwellings, 60 by 80 feet, stone trimming, gravel roof, cost \$10,000; H. Chandler, mason; Chandler Bros., carpenters.

Architect Mortimer L. Smith reports: For W. H. Murphy, two-story brick and stone residence, 40 by 40 feet, cost \$15,000; Tappin & Fisher, builders. For Christian Kerchberg, three-story block of stores, 102 by 75 feet, brick, stone trimmings, gravel roof, cost \$23,000; Scholl & Son, builders.

Elizabeth, N. J.—Architects Ramsey & Swasey, of St. Louis, Mo., report: For R. B. Cassell, two-story frame Queen Anne cottage, 35 by 40 feet, cost \$4,000, projected.

Elkhart, Ind.—O. T. Chamberlin will erect a block of four-story brick stores, at the corner of Fourth and Main streets.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—The latter part of the season has been much better than was the first part, and the prospect much more encouraging than at this time last year. The outlook for the future is very promising, and strong indications for plenty of work for the winter.

Architects Wing & Mahurin report: For Mrs. A. M. Dawson, double frame dwelling, two stories and basement and attic, 50 by 48 feet, cost \$6,000, under way; Fred Boester, builder. For Joe A. M. Storm, two-story brick dwelling, 42 by 51 feet, stone trimmings, cost \$5,000, under way; Gabherier & Co., builders. For H. W. Woodhurst, remodeling old building for store and offices, five stories, brick and stone, tile floor, tin roof, steam heat, passenger elevator, etc., 20 by 60 feet, cost of improvement, \$6,000, under way. For J. S. Finkenbinder, of Richmond, Va., two-story and basement and attic, double tenement house, 44 by 68 feet, pressed brick, stone trimmings, slate and tin roof, steam heat, cost \$7,500, under way; Gollmeier & Co., builders. Also, several smaller buildings not over \$3,000 each.

Helena, Mont.—Architects Hodgson, Wallingford & Stem, of St. Paul Minn., report: For John McChesney, brick residence, cost \$4,000. For D. H. Cuthbert, brick residence, cost \$6,000. For B. H. Tatern, frame residence, cost \$5,000; For Wm. B. Reed, frame residence, cost \$5,000.

Huntington, Ind.—Architects Wing & Mahurin, of Ft. Wayne, report: For Robert Hall, three-story brick hotel building, 40 by 60 feet, stone trimmings, tin roof, steam heat, cost \$6,500; under way: Jacob Arnold, builder.

Joliet, Ill.—Architect H. Boehme reports: For T. E. Sutherland, frame residence, cost \$5,000; D. E. Winters, contractor. For Ingals, Monroe & Morse, three-story and basement double brick building, cost \$15,000. For S. Sharo, brick dwelling, cost \$4,000. Also several small cottages, etc.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Building business is dull, and season nearly closed. Architect Jas. F. Baumann reports: For city of Knoxville, three-story brick building, 70 by 96 feet. The building is designed for female high school. Exterior will be trimmed with marble, cost \$25,000; Reps. Jones, builder. For Baptist society, brick church, 68 by 90 feet, marble trimmings, cost \$27,000; to be commenced in the spring; contracts not let. For Logan Chapel, frame building, 54 by 85 feet, cost \$5,000; Reps. Jones, builder. For M. J. Condon, three-story storehouse, 23 by 131 feet, cost \$6,000; Cooley Bros., builders. Also several smaller jobs under way and projected.

La Harpe, Ill.—All the local mechanics are busy, and will be until cold weather sets in. Prospects for next season in this locality are good.

Architect W. L. Ross reports two frame dwellings, to cost \$2,800 and \$2,200, respectively; under way: Ross & McAllister, builders.

Lawrenceburg, Ind.—Architect Samuel Hannaford, of Cincinnati, Ohio, reports: For E. G. Burkham, two-story dwelling, fifteen rooms, slate roof, cost \$10,000.

Little Rock, Ark.—Messrs. Pettefer Bros., of this city, and the Pauli Jail Building and Manufacturing Co., of St. Louis, have been awarded the contract for building the Pulaski County Jail, cost \$16,500.

Architects Ramsey & Swasey, of St. Louis, Mo., report: For James H. Barton, two-story and attic frame, Queen Anne cottage, 40 by 45 feet, cost \$5,000; plans made.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Architect B. Reeve reports: For P. Wilson, two-story business block, 71 by 120 feet, pressed brick front with iron columns, galvanized iron cornice, cost \$30,000. For L. Sentous, two-story and basement brick business block, 65 by 60 feet, pressed brick front, iron columns and galvanized iron cornice, cost \$14,000; F. Joyce Mason; F. E. Green, carpenter. For G. Ganah, one and one-half-story residence, cost \$5,500. All the above are under way. Plans are prepared for the following: Phillips' block, one-story and basement to be erected upon the old jail site, 122 by 120 feet, cost about \$70,000. For Byron Roginat, one and one-half-story frame residence, cost about \$3,000. A feature of this residence will be a grand staircase, which will cost about \$1,000. Also two cottages for same to cost \$4,000. For J. Hanley, two-story and half basement, iron front, store building, 26 by 60 feet, cost \$4,400. Catholic Cathedral School, brick, three-stories high, 57 by 64 feet, cost \$18,000. Also a large amount of smaller work in hand.

Marshall, Mich.—Architects Spier & Rohns, of Detroit, report: For Thos. L. Cronin, two-story dwelling, 24 by 26 feet, brick store trimmings, slate roof, cost \$5,000.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Architect I. W. Kelly reports: For Wm. Butters, frame dwelling, 40 by 75 feet, corner of Seventh street and Ninth avenue south, to be finished in hardwood, all modern improvements; cost \$6,000. For Kerrick & Danforth, double frame dwelling, 43 by 80 feet, on Highland avenue; cost \$6,000.

Architect L. Jepson reports: For Union Stone & Building Co., five brick cottages, 27 by 32 feet, and six brick stores, 32 by 48 feet, at North Minneapolis; cost from \$3,000 to \$3,500 each. For A. Caster, double house, 27 by 30 feet, on Stevens avenue; cost \$2,500. For Dr. K. S. Morgan, brick veneered dwelling, 32 by 52 feet, on Rockwood avenue; cost \$3,500; contract not let. For himself, frame dwelling, on Twentieth-seventh street, near Nicollet avenue; cost \$3,000. Plans just finished for frame dwelling, 33 by 48 feet; cost \$3,500; and five cottages, 20 by 28 feet, in Riverside addition, for Frank E. Crew & Co.; cost \$1,000 each.

Architect F. E. Reed reports: For Mr. McIntyre, two-story frame residence, 25 by 50 feet, on Nina place, near Seventeenth street; cost \$7,500; and barn, 20 by 28 feet; cost \$1,500. For Judge Torrance, two two-story brick stores, 45 by 100 feet, at South Minneapolis; cost \$8,000. For H. P. Rugg, remodeling photographic studio, on Fifth street south; cost \$1,500.

Architect E. E. Joralemon reports: For E. B. Galusha, two-and-one-half-story frame residence, 35 by 45 feet, corner of Thirteenth street and Yale place; cost \$8,000. Also two-story double frame house, 45 by 65 feet, on Yale place; cost \$7,500. For C. A. Smith, two-story frame residence, 35 by 56 feet, corner of Hennipen avenue and Twenty-fourth street; cost \$6,000. For R. H. Evans, two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 40 feet, corner of Portland avenue and Twenty-seventh street; cost \$2,700. For V. M. Gore, two-story frame dwelling, 38 by 42 feet, corner of Twenty-sixth street and Third avenue south; cost 4,500. For Col. J. E. Poader, two-and-one-half-story frame residence, 35 by 45 feet, on Grand avenue; cost \$6,000.

Architect F. E. Hoover reports: For Albee Smith, brick residence, 40 by 30 feet, near Central Park; cost \$3,000. For Mrs. Frank Hill, frame dwelling, 30 by 45 feet, on Portland avenue; cost \$3,000. For W. C. Cross, two frame semi-detached houses 40 by 40 feet, in North Minneapolis; cost \$3,500 each.

Architect J. Leonard Haley reports: For W. C. Levett, frame dwelling, on Twenty-seventh street; cost \$3,000.

Architect B. W. Fisk reports: For Silver Lake Congregation, brick veneered church building, 50 by 70 feet, corner of Thirteenth street and Thirty-eighth avenue north, seating capacity 400; cost \$8,000. For R. E. Lingerwood, four-story brick store building, 22 by 80 feet, on Washington avenue, near Thirteenth avenue; cost \$6,000.

Architects Hodgson & Son report: For Mrs. Symes, two-and-one-half-story row of three frame tenements, 60 by 35 feet, on Grant street, near Thirteenth avenue; cost \$6,500. For Randolph Mitchell, frame residence, 38 by 40 feet, on Hawthorne avenue; cost \$7,000.

Morris, Ill.—Architect H. Boehme, of Joliet, reports: Masonic Hall block, three stories, stone and brick, cost \$20,000.

New Corporations.—The Chicago Nail Driver and Lathing Company, to carry on the business of contracting and building, lathing and other business requiring nail-driving, and the manufacture, sale and use of nail-driving and lathing apparatus; capital stock, \$100,000; incorporators, Pliny B. Smith, Melville E. Dayton, Wm. H. Switzer. The American Sanitary Appliance Manufacturing Company, at Chicago; capital stock, \$100,000; incorporators, Hugh Watt, Thomas C. Boyd, M. M. Powers, John J. Hamblin, Patrick Harvey, Martin Moylan and William Bowden. The Common Sense Hand Fire Extinguisher Company, at Chicago; capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators, Isaac H. Fry, E. R. Houghteling and Henry B. Houghteling. George F. Childs' Adjustable Parlor Chair Company, at Chicago; capital stock, \$100,000, has been incorporated by George F. Childs, Burton F. Hales and George D. Coughtry. Object: to manufacture and sell George F. Childs' patent adjustable chair and other house furniture. The Standard Lumber Company, at East Saginaw, Mich.; capital stock, \$40,000; to manufacture lumber, shingles, etc.; incorporators, Geo. F. Cross, Wm. E. Allington, R. M. Randall, J. B. Thomas and F. M. Sears. The Western Drying Company, at Chicago; capital stock, \$100,000; to manufacture and sell drying, smoke and gas consuming machines; incorporators, A. M. Muickley, H. L. Rust, Wm. B. Prindle. Phillips Decorative Company, at Chicago; capital stock, \$50,000; to import articles of decoration and to carry on a general decorating business; incorporators, William Phillips, Theodore Stuart and Thomas Balch. The Senator Heating and Ventilating Attachment Company, at Chicago; capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators, William McGuire, Harlan H. Peck and Daniel McGuire. The Commerce Vault Company, at Chicago, to erect a building to contain offices and vaults and safes; capital stock, \$200,000; incorporators, Charles M. McQueen, M. G. Stoddard and Samuel F. Comstock. The Illinois Asphalt and Stone Paving Company, at Chicago; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators, Jefferson Hodgkins, John H. Cowper and Luther A. Marshall. Object: To pave and improve streets, alleys, boulevards, roads and highways in cities, villages and towns with natural or artificial material or compositions suitable and proper for such purposes.

North Springfield, Mo.—Building condition good.

Architect S. B. Abbott reports: For H. W. Merriam, two-story pressed brick dwelling; cost \$8,000; under way. D. E. Davis, builder. For Baptist Society, modern frame church building, 44 by 72 feet, with tower and turret; cost \$4,000; under way. Brumy & Hannon, builders. For S. B. Abbot, Queen Anne residence, 34 by 56 feet, has round tower, Italian dormers, art glass, porches and hall, floors tiled; cost \$4,000. Work done by the day. Also small work to amount of about \$5,000.

Savannah, Ga.—Somewhat quiet in building matters at present, not much new work in prospect. The County Commissioners were enjoined from building the new jail, for which a competition was recently instituted. No awards were made, as the author of the selected design was to carry on the work at the usual commission of five per cent.

Architect John J. Nevitt reports: For Thomas Halcombe, two-story frame dwell-

ing, 28 by 60 feet; cost \$6,000; work completed; T. L. Blackwell, builder. For C. D. Owens, two-story frame, double house, 50 by 80 feet; cost \$8,500; about finished; Jas. McCally, builder. For C. H. Dorsett, two-story frame house, 45 by 65 feet; cost \$6,000; about finished; T. L. Blackwell, builder. For Solomon Cohen, three-story brick tenement, 50 by 55 feet; cost \$10,300; bids just opened; T. L. Blackwell, builder. For St. John Episcopal Society, improvements on church building; cost \$4,500; under way. A. L. Moore & Co., contractors. For W. N. Halt, two-story brick, tin roof, 76 by 40 feet; cost \$8,000; projected. For A. R. Lawton, Jr., two-story brick, 56 by 45 feet; cost \$12,000; projected. Also small work in hand.

Seneca, Ill.—Architect H. Boehme, of Joliet, reports: Town Hall and Jail building, brick and stone, iron cells, cost \$5,000. Depot for C. R. I. & P. R. R., cost \$2,000.

Sioux City, Ia.—Architect G. G. Baldwin has plans for E. B. Spalding, for a two-story and basement frame residence; cost \$4,500; tin roof, hot hair heating, stained glass, gas and electric bells.

Springfield, Ill.—The state house commissioners, November 4, awarded the contract for painting, glazing and hard-wood finish to P. M. Almini, of Chicago, for \$4,260.

Architects Bullard & Bullard report: For Frederick Watts, two-story frame dwelling, 26 by 51 feet; cost \$3,500; under way; E. F. Gehlman, builder.

Steven's Point, Wis.—Architect F. K. Hewitt, of Tiffin, O., reports: For Parks & Sprague, block of three stores, brick, cut stone and terra-cotta, tin roof, 75 by 82 feet; cost \$14,000; under way; Olin & Moss, builders. For city, steam engine-house, brick and cut stone, 30 by 60 feet; cost \$4,500. Third and Fourth ward school buildings, brick, cut stone and terra-cotta, four rooms each; cost \$21,000; under way; Olin & Calvert, builders. For V. P. Atwell, frame dwelling, ten rooms; cost \$6,000; Olin & Calvert, builders. Presbyterian parsonage, brick veneer, cut stone trimmings, nine rooms; cost \$3,500; under way. J. M. Moss, builder.

St. Louis, Mo.—Architects Ramsey & Swasey report: For Geo. B. Long, residence, two-story and attic, brick and red stone, East Lake style, high slate roof, 31 by 57 feet; cost \$8,000; under way. For W. R. Bauet, two-story brick and red stone office building, 30 by 50 feet; cost \$8,000; under way.

The following building permits have been issued recently: O. Koerner, two-story brick dwellings; cost \$4,500; W. Whri, architect; A. Whri & Sons, contractors. C. Lindenkohl & Co., two-story brick dwellings; cost \$4,000; C. Lindenkohl & Co., contractors. Aug. Hausmann, four adjacent two-story brick dwellings; cost \$74,000; Aug. Beinke & Co., architects; F. Offerman, contractor. Fred Cornwell, two adjacent two-story brick flats; cost \$4,700; A. W. Black, contractor. Dr. Geo. Robitoy, two-story brick dwelling; cost \$4,300; J. Low, builder. Widbin & Hiles, two two-story brick tenements; cost \$4,000; F. H. Torrence, builder.

St. Paul.—Architects Millard & Ulrici report: For E. F. Lambert, two-and-one-half-story frame residence, 27 by 50 feet; on St. Anthony's Hill; cost \$5,000.

Architect W. H. Castner reports: For J. H. Cram, residence 30 by 45 feet; on Dayton's Bluff; cost \$2,500. For L. B. Marrett, alterations on house and barn; on Dayton Avenue; cost \$3,500.

Architects Knight & Neuhausen report: For John Byere, two-and-one-half-story frame residence, 30 by 60 feet; corner Mackubin and Martin streets; cost \$4,500. For Chas. Wanzler, addition to residence; corner of Virginia and Laurel avenues; cost \$3,000. Also preparing plans for a two-and-one-half-story frame hotel, 64 by 75 feet; to be erected at Bass Lake; cost \$8,000.

Architects Brinckerhoff & Phillips report: For R. G. Mackay, two-story frame dwelling; corner of Rice and Summit avenues; 21 by 45 feet; cost \$3,000. Also preparing plans for a two-story frame residence; 42 by 60 feet; to be erected at Lake Como, for Wm. Hendricks; cost \$5,000.

Architect E. Strausburger reports: For James Jordan, three-story brick block, 26 by 60 feet; on Dakota avenue; cost \$7,500. For Geo. Shauble, two-story brick block, 27 by 50 feet; on Dakota avenue; cost \$5,000. For Christensen and Rothosen, two-story brick block, 50 by 80 feet; corner of State and Susan streets; cost \$9,000. For Joseph Austett, two-story brick block, 24 by 50 feet; on Concord street; cost \$3,500.

Architect George Wirth reports: Preparing plans for a frame Catholic school building, 55 by 45 feet; to be erected at Duluth; cost \$5,000. Also frame hotel building, 50 by 80 feet; to be erected for the Powder River Cattle Co., at Superior, Wis.; cost \$6,000.

Architects Hodgson, Wallingford & Stem reports: For Chas. N. Dorion, brick residence on Fifth street, opposite Rice Park; cost \$12,000. For C. W. Bunn, frame residence; corner Portland avenue and Kent street; cost \$8,000. For themselves, two frame residences on Holly and Portland avenues; cost \$5,000 each. For W. T. Davidson, brick residence on Rice Park; cost \$5,000. For J. C. Stout, frame residence on Holly avenue; cost \$3,000.

Architect John Teltz reports: For Fred Tenney, two-and-one-half-story frame double dwelling, 40 by 58 feet; cost \$5,200. For Fergus Fabey, two-story brick veneered dwelling, 41 by 42 feet; cost \$3,500. Also two-story brick veneer double dwelling, 40 by 43 feet; cost \$4,200. Also three-story brick store and dwelling, 37 by 54 feet; cost \$5,500.

Architect Cass Gilbert reports: Frame Presbyterian Church building, 55 by 75 feet; seating 350 people; cost \$3,500. For E. S. Hall, two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, on Pleasant avenue; cost \$4,500. For L. P. Ordway, two-story frame dwelling, 30 by 40 feet; on Josetta street; cost \$3,500. For Dr. Riggs, two-story frame dwelling, 30 by 50 feet; on Dayton avenue; cost \$4,200. Alterations on Presbyterian Church building, corner of Ashland and Mackubin streets; cost \$2,500. Also preparing plans for a town hall, 26 by 40 feet; at White Bear Lake.

Architect H. Sackville Treherne reports: For E. D. Hubbard, frame dwelling; cost \$3,500. For Wm. Harrison, frame dwelling at St. Anthony Park; cost \$5,000.

Streator, Ill.—Architect F. S. Allen has prepared plans for the following buildings: Frame residence, Queen Anne style, for R. W. Penhaligan; to cost \$3,000; all modern improvements. Catholic Church building, at Princeville, Ill.; English-Gothic style, to be built of grey limestone with terra-cotta trimmings, slate roof, steam heat, and stained glass; cost \$8,000. For T. A. Mason, at Joliet, Ill., stone residence, castellated Gothic style, slate roof, steam heat, stained glass, elevator, electric apparatus, etc.; cost \$5,000. At Utica, Ill., stone church building, English Gothic style; for Roman Catholic society; cost \$8,000.

Tiffin, O.—Architect F. K. Hewitt reports: Two brick dwellings, to cost \$3,500 and \$2,700 respectively; under way; A. Hatter and R. M. Bever, builders.

Toledo, O.—Architect N. B. Bacon: For Coghlin & Lockwood, two business blocks; cost \$18,000; Geo. Wilson, builder. For B. A. Stevens, brick business block; cost \$12,000; A. Lombard, builder. For Lorenz Bros., brick business block; cost \$17,000; J. V. Sanfleet, builder. For Dr. Brigham, frame dwelling; cost \$5,500; H. E. Brown, builder. For Dr. Duncan, frame dwelling; cost \$6,000; J. Arnsman, builder. For W. H. Smith, four frame dwellings; cost \$10,000; R. Hattis, builder. For C. M. Spitzer, frame dwelling; cost \$6,000; W. H. Keyser, builder. For F. J. Hoag, frame dwelling; cost \$6,000; J. Tappan, builder. For J. H. Bowman, three frame dwellings; cost \$11,000; W. H. Keyser, builder.

Topeka, Kan.—The contract for plastering the senate chamber floor of the east wing of the capitol building was awarded to Joseph Eastman, of Chicago, for \$7,310. Building of the basement story of the main building and two lower courses of granite was let to James Culbert, for \$39,599.50.

Van Wert, O.—Architects Wing & Mahurin, of Fort Wayne, Ind., report: City hall, fire department and prison, two stories, brick and stone, 56 by 86 feet, slate roof; cost \$11,541; contract just let to Zook & Wilson, of Van Wert.

West Bay City, Mich.—Present condition very dull; outlook more favorable.

Architect D. P. Clark reports several small and inexpensive buildings under way, and plans on the boards; all amounting to about \$11,000.

West Point, Ga.—Architects Bruce & Morgan, of Atlanta, have prepared plans for W. D. Grant, also of Atlanta, for a two-story brick storehouse in this place, to cost \$4,000. The building will have slate mantels and galvanized iron cornices; John S. Westbrook, Newman, Ga., builder.

Zanesville, O.—Building condition and outlook improving some, but it is almost too late in the season to expect much work of importance. Wages continue fair.

Architect Henry C. Lindsay reports: For Brenner & Co., brewery, 50 by 100 feet; cost \$10,000; under way; Dunzweiler & Co., builders. For Griffith & Wedge, boiler shop, 36 by 120 feet; cost \$5,000; under way; T. B. Townsend, builder. For Thomas Drake, brick residence; cost \$4,500; projected; contract not let. For Blankenbeuler Bros., double residence, 48 by 58 feet; cost \$4,000; contract not let. Also several small buildings, costing \$3,000 each and less; all under way.

PROPOSALS.

DRAW-BRIDGE.

[Over Mosquito Creek, S. C.]
U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
WILMINGTON, N. C., November 7, 1885.
Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until noon of December 7, 1885, and opened immediately thereafter, for building a rolling drawbridge over Mosquito Creek, S. C.
The right to reject any bid is reserved.
Specifications, instructions to bidders, and blanks for proposals can be had on application to this office, or at that of the assistant engineer, at Georgetown, D. C.
W. H. BIXBY,
Captain of Engineers.

BRIDGE.

[At Omaha, Neb.]
BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
OMAHA, NEB., October 29, 1885.
The Board of Public Works of the City of Omaha, Neb., invite proposals until 2 o'clock, P. M., January 9, 1886, for the construction of a viaduct on Eleventh street, over the tracks of the Union Pacific and Burlington & Missouri River Railroads.
Proposals must be based upon the specifications and outline plans on file in the office of the Board of Public Works, copies of which will be furnished upon application.
Bids are to be accompanied with detail drawings and strain sheets, and shall specify the cost of superstructure for a 20-foot roadway and a 30-foot roadway, and shall separate the superstructure from the foundation work.
Each bidder shall deposit with his proposal a certified check, payable to the undersigned, in the sum of one thousand dollars, to be forfeited to the City of Omaha in case he shall fail to execute a contract and bond satisfactory to the Board within twenty days after the notification of the award, should his proposal be accepted.
The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
The Board of Public Works,
J. E. HOUSE, Chairman.

PROPOSALS.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,

[At Kankakee, Ill.]
Sealed proposals for the erection of main ward and other buildings for the Eastern Hospital for the Insane at Kankakee, Ill., are hereby invited.
Bids will be received until 3 o'clock P. M. Nov. 24, 1885, when the bids will be opened in the presence of the public at the City Hall, Kankakee, Ill.
The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.
A responsible bond to the amount of \$50,000 will be required for the performance of the work.
Drawings and specifications can be seen at the office of Willett & Pashey, architects, 94 La Salle St., Chicago.
E. B. McCAGG,
JOHN L. DONOVAN, } Trustees.
LEMUEL MILK, }

Chicago, Oct. 22, 1885.

STONE AND BRICK WORK.

[At Louisville, Ky.]
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 20, 1885.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 P. M., on the 21st day of December, 1885, for furnishing and setting all the stone, and laying all the brickwork for the superstructure of the court house, postoffice, etc., building, at Louisville, Ky., in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which, and any additional information may be had on application at this office, or the office of the superintendent, after November 25, 1885.
Bids must be accompanied by a certified check for \$2,000 for stone, and \$1,000 for brickwork.
M. E. BELL,
Supervising Architect.

BOOKS

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The Modern House Carpenters' Companion and Builders' Guide.—By W. A. Sylvester.

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Being a handbook for workmen and a manual of reference for contractors and builders, giving rules for getting the lengths and finding the bevels for rafters for pitch, hip and valley roofs, the construction of French and mansard roofs, several forms of trusses, stairs, splayed and circular work, etc.; table of braces, size and weight of window sash, and frames for same; table of board, plank and scantling measure, etc. See book reviews.

The first edition of this book was a pioneer in the field, and few architectural books have met with so ready sale or such hearty approval as it met with on its publication a little more than a year ago. On bringing out a second edition it was decided to revise the plates, and in some cases substitute new ones, which required a very general revision of the text, and as now presented it is largely a new book.

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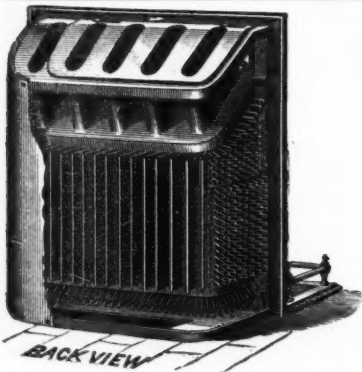
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Bricklayer.....	\$3 00	\$4 00	\$4 00	3 50@4 00	\$6 00	\$4 50	\$4 00	\$4 00	3 50	\$3 75	\$3 50	\$4 00	\$4 00	\$3 50	\$4 00	\$4 00	\$4 00	\$4 50	\$4 50
Brickmason (Front).....	5 00	5 00	5 00	4 50@5 00	10 00	4 50	5 00	4 50	3 50	4 50	4 00	4 50	4 00	4 00	5 00	.....	4 50	5 00	6 00
Carpenter.....	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50@2 75	3 50	2 50	2 75	2 50	1 75@2 00	2 00	2 00	2 25	2 50	3 00	2 25	2 50	2 50	3 00	3 00
Cabinetmaker.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 00	.....	.....	3 00	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 50	3 00	.....	2 50	3 00	3 00
Finisher.....	.....	3 00	.....	3 00	3 50	3 00	.....	2 00	2 00@2 25	.....	.....	2 50	.....	3 00	3 00	3 00	2 75	3 00	3 00
Gasfitter.....	.....	.....	.....	2 50@3 00	3 25	3 25	2 50	2 00	2 50	3 50	3 00	3 00	2 50	3 00	3 00	4 00	4 00	3 50	3 50
Laborer.....	1 75	1 50	1 50	1 25@1 75	2 50	1 50	1 50	1 75	1 50	2 00	1 75	1 50	1 50	2 00	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	2 00
Painter.....	2 25	2 50	.....	2 25@2 50	3 00	2 50	2 50	2 25	2 25	2 50	2 50	2 00	2 25	2 75	2 50	2 50	2 50	3 00	3 00
Glazier.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 50	.....	.....	2 25	2 25	2 50	2 50	.....	2 00	3 00	.....	3 00	2 50	2 50	2 50
Plasterer.....	2 50	3 50@4 00	.....	3 50 hrs. 3 50	4 50	3 50	3 00	3 50	3 00@3 50	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 50	4 00	4 50	4 00	4 50	5 00
Plumber.....	.....	2 50@3 00	.....	3 50@4 00	4 00	3 50	3 00	3 00	3 00@3 50	5 00	3 00	3 00	4 00	3 50	4 50	5 00	3 50	3 50	5 00
Stonemason.....	3 00	3 50	2 50	4 00	5 00	3 50	3 50	3 50	3 25	2 50	.....	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 50	3 50	4 00	4 00
Carver.....	5 00	5 00	4 00	4 50@5 00	4 50	5 00	.....	5 00	5 00	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 00	5 00	.....	3 00	6 00
Stonemason.....	3 50	4 00	4 00	3 75@4 00	5 00	3 50	3 50	4 00	3 00@3 50	3 00	.....	4 00	3 50	2 75	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00
Stonesetter.....	3 50	3 50	3 50	4 00	4 00	4 00	.....	4 50	3 50	3 50	.....	3 00	3 00	3 50	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 50
Roof (Tin).....	.....	.....	2 75	2 75	3 25	2 75	2 50	2 00	2 50	3 00	3 00	3 00	2 50	2 75	2 50	3 00	2 50	2 50	2 50
Slaters.....	.....	.....	2 75	3 00	3 25	3 25	3 00	2 00	2 00	3 00	.....	.....	2 50	3 00	.....	2 50	3 00	3 00	2 50
Stairbuilder.....	.....	3 50	3 00	3 25@3 75	4 50	2 75	.....	3 25	2 25@3 00	3 00	5 00	.....	4 00	3 00	2 50	5 00	.....	3 00	5 50
Steamfitter.....	.....	.....	.....	3 50	3 50	2 50	3 50	3 25	2 00@2 50	.....	3 00	3 50	3 00	3 50	3 50	4 00	.....	3 50	3 00

PHOTOGRAPHS OF MEMBERS.

We succeeded in obtaining a very excellent photograph of the St. Louis convention of the Western Association of Architects. Fair reproductions could have been made in Chicago in time for insertion in this number, but desiring to get the best work to be had in this country we have sent East. It is expected the pictures will be finished in season to accompany our December number.

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The grate is situated in the parlor, 15x14 feet, with which communicates a sitting-room, 17x14 feet, which is used as a bed-room. The grate has kept the air pure, and there has been no frost nor frozen flowers, nor any severe cold in our house the whole winter.
EDWIN L. KIMBALL, M.D., Jackson.

The grate thoroughly warms and ventilates a room 16x14 feet when the mercury ranges from 30° to 40° below zero. In more moderate weather it also warms a second room, 12x14 feet.
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We heat a large nursery with the grate, and find it wonderfully good in keeping the air in the room pure—a very difficult thing to do in a nursery full of children of all ages.
MRS. D. CARTEE (Matron),
Home of the Friendless, Detroit.

I heat three rooms with the grate most of the time; two of them 15½ feet square each, and the other 12 feet square. In extremely cold weather we close the small room. It is much warmer in rooms thus heated than we formerly could get with a base-burning stove, and it takes no more fuel. The ventilation is splendid.

M. WESTBROOK, Kalamazoo.

One of my grates heats my dining-room, 15x20 feet; the other is in my sitting-room, and it also thoroughly warms a chamber above the sitting-room. Having the grates, I have kept my furnace with a very small fire, and I have thus saved greatly in fuel, as is proved by a friend who has been compelled to use twice as much fuel to heat an equal space.
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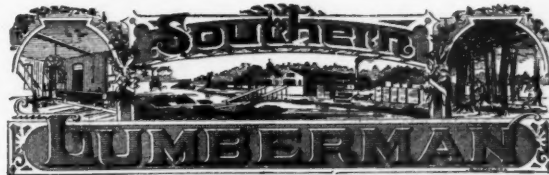
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Tiffany Pressed..... 22 00@30 00
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Perth Amboy Buff..... 50 00
" " Mottled..... 50 00

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Indiana..... 25 00@ 50 00
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Plaster of Paris..... 1 75@ 2 00
Hair (cattle), per bu..... 20@ 25
Hair (goat), per bu..... 40
Sand (lake shore), per yard..... 1 00@ 1 25

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(Quotations furnished by J. S. F. Batchen.)

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Buff Bedford..... Per cubic foot.
Blue Bedford..... 65
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Joliet..... 35@ 50
Lemont..... 40@ 50
Salem Oolitic..... 50

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Dimension..... 20@ 25
Rubble, per cord..... 8 00
Sidewalk..... 40@ 1 00
Planed..... 40@ 1 00

Sandstone:

Hummelstown Brown Stone..... 1 50
Brown Connecticut..... 1 50
Amherst..... 60@ 75
Berea..... 55@ 65
Brown Potomac..... 1 25
Carbondell..... 1 10
Malone Blue..... 55@ 65
Long Meadow Brown Stone..... 55
" Red..... 55
New York bluestone..... 1 35@ 1 40

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Italian, veined..... 4 00

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Tennessee, red..... 2 50@ 5 00
Tennessee, Knoxville..... 3 00
Vermont, white..... 3 50@ 8 00
Ophite..... 4 50@ 5 00
Armolite..... 1 50

Slate:

Roofing, Vermont, per square:
Green..... 6 50
Purple..... 6 50
Red..... 13 50
Black, Lehigh..... 5 75@ 6 75
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Pine..... 2 00

Shingles:

Pine (sawed)..... 2 10@ 2 60
Cedar..... 2 25@ 2 35

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1 1/2 and up..... 80 00@ 100 00
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1 1/2 & up..... 33 00@ 36 00
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1 1/2 & up..... 35 00@ 40 00
Oak, white, 1st & 2d, 1 in..... 30 00@ 35 00
1 1/2 & up..... 35 00@ 40 00
Oak, red, 1st & 2d, 1 in..... 30 00@ 35 00
1 1/2 & up..... 35 00@ 40 00
Oak, quarter sawed..... 40 00@ 50 00
Cherry, 1st & 2d, 1 in..... 75 00
1 1/2, 1 1/2 & 2 in..... 80 00@ 85 00
2 1/2, 3 & 4 in..... 95 00@ 100 00
Beech, Red, 1st & 2d..... 25 00@ 30 00
Whitewood, 1st & 2d, 1, 1 1/4, 1 1/2 & 2 in..... 26 00@ 30 00
2 1/2, 3 & 4 in..... 32 00@ 38 00
Birch, red, 1st & 2d..... 35 00@ 40 00
Butternut, 1st & 2d, 1 in..... 45 00@ 50 00
1 1/2 & up..... 50 00@ 55 00
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Red, Vermilion..... 20@ 50 40@ 1 00
Red, Indian (English)..... 12@ 22
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Yellow, Chrome..... 18@ 25
Green, Chrome..... 12@ 20
Green, Paris..... 20@ 35
Black, lamp..... 8@ 30
Blue, ultramarine..... 16@ 35
Putty..... 1@ 2
Whiting (dry)..... 2@ 3
Paris white (English)..... 6@ 10
Litharge (American)..... 9@ 16
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Umber, burnt..... 7@ 16
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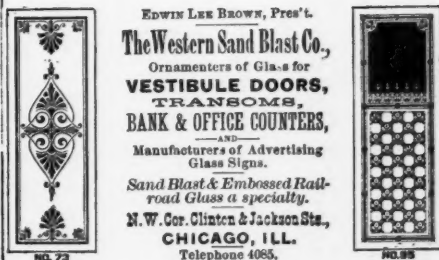
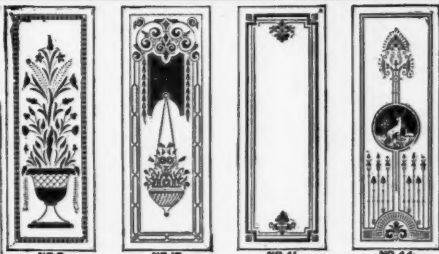
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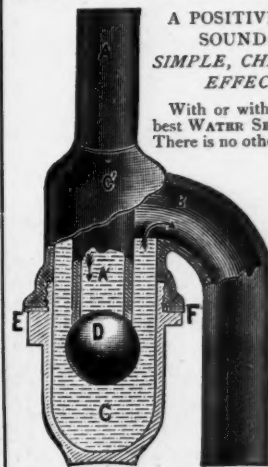
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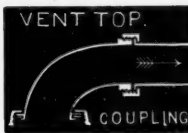
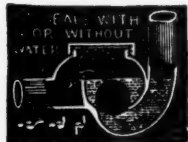
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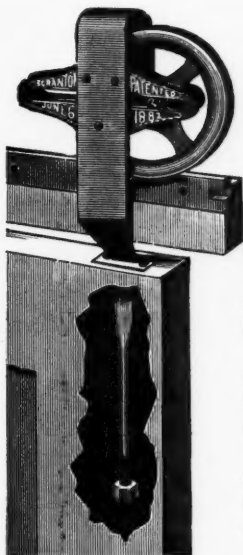
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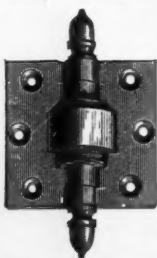
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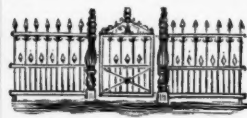
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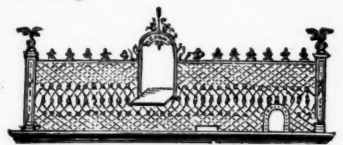
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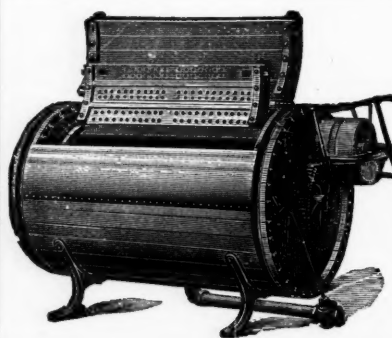
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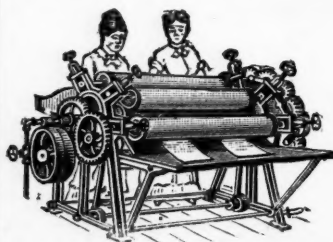
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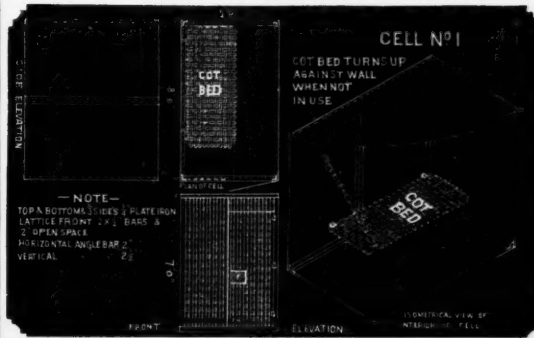
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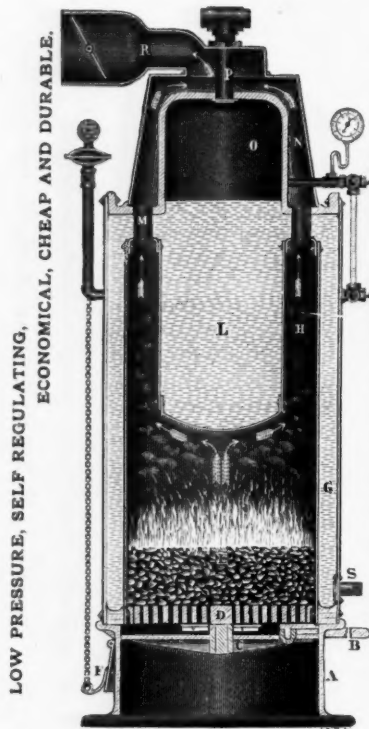
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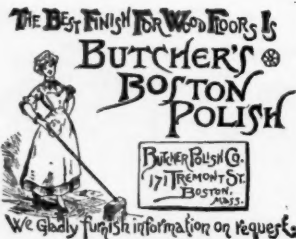
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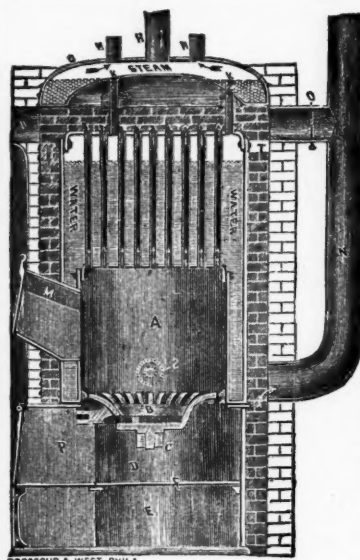
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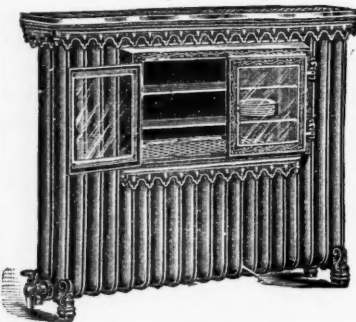
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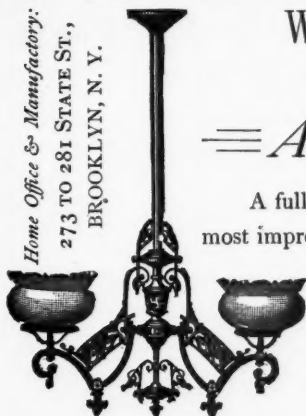
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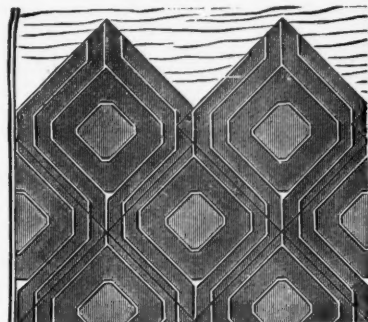
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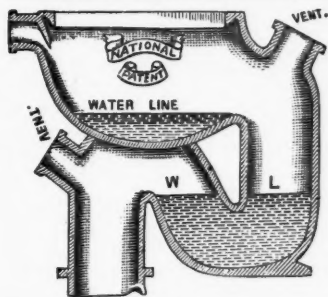
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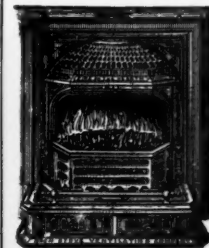
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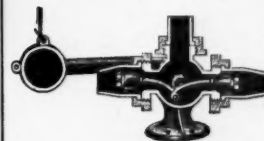
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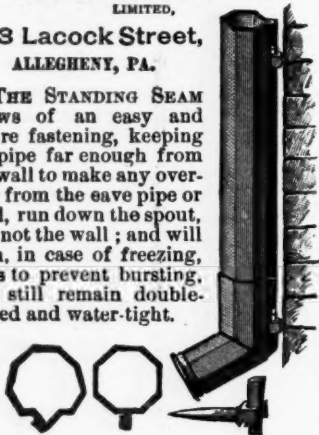
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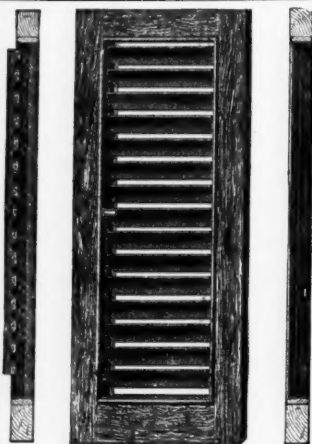
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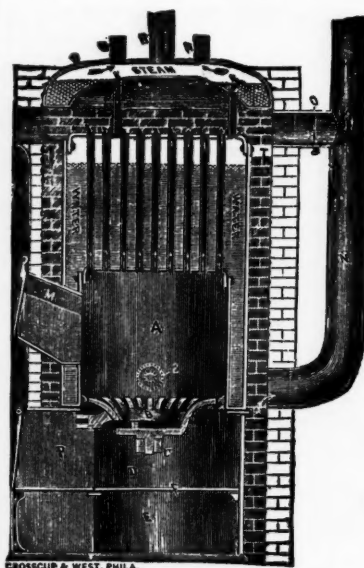
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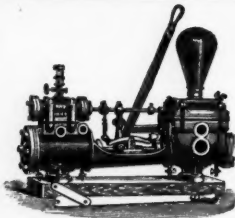
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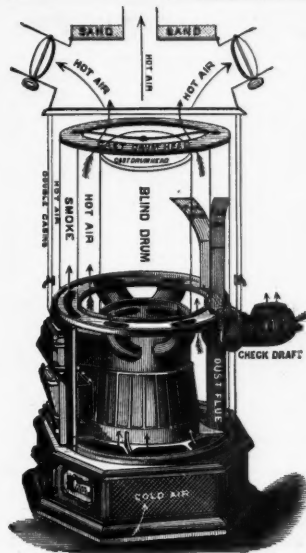
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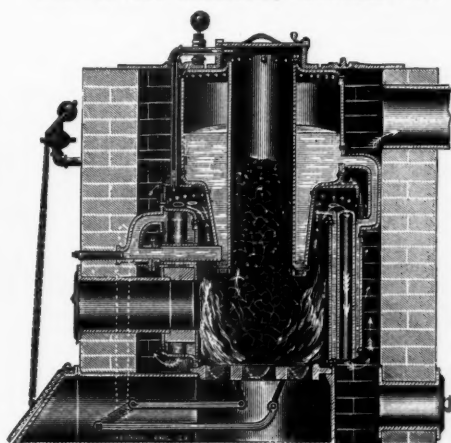
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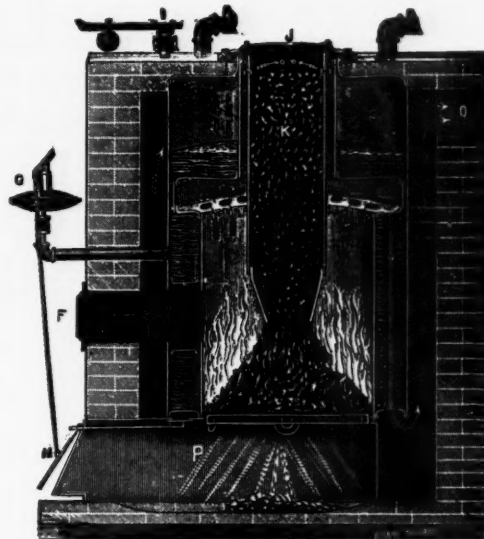
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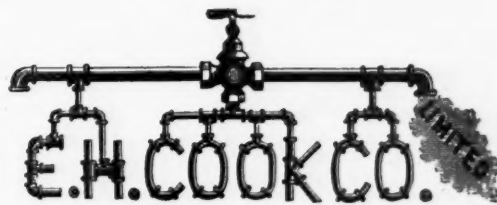
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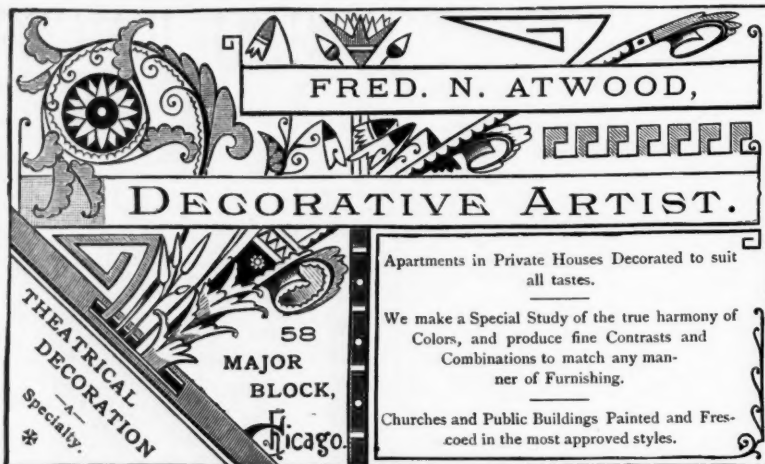
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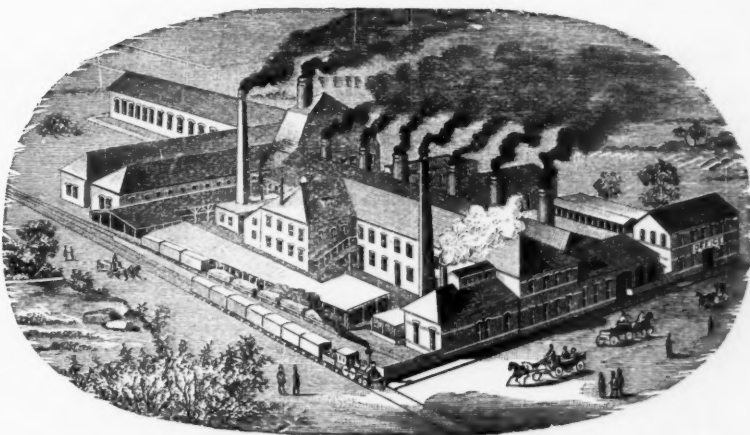
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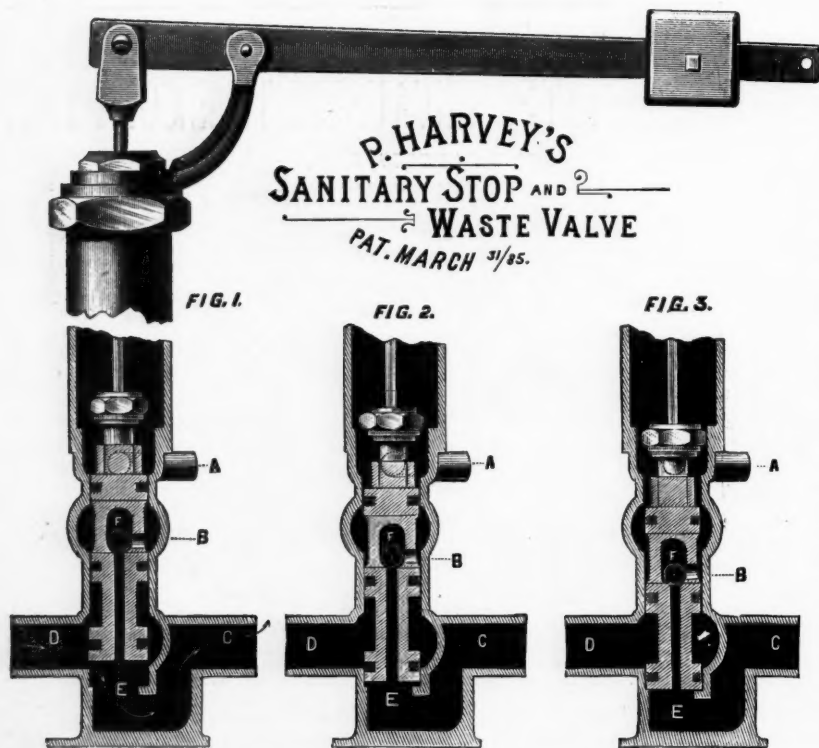
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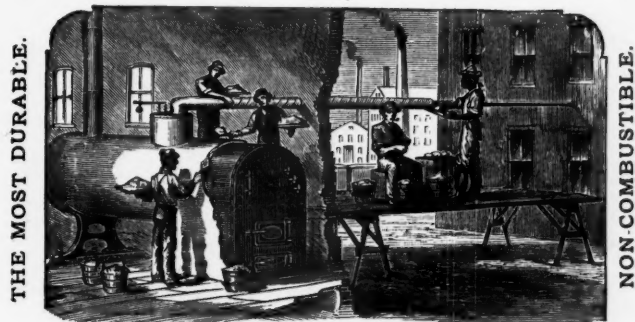
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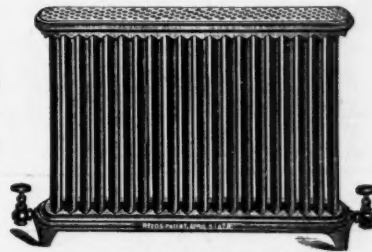
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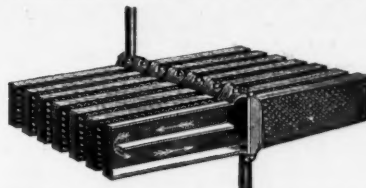
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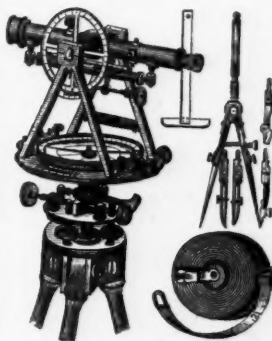
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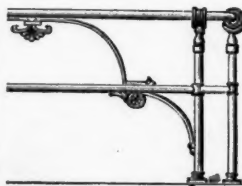
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