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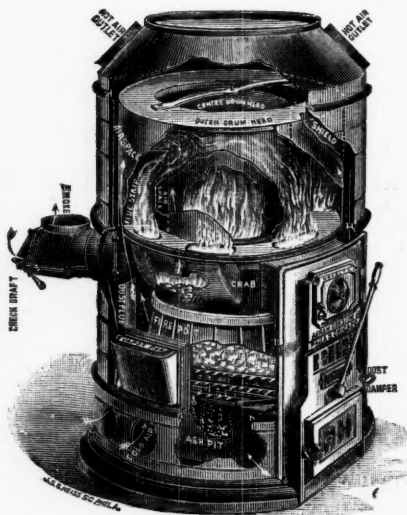
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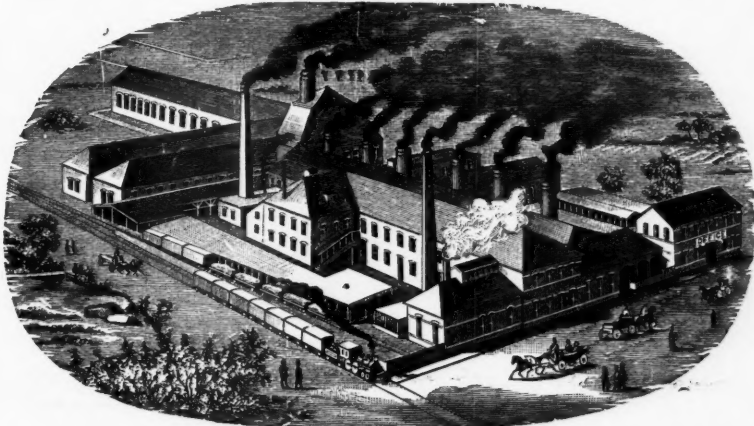
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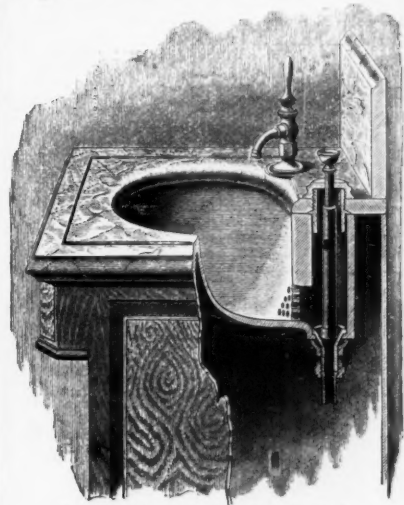
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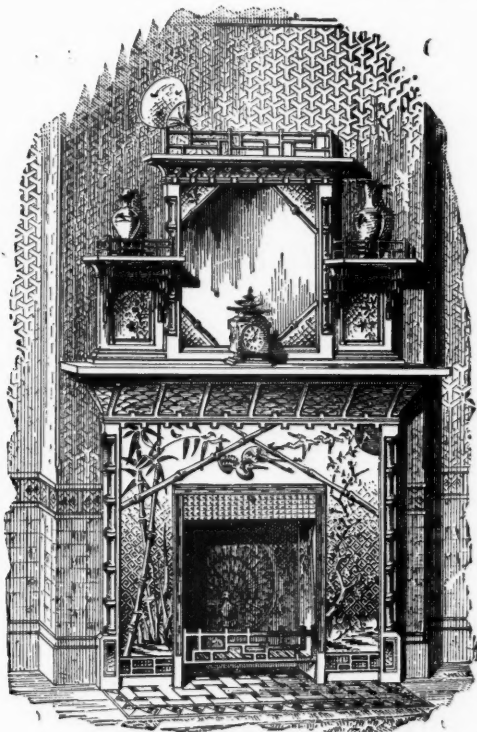
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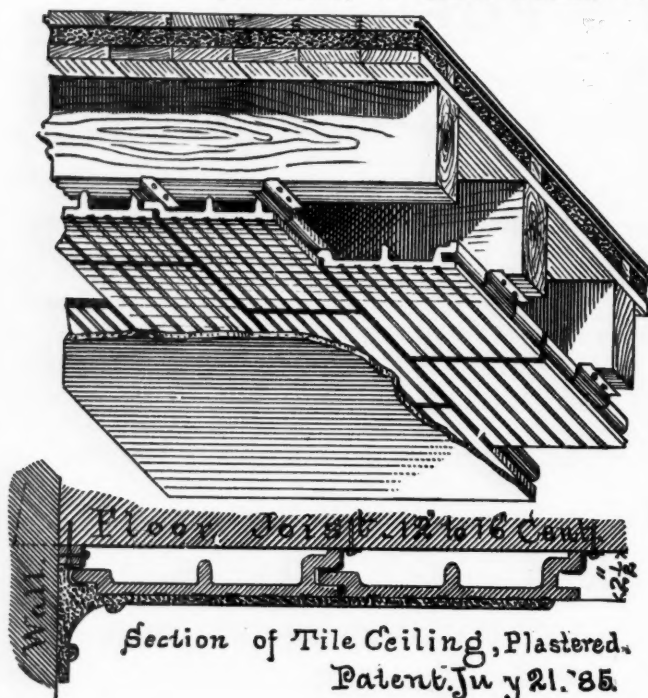
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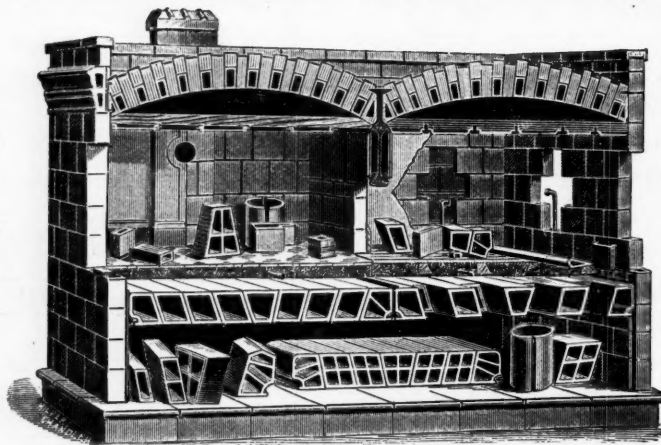
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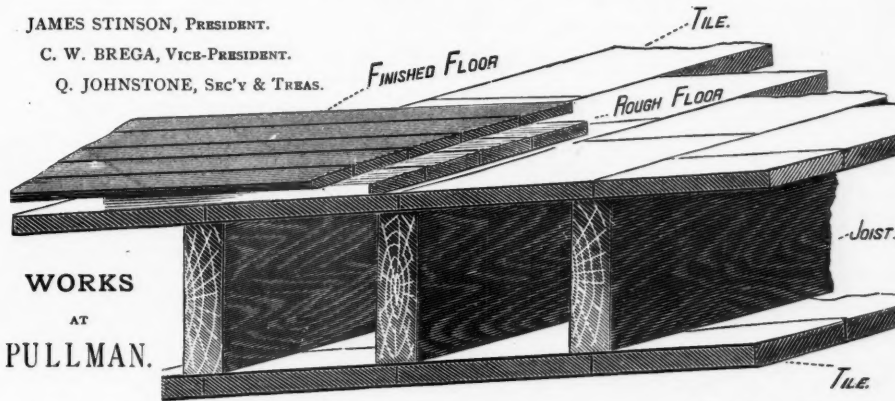


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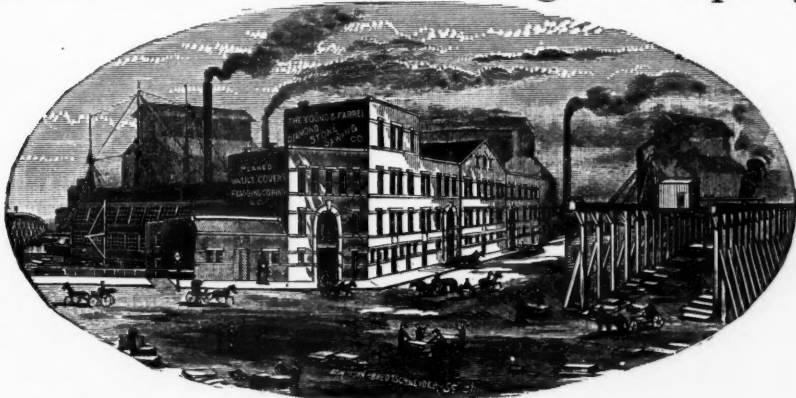
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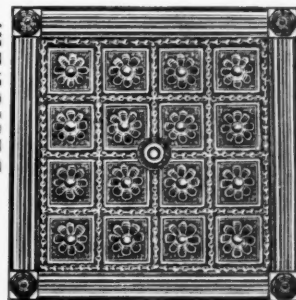
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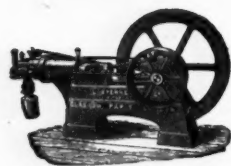
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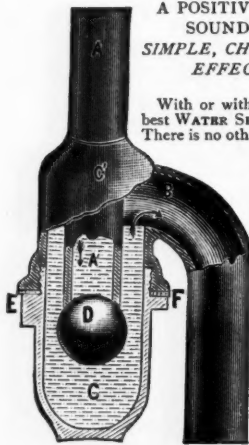
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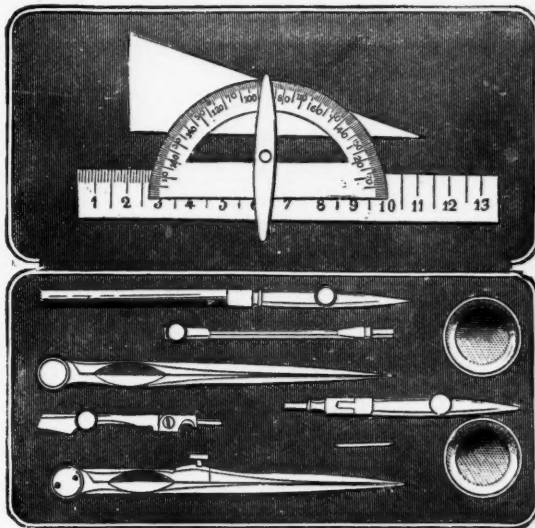
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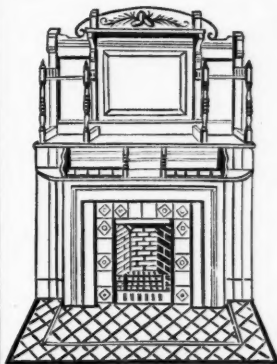
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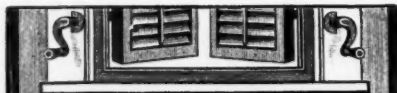
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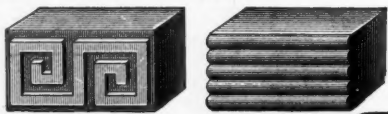
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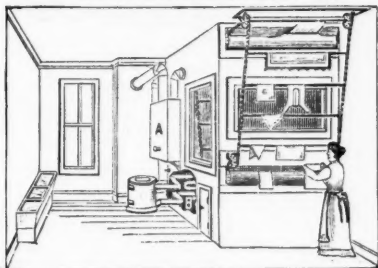
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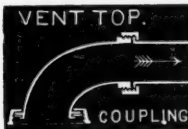
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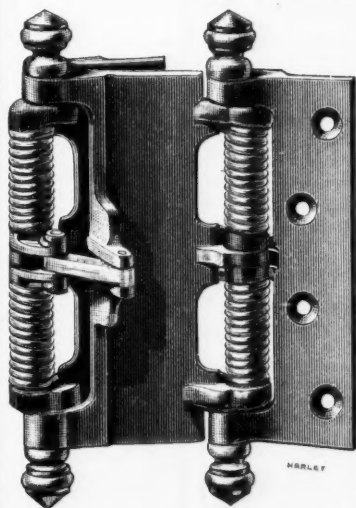
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3d. The Springs exert their greatest power when the doors are closed, and their force gradually decreases as the doors are opened.

4th. They are the most easily adjusted to the doors, neat and attractive in construction and finish, and not liable to get out of order, and adapted to severe wear.

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## PRICES OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

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Common ..... \$ 7 87½ @ 8 12½

## PRESSED BRICK.

(Quotations furnished by manufacturers.)

Chicago Anderson ..... \$18 00 @ 27 00  
 " " molded ..... 65 00 @ 300 00  
 Indiana, Hinchliff ..... 16 00 @ 22 00  
 " " molded ..... 25 00 @ 100 00  
 Perth Amboy Buff ..... 50 00  
 " " mottled ..... 50 00  
 Standard Purington & Kimbell ..... 24 00  
 Indiana pressed, Purington & Kimbell ..... 16 00 @ 22 00  
 Tiffany ..... 18 00 @ 27 00

(Quotations furnished by Lockwood &amp; Kimbell.)

St. Louis pressed ..... \$ 27 00  
 " " molded ..... 50 00 @ 200 00  
 Trenton pressed ..... 45 00  
 " " molded ..... 65 00 @ 200 00  
 Philadelphia pressed ..... 50 00  
 " " molded ..... 65 00 @ 200 00  
 Baltimore ..... 55 00  
 Milwaukee ..... 25 00  
 Zanesville ..... 30 00  
 " " enameled ..... 85 00 @ 100 00  
 Toledo, red common ..... 12 00  
 " " stock ..... 17 00  
 Fire Brick ..... 25 00 @ 30 00

## CEMENT, LIME, ETC. Per Cask.

Chicago Lime ..... \$ 0 65 @ 75  
 Wisconsin " ..... 90 @ 1 00  
 Milwaukee, Utica, Louisville, Akron ..... 1 00 @ 1 25  
 Portland ..... 3 25 @ 3 50  
 Keene's coarse ..... 7 50 @ 9 00  
 Keene's fine ..... 11 00 @ 12 50  
 Plaster of Paris ..... 2 00 @ 2 50  
 Hair (cattle), per bu. .... 20 @ 25  
 Hair (goat), per bu. .... 40  
 Sand (lake shore), per yard ..... 1 00 @ 1 25

## STONE.

(Quotations furnished by J. S. F. Batchen.)

**Limestone:** Promiscuous blocks. f. o. b. cars, Chicago. Per cubic foot.  
 Buff Bedford ..... \$ 50  
 Blue Bedford ..... 65  
 Hoosier deep blue Bedford ..... 65  
 " " buff ..... 50  
 Joliet ..... 35 @ 50  
 Lemont ..... 40 @ 50  
 Salem Oolitic ..... 50  
**Foundation:**  
 Dimension on dock ..... 20 @ 25  
 Rubble, per cord ..... 8 00  
 Sidewalk ..... 40 @ 1 00  
 Planed ..... 40 @ 1 00  
**Sandstone:** Promiscuous blocks:  
 Hummelstown or Philadelphia Brown Stone ..... 1 50  
 Brown Connecticut ..... 1 50  
 Amherst ..... 60 @ 75  
 Berea ..... 55 @ 65  
 Potomac Red Sandstone ..... 1 25  
 Carbondell ..... 1 10

## Sandstone—continued.

Malone Blue Euclid ..... 55 @ 65  
 New York bluestone ..... 1 35 @ 1 40  
**Marble:**  
 Italian, veined ..... 4 00  
 Tennessee, red ..... 2 50 @ 5 00  
 Tennessee, Knoxville ..... 3 00  
 Vermont, white ..... 3 50 @ 8 00  
 Ophite ..... 4 50 @ 5 00  
 Armadite ..... 1 50

## Slate:

Roofing, Vermont, per square:  
 Green ..... 6 50  
 Purple ..... 6 50  
 Red ..... 13 50  
 Black, Lehigh ..... 5 75 @ 6 75  
 Black, Chapman's ..... 7 30 @ 8 00  
 Black, Bangor ..... 5 50 @ 5 80

## LUMBER, CAR LOTS.

(Lumbermen's Exchange, 250 So. Water St.)

**Beards:** (Ordinary Dimensions.)  
 Pine, 1st quality, clear ..... \$47 00 @ 48 00  
 Pine, 2d quality ..... 42 00  
 Pine, 3d quality ..... 42 00  
 Common ..... 12 50

## Siding:

Pine ..... 10 50 @ 22 00

## Framing Timber:

Pine ..... 12 00 @ 18 00

## Laths:

Pine ..... 1 85

## Shingles:

Pine (sawed) ..... 2 10 @ 2 40

## Cedar:

..... 2 00 @ 2 20

## Miscellaneous:

Pickets, pine ..... 9 00 @ 21 00

## Posts, cedar:

..... 9 @ 19

## Pine, yellow southern:

..... 28 00 @ 35 00

## HARDWOODS.

(Quotations furnished by Holbrook Co.)

Walnut, 1st & 2d, 1 in. .... \$ 75 00 @ 80 00  
 1½ and up ..... 80 00 @ 100 00  
 Walnut, counter top ..... 15 @ 20  
 Ash, 1st & 2d, 1 in. .... 30 00 @ 32 00  
 1½ & up ..... 33 00 @ 36 00  
 Ash Steps ..... 40 00 @ 45 00  
 Maple, 1st & 2d, 1 in. .... 25 00 @ 35 00  
 1½ & up ..... 35 00 @ 40 00  
 Oak, white, 1st & 2d, 1 in. .... 30 00 @ 35 00  
 1½ & up ..... 35 00 @ 40 00  
 Oak, white, quarter sawed ..... 45 00 @ 50 00  
 Oak, red, 1st & 2d, 1 in. .... 30 00 @ 35 00  
 1½ & up ..... 35 00 @ 40 00  
 Oak, red, quarter sawed ..... 40 00 @ 50 00  
 Cherry, 1st & 2d, 1 in. .... 85 00 @ 90 00  
 1½, 1½ & 2 in. .... 95 00 @ 100 00  
 2½, 3 & 4 in. .... 25 00 @ 30 00  
 Beech, Red, 1st & 2d ..... 25 00 @ 30 00  
 White wood, 1st & 2d, 1, 1½, 1½ & 2 in. .... 32 00 @ 38 00  
 2½, 3 & 4 in. .... 40 00 @ 45 00  
 Birch, red, 1st & 2d ..... 35 00 @ 40 00  
 Butternut, 1st & 2d, 1 in. .... 40 00 @ 45 00  
 1½ & up ..... 45 00 @ 50 00  
 Sycamore, 1st & 2d ..... 20 00 @ 25 00  
 Gum, red, 1st & 2d, 1 in. .... 30 00 @ 35 00  
 1½ & up ..... 35 00 @ 40 00

## FINISHING WOODS.

Mahogany, Mexican, per lb. .... 15 @ 20  
 Mahogany, St. Domingo, per lb. .... 20 @ 25  
 Mahogany, Cuba, per lb. .... 12 @ 20  
 Rosewood, per lb. .... 5 @ 15

## CALIFORNIA WOODS, ETC.

(Quotations furnished by James O. Cuthbert.)

Redwood lumber ..... \$50 00 @ \$55 00  
 Redwood shingles—square, sexagon, round, diamond and octagon, small quantities ..... 4 80 @ 5 00  
 Mexican Spanish cedar ..... 150 00 @ 300 00  
 California pine ..... 65 00 @ 75 00

## Georgia Yellow Pine:

**Flooring:**  
 1st & 2d clear, 4 in. .... 35 00  
 1st & 2d clear, 6 in. .... 35 00  
 Boards, D 1 s. .... 33 00 @ 35 00  
**Beaded Ceiling:**  
 1st & 2d clear, ½ in. .... 18 00 @ 21 00  
 ¾ in. .... 26 00 @ 30 00  
 ¾ in. .... 33 00 @ 36 00

Step plank: 1st &amp; 2d clear 1½, 1½ &amp; 2 in. .... 33 00 @ 35 00

## Georgia Cypress:

Lumber, 1st &amp; 2d clear ..... 35 00 @ 40 00

Shingles ..... 3 75 @ 4 25

## Foreign Oak Lumber and Timber:

Plank ..... 23 00 @ 25 00

Timber ..... 24 00 @ 30 00

## PAINT, ETC.

**Dry. Per lb.**  
**In Oil.**  
 White lead (American) ..... \$ 7 @ 7½  
 Zinc, white (American) ..... 8 @ 10 10 @ 12  
 Red, Venetian ..... 2 @ 6 @ 12  
 Red, Vermilion ..... 20 @ 50 40 @ 1 00  
 Red, Indian (English) ..... 12 @ 22  
 Yellow, Ochre ..... 2 @ 15  
 Yellow, Chrome ..... 18 @ 25  
 Green, Chrome ..... 12 @ 20  
 Green, Paris ..... 20 @ 35  
 Black, lamp ..... 8 @ 30  
 Blue, ultramarine ..... 16 @ 35  
 Putty ..... 3  
 Whiting (dry) ..... 1 @ 2  
 Paris white (English) ..... 2 @ 3  
 Litharge (American) ..... 6 @ 10  
 Sienna, burnt ..... 9 @ 16  
 Umber, burnt ..... 7 @ 16  
 Oil, linseed (raw), per gal. .... 38  
 Oil, linseed (boiled), " " ..... 41  
 Turpentine " " ..... 45  
 Varnish, coach, " " ..... 1 25 @ 2 00  
 Varnish, shellac, " " ..... 3 25 @ 4 00

## HARDWARE.

**Nails: Per Keg.**  
 Spikes, wrought ..... \$3 40  
 Tenpenny, common ..... 2 35  
 Shingle, 4 s. .... 3 10  
 Lath, 3's fine ..... 5 35  
 Steel nails, 10's to 60's ..... 2 45  
 For steel nails add 10 c. per keg.  
 For finishing-nails add \$1.50 per keg.  
 For casing-nails add 75 c. per keg.

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The tin worked like sheet lead, and with not a single crack. My men are delighted to work such tin, and should I want any more I will most certainly order from you.

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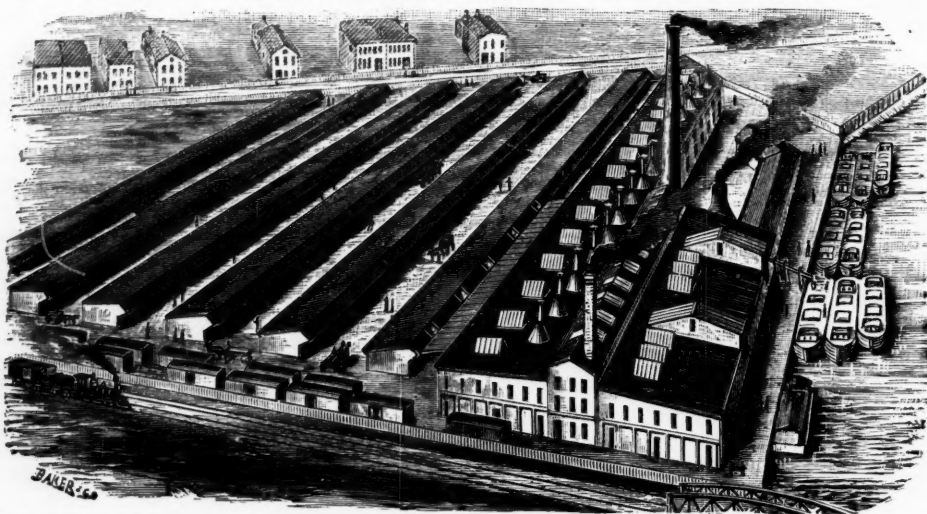
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TO more clearly express the present character of THE INLAND ARCHITECT than did the name under which it has been heretofore published, the title of the journal is changed with this number to THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND NEWS RECORD. It is gratifying to us to be able to announce that we have received subscriptions and encouragement enough to warrant the publication of a gelatine edition of THE INLAND ARCHITECT, at \$8 per year. The first number is in preparation and will be issued soon. Not the least pleasant incident in our new venture, is the interest shown by our subscribers in the advancement of THE INLAND ARCHITECT, and the expressions of approval and encouragement which we are receiving.

THE bill for the examination and licensing of architects has received the attention of the different state associations, where legislatures meet this year, and is being vigorously pushed. As yet, however, the most encouraging report comes from Texas, where the bill has been reported back from the senate committee with a minority report in its favor, and though not as yet reported upon in the house, it will meet with no opposition from that body. It will be very creditable to the Texas State Association if theirs is the first to make this bill a law, and the Lone Star State the first to recognize architecture as a profession. We are not surprised at this, though inclined to extend very hearty congratulation. It was in this state that the members of this association, when that body was but three months old, refused to compete with contractors in designing public or private buildings, and so ably presented the case, and the rules of professional practice, before a commissioners' court, that the latter decided to sustain the architects and reject the contractors.

THE coming convention of national builders, which will occur in Chicago, March 29, to form a national association, is creating a widespread interest throughout the country. As we have said on this subject the work of the association should, among other things, be directed toward an intelligent discussion of the labor problem. Not as master builders, or essentially from the master builders' standpoint, but from that of the workmen as well. It is now quite apparent to intelligent and unprejudiced minds that the present methods of trades unions, seeking redress for all grievances, fancied or real, in strikes, is ephemeral, the members of unions themselves being generally convinced of its impotency. But this does not in any way settle the disturbing question. It lies deeper than the question of wages with workmen, or the accumulation of capital by the employers. But it remains for these builders to intelligently and dispassionately discuss the question, and then set about righting it, working as men should for the good of the workmen as well as for themselves. There should be no treating with trades unions as they now exist, for this only means the recognition of the "walking delegate" and not the workman, and nothing can be done through that channel.

WE would consider any movement toward the consolidation of the trades to resist strikes as being ill-advised for a national body to attempt. Locally, and as a temporary measure only, this might have to be resorted to; but it is evident that the people everywhere are becoming tired of the complaints against the oppression of capital on the one hand,

and of the assumption of authority by secret societies that blindly follow the leadership of one or a few men, on the other. The laws of the country must be maintained and these acts which, stripped of their cloaks of the "rights of capital," or the "rights of labor," are simply revolutionary in their character and must be stopped or the people will make laws which, however arbitrary and contrary to our existing institutions, will restrict capital and control labor. This, if the chain of logic is followed out, must be the ultimate result. But we have little fear that this extreme will ever be reached. The remedy is easily within the reach of such men as we expect to see assembled at the coming convention, and who, by meeting the fact squarely, can project plans for its permanent correction.

**N**OW that a movement toward a national organization of master builders is inaugurated, a vital question that should come before the assembly for consideration, is that of trade education. The question of "where shall we obtain skilled workmen?" is one that has to be met squarely; that it is already becoming a question, and at the present unanswerable, is a fact which we need not emphasize. But one solution for this under the present order of things can be looked for, and that is the education of the youth by the master. The apprenticeship indenture system of the middle ages and of a later date, when the master worked with his men, and the greater the skill they attained the greater his profits, has gone, and a new method must be supplied. This, we would urge, will be found in the establishment of trade (not manual) schools, and this the assembly of national builders should discuss and act upon. In New York such a school as we refer to has been established for the past five years, and now teaches by practical example the plumbing, fresco-painting, bricklaying, stonecutting, plastering, carpentry, wood carving and gasfitting trades, the first instruction having been confined to the first two trades only. At this school three evenings in a week for a term of less than six months, from November till April, has been found sufficient, under the guidance of skilled workmen, to turn out workmen of average ability.

**I**N Chicago this movement should have been started long ago, and it is the duty of the Builders and Traders' Exchange to not only inaugurate but support such a school. We do not hold the New York school up as a model, its methods could doubtless be improved upon, but give it as a sample of what should be done. The Exchange has money in its treasury, and if it had none, a sufficient sum could easily be raised for so worthy an object. The Chicago Master Plumbers have a school for "helpers," which is a move in the right direction, but does not go far enough. The most effective course is a general school, teaching all branches of the building trades. If those who are inclined to favor combinations of master builders to resist combinations of trades unions, would spend their time and energies in such work as this, they would arrive at not only the solution of this problem of the hour, the equalization of capital and labor, but would lay the foundation for its permanent settlement. We urge this upon the Chicago Exchange, because with its powerful organization it could accomplish much, and the builders in smaller cities would rapidly follow its example. The matter should not be gone into hastily. It should be discussed, a committee sent to New York, and perhaps to the Worcester Free Institute, to Hampton and Carlisle, to investigate their methods and results, and thus be better prepared to inaugurate and establish a trade school, the necessity of which is beyond question.

**I**T is not often that an architect prefers charges against his client, and when Architect S. M. Randolph stated at a recent meeting of the Illinois State Association that he had done this in regard to the commissioners in charge of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home building, of which he was the architect, somewhat of a sensation was created. The facts, as we understand them, seem to be that early last summer Mr. Randolph was appointed architect of a home for soldiers and sailors to be built at Quincy. Bids were advertised for for a complete building, and were made in regular form from the architects' plans. When opened it was found that one firm, whose bid was about third from the lowest, attached a supplementary bid, making alterations in the plan and cheapening the building, the figure for which was lower than the lowest regular bid. For some reason this was accepted by the trustees in charge, and the architect instantly sent in his resignation.

**T**HOUGH this caused a reconsideration of the bids, and the contracts were finally let to the satisfaction of the architect, the best of feeling, as is not surprising, did not exist between architect and principals. After several months the architect saw fit to make the following charges:

*To whom it may concern:*

DECEMBER 30, 1886.

This is to certify that the writer is knowing to the following facts:

At the last General Assembly of the Senate and House of Representatives holden in Springfield, Illinois, a bill was passed, known as Senate Bill No. 417, and entitled, "A bill for an act to establish and maintain a Soldiers' and Sailors' Home in the state of Illinois," etc., etc. Said act was amended and passed, becoming a law by approval of Gov. Oglesby, June 26, 1885.

Under the provisions of this law Governor Oglesby appointed as trustees General Daniel Dustin, of Sycamore, Colonel L. T. Dickason, of Danville, and Major J. C. Rowland, of Quincy; said trustees organized by electing General Dustin, president, and Major Rowland, secretary; subsequently Colonel L. W. Shepherd, of Springfield, was made secretary.

This board of trustees by their proceedings have proven themselves to be incompetent, inattentive, or worse; their bad management has already damaged the institution to the extent of several thousand dollars, and unless a radical change is made the institution will soon become a public scandal.

In awarding contracts their action was so manifestly unfair as to attract public attention and condemnation, the work of construction and preparation for occupancy—now going on—is of such an inferior character and in such direct violation of the contracts as to perpetrate a fraud upon the state and a permanent injury to the institution.

The Senate of Illinois should not confirm the appointment of these trustees without first ordering an investigation, and should a committee be appointed with proper powers to make such an investigation I hold myself ready to make good the above charges.

S. M. RANDOLPH, Architect,  
51 Lakeside building, Chicago, Ill.

This was followed by the summary discharge of the architect, and the subsequent statement referred to before the State Association of Architects, they unanimously agreeing that the matter should be investigated.

**W**E do not intend, at this time, to go into the merits or demerits of the case, because this cannot be done with intelligence until an investigation has taken place, and all the facts exposed on both sides, though the honorable action of the architect at the start, and the questionable way in which the contract was at that time awarded, is inclined to prejudice all fair-minded people in the architect's favor. Let this be as it may, when the matter was brought before the senate, when the names of the trustees came up for confirmation, the fact that these charges had been made was totally ignored, and in the house a motion to investigate the charges was voted down almost unanimously. In justice to the people of the state, the matter should receive attention, and we hope that it will again come up and give the people's representatives a chance to set themselves right before their constituents by a thorough and honest investigation. We take the general view, that the architectural profession, of which this architect is an accredited member, as well as the people, should receive this much consideration. It would be a dangerous precedent to establish, that charges made by architects against public officers should not be investigated.



## The Disposal of Sewage of Isolated Country Houses.\*

BY WILLIAM PAUL GERHARD, C. E., CONSULTING ENGINEER FOR SANITARY WORKS.  
(Continued from Vol. VIII. No. 7.)

**I**F a stream of running water, either a brook, river, canal or tidal estuary is available, at not too great a distance, a single house may sometimes discharge its sewage into it, trusting to the dilution of the sewage and to the self-purification of the stream to render the sewage innocuous. This method, simple and convenient as it may appear, cannot be regarded as permissible in all cases. It is a method which, especially if the current is not rapid, and the volume of water in the stream not large, may cause serious annoyance and offense, and hence must be condemned as crude and imperfect; for, by pouring the filth into the nearest water course, we simply remove the evil from one place to another, without attempting to abate the nuisance. Again, it should be remembered, that what may be feasible and unobjectionable for a single house, is not practicable in the case of a number of adjoining isolated country houses. The pollution of creeks, rivers and streams must be avoided, especially of those water courses serving as a source of supply of potable water for villages and towns located along the banks of these streams, and from which canal boats or river craft draw their drinking and cooking water. Riparian dwellers always suffer by direct discharge of unpurified sewage into water courses. The watering of cattle, and washing and bathing in the river are thereby often rendered impossible; while more or less damage is done to fish culture, particularly where the sewage is discharged in a putrid condition. While it is a well-known fact that some kinds of fish feed on fresh sewage matter, others, particularly salmon and trout, appear to be very delicate, and usually suffer from the pollution of streams.

Channels with tidal flow, finally, should not receive sewage, for much of the solid matter discharged into them will repeatedly float up and down with the ebb and flow of the tide, instead of being at once removed. Offensive odors pervade the air, the banks will become defiled, the river beds silt up, and the channels gradually become obstructed.

6. Houses located at or near the seashore have, sometimes, no other available outlet for the discharge of their sewage than the ocean; but, although at first blush a ready means of getting rid of sewage, such a discharge is seldom permissible. Experience has demonstrated the unpleasant fact that floating sewage matter, discharged into the sea, may return to the shore with the tide, for through the action of eddies, currents, winds and waves. The sandy beaches become polluted, and the damage inflicted may seriously interfere with the use of the beach for bathing or recreation purposes. The direct discharge into the sea is only practicable where the sewage outfall from houses on the cliffs or near the beach is carried far out into deep water, and all sewage matter carried away by some strong currents setting in at right angles to the sewage outfall, or about parallel to the line of the beach.

7. It is obvious, therefore, that in the majority of instances, house sewage cannot be directly admitted into water courses or streams of any kind, nor into the sea, without creating a nuisance to sight, smell, or a danger to health. As far as practicable it should first be purified by removing the suspended impurities, and at least a part of the matters in solution. The purification may be effected by various methods, such as artificial filtration, chemical treatment, or by the application of sewage to land. After being purified by mechanical or chemical processes, sewage can sometimes be admitted directly into streams, in other cases, however, it becomes desirable that it be further purified or utilized on land.

I shall not stop to consider the question of artificial filterbeds, for, to my knowledge, such a system has never been used in the United States, in connection with the sewage from houses. I desire only to refer to a very ingenious mechanical filter, invented in England, but recently introduced into this country. It is known as the Farquhar-Oldham filter. The chief characteristic of this machine is the revolving cutter, which is so arranged that whenever the surface of the filtering medium clogs up with sewage sludge, it can be removed by said cutter in a few moments, whereby practically a new filter is established. This operation may be repeated as often as found necessary. While I have not personally made use of this filter for purifying the sewage from isolated country houses, I understand that it is in successful use at a country house at Seabright, New Jersey, and elsewhere. Wherever no system of sewage purification by application to land is possible, I believe this method will form a successful solution of the problem, although many will hesitate to adopt it, owing to its cost. The best filtering material for such apparatus is sawdust, which, when removed, can be readily utilized, to fire up the boilers needed for the sewage pumps.

8. Sewage from isolated country houses may be purified on the premises by chemical treatment. By this method the suspended and a part of

the dissolved impurities are precipitated by means of chemicals. Quite a large number of chemical processes have been invented, but none of them have attained any very extensive use. One of the most common processes consists in the addition of milk of lime to sewage. Much more effective than this are solutions of sulphate of alumina, or of perchloride of iron. Such chemical precipitation, while not accomplishing a very thorough purification, removes the impurities to such an extent as to permit a discharge into a tidal river or a large stream. Occasionally, however, as stated above, the clarified liquid is applied to land for further rarification.

In selecting a precipitant, preference should be given to one which accomplishes the process of subsidence with rapidity; at the same time it should be remembered, in choosing a precipitant, that it should produce a sludge of minimum bulk with maximum amount of solid impurities. In both respects, milk of lime is inferior to the other chemicals mentioned above.

A difficulty adhering to all chemical precipitation processes is the disposal of the sewage sludge. It usually contains, after precipitation, from 90 to 95 per cent of water, and unless the latter is removed it soon decomposes and becomes offensive. It has been suggested to evaporate this water by artificial heat, but such a process is expensive. Others have proposed the separation of the liquid matter from the solid in centrifugal machines. In some instances sludge is pumped directly from the precipitation tanks to land, where it is left exposed to the air, and when comparatively dry is dug into the ground. In some patented processes, such chemicals are added as enable the manufacture of brick or of cement from the sludge. More recently, powerful filter-presses have been used, which offer great advantages. By means of these the sludge is quickly pressed into cakes, which may be sold as manure to farmers, and not being bulky, enable a better transportation for long distances.

Chemical treatment must sometimes be adopted where land is not available for purification purposes, or where its high price precludes any efforts to obtain an area sufficiently large for irrigation. It may, at times, become necessary to resort to it, where the soil is underlaid with rocks. Again chemical precipitation may be combined with the application of sewage to land, in which case a much smaller irrigation or filtration area is sufficient. But all this refers more to the sewage from large institutions or from villages or towns.

Chemical treatment is not well adapted to single, isolated dwellings. The process implies the construction of tanks, the provision of suitable chemicals, the careful and thorough mixing of the sewage with the chemicals, all of which calls for considerable expense. Apart from this consideration, such a manipulation of sewage is not desirable on the premises, and in the vicinity of dwelling-houses.

It may be said in general, that whatever the chemical treatment may be, it will be wise not to have too much faith in the realization of a large commercial profit from the sewage treatment. Far better to make the ultimate purification of the sewage the chief end in view. It is also well to remember that in certain chemical processes, the effluent water is of such a character that, if discharged into brooks or rivers, it may kill fish and cause an injury to fish-culture. Chloride of lime is particularly objectionable. Sulphurous and hydrochloric acids are also said to be very hurtful.

9. Wherever a sufficient area of land is available, and the lay out of the land and the character of the soil are favorable, sewage may be disposed of, and purified on the premises by applying it to the land. Generally speaking, the application of sewage to land forms the best solution of the problem of sewage disposal. Not that it enables us to derive much profit from its utilization—this should always be a secondary consideration, in the case of larger institutions or towns not less than in the case of single houses—but by applying sewage to land it is always possible to effect its purification to such an extent as to avoid the usual fouling of surface or subterranean water courses. While chemical precipitation and mechanical filtration may be considered *artificial* processes, the purification of sewage by the soil is a natural process, completing one of the constant rounds or circulations going on in Nature. The water on the globe furnishes an example of such a circulation going on forever. Arising as a vapor from the ocean, and from large exposed surfaces of flowing water, it is carried along in the upper strata of the atmosphere by currents of air, and forms clouds, from which it is again precipitated upon the surface of the earth in the form of rain, snow, hail, or dew. A part of this storm water is immediately evaporated and returns to the clouds, another part flows off on the surface forming successively springs, brooks, rivers, streams—all flowing toward the great ocean, while a third part soaks into the ground, and is partially absorbed by vegetation, and partly forms underground streams of water with an inclination toward some stream, or else forms springs, which finally come out at the surface.

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(To be continued.)

### Building Stones.\*

BY WILLIAM B. LORD.

(Continued.)

**B**UILDING stones are geologically classed, granite, sandstone and limestone. Each formation is generally known, but sometimes a limestone is so near a sandstone in formation, as to be difficult to distinguish, and vice versa. At least two-thirds of all known elements exist in granite. Its principal components are quartz and feldspar. Quartz is the crystalline form of silica. It is subject to many variations in form and appearance, but none in composition, and is the cementing material of granite. Quartz always contains pores partially filled with fluids, which expand and explode when heated, thereby disintegrating granite. For this reason granite is not fireproof. Feldspar is very complex in composition, and its variations are the characteristics of color and durability, so its consideration is the most important element of study in granite. The white variety of soda feldspar is the most durable, although the columns and pilasters of the porch of the First National Bank is an example of a very handsome and durable red. They came from St. George, New Brunswick.

Mica appears in two colors, black and white, in all granites. It is an element of weakness, does not readily polish, nor retain a polish, because it is too soft, and therefore, if in abundance, is objectionable for polished surfaces; it has a parallel cleavage. If hornblende takes the place of mica, the granite is called syenite, and is generally finer in grain, as this mineral exists in a granular form; its colors are white, black and green. It polishes easily and retains the polish, and can be readily distinguished from pyroxene, although similar in appearance, by the pyroxene being brittle, and pitting in a polished surface, and from mica, by cleavage and hardness. If its color is a deep brown, decomposition has set in. Hornblende granites are classed among the best.

The remainder of the constituents (except the oxides of iron which I have referred to) are microscopic and of no particular value as a distinguishing feature. Very little syenite is quarried, although many excellent varieties are awaiting use. A hornblende syenite will stand a very severe fire test, because it contains but a small percentage of quartz.

Granites are subject to disintegration by chemical decomposition of the feldspar. It is principally the potash spar which changes by the action of impregnated atmosphere. In general, fine-grained granites are the best for building purposes.

When quartz is in excess the granite is difficult to dress. When potash spar is in excess, and in large crystals, speedy disintegration is to be looked for, and when mica is in excess, the stone has a tendency to exfoliate.

Gneiss is stratified granite. Its constituents are about the same as granite. It contains an abundance of mica, which lie in parallel planes. It is a beautiful, durable and readily worked and carved building rock, has been used in many fine residence buildings in the East, and has withstood severe fires. We have one example of it: Mr. Hankins' residence on Michigan avenue, one under way for Mr. Counselman, and five projected. Mica schist is of the same structure and constituents as gneiss, but lacks the feldspar.

Porphyry presents a variety of colors, and is practically indestructible, but it is quarried and cut with difficulty.

Greenstone, a beautiful, durable and easily worked building stone, is a hydrosilicate of magnesia. The green color, due to a small percentage of chromium oxide. It is principally used in ashlar, as it is only quarried in small pieces.

Sandstones are composed of grains of sand cemented together with either silica, carbonate of lime, or an oxide of iron. The texture varies from very fine to very coarse, and the many colors are due to the oxides of iron. If the cement is silica, the stone is light-colored and generally hard and durable. When carbonate of lime is the cement, the stone will soon crumble if soft; and if hard may prove very durable, in localities free from an acid atmosphere.

In a sandstone the fracture should be bright, clear and sharp, and the grains of fairly uniform size—not particular as to the size—and well cemented together. The appearance of earthy matter (noticed by dull color) is an evidence of weakness and poor weathering. Iron pyrites closely watch for. Variegated stones are not reliable, as they contain soft spots. Sandstones having the iron cement in the anhydrous sesqui-oxide state present a decided red or brown color, which are points in their favor for use and durability, and likely not be effected by exposure. Such a stone, with the other attributes necessary, is a very durable one. It is desirable in all sandstones to expose them for a time before use, as such stones as are fit for use are strengthened by the cement setting; and the treacherous blocks will show their defects. This will be objected to because the stones freshly quarried are softer and more readily dressed, but should be insisted on in a soft stone. See that the color does not wash out or fade.

Sandstones containing an iron oxide as a cement are generally preferable, as their dark, rich red or brown color is in their favor. Most of them work well, especially those of the triassic period; for instance, the Connecticut brown sandstone and some portions of the quarries of the Potomac red sandstone.

The Connecticut brown sandstone has a tendency to split, and if care is exercised in placing this stone on its bed, and not using it for projections, platforms and steps, or exercising caution in selection for these purposes, better results can be arrived at than are shown in some of our handsome fronts. The Potomac red sandstone is fine, close grained, homogeneous, varying in color in different parts of the quarries, from a red to a reddish brown, and never presenting a mottled appearance. This stone is peculiarly adapted for platforms and steps, and examples can be shown of its excellent weathering and evenness of color in buildings. Aluminum, showing clay, enters largely into the composition of the Long Meadow

brownstone, of which the walls of the new Field building are built. As clay is a free absorbent of moisture, disintegration is sure to occur in, and frost will exfoliate a stone of this description. The carboniferous period produces a brown sandstone, an example coming from near Carbondale, Ill. This is an excellent stone, but not of a decided enough color to rank among the most desirable building stones. A new quarry of this stone has lately been opened, a short distance south of Carbondale, which promises to be of a desirable brown color. The products of the pottsdam period, for instance, the Vert Island, are hard to work and very often run into quartz.

Iron pyrites should be thoroughly searched for, as they change the color by decomposition and absorption and injure the beauty of many fine buildings with rust-colored spots. Stains from oxide of iron, iron pyrites and petroleum are readily noticed in many sandstones, especially in those from Ohio. Past experience with such stones warns us that if stains exist, the stone should be thoroughly examined and the objectionable portions removed. An excellent example of the rapid decay of an Ohio sandstone containing oxides and sulphates of iron, and petroleum, is the church at the northeast corner of Throop and Adams streets. A good sandstone is close grained, uniform in color and texture and free from stains. The greater the amount of moisture absorbed by a sandstone and the smaller its pores, the greater will be the disintegrating effect of the frost, as the frost will have a better chance to force the particles apart.

A sandstone weighing less than 130 pounds per cubic foot, absorbing more than five per cent of its weight of water in twenty-four hours, and effervescing with acid, thereby showing a carbonate of lime cement, may be doubted for durability. Close-grained, soft sandstones absorb water and freeze in the winter, which renders them hard to work and brittle. Among the many varieties of sandstone in use, the Pennsylvania, New York State and North River bluestone, all of the same formation, may be mentioned. It is a fine, compact, massive stone; color, dark bluish-gray, will not scale or crumble. The expense of dressing is more than repaid by the handsome and substantial appearance. It is much favored in the East, and will make an excellent flagging as well as a building stone. The Ohio sandstones have been freely used in Chicago, but now you will only occasionally notice their use. Their reputation was injured by not selecting the stone. The Berea stone is filled with little specks of brown oxide. When this stone is separated from portions containing sulphide of iron, etc., it makes a good building stone.

The Amherst stone is a light, uniform, durable color, as the rock is above drainage, and has proven to be one of the most promising in regard to durability, of the sandstones in use. Its colors are buff and blue, the buff overlying the blue.

The Sunbury blue freestone is uniform in grain and color and free from iron stains. Sixty years of exposure has not marred the lines of carving, and shows an excellent resistance to wear.

About twenty-five miles from Des Moines, in Iowa, lies massive, unstratified and above drainage, a quarry of a most singular mottled sandstone,—red, white and bright yellow. A portion of this quarry is a bright red, and not mottled. It is certainly a very odd stone and easily worked.

Carbonate of lime is the principal constituent of limestone.

If carbonate of magnesia forms a portion up to twenty per cent it is called magnesian limestone, and is used only for rubble. Magnesian carbonate has the property of absorbing nitrogen and carbonic acid from the atmosphere to a higher degree than calcium carbonate; therefore limestones containing magnesian carbonate are less durable than pure calcareous limestones, and a more or less disintegration must be expected. If more than thirty per cent of carbonate of magnesia exists, it is called a dolomite; and if capable of taking a high polish it is called marble. The nearer the magnesian limestone is to a dolomite the better stone it is; and a dolomite containing forty per cent of carbonate of magnesia and five per cent of silica, or more, makes a good building stone, as both of the crystals are homogeneously crystallized together, to be inseparable by mechanical means. Our Lamont and Joliet dolomites were much used for both building and flagging. Because of their generally poor weathering qualities, the oolitic limestones are fast superseding them for fronts, and I hope to see the oolitic stone in demand for flagging, as it is a superior stone for that purpose. At one period much of this Joliet and Lamont stone was used for fronts, but experience has taught us that more suitable building material can be procured for that purpose. The same defect in the stone, that is, a yellow stain and shaling, shows in the quarry as it does in the building, and should have been taken advantage of before using the stone.

In a very short time this stone requires a coating of paint. The best quality of this stone is free of earthy matter, white, or blue-gray, in color, containing but little of oxide of iron, free from flint, and is taken from between the laminations.

In a limestone see that it is compact and homogeneous and not too coarsely crystalline in structure, and free from a dull, earthy appearance, oxides of iron, iron pyrites and carbonaceous matter.

The sulphuric acid of the atmosphere converts the carbonate in a magnesian limestone to the sulphate of magnesia (Epsom salts), which is washed out by rain and stains the stone; this is noticed in many of our brick buildings with limestone trimmings.

Limestones were formed by deposition of organic remains, or chemical precipitates from sea water. In the shell limestones of Florida the fragments are plainly seen, lightly cemented by the same material. In the other limestones the shells, fossils and carbonaceous matter are almost or altogether obliterated through metamorphism (heat and pressure), and assume a partial or perfect crystalline form. The white and blue marbles of Rutland, Vermont, are examples of crystalline, and the red mottled and black marbles of Tennessee, are partially crystalline. The most durable marbles are compact, homogeneous in structure, and not too coarsely crystalline, and of a blue or gray color. I noticed in Philadelphia that a local blue-veined marble is much used, and shows excellent weathering after many years of exposure for building purposes. The variegated marbles are much used for interior work because of variety of colors.

\* Paper read before the Chicago Architectural Sketch Club, December 6, 1886, illustrated by specimens from the rocks, showing natural formations referred to. Revised by the author for THE INLAND ARCHITECT.



The Kasota stone is a ferruginous, silicious dolomite; the pink color due to retention of percolating oxidized iron waters.

Iron pyrites is a common impurity of most all limestone formations. To the various oxides of iron is attributed the colors found in limestones, marbles and dolomites, except blue or black. These colors are due to carbonaceous matter derived from decomposition of plants, etc., in the waters in which the stones were originally deposited. A quarry of limestone in one of our suburbs contains petroleum thoroughly impregnated through it, which exudates after a short exposure to the air and forms an unsightly covering to the stone. It is with difficulty prepared for the wall, as the stone very often breaks while being cut. When we have so many beautiful, cheap and durable stones for building, it is singular to me that this stone should be selected. It is very well suited for rustic work.

The oolitic limestones of Indiana were formed by pulverizing the remains of marine shells, corals, etc., to the condition of a fine sand. The soluble impurities were washed away, and the insoluble residue reunited into a solid rock by a cement of carbonate of lime.

Its formation in the quarry is homogeneous, massive and solid, generally about forty feet thick, not stratified with the clay partings that exist in our limestone quarries, and with no well defined cleavage. All the samples of this stone show from 95 to 98 per cent, a rare degree of purity, of carbonate of lime, which is indestructible by ordinary atmospheric influences, free from acids, while ferric oxide and alumina, to which most perishable stones owe their failure, here occur only less than one per cent. It weighs about 150 pounds per cubic foot, and ratio of absorption 1 to 30. In some of the quarries the stone is fossiliferous; in others soft spots abound and the texture is not close; so for these reasons care should be exercised in selection. The perfect unity of the particles of the better qualities of this stone renders it quite elastic, producing a clear, metallic ring, which is a distinguishing feature, and adapts it without cleavage or disintegration to our changeable climate. Its colors are pure white, and shades of buff and blue. The blue lies under the buff and is a harder stone. The facility of working this stone, both by hand and machinery, and its strength and durability makes it desirable for architectural purposes, where a light-colored stone is desired.

When using oolitic limestone, set the stone in lime mortar and not cement, for the reason that good lime mortar is generally free from the impurities—iron oxide, magnesia, gypsum, potash, soda, etc.—which invariably stain the stone, and are found in most all of the cements in use.

Another advantage in the use of lime mortar is in the cost, being much less than cement and answering the purpose equally as well. Although it has not had the test of time to thoroughly prove its staying qualities in various climatic situations, each year of exposure of the better grade of this stone is accumulating the evidence shown in the quarries that it is a most excellent building material, and that its adoption will not prove an expensive experiment, as was the case with our local limestones.

During my investigations of the relative value of the many kinds of building stones, I have been surprised at the disposition of many to choose a stone on account of color and cost, regardless of durability.

The following points may be of value: If a new stone is presented, compare it with stones of the same kind which are known to have been exposed for a long period. Carefully observe the results of actual construction of various stones, after time is allowed for weathering. Examine the weathering of the stone in its natural deposit, if the quantity to be used will warrant the time to visit the quarry and if possible use stone which lies above drainage.

I sincerely hope that the points embodied in this paper will lead you to a knowledge of the stone you are importuned to use, and cause a choice, irrespective of the slightly increased cost, of the better grades of building stones.

### Our Illustrations.

Fourth street Baptist church, Louisville. H. Wolters, architect.

Iowa state capitol building, completed by W. F. Hackney, architect.

Alterations in a 13-foot house, for W. L. Davis, Cincinnati. Wm. Martin Aiken, architect.

Dormitory building, Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky. McDonald Bros., architects.

Design for residence of brick and terra-cotta with red tile roof. Treat & Foltz, architects. The etching is from a pencil sketch.

Executed design of Home for Lady Students, Oberlin College, Ohio. Frank O. Weary and G. W. Kramer, architects, Akron, Ohio.

Residence for C. S. Hutchinson, Prairie avenue, Chicago. The stone used will be Colorado pinkstone, and all details will be delicate in form.

Mercantile building for Francis P. Owings, Fifth avenue, Chicago. O. J. Pierce, architect. This building occupies an area of 64 feet front by 88 feet deep, and is eight stories in height above cellar. It is divided into two distinct buildings, by a heavy wall, from foundations to coping above roof, and the stores and floors above are entirely unobstructed by columns. Two freight and one passenger elevator, fireproof vaults, steam heating, etc., complete. The front is of marble, stone and iron, and the saracenic design marks something of an innovation in Chicago street architecture. The cost was about \$80,000.

### Obituary.

**M**R. B. R. HAWLEY, well known to all architects and builders as the manufacturer of laundry dryers and conveyors and the patentee of Hawley's warming and ventilating system, died early in January, at his residence in Chicago. At five o'clock he was found in his office in the Adams Express building by Architect Van Brunt, of Kansas City, who called to see him on business. He was lying upon a lounge, unconscious, evidently suffering from an apoplectic shock. He was conveyed to his home, where he died at half-past nine.

### Association of Ohio Architects.\*

**T**HE annual meeting of the association convened at Cincinnati, in the parlors of the Burnet House, January 20, about twenty-five members being present. The convention was called to order by President George W. Rapp, who addressed the assembly as follows:

*Gentlemen of the convention and friends.*—I regret very much that Mayor Smith has been obliged to go to Columbus last night on some unavoidable business, and will not be able to deliver the address of welcome, which no doubt would have added much to make this meeting interesting.

It again becomes my pleasant duty, on behalf of the Cincinnati Chapter of Architects, to bid you a most hearty welcome to our city, and trust that our attempts at entertaining you gentlemen will be such that when you leave us you will carry with you only the pleasantest remembrances of this third semi-annual convention.

Again we are assembled here in a fraternal manner, to consider matters of interest and for the general welfare of the "craft." I am glad to see such a large attendance, and hope that every member will remain until we shall have completed our labors. One year ago some of us met as strangers to organize this association; today we meet with familiar faces and with the friendliest feelings for one another.

On your rambles about our city you will notice that Cincinnati is taking rapid strides to bring it upon an equality with other large cities. You will notice the remarkable improvements that have been partially made in our streets; our court house has just been completed; the new art school and chamber of commerce are in the course of erection, the latter to cost over \$500,000. Many fine business houses and dwellings have been erected here during the past year, and we are now about to erect a million dollar city hall and an armory building, of which we have been in need for a long time. Since the completion of our Walnut hills cable road there have been two more companies organized to build cable lines to other hilltops, on which work has been already commenced, and two others are contemplated for our western suburbs, which will open out new fields for the application of the skill of our local members. We have organized a permanent building exhibit, on the plan of the one in Chicago, which will be a benefit to all visiting architects.

We have also a technical school or manual training school just organized, but which, I am sorry to say, is not as yet sufficiently endowed to offer much inducement to scholars. What we ought to have in this city is a technological institute on as grand a scale as the one in Boston, which has been of material benefit in the advancement of architecture in this country. As Cincinnati is so centrally located and has so many other inducements to offer for the attraction of pupils from all parts of the country, I think it requires but a suggestion on the part of some of our local members to some of our great philanthropists, who have already done so much for our city, and who, if they knew the pressing need for such an institution, would certainly endow an institute of technology, such as would be the pride of Cincinnati and the Buckeye State.

I would like to say a few words in regard to the building season of last year and the coming season. You have, perhaps, all started out at the opening of last year's season with brilliant prospects of a good year's work, only to be disappointed, owing to the inference caused by strikes. This deplorable condition of affairs we will probably experience again this year, in spite of the prospects for a busy season being much poorer than last year. I would, therefore, suggest that we discuss this matter thoroughly, and pass suitable resolutions, cautioning the representatives of organized labor, to let at least one year pass by without any interference on their part, as by so doing, I think they would improve their own condition at the end of this year as well as ours.

Among our local members the subject of licensing architects has been agitated to a considerable extent, and I hope that at this meeting the proposed law as formulated by the Western Association of Architects, will be thoroughly discussed, and the same be put in proper shape for presentation to the legislature.

Our Cincinnati Chapter has also been busy for the last few months revising the proposed law for regulating the construction of building in Cincinnati, and for appointing an inspector. I have been informed that the architects and builders of Cleveland are anxious to adopt a similar law for their city. As our law is framed to meet the wants of our city only, it will, therefore, not be necessary to bring it up for open discussion at this meeting. A similar law can hereafter be passed suitable to the wants of such cities as Cleveland, Columbus, and Toledo.

I have had occasion to visit the larger cities of this state during the last year, and I find that the style of building in these cities has improved wonderfully, especially in Cleveland, and I hope the next convention will be held in the latter place, as there is a good deal to be seen there that is of interest to the profession.

Our meetings are made very attractive by the display of architectural drawings. When you look about this room and see representations of the good work done by some of your members, you cannot but feel proud of this association, comprising among its members most of the prominent architects of the state. I myself shall ever feel proud of having been honored with the presidency of such an association. (Applause.)

The President: The minutes of the last meeting having been published in the INLAND ARCHITECT, and having probably been read by all the members, I think the reading of them can be dispensed with, if there are no objections.

Reading of the minutes dispensed with.

Report of the treasurer, H. C. Lindsay: Money received, \$150; money paid out, \$72.83; money on hand, \$77.17.

The President: I think it will be proper for the secretary to call the roll of members.

Mr. Forbush called the roll, and the following members were found to be present: G. W. Kramer, F. O. Weary, Akron; Charles B. Cook, Chillicothe; W. M. Aiken, Edwin Anderson, Edwin Buddemeyer, Charles Crapsey, S. E. Des Jardins, Gustav W. Drach, W. R. Forbush, Geo. W. Rapp, T. A. Richter, Emil G. Rueckert, Cincinnati; F. C. Bate, F. S. Barnum, C. F. Schwenfurth, Cleveland; Jul. A. Kremer, C. A. Stribling, J. W. Yost, Columbus; C. I. Williams, Dayton; H. C. Lindsay, Zanesville.

The entire membership of the Association of Ohio Architects is as follows:

Akron: G. W. Kramer and F. O. Weary. Alliance: Guy Tilden. Chillicothe: Charles B. Cook and J. F. Cook. Cincinnati: W. M. Aiken, Edwin Anderson, Edwin Buddemeyer, Charles Crapsey, S. E. Des Jardins, Gustav Drach, Walter R. Forbush, W. W. Franklin, S. Hannaford, J. W. McLaughlin, A. C. Nash, L. F. Plympton, J. S. Trobridge, G. W. Rapp, T. A. Richter, E. G. Rueckert, M. Rumbaugh, D. S. Schureman, H. E. Siter, O. C. Smith and L. Green. Cleveland: C. O. Arcey, F. C. Bate, J. M. Blackburn, F. A. Coburn, F. S. Barnum, F. E. Cadell, C. F. Schwenfurth, L. T. Schofield and J. N. Richardson. Columbus: J. T. Harris, J. A. Kremer, H. A. Linthwaite, E. T. Terrell, G. H. Maetzel, J. W. Yost, C. A. Stribling, J. M. Freese, S. J. Hall, C. E. Morris and E. W. Hart. Dayton: S. R. Burns, Luther Peters and C. I. Williams. Hamilton: M. Reutti. Toledo: E. O. Fallis, Bernard Becker and N. B. Bacon. Youngstown: W. B. Ellis, A. Kanengeiser, C. H. Owsley. Herman Kling. Tiffin: Y. K. Hewitt. Zanesville: H. C. Lindsay.

The President: As the by-laws call for the payment of dues before every regular meeting, we will now take a ten minutes' recess for that purpose. There will also be a meeting of the Executive Committee, to consider the names of new applicants, if there are any to propose. The constitution is also ready to be signed by the members.

\*Official report, revised by the Board of Directors for THE INLAND ARCHITECT.

The meeting being again called to order the president called for the report of the Executive Committee.

*Members of the Association of Ohio Architects:*

Your committee has the honor to report as follows: Since the meeting in July last year we have had several meetings, at which the bills for expenses of last meeting were allowed and ordered paid.

We also found the statement of the treasurer for the year 1886 to be correct.

Mr. Oliver C. Smith having tendered his resignation as secretary of this association on account of his having selected Chicago for the future field of his labors, we have appointed Mr. Walter R. Forbush, secretary *pro tem*.

Another of our members, Mr. A. W. Hayward, has left Cincinnati and is now located at Wichita, Kansas.

No complaints of improper professional conduct have been referred to this committee, the one relating to the Longview asylum competition having been referred to a special committee of three which will report at this meeting. No requests for arbitration have been referred to this committee.

At today's meeting of the Executive Committee three new members, Mr. Cudell and Mr. Richardson, of Cleveland, and Mr. Green, of Cincinnati, have been elected. Mr. Cudell and Mr. Richardson's names had been omitted by mistake from the list of charter members, their letters of application having miscarried at the time of our last July meeting; so we will have to consider them as charter members, making in all fifty-seven charter members.

There are now twenty-one members from Cincinnati, seven from Cleveland, two from Chillicothe, one from Alliance, two from Akron, eleven from Columbus, three from Dayton, one from Hamilton, three from Toledo, four from Youngstown, one from Zanesville, one from Tiffin. Our association now consists of fifty-eight members, comprising most of the leading architects of the principal cities of the state.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE W. RAPP,  
J. W. YOST,  
CHARLES CRAPSEY,  
FRANK O. WEARY,  
JAMES W. McLAUGHLIN.  
*Executive Committee.*

The report was accepted.

The President: We would now like to have the report of the Committee on Formation of Chapters.

Theodore A. Richter, chairman of the Cincinnati chapter, reported as follows:

*To the Members of the Association of Ohio Architects.*—The architects of Cincinnati assembled on Monday, April 5, 1886, in the rooms of the Builders' Exchange and successfully organized a branch of the Association of Ohio Architects, adopting the name "Cincinnati Chapter A. O. A." There are nineteen members, viz: W. M. Aiken, E. Anderson, E. Buddemeyer, C. Crapsey, S. E. Des Jardins, G. W. Drach, W. R. Forbush, W. W. Franklin, S. Hannaford, H. E. Hannaford, J. W. McLaughlin, L. Pickett, L. F. Plympton, G. W. Rapp, E. G. Rueckert, M. Rumbaugh, T. A. Richter, Jr., H. E. Seiter and J. S. Trowbridge. A. W. Hayward, a member, has gone to Wichita, Kan., to practice. The objects of this Association are to unite in fellowship the architects of Cincinnati, to combine their efforts so as to promote the artistic, scientific and practical efficiency of the profession, and to cultivate and encourage the study of kindred arts.

The following is some of the principal work of the association since its organization, viz:

All builders making a practice of furnishing to or making drawings for parties contemplating building, will be debarred from the privilege of making estimates in our office until they notify the secretary, individually, in writing, stating that they would discontinue the practice.

The House Bill 307, offered by Dr. Graydon, better known as the bill to regulate construction of buildings and to provide for the appointment of a building inspector, has been carefully read and revised, so it is now ready to be substituted for the original bill; same is in the hands of a printer now and will be sent to the legislature before February 3.

The Western Association of Architects' "Code of Competitions" has been urged upon the members of the Hamilton county delegation to be included in the bill before the legislature, authorizing the building of a new city hall for Cincinnati, whether the same will be adopted, regulating the competition, has not been made known to us.

The act to regulate the practice of architecture in the state of Ohio has been discussed, and it was decided to bring the matter before this convention of the Association of Ohio Architects with the indorsement of our association.

We trust that the work of the association in regard to the house bill, code of competitions and act regulating the practice of architecture be successful, and advise the different members of the Association of Ohio Architects to submit the same favorably to their county delegation. Respectfully submitted, THEODORE A. RICHTER.

Motion was made that this report be received and filed. Seconded. Carried.

The President: Cleveland is the next city. I will state that Mr. Scofield has been somewhat backward about attending these meetings. At the last meeting he was elected vice-president, and he is not here. I would be very glad to have some of the other members present state something in regard to Cleveland; whether there are any prospects of a chapter being formed there or not.

Mr. Barnum responded as follows:

Mr. President,—I have made some little effort to stir up some enthusiasm there, and tried to get other representatives of the architects of Cleveland to come down with us and attend the meeting, and two names have already been proposed for election, and they have already been accepted as members. They are both enthusiastic, and were too busy to come down. There has been some little talk about the formation of a chapter there, but as things stand at present there seems to be a feeling that it would not be a good thing, as none of us think there is anything to be gained by it, at least by the better class of architects; we are somewhat discouraged. At the same time Mr. Schwenfurth and myself would like to invite the members on our own responsibility to come to Cleveland for the next meeting. We have come down here to become better acquainted, and hear something to report to the rest of the architects, and see what effect that will have. I do not see that I can say anything further, but only wish we had a little more encouragement.

The President: What is to be done with this report from Cleveland?

The report was accepted.

Mr. Schwenfurth: I received a note which I have here from Mr. Weary, in which he says he would like to have all the Cleveland architects come down. We have quite a number of architects in Cleveland, and would like to have the next place of meeting there. Cleveland is a pretty good sort of a place. No one gave us authority to extend any hospitality, and we will do that on our own responsibility. We have done a little work in Cleveland that we are not ashamed of, and if you will come we will be glad to have you.

Mr. Rapp: On behalf of the association I extend you our thanks. It will have to be decided by a committee appointed for that purpose.

Reports from other chapters were called for, but the committees were not present.

The President: The next thing in order is the report of the Committee on Statutory Revision and the Law for Licensing Architects, Messrs. Yost, McLaughlin, Scofield, Harris, and Fallis.

Mr. Yost, chairman, reported as follows:

Your committee would beg leave to report that the question of passing a law licensing architects, as favored by the Western Association of Architects, has been presented to members of the legislature and is now under consideration. It is thought by some that under our constitution it cannot become a law. I believe, however, that upon a fuller examination it will not be found in conflict with the constitution.

There seem to be some objections to having it extend far enough to prevent private individuals from employing uncensed architects on their own private work. Possibly for the present it will have to be limited to work of a public character.

I have called the attention of members of the legislature to some of our statutes in regard to letting contracts which are in conflict with each other, and have suggested that part of Section 3988 be repealed.

The bill requiring all material and labor bills to be paid upon the construction of buildings, is before the legislature, with what prospect I cannot say.

Respectfully submitted, J. W. YOST, Chairman.

Mr. Schwenfurth: I see by the report of Mr. Yost that there is a matter he touches on that I have thought for some time ought to be amended. If my information is correct, the present laws of the State of Ohio require that all public contracts be let by separate bids, not only material but labor shall be let separately, and the cost paid. If this is the case, it is inconsistent; it cannot be done; we cannot allow bids that way. If it is possible I would like this committee to consider the matter, and do something in regard to it.

Mr. Yost: I would like to say that there is a conflict between sections 794 and 3988. Section 794 requires that in letting public contracts bids shall be received on each separate branch of mechanical work, and at the discretion of the authorities in charge the same bids for labor and material may be accepted. That is all right; that is just as it ought to be; if they want to do that let them do it. But section 3988 absolutely requires them to receive them and award them to each separately; that is, if one part of a certain bid is lower than another, it shall be awarded to that bid. This should be repealed. What we want is to have it so that bids can be received on labor and material separately, and leave it to the discretion of the authorities in charge to award it separately or to the same bidder. In section 794 they are absolutely required to advertise for bids on labor and material for the contract separately, and allow contractors of those separate branches to bid, and, if the separate branches are equal to the aggregate bids, they may award it to the separate; it allows them to separate them. But it is in section 3988 that we want to get rid of that part that refers to schoolhouses. If that is got rid of, it leaves it at the discretion of the authorities in charge to have these bids separated. It compels them to receive separate bids, but leaves them the privilege to award it to the same. So I think if we could have that repealed or changed there would be no conflict, and we would have one law for all public buildings.

Mr. Weary: I think we have a law for state buildings, one for county buildings, one for city buildings, one for corporations, and another for schoolhouses. Perhaps they all differ in some particulars, but they do not conflict. I speak of this only because I think the general law covers everything. There are some provisions where the law for city buildings is somewhat different from the others, but there is no conflict.

Mr. Yost: It is the conflict between sections 794 and 3988 that we want to get rid of. Right in the same connection, I want to say, that there is one provision in the law governing city buildings which I think it would be well to extend to the law governing all other buildings. The law is, that when bids are received for any public contract by the board of trustees or whoever it is that has charge of it, the contract must be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, unless in their opinion it is better for the state not to do so, and then they must state their reasons in writing to the governor, or, I believe, to the secretary of state or attorney-general, and if given permission in writing, they may award it to some other than the lowest bidder. It would be well to have the provision in some section of our law, so that it should be awarded to the lowest and best bidder, and that would prevent incompetent persons from bidding, and would leave no chance for favoritism. It must say, "to the lowest and best bidder," or it would leave a chance for favoritism. The supreme court of Ohio decided in the Marion county case, that authorities have the right to discriminate, but they must have good reasons for so doing. This is a provision that I think should govern all buildings. The general law for municipalities requires it to go to the lowest bidder.

Mr. Weary: I think this point Mr. Yost has brought up is a very interesting one, and one we cannot discuss too much. A great many clients, when they have their work bid upon, look only to the amount of the bid. They are compelled to give it to the lowest bidder, and if it is through a mistake of the contractor, if he has omitted some things, that is not their fault; that is the fault of the contractor; they are not responsible for that, and through this mistake of the contractor, a better and more responsible party loses the work.

The President: We would like to hear from all the members present on this subject.

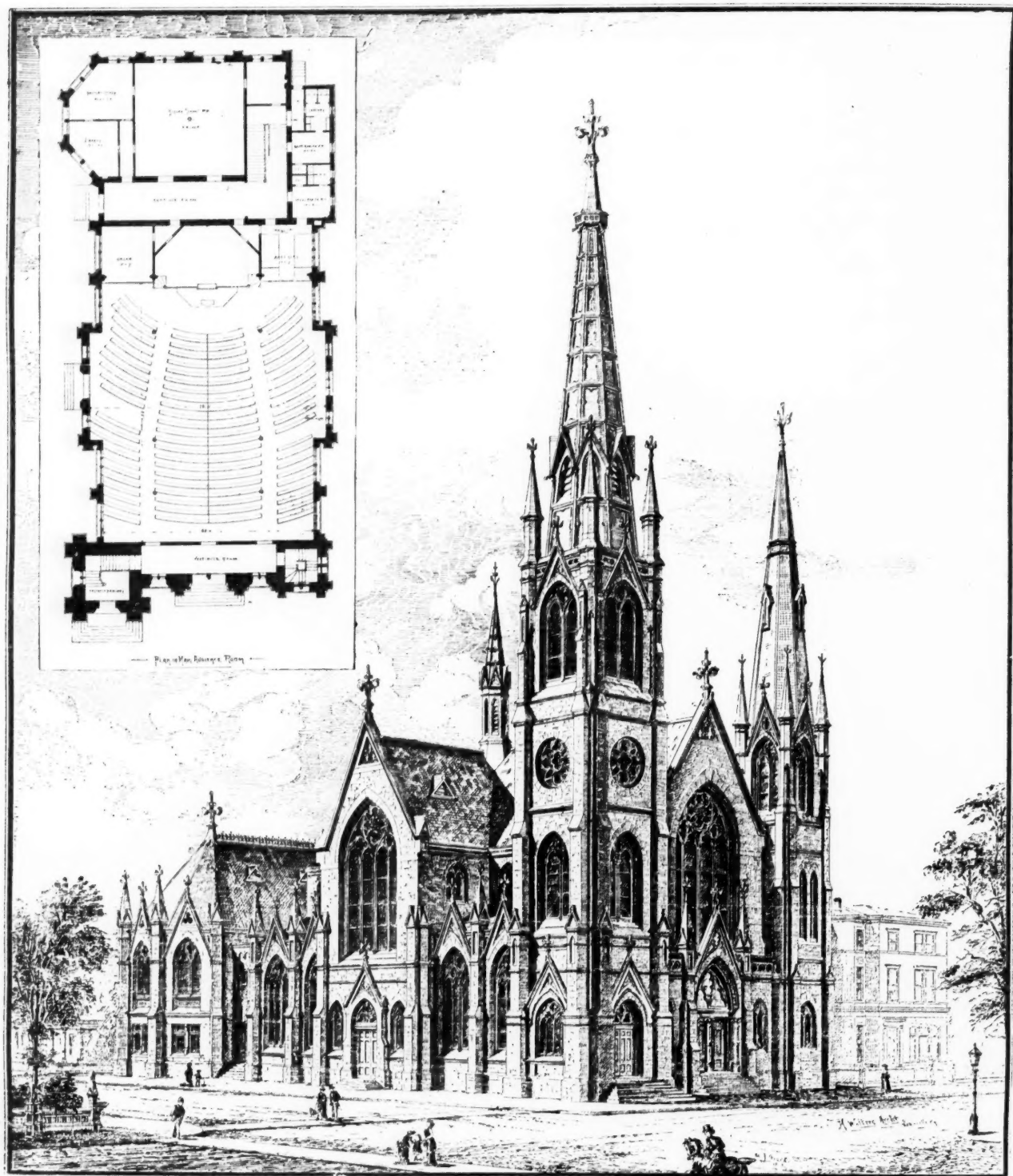
Mr. Cook: I would like to make a remark on that. I remember a party who got a contract because his bid was way down low, much lower than any of the other bids on the same work. When he came to fulfill the contract he found he had made a mistake in his estimate. Where he had to double he had forgotten to double, so that made his bid too low. He was able to show pretty clearly how the mistake was made, but I do not know whether he ever got any relief.

Mr. Weary: I have a case of the same kind in mind. A number of bids were received, all of them were reasonably near for the architect's estimate, but one of them was way down low. The party making the bid was not responsible. There was every reason that he was not a man to whom the contract should be awarded. He was neither willing, competent, nor honest, but his friends backed him and procured a bond for him. That was found not to be satisfactory. He immediately procured another, which was also not satisfactory. He immediately procured a third bond, and at last the contract was awarded to him. They did everything they could not to give it to him, but he was some \$20,000 lower than the others and so they were compelled to award it to him. He afterward found that he had made some mistakes, had omitted some things, and that was how his bid came to be so low. It left him in a terrible muddle, and they were put to a greater expense in the end, and it prevented better and more responsible parties from getting the contract.

Mr. Schwenfurth: I think if the architect would put his foot down and say that he would go just so far and allow only responsible parties to go in and bid it would be all right. I think if the architect would stand up for these little things now and then it would go a good ways. If people





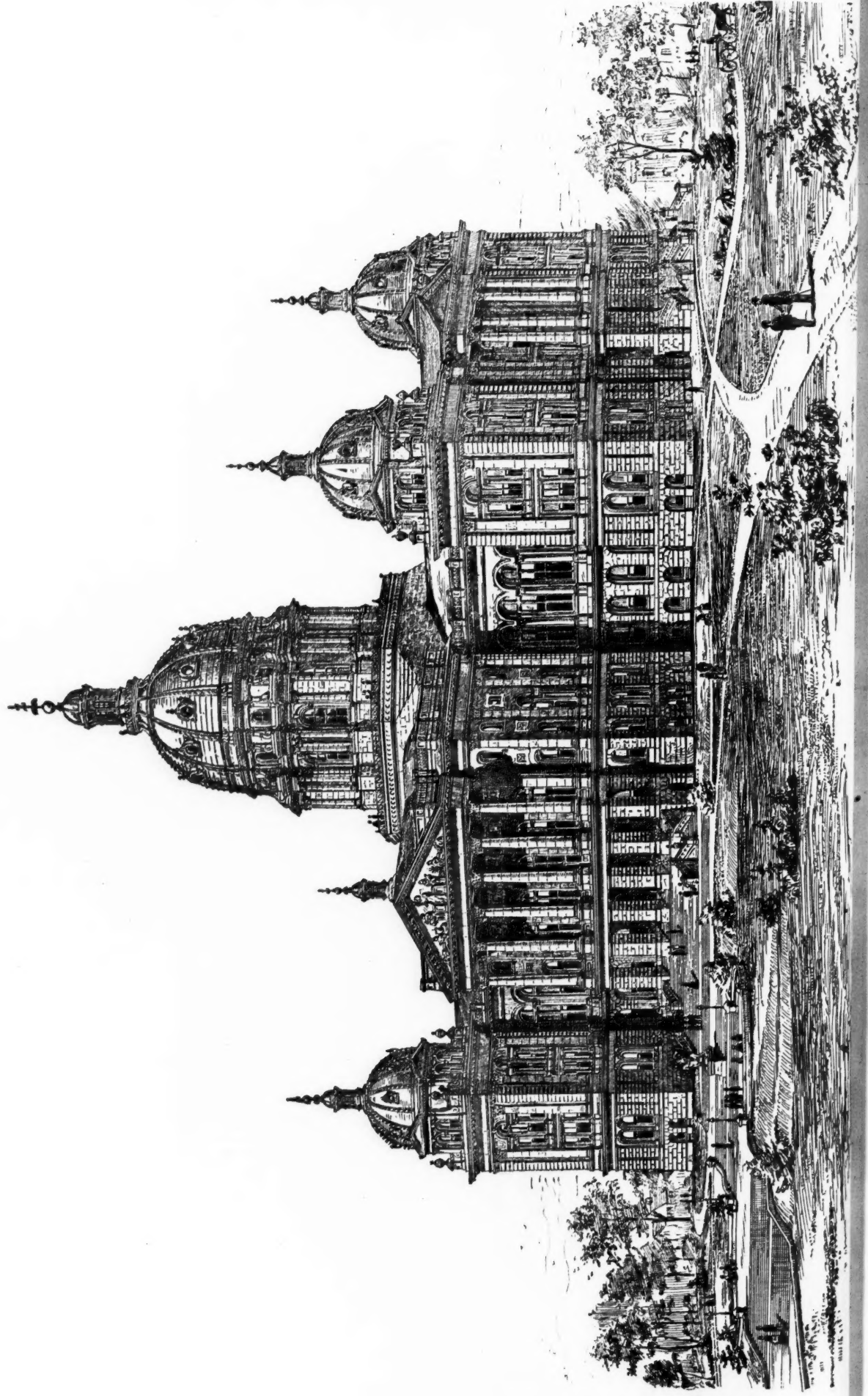


FOURTH STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, LOUISVILLE, KY.

H. WOLTERS, Architect.



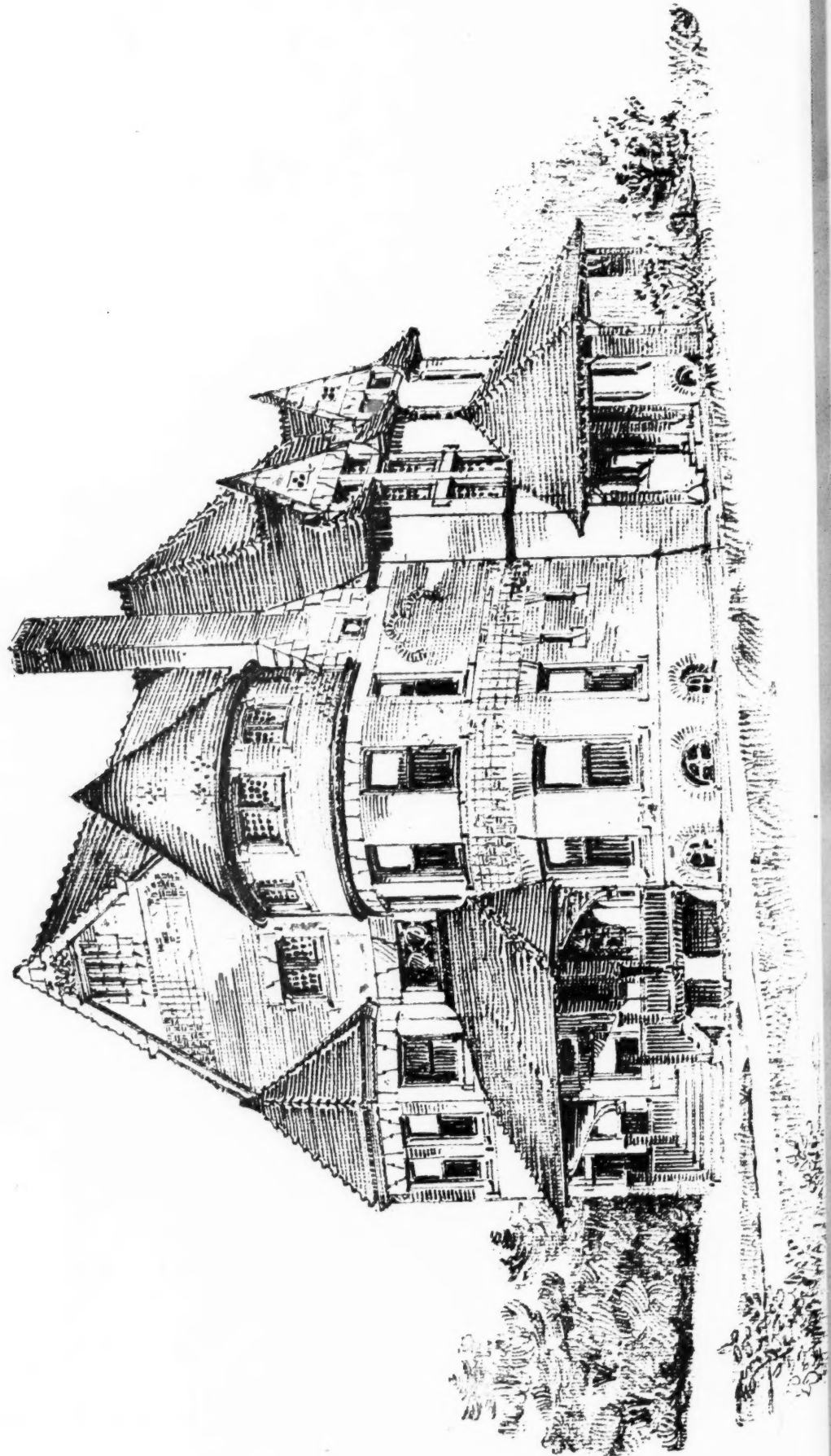




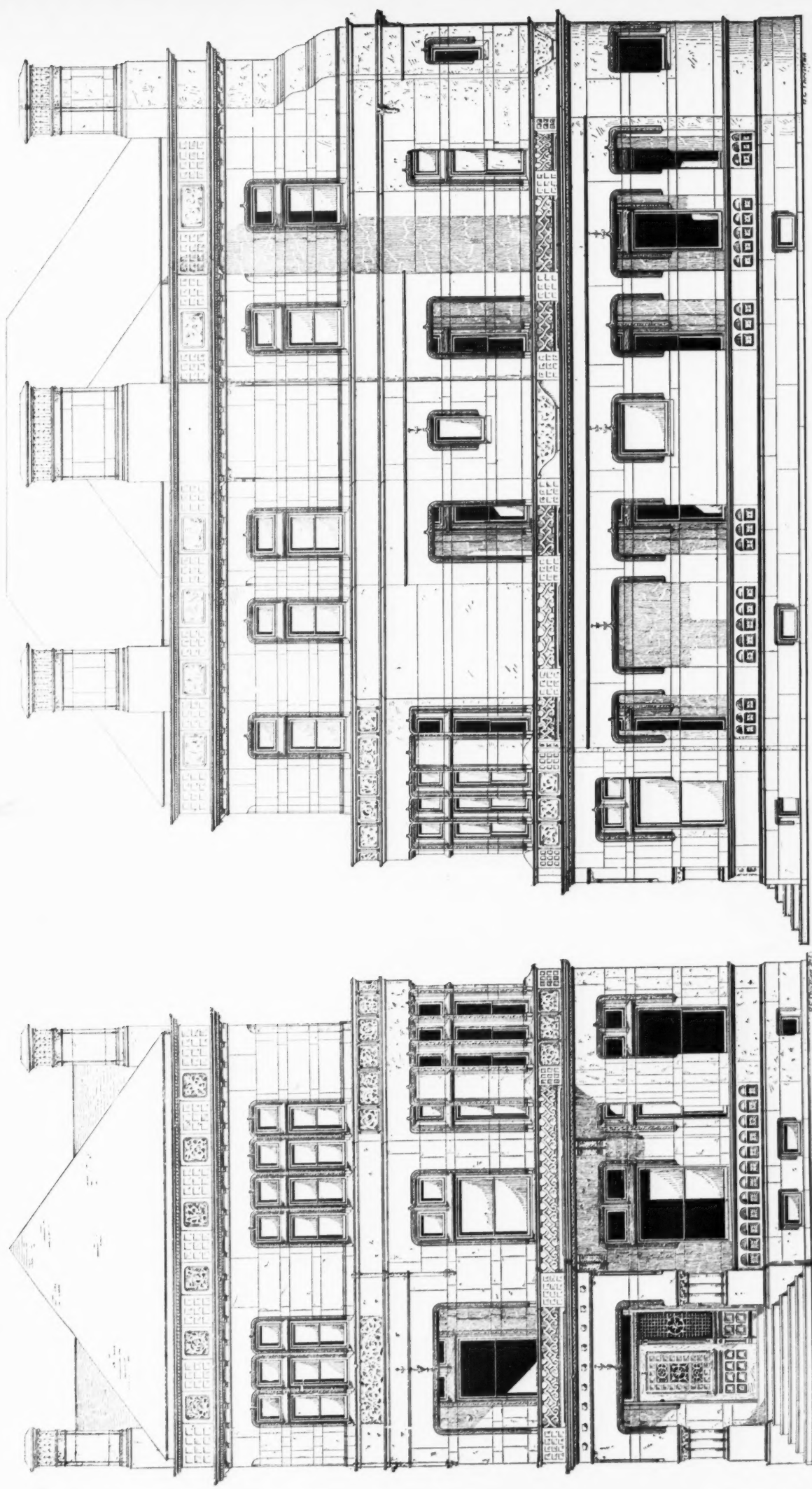




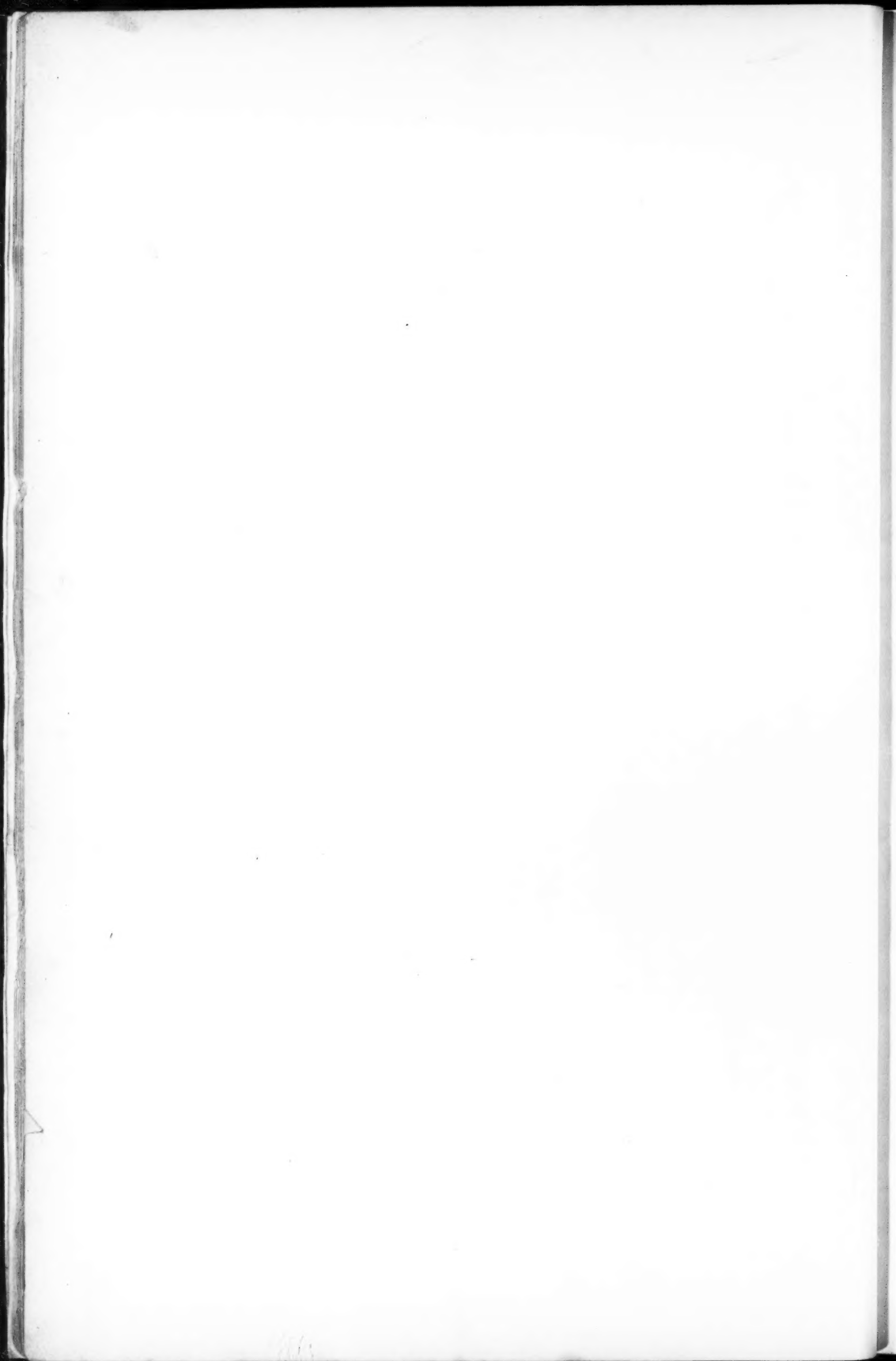
THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND NEWS RECORD.



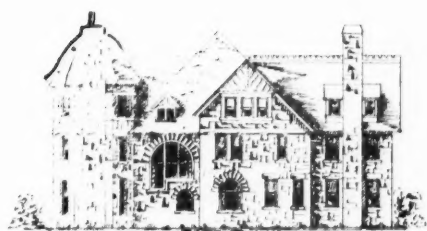




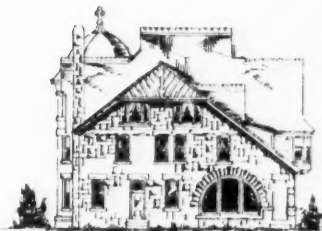
RESIDENCE FOR C. L. HUTCHINSON, CHICAGO.—BURLING & WHITEHOUSE, Architects.



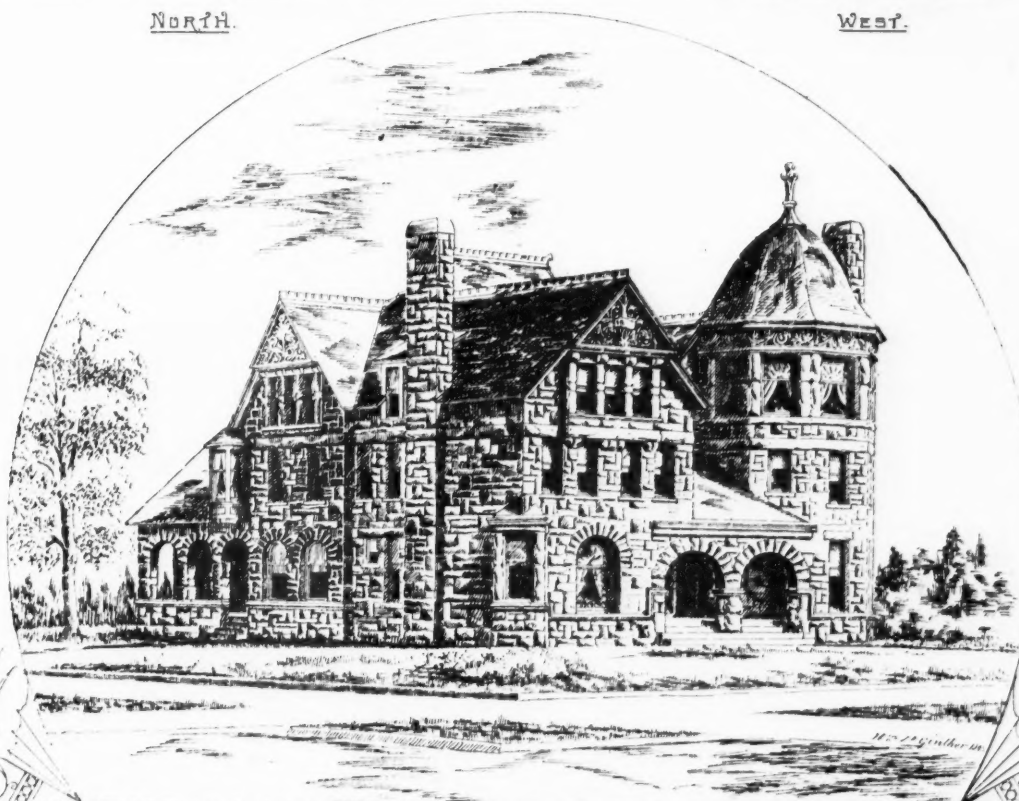




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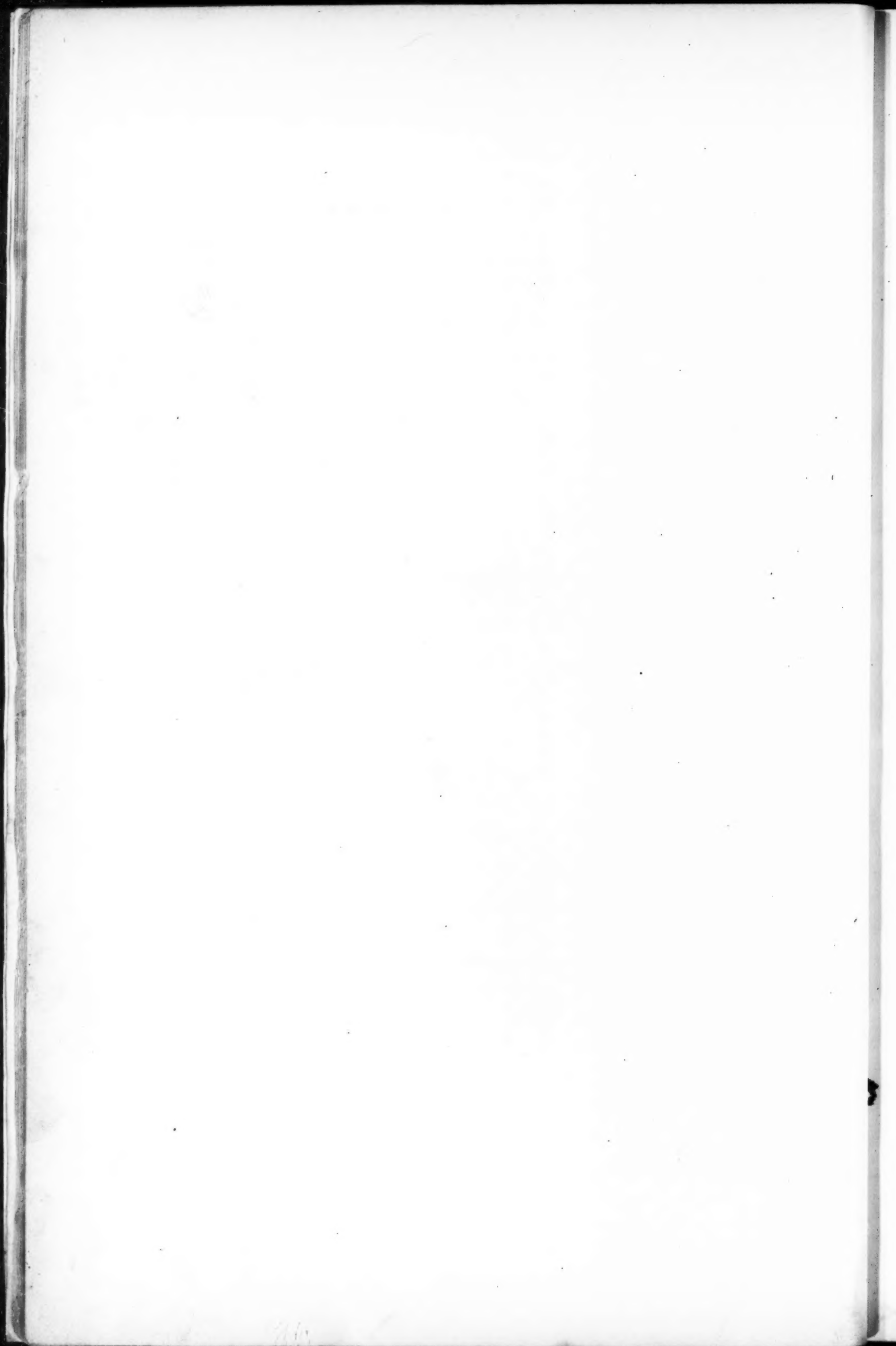
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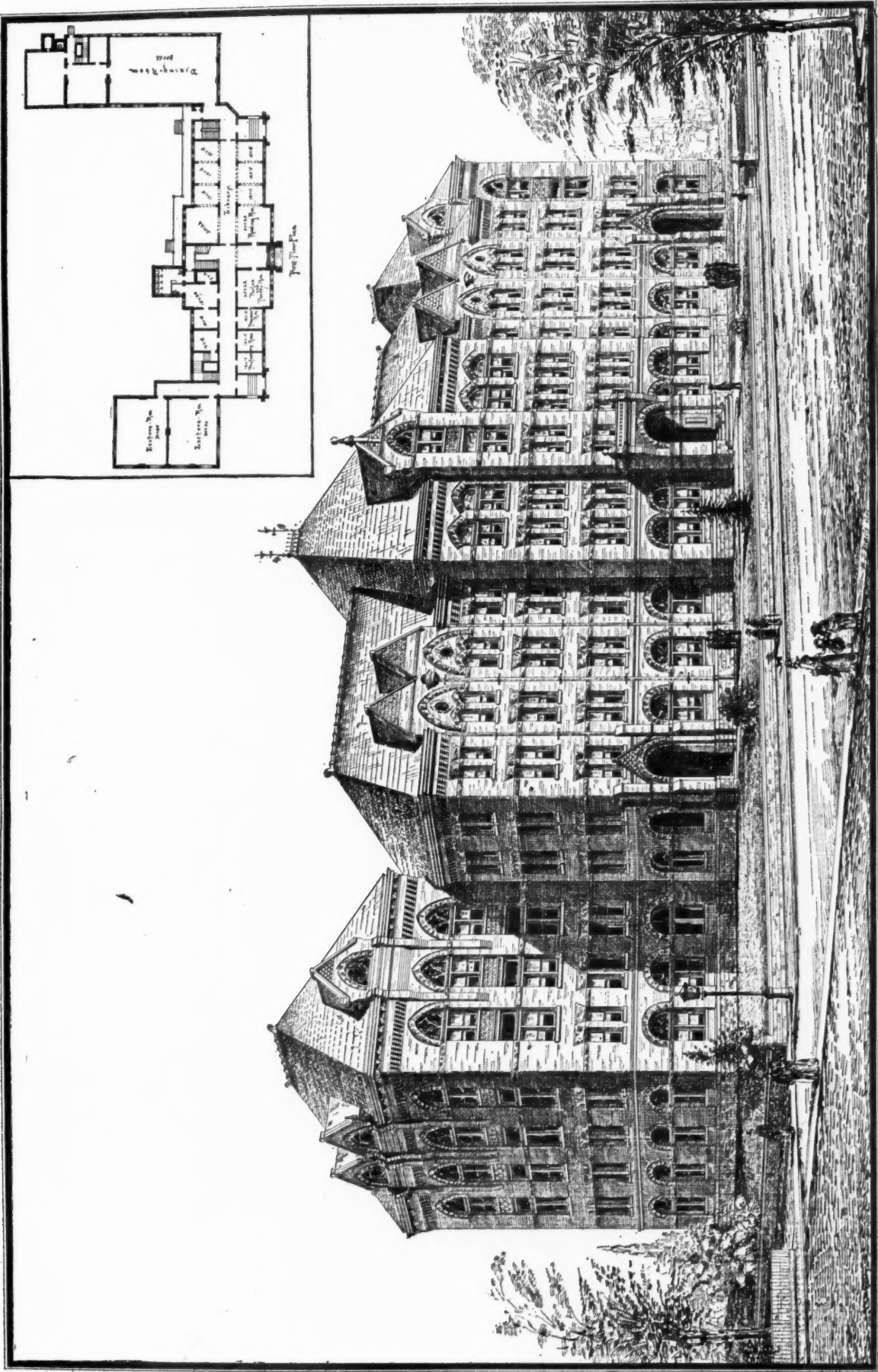


FOR  
SPECIAL CHURCHES  
AND COLLEGES

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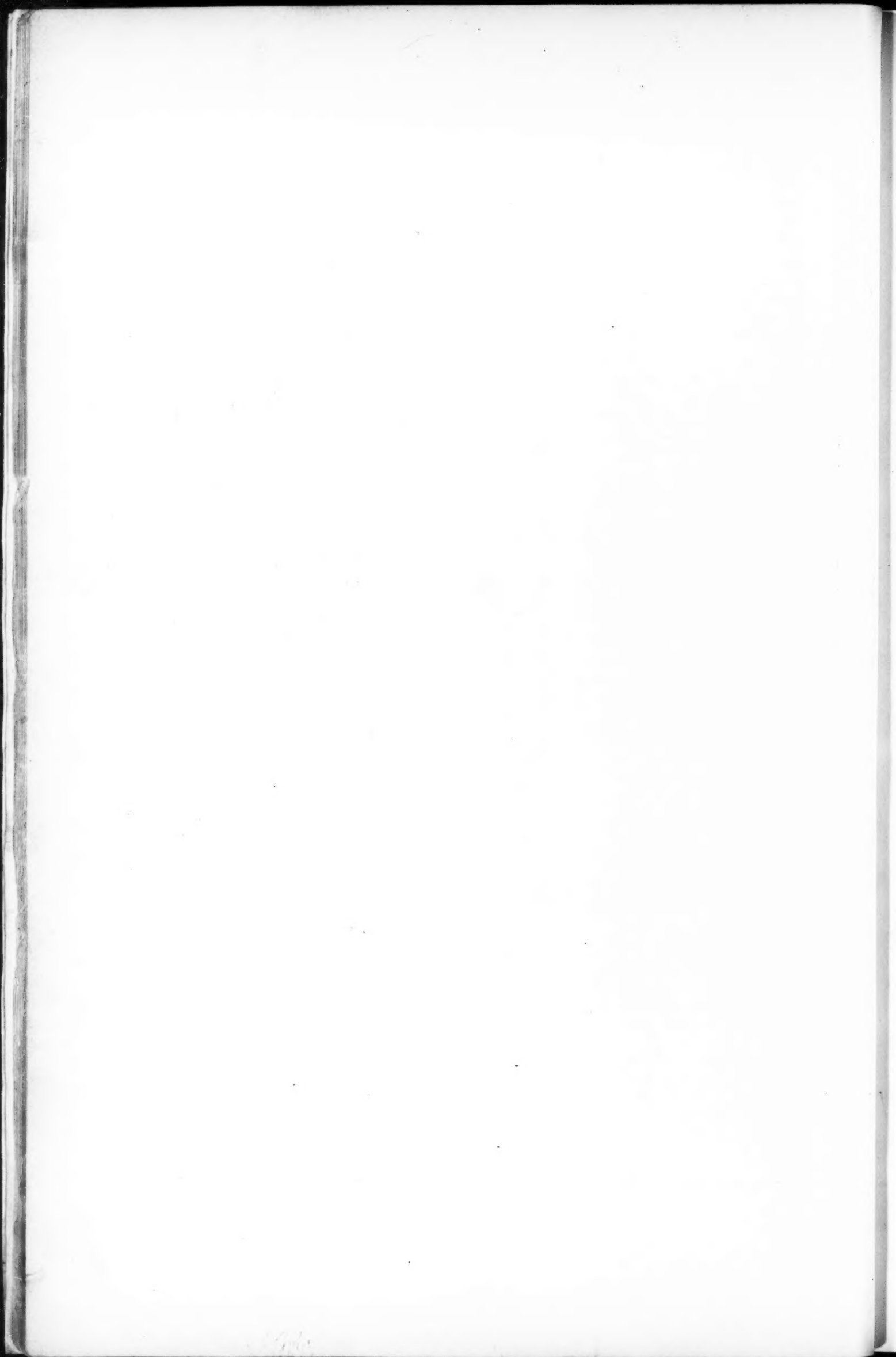


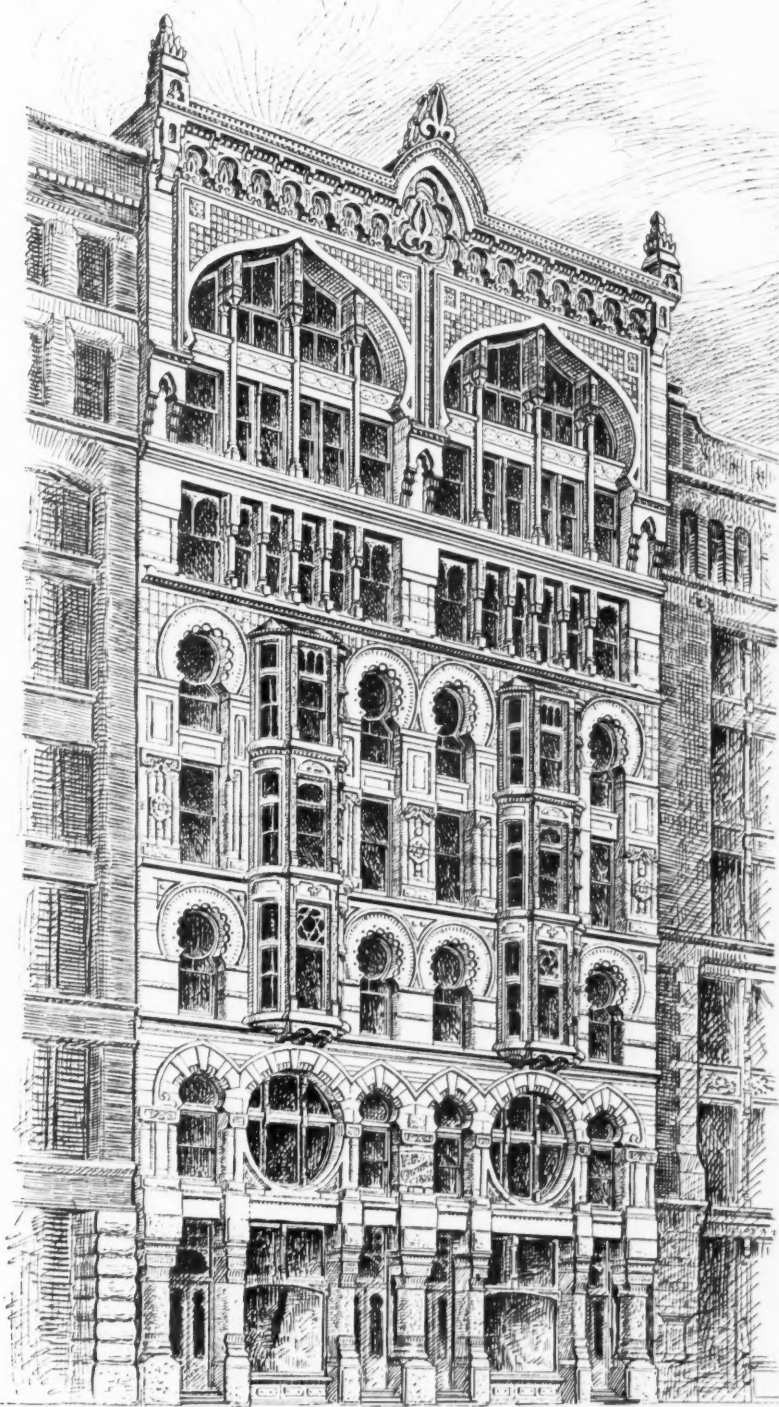


DORMITORY BUILDING - SOUTHERN BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

McDONALD BROS. ARCHTS.







O. J. PIERCE ARCHITECT CHICAGO.

STORE BUILDING IN CHICAGO  
FOR FRANCIS P. OWINGS ESQ. & Mr. O. J. PIERCE,  
Architect.





make a contract they should be required to carry it out, and be made to pay for all their mistakes, and then they would be careful not to make them, and if they were not competent they would not bid.

Mr. Yost: The point referred to is this. In private work it is all right; they can accept what bids they want, but in public work, if the lowest bidder is not awarded the contract, he can go into court and get it, and the best way is to have the statute read so, that we should have no trouble about that.

Mr. Williams: I move that the committee be continued, and allowed to take such action as they see fit in regard to Section 3988. Motion carried.

The President: Now, here is an act in regard to the licensing of architects. The secretary will please read it aloud.

The secretary read the act, to regulate the practice of architecture, formulated at the St. Louis convention of the Western Association and printed in the proceedings of that convention, INLAND ARCHITECT for November, 1885.

The President: You have heard this law read; what is to be done with it; are there any changes to be made?

Mr. Crapsey: Has this law gone before the legislature?

Mr. Rapp: As I understand Mr. Yost it has been before some members of the legislature. We would like to have a general discussion of it.

Mr. Crapsey: Now, you say "the governor of this state shall appoint a board of examiners of architects, to be composed of five members, who shall have been engaged in the honorable practice of their profession at least ten years." Now, where are you going to get those five members, when they have not had a license "so to do, etc." First you are going to make it unlawful, and then you are going to appoint five members; now, where are you going to get them, to appoint? There seems to be something there not just right.

The President: I would like to ask Mr. Yost if the act has been put in the hands of the Legislative Committee as it is printed.

Mr. Yost: It was shown to some of the members of the legislature. It seems that some other professions have been making applications of the same kind, and it was suggested by some of the members to whom I gave it, that may be there ought to be some amendment in the statutes, and this ought to be taxed by the state as a business, and then the law could prescribe who could or could not practice, and I will know in a day or so what can be done. I do not think there is anything in the statutes that conflicts with it.

The President: Shall this be discussed section by section? We can have the discussion postponed until this afternoon.

Mr. Yost: I move that we postpone it, and let it be taken up section by section whenever we get ready for it.

The President: Then, if there is no objection, the discussion will be postponed until after dinner. The next report will be from the Committee on the Lien Law, Messrs. Harris, Linthwaite, and Kremer.

Mr. Stribling: I was speaking to Mr. Harris yesterday, and he said he thought there had been nothing done about it. He had the law drawn up by the attorneys. It would be passed, if possible, this season. It is very doubtful, however, if it will ever be passed.

Mr. Yost: On this subject I want to say that generally this seems to be the law, that where a laborer or a material man puts in a claim before the contractor is paid, he cannot file a lien upon the building for within a limited time—three or four months, I think. I am told by Mr. Harris and others that the intention of the proposed change is to do away with men going into a contract without having means or capabilities, and to put the business of building in responsible and honorable hands.

Mr. Forbush: I received a letter from Mr. Harris, saying he was not well, and would have to go home, but if he was better he would be here today; as he is not here I suppose he is no better. In regard to the lien law, as I understand it, is the owner responsible in case of the contractor failing to pay a sub-contractor for material and labor which he put into the building? Is he responsible only for the amount of the original contract or for the sub-contracts also?

Mr. Crapsey: There was a case decided where a material man furnished lumber to a building, and before the completion of the contract the client failed. I think it was a carpenter, and this man furnished lumber to the carpenter, and the owner advanced money to this carpenter to finish the job, and the material man and the lumber man filed their claims. The case came up for trial in our superior court. It was held that where money was advanced in good faith to finish a building it was right and proper; where a man advances money to finish a building he does not have to pay twice.

Mr. Yost: In regard to the advancement of money in good faith, that is all right and proper. The money may be all paid in advance, but when a man makes a written contract with a contractor not to pay him before a certain time, and then goes and pays him before that time, it is different. Proprietors should be very careful in the payment of moneys during the progress of their work to any party, beyond what they have contracted for. If they have to pay twice, it would tend to make them be more careful. We certainly have clients who seem ready to take advantage of everything to get their work done cheap, and they will allow the work to go to any incompetent man, and insist that the architect shall make that man do a good job, when he is not capable, and then they will grumble and make a great fuss because the architect can't do it. This law will make such characters as that, if they do that sort of thing, pay twice; for a man has no right to contract with a man to do something that he knows he can't do, and I think this change in the lien law is intended to right this. I have never seen the law myself, and only know what I have heard of it.

The President: My impression is this: As soon as the work of the main contractor is accepted by the owner, under our law, he has forty days to file a lien in case he does not get paid by the owner, and the sub-contractors have no right to file a lien unless they bring in a claim before the completion of the entire work. When work is let separately, each sub-contractor then becomes a principal contractor. Claims will have to be

brought in before his particular work is finished; but if they are not brought in before that work is accepted by the architect, then the material men have no right to file a claim against the owner. I think the law is in pretty good shape as it stands, and I do not think it should be meddled with. There has been some talk, I understand, about making this lien law cover architects' fees. Do you know anything about that?

Mr. Yost: There was a committee appointed last meeting to look after that, but I do not know that the committee has ever made any report.

Mr. Forbush: I would like to ask for information, if, when an architect has not been paid, does he not have the right to file a lien, the same as any other person connected with the building? I have heard it stated that he has, and I would like to have the opinion of any one here.

Mr. Yost: I have my doubts about that. The architect's services are of a professional character and cannot come under the head of labor.

Mr. Barnum: I was once building for a client, and before the building was completed the proprietors made an assignment. We consulted legal authorities in Cleveland, and they looked the subject up, and they were satisfied that we had a claim. We filed a lien, and we know that that lien has been received as a claim. The account has not yet been settled, but it has been set aside as a preferred claim. There were other claims entered against them, and one of the assignors came to us and wanted to make a settlement of fifteen per cent, and we told him that we had filed a lien, and he said he had nothing more to say to us, as our claim would probably be covered. The matter not being settled, I do not know whether the law will cover our case.

Mr. Crapsey: But all that don't go to prove that you have a lien. Whether it is really a lien upon that property is for the courts to decide, even if your clients are perfectly satisfied that it is a lien. You simply filed that to make your case stronger; but whether that would really in law be a lien is for the courts to decide, and you simply filed that to help you.

The President: This case of Mr. Barnum's is very important, as we may all meet with a similar case ourselves, and we would be very glad if Mr. Barnum will inform us as to the result.

Mr. Barnum: I shall do so with great pleasure.

Mr. Crapsey: Do you propose to carry it into court as a lien?

Mr. Barnum: Of course; we go in with the parties who furnish material and labor on it.

The President: I hope Mr. Barnum will make a test case of it, so that we will all have the benefit.

Are there any further suggestions to offer on this lien law; or will it be better to leave the balance of it until this afternoon?

Mr. Barnum: I move that this committee be instructed to see what can be done in regard to this, with power to act as they see fit.

Motion carried.

The President: We can now hear from the Committee on Incorporation, Mr. Yost and Mr. Weary.

Mr. Yost: I have no written report to make on the subject. There was some inquiry made on the matter of incorporating, and the first thing we found out was that we must have a location and a general office before we can become incorporated; that seems to be one of the requirements. I do not know that I have any further report to make than that. I am not clear as to what we gain by being incorporated beyond the privilege of suing and being sued, one of which is a gratification and the other the least expensive of the two. We could propose fixing some place in the State of Ohio as our general office, but we would have to have our secretary always at that one point. We have nothing further to report.

The President: At the last meeting a motion was made and carried, that this association be incorporated in the laws of Ohio. A committee was appointed for that purpose, and Mr. Yost got some of the papers that are necessary for incorporating. Now, if this action of the last meeting hold good, we would have to decide where would be the best location of this association. That is the stumbling-block that the committee met with.

Mr. Crapsey: I think it is best that at this time the association should not be incorporated; and, therefore, I move that the report be received, and the committee be discharged.

Motion carried.

The President: We have to hear from the Committee on Building Inspector Law, Committee on Longview Asylum Competition, new business, paper of Mr. Allison, paper from Mr. Yost, paper from Mr. Forbush, and others. For the benefit of those who must go away today, it will be well if we continue until we get through, and, if necessary, have an evening session. We may be able to get through this afternoon. It would be well to appoint a committee on nominations, to be ready to report this afternoon, and then take a recess.

Mr. Forbush: I move that a committee of three on nominations be appointed by the president.

The President: Perhaps it would be well to appoint two committees, and have two tickets. It would make the nominations more interesting.

Mr. Crapsey: We could have the one committee to nominate two tickets, and have the same committee appoint a place for our next meeting.

The President: That can be done.

Mr. Crapsey: I move to amend to that effect.

The President: Mr. Forbush, do you accept that as an amendment to your motion?

Mr. Forbush: Yes, sir. Motion seconded and carried.

Mr. Crapsey: I understand that we have an invitation from Cleveland to meet there six months from now, and I think it would be treating Cleveland with great disrespect not to accept it; and I know that, for myself, I am very anxious to go to Cleveland, and I move that the committee be instructed to decide on Cleveland as the next place of meeting. Motion seconded and carried.

The President: I appoint Messrs. Crapsey, Lindsay, and Schwiener as committee on nominations.

Mr. Schwiener: I move we take a recess until half-past two. Motion carried.

After an inspection of the drawings upon exhibition, the meeting was again called to order by the president, and the report of the Committee on State Law for Licensing Architects taken up. [As this bill is printed in the official report of the proceedings of the St. Louis convention, Western Association of Architects, December, 1885, edition INLAND ARCHITECT, and has been widely circulated by the Secretary, Western Association of Architects, it is omitted here.—Ed.] The report was read section by section, and discussed, the following changes being made:

The act is addressed to the General Assembly of the State of Ohio.

Section 1. Passed as read.

Section 2. Limited to thirty days, and "member of the faculty of" stricken out.

Section 3. Passed as read.

Section 4. Giving number of buildings submitted as *six*; the place of publication *Columbus*; "the board *may* issue," etc.

Section 5. Inserted "*before or after graduation*," "or apprentice" stricken out, and "*three years*" as term of service.

Sections 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, passed as read.

Section 12. Directed "fine to be paid into the general fund of the State of Ohio."

On motion of Mr. Crapsey, the act was adopted as a whole.

On motion, it was expressed as the sense of the assembly that the signatures of architects and property owners of the state should be secured and attached to the bill before presenting it to the legislature.

The President: Now we can again take up the report of the Committee on Statutory Revision.

Mr. Crapsey: That report was referred back to the committee this morning with power to act.

The President: Then the next in order is the report of the Committee on Building Inspector Law for Cincinnati.

Mr. Crapsey: I have no written report, and the association ought to be glad of it, for it would take a week to read it, and then you would know no more about it.

Mr. Crapsey reported as follows:

Something like a year ago the Builders' Exchange of Cincinnati appointed a committee to prepare a building law for the state of Ohio. That committee worked some six or eight months, and they prepared a code of building laws for the city of Cincinnati, and the bill went up to Columbus last winter, and was printed and laid on the desks of the several members. The chief objection to it was its length. Nobody seemed to take any interest in it. They did not want to read it, and they did not know anything about it. It never came to anything, and in the meantime the legislature adjourned, and the bill came back to Cincinnati in that shape, printed at the expense of the state. Then we were invited to take a hand in it, and this committee referred to by our president was appointed. That committee was called in about the time that they got down to that part of the law known as sanitary plumbing and engineering, and they sat in judgment on it. It took about a month to get through that part of it, and they made several changes, additions, and subtractions. They were instructed by the Builders' Exchange to go into the whole matter, but some of the members were getting pretty old, and some of them had families to support, and they did not care to devote the remainder of their lives or means to it. Now, that brings us down to the present time. Within the last six weeks the matter was again taken up by the Cincinnati chapter of the Ohio Association of Architects, and their chief endeavor was to cut it down, striking out of the original law some fourteen pages altogether, allowing for some additions. That has reduced the law to some thirty-two or thirty-three pages, and Dr. Graydon, one of our representatives of Hamilton county, has the bill in charge, and it is more than likely that it will be passed. It is now in the hands of the printers. A copy of it will be sent to the members of the Ohio Association if they so desire. The bill was framed to apply to Cincinnati only. Now, if Cleveland should want a building law they can take this, change it, fix it up to suit themselves, and they can go to the legislature without all the trouble of Cincinnati, and have the bill to suit themselves. That is all the committee has to report.

On motion, the report be received and filed.

The President: Next is the report of the Committee on Longview Asylum Competition, Messrs. Crapsey, Aiken, and Yost.

Mr. Yost: There is a minority report. I have the majority report. It is as follows:

CINCINNATI, January 20, 1887.

To the Association of Ohio Architects:

GENTLEMEN,—The committee appointed at the last convention to inquire into the matter of the conduct of the competition for the new buildings of the Longview Lunatic Asylum would respectfully report that on or about the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 1886, the commissioners of Hamilton county published in the daily papers an advertisement inviting architects to submit bids for making the plans and specifications for certain additions to the Longview Lunatic Asylum. Some five or six architects received special written invitations: within a day or two after these invitations had been issued a meeting of the architects was called, and very largely attended, and at this meeting a paper was drawn up, gently reminding the commissioners that this way of employing an architect was both unusual and undignified, and not conducive to the best interests of either the architect or his client. The paper also stated that the services of any one of the signers to the paper could be had at the usual rate of five per centum upon the proposed cost of the work according to the accompanying schedule of the American Institute of Architects. This paper was signed by every resident member of the Ohio Association, as well as some who were not members.

Within ten days after this paper was signed, the commissioners received from four architects who had signed this paper, propositions to do the work for \$1,000 and upward, and the work was awarded and performed in accordance with these propositions and against the peace and dignity of this society in such cases made and provided. Your committee are satisfied, however, that there were certain mitigating circumstances which led these gentlemen to thus break faith with their brethren, and furthermore, your committee are convinced that actions like this tend to demoralize the organization and good being of our society, and in hope that occasion will never again require the appointment of a committee for a similar purpose.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. YOST,  
CHARLES CRAPSEY,  
WM. MARTIN AIKEN.

Mr. Drach: I understand there is a minority report. We would like to hear it.

Mr. Crapsey: There is a minority report but it is not finished yet. I can submit it as far as it goes. I thought the majority report would be adopted unanimously, but I can give you as much as I have.

To the Association of Ohio Architects:

CINCINNATI, January 20, 1887.

GENTLEMEN,—The undersigned committee, appointed at the last semi-annual convention to examine into and report upon the matter of the late competition for the erection of additional buildings to the Longview Lunatic Asylum, desire, as a minority part of said committee, to enter a little more fully into the details and the whys and wherefores of the said competition than the majority report shows, and would therefore submit for your consideration that there can be no doubt but that another competition has been held, with the usual result of headache, headache, and purseache.

The committee find that the commissioners of Hamilton county, not knowing the dignity of the architectural profession, did, on or about the 15th day of January, of 1886, issue an invitation to the architects of Cincinnati to submit "bids" as to what they would make plans and specifications for certain additions to the Longview Lunatic Asylum for.

Whereupon the architects rose in their number and strength, and girded up their architectural loins, and said unto these benighted commissioners, "Go to, now, we are professional men, with the stamp of the Western Association upon our brows, and are we to be thus importuned to submit 'bids'?" We are not mechanics, seeing who can do the least work for the most money, nor are we of unsound mind and memory, and possible inhabitants of your proposed buildings; no, gentlemen, we are clothed in our right minds, and know whereof we speak when we say that five per centum of the cost of the buildings to be erected, to contain possible future generations of architects, is the lowest sum total at which you can obtain our valuable services; and thereupon was signed the protocol, binding each to the other, that thus it should be: but alas for human frailty, which did not seem to have been counted upon when the aforesaid protocol was signed, but which it seems that the commissioners counted very largely upon, for hardly was the ink dry upon the paper that contained the names of the said reputable architects, all members of the Ohio Association, when it seems that one member, at least, discovered that he was hard up for work, and must have some at any price, five per centum to the contrary notwithstanding; and it appears that just at this time, he and three others also, discovered that the commissioners were getting bids from architects, and each one was suspicious of the other, and so each says to himself, "Thou fool, why wilt thou eat the bread of idleness when there is a \$100,000 lunatic asylum laying around loose just waiting to be gobbled up. If I don't get it some one else will." So, upon consultation with the commissioners, of course, the discovery was made that other architects were about to submit "bids" for the work, and, of course, the commissioners made it very clear that this was not a new building, it was simply an addition to an old house, all the lines and levels of which were already established, and really all we, the commissioners, want is a draughtsman to carry out our ideas; there is nothing to design, no weights to compute, and there will be no superintendence; and talking on in this strain they readily found some four draughts-men to submit offers (not bids,—perish the thought!) to do the work all the way from \$1,000 to \$1,500, and, of course, the \$1,000 man got the job, and they lived happily ever afterward; and so ended the reading of the first lesson.

It is not in the hearts or minds of any one to recommend anything in the way of censure or complaint toward the four or five architectural draughtsmen who so gallantly came to the rescue of the commissioners in pulling this \$100,000 chestnut out of the fire; no, gentlemen, quite the reverse, we would rather recommend that some distinctive honor be placed upon them, for will not future architectural generations rise up and call them blessed for having done some little part in the raising up of so fine and comfortable a building, where the wicked Queen Anne, Colonial, and Norman styles will cease from troubling the weary architect in his endeavors after the unattainable? Will it not be in this building that he can find rest and repose from all the cares that architectural flesh is heir to? Where five per centum, and competitions, and brick and stone, and iron and wood will only be as nightmare, as a tale that is told, that once was, but will be no more forever. No, censure should not, and will not fall, except in the spirit of persecution, upon those who stand in the front rank and receive the fire of the adversary in the shape of \$100,000 buildings. If censure is to be attached to anyone, it should rather fall upon those who stand aloof from the bustle and smoke of the battle, and with folded hands snite themselves upon the breast, and are thankful that they are not like other men, but are double re-dipped, old style, extra coated and thoroughly prepared, and warranted to throw off any shower of \$100,000 buildings, no matter how posterity may howl because of their lack of public spirit. (Applause.)

CHAS. CRAPSEY,  
WM. M. AIKEN,  
J. W. YOST, } Committee.

The President: We have heard the two reports. What shall be done with them?

Mr. Drach: I move that the majority report be accepted and placed on file.

Mr. Schwienfurth: I move as an amendment that they both be placed on file. Motion as amended carried.

The President: Gentlemen, after hearing the report of this Committee on Competition, and, as every one of us has probably had a similar experience in his practice, I think you would all be glad to hear a paper read, which was presented at the last meeting of the American Institute of Architects in New York, by George A. Fredericks, of Baltimore, in which he treats on the ethics of architectural practice, and some of his personal experiences in competitions. If there is no objection I will read it, as I think it will be of benefit to every member of the profession, and would probably have a tendency to prevent improper practices in the future.

Mr. Fredericks' paper was received with marked attention, and the applause which ended the reading seemed to indicate the most thorough concurrence of all members in the sentiments expressed.

The President: Mr. Allison not being present with his paper, we would like to hear from Mr. Yost on competitions.

Mr. Yost read the following paper:

As Cincinnati is likely to be the scene of an important competition in the near future, a few words upon the subject of competitions may not be out of place.

It has been customary for architects to regard competitions as a great evil, and many refuse to enter them under any circumstances, but in spite of all efforts to abolish them, they still continue.

In the midst of our disappointment at our inability to drive the competition monster away, suppose for a moment we stop and take a good look at him, and see if we are really as much afraid of him as we imagined, and whether his teeth are really as sharp as they look to be, and whether, after all, we are really in earnest in wanting no more competitions.

What is their object? First, I venture, to obtain the best possible design. Second, to give all who desire, an equal footing to secure important work.

That better designs will be obtained through competition will only be true when those who enter the competition are fairly able to do the work sought. When sufficient inducement is offered to enlist the efforts of the best talent, competitions will, as a rule, furnish an opportunity of selecting a better design than will be secured by the employment of any one architect.

Because the wisest man in Christendom will be mistaken more than half the time if he undertakes to guess who, of a number of architects will present the most satisfactory design for any particular building, supposing that each is reasonably well qualified to design it, and it frequently occurs that someone who was not thought of as a winning quantity, hits upon an idea which develops into a better design than even older and better architects present.

But if all the competitors are unable to design the building decently, the results of the competition will prove far less satisfactory than if someone of proper ability had been selected without any contest, and any man, or any set of men, who expect to secure a good plan by means of a competition, when they have taken no pains to attract the efforts of the very men they believe to be most competent to do the work, ought to be sent to Barnum as specimens of natural curiosity not spoken of in the books, and if, in the profoundness of their stupidity, they decide that if they don't get a good design by a newspaper advertisement, such as most of them are, that it is not their fault, they ought to go and learn wisdom from the ostrich who sticks his head in the sand and then imagines the balance of him cannot be seen.

As to the second. In full view of our time-honored opposition to competitions, I ask, Are we quite willing to dispense with them? Are we fully agreed that public work shall be controlled by those who are able to marshal the greatest amount of personal influence and those who have the widest reputation? Is there, after all, not just enough of American in us to make us want at least a chance to offer a plan for such public work as we may feel interested in?

Take as an example a late competition here. Were the architects of Cincinnati quite reconciled to the idea of having anyone of their number selected as architect of the Chamber of Commerce building, without any of the others having a hearing?

The answer to these questions will, I think, establish the fact that we do not agree to entirely dispense with competitions, nor do I know of its ever having been done in any other country.

Is it conditions we are opposed to, or is it the method of conducting them?

I am willing to say that I regard properly conducted competitions as a good rather than an evil, to both architects and public. I do not think it is an evil for us to be



invited to present ideas of a building in competition with others. I do not regard it as unprofessional, undignified or wrong for several architects to submit designs for the same building.

It is the pernicious methods of conducting them which constitute the evil to be eradicated, and not the competitions themselves.

This brings me to consider some of the objectionable methods, and I am willing to admit that not all the objectionable features of the average competition can be abolished at once. But there has been much improvement in the past few years, and year by year the public is becoming more and more enlightened upon the subject. The public wants them for its own benefit, and it is learning rapidly that what is fairest for the architect proves to be most satisfactory for his employer.

One of the serious difficulties has been the prevailing idea that whenever any man is, by virtue of his office or otherwise, charged with the duty of erecting a public building—no matter what may have been his previous ignorance of such matters—the one thing for which, above all others, he is certainly qualified is to select a plan, and there is nothing else upon which the average committee-man is so touchy, as upon this question.

I have had a man say to me that he felt utterly incompetent to decide between the several designs, and when, to help him out, I suggested an expert, he became offended and insisted that I had not treated him with proper respect.

I once was given a list of instructions of what they did want and what they did not want in a certain building. At the competition an expert was suggested to aid the board in deciding which plan was best. The objection was made that it was unnecessary, as they knew just what they wanted, and it would be a useless expense. I had occasion afterward to examine the plan which had been adopted. Finding it not as I had expected, I compared it with the list of instructions, and found that no requirement in the list had been met, and everything they did not want was embodied in the plan.

These, of course, are extreme cases, for by no means every committee will answer this description. There are many good, hard-headed, practical men in charge of these matters, men who, with no expert, will not go far astray in regard to a design. I think it fair to say that, as a rule, one among the best plans of those presented will be adopted; but the more important the building the less, proportionately, a committee man knows about it, and the more liable he is to be mistaken. I have never known a competition in which the advice of a competent expert would not have been worth largely more than his services would have cost. It will often serve to correct errors of calculation as well as errors of judgment in the architect. It will give confidence to the people who are to use the building that it is safe, and allay all clamor against the committee for imagined errors of judgment in selecting the design. I regard the employment of at least one expert, professional adviser, as a practice to be insisted upon and urged until it becomes a part of every competition; and I would say, further, that in every important building the services of the expert ought not to end with the adoption of the plan. He should be retained as consulting architect until the building is completed.

Among the practices to be abandoned is the shortness of time usually allowed for the preparation of plans. Worthy and desirable competitors are not the idlers of the profession, and cannot, therefore, proceed at once and uninterruptedly in the preparation of a design for that particular building. Competitions ought to be made to interfere as little as possible with the regular business of the office. I know there is a great desire upon the part of committees to be doing something in the way of constructing the building, and they look upon the time spent in preparing plans as so much time wasted, forgetting that the success or failure of the whole enterprise is wrought out before a stone is laid. Whatever of hurry there is in the erection of the building, there ought always to be careful deliberation in preparing the plan.

One of the practices which has often misled well-meaning committees and even experts, is the inequality of presentation, drawings differing in number, scale and finish. For this, the remedy which has been sought, the use of line drawings without shading, perspective or color, is, in my opinion, but little less faulty than the trouble it seeks to correct. Whatever designs are presented should be made plain enough that competent persons can, without great difficulty or uncertainty, judge between them, and to ask any man to judge the appearance of a building by giving him a line elevation in black and white, is requiring an impossibility. Such drawings only half show the design, and for all practical purposes you might as well write out a description of the building and omit the elevations too. I would not require elevations, but I would require one or more perspectives, sufficient to show the building, giving the point of sight and the picture plane, and instead of saying there should be no shading, I would require them to be correctly shaded, and if color was to be considered as any element of the design, I would require them to be colored as nearly to the natural colors as possible. Nothing short of this will present the design with reasonable plainness, and while it will add something to the expense of a competition, I know of no other way in which a correct judgment can be obtained.

Another objection to many past competitions is, that architects have not been fairly treated in the matter of compensation, only the successful party being paid anything. While this is seriously objectionable, sometimes ruinous to members of the profession, it has been still more harmful to the public. Persons who imagine that, in this way, they are saving money, may as well deceive themselves. Architects when compelled to, have to protect themselves and they do it, often in these unpaid competitions by fighting new battles with old plans, slightly modified when required to suit the situation. Over-smart officials sometimes thus start out to get ideas from architects without paying for them, and usually end by paying for ideas they don't get. This method of competition has usually resulted in keeping out the better class of architects, who usually have plenty of work where compensation is certain.

Seeing this, there have recently, in this country, been several attempts made to enlist the services of what are reckoned the ablest architects. One of these cures, repeated two or three times I wish to speak of as being, I think, more objectionable than the disease it seeks to cure. I mean this high and low, sweet and sour, in and out, great and small style of competition, where "many are called and few chosen." This style of competition where the premium money is generously divided among a selected few eminent competitors as a sort of professional backbone bender to enable them to go into competition with the remainder of the profession, who don't get anything.

The medicine has produced a cure wherever it has been tried. But it is one which has so many objectionable features, that for the credit of the manhood of the profession I hope no respectable architect will ever suggest such a thing again. The use of such an expedient only proves the extent of the evil it sought to correct. But there is a better and a fairer way to the profession, and no more expensive to the public. I would divide about one-half to one per cent of cost of the proposed building into four or five premiums, to be awarded to the most meritorious designs, omitting the successful competitor, give him the commission. This will always attract the best talent of the country, and with a proper award, the public will be well served, and architects as well paid as can now be expected. In these open competitions there will always be designs presented by totally incompetent persons, but if they have the time, it does them good to prepare them, and only puts the jury to the trouble of looking at them, which is not an unbearable punishment.

There is another point in regard to the subject, upon which I have a word to say. There are among the competitors in any mentionable case, some who have greatly more personal influence than others. There can be no fair judgment where the jury are friends of one man, and strangers or enemies to another. I therefore, would require all designs submitted under a "nom de plume," and should any competitor make his design known to the jury before the decision, it should be immediately excluded from the competition.

Competitions such as I have suggested, will not be found an evil, and if they could be made the rule, instead of the exception, the objection to competitions would pass away.

And as committees and public come to know more of what a competition ought to be, there will be more and more improvement in the manner of conducting them. That they have been objectionable, is no because there is any disposition upon the part of our employers to wrong us, but because of a lack of information and understanding of what is fair and right. Happily it is becoming known that in everything connected with the construction of a building, from the sketch by the architect to the furniture, if it is valuable, must be bought and paid for the same as anything else, that these, like all other things, are usually worth what they cost, and that five dollars don't buy ten dollars worth, and the man who starts out building to get something for less than its fair value, usually ends by being cheated himself, besides being laughed at as a fool by his neighbors.

If we have trodden upon the toes of any professional brother in our caricature of the mixed competition, we humbly beg pardon. They were as doses of heroic medicine given to save the patient's life, and we had to mix up a strong solution of ridicule to take the taste of the medicine out of the patient's mouth, and meant no harm to anyone. (Applause.)

The President: Mr. Vost's paper is open for discussion. If there are no remarks Mr. Forbush's paper will be next in order.

Mr. Forbush: Looking over this book, "Puck's Annual for 1883," I found an article which I thought you might like to hear, and the illustra-

tions of which I have roughly enlarged. The article is entitled "Sausage Architecture,"\* and is as follows:

Architecture is a pretty convenient sort of a science. It would be rather difficult in these days to get along without it. The fewer clothes mankind has, the less necessity he finds for architecture. When he roamed the plains and woods in Nature's business suit, he did not indulge in any architecture to speak of. When he started out to ornament and enwrap his form in drapery, he began to turn his attention to constructing a habitation of the same material. This was the origin of the canvas tent, and the origin has stuck to it ever since.

After using brick, stone, iron, wood, paper and other materials, man began to yearn for new trimmings for the ornamentation of the structures. He was a long time striking something, but he did ultimately, as we shall proceed to explain.

(No. 1.) Puck's Annual does not pretend to be a universal history, and therefore cannot give all the actual details of the discovery of sausage architecture, but there is no doubt that it was invented long before the world had begun to cut its eye teeth. The cradle of the sausage may be put down to be in the neighborhood of Assyria. Sausages were manufactured in this region from the superannuated animals that had strayed from Noah's ark, and when the sausage had arrived at the requisite degree of hardness and staleness, it was used for the beards of statues and bulls.

(No. 2.) This cut represents Sennacherib, the mighty Assyrian king, as he appeared just before coming down like a wolf on the fold.

(No. 3.) We next hear of sausage ornamentation among the Arabians, as this illustration of a panel shows. The original was picked up late one Arabian night, and was carefully preserved in a dime museum, where our artist sketched it from still life. The Arabesque beauty of this design will be at once admitted. It is true that according to the Mohammedan creed nothing that bears any relation to a living thing is allowed to be represented.

A very learned discussion was carried on in Mecca between Abou Ben Jon-son and Arabi Ben Beyrum as to whether sausage ornamentation was akin to anything alive, and was opposed to the laws of Islam. Abdallah O'Flaherty, the holy carpet-shaker of Medina, decided there could be no objection to the article on religious grounds, provided no trichine had taken up their lodgings in the sausage. He further said that a healthy sausage could be distinguished at first sight and ought to present the above appearance. (A genuine sample was here shown.)

But there can be no question that the greatest strides in sausagery have been made in Germany. For many years it was a problem as to what should be done with the unused sausages. It may not be generally known, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that both the 'Thirty Years' and the Seven Years' wars arose from differences of opinion on this question.

There were enormous accumulations of leberwurst, saveloys, country and Frankfort sausages, and there seemed to be no cessation to the horrors of a fratricidal strife, when, in the year 1761, a savior, in the person of Herr von Culmbacher Pretzel Schweizerkase invented the system of petrifying sausages so as to make them in every respect like stone. The system still lives; indeed, a public building of any importance is not considered complete without stony sausage ornamentation.

One of the most magnificent edifices in the world, built in the sausage style, is in the larger beer temple at Gebratenes-ganzesteinkopfwieschuhburg, in the semi-grand duchy of Kartofflesalat. The capital of the columns consists of an (No. 4) abacus, ovolo and neck of festoons of leberwurst, with center pieces of true lovers' knots, constructed of polonies. The astragal is of an extra large size Fleischwurst. The frieze of the entablature is richly enlaced and decorated with medium sized tongue sausages, horse-shoe shape. The fillet, the cyma-recta, the corona and the cavetto are constructed of blood sausages of various forms in accordance with the architects' plans. The manner of their arrangement displays great ingenuity, and betokens profound study of literature of architecture from the year one.

On the northeast rear of the building is a choice (No. 5) monumental tablet, with curved leberwurst in bas-relief, with a German mustard pot at the base.

There is a remarkable story connected with this work of art.

The architect dreamt it out one night after supping on pumpnickel and sauerkraut, and, on waking up in the morning, immediately proceeded to put the realistic vision into execution, with what successful results may be seen in the annexed picture.

But by far the greatest triumph in this marvelous work is the (No. 6) grand memorial window which was constructed at such an enormous cost that, at the time of writing it has not yet been paid for. The window is in the regular church-fair medieval style, but has very little trace of tracery. In order to fill out the arched cell of the vaulting, it became necessary to lighten the irregular shaped masses of sausage left between the perforations by piercing the spandrels and reducing the frame of each foil in the *fons asinorum* of the third degree, and putting it on a *non compos mentis* base.

Those who imagine that the architect knew nothing about windows are recommended to consult Zell's encyclopedia. None but the very best of sausages were used for the building of this masterpiece of light aperture. The rectangular openings, it will be observed, have no internal splay, but the architraves on the exterior were made from special and superior material. Fifty black puddles and seventy-five malted cats were killed and seasoned, their flesh petrified and put into skins for the purpose. The sausages of the rose window beneath the arch are made of oleomargarine and "bob" veal, which give a light, airy, and at the same time rich effect to the whole structure. There is no doubt that sausage ornamentation is destined to become most fashionable as soon as the rage for Eastlake and Queen Anne style has died out." (Applause.)

Mr. Forbush's reading was received with applause. The sketches submitted were well drawn and illustrated the paper perfectly.

The President: Here is a telegram from Mr. McLean, of THE INLAND ARCHITECT, that arrived this afternoon. It reads:

Have been in a wreck all night. Will arrive at eight. R. C. McLEAN.

The President: If there is no objection we will continue, as it seems to be the desire of some of the members to leave on the evening train, and we would like to have them here through the entire proceedings, so I suppose the best thing would be to keep right on. The next thing in order would be new business. I have here copies of the certificate furnished by the Western Association of Architects, for architects to fill out for their clients, stating the weights that the different floors of a building will carry. If necessary, we can adopt it, and have a copy sent to each one of the members of this association and to all the architects of the state.

Mr. Forbush: I think it had better be left optional with each member whether to adopt it or not. A man is the best judge of what he requires in his own business.

The President: I may as well state here, under the head of new business, that the architects of Ohio and other states were very well received and entertained by the Illinois State Association at the last meeting of the Western Association at Chicago, and that Cincinnati has been selected as the next place of meeting. I would like to suggest that it would be proper for the Ohio Association to have a committee on arrangements and entertainments to prepare for the next convention of the Western Association. I would like to hear from some of the gentlemen present.

Mr. Weary: I think that we ought to try and do our duty to them. If the Western Association are going to meet here, we ought to have a very interesting meeting, and any means of entertainment we provide will serve not only to entertain them but to entertain ourselves. A very good means of entertainment is now being generally adopted in the shape of a tour through the South, and should we propose to adopt that, we have reason to think that we will receive the courtesies of some of the southern systems of railroads. It will be a very interesting means of entertaining them, and I move that we have a committee appointed to see that such arrangements be made.

\*NOTE.—Figures indicate where illustrations were shown.



Mr. Forbush: I would amend that, that the committee have power to act as they may see fit in procuring a place of meeting and providing means of entertainment.

The amendment was accepted and motion carried.

Mr. Weary: I move that this committee have power to make all the arrangements, and that it be a committee of seven, as there will be a great many duties, at least four of them to be from Cincinnati, so as to leave a quorum here. Motion seconded and carried.

The President: This committee is to have power, I suppose, to make any collection or subscription, or would it be expected that the committee call on the State Association Treasurer.

Mr. Weary: That is something for the gentlemen to discuss.

Mr. Williams: I think we had better wait and have the committee find out what arrangements can be made and report at the next regular meeting in July. There will be plenty of time to adopt whatever they report, or make changes.

After some discussion the motion was carried.

Mr. Weary: I move that communications be sent out by the secretary to all members, twenty days before our next July meeting, as provided in the by-laws, so as to make the meetings annual instead of semi-annual.

Motion seconded and carried.

The President: I have a little matter to suggest here in regard to the *Sanitary Engineer*. As it is now published, the pages are numbered consecutively, including the advertisements. I think it is difficult, in binding them, to separate the advertisements. It makes the publication appear incomplete if bound without the advertisements. We might pass a motion here asking the publisher of the *Sanitary Engineer* to have the pages numbered so as to separate the advertisements from the text. I suppose a great many of the architects present take that paper, and find the same difficulty.

A motion was made and seconded that the secretary be instructed to respectfully request the editors of the *Sanitary Engineer* to change the mode of numbering the pages of the advertisements for the accommodation of the architects in binding their publications. Motion carried.

The President: Is there any other new business to offer.

Mr. Buddemeyer: I have a matter that I would like to bring up, but I do not know if it would come under this head. The Building Exhibit Company of Cincinnati has been formed, and I would like to make a motion that its action be indorsed by the association, as it would help it along. It should, perhaps, first be discussed, and then the motion made.

The President: Gentlemen, you have all heard the remarks of Mr. Buddemeyer. We would like to have a discussion.

Mr. Forbush: It is purely a local matter, and the association, as an association is not interested in it.

Mr. Yost: I really do not see what we can have to do with the matter, or how we can take any part in it. It is entirely a local matter, and I do not see how we can properly engage in indorsing it, or condemning it, or anything about it.

The President: I can state to the association that this company was formed to give manufacturers an opportunity to exhibit and to offer their material to the architect and builders in general. It of course is a local affair, but would, probably, be assisted by the indorsement of the Ohio Association. It may be of interest to the members of the association who may visit Cincinnati during the year, and wish to inspect some of the materials on exhibition.

Mr. Cook: I move we indorse it in a manner so as to request persons to exhibit their materials for the convenience of the association. Seconded and carried.

The President: If there is no other new business, we will hear from the Committee on Nominations, if they are ready to report.

Mr. Crapsey: The committee have been laboring under great embarrassment, but they got through their work all the same. The embarrassment is that they have so much material from which to make a ticket. As instructed by the vote of the convention, we offer two names for each office.

For president, C. F. Schwienfurth, of Cleveland, and J. W. Yost, of Columbus.

For vice-president, I understand, we are instructed to offer one name from each city?

The President: For vice-president, one from each of the largest cities: Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo, Columbus, and Dayton.

Mr. Crapsey: For vice-presidents: William Martin Aiken, of Cincinnati; F. S. Barnum, of Cleveland; C. A. Stribling, of Columbus; C. I. Williams, of Dayton; E. O. Fallis, of Toledo.

For treasurer, contrary to instructions, we offer only one name, H. C. Lindsay, of Zanesville.

For secretary, F. A. Coburn, of Cleveland, and W. R. Forbush, of Cincinnati.

Cleveland has been selected as the next place of meeting.

Mr. Yost: I would decline in favor of Mr. Schwienfurth, and move that he be nominated by acclamation.

Mr. Schwienfurth: I was about to resign in favor of Mr. Yost.

Mr. Yost's motion was seconded and carried.

Mr. Schwienfurth was then elected by acclamation.

Mr. Forbush: I would withdraw in favor of Mr. Coburn, and move that the secretary be instructed to cast a ballot in favor of F. A. Coburn, as secretary of the association next year. Motion seconded and carried.

Mr. Crapsey: Now, as there is only one candidate for each of the other offices, I move that the secretary be instructed to cast the ballot of the society for each of those names. Seconded and carried.

The President: The Committee on the Entertainment of the Western Association will consist of Messrs. Weary, Schwienfurth, Yost, Buddemeyer, Forbush, Crapsey and Rapp.

As the Nominating Committee has omitted the Executive Committee from their ticket, it would probably be more satisfactory if the members

present would name four or more candidates, and then the four getting the highest number of votes (together with the president) would comprise the Executive Committee for the next year.

The following names were then presented, viz:

Messrs. Yost, Weary, Barnum, Rapp, Crapsey, Aiken, Kramer, Williams and Cook.

A ballot was then taken with the following result:

Mr. Yost, having thirteen votes; Mr. Weary, thirteen; Mr. Barnum, eleven; Mr. Rapp, thirteen, were declared elected on the Executive Committee for the year 1887.

Mr. Rapp: I would like to read a communication from Mr. Allison, the president of the National Plumbers' Association. He was to have read a paper at this meeting, but writes:

Many thanks for your thoughtful consideration and invitation. It will be impossible for me to join you this afternoon, as this is our regular meeting-day for the Board of Exposition Commissioners. I shall endeavor to give you some attention tomorrow if the meeting is continued. Very truly yours, JAS. ALLISON.

I would suggest that Mr. Allison's paper, that was to be read at this meeting, be accepted if as read, and inserted in the minutes of the meeting. Motion made and carried.

Mr. Bates: I move that a vote of thanks be tendered to the retiring officers. Motion seconded and carried.

The President: I will appoint Messrs. Weary and Crapsey as committee to escort the president to the chair.

Mr. Schwienfurth was escorted to the chair, and Mr. Rapp said:

Gentlemen,—I retire from the position which I have held, with the warmest feelings for you all, and hope that under Mr. Schwienfurth's administration this association will show even more progress than it has during the first years of its existence, and that it will have a glorious future.

Mr. Rapp: I make a motion to tender a vote of thanks to the representatives of the press, and to the proprietors of this hotel, for the courtesies extended to this association. Motion seconded and carried.

The President: Is there any further business before the convention?

Mr. Lindsay: As treasurer of this association, I would like to have some statement as to the bills of the association; some of them are not paid, and it is necessary to have them paid.

Mr. Rapp: I will state that the Executive Committee had the bills of the last meeting corrected and paid. One bill, of Mr. Williams, was reduced from \$14 to \$10. The bills Mr. Forbush has are for printing and circulars, and should be attended to by the new Executive Committee, and I therefore move that these bills be referred to the Executive Committee. Motion seconded and carried.

Motion was made to adjourn *sine die*. Seconded and carried.

The President: This convention is adjourned.

A dinner was given the visiting architects at the Burnet House by the Cincinnati chapter, which was in every way enjoyable. At the invitation of the local chapter, the members also attended the performance at Heuck's Opera House. The exhibition of architectural drawings was very complete, those of C. F. Schwienfurth, of Cleveland, being especially notable.

### Association Notes.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS.—Convention will be held November 16, 1887, at Cincinnati. J. F. Alexander, La Fayette, Ind., secretary; W. L. B. Jenney, Chicago, secretary of foreign correspondence.

ILLINOIS STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS meets the first Saturday of every month, at 15 East Washington street, Chicago. Annual meeting first Thursday in October, 1887. Clarence L. Stiles, Chicago, secretary.

INDIANA STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS meets on the fourth Wednesday of January, April, July and October of each year. Annual meeting fourth Wednesday in October. E. H. Ketcham, Indianapolis, secretary.

MISSOURI STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS meets at Kansas City, on the second Tuesday in January, 1888. Charles E. Illsley, St. Louis, secretary.

KANSAS CITY SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS meets Monday afternoon of each week, at 4 o'clock. Annual meeting second Saturday in April, 1887. F. B. Hamilton, secretary.

BUFFALO SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS meets first and third Tuesdays each month. W. W. Carlin, secretary.

THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION OF IOWA, annual meeting, second Wednesday of August, 1887, at Spirit Lake. G. B. Baldwin, Sioux City, secretary.

THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION OF MINNESOTA meets every other Tuesday at Minneapolis and St. Paul alternately. Annual meeting January 3, 1888. F. G. Corser, Minneapolis, secretary.

KANSAS STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS meets at Wichita on the third Tuesday of January, 1888. J. C. Holland, Topeka, secretary.

ASSOCIATION OF OHIO ARCHITECTS meets semi-annually. Next meeting third Thursday in July, 1888, at Cleveland. F. A. Coburn, Cleveland, secretary.

ASSOCIATION OF TEXAS ARCHITECTS meets at Austin on the third Tuesday of January, 1888. S. A. J. Preston, Austin, secretary.

NEBRASKA STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS meets first Wednesdays in January, April, July and October each year. F. M. Ellis, Omaha, secretary.

KENTUCKY STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS meets at Louisville first Thursday in each month, H. O. Wehle, Louisville, secretary.

THE CHICAGO ARCHITECTURAL SKETCH CLUB meets every alternate Monday, Builders' and Traders' Exchange. W. G. Williamson, secretary.

THE WESTERN SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS meets the first and third Tuesdays of each month at 4 o'clock, P.M., at 15 East Washington street, Chicago.

## CHICAGO BUILDERS' AND TRADERS' EXCHANGE.

The committee of fifteen in charge of the reception and entertainment of delegates to the National Convention, March 29, hold regular weekly meetings. A sum approaching \$5,000 it is expected will be raised to defray the convention expenses, each branch of trade subscribing liberally for this purpose. The reports from other cities show that the approaching convention is already bringing the different trade organizations together, and the interest is active and general. W. H. Sayward, of Boston, the secretary of the temporary organization, is on his way to Chicago, visiting the different cities *en route* and will reach Chicago about the 16th instant.

At the request of thirteen members of the Exchange, a special meeting of the Exchange is called for February 17, at 12 o'clock, to consider the advisability of changing that part of Article V of the By-Laws, relating to the nomination of officers.

## ILLINOIS STATE ASSOCIATION.

The regular meeting of the State Association convened on February 5, President Adler in the chair.

In absence of Secretary Stiles, R. C. McLean was appointed secretary pro tem.

Mr. Treat rose to a point of order, stating that there was not a quorum present, and the meeting went into informal session.

The President: Gentlemen, the chairman of the Executive Committee sends a line saying that he is unexpectedly prevented from coming, and sends a report from the Executive Committee, as follows:

*Illinois Association of Architects:*

GENTLEMEN,—It is the intention of your Executive Committee to have prepared for your consideration a series of symposia, beginning at the next monthly meeting. These symposia are groups of papers representing the views of different architects upon given subjects, and are prepared as follows: The architect whose name occurs first, makes a presentation of the subject to be considered, in a paper of greater or less length, which is then passed on to the architect next upon the list, and he, having written his view of the question, passes the two papers to the third, so on to the fourth, and the first man on the list then summarizes the question as presented by these various writers, stating not only their views, but such comments as he may have to make upon them. The list of subjects to be presented are as follows:

1. What are the present tendencies of architectural design in America?
2. What is the just subordination in architectural design, of details to mass?
3. To what extent is it necessary in design to emphasize the essentially structural elements of a building?
4. What are some of the architectural possibilities arising from the development of such materials as paper, glass, steel, etc.?

These four papers will carry us into June, beyond this the Executive Committee have not deemed it best to provide, awaiting the result which may attend this effort. It is hoped, however, that the interest raised by these symposia will be such as to warrant their continuance.

Your Executive Committee earnestly request that each member asked to contribute to this series will readily do so, bearing in mind that the papers are not intended to be formal or labored essays, but rather a free presentation of such views as the writer may have upon the given subject. In all cases the matter for discussion will be presented by the architect intrusted with the first paper, and following him it will be very simple for others to state such points as they may desire, in which they agree with him or differ from him.

If, at any meeting, members present wish to informally discuss these symposia, there will undoubtedly be an opportunity, and it is hoped that through means such as this, there may be fostered an interest in those general and apparently theoretical views which are, nevertheless, exceedingly valuable as the basis of sound architectural work.

A complete memoranda will be sent out to all the members the first of the week, containing the names of each one of the contributors in the series of symposia.

JOHN W. ROOT,  
Chairman Executive Committee.

You have heard the report, gentlemen. It is something concerning which it is not at all necessary for the association to take action, inasmuch as the Executive Committee has full power to act in the matter; but I think I voice the sentiment of that committee when I request such of you as have any suggestions to make with reference to these subjects to do so now, so that the committee can be better guided in its action in the selection of topics, and also in the selection of members who are requested to aid in the discussion. I understand that in the case of the first subject the leadership will be in the hands of Mr. Root; the second under the leadership of Mr. Clay; the third under that of Mr. Sullivan, and the fourth will be in the hands of Mr. Burnham. In each of these there will be three others associated with the leader. The leader will have the leading paper, and will have a summary of all that is advanced; then there will be three associated with him to express their views, and there will be a notification sent to all of the members of the association of these subjects and of the gentlemen who have been selected by the board to participate in the discussion, so as to enable anyone who has any ideas which he believes would be of interest to the association to add them to the general discussion. For instance: Supposing at this time there were four of us,—Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Holabird, Mr. Smith and Mr. Drake,—had a given subject; they would have the official preparation of all there is to be said about it; but any and all of us would be given time enough to think about the matter, that if we had any views to present we could do so; and we would have, at the same time, the advantage of the special effort of the four gentlemen selected for the subject. I believe that this will give a good deal of life and vim to our discussions during the next four months.

Mr. Randolph and others indorsed the scheme, and thought it a very good idea.

The President: It was a matter that was proposed at the first meeting of this Executive Committee, but action was deferred until now because of

the pressing character of the discussion of the sanitary bill, and also because it seemed as though the members of the committee were all of them so much occupied that they could not bring out this matter any sooner. It had been the intention to have this the first meeting at which this order of things would go into effect; as it is now it will be the next meeting. You will receive, in the course of a week or so, a summary of these subjects and also the names of those who have been selected by the Executive Committee.

Mr. McLean: Will I be able to get these subjects so as to print them by next Wednesday?

The President: I think so. I think if you will call upon Mr. Root on Monday he can give you all the information.

After some further discussion the meeting adjourned.

The following note has been sent to the different members of the state association appointed to write upon the different subjects to come before the association:

Dear Sir,—Inclosed please find a copy of a report presented by the Executive Committee to the Illinois Association of Architects, at the last meeting.

It is earnestly hoped that you will do your share toward making the series of symposia mentioned in the report, a success.

Your name has been mentioned in the list, also herewith inclosed, because you seemed to the committee especially qualified to write upon the subject with which your name is connected, and the committee will deem it an especial favor if you will write your views very fully and frankly.

Very truly yours, JOHN W. ROOT,  
Chairman Executive Committee.

The subjects of papers and those who have been appointed to review the subjects are as follows:

1. *March*: What are the present tendencies of architectural design in America?

John W. Root, Dankmar Adler, Clarence L. Stiles, W. W. Boyington or S. M. Randolph, John W. Root.

2. *April*: What is the just subordination in architectural design, of details to mass?

Louis H. Sullivan, W. L. B. Jenney, L. D. Cleaveland, O. J. Pierce, L. H. Sullivan.

3. *May*: To what extent is it necessary in design, to emphasize the essentially structural elements of a building?

W. W. Clay, Frederick Baumann, J. M. Palmer, J. J. Flanders, W. W. Clay.

4. *June*: What are some of the architectural possibilities arising from the development of such materials as paper, glass, etc.?

D. H. Burnham, Wm. Holabird, Normand S. Patton, S. M. Randolph, D. H. Burnham.

## ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION OF IOWA.

The third annual meeting of this association was held at Des Moines, January 12 and 13. In the absence of the president and vice-president the convention was called to order by the secretary, C. H. Lee. J. S. Blake, president of the Des Moines Association, was chosen chairman of the convention.

The secretary read letters of regret from President Josselyn and E. H. Taylor of Cedar Rapids. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, after which E. S. Hammatt, the treasurer, read his report, which was approved as read. The board of management reported the name of E. L. Merrill, of Des Moines, for membership, and upon motion of W. L. Plack, the secretary cast the ballot for the association, admitting him to membership.

The Committee on Education, F. D. Hyde, chairman, reported progress, and was continued.

The Committee on the Draught of a Bill to Regulate the Construction of Party Walls, W. L. Plack, chairman, reported progress, and was granted further time.

The Committee on State Lien Laws, E. S. Hammatt, chairman, reported progress, and was continued.

The Committee on Western Architects' Association Bill upon Statutory Revision, C. H. Lee, chairman, read the bill as last revised by the committee in charge, and the report was received and placed on file. The convention here adjourned till the afternoon.

When the meeting was again called together the following motion was offered by Mr. Hammatt:

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this association that any contractor who regularly employs a draughtsman and furnishes architectural plans shall be debarred the privilege of figuring on work in the offices of the members of this association.

The resolution, upon motion of Mr. Lee, was adopted and ordered printed and sent to each member of the State Association.

Mr. Hyde, Chairman of the Committee reported upon a Circular Letter Relating to the Competition Code, which was revised and passed upon as follows:

## COMPETITION CIRCULAR ADDRESSED TO BUILDING COMMITTEES, ETC.

GENTLEMEN,—It having come to my knowledge that your committee is about to erect a public building, and may, perhaps, select your design by a competition, in which case it becomes my duty as secretary of the Architectural Association of Iowa, to send you the following circular letter in explanation of the position taken by the profession in this state, viz.:

*First*. That the Architectural Association of Iowa embraces all the reputable architects in the state.

*Second*. That the inclosed code was prepared for the government of competitions being formulated and first adopted by the Western Association of Architects after a year's work by the committee of that association, which was composed of the leading architects of the West, and that the same code has since been adopted by the architectural associations of twenty, including Iowa.

*Third*. It is the general belief of the majority of architects in all the above-mentioned associations, that competitions as generally conducted should be avoided as being the most possible way to secure a design, but should your committee decide to call for a competition, then we would respectfully urge you to adopt the inclosed code as being the most satisfactory manner of conducting such a competition. In calling for a competition, your object, undoubtedly, is to secure designs from the best men in the profession. To secure this object you must assure them in a legal way that they will receive fair play.

Though in rather brief and formal language, the points necessary to be guaranteed in order to avoid the current abuses of past competitions are all embodied in this code.

We are aware that it may need modifying. As a whole, however, it covers the ground fairly well, and is satisfactory to all honorable architects throughout the country. Though, perhaps, not absolutely necessary, still it is well to say, in view of what has sometimes occurred, that if any architect who is a member of our association or of the Western Association suggests to you the advisability of conducting competitions without



a specific agreement, or with one loosely drawn up, you may at once know him to be treacherous and dishonorable, and may safely conclude that if untrue to his fellows and the best interests of his profession he will be dishonest in the conducting of your business should you employ him.

In working for the results sought to be attained by the adoption of this code, we seek first to improve architecture in general, and give the people a better building for their money than can otherwise be secured; at the same time insure to the profession "a square deal and an honest count" and abolish a premium on dishonesty. If your building committee will cooperate with us we feel assured that much good will be accomplished, and one forward step will be taken by the whole community.

On motion of Mr. Hammatt the report was received; and on motion of Mr. Lee, was made the special order of business for the morning session.

Mr. Hyde read a memorial on the late W. W. Sanborn, of Clinton, and on motion of Mr. Lee this was received, ordered printed, and a copy sent to the family of the deceased.

The abolition of the August meeting was discussed, but no change was made.

On motion of Mr. Hammatt it was decided to hold the August meeting at Spirit Lake.

On motion of Mr. Hyde the secretary was instructed to correspond with secretaries of the Architectural Association of Minnesota, and of the Nebraska State Association of Architects, with a view of holding a joint convention.

On motion of Mr. Hammatt the secretary was instructed to send two notices of meeting to members, two weeks prior to each meeting.

On motion of Mr. Hyde the business successors of the late W. W. Sanborn, Messrs. Bessman & Messenger, were elected members of the association.

The revised Constitution and By-Laws were ordered printed, including the names and addresses of the officers and committees of the association, and a full list of the members, and that a copy be sent to each member not later than March 1, 1887.

An interesting paper upon "Competitions" was read by E. S. Hammatt, and the session adjourned to the following morning.

The convention was called to order at 10 A.M., Mr. Blake in the chair.

The committee's report on circular letter on competitions was taken up, and was altered and amended as printed above.

On motion of Mr. Plack, the resolution making THE INLAND ARCHITECT the official journal of the association was reconsidered and laid on the table, and the secretary instructed to furnish copies of the proceedings of the conventions to any paper applying for them.

The officers elected are as follows: president, E. H. Taylor, Cedar Rapids; vice-president, G. G. Baldwin, Sioux City; secretary, F. D. Hyde, Dubuque; treasurer, E. S. Hammatt, Davenport (re-elected); additional member of Board of Management, C. H. Lee, of Des Moines.

On motion of Mr. Hyde a vote of thanks was extended the local association for the liberal spirit shown in entertaining the visiting members.

Chairman Blake thanked the convention for general courtesy and assistance during the proceedings, and Mr. Plack resigned his membership to the association, which was accepted; and the meeting adjourned, to meet at Spirit Lake the second Thursday in August.

#### CHICAGO ARCHITECTURAL SKETCH CLUB.

The meeting of January 28 was one of the best attended and enjoyable of this year's series, the occasion being a stereopticon exhibit of one hundred views of European architecture, by John K. Allen, of the *Sanitary News*. Accompanying these, Mr. Allen read a delightfully composed and comprehensive description, historical in its nature, that of itself was pronounced well worth giving an evening to. The lecturer stated that he endeavored to show some architectural creation, marking the reign of each celebrated ruler or dynasty, and from the Acropolis at Athens, through Italy, Germany, France, and England, lead his audience to Scotland, where views of Edinburgh Castle, and other examples of ancient Scottish architecture, closed the series. A large number, perhaps a majority of the club, are of Scottish birth, and the latter views of the collection awakened considerable enthusiasm, the similarity of the general outline of the Acropolis to that of Edinburgh Castle and surroundings, suggesting that it looked as though "the architect of the Acropolis got his design from 'Auld Reekie'." At the close of the lecture, Mr. Allen was, by unanimous vote, made an honorary member of the club. Among the visitors present were Mrs. John K. Allen, Mr. George P. Brown, conductor of the *Sanitary News*, and lady, and William Dodd, of Wehle & Dodd, architects, of Louisville.

#### ILLINOIS SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

The Illinois Society of Engineers and Surveyors, composed as it is of many of the most eminent men in these professions in the state, as also of some leading men of a few other states, convened at Champaign, January 26, 27, and 28, for its second annual meeting. This society at its first meeting took rank as one of the most active and influential in the United States, and its published annual report was acknowledged by competent authority to be the most valuable sent out by any of the state societies. Some of the best men of the state contributed to its pages, and most valuable results have followed. Among the subjects discussed at this meeting were natural gas in Illinois, drainage districts, bridges, sewerage, and water supply. The president, I. O. Baker, professor of civil engineering in the university, who has done much to give the society its high standing, delivered his annual address on Wednesday afternoon, which was an able resumé of the work of the society, and an outline for future activity.

#### ST. PAUL CONTRACTORS' AND BUILDERS' BOARD OF TRADE.

There was a large attendance of the members of the contractors and builders at a meeting held at the Hotel Ryan, February 3. The feature of the meeting was the report of the president, Mr. E. E. Scribner, who has recently returned from a conference of delegates held in Boston to formulate a plan for forming a national association of contractors and builders. He spoke in the highest terms of the cordial hospitality of the Boston gentlemen, and greatly enjoyed meeting, as he did, the leading men in the building business in the United States. He gave many valuable suggestions in regard to the conduct of such associations as was gleaned from the

experience of the older builders. He stated that the greatest interest was felt in regard to this section of the country by eastern men, and that large numbers would come to St. Paul the coming year to see what they consider from the reports to be a remarkable city. Mr. Scribner gave a general description of the conference and the plan for the convention, March 29, 30 and 31. The St. Paul Contractors' Board voted unanimously to become a member of it, and send delegates to the convention.

#### KENTUCKY STATE ASSOCIATION.

The architects of the state of Kentucky organized, February 11, at Louisville.

The officers are: President, H. P. McDonald; First Vice-President, Henry Wolters; Second Vice-President, Kenneth McDonald; Secretary and Treasurer, H. O. Wehle. The board of directors are the officers and W. C. Clark, all of Louisville. A full report of proceedings will appear in the next edition.

#### WISCONSIN STATE ASSOCIATION.

The meeting held at Milwaukee, January 3, for the purpose of forming a state association, confined itself strictly to the business of formation, the adoption of a constitution and by-laws, and election of officers, etc., the date being that of the annual meeting of the Milwaukee association. After the reading of the secretary's report and the annual report of the treasurer, a general discussion followed as to the best method of procedure in forming a state association. The Milwaukee association, after turning over the funds in the treasurer's hands to the association about to be formed, adjourned *sine die*. The meeting then reassembled, with Mr. Jas. Douglas as chairman and George B. Ferry as secretary, and, after the adoption of a constitution and by-laws, the officers were chosen, as stated in the regular January issue. A committee of three was also appointed to secure the introduction of a bill, at the present meeting of the legislature, to amend the mechanic's lien law to include architects and engineers in its provisions. The name of the association is the Wisconsin State Association of Architects. The meetings will occur on the first Monday of each month, and the annual meeting will be held on the first Monday following the first Sunday of each year.

#### Railroad Notes.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway, through D. McNicoll, general passenger agent, issues in beautiful form the official programme of the winter carnival at Montreal, from February 7 to 12, inclusive. The circular gives full information of the special rates over that road during the carnival season.

ARE you going to New Orleans or Florida? If so, 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. This trip can now be made all rail, as the railroad has just been completed to the cave from our connection below Louisville. From Mobile to New Orleans (141 miles) the ride along the Gulf coast is alone worth the entire cost of the whole trip. 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 regarding single round trip rates, call on or address E. O. McCormick, General Passenger Agent Monon Route, Adams Express building, Chicago, Ill.

#### Mosaics.

ARCHITECT James McDonald, formerly of Green Bay, Wis., has opened an office in Omaha, Neb.

JOHN DAVIS & Co. are making a conductor-pipe with steam-pipe arrangement to prevent freezing. This steam-heating firm are giving special attention to the erection of wrought-iron conductor-pipes of all sizes.

ARCHITECT W. W. Boyington, of Chicago, is preparing plans for extensive factory building for the New England Anderson Pressed Brick Co. building, 276 by 142 feet, to be erected at Medford, Mass. Estimated cost, without kilns, \$35,000.

ABOUT March 1 the Nimick & Brittan Manufacturing Company will issue a new condensed descriptive catalogue, which will contain all that is in their former catalogues in a condensed form, together with a full line of new designs and new goods.

The recent death of Mr. B. R. Hawley will not cause any change in the business which he had conducted for so many years in Chicago. The Hawley Laundry-Dryer business will, therefore, be carried on as usual, with the office in the old place, Room 101, New Adams Express building, 183-189 Dearborn street, Chicago.

In the assembly of the state of Wisconsin, Mr. Egery, of Racine, has introduced a bill which provides that any architect who devises plans for a factory, hotel, school, etc., and fails to include fire-escapes and outward-swinging doors, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and fined from \$25 to \$100; also, that anyone who constructs such buildings without such safeguards shall be fined \$100.

MERCHANT & Co. announce that in order to better facilitate their increasing business in Chicago and points west thereof, they removed on January 1 from their old stand on Kinzie street to 202 Lake street, Chicago. They are prepared to make prompt shipments from Chicago of their



"Gilbertson's Old Method" and "Camaret" guaranteed plans of roofing plates, as well as "The Spencer" bright plates, together with a full line of the cheaper grades of both roofing and bright plates. Also hot and cold rolled copper, solder, etc.

An ordinance was passed by the Chicago city council, December 28, amending the municipal code in regard to the construction of hoistways in which elevators are used. It requires that they shall be constructed entirely of brick from the lowest point, extending up through and six feet above the roof. All openings in hoistways shall be protected by iron doors, and no wood shall be used on the inside of hoistways.

It is interesting to note that the *National Builder* (now called "Hill's," which, for the past three years, has advised its subscribers to "give architects the go-by," is now under a new and capable management, and recommends that "the first thing to be done is to go and get the best architect within your reach and consult him, before consulting any builder or contractor." The journal should succeed. The present publisher, Thomas E. Hill, is well known as the author of "Hill's Manual."

THE Tiffany Pressed Brick Company, whose standing advertisement may be found in this journal, would like to call the attention of architects, contractors and owners who are contemplating the use of pressed brick in their building operations during the coming season, to the new Hobbs building, Nos. 165 and 167 Market street (opposite the Farwell Block), recently erected, and faced with the Tiffany brick, and presenting one of the finest store fronts in the city; and also to the Bines building, at Nos. 327 and 329 Dearborn street, fronting on Third avenue as well, which was erected more than one year ago of their brick, and which has never been disfigured by any alkaline or white exudation upon the surface of the walls, which disfiguration is so common.

THE pita plant of Honduras invites the enterprise of American capital and Yankee invention, says the *New York Herald*. Only one thing is needed and the lucky man's fortune is made. Mr. Burchard, our consul, reports that this pita plant, which has never been cultivated, grows spontaneously and in apparently inexhaustible quantities by the margin of every river and lagoon, and, indeed, anywhere below the altitude of two thousand feet. It can be had for the cost of cutting. The fiber is susceptible of a thousand uses. The people of Honduras convert it into thread for sewing boots and shoes, and into nets, fish lines and cordage. The finest hammocks and most costly are also made of it. The small quantities which have been sent to this market have been manufactured into handkerchiefs, laces, ribbons, false hair and wigs. The difficulty is to decorate the plant without rotting or otherwise injuring the fiber. The man who can do that will be able to take fortune at the flood. In other words, brains will bring lullion.

THE new circular of B. P. Bower & Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, gives an illustration and complete description of the Bower Sewer-gas Trap, which will be of interest to architects, sanitary supply men, plumbers, and the building trades men in general. This trap has been manufactured by B. P. Bower & Co. for many years; its practical working has been most satisfactory, and it has not only "held its own," with all other devices designed for a like purpose, but the demand for its use has steadily increased. It was awarded the gold medal at the *Exposition Universelle*, held at Paris in 1878, and it also took the gold medal at the International Health Exhibition held at London in 1884. The Bower Sewer-gas Trap is so constructed that the overflow from the basin discharges below the water line, thus preventing a free circulation of air from one connection to the other, and the valve effectually seals both inlet and overflow from back pressure and absorbed gases. The circular illustrates the combination, the regular and the double combination styles of this trap, and the various parts and connections for same, and it will be mailed to any address on application to the manufacturers.

### Synopsis of Building News.

**Albany, Ga.**—Architect Gust. E. Leo, of Atlanta, reports: For Samuel Farkar, two-story brick, 36 by 68 feet; slate roof; cost \$6,500; projected.

**Allegheny, Pa.**—Architects Alston & Heckert, report: From present outlook think building will be brisk during the coming season. There is an uneasy feeling among workmen about wages and hours, but it will probably be settled as last year, on the nine-hour basis.

For Alex. Bennie, two-story frame, 21 by 48 feet; slate roof; cost \$3,300; taking figures. For James Horrocks, two-story brick buildings, 32 by 52 feet; tin roof; cost \$5,200; taking bids. For C. L. & P. Tel. Co., three-story brick building, 54 by 80 feet; brownstone and terra-cotta trimmings, tin roof; cost \$30,000; plans in preparation.

**Atlanta, Ga.**—Architect Gust. E. Leo reports: Present condition of building trades is rather dull on account of unfavorable weather, but outlook for the coming season is satisfactory, probably for Atlanta better than last year. In my report there are no buildings mentioned for which plans are not under construction. Considerable building is projected and will be done in the state, for which no definite decision has been made up to the present time.

For O. Keefe, two-story frame dwelling, 48 by 76 feet; slate roof; cost \$6,000; projected. For Jacob Schane, two-story frame dwelling, 42 by 72 feet; cost \$4,500; projected. For Julius Hartmann, two-story summer residence, 27 by 45 feet; cost \$1,600; under way; also considerable work reported elsewhere in this issue.

**Charleston, S. C.**—Architect Gust. E. Leo, of Atlanta, Ga., reports: For James Allen, new front and improvements to brick store building, 25 by 140 feet; cost \$4,500; under way.

**Chicago.**—Although it is yet early to predict what the coming building season may be, a tour among the architects, contractors, and material men of the city reveals many a project not yet far enough advanced to be assured. The boards in the architects' offices are already well filled, most of the work in hand is, as usual at this time of the year, preliminary sketching. If the amount of sketching now being done is any criterion, it is safe to say this year will be a big one in building circles, and in fact without a precedent. It is not at this time thought that the labor agitations will much affect building, the only trouble at all looked for being perhaps with the carpenters. On the whole, the general outlook is even better than at this time last year.

Architect O. J. Pierce reports: For Allen & Todd, a two-story and sub-cellar residence, 25 by 60 feet, on Van Buren street near Wood; St. Louis pressed brick, brownstone trimmings; cost \$6,000. For C. E. Gurney, a three-story and sub-cellar residence on Van Buren street near Leavitt; Chicago Anderson pressed brick, brownstone trimmings; cost \$6,500.

Architect W. J. Beman, reports: For E. F. Gorton, two two-story frame dwellings, 32 by 58 feet, on Greenwood avenue; cost \$7,500. For C. E. Seaton, two-story frame dwellings, 32 by 63 feet, on Greenwood avenue; cost \$8,000. For E. D. Swaine, two-story frame dwelling, 30 by 50 feet; cost \$5,500. For R. A. Shailer, two-story frame

dwelling, 32 by 55 feet; cost \$9,000. For Mrs. B. Stein, two-story frame dwelling, 44 by 52 feet; cost \$8,000; under way.

Architect Clinton J. Warren reports: For the Nebraska extension of the C. R. I. & P. R. R., six two-story depots and office buildings at various places on the line; brick, slate roof; average cost \$12,000 each. For W. G. Press, two-story frame dwelling at Woodlawn; cost \$8,000. For Mr. Valentine, two-story and basement residence at Kenwood, first story and basement of stone, second story of Tiffany pressed brick, slate roof; cost \$25,000.

Architect W. W. Boyington has prepared plans for two additional stories to the C. R. I. & P. and L. S. & M. S. railway depot on Van Buren street, to be used for the offices of the companies; stone and terra-cotta, slate and tile roof; estimated cost \$100,000.

Architects Donnellan & Nothnagel have prepared plans for a three-story and basement store and hall building, 46 by 25 feet, to be erected on West Monroe street; Bedford stone, pressed brick and terra-cotta; cost \$140,000.

Architect R. G. Pentecost has prepared plans for J. Snyder for two four-story apartment buildings, 48 by 70 feet, 905 and 907 North Clark street; pressed brick and brownstone; cost \$20,000. For W. H. Robertson, two-story frame dwelling, 27 by 46 feet, in South Evanston; cost \$4,000. For himself, two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 42 feet; cost \$3,500. For H. Sweet, four two-story brick and stone flat buildings, 21 by 42 feet, on Wilmet avenue; cost \$14,000.

Architect C. A. Weary has plans for H. Roberts, for two two-story stores and flats, 42 by 50 feet, on West Jackson street; pressed brick and stone; cost \$8,000. For Heaton Owsley, two three-story stores and flats, 26 by 60 feet, on West Harrison street; brick and brownstone; cost \$7,000.

Architect W. G. Barfield: For J. C. Scales, Lake View, two-story stores and flats, 44 by 60 feet; pressed brick; cost \$5,000. For David Berg, two-story dwelling, 25 by 70 feet on Wabash avenue; cost \$12,000.

Architect A. Smith: For Lewis & Stoneman, two three-story stores and flats, 50 by 48 feet, on Ogden avenue; pressed brick and brownstone; cost \$11,000.

Architect A. Bessler: For Ben. Krump and Jac. Wolf, three-story and basement store building, 44 by 75 feet, on W. Twelfth street; cost \$10,000; under way; A. Dressel, mason; C. Geyer, carpenter. For Wm. Boehmer, three-story and attic dwelling, 30 by 46 feet, on Centre avenue; cost \$5,600; under way. For Joseph Roderer, three-story store building, 25 by 75 feet, on West Twelfth street; cost \$7,400; under way.

Architect E. A. Humble has prepared plans for M. Maloney, for three-story store and flat building on Wabash avenue and Thirty-sixth street, brick and stone; cost \$7,500. For Chas. Mulvey, two two-story and basement buildings, 3607 and 3609 Wabash avenue, brick and stone; cost \$7,000.

**Chattanooga, Tenn.**—City Engineer A. C. Carey, reports the aggregate amount expended in building improvements during 1886 was \$1,076,347. For 1887 the outlook is even brighter, and buildings are already contemplated for the first half of the year that will aggregate almost the amount above given.

**Cincinnati, O.**—Reported by Lawrence Mendenhall.

The month of January has been full of interesting events to the building community, for during the month the question of wages has been settled in several branches, to say nothing of the many interesting and important meetings held by our Builders' Exchange.

This growing association appointed a committee to meet with the architects, and assist in the preparation of new building laws. This is the second attempt made to formulate laws such as are above-mentioned, the first being too verbose, and for that reason their merits were not understood. Let us hope that Number Two may pass and become enactive.

Indications point to a fairly good season, and, in fact, to a busy one, if no disturbing influence arise. I think that the labor question is exaggerated, and the contractors are oftentimes to blame by a too free expression of ungrounded fears which add strength to all labor unions, and give them strength also which they do not possess. A mutual, conciliatory, meet-you-half-way sort of a spirit, is what is needed now, and indications point that way.

The boss brick contractors have acceded to the following terms, namely, 50 cents per hour for nine hours' work, and 45 cents per hour for eight hours on Saturday. The carpenters will pay 28 cents per hour, which arrangement appears to give satisfaction, as does the preceding one.

The Permanent Building Exhibit Company is now incorporated, and the following gentlemen have been nominated as directors: W. A. Megine, James Allison, Dennis Flaherty, Lawrence Grace, O. S. Tuttle, Wm. Griffith, Lawrence Mendenhall, Geo. W. Rapp, and Isaac Graveson. Letters of inquiry, and even applications for space, are already coming in to Col. W. L. Robinson, temporary chairman.

The State Association of Ohio Architects, at their meeting, January 20, passed resolutions indorsing the exhibit, as did also the Builders' Exchange, and the Cincinnati Chapter of Architects.

In closing, let us hope that all the indications for a busy season may be fully realized.

Architect E. Anderson reports the following: The First National Bank of Connersville, Indiana, have closed a contract with Downs, Ready & Co., for the erection of their new bank, size, 90 by 185 feet. The building will be three stories high, of pressed brick, with terra-cotta Bedford stone, and iron decorations, and with a large hall on third floor; plate, cathedral, and other decorative glass is liberally used. The plans reflect credit on Mr. Anderson. The same architect is also engaged on plans for the rebuilding of the large machine shop of P. H. & F. M. Roots, Connersville, made necessary by their growing business.

Architect Gustave W. Drach reports: For Mr. A. Nelson, a brick residence of ten rooms, freestone trimmings, terra-cotta panel, copper tower, slate roof, etc.; cost \$8,000. Stable and ice house for the Stone Lake Ice Co. The stable is built of brick, has accommodations for 26 horses, and is fitted with all modern improvements. For Mr. G. W. Kyte, a frame house of eight rooms, slate roof, etc.; cost \$4,000. Prospects fair.

Architects Forbush & Green report: For T. A. Snider, a brick house of twelve rooms, slate roof, cement gables, hardwood throughout; cost \$15,000. For J. W. Crothers, a pressed brick and shingle residence of nine rooms, with slate roof, etc.; cost \$9,000. For Sebastian, May & Co., a fine business house of brick. The Catholic Church at Wyoming, Ohio; cost over \$5,000.

The Cincinnati Art School building is well under way, and in fact, ready for the roof. The combination of blue limestone and Long Meadow brownstone and the red tile roof, is extremely pleasing to the eye. Architect McLaughlin himself is quite proud of "the work of his hands," as it were.

Architect Henry E. Siler has prepared plans for a beautiful bank building at Sidney, Ohio. This architect's time always seems well employed.

Architects Samuel Hannaford & Sons report: Jacob Elsas adds two stories and builds an entire new front to his building on Race street. M. E. church building at Cumminsville is two stories with tower, built of stone, with slate roof; \$15,000. Sketches prepared for the convent of the Sacred Heart chapel.

A beautiful fountain at Clifton, the gift of Henry Probaco, Esq. This is now being executed, the body being of granite, with bronze panels.

B. Bettmann, Esq., is building a stone front dwelling of twelve rooms, tin roof, hardwood finish, etc.

Sunday school and lecture room for the Episcopal congregation of Clifton, stone, with slate roof.

Plans being prepared for a store to be built jointly by H. W. Derby and Chatfield & Woods, iron front, extending seven stories, with a frontage of 73 feet and a depth of 90 feet.

Architect S. E. Des Jardins reports the following: For W. H. Wyman, Esq., a frame dwelling two and one-half stories high, eight rooms, shingle roof, etc. For Richard McComas, Esq., a frame dwelling two stories high, seven rooms and shingle roof, etc. For Charles F. Loudon, Esq., a frame dwelling, or rather alterations and additions. For N. B. Thompson, Esq., a frame dwelling of nine rooms, two and one-half stories, slate roof. For J. F. Moorbrink, extensive alterations and additions, slate roof, etc., to an old residence.

**Creston, Neb.**—Architect W. K. Ball, of Creston, Iowa, reports: Plans prepared for a brick veneered residence, 39 by 64 feet, stone trimmings, for A. McGill.

**Creston, Iowa.**—Architect W. K. Ball reports: Nothing new projected for spring as yet, and most of the builders and mechanics are idle. For First M. E. church, brick veneered church building, 62 by 97 feet, stone trimmings, slate roof, steam heat, cathedral glass, etc.; cost \$12,500; preparing plans.

**Denver, Col.**—Architect D. McD. Graham, successor to W. H. J. Nichols reports: Prospect for the coming year is good at present; we anticipate a moderate boom; however we have labor sufficient for all purposes, so would not encourage many to come here on account of prospective building activity.

**Dexter, Mich.**—Architect Claire Allen, of Ionia, has prepared plans for the school board for a two-story school building, 83 by 70 feet; brick, cutstone trimmings, slate roof, galvanized iron cornices, closets, stained glass, hot-air heat, hardwood finish; cost \$13,000, including Smead's system of heating and ventilating, also dry closet system; also reseating, heating, ventilating, etc., for old school building; L. W. Briggs is chairman of the board; work to be commenced March 1; to be completed October 1, 1887.

**Dubuque, Iowa.**—Architect F. D. Hyde reports: For John Hennessey, five-story warehouse, 73 by 113 feet, brick and terra-cotta; cost \$30,000; plans in preparation. For A. E. Ferguson, two story frame cottage; cost \$4,000; James Howie, contractor.

**Elgin, Ill.**—It is estimated that the amount expended in building improvements during 1886 was \$500,000.

**Evanston, Ill.**—Architect John H. Coxhead, Chicago, reports: For Charles W. Northrup, three stores with hall above, 67 by 30 feet; brick; cost about \$6,000; contracts not let.

**Evansville, Ind.**—Architects Reid Bros. report: Outlook for the coming season is very flattering, and, unless strikes or other unforeseen drawbacks occur, will have an exceptionally good year in this city. For Chas. Viele, chapel, 28 by 44 feet, for St. Paul's church, stone wall, slate roof, hardwood finish; cost \$5,000; projected; Jacob Meyer & Bro., builders. For same, remodeling rectory, 25 by 80 feet, two-story brick, slate roof; cost \$2,500; projected; John S. McCooke, builder. For Dr. H. J. Schlapp, remodeling store building; cost \$10,000; projected; contract not let.

**Fargo, Dak.**—Architect George Hancock reports: The present outlook for building in North Dakota is better than it has been for the past three years, and the coming season promises to be a very active one in all kinds of building.

**Fayetteville, Ark.**—Architect Fred. J. H. Rickon, of Little Rock, has prepared plans for W. J. Patton, for a brick residence, estimated cost \$5,000.

**Girard, Kan.**—Architects Miller & Thain, of Chicago, Ill., have prepared plans for the Presbyterian Society for a brick and stone church building, 72 by 60 feet; cost \$10,000.

**Grand Island, Neb.**—Architects Rittenhouse & Brage report: Present condition of building is quiet. Outlook good for spring. Contractors are busy completing the work under way to be ready when the season opens.

For Fred Hedde, three-story store building, 66 by 90 feet, brick, cutstone trimmings, galvanized iron cornices, tin roof; cost \$25,000; nearly completed; J. D. Purdy, builder. For Platt & Ravine, two-story and basement store building, 44 by 100 feet, pressed brick, galvanized iron caps and cornices, tin roof; cost \$9,000; nearly finished; Charles Guenther, builder. For Williams and Kerr, three-story and basement store building, 47 by 100 feet, pressed brick, cutstone trimmings, galvanized iron cornice, tin roof; cost \$15,000; basement walls nearly finished; contracts let separately. For Hon. O. A. Abbott, two-story and basement residence, 48 by 57 feet; cost \$12,000; nearly finished; J. D. Purdy, builder.

**Ironton, O.**—The commissioners of Lawrence county, O., will receive sealed proposals until noon, city time, February 23, 1887, for the erection and completion of a stone jail, with iron and steel cells, corridors and bathrooms, and a jailer's residence, of brick, with stone basement and slate roof, in accordance with drawings and specifications prepared by S. Floyd Hoard, architect, Ceredo, W. Va., at which time bids will be opened in presence of attendant bidders. Bids will be received upon the building as a whole, and upon the various parts of the work, as subdivided by specification. Bids to be forwarded properly indorsed and inclosed to M. S. Bartram, auditor of Lawrence county, Ironton, O., where the drawings and specifications can be seen. Dwelling portion with family rooms on first and second story; kitchen, laundry, pantry and store-rooms in basement, and rooms for servants in attic. Jail, three floors; sixteen cells on first and second; large room on third for special use, to be utilized for eight additional cells when required. Hot and cold water, castiron sewerage and vents, and gas throughout.

**Jersey City, N. J.**—Plans have been drawn for a three-story Queen Anne cottage for Thomas H. Williams, Bergen avenue and Emery street, electric light and elevators, and all modern improvements.

**Kansas City, Mo.**—Among the buildings projected is a hotel to cost \$750,000; Frank Poor, proprietor of the Metropolitan Hotel, is interested; E. P. Brink is the architect. Mr. Brink has also prepared plans for a block of fourteen houses, to be erected for E. A. Phillips at a cost of \$95,000.

Architect H. B. Prudden has under way a \$25,000 residence for James Yates. Architects Van Brunt & Howe are preparing plans for the Kansas City Club House; to cost about \$100,000.

**Keokuk, Ia.**—Architect I. C. Wykoff reports: During 1886, fifty-seven frame dwellings were erected; aggregate cost, \$81,750. One brick warehouse cost \$6,000. Miscellaneous, including repairs, additions, barns, etc.; cost \$33,000.

**Louisville, Ky.**—Business with the architects is somewhat quiet at present, but all seem confident of a busy spring season. The state house commissioners of the State of Kansas have adopted the design of Architects McDonald Bros., of this city, for the extension and completion of the state house at Topeka.

Architect Mason Maury reports: For C. V. Johnson, three-story brick building, 30 by 65 feet, on Brook street; stone trimmings, slate roof, closets and bath, stained glass, slate mantels, etc.; cost \$6,000; to be commenced at once. For Mrs. C. K. Crawford, three-story building, 35 by 70 feet, on Third street; pressed brick, stone trimmings, slate roof, hardwood finish and tiling, mantels, dumb waiters, speaking tubes, closets and bath, stained glass, etc.; cost \$8,000; to be commenced at once. For Foster Thomas, three-story residence, 37 by 70 feet; pressed brick, stone trimmings, slate roof, hardwood finish

and tiling, mantels, dumb waiters, electric bells and speaking tubes, stained glass, closets and bath, steam heat, etc.; cost \$13,000; to be commenced at once.

Architect Chas. J. Clarke reports: For R. A. Robinson, rebuilding four-story business house; brick, stone and terra-cotta trimmings, slate roof, galvanized iron cornice, skylights, stained glass, hardwood finish and tiling, slate mantels, etc.; cost \$15,000; to be commenced at once. For Louisville Cotton Compress and Warehouse Company, two-story wood and corrugated iron warehouse, 200 by 100 feet, fireproof, iron roof, galvanized iron cornices, skylights, steam power, etc.; cost \$11,000; commenced February 1.

**Mackinac, Mich.**—Architect John O. Plank, of Coshocton, O., has prepared plans for a hotel building, to be erected here at a cost of \$150,000.

**New Corporations.**—The Flushtank Company of Chicago, to manufacture flushtanks; capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators, Benette Williams, Theodore Sheldon, and Henry A. Wilson. Certificates were filed for record of an increase in the capital stock of the Crane Brothers Manufacturing Company at Chicago, from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000. The Elgin Brick and Tile Company, at Elgin; capital stock, \$20,000; incorporators, Charles Markhoff, W. M. Lamming, Andrew Magnus, William Grote and David McBride. The Standard Ventilator Manufacturing Company, at Chicago; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators, John P. Elkstrom, R. P. Hollett and John Maxwell. The Alton Electric Light, Power and Steam Supply Company, at Alton; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators, George N. Black, R. D. Lawrence, and S. H. Jones. The Arcadian Brown Stone Company, of Chicago; capital stock, \$100,000; incorporators, Austin Moody, Sylvester Marshall and Orren H. Benson.

**Omaha, Neb.**—The Bee's review of the year in Omaha shows that 1,616 buildings were erected in Omaha during 1886, at a cost of \$5,024,689. The grand aggregate of public and private improvements is \$7,230,738.

**Oshkosh, Wis.**—Architect William Walters has prepared plans for the new city hall, 72 by 72 feet, to be built of pressed brick and cutstone; cost about \$40,000.

**Phelham, Ga.**—Architect Gust E. Leo, of Atlanta, reports: For J. L. Hand, additions and improvements to frame residence, 70 by 103 feet; cost \$4,500, under way.

**Pikeville, Ky.**—Architects McDonald Bros., of Louisville, report: Advertising for proposals for the erection of a two-story court house, 60 by 70 feet, brick, stone trimmings, slate or tin roof, galvanized iron cornices, iron channels, beams, etc., fireproof, slate mantels, etc.; cost \$22,000.

**Richmond, Tex.**—Architects McDonald Bros., of Louisville, Ky., report: For Fort Bend county, two-and-one-half-story court house, 68 by 75 feet, brick, lime: stone trimmings, slate or tin roof, galvanized iron cornices, iron channels, beams, etc., partially fireproofed, hardwood finish and tiling, closets, etc.; cost \$24,800; commenced February 1; G. F. Trester, general contractor.

**Roanoke, Va.**—Architects McDonald Bros., of Louisville, Ky., report: Two-story court house, 60 by 75 feet, brick, stone trimmings, slate or tin roof, galvanized iron cornices, iron channels, beams, etc., fireproof, slate mantels, etc.; cost \$22,000; projected.

**San Diego, Cal.**—Architects Reid Bros., of Evansville, Indiana, report: For the Coronado Beach Co., hotel building, about 450 feet square, with open court in center, 500 rooms, concrete foundation, granite first story, frame superstructure, slate roof; cost \$300,000; under way; separate contracts; Coronado Beach Co. furnish most of material.

**St. Louis, Mo.**—Architect Thomas Walsh has prepared plans for the new college church and St. Louis University buildings; cost about \$195,000.

**Thomasville, Ga.**—Architect Gust E. Leo, of Atlanta, reports: Remodeling court house for Thomas county; cost \$10,000.

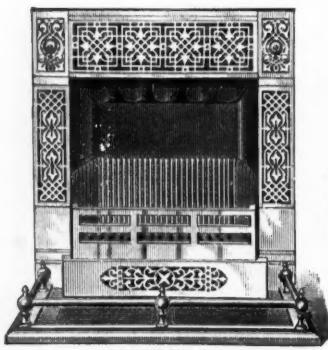
**Topeka, Kan.**—Architects W. R. Parsons & Son, report: For Cloud county, Kansas, two-story brick court house, 80 by 100 feet, slate roof, steam heating; cost \$35,000; plans in course of construction.

**Vicksburg, Miss.**—Architect William Stanton reports: Present condition good and outlook promising. For Sisters of Mercy, two-story brick, 60 by 120 feet; cost \$21,000; computed; Beck & Bro., contractors. For J. F. Baum, five three-story and basement buildings, 25 by 103 feet; cost \$30,000; Beck & Bro., contractors. For Jos. Podeska, two three-story brick buildings, 27 by 147 feet; cost \$12,000; Curphey & Mundy, builders. For Wadsworth Estate, three-story brick building, 23 by 103 feet; cost \$7,000; S. Spengler, builder. For E. H. Raworth, two-story frame dwelling, 48 by 72 feet; cost \$4,500; completed; Curphey & Mundy, builders. For school board, one story frame school house, 80 by 72 feet; cost \$5,500; completed; Beck & Bro., builders. For same, one story frame school house, 87 by 72 feet; cost \$4,800; completed; Ryan & Bro., builders. For same, two-story brick school house, 66 by 92 feet, tin roof; cost \$15,000; under way; Beck & Bro., builders. For C. O. Willis, two-story frame residence, 52 by 64 feet; cost \$10,000; nearly completed; Curphey & Mundy, builders. For Samuel Field, two two-story frame tenements, 26 by 88 feet each; cost \$6,100; under way; Curphey & Mundy, builders. For V. Piazza, three-story and basement brick hotel, 87 by 148 feet; cost \$40,000; projected. For S. P. Nutzger, two-story frame dwelling; cost \$6,000; projected. For S. Spengler, two-story frame dwelling; cost \$2,500; projected.

**Waupaca, Wis.**—Architect William Walters, of Oshkosh, is preparing plans for insane asylum to be erected here; Myron Reed is chairman of the building committee; contracts to be let about March 1.

**Woodworth, Ill.**—Architects Fromann & Jelison, of Chicago, are preparing plans for the Lutheran Evangelical Society for a frame church building, 44 by 80 feet; cost \$7,000.

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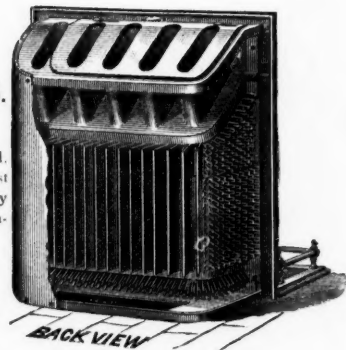
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