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CONTENTS.	
EDITORIAL.	Page
The fourth annual convention of the Western Association of Architects.—The late revision of the charter of and added privileges conferred upon the Royal Institute of British Architects.—The similarity of the work at present engaging the attention of Architectural Associations in England and the United States.—The coming second annual convention of the National Association of Builders.—An architectural firm's suit for commissions on competitive plans.—An offer alleged to have been made by architects to secure the adoption of their plans.—The Minneapolis court house and city hall competition.—What architects and the Board of Commissioners may expect as a result upon the basis of the advertisement for plans.	71
PHOTOGRAPHY IN ARCHITECTURE.	
By Fred. D. Foss. Part II	73
THE INVENTION OF THE ARCH.	
By James R. Kimball	74
ILLINOIS STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS.	
FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS.	75
THE CHICAGO ARCHITECTURAL SKETCH CLUB.	75
THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BUILDERS.	85
NEW PUBLICATIONS	86
OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.	87
CORRESPONDENCE.	87
MOSAICS	87
SYNOPSIS OF BUILDING NEWS	88

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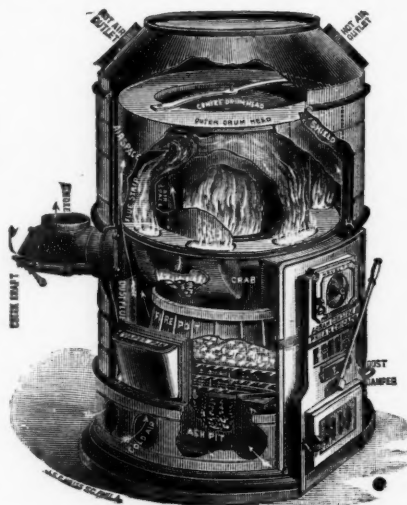
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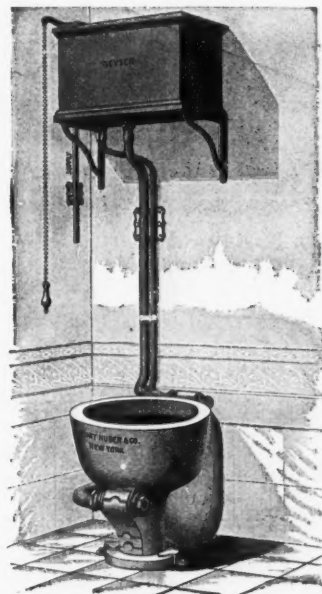
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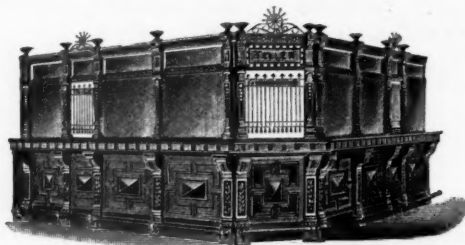
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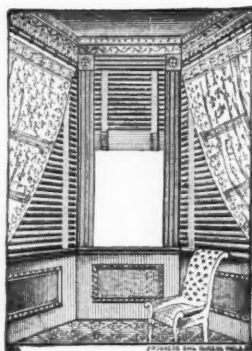
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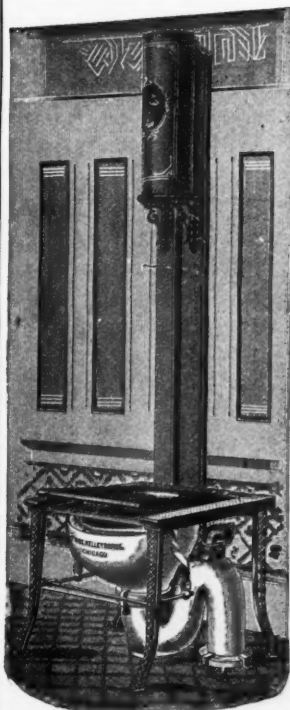
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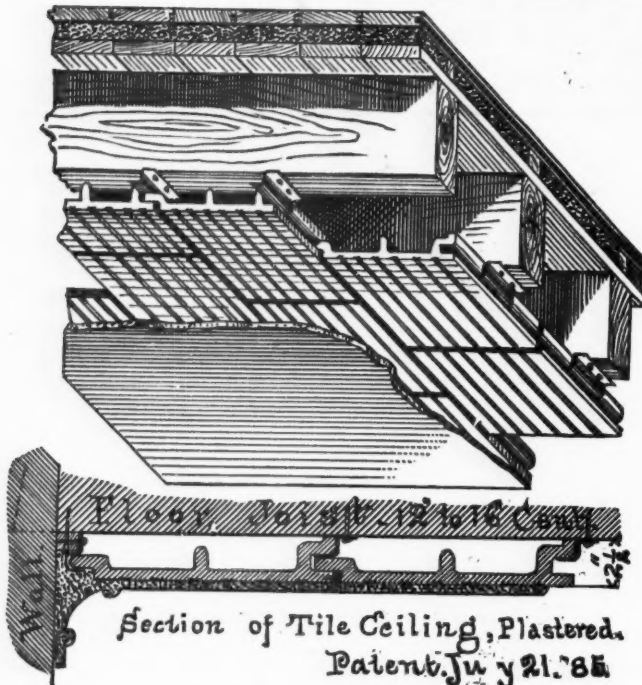
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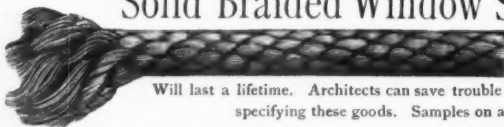
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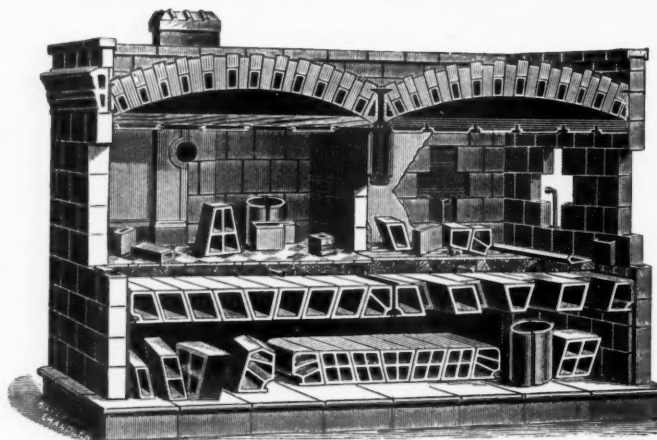
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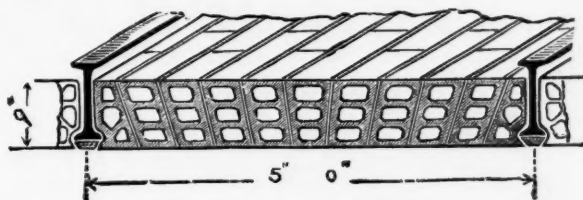
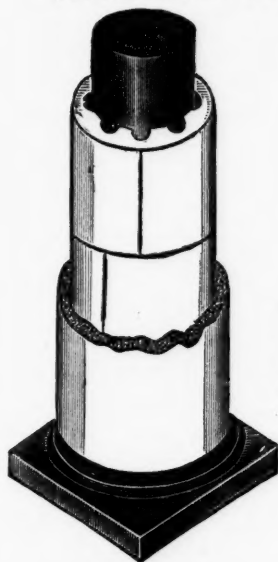
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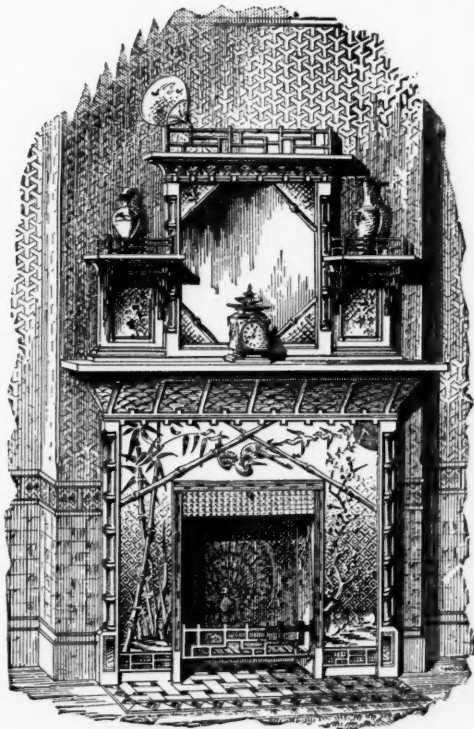
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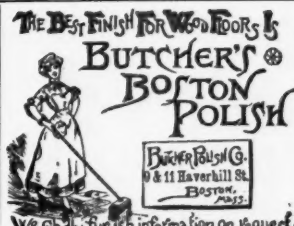
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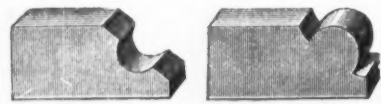
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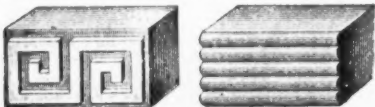
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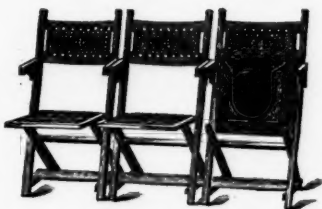
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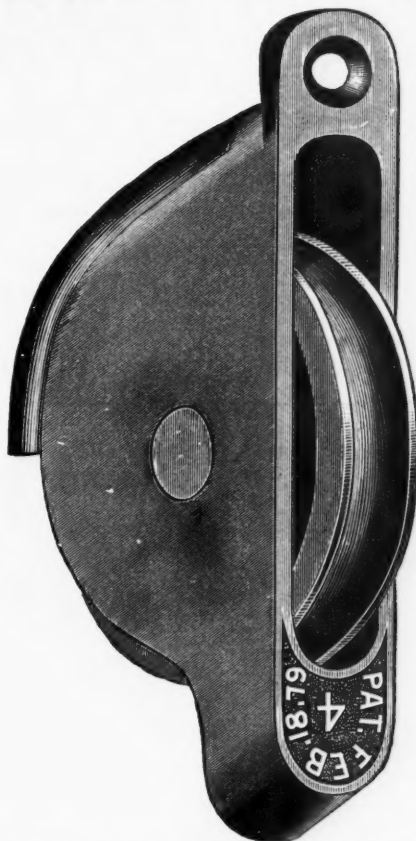
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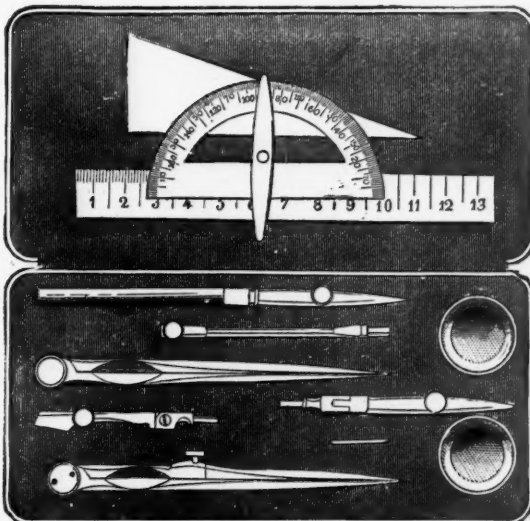
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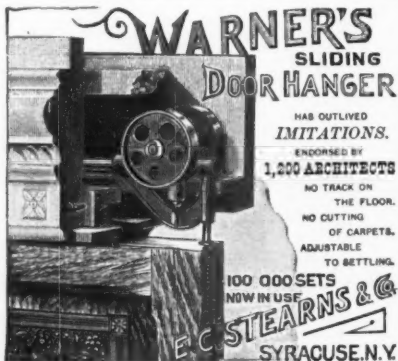
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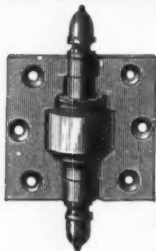
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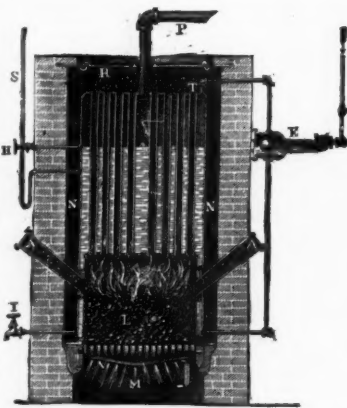
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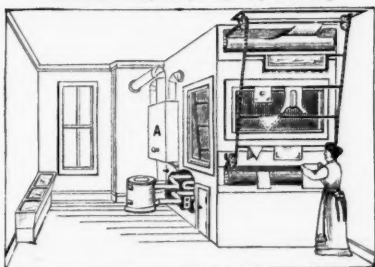
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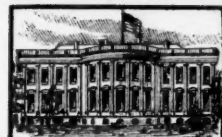


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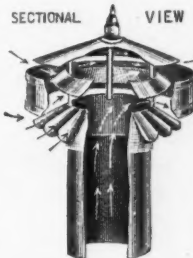
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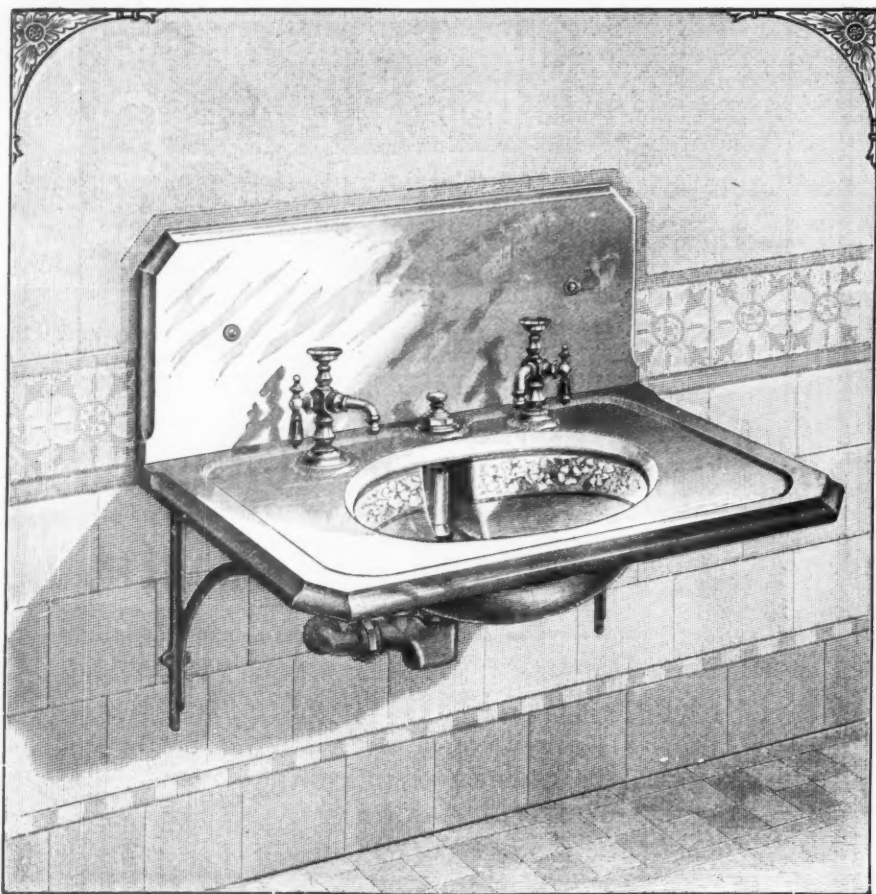


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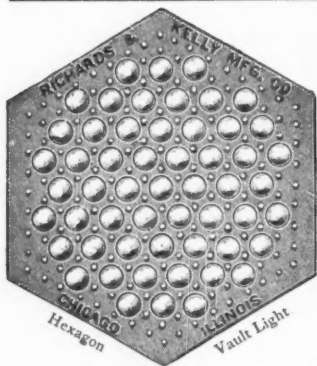
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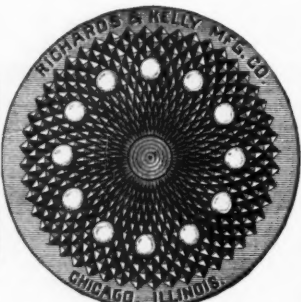
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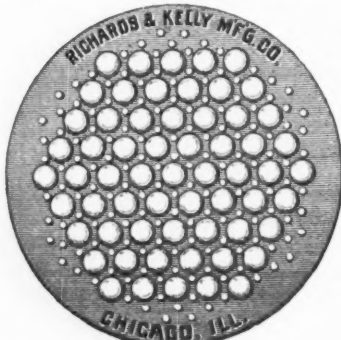
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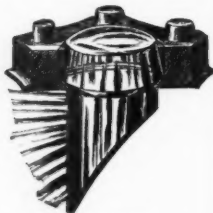
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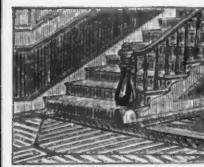
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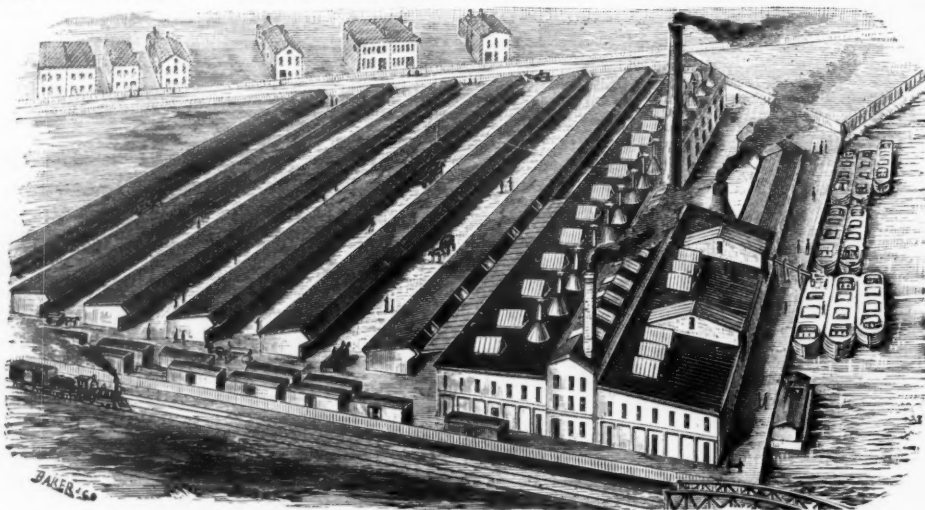
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THE fourth annual convention of the Western Association of Architects was held at the Grand Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, November 16 and 17. While the attendance did not aggregate more than one-fifth of the membership, the representation was general, and the work of the year showed a life and activity among the members that augurs well for the future of the association. No stronger evidence of the rapid growth and influence of this society can be found than in the fact that the names of eighty applicants for membership were presented by the board of directors and admitted to fellowship. A peculiarity of this convention was the absence of papers upon technical subjects, the committee work of the year being so extensive that the board of directors deemed it advisable to dispense with a feature that, while enjoyable and instructive to the members, entails considerable work upon those appointed to prepare them. The address of President Root was brief but full of thoughts pertinent to the occasion, commending the past and encouraging future action. He spoke of the necessity for a true democracy and the need of close personal intimacy between members, that misunderstandings might be few and the code of ethics lived up to by each of the members. Mr. Root's appeal for a thoughtful and studied architecture rather than forms that are the expression of a caprice, was especially pertinent. Among the principal committee reports were those upon statutory revision, standard of professional requirement, the bill governing the office of supervising architect, on legal decisions, and on the establishment of a metric system, all of which were in the nature of a report of progress, but indicating a great deal of work done and much advancement toward the desired completion.

THE exhibit of drawings was the most creditable of any yet made by the association, both in the number contributed and their execution and in the character of the designs. The committee in charge are deserving of the highest praise for the manner in which they were collected and arranged. The hall upon the parlor floor near the entrance to the convention hall was filled with easels, and the walls of the ante-rooms were covered with drawings, water-color sketches and photographs. Four architectural journals contributed samples of their illustrative work. Many citizens called to see this display of art and architecture, and the exhibit was not only a success, but has done as much as the convention to show the public that architecture means something more than the mere planning of a building. The absence of the large number of special representatives of architectural journals brought so prominently into notice a year ago was freely commented upon, as out of nine journals of last year and four stenographers, the representatives of but three of these sat this year at the reporters' table, and but one stenographer took a verbatim report of the proceedings. The entertainment provided by the Association of Ohio Architects, in conjunction with the local committee, was all that could be desired; the absence of papers and long discussions left much time for entertainment, and the convention of 1887 will be noted in association history as one of the most sociable and enjoyable, as well as important, from the nature of the work in hand.

BRITISH architects, members of the Royal Institute, are much elated over the new privileges and responsibilities given them by the late revision of their charter. These new privileges include the right to hold and establish examinations not only within the United Kingdom, but also in any colony

or dependency thereof, and in India, the right to use distinguishing affixes, and also the power to declare that in the year 1892 every person desiring to be admitted as a fellow must have passed an examination. The president of the Institute in his annual address calls attention to this, noting the fact that while the Institute has been an incorporate body for fifty years, and has just received this recognition of its professional importance, that the London Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons had but just combined for educational purposes, though their charter dates back to early in the sixteenth century, and the surgeons trace their existence back to the reign of Edward II. In this light the work accomplished by the Western Association of Architects of the United States seems almost miraculous, as in reviewing the work under consideration by that association it seems to run in an exact parallel with that of the Royal Institute at the present time.

IT is certainly a coincidence that while the American Institute and the Western Association are considering the feasibility, and taking for granted the advisability, of a closer association of interests or a practical amalgamation, that the architects of Great Britain are also taking action leading in the same direction. At a council meeting in April last, at which the various organizations of architects, both provincial and metropolitan, were represented, a scheme of federation was reported. This report was favorably received, and is now in the hands of a special committee, which is engaged in the work of preparing a draft of by-laws, which, when completed, will be presented to a special general meeting for consideration. The general scheme upon which the report is based seems to be that the Royal Institute is to organize periodical conferences or conventions in the provincial cities, as well as at London, and the local societies already established, while retaining their *personnel* as far as name and internal government is concerned, will adopt the schedule of professional practice and charges sanctioned by the Institute, and these societies are also to further the work of the Institute as regards assistance to students and the conducting of local examinations of persons qualifying for membership in the Institute, and in return the Institute is to contribute to their support a proportion of the general fund. There, as here, are those who would try to belittle this movement toward a higher grade of professional practice and professional requirement by hinting at trades-unionism, but whether from ignorant laymen or from those who have made the profession a business, and have debased it by pursuing a line of policy that is not recognized as even respectable business practice, the general status of the architect will be improved, the standard of professional requirements will be advanced, and whether the work of federation under consideration is accomplished, the present will always remain in architectural history as the date from which a new and positive step in architectural development and advancement was made toward a higher and more perfect existence.

ATTENTION is called to the circulars printed elsewhere, issued by the secretary of the National Association of Builders, preliminary to the second annual convention of that association, which will be held at Cincinnati on the first Tuesday in February next. Perhaps the subject most interesting to architects and builders alike that will come before that meeting will be in the form of a report upon a uniform system of contracts, the initiative having been taken by the National Association of Builders at its first convention, and the appointment of a committee, followed by a request that the American Institute of Architects and the Western Association of Architects appoint similar committees of con-

ference. This was complied with by the architectural societies at their respective annual meetings. This joint committee will shortly meet in New York, and take up the work with a view to preparing a report before the meeting in February. The importance of a uniform system of contracts is only equaled by the seeming difficulty of its formulation, but the committees are from the strongest men in the associations they represent.

THE plans of Donaldson & Meier, of Detroit, were accepted in a recent go-as-you-please architectural competition for an addition to a high school building in Ann Arbor, Michigan, and they were told to go ahead with plans and specifications. When their work was well under way, so we are informed, they were advised by the Ann Arbor school board that their plans would not be accepted unless they gave bonds that the cost of the building complete should not exceed a specified sum, and that the structure should exhibit no defect within a year. They refused to give such a bond, and on the refusal of the board to receive the plans and pay for them, they threaten to bring suit for \$600. The irresponsible school board "resolved" that they had never agreed to accept the plans without such a bond, and proceeded to prove that they were under no obligation to the architects by offering them \$100 for their services. We imagine that the only architect who would sign such a bond as to cost would be the sort of architect who expects to reimburse himself by dividing up with the contractor. Nor would any architect who values his reputation sign a bond guaranteeing that no defect shall appear in work let by contract to the lowest bidder. If the facts are as we have been informed, we wish Messrs. Donaldson & Meier success in their suit, while at the same time we cannot forbear to point a moral at them for going into such a haphazard competition, and thereby allowing themselves to be put into such a predicament.

WITH reference to the suit of Messrs. Donaldson & Meier against the Ann Arbor school board, which we have elsewhere mentioned, we quote the following from an Ann Arbor paper:

The attorney of Donaldson & Meier, the architects, of Detroit, was in town Monday, looking after their chances for getting over \$600 out of the school board. To show of what little consequence is their attempted game of bluff, a reputable firm of architects in Detroit offer to take the suit themselves if their plans are adopted.

It is to be hoped that the school board, whatever may be the merits of their dispute with the "preferred" architects, are not altogether void of a sense of business honor, and treated the "reputable" competitor with the contempt his offer deserved. On the whole, this strikes us as the most wretched and contemptible violation of professional etiquette and decency that has come to our attention for some time. So long as architects who make any pretension to professional standing are guilty of such flagrant and vicious shifts to get their plans adopted, it is perhaps not to be wondered at that the local editor calls them "reputable," and that the average committee or public board expects to get an architect's best work for nothing, or next to nothing. If the statement of the Ann Arbor paper be true it would be interesting to know the name of this "reputable firm of architects."

THE Board of Court House and City Hall Commissioners of Minneapolis are among the latest public officers to advertise to the architectural profession their estimate of what architectural services are worth. The case is common, except the evidences are that this board is composed of men above the average in intelligence, a fact that only makes their ignorance on this point the more glaring. They have sent to the architects at large a circular inviting them to submit plans for a \$1,150,000 court house and city hall. They

not only state the many points in regard to design, construction, ventilation, etc., which must be studied in the design, but state that they "desire a good, solid, substantial building, thoroughly fireproof, admirably adapted to the purposes, an ornament to the city and a credit to the designer." To secure all this they offer prizes amounting in all to \$4,000, which shall go to "five different architects," in proportions of fifteen, ten, six, five and four hundred dollars, and "all plans for which the above-named premiums are paid are to be and remain the property of the board to do with as they desire." They do not obligate themselves to even give the work to the architect to whom they pay the highest premium, but if by any chance they should employ a premiated architect they specially stipulate that the amount of the premium shall be deducted from his further compensation. Plans must be drawn to a scale of eight feet to an inch, and each set must be accompanied by an estimate of cost, and all plans, elevations and sections, as well as a prospective view, must be mounted on stretchers. It is not necessary to point out to most architects by whom this circular has been received how thoroughly the entire matter should be let alone, even if it were not clearly a bid for plans, the bare office expense of which would, if executed with the proper degree of care and completeness, incur an outlay of at least the amount of the highest "premium." The "\$4,000, to be paid to five different architects," and the plans to "remain the property of the board to do with as they desire," is plain language, and no architect who might send in plans can say that the board has treated him badly should they pay him \$400 for what he has expended four times that amount upon, and say "we will use what we want of these designs but have no further need of your services, and we owe you nothing."

BUT let us say a word to the gentlemen who have issued this fine brochure upon architectural practice. They are, presumably, business men, and it is fair to suppose they do not believe that architects are different from the rest of mankind, and work for love, live on air and never pay their help, especially when they treat them so thoroughly as business men in asking them to enter into a "dicker" for plans. In architectural practice it has been found and established as just and usual that two and one-half per cent on the cost of work is the minimum price that should be paid for such plans as are asked for in this case. This board expects to obtain not *one* but five full sets of plans for less than one-seventh of that sum, or for about one-third of one per cent of the estimated cost of the structure. Comment is needless, for the board is composed of business men. Architects who have ability need not engage in such non-lucrative work and probably will not as there is a code of ethics understood by them that should prevent their engaging in the matter were the price paid for the plans completely satisfactory. The architects who may engage belong to another class. They may be unknown, or they may point to works already executed by them, but if the commissioners are prudent as they are ignorant of correct architectural practice, they will remember that court houses have fallen through the architect's inability to construct, have been from their erection a source of annoyance to the occupant and the beholder through the defective design and plan, and that there are counties that have paid for court houses many times the amount originally estimated through the dishonesty of those who called themselves architects, and are allowed to practice by a government that can see that doctors, lawyers and other professional men should be examined for their proficiency, but refuses to make the same rigid laws in regard to a profession in which a lack of knowledge and skill is more dangerous than in any other.

Photography in Architecture.*

PART II.—BY FRED D. FOSS.

THIS style of camera—the movable ground glass pattern—is regarded as the *ne plus ultra* for outdoor and architectural photography, for by its use, there is little or no danger of the ground glass being broken; either of the above-mentioned cameras fold into a very small space and are quite light, being easily carried for hours without fatigue. The plate-holder is the next important part of the outfit. There are as many styles of holders as one could wish, each style being advertised as the very best, but out of the entire lot there are probably only two that are actually serviceable, those made by the Scovill Co., and the Blair Co., and known as "feather weights," being light and compact and thoroughly adapted to the wants of outdoor usages. Anyone purchasing a camera of either of these makers would, of course, buy the holders of that manufacture, as they would exactly coincide with the ground glass, i. e., the space between the rabbet of the holder and the sensitized plate, and the rabbet of the ground glass frame and the ground glass, would be exactly the same, otherwise the holders would be useless, as one would never know when he had obtained a sharp focus. One plate-holder accompanies each camera, but it is advisable to have extra holders to be able to make more than two exposures while out viewing. (I neglected to mention that each holder carries two plates.) I have six holders with my viewing camera, which enable me to make twelve exposures without changing plates, and on my recent trip to Colorado, where the facilities of the darkroom were extremely limited, I found the extra holders very useful, my regret being that I did not have at least six more.

There is a holder that has lately been introduced which has one side of the slide coated with a slate solution that allows one to record the subject photographed, the time of exposure, the lens and stop used, the time of day and condition of light, and any remarks concerning the exposure that would be desirable to know, when ready to develop the plate. Many an exposure can be rightly developed by knowing exactly the conditions under which the exposure was made. It is impossible to remember the time and conditions of, say, twelve plates exposed during an afternoon as there is always more or less mental confusion when beginning the development of a series of exposed plates. The next article on the list of necessities is the tripod and there are as many styles of tripods, as there are styles of plate-holders, the most serviceable and best being known as the "extension pattern" which has grooved legs that can be adjusted to the desired height by means of a set screw fastened to the movable part of the leg. Bear one thing in mind in purchasing a tripod, and that is to get one that is strong enough to hold the camera securely and firmly, one that will not have the "ague" every time you place the camera upon it; a shaky tripod is worse than useless.

Having mentioned the principal parts of the apparatus necessary to produce a photographic negative, with the exception of the sensitized plates which I will speak of further on, allow me to briefly reiterate them: a lens, either a Darlot Rapid Hemispherical, a Voigtlander or a Dallmeyer, of a size suitable for the camera used; a camera, "Scovill's St. Louis Model" or a "Blair Reversible Back" of a size you may select; a 5 by 7 or a 6½ by 8½ is advised; extra plate-holders of the same manufacture as the camera decided upon. These extra plate-holders will be found very useful, but are not absolutely necessary; a tripod of the extension pattern, one that is sufficiently large to hold the camera firmly, a box of dry plates, and you are equipped to begin "shooting" at pretty bits of scenery or architectural subjects. The selection of dry plates is quite an important factor in the making of good negatives. The manufacturers of plates have reached a point where they no longer experiment at the expense of the consumer, but make plates that are free from fog (blurred upon development) chemical ailments, and other numerous troubles, that occurred too frequently in the earlier days of their manufacture.

There are as many brands of plates on the market as there are styles of tripods and plate-holders, but I shall only mention those that have been thoroughly tested and found "not wanting." For instantaneous exposures the "Cramer 30 or 40," the "Carbutt Blue Label 25," or the "Seed 24," will be found to fill all requirements. The numbers mentioned are the sensitometer numbers, and indicate the rapidity of the emulsion with which the plate is coated, but the sensitometers of different makers seem to vary, as a "Seed 24" to equal a "Cramer 40," while a "Carbutt Blue Label 25" is equal, if not superior to either. For architectural exposures and general viewing the Carbutt "B" plate will be found the plate par excellence, as it is coated with a slow emulsion that permits of great latitude in the exposure, and at the same time is plenty rapid for general outdoor use. I have exposed a Carbutt "B" plate for ten seconds (using smallest stop in lens), and then immediately exposed another plate on the same subject, giving twenty-eight seconds' time, and upon develop-

*Continued from Vol. X, No. 3, page 20.

ment could scarcely notice any difference, excepting that the longer-exposed plate showed a trifle more detail, but it did not show flatness, and insipidity as an overexposed plate always does. Numerous other tests that have been made proved more than satisfactory, so the Carbutt "B" plate can confidently be recommended for architects' use.

In the next article will begin instructions in the development of exposed plates, giving the names, in plain English, of the chemicals used, and their effect, formulas of solutions, etc., and also the methods of treating underexposed and overexposed plates. I shall try to make my meaning very clear to beginners, but should I fail, shall be pleased to answer any inquiries addressed to me in care of THE INLAND ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

The Invention of the Arch.*

BY some it is considered that the Egyptians were the inventors of the arch, by others the Assyrians, and still others think that the Etruscans or Romans were the inventors of the true arch—that means of support which, in the hands of the Romans, achieved its greatest triumph and by which Rome was enabled to give that combination of stability and magnitude which distinguished all her works, and which is used today and probably will be for all time.

I shall endeavor to trace the earliest examples of the arch in ancient countries, and give a description of each in as clear and concise a manner as is possible from the data at hand.

I will start with the Egyptian, as I believe the earliest forms of arches are to be found in the pyramids of Egypt.

It is generally supposed that the Egyptians were ignorant of the true principles of the arch, and only employed two stones, meeting one another at a certain angle in the center, when they wished to cover a larger space than could conveniently be done by a single block. This, however, seems to be a mistake, as many of the tombs and chambers around the pyramids, and the temples at Thebes, are roofed by stone and brick arches of a semi-circular form, and perfect in every respect as far as the principles of the arch are concerned.

The Egyptians were so convinced in their own minds in regard to construction, that they never, or seldom, used any other constructive expedient than a perpendicular wall or prop, supporting a horizontal beam, and half the satisfactory effect of their buildings arises from their adhering to this simple, though in some places difficult mode of construction.

It is evident they were acquainted with the arch and its properties, as they used it in many of their less important buildings; but they knew that its employment generally would introduce complexity and confusion into their designs, and therefore they wisely rejected it from their more important buildings, although the roof of the tomb-chamber of the third pyramid (between three thousand five hundred and three thousand years before the Christian era) was constructed of huge blocks of stone, set obliquely, and extending from the side walls on which they rested, to the center, where they met at an obtuse angle. Internally these blocks had been coved out after being put in place, and the roof of the chamber was thus a pointed arch of a compressed character which, though not exhibiting any engineering skill since they were merely cut in the rock, imply, at any rate, an appreciation of the beauty of coved ceilings and suggest, if they do not prove, an acquaintance with the arch; and again, over the entrance to the Great Pyramid are four stones placed at an angle, and meeting so that they support each other and act as an arch, taking off the pressure of the superincumbent masonry. It is supposed that this same construction has been employed along the whole passage until it enters the rock; this it does at the distance of about one hundred and twenty feet from the outer air. And again at Beni Hassan, over 2000 years B. C., curvilinear forms reappear in the roofs, used in such a manner as to render it almost certain that they are copied from roofs of arcuate construction.

One authority goes so far as to maintain that the Egyptians had all the knowledge needed for the employment of the arch to any extent in their constructions, and that they purposely abstained from its use from a dislike of the complexity which it would have introduced, and a conviction of its architectural weakness, as a form wanting in durability. "The Arabs," he observes, "have a proverb 'that the arch never sleeps,' consequently, if this was their belief, its employment would not have accorded with the governing ideas of Egyptian architecture, which were durability, repose and strength. We all know that the arch exerts unceasingly a thrusting force laterally upon the walls at its sides, and contrarily upon the keystone, which must be met and resisted, or it would tend to destroy the building of which it is a part; thus explaining why they did not employ it. The position here laid down may be true, but it can never be more than a hypothesis, since it is quite impossible to prove that a people knew how to do that which they never attempted to do. They were acquainted with the form, as one that would bear a weight, but it would seem to have had no charms for them. The Egyptians never made any application of the arch on a grand scale, or to large edifices. This is not surprising, since arches would not have given the same impression of stability, firmness and strength, which is produced by the solid masses of flat stone, of which their roofs are composed. Instead of maintaining that they deliberately preferred these roofs to vaulted ones, it would probably be nearest the truth to say that being entirely content with flat roofs, the idea of constructing vaulted ones never occurred to them.

The earliest examples of the arch to be found in Assyria are the vaulted drains and chambers beneath the palaces at Nimrod, which were consequently as old as the eighth or ninth century before our era. The arches of these drains were almost always of the pointed form, and so far as we can now understand from the discoveries that have been made, it appears that the Assyrians used the pointed arch for their tunnels, aqueducts and

underground work generally, where they feared great superincumbent pressure on the apex, and the round arch above ground where that was not to be dreaded.

The great discovery of this class is that of the city gates at Khorsabad. These gateways are doubly interesting, inasmuch as they are the only examples which enable us to understand the gateways of the temple at Jerusalem, as described by Ezekiel. Their dimensions are nearly the same, but the arrangement of the side chambers and of the gates generally are almost identical. These gates had been built one hundred years at least before Ezekiel wrote.

These great arched gates were apparently all constructed in pairs, one for the exclusive use of foot passengers, and the other for wheeled carriages, as shown by the marks of wheels worn into the pavement in one case, while it is perfectly smooth in the other. Those used for carriages had plain jambs, rising perpendicularly twelve or fifteen feet; these jambs supported a semi-circular arch about eighteen feet in diameter, adorned on its face with ornaments of great beauty, formed of blue enameled bricks with a pattern of figures and stars, of a warm yellow color, relieved upon it.

The gateways for foot passengers were nearly of the same dimensions, about fourteen or fifteen feet broad, but they were ornamented by immense winged bulls with human heads, and between these two gateways stood a giant apparently strangling a lion. In one example the arch sprang directly from the backs of the bulls, and was ornamented similarly to that over the carriage entrances, and which is perhaps as beautiful a mode of ornamenting an arch as is to be found anywhere.

Other arches have been found in these Assyrian excavations, but none of such extent as these, and none which show more completely how well the Assyrians as early as 721 B. C. understood, not only the construction of the arch, but also its use as a decorative, architectural feature, and we all know from what we have been able to learn, that all of the arches above ground were almost invariably of elegant design and beautifully colored.

It may be interesting for some of you to know the way in which the Assyrians first built their vaulted roofs. They, of course, first used beams placed horizontally on the tops of the walls, but finding that they would bend too much under the weight of the earth of which their roofs were formed, conceived the idea of forming with the canes which abound on the river banks arches whose curvature was kept fixed by other canes placed beneath; these canes, of course, were placed vertically, horizontally, and diagonally, thus forming a wicker frame, on which they placed lighter canes lengthwise. On this framework they first placed a layer of soft clay, starting at the wall line and running up on the wicker work, probably only a few inches at a time. This was allowed to dry for one day, when another layer would be added, still following the form of the center as it rose, until the vaulting was completed, when the wicker work would all be removed, excepting that which gave the roof its curvature.

Later on, however, they were beginning to mold bricks as we mold them now, and it was then that a man of knowledge called Kabu, proposed to form their roofs by laying the bricks to a center, thus forming a complete semi-circle. The older men pronounced him crazy, and demanded his banishment, as they believed him to be a sorcerer. He was eventually obliged to quit the country, but his ideas have made their way nevertheless.

When they began to make bricks specially adapted for the construction of arches, it was not difficult to burn them and glaze their faces, as they burned and glazed pottery. It was then, with these baked and glazed bricks, that they formed the fronts of the archways, string courses, tablets, etc., which displayed their brilliant colors in the sunshine, and which they used so extensively in their interiors as well as exteriors.

Etruria, a city of Italy now called Tuscany, is supposed to have been a colony of Greece. We know very little of any of the buildings with which the cities of Etruria were adorned, beyond the knowledge obtained from the remains of their theaters and amphitheaters, of which they must have been justly proud. Their city walls surpassed those of any other ancient nation, in extent and beauty of workmanship. Besides these we have numerous works of utility, but these belong more strictly to engineering than architectural science; and after all perhaps it is justifiable to say that the Etruscans were not an architectural people, and had no temples or palaces worthy of attention. It at least seems certain that nothing of the sort is now to be found, even in ruins, and were it not that the study of Etruscan architecture is a necessary introduction to that of Roman, it would hardly be worth while paying any attention to Etruria.

The most important feature of Etruscan architecture was the arch, which they constructed in the form of a semi-circle, out of wedge-shaped blocks of stone. An early example of the Etruscan arch is in the city wall of Volterra. It was, therefore, from Tuscan architecture that Rome received the arch. A means of construction, without which she could never have carried out her immense architectural undertakings of a later period.

The architecture of the Romans can scarcely be said to be original; it was unquestionably borrowed from the Etruscans. The instruction in the art of building, that the Romans received from the Etruscans, was not probably before the time of Tarquins, 540 B. C., when their edifices began to be constructed on fixed principles. But it remained for the Romans to bring the arch into that high state of perfection in which we find it, not only in buildings but in aqueducts, roads, etc., some of their mighty works, works combining solidity of structure with beauty of form and utility of purpose, still remain for our admiration, having survived the decay of ages, and the more destructive hands of barbarian conquerors.

In every country, subject to their sway, roads, bridges and aqueducts remain in sufficient number and perfection to justify all praise.

Probably the greatest builder of ancient Rome was Appius, and his first great works were the aqueduct and road called the Appian aqueduct and Appian way and were built over 300 years B. C.

The Appian aqueduct was the first of these great works and by which Rome was so abundantly supplied with water. But it did not resemble the Roman aqueducts of later times—those long lines of arches with

* Paper read before the Buffalo Architectural Sketch Club, by James R. Kimball.

which we are all familiar—but was built underground from springs in the mountain until it entered the city and was then built on arches.

The Appian way is also well known, as it was along this road that most of the sepulchral monuments were built, after the decree that no dead should be buried within the city. Other roads and aqueducts rapidly followed, until it was linked with all the surrounding country.

It may be said that these magnificent works, as well as the vast amphitheaters and baths which afterward decorated Rome and every city in her provinces, were due to the invention of the arch. A simple piece of mechanism, but so wonderful in its results. It may be that the Romans borrowed it from the Etruscans; but if they borrowed the principle they used it nobly, as witness the bridges still remaining; also the copious streams carried over the plain for miles, at the height of sixty or seventy feet from the level of the soil.

In conclusion, it may be considered that the Egyptian form of two stones meeting at the apex was the first form of the true arch; but in connection with this I wish to present a few facts or fancies, of which you can judge for yourself, in regard to Egypt and Assyria, as to which is the older of the two people, for it is generally allowed by modern ethnologists that the ancient Egyptians, although located in Africa, were not an African people, but were immigrants from the East, probably Asiatic or Caucasian. If this is so, it seems quite probable that Assyria was populated long before Egypt, but of this nothing has yet been proven beyond a doubt, so we will have to read whatever we can and reason it out to suit ourselves.

Illinois State Association of Architects.

THE regular meeting of the association was held December 3, President S. A. Treat in the chair.

Among the members present were S. A. Treat, L. H. Sullivan, R. C. Berlin, D. Adler, Wm. Holabird, L. G. Halberg, N. S. Patton, L. J. Schaub, Greg. Vegeant, W. W. Clay, Geo. Beaumont, Alfred Smith, S. M. Randolph, Clinton J. Warren, O. J. Pierce, and others. After the usual lunch, which was unusually well served, the meeting was called to order.

The Chair: Gentlemen, you will now please come to order. The reading of the minutes of the last meeting will be proceeded with.

Secretary Berlin read the minutes of the preceding meeting.

The Chair: If there is no objection, the minutes as read will stand approved. The first business will be the report of the Executive Committee.

The association then went into executive session, which lasted over an hour.

At the close of the executive session Mr. Sullivan, chairman of the Executive Committee, introduced the subject of a seven per cent commission for dwelling-house work now under consideration by his committee, with a view to obtaining some further light regarding the general opinion of the association. Mr. Clay thought that the requirements in dwelling construction were so much greater than in the past that seven per cent would be a proper charge, * * * "and I would be willing to sign a paper with twenty other architects not to build a dwelling house for one year, or two years, or for any other length of time, for less than seven per cent on the general work and ten per cent for interior work. First-class workmen get it already for first-class work, and to have this of general practice there seems to be no other way than a measure of concerted action. Of course, those of us who will pledge ourselves not to do any general work for less than seven per cent may be called upon to wear the robes of martyrs for the first year, but by the end of that time there will be enough poor houses built to give us all the work we can do the next year."

The Chair: I understand that a circular similar to that which has been presented to some of the members, in which they were requested to bind themselves not to charge less than seven per cent, was under discussion at the meeting of the Executive Committee, but it has not been done yet, and I understand that the letter which has been sent, was sent out as a kind of a feeler to ascertain with what favor the proposition would be received to sign a pledge, if from twenty to twenty-five of the leading architects would agree to pledge themselves not to charge less than the specified rate.

Mr. Sullivan: Mr. Root, I believe, sent out this circular. There were two of them, one marked *a* in which the word "pledge" was used, and the other marked *b* in which the word "agree" to not charge less than seven per cent.

Mr. Clay: It seems to me that it would be well to provide that those who pledge themselves, may sign, with the understanding that until after a given number have signed, each one shall have the privilege of reconsidering his signature, so that before his final pledge is given he may be fully satisfied that those he considers should pledge themselves with him have done so.

Mr. Patton: The paper which was presented to me I declined to sign the clause *a*, in which I was to bind myself not to charge less than seven per cent. I was not willing to pledge myself not to do any work at a less rate, as there were exceptional cases in which we took less, as there were some men who never pay the first price. I am in favor of seven per cent, and I think we can probably get it as easily as we can five per cent, but I would not like to bind myself never to take less than seven per cent.

Mr. Clay: Mr. Patton, wouldn't you be willing to agree never to do work for less if a sufficient number of good fellows would do so—wouldn't you be willing to go to the poorhouse with them?

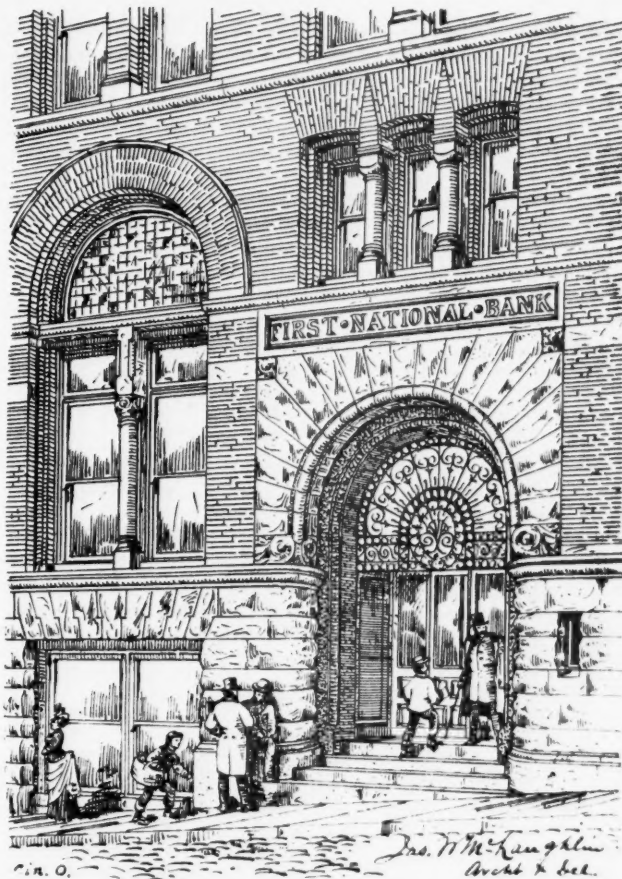
Mr. Patton: Yes, if I *knew* they would stick to it.

The Chair: Would it not be well to request the Executive Committee to withdraw this circular and issue another one?

Mr. Holabird: A man does not care to sign a circular of that kind until he knows who the fifteen others who sign with him are to be.

Mr. Patton: I move that, to get an expression of the members on the charge of seven per cent, it be referred to the Executive Committee to formulate some definite plan to be submitted to the next meeting of this association.

The motion prevailed, and on motion the association adjourned.



Fourth Annual Convention of the Western Association of Architects.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS FROM THE STENOGRAPHIC REPORT FURNISHED THE WESTERN ASSOCIATION BY THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND NEWS RECORD.

THE association was called to order at Cincinnati at 12 o'clock November 16, in the ladies' ordinary of the Grand Hotel, by President John Wellborn Root, of Chicago.

The chair announced the first business before the convention was the calling the roll of membership.

Treasurer Samuel A. Treat called the roll, sixty-six members answering to their names.

At the conclusion of the roll call, President Root delivered his opening address, as follows:

GENTLEMEN,—As members of the Western Association of Architects, we meet under most auspicious circumstances.

The association which was founded so short a time since, whose possibilities not only for good to its members, but for existence in itself were then considered doubtful, has vindicated its right to be, and has proven itself strong in many potencies of future usefulness.

At this meeting, as at all annual meetings, let us recall certain facts inherent in such an association of men, and let us moreover glance for a moment at tendencies which will be recognized as common to almost each individual member, and ask if these tendencies be altogether for good.

When a large group of men band themselves into a corporate organization, the community of interest thus implied must be based upon a few essential facts, or the association is one in name only.

True democracy is among these facts most prominent. Each one must have most nearly at heart the interest of all, and each one must be prepared at every time, and for the ultimate good of all, to surrender small and temporary personal advantage for the common good.

We are all, in this union, upon a level plane. The heads of some may tower above, but the feet of none may stand below those of their brethren. Each man therefore, recognizes the fact that as far as can ever be possible, every advantage is conceded to his confrere that he could ask for himself, and that in no act of his shall his brother's rights be abridged by a hair's breadth.

This being true as a matter of theory, how shall it become fully realized as a matter of practice?

First, let us answer, by cultivating among ourselves relations of perfect understanding and friendship.

Men are so largely influenced by personal ends, that no relation can ever be established so ideal in its common help and consideration as that existing between two friends; and I am persuaded that out of any ten of the grievances one of us may in professional practice have suffered from another, nine will be found directly traceable to misapprehension and consequent estrangement. The short way to avoid these grievances is to

cultivate such warmth of personal relationship, that no man of us need for a moment hesitate in any case of doubt or possible distrust to ask of his friend full and free explanation.

Once this state of affairs is brought about, our code of ethics writes and enforces itself; and until it is brought about, any code must be inadequate.

At the same time, I am persuaded that we need some well-considered and strongly formulated code of ethics.

It is true that among us is a fairly good understanding of those matters in which we may encroach on the rights of others; but we need common reference, a plain statement of these matters, so that each man may be strengthened in right doing, and feel the weight of general displeasure when he goes wrong.

This is a matter of universal recognition, that men are apt to act with least circumspection in those affairs which lie so closely along the debatable line of right and wrong, as to escape the precise definition of the law, and of these matters, we in common with all men and all associations, must continue to have enough. But in architectural practice, and in the complex relationships pertaining thereto, there are many general understood matters apart from the regulation of fees and competitions, which would gain immense access of moral force by incorporation into a carefully drawn and rigidly enforced code.

In theory, a profession is in no one way more elevated above a trade, than in the fact that among its members certain methods are eschewed which among tradesmen may be legitimate.

Let us, code or not, keep this fact in mind, and in these respects act up to our profession. Among our professional brethren, he is wisest who keeps himself most actively in the wholesome atmosphere of general emulation. No one of us has cause for fear in the success of another unless he himself is unworthy; for the success of one is the gain of all, and the goal obtained by your rival of today, is only a mark to be passed by you tomorrow. Honestly passed; not by small and dishonorable means; not by "unconscious assimilation" or the finesse of doubtful politics, but by hard work and elevated ideas, by placing ourselves in sympathetic connection with those great forces of nature, and those masterpieces and minds in art which are our common heritage of strength and inspiration.

One word as to tendencies which seem to be manifested in much of our present work.

It is now fashionable to smile in a superior way at the architects of thirty years ago who prided themselves upon the scholarly correctness of their styles; how much more justly might those architects smile at the barbaric incorrectness of ours. Not that "correctness of style" as formerly understood means much; but each one of the "styles" set down in the books means the average thought of most profound and thoughtful men, whose work we may utterly set aside when we are as thoughtful and profound. The thing to insist upon is thought, not dexterity of pencil or "fad," but the full expression of one dominant and well thought out idea.

Idea is the crying need of our modern architecture. In England, if we may judge by the illustrated periodicals, architects are fortunate in having so far passed us, as not only to be sadly lacking in ideas, but to be utterly unconscious of their imbecilities.

For us there is no need for that state of mind, in which men, in the high name of art, live to momentarily galvanize into a semblance of life forms which breathe only for the passionate and patient worshiper.

Architecture is not a system of incoherently uttered and illogically occurring fashions. Architecture is not a "fad" which is respectable today because it apes the work of some great man, to whose creations it is comparable only as a jackdaw is to an orator. It is not architecture in whose name we dare erect today rough and brutal piles of stones whose only merit is their roughness, and which tomorrow we will spurn from us as unkept tramps of things.

Architecture is the material expression in stone and iron and brick of an idea—dominating, consistent, coherent; source and inspiration of ten or a thousand thoughts, but giving character to all. As such it can afford to lose sight at no instant of one thought by its great apostles and prophets.

These traditions which have lived for centuries are not to be venerated for age alone, but for their truth; they are not sacred because of their age, but are old because of their truth. All architecture based upon mere caprice is less enduring in the history of art than a breath.

Be it ours, therefore, to infuse into all of our work that earnest thought which will make it lasting.

The Chair: The next business in order is the reading of the minutes of the last convention.

Secretary James F. Alexander: Mr. President, as the proceedings of the preceding meeting have been fully published in an architectural journal, and the members all have read them so published, I would suggest they be considered as read and approved.

The Chair: If there is no objection it will be so considered.

The report of the Board of Directors is next in order.

Dankmar Adler: Mr. Chairman, the Board of Directors submit the following as their report:

The following business has been transacted since the last convention:

The charges of unprofessional conduct, by Mr. E. W. Hammatt, against Mr. J. C. Cochrane, were investigated and dropped without action, after the board, as well as Mr. Hammatt, had become convinced that they could not be substantiated by legal proof. In this connection, the board deems it proper to advise members of this association that charges similar to those of Mr. Hammatt's can never be substantiated except with the assistance of one or more of the participants in the alleged corrupt or unprofessional action, just as accusations of bribery can rarely be proved except by the confession of either the briber or the person bribed.

The financial condition of the association may be summarized as follows:

At the time of the last convention there was on hand in the treasury the sum of \$854. There has been received since that date the sum of \$1,182 from dues of members. The expenses aggregate \$1,266.69, leaving

in the treasury the sum of \$775.33, which, together with \$300 of uncollected dues, make the total assets of this association \$1,075.

The purposes for which the before-mentioned expenditures were made were as follows:

For postage, stationery and other office expenditures.....	\$393 66
For traveling expenses of committee appointed to represent this association at the convention of A. I. A. in 1886.....	343 88
For traveling expenses of directors to and from meetings of the Board of Directors.....	135 55
For traveling expenses of secretary.....	71 10
For salary of secretary.....	200 00
For type-writing machine of secretary.....	90 00
For initiation fees returned.....	20 00

The board recommends that the traveling expenses of delegates appointed to represent this body at conventions of kindred architectural associations be not hereafter allowed.

The desire for the establishment of a uniform form of building contracts, to which utterance was given at the last convention of this association, has found expression in the National Association of Builders, which association has adopted resolutions to the effect that the working out of this problem be assigned to a joint committee, consisting of three representatives of the National Association of Builders, three of the American Institute of Architects, and three of the Western Association of Architects. Your Board of Directors has taken upon itself to promise, on behalf of this convention, that such committee will be appointed, and hereby recommends that this be done.

At the convention of the American Institute of Architects, held at Chicago last month, a committee was appointed, with instructions to meet a corresponding committee, to be appointed by the Western Association of Architects, for the purpose of determining, if possible, a practicable plan for consolidating into one body all of the architectural associations of the United States. It is the opinion of your Board of Directors that such consolidation would be of the utmost value to our profession, and heartily recommends the appointment of such committee.

In view of the large number of applicants for membership of this association, your Board of Directors recommends that the greatest possible care and circumspection be exercised in balloting, so that none whose membership would reflect discredit upon our association be admitted. The Board of Directors believes that you will find the present system of admitting members but little more satisfactory than that in vogue before this year, and in this connection wishes to call your particular attention to the report of the committee on raising the standard of membership of this association, and recommends and urges most strongly the immediate carrying into effect of the recommendations of that committee.

The Board of Directors further recommends the adoption of amendments to the constitution and by-laws, as follows:

First, that one vice-president be elected by the association, to be substituted for the appointment to the vice-presidency of all presidents of state associations, and corresponding alterations of sections 5 and 6 of the constitution.

We also recommend that article III of the by-laws be made to conform to sections 5 and 2 of the constitution, that the president be made *ex-officio* a member of the Board of Directors, and, finally, it is recommended that, in view of the haste with which the constitution and by-laws of the association were drafted, they be referred to the incoming Board of Directors for such modification as will harmonize their different sections with each other and with the action of the association at its various conventions. Finally, the directors wish to express their sorrow and regret that the hand of death has removed from our midst the venerable Thomas U. Walter, the architect of the United States Capitol building, before the recommendation of this board that he be made an honorary member of this association could be carried out, and suggests that a committee be appointed to draft resolutions of respect to his memory.

On motion, seconded, the report was received and placed on file.

The reports of the treasurer and the committees on state associations, on legal decisions, on statistics, on competitions, and that on metrical system of measurement were deferred at the request of members of these committees until later in the session.

The Chair: We will now listen to the report of the Committee on Statutory Revision.

Mr. Adler: Mr. President and gentlemen, I submit the following as the report on statutory revision of the Western Association:

Your committee has reported to you at the convention of 1885, the drafts of two proposed enactments, one for the regulation of the practice of architecture by the legislatures of the different states and another proposing a radical reform in the regulation of our national government buildings.

Neither of these bills have as yet become laws and your committee, therefore, does not deem it advisable to propose further statutory enactments, but recommends that the different state associations be requested to renew their efforts with the legislatures of their respective states for securing the adoption of an enactment similar to that presented to the St. Louis convention. In this connection, each state association is recommended to employ during the session of its state legislatures, a special agent whose duty it shall be to secure all information obtainable as to the views upon the proposed bill of individual legislators and members of committees and to communicate these to the committee of the state association in charge of the bill; also to make appointments for hearings of this committee before the legislative committees.

Your committee also recommends that a sub-committee be again appointed, to take the bill for the regulation of the erection of national government buildings, and by consultation with the committees on public buildings and grounds of the two houses of congress, make such modifications of the bill presented at the convention of 1886, as will tend to secure its passage.

With reference to the last-mentioned bill, your committee recommends further the engagement of a paid agent, with duties similar to those indicated in connection with the work to be done with state legislatures.

Your committee finally recommends that each individual member of the association make it his mission to do all in his power to influence public opinion in favor of the proposed measures, by conversation and argument with friends and acquaintances and through the press. Legislative action will always follow a well-defined and distinctly expressed public sentiment, but this can only be developed by the united efforts of those who first require the necessity for the proposed legislation.

The Chair: The next business is the report of the Committee on Standard of Professional Requirement.

Louis H. Sullivan: The committee offers the following report:

The difficulties which arise in connection with this subject are manifold and perplexing. If the standard for admission to membership be fixed with sole regard to what is supposedly an ideal, the numerical growth of the association would be seriously checked, and its usefulness in many ways impaired; for it is evident that such a policy would preclude the admission of those of average capacity, and of the many bright ones who are contending against the difficulties which beset a beginner.

On the other hand, if the standard be fixed so low as to make possible the admission of all, it is evident that the standard of the association would degenerate, and, through the prevalence of a low tone, its influence for good would cease and its career be short-lived.

It is assumed by your committee that the policy of the association in this regard should be broad and democratic; that it should not set up factitious barriers against those who ask for admission; that the association wishes to count among its members every thoughtful, earnest, ambitious man in the profession; that it desires its strength and stability to be derived from the standing and capacity of the average man; that it welcomes the fervor of youth; that it cherishes the honorable record of old age; that, above all, it shall not place its standard for admission higher than it is itself prepared to exemplify.

It is assumed, as a paramount consideration, that the applicant's record, be it short or long, should prove honorable; second, that he evidence fair artistic, constructive or executive skill; third, that his admission shall necessitate an expressed pledge upon his part to sustain by individual effort a sound standard of professional bearing.

We believe, moreover, that this association, prior to raising in any way the standard for admission to membership, should itself declare the standard which it is willing should govern its own course; that, in short, we believe the time is now ripe for the promulgation of a code of ethics which shall define a desirable and practicable relationship of the members of this association to each other and to the incorporate body; a code which, in a word, shall indicate the degree and nature of the self-respect and good faith of this association.

Each year we meet in conference for three days; but it is during all the days of the year that we each individually should labor to raise, a little at a time, the standard of attainment in our profession. During the three days of the convention, we compare notes, we reach joint conclusions, we formulate them, we crystallize the experiences of the year past. Therefore the association would seem to stand, and should stand before the world, as a symbol and index of the architectural profession in the west, a sign by which it may be known and judged.

Although we do not understand this consideration distinctly to lie within the province of your committee, yet it seems so close upon the border that we feel justified in earnestly recommending to the association that a committee be appointed to prepare such a code, and that its report be considered at the convention of 1888; that such committee consists of three members from each state, who shall constitute sub-committees, each with its own chairman; that the sub-committees shall report to the chairman of the general committee on the 1st of April, 1888; that the general chairman shall forthwith collate these reports, and report the results to the sub-committees on the 1st of August; and that the consensus of their revisions, as formulated by the chairman of the general committee, shall constitute the report of the committee to this association.

By such means, after a year of careful investigation and deliberate thought, the full sense of this association may be obtained and expressed in a code of ethics.

To resume the prime consideration: This committee recommends the following form for application blanks, to be addressed through the secretary of the Board of Directors:

To the Board of Directors, W. A. A.:

My full name is.....
My business address is.....
The name of my firm is.....
I have practiced the profession of architecture for..... years
The accompanying photographs (unmounted) numbered respectively, 1, 2 and 3, show completed buildings, erected from my plans and under my supervision.
No. 1 is a (here give general description of building, giving also name and address of owner and contractors.
No. 2, do.
No. 3, do.

The accompanying letters, numbered 1, 2 and 3, are from the respective owners of the above buildings, and indorse my character and proficiency.
We, members of the W. A. A. hereby indorse Mr.'s application for membership. We know him personally; we believe him to be worthy of membership.

These applications are to be considered confidential by the Board of Directors, who shall meet on the first Monday in August of each year for the purpose of considering applications, after which date no application will be received.

The Board of Directors shall pass upon the applications, rejecting such as seem unfit, and as soon thereafter as practicable, but not later than the first of September, shall cause to be printed and mailed to each member of the association a list containing the names and addresses of the provisionally accepted applicants, together with the names and addresses of their lay and professional indorsers.

Opposite the name of each applicant shall be printed the words "yes" and "no," and each member shall vote by striking out the word alternative to his decision.

This list shall then be signed by the voter, and shall be mailed to the chairman of the Board of Directors, through the secretary of the asso-

ciation, who, at the ensuing convention, shall announce the election of all such who shall not have received more than five negatives.

Should vigorous protest be made by any member at the time of voting, it shall be the duty of the directors to make thorough investigation, and their decision shall be final as to the protest. The Board of Directors shall devise methods for maintaining the privacy of such letter ballot.

The following blank form is recommended as embodying the above:

OFFICE OF SECRETARY W. A. A.

.....1887.

DEAR SIR: Please vote by striking out the alternative word under the heading "vote," and return this sheet to me at your earliest convenience.

VOTE.		APPLICANT.		LAY INDORSERS.			INDORSING MEMBERS.	
No.	Yes.	Name.	Address.	Name.	Occupation.	Address.	Name.	Address.
.....								
.....								

.....Secretary W. A. A.

By order Board of Directors.

LOUIS H. SULLIVAN, Chairman,
G. B. FERRY,
ISAAC HODGSON. } Committee.

On motion, the report was received.

The Chair: The next order of business, gentlemen, is the report of the Committee on the Bill Governing the Office of Supervising Architect of the United States Treasury Department, of which Mr. Adler is the chairman.

Mr. Adler: The committee offers the following as its report:

Your committee reports that immediately after the convention of 1885, it placed itself in communication with the Corresponding Committee of the American Institute of Architects; that in conjunction with said committee it made several modifications of the proposed bill, and that a delegation of the two committees visited Washington after the introduction of the bill in the House of Representatives by Mr. Hewitt at the instance of Mr. A. J. Bloor of the committee of the American Institute of Architects; and that your joint committee had sundry interviews with members of the congressional committee to which the bill had been referred, but were not successful in securing its passage at that session of congress.

It is the opinion of your committee that the legislation we desire upon this subject can never be had unless there were unmistakable expressions of public opinion in its favor. It is the duty of the architects of this country, who more than any others are capable of recognizing the abuses of the present system and devising measures for their correction, to do all in their power to demonstrate to the public through the press and by all other means at their disposal, the correctness and soundness of the measures taken by this Association. For this purpose, every member of the Western Association of Architects should constitute himself a committee of one charged with the duty of exerting to the utmost his persuasive abilities upon all with whom he may come in contact and thus building up by the time fixed for the meeting of the next congress a public sentiment so strong that it cannot be resisted by the representatives of the people in congress.

The American Institute of Architects has continued the duties and functions of the committee with which we have been associated and has added to its personnel Mr. M. E. Bell, formerly supervising architect of the Treasury Department, and a western member not yet appointed. We recommend that similar action be had by this convention, i.e., that the duties and functions of the present committee be continued and that the personnel of the same be fixed as the convention may see fit.

The report was, on motion seconded, received.

The Chair: The next business in order, gentlemen, is the appointment of a nominating committee. Before proceeding to the appointment of this committee, I would state the secretary has received a number of letters from abroad in acknowledgment of circulars sent out by him in connection with a report of the last annual meeting of this association. Is it your pleasure that these letters be read now, or would you like to have the reading of them postponed to some other period of the meeting?

Mr. Patton: I move you they be read now.

The chair put the motion to the convention and it was carried.

Secretary Alexander then read correspondence from the architectural associations at Berlin, Paris, Manchester and Birmingham, England.

On motion, the letters were ordered received and placed on file.

Mr. Adler: Mr. President, I move that the course pursued at the last convention be made the rule for this convention—that the president appoint two nominating committees of five members each—but as the Board of Directors have recommended that a change be made in our constitution and by-laws, it might be well to depart from the regular order of business to the extent of taking up the recommended changes in the constitution and by-laws before the nominating committee is appointed. I move you, therefore, that the order of business be postponed until the matter of changes as recommended is passed upon, and that section V of the constitution of this association be amended so as to read: "The officers of this association shall be a president, a vice-president, five directors, a secretary and treasurer." The purpose of having the vice-president a member of this association is, that it has occurred and may occur again the president of this association is also the president of a state association. In the event of the conventions of the two associations being held at the same time, his absence from this association meeting may be unavoidable, and in the absence of the president there would be no one to fill his place, as the question would arise, under the present rule, which of the presidents of the several state organizations should be recognized as *ex-officio* chairman of the association. It was in view of this

possible difficulty the Board of Directors thought it advisable to recommend that the vice-president should be an elective officer of this association.

Mr. Sullivan: In the possibility of the absence of both the president and vice-president, might it not be well to have two vice-presidents. I move, as a substitute, "That the officers of this association shall consist of a president, two vice-presidents, five directors, a secretary and a treasurer."

On being put to the vote, the amendment of Mr. Sullivan to Mr. Adler's amendment prevailed.

Mr. Patton: I think the Board of Directors suggested that the president shall be made *ex-officio* a member of the Board of Directors. It seems to me that the vice-presidents should be active officials and not mere figureheads, and if the president is made a member of the board *ex-officio*, why not the vice-presidents?

The Chair: I would suggest that Mr. Patton's question should come up under its proper head. A point of order was raised that that there was no question before the association, in which the chair concurred.

Mr. Adler: I now again move that two committees be appointed to nominate a board of officers for the ensuing year, and that each be instructed to present a list of names for the respective positions to the conventions at the beginning of tomorrow's session. The motion, on being seconded and put before the convention, prevailed.

The chair then appointed the following named gentlemen as the respective committees:

C. C. Helmers, W. R. Forbush, Alf C. Clas, C. O. Arey, N. S. Patton, D. Adler, W. S. Mathews, C. A. Curtin, F. Baumann, H. L. Gay.

On motion of Mr. Helmers the committees were instructed to also nominate the place of next meeting.

The Chair: The balloting for candidates for membership is now in order.

Mr. Helmers: The secretary is having a number of tickets printed with the names of applicants for membership upon them, and which we will not be able to get until this afternoon. I think it will be as well to put off the balloting until we receive these tickets; besides, I think perhaps the members are not disposed to ballot on the candidates until they first hear further from the Board of Directors on the candidates for admission.

Mr. Adler: The most of the applications that have come before the board have been in conformity to the constitution, and nothing was said about them with the exception of those of the Alabama State Association of Architects, which, it appears from the list that has been sent of the members of this association of those making application, that they were recommended by the secretary of that association, who himself is not a member. It would have been proper to have rejected all of these applications on the score of informality, but it did not seem right to the board to close the door of this association in the face of those architects simply for the reason they were unknown personally to the board; and for another reason, that, up to the time of the organization of that association, there were no members of the Western Association in the State of Alabama. It seemed unfair, because they had no other endorsement than that of their secretary, to ignore them. The board did this. It had the proceedings of that association brought before it to ascertain whether by the record of their work, from the time of their organization in August, up to about a week ago, and the board found, after a careful inspection of the records, that the proceedings of the Alabama State Association, that the conduct of the organization has been characterized by a great degree, I may say a remarkable degree, of good judgment and good sense. Almost among its first recommendations was found to be the appointing of a committee in respect to the public buildings of the State, and that they had adopted for its code and management of competitive rivalry a code corresponding to that which this association adopted at the St. Louis convention; and it appears from those records that the association has made a good strong fight, with considerable solicitation to have this code adopted by the architects of the state. It has worked harder in this respect than many other organizations much older in years than it is. The board was unanimously of the opinion that this association would honor itself by recognizing the Alabama Association of Architects, and the claims of its members for affiliation with this body. The board therefore recommends that the informality of the applications of the Alabama association be overlooked, and that they be balloted for on their merits, as if they were regularly recommended. A similar state of affairs occurred in the applications from the Michigan State Association. The informality in this case was still greater than that of the Alabama State Association. The applications of the State Association of Michigan were not received until after the constitutional limit had expired. This was caused to some extent by the delay which attended the correspondence, and measurably unavoidable. The board knows nothing personally of the individual members of the Michigan State Association, but there are quite a number of its members who are known to members of this association—and favorably known. Quite a number of specimens of their handiwork are among the exhibition of drawings at this meeting, and they will be found to bear critical inspection together with the work of recognized architects among the profession. In referring to this state association the board recommends the informality in their application be likewise overlooked, and that their names be balloted for with the others on their merits. The board does not pretend to say the Alabama and Michigan State Associations shall be accepted by the members of this association, but merely to recommend the waiving of the informalities of their applications. I would therefore advocate that their names be balloted for with the rest, and as the secretary has reported he is having ballots with the names of applicants printed, I would move that the balloting for membership be postponed until the next session.

On being put to vote, the motion prevailed.

The Chair: I am in receipt of a communication from the president of the Chamber of Commerce, inviting the members of this association to visit the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Rapp: I have an invitation from the president of the Art Museum inviting the association to visit that institution; also from Messrs. A. R. Vail, Alexander McDonald and George K. Schoenberger to visit their residences.

The invitations were referred to the Committee on Entertainment.

Mr. Adler: Mr. President, I move that Article III of the by-laws be amended by interpolating the words, "The president shall be *ex-officio* a member of the Board of Directors," and that "the attendance of three members shall constitute a quorum."

The Chair: The proposed amendment leaves the section as it is, except the addition in regard to the president and the quorum.

Mr. Patton: Mr. President, I move to amend so as to make the vice-presidents *ex-officio* members of the Board of Directors. My object in making this motion is, that when a vice-president is called upon to take the place of the president he will have the same opportunity for acquiring a knowledge of the transactions of the board the president has.

Mr. Adler: I accept the amendment, and move as an amendment that Article III of the by-laws shall be amended so as to read, "a president, two vice-presidents," and the other members of the Board of Directors be reduced to two.

The Chair: The motion proposes to reduce the Board of Directors to five, three of whom, the president and vice-presidents, shall be *ex-officio* members.

Mr. Patton: I move that section V be amended so as to read, "a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary, and treasurer and a Board of Directors;" and that Article III of the by-laws be amended to read, "The Board of Directors shall consist of the president, two vice-presidents, as *ex-officio* members, and four fellows."

The question on Mr. Patton's amendment being called, was put to vote and lost.

The Chair: The question now recurs on the original amendment by Mr. Adler, as proposed by the Board of Trustees. Are you ready for the question?

The original motion of Mr. Adler was then put before the convention and carried.

The Chair: The constitution is so amended.

Mr. Adler: Mr. President, our constitution and by-laws were drafted in such a hurry at our first convention that it was found necessary to amend them at our conventions at St. Louis and Chicago, where also they, being done in open convention, were rushed through in such great haste that in a number of instances there is a conflict with each other; that is the by-laws are not in harmony with the constitution. It was for this reason that the Board of Directors recommended a revision of the constitution and by-laws by the incoming Board of Directors. It was not intended that they should be changed materially, but that the different parts which were not in harmony should be made so, and to express their meaning so there should not be one clause contradicting another. I move that the Board of Directors be authorized to make this revision.

Mr. Sullivan: I second the motion.

The Chair: Mr. Adler's motion is that the incoming board be instructed to classify and harmonize the constitution and by-laws. Are you ready for the question?

The motion being put, was carried without dissent.

Mr. Sullivan: Mr. President, I wish to offer this resolution:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be empowered, and consider and proceed hereafter in matters of election to membership, upon the basis of the report of the Committee on Raising the Standard of Admission to Membership.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Sullivan: I also, in behalf of the Committee on the Standard of Admission to Membership, offer the following:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare and submit to the next annual convention a code of ethics, and that the president appoint himself a member of this committee; that such committee shall consist of three members from each state, who shall constitute a sub-committee, each with its own chairman; that the sub-committee shall report to the chairman of the General Committee on the 1st day of April, 1888; that the general chairman shall fully collate these reports, and report the result to the sub-committees on the 1st day of August; and that a consensus of their revision, as formulated by the chairman of the General Committee shall constitute the report to this association.

Mr. Adler: Does Mr. Sullivan mean that the chairman of this convention shall appoint himself a member of this committee?

Mr. Sullivan: Yes, sir; the resolution reads, "and that the president shall appoint himself a member of the committee."

The chair then announced the following members as constituting the committee:

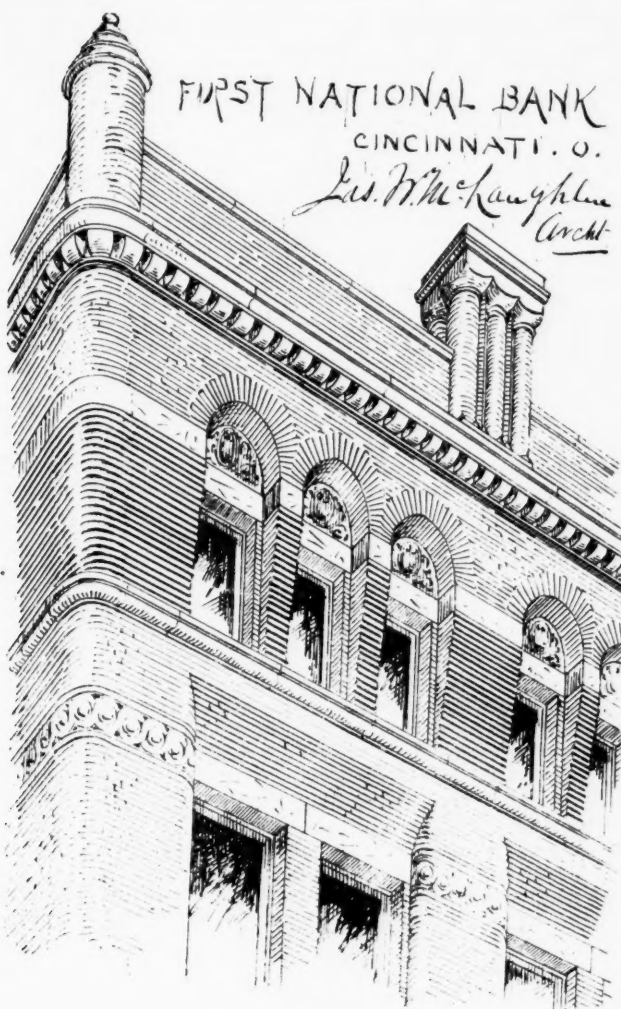
Illinois: L. H. Sullivan, chairman, J. W. Root, S. A. Treat.
Indiana: J. F. Alexander, J. W. Hammond, J. W. Reed.
New York: J. G. Cutler, W. W. Carlin, L. Bethune.
Kansas: L. M. Wood, J. G. Haskell, E. T. Tarr.
Texas: W. H. Tyndale, J. R. Flanders, N. J. Clayton.
Michigan: S. J. Osgood, W. H. Parker.
Kentucky: H. P. McDonald, C. A. Curtin, H. C. Rowe.
Dakota: A. E. Cobby.
Wisconsin: G. B. Ferry, E. T. Mix, G. Staltz.
Nebraska: Sidney Smith, L. Mendelshonn, G. W. Field.
Tennessee: C. C. Burke, J. H. Mathews, M. H. Baldwin.
Georgia: A. C. Bruce, J. H. Morgan, A. M. McMurphy.
Wyoming: J. S. Mathews.
Missouri: C. C. Helmers, C. E. Illsley, A. Van Brunt.
Minnesota: F. G. Corser, G. M. Goodwin, E. W. Carr.
Iowa: W. L. Block, E. H. Taylor, J. M. Maslin.
Ohio: Chas. Crapsey, G. W. Rapp, C. T. Schweinfurth.
Colorado: G. W. Roberts, N. W. Wall, C. E. King.

The Chair: Gentlemen, it has reached a very suitable time for an adjournment.

Mr. Rapp: Mr. Chairman, we have among our visitors today the mayor of our city. Permit me, sir, to introduce to you, Amor C. Smith, Jr., mayor of the city of Cincinnati.

After mutual greetings, his honor made a felicitous speech which was received with applause.

At the conclusion of Mayor Smith's address the convention adjourned for the day.



SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

The convention was called to order at 10:30, President Root in the chair. The following nominations were bulletined by the committees:

Dankmar Adler's committee:

For president, Sidney Smith, of Omaha, Neb.

For first vice-president, James F. Alexander, of La Fayette, Ind.

For second vice-president, William C. Smith, Nashville, Tenn.

For secretary, C. C. Helmers, of St. Louis, Mo.

For treasurer, J. J. Flanders, of Chicago, Ill.

For Board of Directors: John W. Root, Chicago; George B. Ferry, Milwaukee; F. G. Corser, Minneapolis; Wm. Holabird, Chicago; Walter R. Forbush, Cincinnati.

Place of next convention, Chicago, Ill.

Charles C. Helmers' committee:

For president, Sidney Smith, of Omaha, Neb.

For first vice-president, Dankmar Adler, of Chicago, Ill.

For second vice-president, George W. Rapp, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

For secretary, L. H. Sullivan, of Chicago, Ill.

For treasurer, Samuel A. Treat, of Chicago, Ill.

For Board of Directors, John W. Root, of Chicago; J. J. Flanders, of Chicago; George B. Ferry, of Milwaukee, Wis.; C. F. Schweinfurth, of Cleveland, Ohio; P. P. Furber, of St. Louis, Mo.

Place of next convention, Chicago, Ill.

The Chair: The calling of the roll and the reading of the minutes of yesterday's session will be omitted. The first matter before the convention is the report of the treasurer.

Treasurer S. A. Treat: The figures I have to give you stand substantially the same as yesterday.

To the Western Association of Architects:

GENTLEMEN,—Herewith the treasurer presents his report for the year ensuing, November, 1887:

RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.
Balance on hand November, 1886, \$ 854.02	By disbursements.....\$1,260.69
Cash received..... 1,237.00	Cash on hand..... 830.33
2,091.02	\$2,091.02

I hope the chair will not forget to appoint an auditing committee, which was omitted a year ago.

J. J. Flanders: I move the treasurer's report be referred to an auditing committee.

J. W. Yost: I second the motion.

The motion being put to the convention, prevailed, and the chair appointed Messrs. Flanders and Yost as Auditing Committee.

The Chair: We will hear from the Committee on Metrical System of Measurement.

Mr. Patton, on behalf of the committee, read the following report:

The work of your committee on the introduction of the metric system has been mostly of a preliminary character. It is not to be expected that a reform of so sweeping a nature can be brought into immediate use. We do not need brilliant and spasmodic efforts as much as a patient and persistent pushing of this subject into the public view until it receives the attention which it deserves. During the past year we have learned in what channels we can best direct our efforts, and have made a beginning in the way of practical work. Our successors will find the path marked out for them and will be able to enter at once into effective operations.

Your committee has had considerable correspondence with the Committee on Weights and Measures of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers, which seems to have been aroused to renewed effort by the action taken by this association at its last convention. Mr. Fred Brooks, of that society, read a paper in discussion of the committee's report. This discussion and the report of the committee have been printed in a special pamphlet, a copy of which is hereto attached. Mr. Brooks has kindly furnished several thousand copies of this pamphlet to our committee. We have distributed a portion of them and it is the intention to send the remainder to other societies, in connection with a circular letter, explaining the action taken by this association and requesting coöperation in bringing the subject to the attention of congress.

The special work of our committee is to petition congress and persuade others to do the same; but how can we present an effective plea unless we are fully persuaded in our own minds, and how can our plea have any weight unless it represent the intelligent opinion of the whole profession? Therefore, it seemed important to collect information concerning the practical application of the metric system to architectural work. Mr. Adler has assisted our committee by preparing a circular letter and sending the same to several architects in Germany, making inquiries as to the workings of the metric system in their practice. Replies have not yet been received to these circulars; when such arrive, it is proposed to prepare a report on the application of the metric system to architectural practice.

It is obvious that the introduction of any general change in our system of weights and measures must come through congressional action. Such action can only be secured by persuading congress that there is a general demand for the proposed reform.

Influence must be brought to bear on congress in the right manner and at the right time, therefore the most important preliminary step is to determine the time and manner of our application to congress. In the opinion of the committee it will be impossible to secure from congress, at any near date, the passage of a law making the use of the metric system compulsory throughout the country. Another partial measure seems to give greater promise of success.

In 1866 The Congressional Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, proposed the exclusive use of the metric system in the government service.

This measure has been urged by various societies and was brought before congress in the form of a bill in 1884 and again last year. Congress has not yet appreciated the importance of this subject and has taken no action. At the coming session let the Western Association of Architects add its influence to that already in the field and let us arouse our friends and neighbors to join us. The reform is sure to come sooner or later; let us make it sooner.

The advantage of using the metric system in the government service is apparent without argument. It will antagonize no private interests and cause no expense to private parties. It will give a practical test of the system on American soil, and that test will be varied and complete. The coast survey, custom houses, navy yards, light house board and government architect's office will demonstrate whether the system is adapted to the varied wants of professional, mechanical and commercial pursuits. Then after a fair trial, the favorable reports of the government officials will insure the passage of a law making the use of the system compulsory throughout the land.

A communication was addressed to the American Institute of Architects, suggesting that the Institute revive the interest which it had formerly manifested in this reform. This communication was acted upon by the Institute at its recent convention, the subject being referred to the board of trustees with power to act.

In conclusion we urge the appointment of a committee to continue the work we have begun, and emphasize the importance of active efforts on the part of every friend of the reform. Even benighted Mexico has adopted the metric system and it is time that the United States put itself abreast of the progress of the age in this important matter.

Respectfully submitted,

T. B. ANNAN,
N. S. PATTON,
CHAS. CRAPSEY.

On motion, the report was received and adopted.

The Chair: Gentlemen, what is your pleasure in regard to the appointment of a committee recommended in the report.

Mr. W. C. Smith: I move that the chair appoint a committee of three.

Mr. Sullivan: I move that it be referred to a special committee.

Mr. Patton: I wish to make one suggestion. Last year considerable delay was occasioned by the members of the committee being appointed from three different states; much time was wasted in the work of the committee in consequence. I think in the appointment of the members consideration should be given to locality, that they should reside near to each other, so that personal conferences may be easily had when necessary.

Mr. Crapsey: I trust that Mr. Patton will be continued on the committee and made the chairman, and that in forming the new committee the president will leave my name off and appoint some other gentleman.

Mr. Smith: I move that a committee of three be appointed to take charge of the Metrical System Bill, and that Mr. Patton be continued as one of the committee.

The Chair: The motion is that two members be appointed to that committee. Are you ready for the question?

The question being called, Mr. Smith's motion was carried.

The Chair: The members of this committee will be Normand S. Patton, of Chicago; J. J. Flanders, of Chicago; and F. S. Allen, of Joilet, Ill.

The Chair: The secretary will now read the report of the Committee on Uniform Contracts and Specifications.

Mr. James F. Alexander, chairman of the committee, submitted the following:

To the President and Board of Directors of the Western Association of Architects:

Your Committee on Uniform Contracts and Specifications, agreeable to request from the National Association of Builders, held a meeting at the office of Henry L. Gay, in Chicago, for the purpose of consultation with them as to the use of the uniform contract.

The committee consists of Mr. Edward Scribner, chairman, of St. Paul, Minn.; Mr. George C. Prussing, Chicago, Ill., and Mr. P. B. Wight, of Chicago.

There were also present, Mr. Blair, of Cincinnati, president, and Mr. Sayward, of Boston, the secretary of the National Association of Builders. The committee gave us an unusually fair presentation of their earnest desire that a uniform contract should be arrived at if possible, and many of the arguments advanced by them were of great force as to its necessity; the chief being, that with a number of contracts of different forms and different provisions, that it was an impossibility for a contractor doing a large business to keep himself informed as to the exact obligations which he was incurring in signing any given one of them, and also that great advantage be gained both by the architects and contractors from the use of a uniform form of contract, in that the construction of the contract by any one court would be a guide in the interpretation of the same contract in another state.

We had before us probably one hundred forms of contracts which were in issue in the practice of one or another architects. A careful comparison of them convinced your committee that the scope of the work involved, in order to present uniform contracts which would have a reasonable prospect of being available through the United States, was much larger than the facilities which were at their command, would enable them properly to cover, and that while there were many reasons why a uniform contract would be desirable, it would require a further investigation with an organization of a wider scope to arrive at a proper solution of this matter. We, therefore, decide to make the following recommendations:

1. That a standing committee on uniform contracts and specifications be appointed, and continued from time to time until the matter has been determined one way or the other, and if determined favorably to a uniform contract, that the committee would remain in existence in order to reserve its uniformity and collect data regarding its interpretation by the courts in different localities.
2. That the several state associations, both of builders and architects, designate some one to act as a means of communication between the committees and the mass of persons interested and to collect information.
3. That the Committee on Legal Decisions be directed to furnish the above mentioned committees from time to time such information as they may have.
4. That the committee be appointed at the next meeting of the Western Association, and that a request at the same time be made of the American Institute of Architects and the National Association of Builders to appoint a like committee with instructions to confer with the committee of the Western Association from time to time until the final report be arrived at.
5. That these committees each consist of three members. Your committee was of the opinion that a uniform specification is not practicable as the matter appears at this time.

We have the honor to be, your Committee on Uniform Contracts and Specifications:

JAMES F. ALEXANDER, La Fayette, Ind.
H. P. McDONALD, Louisville, Ky.
GEORGE W. RAPP, Cincinnati, Ohio.
E. H. TAYLOR, Des Moines, Iowa.
GEORGE B. FERRY, Milwaukee, Wis.

On motion, the report was accepted.

The Chair: As a committee of three, as suggested in the report, I will name D. H. Burnham, of Chicago, Ill.; J. F. Alexander, La Fayette, Ind.; and Sidney Smith, Omaha, Neb.

Mr. Adler: Among other matters the Board of Directors stated in their report, that at the last convention of the American Institute of Architects they had appointed a committee of five to act in conjunction with a similar committee to be appointed by this convention, with a view to determining some feasible plan for the consolidation of the several architectural associations of America into one organization. Your Board of Directors were very much in favor of, at least, making an effort toward such a consolidation, and have recommended in their report that the president be authorized to appoint a committee to act with the committee of the American Institute. I now move in behalf of the Board of Directors that the Western Association of Architects appoint a committee of five, corresponding to the committee of the American Institute of Architects.

Mr. Sullivan: I move as an amendment to Mr. Adler's motion that the president appoint himself a member of that committee.

Mr. Adler: I would say the committee ought to be instructed to report the full details of their plan to the Board of Directors a sufficient length of time before the next annual convention, so that the plan deter-

mined upon can be submitted to the membership; I would say at least one month before the meeting of the convention.

Mr. Sullivan: I would suggest the 1st of August.

Mr. Adler: Let it be understood the report is to be made by the 1st of August.

The Chair: It will be so understood. I name as the committee to coöperate with the committee of the American Institute, Dankmar Adler, Chicago; Geo. B. Ferry, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. W. Carlin, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Van Brunt, Kansas City, Mo.; and John W. Root, Chicago.

The Chair: The balloting for candidates to membership is now in order.

Mr. Adler: I move that the rules of the Association be dispensed with, with reference to the candidates applying for membership from the Alabama association. I explained yesterday the reason why I make this motion.

The motion prevailed.

Mr. Adler: I further move, to save time, that the rules of the Association be dispensed with in the cases of the applications from the State Association of Michigan, and also in the case of a number of applications from architects who are not members of the state associations of Michigan and Alabama, whose names came too late to send in the regular notice. In the case of the last mentioned, in every instance they are men well worthy of membership of the association, and let us not ask in their case only what is for the best interest of this association.

The Chair: By what method had we best proceed with the balloting?

Mr. Sullivan: Mr. President, I move that we proceed to ballot in the following manner: that the names of the candidates be distributed among the members, and they scratch out such names as to them seem objectionable. I ask if our by-laws do not state that five votes are required for a negative?

The Chair: Article IX of the by-laws states: "Five ballots against any applicant will be sufficient for his rejection." The question is on Mr. Sullivan's motion.

On being put to the convention, the motion prevailed.

Mr. Adler: I would like to take your time for one moment before balloting. I wish to say this in behalf of the Board of Directors. The list presented to you is a very large one. In the case of many of the applications, they were received by the Board of Directors too late to send them to the members within the thirty days' limit of the by-laws. The Board of Directors also wish to state that in regard to different applications for admission, several gentlemen on the original list, in cases where objections were made, their names have been withdrawn, giving those gentlemen an opportunity to present their cases at a future convention. The directors also wish to say, with reference to the State Association of Alabama and Michigan, that they did not wish to make the recommendation for those gentlemen any stronger than yesterday; they did not wish to assume the responsibility of recommending every member of those associations; they request each of you to scrutinize each application carefully, and wish to remind you that this association is strong enough to reject any applicant that is not desirable. I think, Mr. President, sufficient time should be given to the members to scrutinize every application carefully, and also time to give any member of the association who knows of any serious objection to a candidate to make it known, and we hope if there is any such knowledge among members they will do a little missionary work.

The Chair: In furtherance of what Mr. Adler has said, I would say the list of applicants is so very large that it is almost impossible to give it the careful scrutiny which is necessary to be properly advised, and for this reason it is of the greatest importance that any member who possesses any information that should be in the possession of the convention, should express it very freely. There should be no hesitation or modesty in this respect. In considering the names of candidates bear in mind that Section IV of the constitution reads: "Any architect practising his profession in the United States may become a fellow of this association," and that Section X of the constitution reads:

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

Five votes will reject any application. I appoint Charles Crapsey and C. A. Curtin as tellers.

The lists already being distributed among the members undergoing scrutiny, the chair said: When this large committee that has been appointed on a professional standard shall have completed its work, and it comes before this convention and adopted, we shall hope, among other recommendations, there will be one providing that all members belonging at that time to the association shall be submitted exactly to the same requirements as any member who may come in afterward—that at some future time we shall all be made to go through the sieve of professional standard requirement, and such of us as fail to meet it shall be dropped from the association as any applicant who should be found wanting, and considered as though they never had been elected to membership. While the tellers are continuing their work, I would like to make one or two announcements. The following telegrams to the association have just been received from Mr. A. J. Bloor, which the secretary will read:

NEW YORK, November 16, 1887.

To J. F. Alexander, care of Charles Crapsey, Fifth and Vine streets, Cincinnati, Ohio:
The Board of Trustees of the American Institute of Architects, now in session, send greetings to the Western Association.
A. J. BLOOR.

NEW YORK, November 15, 1887.

To J. F. Alexander, Secretary, care of Charles Crapsey, Fifth and Vine streets, Cincinnati, Ohio:
Please thank the association for the honor conferred. Success to your convention and speedy union of means for common ends.
A. J. BLOOR.

The Chair: We are in receipt of a letter from Mr. J. Milton Blair, of the Cincinnati Centennial Exposition Committee:

CINCINNATI, Ohio, November 17, 1887.

To the Western Association of Architects:

GENTLEMEN.—The Centennial Exposition of the Ohio Valley and Central States, to be held in this city in 1888, beginning July 4 and closing October 28 of the same year, commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of this city, the Ohio Valley and Northwestern Territory, will be an event of peculiar interest, and it is the desire on the part of the commissioners in charge of the exposition to have each department full and complete, and having set aside a special department for architecture and building exhibits, very respectfully call your attention and solicit the patronage of your association, and would be pleased to assign you space for such a meritorious and interesting exhibit as is displayed at your annual meeting now being held in this city.

Very respectfully,

J. M. BLAIR,
Chairman Department Architecture and Building.

Mr. Crapsey: Mr. Chairman, in regard to that matter I would state, being assigned to do a little missionary work on the architectural department of the Exposition, that the freight will be paid to and from Cincinnati on all contributions by the profession, by the Board of Directors of the Exposition.

Mr. Sullivan: I move that the matter be referred to the Board of Directors, with power to act. The motion prevailed.

The Chair: I have a letter from W. W. Taylor, of the Brooklyn Pottery Company, inviting the members to visit the works at any hour between 9 A.M. and 9 P.M. on Saturday.

Mr. Furber: The graduates of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology are invited to meet in the directors' room after the adjournment.

Mr. Crapsey: Mr. Chairman, the following candidates have received the approval of the members of the association:

Arnold, E. A.	57 Buhl Block, Detroit, Mich.
Anderson, P. J.	Montgomery, Ala.
Armstrong, A. J.	Birmingham, Ala.
Allen, N. J.	501 Milam street, Shreveport, La.
Buddemeyer, E.	7 E. Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Barnum, F. S.	Cleveland, Ohio.
Barnes, J.	Joliet, Ill.
Benz, R.	Mobile, Ala.
Brown, W. R.	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Bethune, R. A.	531 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.
Campbell, H. L.	485 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.
Cooper, F. W.	Topeka, Kan.
Chisholm, B. G.	Birmingham, Ala.
Clark, Dillon P.	West Bay City, Mich.
Crain, Arthur	80 Griswold street, Detroit, Mich.
Cutting, A. P.	Worcester, Mass.
Coburn, F. A.	Cleveland, Ohio.
Dallas, S. C.	Salt Lake City, Utah.
Donaldson, —	45 Moffat Building, Detroit, Mich.
Elzner, A. O.	227 Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Fitzner, Wm.	New Orleans, La.
Folk, F. W.	919 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.
Forgeson, G. M.	Bessemer, Ala.
Grosvont, F. J.	Leavenworth, Kan.
Green, Lonsdale.	Anniston, Ala.
Gearing, J. V.	46 Litz Building, Detroit, Mich.
Hedge, W. S.	Salt Lake City, Utah.
Harrod, B. M.	New Orleans, La.
Holbrook, W. A.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Heiner, E. T.	Houston, Tex.
Hess, Julius	38 Buhl Block, Detroit, Mich.
Hasecoeter, J. A.	Richmond, Ind.
Hull, W. S.	Sheffield, Ala.
Hill, J. O.	Mobile, Ala.
Haupt, Oscar	Louisville, Ky.
Koch, H. C.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Leffingwell, C. A.	Shreveport, La.
Larmour, W. W.	Waco, Tex.
Mason, Geo. D.	80 Griswold street, Detroit, Mich.
Meier, Henry J.	49 Moffat Building, Detroit, Mich.
Millard, W. G.	Birmingham, Ala.
Mann, Geo. R.	St. Joseph, Mo.
McFarland, W.	Moffat Building, Detroit, Mich.
Merrill, E. L.	Des Moines, Iowa.
Otter, John	2 and 4 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.
Otter, F. J.	Dayton, Ohio.
Patton, S. M.	New Orleans, La.
Porter, C. K.	43 American Block, Buffalo, N. Y.
Porter, J. R.	43 American Block, Buffalo, N. Y.
Percival, C. R.	42 American Block, Buffalo, N. Y.
Reid, Chas. E.	Birmingham, Ala.
Roseman, R. E.	38 Buhl Block, Detroit, Mich.
Rogers, Jas. S.	Moffat Building, Detroit, Mich.
Rice, Jack	27 Board Trade Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
Rose, Warren	Birmingham, Ala.
Reuhl, P. W.	128 West Twelfth street, Chicago, Ill.
Russell, H.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Rosseau, F. L.	Birmingham, Ala.
Sharp, Robert	Nashville, Tenn.
Smith, Wm. C.	Berry Block, Nashville, Tenn.
Sutcliffe, Jno.	Birmingham, Ala.
Siter, H. E.	cor. Third & Walnut sts., Cincinnati, O.
Smith, W. S.	Birmingham, Ala.
Smith, Sallie T.	Birmingham, Ala.
Sidel, Edward	Birmingham, Ala.
Smith, M. L.	17 & 18 Walker Block, Detroit, Mich.
Scott, Jno.	Wayne Co. Bank Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
Scott, A. H.	Wayne Co. Bank Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
Tilden, Guy	Canton, Ohio.

Toledano, A.	37 Carondelet street, New Orleans, La.
Thompson, L. S.	La Fayette, Ind.
Thompson, A. C.	Nashville, Tenn.
Wilson, H. R.	218 La Salle street, Chicago, Ill.
Warren, C. J.	Chicago, Ill.
Williams, W. C.	New Orleans, La.
Wells, E. W.	Wheeling, W. Va.
Walker, W. T.	Montgomery, Ala.
Willett, W. H.	Gladsden, Ala.
Weathers, L. M.	Anniston, Ala.

The Chair: We will now hear the report of the Auditing Committee.

J. J. Flanders: Your committee appointed to audit the accounts of the treasurer of this association respectfully report, they have examined the account and accompanying vouchers, and find them to correspond with the report made by the treasurer.

On motion, the report of the committee was received and placed on file.

The Chair: I have a note from Mr. R. T. Brown of the New Jersey Wire Cloth Company, stating there will be a test of wire lathing on Elm street today, and inviting the members to attend.

If there is no further business before the association, the next in order is the election of officers.

Mr. Crapsey: Mr. President, I move the secretary be instructed to cast one ballot for Sidney Smith, of Omaha, as the choice of this association for president.

Mr. Sullivan: I second the motion.

The motion, on being put to vote, was carried unanimously.

The Chair: The secretary being empowered to cast the vote of the association for Mr. Smith, it seems to me this is a most admirable time for Mr. Smith to express himself.

Mr. Treat: I would suggest the chair appoint a committee of two to wait on the gentleman.

The Chair: Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Treat will be that committee.

The committee retired to the directors' room, and immediately returning with the president-elect presented him to the convention.

President elect Sidney Smith: Gentlemen, I will not say this result was wholly unsuspected, as I understood it was the intention to put up a job on me, but I can say for this unsolicited honor, which you have conferred upon me, and a greater one I do not acknowledge could be conferred by any organization in the land—than to be the choice of both nominating committees, and elected by the unanimous vote to the first office of this honorable body. You might readily have found members of the Western Association of Architects, who, because their prominence in the profession, would have been a more worthy choice; but I can say this, you could not have found one who is more deeply interested in the welfare of the association, or who would be willing to devote more of his time, where it becomes necessary, for the promotion of the best interests of this association. I intend to bend all my energies to this end, and if I succeed in accomplishing in part my desires and intentions, you will have no occasion to say that I have been partial and have considered one member above another, but rather that I have only recognized the association as a whole. Gentlemen, again I thank you.

Mr. Adler: Mr. President, I move the secretary be instructed to cast one ballot for James F. Alexander, for first vice-president of this association.

On being duly seconded the motion prevailed.

The Chair: The secretary will now elect himself.

Mr. Rapp: As I have already held office, being last year one of the Board of Directors, and as I believe it is for the benefit of the association to have rotation in office, I move the secretary be instructed to cast one vote for W. C. Smith, of Tennessee, for second vice-president of this association.

The secretary was, on motion seconded, so instructed.

Mr. Sullivan: I wish it understood that I cannot serve in the office of secretary and I decline to be considered a candidate. I propose to devote myself to the work of the professional standard committee during the coming year, and I want no other work.

Mr. Helmers: Mr. Chairman, I move that Normand S. Patton be declared the unanimous choice of the convention, and that the secretary be instructed to cast one ballot to express this choice.

On motion, seconded, the secretary was so instructed.

Mr. Adler: As Mr. J. J. Flanders, the nominee for treasurer of the committee of which I have the honor to be chairman, has declined to be considered in that relation, in behalf of the committee I nominate Mr. J. W. Yost for the office of treasurer.

Mr. Yost: As I am not a very strong believer in rotation in office, particularly when the office has been filled with success, I would suggest the association cannot do so well as to make the present treasurer succeed himself. I therefore move the secretary be empowered to cast one ballot for Samuel A. Treat as treasurer of this association.

Mr. Yost's motion, being duly seconded, prevailed unanimously.

Mr. Treat being called upon for a speech said, "The treasurer is now ready to receive dues for 1888."

The Chair: Gentlemen, the Board of Directors is next to be balloted for. You will proceed with your balloting.

Mr. Adler: While the balloting is in progress, I would move that this convention extend a vote of thanks to the Association of Ohio Architects, for the pains taken to provide for the work of this convention; also to the Committee on Entertainment, also to Messrs. McDonald, Schoenberger and Vail, and that the secretary be requested to send a proper acknowledgment to these gentlemen for their kind invitation and hospitality.

Mr. Rapp: Mr. President, I would move to amend Mr. Adler's motion by including a vote of thanks to the president of the Art Museum.

The motion so amended prevailed.

Mr. Adler: I would also think the association would like to hear from the secretary as to the action of the Board of Directors on the matter of honorary members.

Secretary Alexander then read the following as the list of honorary members reported by the Board of Directors.

Henry Whitestone, of Louisville, Kentucky, proposed by C. A. Curtin. Thos. U. Walter, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, proposed by Chas. Crapsey. John M. Van Osdel, Sr., of Chicago, Illinois, and A. J. Bloor, of New York, proposed by D. Adler.

Mr. Adler: I move you, Mr. President, that these appointments to honorary membership be confirmed by the association.

The motion, being seconded and put to vote, was carried unanimously.

Mr. Adler: Mr. President, I also move that the incoming Board of Directors and the incoming secretary be directed to draw up a proper set of resolutions expressive of the feelings of the members of this association upon the demise of Thomas Ustic Walter, architect of the United States Capitol building, and for so many years the distinguished president of the American Institute of Architects. This is a matter in which we all feel deeply, and I think that further words are uncalled for. I would move in this connection that the secretary be requested to engross the resolutions and send them to the family of Mr. Walters, and also to spread them on the records of this association.

The incoming Board and incoming secretary were so instructed.

The Chair: The tellers are ready to report the result of the ballot for directors.

Mr. Treat reported the following list as having a majority of the votes, and constituting the Board of Directors elect: J. W. Root, Chicago, Ill.; W. R. Forbush, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. J. Flanders, Chicago, Ill.; C. F. Schweinfurth, Cleveland, Ohio; George B. Ferry, Milwaukee, Wis.

The Chair: There is one matter I would like to bring to the attention of the convention. It has been found that the committee which has been appointed to take charge of the drawings of the exhibit have had an amount of labor to perform beyond its reasonable capability. The question arises whether the president has a right to change the number of this committee. Is there any objection to enlarging this committee?

Mr. Patton: Do the by-laws provide for the existence of this committee?

The Chair: No. The committee was appointed last year on a precedent which has been extant since the organization of the association. In other words, it is an unwritten law of the association that provides for the appointment of this committee. I simply raised the point, and ask if there is any objection to increasing the number of this committee. If any one has any objection to make, I shall be pleased to listen to them, otherwise I will leave the matter of drawings for the exhibit to the incoming president.

There is one matter before the convention which has not yet been brought up, and which is now in order. This is the report from Mr. Helmers on the collection of legal decisions.

Mr. Adler: Mr. President, before that report is heard, I think the committee to gather statistics on competitions should be discontinued. It was a committee appointed at the urgent request of the ex-president of the association, from which there never has been any report.

Sidney Smith: Mr. McLean is just in receipt of a letter from Mr. Illsley, the chairman of that committee, in which his non-attendance here, today, is accounted for by the death of his father. Mr. Illsley also mentions the fact that he has received letters from several parties, expressing general information, but none of them containing statistics desired. He expresses regret, on his part, that the members of this committee have not been active in the work.

Mr. Adler: That has been the custom with the committees of this association, to let the chairman do all the work.

Mr. Yost: As a member of that committee to collect statistics on competition, I would say that I had written, and was waiting to hear from Mr. Illsley in regard to the work expected.

Mr. Adler: I withdraw my motion. I presume while the members of that committee were waiting to hear from Mr. Illsley, Mr. Illsley was waiting to hear from the committee all that time. I think it is well enough to continue this committee until we know what they want to do, and until some kind of a report is made.

The Chair: We will now listen to the report of the Committee on Legal Decisions.

C. C. Helmers: Mr. President and gentlemen of the Western Association, in behalf of the committee appointed at the last convention to collect statistics on legal decisions, I have simply to report progress. In going into the matter I found the subject to be much larger than I had anticipated. It has taken a whole year to find out what we wanted to get. I have received reports from six out of nineteen states and territories represented in the committee: H. P. McDonald, of Kentucky; H. C. Clas, of Wisconsin; T. H. Morgan, of Georgia; B. Vonnegut, of Indiana; L. H. Sullivan, of Illinois; G. L. Fisher, of Nebraska. Of the reports received they were not quite as full as I wished, and expected the gentlemen understood fully what was wanted. I would suggest that the papers that have accumulated be turned over to a similar committee to work on the subject the next year, and furthermore, that the chairman of the committee be empowered to appoint committeemen in the states where he finds those appointed by the president are not doing their work.

The Chair: The chairman has a right to appoint a committeeman where he finds those already appointed fail to serve.

Mr. Sullivan: Mr. President, I think this committee is not a proper committee for this association. As a member of this committee, in making a slight beginning I soon found myself incompetent to handle the subject. I resorted to my attorney to consult him in regard to it. He asked me how far I wished to go back; to take the decisions of one year, or two years, or did I wish to be as far-reaching as when Illinois was a territory? I am opposed to the appointment of this committee. I think if the association wishes any information on legal decisions, it ought to employ a lawyer to do the work, and have it printed for the benefit of the profession. I have in my mind a member of a legal firm in Chicago who has expressed a desire to occupy his leisure moments in writing a book on building laws. If it is the desire of the association, I could approach him on the subject.

The Chair: I understand, Mr. Sullivan, it will be necessary to act on the report of this committee before discharging it.

Mr. Helmers: I think this way about it. I started in last year to do this work, and while I have no desire for any more labor, if the president thinks this is the way we want to do it, I am perfectly willing to pay a lawyer to do it. The only question about the plan—no one lawyer covers the territory our association wishes covered. The object of the committee, it seems to me, is not so much to get legal advice as it is to get a general collection of decisions, so that it would be valuable in any part of the territory. I fully understand that an architect cannot cover the ground as fully as a lawyer could, but I think the sub-committees in each state could get such legal assistance as they feel they require, and should be willing to spend what little money it would cost to get it themselves.

Mr. Sullivan: I don't think it would be right for individual members to spend their money in that way, and I don't think the association would be satisfied to have them. I think it is very desirable we should have a text book that will be valuable to the profession, and I would like to hear the expressions of the members in reference to it.

The Chair: The question is on the reception of the report of the committee.

Mr. Sullivan: I move the report be accepted and committee discharged.

Mr. Adler: I believe that in an association like this there should be a policy, and that when any one is found anxious to do a certain specific work, he should be given the opportunity to do it, and that no obstacle should be put in his way. I have had experience on committees similar to that of Mr. Helmers', and I have been chairman of those committees, and there was very little work done by the other members of them. I think if Mr. Helmers has found something he should be permitted to go on. It appears the decisions of the courts of first jurisdiction do not find their way into the law reports unless they are supposed by the editors of the law journals to be of importance to the legal fraternity. All we read of in the higher courts is the case of Johnson vs. Thompson, without giving any of the details, and there is no man, as attorney, in Chicago or anywhere else, can learn from the reported case what the decision of the court of the first jurisdiction of the case was. The only way that can be obtained is by having a large committee that will take an interest in the matter. It is difficult for us to get at the reports of even the higher courts to get the precise information we want. Generally the technical point is involved in phraseology almost incomprehensible. I think if Mr. Helmers' committee is continued it would do some very good work.

Mr. Sullivan: I understood a new committee was to be appointed. I will say my experience the past year was that what I expected I was to do was to get the decisions of the year the committee was appointed. That was a difficult part of the business. I held back my report a month or two before I could get one to report. The only way information of this character can be got successfully is to watch the daily papers every way, which would take a great deal of time. While I do not deprecate the work, I think it can be done more satisfactorily in legal hands. I doubt very much that an architect is the proper person to draw deductions, as he has not a legal mind. This is my point.

Mr. Helmers: My idea, Mr. Chairman, of the decisions the committee are expected to collect are not those of the passing year, but of the previous year, so there is no trouble about getting decisions. As far as my anxiety to do the work, as Mr. Adler puts it, is concerned, I will say I dislike to give up any work upon which I engage, but always feel like carrying it on towards a successful accomplishment.

Mr. Patton: It seems that it might be possible to combine both of these ideas by continuing the committee, and let them collect the decisions of the past and current years, and give them power to employ legal assistance, and if they think it is desirable to go back further, to employ some lawyer to collect and dissect the decisions. I move that the report of the committee be accepted, the committee continued, and that they be authorized to employ legal talent at the expense of the association, the amount of money to be expended to be judged by the Board of Directors.

Mr. Helmers: I think we can collect a great deal of information ourselves; and then, if it is necessary, we can employ the services of a lawyer in compiling it. I don't think it is necessary for this association to go to any expense in the collection of decisions.

Mr. Yost: As a member of that committee from Ohio, I wish to say when I found the kind of work before us I went to see an attorney. I expected the work was to go back to the beginning of the state. He said the decisions connected with building matters that had been before the Supreme Court of Ohio would fill a volume, and it would take a first-class attorney to collect the information. It is the decisions of the higher courts that are taken as precedents. No attention is paid to the decisions of the lower courts, and it is these decisions which would be of value, if they were in the form of a text book, but I don't think the association wants to pay for getting one up. I think the committee ought to be continued, to allow Mr. Helmers to obtain whatever he can get in this direction for the benefit of the members of the association. If he is not able to do a great deal of good, he may do a little, but I don't believe we should go to any great expense, and I think Mr. Patton's motion is a very good one.

The Chair: Will you please state your motion again?

Mr. Patton: I move, Mr. President, that the report of the committee be accepted and the committee be continued, and that they be authorized to employ legal assistance if it is advisable, in their judgments, to be paid for by the association, but that no pecuniary obligations shall be made without the previous consent of the board of directors.

Mr. Sullivan: I withdraw my amendment.

Mr. Patton's motion then being put before the convention was adopted.

The Chair: Did your motion mean in continuing the committee, that it be continued as at present formed?

Mr. Patton: Not necessarily, Mr. President. I would like to have the question of draftsmen brought before the committee on a code of ethics—to have them take some action in regard to draftsmen who, while in the employ of architects and receiving a salary from them for their services, do work on their own account after office hours, signing themselves as archi-

pects—doing their work at their homes; having no office expenses, they can do cheap work, very much less than architects. There should be some provision made to meet this evil in the profession.

The Chair: I think this will come before the committee.

Mr. Sullivan: I would like to say that I shall give the code of ethics all my leisure time during the next year, and you will find that we shall attend to the business thoroughly. I don't want any other work.

Mr. Patton: I simply suggest that topic to the committee.

The Chair: Gentlemen, is there any further business? If not, we will proceed to the appointing of committees. The first committee which has been appointed from year to year is the committee on professional requirements. This was a committee originally of three. In view of the fact that a large committee has been appointed to virtually take charge of this business, is it your will to continue this committee?

Mr. Sullivan: The resolution instructing and empowering the board of directors to base their proceedings hereafter on the report of the committee on raising the standard of professional requirement, I think does away with continuing that committee.

The Chair: The Committee on Uniform Contracts and Specifications is continued.

The Committee on the bill concerning the office of Supervising Architect United States Treasury Department is continued.

The Committee on Metrical Measurement is continued.

The Committee to Organize State Associations. Do you wish this committee continued in its present form?

Mr. Patton: Has that committee reported?

The Chair: Yes. This committee will be left to be attended to by the incoming president. The Committee to Collect Statistics on Competitions is continued.

The Committee to Collect Legal Decisions Relating to Building Interests is continued.

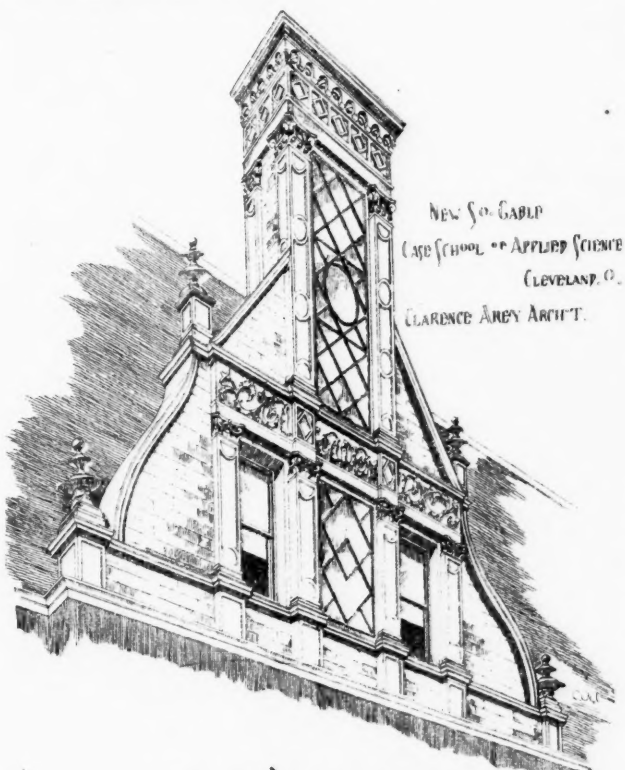
The Chair: The next business before us to be decided is the place for the meeting of the next convention.

Mr. Arey: As both committees have named Chicago in their reports, I move that Chicago be designated as the place for holding the next convention.

Mr. Arey's motion, being duly seconded, was carried by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Helmers: I move you that the thanks of the association be expressed to the architects of Cincinnati for their cordial reception; also to the Association of Ohio Architects. Carried.

On motion, the convention adjourned to meet in Chicago on the third Wednesday of November, 1888.



STATE ASSOCIATION REPORTS.

[The reports are given in full as received by Secretary Alexander from the secretaries of the associations. A general abstract was read before the convention by the secretary.]

The Illinois State Association of Architects sends the following report:

The Illinois State Association of Architects was organized January 16, 1885.

The following officers were elected for the years 1887 and 1888:

President, Samuel A. Treat; first vice-president, L. D. Cleaveland; second vice-president, Clarence L. Stiles; secretary, Robert C. Berlin; treasurer, W. W. Hill.

Executive Committee, L. H. Sullivan, chairman; John W. Root, W. W. Clay, Alfred Smith.

Members in good standing, D. Adler, F. Ahlschlager, A. Blumenthal, D. H. Burnham, E. Bauman, F. Baumann, Geo. Beaumont, Robert C.

Berlin, W. W. Boyington, A. M. F. Colton, H. I. Cobb, L. D. Cleaveland, W. W. Clay, A. Druiding, J. J. Donnellan, Geo. H. Edbrooke, J. J. Egan, J. J. Flanders, H. L. Gay, C. O. Hansen, H. M. Hansen, H. W. Hill, J. H. Huber, L. G. Halberg, Wm. Holabird, W. F. Leshner, Otto H. Matz, J. Otter, C. M. Palmer, N. S. Patton, O. J. Pierce, L. G. Quackenboss, H. Raeder, John W. Root, M. Roche, S. M. Randolph, Alfred Smith, Clarence L. Stiles, L. H. Sullivan, L. J. Schaub, Wm. Strippleman, F. B. Townsend, S. A. Treat, G. Vigeant, J. M. Van Osdel, Jr., C. J. Warren, F. M. Whitehouse and J. L. Silsbee, of Chicago, and J. Mulvey, of Aurora.

ROBERT C. BERLIN, Secretary.

The Kentucky State Association of Architects sends the following:

I have the pleasure to submit herewith a report showing the condition of progress made by our association since its organization. On January 22, 1887, a meeting was held at the office of McDonald Brothers, this city, to form a State Association of the Western Association of Architects.

The association was duly organized and the following are its officers: H. P. McDonald, president; Henry Wolters, first vice-president; Mason Maury, second vice-president; O. C. Wehle, secretary and treasurer. The directors are H. P. McDonald, Mason Maury, Henry Wolters, O. C. Wehle, C. J. Clark. The members are, from Louisville, C. J. Clark, W. J. Dodd, Mason Maury, C. A. Curtin, Oscar Haupt, Donald McDonald, Kenneth McDonald, D. X. Murphy, H. P. McDonald, Chas. P. Meyer, Henry Webb, C. H. Redin, Henry Wolters, O. C. Wehle, N. O. Wilson; from Lexington, Ky., H. L. Rowe. R. C. McLean, Chicago, honorary member.

There are now applications from five non-resident architects, in various parts of the state, whose applications are being considered.

The architects of this city are represented by a membership of fifteen out of a total number of seventeen architects in this city.

The meetings are held monthly, in accordance with the constitution and by-laws, a copy of which is appended.

The constitution and by-laws of the Louisville Chapter of the State Association will be presented for adoption at the next meeting.

The association will also consider the proposed new building law for the city of Louisville.

Respectfully submitted,

O. C. WEHLE, Secretary.

The Architectural Association of Iowa, sends the following report:

The officers of the Architectural Association of Iowa, for the year 1887, are: President, E. H. Taylor, Cedar Rapids; vice-president, G. G. Baldwin, Sioux City; secretary, F. D. Hyde, Dubuque; treasurer, E. S. Hammatt, Davenport.

Members in good standing, are I. S. Blake, W. F. Hackney, E. H. Merrill, C. H. Lee, of Des Moines, W. K. Ball, of Creston, W. A. Fulkerson, H. S. Joslyn, E. H. Taylor, of Cedar Rapids, G. G. Baldwin, F. D. Hyde, Fred Herr, Guido Beck, of Sioux City, E. S. Hammatt, F. G. Clausen, of Davenport, Wm. Ward, of Council Bluffs, J. C. Wykoff, of Keokuk.

F. D. HYDE, Secretary.

The Western New York State Association of Architects held its organization meeting at Powers Hotel, Rochester, Saturday October 29.

The following resolution was passed:

Resolved, "That the secretary be instructed to send a list of the charter members of this association to the secretary of the Western Association of Architects, with formal notification of the formation of the Western New York State Association of Architects, under the rules of the Western Association of Architects."

With an initial membership of thirty-one; From Rochester thirteen as follows: Otto Block, John R. Church, Chas. F. Crandall, Jas. G. Cutler, O. W. Dryer, Jay Fay, Orlando K. Foote, W. Foster Kelly, Thomas Nolan, Geo. T. Otis, W. H. Richardson, Louis P. Rogers, W. C. Walker; from Buffalo eight, Louise Bethune, R. A. Bethune, H. L. Campbell, W. W. Carlin, Edward A. Kent, C. R. Percival, Cyrus K. Porter, Jesse R. Porter; from Syracuse six, Geo. W. Baxter, Jr., E. M. Buell, C. E. Colton, Ellis G. Hall, J. H. Kirby, Asa L. Merrick. From Elmira three: Otis Dockstader, J. Q. Ingham, J. H. Pierce. From Fredonia one: A. E. Curtis.

R. C. McLean, of Chicago, was made an honorary member.

Meetings will be held on the second Tuesday of October, February and June, and no two consecutive meetings will be held in the same city.

In consideration of the fact that New York state contains over 600 architects, the attendance at this first state meeting seems small, but it must be remembered, that the initiatory steps toward this organization were taken by the Buffalo Architectural Society, and that to avoid unpleasant consequences, circulars were sent only to such architects as were known personally and favorably to members of the Buffalo Society, and the final invitations were sent only to those who replied to the first circular.

W. W. CARLIN, Secretary.

The secretary of the Architectural Association of Minnesota sends the following report:

Officers for 1887: president, E. P. Bassford; vice-president, Geo. M. Goodwin; secretary, F. G. Corser; treasurer, E. E. Joralemon.

Members in good standing: From St. Paul, E. P. Bassford, A. F. Gauger, W. W. Hee, D. W. Millard, E. W. Uerici, C. A. Wallingford, James K. Taylor, Charles E. Joy; From Minneapolis, F. G. Corser, Geo. M. Goodwin, W. H. Hayes, P. Hodgson, Fred. Kees, F. B. Long, George W. Orff, W. C. Whitney, C. F. Struck, E. E. Joralemon, Wm. A. Hunt, T. W. Kelley; from Mankato, H. C. Gerlach; from St. Cloud, J. E. Hussey; President of the Western Association of Architects; President of the American Institute of Architects; President of the St. Paul Contractors and Builders Board of Trade; Secretary of St. Paul Contractors and Builders Board of Trade; President of the Minneapolis Hennepin Club; Secretary of the Minneapolis Hennepin Club.

F. G. CORSER, Secretary.

The Association of Ohio Architects submit the following report:

The Fourth Semi-Annual Meeting of the Association of Ohio Architects assembled at the parlors of the Weddell House, Cleveland, Ohio, July 21, 1887.

The Executive Committee reported the election of the following to membership in the Association: L. Boucherlee, Youngstown, Ohio; Frank J. Otter, Dayton; D. L. Stein, Toledo; Wm. R. Brown, Cincinnati; A. M. Smith, John Eisenmann, Edward Schwade, Cleveland.

The president announced an intermission of a few minutes during which the members could pay their dues.

After the meeting was again called to order the treasurer reported about \$280 in the treasury, and \$20 due from Cincinnati which could be counted upon. There was a resolution passed at the January meeting that such members as had not paid should have six months to pay it in.

There was some discussion during which the action of the officers in dropping from the rolls the names of those who had not paid their dues was approved of.

The report of the treasurer was accepted.

The roll was called and the following is a full list of members at this date:

Akron: George Kramer, F. O. Weary; Canton: Guy Tilden; Chillicothe: Charles B. Cook, J. F. Cook; Cincinnati: W. M. Aiken, Jas. W. McLaughlin, A. C. Nash, H. E. Siter, Sam'l Hannaford, Edwin Anderson, Wm. R. Brown, Edwin Buddemeyer, Chas. Crapsey, S. E. Des Jardins, Gustave Drach, Walter R. Forbush, W. W. Franklin, I. Green, Geo. W. Rapp, E. G. Reuckert, T. E. Richter; Dayton: S. R. Burns, Frank J. Otter, Luther Peters, C. I. Williams; Hamilton: M. Reutte; Tiffin: T. K. Hewitt; Toledo: N. D. Bacon, Bernhard Becker, E. O. Fallis, D. S. Stein; Youngstown: L. Boucherlee, W. B. Ellis, A. Kanengeiser, Herman Kling, C. H. Owsley; Zanesville: H. C. Lindsay; Cleveland: C. O. Arey, F. C. Bate, F. S. Barnum, F. A. Coburn, F. E. Cudell, John Eisenmann, J. N. Richardson, Edward Schwade, C. F. Schweinfurth, A. M. Smith; Columbus: J. M. Freeze, S. J. Hall, J. S. Harris, E. W. Hart, C. A. Stribling, G. H. Martzel, J. A. Kremer, H. A. Linthwaite, J. W. Yost; Chicago: honorary member, R. C. McLean.

The matter of S. J. Hall, member from Columbus, who was reported as having been doing contract work was brought up and referred to the Executive Committee.

Mr. Yost, chairman of the Committee of Statutory Revision and the Law for Licensing Architects, reported no progress of a definite character. The fight was being kept up with a kind of running fire. It was before the legislature last year, and it will be brought up before the next legislature.

The Committee on Formation of Chapters reported no new chapters.

Mr. Rapp, from Cincinnati, reported: There are now nineteen members, several members having left the city. The chapter meets monthly, and on special occasions. Efforts have been made to have the coming competitions for city hall and armory conducted according to the schedule adopted by the Western Association, without success so far, though the time has been extended. Arrangements are made for the entertainment of the Western Association next November, and efforts will be made to make the visit agreeable to all.

Mr. Fallis, of Toledo, reported the prospect for the formation of a chapter in a few months. Members from other cities could report no progress.

Mr. Weary, chairman of the Committee on Entertainment of the Western Association, reported very little action had been taken so far. A trip south had been talked of, but that might be interfered with by the Inter-State Commerce Act.

A subscription list had been started by the Committee on Entertainment and had reached the amount of \$460, a thousand would be needed. There would be other members of the association to see who were not here today. The committee will get together as the time approaches and lay out a programme.

After some discussion of this subject, the excursions that might be taken, etc., a resolution was passed that the committee be authorized to draw upon the treasury the sum of \$200 toward the entertainment of the Western Association of Architects.

The matter of the change of the constitution was brought up, and it was decided to have the meetings annually hereafter instead of semi-annually. After some discussion an informal vote was taken which showed August to be the month preferred. And after further discussion a resolution, as offered by Mr. Yost was seconded and passed, making Article I of the By-Laws hereafter read as follows:

"The regular meetings of this association shall be annual and occur on the third Thursday of August unless otherwise ordered by the Executive Committee, thirty days' notice being given, the place to be chosen at each regular meeting."

It was moved by Mr. Yost, and carried, that the present officers hold their offices until the next annual meeting in August, 1888, and that that meeting be held in Cleveland.

Mr. Forbush, Inspector of buildings in Cincinnati, was called upon to report in regard to the building law.

He reported some trouble in enforcing it, but that it was a very good law. Some points needed improvement upon, and then he heartily recommended it for adoption for Cleveland and Toledo. There has been some talk of repeal, but it would be easy to remedy the objectionable features.

Mr. Forbush will be glad to go over the law with any of the architects or builders in Cleveland, who are interested in the matter, and who desire a good building law. The only change necessary to have this state law apply to Cleveland and Toledo would be to have it amended so as to apply also to the class and the grade of those cities.

Copies of the law will be furnished on application to Mr. Walter R. Forbush, Cincinnati, Ohio. F. A. COBURN, Secretary.

The Wisconsin State Association of Architects sends the following:

But little has been done during the first year of our association, and but little is there to report. Such as it is I herewith submit my report as secretary.

Some time since I sent you a report of the organization and first meetings. On January 3, 1887, the Wisconsin State Association of Architects was organized at the rooms of the Milwaukee local association.

There had been issued some time previously a circular from the secretary of the Milwaukee Association, addressed to all the architects of good standing in the state association, there to be present at the above date for the purpose of forming a state organization; as a result there were present but three architects from Milwaukee and none from the state outside.

A Constitution and By-Laws were adopted and officers elected. The secretary was instructed to send printed copies of the Constitution and By-Laws and to further urge members of the profession throughout the state to join the association.

A committee on legislation was appointed to take such measures as were deemed best to have the lien law of the state so amended as to include the services of architects.

Since then, monthly meetings have been held, when a quorum could be brought together, papers have been read and discussions held. Other architects in the city have become members and four from other cities have joined. The Committee on Legislation were successful, and the lien law was amended as desired.

This association has decided that it is better policy—for the present at least—to avoid the adoption of all rules or restrictions, that would interfere with the manner in which its members may conduct the business of their offices. Hence no schedule of charges has been adopted nor has the matter of competitions been touched upon in its meetings.

The following is a list of members and officers:

E. Townsend Mix, president, Milwaukee; James Douglass, vice-president, Milwaukee; Wm. Waters, vice-president, Oshkosh; Howland Russell, secretary and treasurer, Milwaukee; D. M. Harteau, Green Bay; H. C. Koch, H. P. Schwetzky, Geo. B. Ferry, W. A. Holbrook, C. F. Ruigee, Wm. Davelaar, Alf. C. Clas, Chas. Kirchoff, E. V. Koch, F. Velguth, Milwaukee; Prof. A. D. Conover, L. F. Porter, Madison.

The lien law as now amended, published May 3, approved April 12, 1887, reads as follows:

Every person, who, as principal contractor, architect, civil engineer or surveyor, performs any work or labor, furnishes any materials or prepares any plans or estimates for, in or about the erection, construction, repairs, protection or removal of any dwelling house, or other building, or of any machinery erected or constructed so as to be or become a part of the freehold, upon which it is to be situated, or of any bridge, or in the filling up of any water lot, or the construction thereon, or any wharf or permanent erection or in the dredging of the channel in front of such water lot, or in the digging or constructing, any well or fountain, or in digging or repairing, any fences upon land, or doing manual thereon, shall have a lien thereupon, and upon the interest of the owner of such dwelling house, building, machinery, bridge, wharf, erection thereon, well, fountain or fence, in and through the upon which the same is situated, or of the person causing such manual labor to be done, and upon the water lot so filled or in front of which such dredging is done, not exceeding forty acres; or if within the limits of an incorporated city or village, upon the piece or parcel of land used or designed for use in connection with such dwelling house, building, machinery, bridge, wharf, erection thereon, well, fountain or fence, or upon such water lot or land, on which manual labor is done, not exceeding one acre. Such lien shall be prior to any other lien, which originates subsequent to the commencement of such construction, repairs, removal, or work aforesaid, of or upon such dwelling house, building, machinery, bridge, wharf or erection thereon, well, fountain, fence, water lot or land, and shall also attach to and become a lien upon the real property of any person on whose premises such improvements are made, such owner having knowledge thereof and consenting thereto, and may be enforced as provided in this chapter. In case any person shall order or contract for the purchase of any machinery to be placed or connected to or with any building or premises, and such person not having an interest in such building or premises in or connected with which such machinery is placed, sufficient for a lien, as provided for in this chapter, so secure payment for said machinery, the person furnishing such machinery shall have and retain a lien upon such machinery, and shall have the right to remove from such building or premises such machinery, in case there shall be a default in the payment for such machinery when due, leaving such building or premises in as good condition as they were before such machinery was placed in or on the same.

HOWLAND RUSSELL, Secretary.

The Tennessee State Association of Architects made the following report:

The Tennessee State Association of Architects was organized at Nashville on February 24, 1887.

The following is the list of officers elected for the current year:

President, Wm. C. Smith, Nashville; secretary, T. L. Dismukes, Nashville; treasurer, G. W. Thompson, Nashville; vice-presidents, J. P. Williamson, Nashville; J. B. Cook, Memphis; J. F. Bowman, Knoxville.

Board of Trustees, P. J. Williamson and R. G. Rosenplaenter, with the secretary, treasurer and the president.

Membership: R. G. Rosenplaenter, C. C. Burke and J. B. Cook, of Memphis; J. F. Bowman, of Knoxville; the above joined by letter; Wm. C. Smith, Geo. W. Thompson, P. J. Williamson, Jno. C. Smith, H. C. Thomson, Ed. Laurent, Robert Sharpe and T. L. Dismukes, of Nashville.

Please find inclosed a copy of by-laws, which were published by R. C. McLean in the INLAND ARCHITECT.

We had the honor of his presence and assistance in our organization, and his promise to be with us at our next annual meeting, to be held at Memphis on the third Thursday in February.

On the whole, the slim attendance and little interest manifested was a disappointment to Nashville architects, but we hope to interest all of our profession in the state. It has been a very busy year with us, preventing proper attention requisite to a full organization.

T. L. DISMUKES, Secretary.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

President Smith has revised and appointed committees for the year as follows:

Committee on Discipline—The Board of Directors.

Committee on Raising Standard of Professional Requirements for Membership—As appointed by the chair in convention, names already given.

Committee on Uniform Contracts and Specifications—Committee forming State Association, as before.

Committee on Bill Governing Office of Supervising Architect United States Treasury Department—Committee stands as before.

Committee on Metrical Measures—Normand S. Patton, Chicago, Ill.; T. B. Annan, St. Louis, Mo.; Chas. Crapsey, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Committee on Statutory Revision—Dankmar Adler, Chicago, Ill.; Geo. L. Fisher, Omaha, Neb.; F. G. Corser, Minneapolis, Minn.; E. H. Taylor, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; E. O. Fallis, Toledo, Ohio; Albert Cobby, Yankton,

Dak.; Chas. K. Ramsey, St. Louis, Mo.; John M. Donaldson, Detroit, Mich.; C. A. Curtin, Louisville, Ky.; Geo. B. Ferry, Milwaukee, Wis.; Jas. F. Alexander, Lafayette, Ind.

Committee to Organize State Associations—Jas. F. Alexander, Lafayette, Ind.; H. P. McDonald, Louisville, Ky.; Geo. W. Thompson, Nashville, Tenn.; J. G. Haskell, Topeka, Kas.; F. C. Bruce, Atlanta, Ga.; John Sutcliffe, Birmingham, Ala.; E. W. Welles, Wheeling, W. Va.

Committee on Drawing for Exhibition at next Convention—The Board of Directors.

Committee of Statistics on Competitions—Chas. E. Illsley, St. Louis, Mo.; G. W. Field, Omaha, Neb.; E. H. Taylor, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Geo. W. Rapp, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. W. Yost, Columbus, Ohio.

Committee to Collect Legal Decisions Relating to Building Interests: Missouri—Chas. C. Helmers, Jr., St. Louis; Adriaance Van Brunt, Kansas City; T. B. Annan, St. Louis.

Kentucky—C. A. Curtin, Louisville; H. P. McDonald, Louisville; Mason Maury, Louisville.

Tennessee—Wm. C. Smith, Nashville; Jas. F. Baumann, Knoxville; Chas. C. Burk, Memphis.

Minnesota—F. G. Corser, Minneapolis; G. M. Goodwin, Minneapolis; D. W. Millard, St. Paul.

Texas—S. A. J. Preston, Austin; James J. Kane, Fort Worth; N. J. Clayton, Galveston.

Nebraska—G. L. Fisher, Omaha; Geo. W. Field, Omaha; Louis L. Mendelshon, Omaha.

Michigan—John M. Donaldson, Detroit; Dillon P. Clark, West Bay City; Jack Rice, Detroit.

Illinois—Fred Baumann, Chicago; R. C. Berlin, Chicago; Wm. Holabird, Chicago.

Indiana—B. Vonnegut, Indianapolis; J. W. Reed, Evansville; J. F. Wing, Ft. Wayne.

Ohio—J. W. Yost, Columbus; E. O. Fallis, Toledo; S. E. Des Jardins, Cincinnati.

Kansas—J. G. Haskell, Topeka; E. T. Carr, Leavenworth; A. W. Haywood, Wichita.

Wisconsin—Geo. B. Ferry, Milwaukee; H. C. Clas, Milwaukee; W. A. Holbrook, Milwaukee.

Iowa—E. H. Taylor, Cedar Rapids; F. D. Hyde, Dubuque; E. S. Hammatt, Davenport.

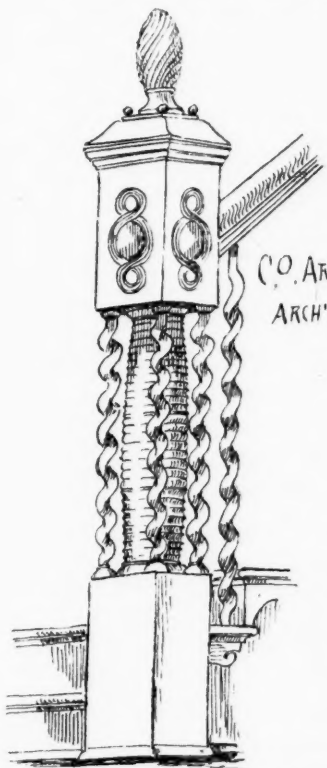
Georgia—F. C. Bruce, Atlanta; A. McMurphy, Augusta; F. C. Morgan, Atlanta.

New York—W. W. Carlin, Buffalo; Louise Bethune, Buffalo; J. G. Cutler, Rochester.

Dakota—Albert E. Cobby, Yankton.

California—Eugene L. Calkins, Los Angeles.

Louisiana—Thomas Sully, New Orleans.



CONVENTION NOTES.

"Uncle" Henry Whitestone, of Louisville, the oldest architect in Kentucky, was made an honorary member of the Western Association of Architects.

James E. Wolfe, editor of the *California Architect and Building News*, was present. He is a native of Baltimore, and went to California in 1851. This was his first trip east.

John Moser's water color of the Detroit custom house is a masterpiece. It is, from an art standpoint, probably the most studied ever produced by an architect in this country.

A communication was received from Captain J. M. Blair, of the Centennial Board of Exposition Commissioners, asking for cooperation of the Western Association in making exhibits at the Centennial Exposition.

A feature of the entertainment provided the visiting architects was a drive, in which there were twenty carriages and a four-in-hand, and the turnout was said to have been one of the most imposing of its kind seen in Cincinnati.

At the invitation of Mr. R. T. Brown, of the New Jersey Wire Cloth Company, the architects attended a test of fire-proof wire

lathing, a house having been built and set on fire for the purpose. While inspecting the fire the enterprising gentleman in charge took a photograph of the assembly.

The only stenographer in the convention was employed by THE INLAND ARCHITECT, the Western Architect Association arranging with that journal for a copy of its report. This is in strong contrast with the convention of a year ago, when nine or more journals were represented, and four stenographers were employed.

Among the many private entertainments enjoyed by the visitors was a dinner given by Architects William Martin Aiken and James W. McLaughlin, at the University Club, to a number of Chicago visitors. It was a veritable

"round-table." Twelve covers were laid, and the absence of set speeches and the presence of some of the best of story-tellers, made it a happy, jovial, long-to-be-remembered occasion.

The best report of the convention by Cincinnati dailies was made by the *Times-Star*. This paper exhibited considerable enterprise, and its representative, Mr. N. P. Runyan, who has charge of the real estate and building department, was indefatigable in his efforts to publish "all the news." He was honored by a seat in the four-in-hand that carried the officers of the association in the drives about the city.

Messrs. McDonald, Schoenberger and Vail, of Clifton, threw open their spacious mansions for inspection by the visiting architects. While the residences of the former gentlemen were well spoken of from an architectural standpoint, that of Mr. Vail was pronounced the most homelike, even the white and gold drawing-room, with its silk-covered tables and screens, gave one a sense of use rather than ornament. The architects were thoroughly sensible to the honor conferred by these gentlemen and their recognition of the honorable body they entertained.

The Chicago Architectural Sketch Club.

THE second annual banquet of the Chicago Architectural Sketch Club took place Monday evening, November 14, at the Builders and Traders' Exchange. The same evening was the occasion of the opening of the club's annual exhibition of drawings.

Among the invited guests were the following: W. L. B. Jenney, James John, Paul Lautrup, Jno. K. Allen, Matthew Benner, Alexander G. Murray, Oliver Sollett, George H. Fox, E. A. Thomas, D. G. Phimister, B. H. Brown, M. Emery, of St. Paul, C. U. Trowbridge and others.

The following members were present: George Beaumont, W. G. Williamson, C. W. Trowbridge, M. H. Church, M. G. Holmes, W. B. Mundie, F. R. Hirsche, R. F. Sollett, E. J. Wagner, F. L. Linden, R. B. Williamson, R. E. Schmidt, T. O. Fraenkel, C. F. Jobson, James Grundy, W. R. Gibb, O. C. Christian, A. C. Berry, R. H. Denell, C. A. Kessell, Paul Muller, Frank Lively, Arthur Niemi, F. L. Ellinger, O. C. Smith, J. A. Miller, George A. Schoenberg, A. W. Hompe, H. F. Hazleton, Charles Dodge, Fred Keppler, W. B. Lord, R. C. McLean and others.

At about fifteen minutes past nine the company found their places, which were designated by a card, about five by eight inches, bearing a beautiful design emblematic of their profession, and in the center of which was the guest's name. The design was sketched by Mr. Linden.

President Beaumont occupied the place of honor, with Mr. E. A. Thomas, of the Builders and Traders' Exchange Board of Directors, on his right and Mr. W. G. Williamson, secretary of the sketch club, on his left.

President Beaumont, after bidding those present a hearty welcome, gave a brief resume of the club's labors and aims. "From a small beginning," he said, "it had developed into a well-organized, useful and artistic club. The aims of the club were mutual improvement and the advancement of the members to a higher standard of mutual attainments. The club is conducted on broad cosmopolitan principles, and any architectural draughtsman or worker in the allied arts, of integrity, honor and sobriety can become a member on the presentation of an initiation sketch of sufficient merit to pass an examination by the executive committee. We have among our honorary members architects of high standing, who have practiced their profession in this city for years. Our club nights are devoted to sketching, and other evenings to the reading and discussion of papers on various subjects relating to architecture." In concluding his remarks he told the junior members that leisure hours were better and more ennoblingly spent in the pursuit of art than over the billiard table, and admonished them to strive after a higher education.

At the conclusion of Mr. Beaumont's remarks an hour or two was spent in enjoying the good things of an elaborate menu, at the conclusion of which the president arose and stated that the thanks of the club were due to the Builders and Traders' Exchange for substantial aid and encouragement. He then proposed the toast, "The Builders and Traders' Exchange," which was responded to by Mr. James John, secretary of the exchange, in a very pleasing manner. Remarks were also made by Mr. George H. Fox, Alexander G. Murray and Matthew Benner. The other toasts and responses were respectively as follows:

"The Relation of the Architect to the Draughtsman," by Mr. W. L. B. Jenney.

"The Architectural Draughtsman," by Mr. Paul Lautrup.

"The Architectural Journals of Chicago," by Mr. John K. Allen.

"The Adjudicating Committee," by Mr. W. L. B. Jenney.

Short speeches were also made by W. G. Williamson, W. B. Mundie, F. L. Linden and others.

The programme was varied with music and recitations. There was a great deal of musical talent present, both vocal and instrumental. President Beaumont sang "The Wolf" and a German drinking song. Mr. Jobson, Mr. R. B. Williamson, John K. Allen, W. L. Kiewer, and others sang selections, and encores were frequent.

Mr. D. G. Phimister gave a very artistic rendition of "Spartacus to the Gladiators," "The Charge of the Light Brigade," and "The Madman and the Razor." Mr. Gibb's "How Biddy Maloney Rode the Bicycle," and "How Sockery Set a Hen," were enjoyed very much by all. There were several very good violin solos.

The annual exhibition of drawings by the members of the sketch club remained upon the walls in the Builders and Traders' Exchange rooms for several weeks.

Ranged along the four walls of the room, crowded together and in some places overlapping each other, are the 166 club drawings composed of miscellaneous sketches in pen and ink, sketches from nature in water colors and miscellaneous drawings, contributed by the following members: F. L. Linden, A. W. Hompe, George A. Schoenberg, O. C. Christian, F. L. Lively, C. B. Schaefer, Geo. W. Maher, A. R. Niemi, R. A. Denell, W. B. Mundie, C. A. Kessell, O. C. Smith, H. F. Hazleton, T. O.

Fraenkel, W. G. Williamson, Myron H. Church, L. H. Heim, W. R. Ray, F. R. Hirsche, C. F. Jobson, A. C. Berry, Ashton Pentecost, J. H. Carpenter, George Beaumont, R. E. Schmidt, J. A. Miller and Paul Muller.

There was a somewhat larger number of drawings presented at the exhibition last year, but there is a notable improvement in the quality. Last year purely architectural drawings were in the majority, while this year the more purely artistic prevails and even the architectural sketches are given a better and more artistic treatment. Some of the credit of this is undoubtedly due to the sketching expeditions inaugurated by the club the past year, and which resulted in much pleasure as well as profit to the participants.

The exhibit committee, into whose hands the selection and hanging of the drawings were given, has exercised its prerogatives wisely and judiciously, and has placed upon exhibition a collection of which the club can well be proud. The exhibit has been visited by a large number of citizens, and received universal praise.

The National Association of Builders.

THE following circulars of preliminary information, from the National Association of Builders, have been sent to all affiliated associations:

At the second annual convention of the National Association of Builders (to be held at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the first Tuesday of February next, regular notice of which will be given later), several most important matters will be presented for consideration, and the Executive Board deem it wise to call the attention of all filial bodies to these subjects thus early in order that opportunity may be given for deliberation and the instruction of delegates.

1. The first and perhaps most important subject will be the report of the Committee on Uniform Contracts. This committee was appointed by the president in August last, to confer with committees from the Western Association of Architects and the American Institute of Architects, and their conference has been fruitful of results of great interest to all builders.

Their report will demand most careful consideration, and filial bodies should select their delegates and instruct them with special reference to the discussion of this matter, which has so long needed the united action of builders and architects throughout the country, and which now seems approaching definite results.

2. The second subject in importance will be a new method of dealing with the labor question through "permanent arbitration," a plan for which will be submitted by the committee having it in charge. The consideration of this proposition may well enlist the best wisdom of the various associations of builders all over the country, and it is to be hoped that the wisest and ablest men will be sent to the convention in view of the discussion of this vital question.

3. The third subject will be the establishment of "rules for the protection of builders in estimating work." This question has long needed definite and uniform treatment and united action; but, with the exception of a few localities, there has been little or no system observed, and many evils have obtained a foothold. The time seems propitious and the means adequate, through the deliberations of the central body, to arrange a code of rules and secure their adoption by all filial bodies; this result cannot but be a great benefit to all builders, and the Executive Board reiterates its desire that all associations represented by delegates to the convention take particular pains to thoroughly consider this and the other subjects above particularly referred to, and instruct their representatives in accordance therewith.

Many other subjects will be brought before the convention, and interesting papers will be read by parties who are peculiarly fitted to prepare them, to which reference will be made in the later circular above referred to; but these three important questions it has been deemed wise to announce in advance, that members may be assured that the coming convention is to be one of great interest and importance.

Issued by order of the Executive Board.

WM. H. SAYWARD, Secretary N. A. of B.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BUILDERS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
No. 164 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON, NOV. 1, 1887.

To.....

GENTLEMEN,—The National Association of Builders of the United States of America was organized in March last at a convention held for that purpose at Chicago, Illinois, by representatives of Builders' Exchanges and Associations from (27) twenty-seven of the principal cities of the country, viz:

Albany, N. Y.	Detroit, Mich.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Baltimore, Md.	Grand Rapids, Mich.	Providence, R. I.
Boston, Mass.	Indianapolis, Ind.	Rochester, N. Y.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Milwaukee, Wis.	St. Louis, Mo.
Charleston, S. C.	Minneapolis, Minn.	St. Paul, Minn.
Chicago, Ill.	Nashville, Tenn.	Sioux City, Iowa.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	New Orleans, La.	Troy, N. Y.
Cleveland, Ohio.	New York, N. Y.	Washington, D. C.
Columbus, Ohio.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Worcester, Mass.

The purposes of the Association, as set forth in the Constitution adopted, are:

"To foster and protect the interests of contractors, manual workmen, and all others concerned in the erection and construction of buildings; to promote mechanical and industrial interests; to acquire, preserve, and disseminate valuable information connected with building trades; to devise and suggest plans for the preservation of mechanical skill through a more complete and practical apprenticeship system; and to establish uniformity and harmony of action among builders throughout the country. The better to accomplish these objects, this Association shall encourage the establishment of Builders' Exchanges in every city or town of importance throughout the country, and shall aid them to organize upon some general system that will not conflict with local customs and interests, in order that through these filial associations the resolutions and recommendations of this National Association may be promulgated and adopted in all localities."

It is desirable, in carrying out these important objects, to have the coöperation of all the cities of importance in the country—at all events those east of the Rocky Mountains; and the National Association earnestly desires the immediate affiliation of Exchanges or Associations in cities not already represented.

This affiliation ought to take place at once, so that representatives may be sent to the "Second Annual Convention," which is to take place at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the first Tuesday of February next, and at which many matters vitally interesting to all builders will be discussed and acted upon.

Affiliation may be secured through Builders' Exchanges (representing all the trades collectively)—one from each city—but in cases where such Exchanges do not exist, the leading Association of such city representing a special trade may secure affiliation till a general Exchange is established, when the Exchange will be entitled to the representation. Your city should certainly be represented at this central council, and the Executive Board urgently request that you take steps to obtain the representation. Your interests are identical with those of your sister cities, and neither you nor they can afford to lose the advantage of mutual counsel.

If there is a Builders' Exchange in your city that represents the various trades concerned in the construction, erection, and completion of buildings, have that body take action, if possible, to send representatives to the next convention (corresponding with the National Secretary as to the proper method of so doing). If there is not an Exchange, then let the representation come through the leading special trade organization, but do not let your city be unrepresented.

At this convention the details of a Uniform Contract will be discussed, and a plan adopted; also a method of settling "labor troubles" through "Permanent Arbitration"; also the adoption of a "Code of Rules" to protect Builders in estimating work. These, together with many other questions of interest which will be brought up for discussion, should be sufficient to show the importance of the work of the National Association and

the desirability of your coöperation, not only at the coming convention but in all future action.

We send you by this mail a copy of the official report of the proceedings at our first convention.

Trusting that your interest will be awakened by what we have said, and that the builders of your city will realize the importance of our work, we await your reply.

Issued by order of the Executive Board.

WM. H. SAYWARD,
Secretary N. A. of B.

The following circular and blank form has been circulated by the National Association of Builders' Committee on Statistics and should be immediately filled out and returned:

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BUILDERS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
No. 164 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON, NOV. 1, 1887.

To.....

To facilitate the work of the Committee on Statistics in preparing their report for the next Annual Convention, will you kindly fill out the enclosed blank and return the same in the enclosed envelope.

We desire to obtain as accurate information as possible from each important city of the country, in relation to the hours of labor required in the limits of a day, in the various branches of the building trades; also the wages (per hour) paid in the spring, as well as wages paid during the busy season. We also desire information as to strikes or lockouts that may have occurred during the year.

Per order of the Executive Board.

WM. H. SAYWARD,
Secretary N. A. of B.

Committee on Statistics: George C. Prussing, Chicago, Ill.; Thomas Mason, Milwaukee, Wis.; E. F. Osborne, St. Paul, Minn.

HOURS OF LABOR AND RATE OF WAGES DURING 1887, IN THE BUILDING TRADES, IN THE CITY OF.....

TRADES.	Number of Hours Labor required in limits of a day.	Pay per Hour, Spring.	Pay per Hour, Summer.	Strikes, Lockouts, or other Disturbances.
Bricklayers.....				
" Tenders.....				
Stonemasons.....				
" Tenders.....				
Carpenters.....				
Blacksmiths.....				
" Helpers.....				
Whitesmiths.....				
" Helpers.....				
Granite Cutters.....				
Freestone Cutters.....				
Plasterers.....				
" Tenders.....				
Slate Roofers.....				
" Helpers.....				
Composition Roofers.....				
" Helpers.....				
Copper and Tin Roofers.....				
" Helpers.....				
Copper Workers.....				
" Helpers.....				
Plumbers.....				
" Helpers.....				
Painters.....				

For the COMMITTEE ON STATISTICS of the
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BUILDERS.

From.....
(Exchange or Association.)

New Publications.

A SHORT HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE. By A. L. Tuckerman. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

In this little volume of 175 pages, Mr. Tuckerman has attempted the impossible, and has almost achieved success. He has succeeded in conveying, in concise form, the history of the great, distinctive styles, in their origins and growth, and in their relations and indebtedness one to another. Compelled to be brief, he has stated conclusions which will oftentimes fail to impress the general reader by reason of the lack of sufficient background of fact and detail. Many times, he turns aside from narrative to criticism and not a few times does the criticism take the form of preaching. We comment on this because the overburdened general reader, once induced to go at such a work, straightway, for the most part, forgets the criticisms and the moral, or reduces them to universal dogmas, to apply in all manner of unmeant cases, whereas more detail would have served to fasten the moral on the memory and suggest the manner of its future application. And yet, if Mr. Tuckerman felt himself restricted to the making of so small a volume, we have not the heart to quarrel with him over the use to which he has put his pages; for his criticism is excellently well done; he has caught the feeling of the subject in hand; and his preaching is wholesome in the extreme. We can commend these brief chapters as well to the architect as to the lay brother and feel sure that, once apprehended, his reading of history will help him to a purer treatment of his styles, and perhaps even induce him to give up some pet peccadilloes dear to his heart; mayhap the "columns and pilasters which support nothing," or the "decoration which serves only to conceal ill-adjusted architectural lines," or mayhap the "buttresses built up to receive no strain," or "the placing of pinnacles upon the corners of towers and elsewhere where they serve no end." We see several very lively morals in the last paragraphs devoted to Egyptian monuments; for instance, on the hampering of art by conventionality and dogmatic laws. Here will be found food for thought for those of our friends who scorn everything but mass; while the architect who sees all things through a microscope, and hence knows only detail, may gather a hint from the remarks on Indian rock temples. With the very high estimate which is placed on the perfection of Greek work we are not disposed to find fault, while we hope for the time when modern

work will be able to take its place by the side of the Greek in harmony of proportion and in chastity and control of detail. We have always a welcome for any book which shall serve to educate the public taste, and guide the fickle followers of fashion to an appreciation of something deeper in architecture than a succession of modes, set by a succession of architectural modistes, who agree to furnish the correct and latest thing. Mr. Tuckerman very truly says that emotion, which has no place in mechanics, has a great influence in art, and that architecture consequently knows no fixed laws which govern the height of a spire or the projection of a molding. But, in spite of the much to be blamed *non est disputandum*, there is good taste and bad taste, with a broad gulf between; there remains a unity, which strikes out in many directions, and which dictates a harmony of the whole with the environment in place, climate, customs, sentiment, and a harmony of the parts with the whole, and hence with one another. No law coned by rote will supply this taste or sentiment; but a slight knowledge of the history of architectural styles may serve to create in the mind of the reader a feeling of the need of this unity, and thus start the process of education. We hope to have from Mr. Tuckerman, at some future day, an essay on a topic noted in his preface, namely; the relations of styles to the life of the people, sociologically considered. The value of the book would be somewhat enhanced for the general reader by the addition of outline perspective plates, illustrative of the several styles; for it is difficult for one unacquainted with the forms to which reference is made to picture to the mind the thing when only a plan and text are given; for example, the explanation of the causes which made the pointed arch a common feature in the style which came to be called Gothic.

Our Illustrations.

Residence for W. A. Giles, Chicago; W. W. Clay, architect.

Residence for E. M. Cooper, Memphis, Tenn.; Cobb & Frost, architects, Chicago.

Richmond Memorial Library, Batavia, N. Y.; James G. Cutler, architect, Rochester, N. Y.

Business block for Wirt Dexter, 381-387 Wabash avenue, Chicago; Adler & Sullivan, architects.

Workhouse, police court, jail and jailer's residence, Newport, Ky.; Chas. Crapsey and W. R. Brown, architects, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Pump house for the Omaha Waterworks, Omaha, Neb.; Geo. L. Fisher, architect. The pump house is two stories high, will be finished with tile floor, glazed brick walls with terra-cotta trimmings, and a very richly paneled oak ceiling; all the work in the vestibule, entrances, etc., to correspond. The building will be built of solid stone. The stone to be used is a light Missouri sandstone; red slate roof, copper crestings, finials, etc. The foundation, including the water table, will be completed this fall.

INITIAL SKETCHES.

Bits from First National Bank building, Cincinnati, Ohio; James W. McLaughlin, architect.

New south gable, Case School of applied Science, Cleveland, Ohio, and newel post; Clarence Arey, architect.

PHOTOGRAPHURE PLATES.

(Issued only to subscribers for the Photographure edition.)

Residence of Geo. W. Hale, Chicago; J. L. Silsbee, architect.

Residence for F. G. Kammerer, Kenwood, Ill.; W. W. Clay, architect, Chicago.

Three houses for A. S. Abell, Baltimore, Md.; Chas. E. Cassell, architect.

Residence of Architect F. L. Foltz, corner Astor and Goethe streets, Chicago; Treat & Foltz, architects.

Double flat residence for H. H. Blake, Chicago; W. W. Boyington, architect. The lot covered is 30 by 80, with courts to admit light. Entrance to left is to first flat. There are seven rooms in the first story, with the kitchen in the basement. Second and third stories contain thirteen rooms, and are together in a manner similar to a two-story house with entrance to the right. The second story is fifteen feet shorter than the first, and the third fourteen feet shorter than the second. Cellar, furnaces, and everything for both flats separate, so that while about work in the yard or elsewhere tenants do not meet. Front is built of red brick with terra-cotta and brownstone trimmings. Interior is finished in natural woods, oak, cherry and pine, with hardwood mantels and frescoing; cost \$16,000.

[In correction of titles of photographure plates in May and July numbers of designs by architects J. A. and W. T. Wilson, attention is called to the following correct titles: In May: Residence of B. F. Newcomer, St. Paul street, Baltimore, Md.; J. A. & W. T. Wilson, architects. In July: Residence of Edwin Reese, North Charles street, Baltimore, Md.; J. A. & W. T. Wilson, architects.]

Correspondence.

Editors *Inland Architect*: ERIE, Pa., November 28, 1887.

GENTLEMEN,—Please inform me through the columns of your valuable paper where the Illinois Architectural Institute is located.

Respectfully, A SUBSCRIBER.

[The educational institution referred to is probably the Illinois University, at Champaign, Ill., which has the most advanced and comprehensive architectural school in the West as one of its departments, under the direction of Professor N. Clifford Ricker. For particulars address that gentleman at Urbana, Ill.—EDITORS INLAND ARCHITECT.]

Mosaics.

"ENGLISH (brick red) Duresco" is held in high favor in many sections of the country, particularly in the South, where it has been extensively used. It gives the permanent appearance that pressed bricks are valued for. Those who wish to learn further of this composition can address Mr. Howard Fleming, No. 93 Liberty street, New York City, who represents the manufacturers in this country.

It is desired to print in *The Century* a compact record of the various formal meetings which have taken place between the veterans of the Union and Confederate armies; and in order to make the list more complete, the editor will receive with thanks information of the less widely-known occasions of the kind, including place, date, and names of war organizations participating; and accompanied, so far as possible, by printed reports of the proceedings. Address, "Reunion," *The Century Magazine*, 33 East Seventeenth street, New York City.

A POPULAR THOROUGHFARE.—The Wisconsin Central Line, although a comparatively new factor in the railroad systems of the Northwest, has acquired an enviable popularity. Through careful attention to details, its service is as near perfection as might be looked for. The train attendants seem to regard their trusts as individual property, and as a result the public is served *par-excellence*. The road now runs solid through fast trains between Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Minneapolis, with Pullman's best and unequaled dining cars; it also runs through solid sleepers between Chicago, Ashland, Duluth and the famous mining regions of Northern Wisconsin and Michigan.

JAMES B. SCOTT & Co., of Pittsburgh, forwarded for inspection a unique testimonial with reference to the quality and character of their Duquesne guaranteed roofing plates. The testimonial is in the form of a piece of tin cut from a roof which had been in use some two years. The roof in question is on a building in New Comerstown. The roof was never painted, and accordingly the metal has had no protection except simply that afforded by the coating originally supplied. The piece of metal is in excellent condition, without any appearance of rust, although it is somewhat discolored by the weather, and probably also by coal soot, as it is blackish. The thickness of the coating is easily verified by cutting into the surface with a penknife. Referring to this specimen, our correspondents say that they have had many testimonials of a high character, and add, "but we confess that nothing so emphatic as the present one has been received. It outlines, we believe, an experience unprecedented with any plate that is not hand dipped."

THE A. W. FABER lead pencil has been so long before the public that it has become a household property. It is fair to presume there is not a man, woman or child in the nation who has not used this celebrated make of pencils, and now we are to have a new departure from the old style name to a new one by the introduction into the United States of the (in Europe) still more celebrated "Johann Faber Lead Pencil." Mr. Johann Faber, who was for a long time associated with his brothers, A. W. and Lothar Faber, in manufacturing the A. W. Faber pencil, some nine years ago, established an extensive works at Nuremberg, Germany, with greater facilities and improved machinery for the express purpose of manufacturing lead-pencils of a superior high grade. So successful has he been in the venture that his pencils are now used and commended by Messonier, Mokart, Van Piloty, Gabriel Max and the leading artists of the world, and also by the various art schools of Europe. Until recently Mr. Faber refrained from putting his pencils on the American market, but has now made Messrs. J. W. Queen & Co., of Philadelphia, his general agents for the United States, and ere long this famous pencil will become as popular, no doubt, in this country as it is in Europe.

IN the arena of architectural construction it is impossible not to recognize the efforts of thoughtful men to produce material that enter into the composition of buildings that in a near degree shall correspond to the progressive ideas prevalent among the designers of modern edifices. From time to time these practical devices, as they have become successes, have been referred to in these columns, as matters of interest to the building profession. During the recent convention of the Western Association of Architects at Cincinnati, the manufacturers of what is called Byrkit's patent combined sheathing and lath, took occasion to bring that new device in material to the attention of the profession by sending samples for examination. The purpose of this new material is to furnish a substitute for the ordinary lath and sheathing, which will not only serve the purpose better, but shall afford many other advantages, and at the same time not add materially to the cost of construction, if at all. Without going into minutiae it is sufficient to say this new substitute is composed of strips, with dovetail projections that are matched together by tongues and grooves. The claims for this new material are: the plastering cannot crack; the kerfs in the wall prevent warping; the walls are made solid and smooth; cold and dampness are kept out of the walls; the clinches of mortar cannot be broken from it; saves half the mortar; saves studding and joists; sliding doors can be put in without extra casing; gives carpenters a good foundation for putting up finish; nails can be driven anywhere in the walls without injury to the plastering, etc., etc. In the case of brick structures, side walls are made perfectly dry by its use; hollow walls inexpensively made; floors, partitions and walls are deafened—saves laying double floors; in ceilings it adds strength by acting as bridging, and helps to tie the walls together. To these and many other advantages claimed, many reputable architects who have had experience in its use give their unqualified approbation. It would seem, this new material, which has been in use only three years, has come to stay, as there are now over a hundred lumber firms manufacturing it, which indicates there must be a large and growing demand for it. Those who would learn more of the Byrkit combined sheathing and lath can correspond with Mr. A. A. Adair, secretary of the Byrkit Sheathing and Lath Co., Indianapolis, Indiana, who can give them a list of the important buildings in the country which their goods have been made a part of the specifications of the architects and such other information as may be desired.

Synopsis of Building News.

Chicago, Ill.—Architects Handy & Cady report: For Spinney & Crossman, two three-story residences, 42 by 70 feet; cost \$12,000. For J. A. Weaver, four-story stores and flats, 40 by 70 feet; cost \$15,000.

Architect Adam F. Boos: For G. Roth, three-story stores and flats, 23 by 75 feet; cost \$6,500.

Architect Geo. Beaumont: For North-Western Brewing Co., brewery, 175 by 186 feet; cost \$125,000.

Architects Furst & Rudolph: For P. Becker & Co., three-story factory building, 50 by 122 feet; cost \$20,000. For C. J. Furst, three-story dwelling, 26 by 57 feet; cost \$8,000.

Architect S. M. Randolph: For J. M. Hamilton, two-story residence; cost \$10,000.

Architect W. H. Drake: For H. F. Waite, four-story stores and flats; cost \$18,000.

Architect R. Rae, Jr.: For M. Parish, two frame dwellings; cost \$8,000. For John A. Woods, residence; cost \$5,000. For James Willett, flats; cost \$8,000.

Architect C. A. Weary: For H. K. Wheeler, three-story flats; cost \$5,500. For H. W. Martin, eight flat buildings, 175 by 89 feet; cost \$65,000. For S. Foley, three-story flats, 50 by 63 feet; cost \$16,000.

Architects Addison & Feidler are preparing plans for the Novelty Theatre building to be erected on the corner of Milwaukee avenue and Peoria street, at a cost of \$200,000.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Reported by Mr. Lawrence Mendenhall:

The main events in architectural circles this month were the annual convention of the Western Association of Architects, and the opening of the new building known as the School of Design. Both were well calculated to create a stir, for, viewed from the side of art, they were grand successes. The sketches, plans, perspectives, and water colors made the finest collection of architectural subjects ever seen in our city, if not in the country, the product of the genius of western wrens. As for the school of design, it forms a worthy companion piece to the art museum, and together they will stand as a monument to the architect, James W. McLaughlin. Cincinnati can well be proud of her architects, and she cannot honor them too much, remembering to give "honor to whom it is due."

Architect Theodore Richter, Jr., Johnston building, reports: Addition of four rooms and hall to schoolhouse at Norwood; contract let; to cost \$7,500. Frame dwelling for A. B. Duncan, Nicholasville, Ky.; to cost \$4,000. Frame cottage at East Norwood for W. W. Riley; to cost \$2,800. Frame dwelling in same suburb for J. W. Burkhardt; to cost \$3,200. Frame dwelling for F. Sietke, Price Hill; to cost \$3,500. Addition to dwelling at 37 Dunlap street, for Mrs. Gephardt; to cost \$1,800. Brick dwelling for W. B. Morriss, on Price Hill; to cost \$3,500.

Architect George W. Rapp, southwest corner of Fifth and Walnut streets, reports: Six-story stone building for W. W. Scarborough, to be erected on Race, near Seventh street; to cost \$20,000. Also a brew house, 153 by 189 feet, on Plum street, for the Windich-Muhlhauser Brewing Co., adjoining their old building; to cost \$300,000. This building will be four and five stories above ground, with cellar 40 feet deep. It will be for brewing beer, pitch house, repair shops, boiler house, etc. Mr. Rapp is preparing plans for a series of buildings for the Addystone Pipe and Steel Co., near Cincinnati. One building, 126 by 400 feet, for foundry purposes, built of Greensburg stone, is already in process of construction, and will cost \$100,000. Other buildings will soon follow.

Architect Jas. Trowbridge (Jimmy), as he is called, is lying very low with the typhoid fever. The craft cannot afford to lose him, for he is a brilliant young architect.

Architect J. W. McLaughlin, Johnston building, has working plans for a part of the Centennial Exposition buildings, to extend 1,250 feet on the canal, and is one of the invited architects to prepare designs for the soldiers' and sailors' monument, to be erected at Indianapolis, Ind. The legislature of Indiana has appropriated \$200,000 for this or a memorial building, and the Grand Army of the Republic will give \$25,000 additional. Ten architects from the principal cities have been invited to submit plans, and will be paid for their designs.

Architect Gustave W. Drach, Lincoln's Inn Court building, reports: Double brick dwelling for W. H. Wellman, to be located on Woodburn avenue; to cost \$10,000; contract let. Three-story brick bakery and dwelling for Henry Jacob, to be located on Twelfth, between Race and Vine streets; to cost \$3,000; contract let. Two and a-half

story pressed brick dwelling, to be located 295 West Eighth street, for E. McGoldrick; to cost \$5,000. Making plans for six-story store for Lowry & Goebel, to be erected on Elm street; to cost \$18,000; work not let. Just let contract for a big Catholic church, New Baltimore Pike, Fairmount; to cost \$10,000.

Architect Louis Pickett, No. 308 Main street, is making plans for a frame church, to be erected at the corner of Hill street and New Baltimore Pike, Fairmount; to cost \$4,500. He has other work in hand, and is superintending the erection of Hanke Bros. large store on Main street, opposite Twelfth street.

Architects Crapsey & Brown, Wiggins' Block, report: Pressed brick church, with freestone trimmings, for Washington Court House; to cost \$25,000. Remodeling dwelling for Dr. Falkner, Hamilton, Ohio; to cost \$7,500. Double brick dwelling for Allen Andrews, Hamilton, Ohio; cost \$7,000; contract let. Frame dwelling for Wm. Reidenbaugh, Hamilton, Ohio; cost \$2,300; contract let. Remodeling brick dwelling for C. E. McBeth; cost \$2,500. Making plans for chapel for Jewish cemetery, Lick Run; to cost \$3,000. Making plans for jail and workhouse for Newport, Ky.; to cost \$40,000.

Architect A. O. Elzner, Lincoln's Inn Court building, reports: Cold storage house for M. Hoffner, Jr., to be located on Bank street, and making plans for a \$7,000 dwelling for a \$7,000 dwelling for George Pohlman, to be erected on Ingle-side Place.

Architect Emil G. Rueckert reports: Extensive stables for Ursuline Convent at St. Martin's, Brown County, Ohio; the building will be of brick, two stories high, with all the modern improvements. The widest wings will be 200 by 55 feet; cost \$35,000. Jos. Niehaus will build a two-and-a-half-story residence of brick and stone, of 9 rooms and slate roof; cost \$8,000. For the same party, two two-and-a-half-story brick houses, of nine rooms each, slate roof; cost \$5,500 each.

Architects Forbush & Green, T. Fitzhugh, manager, report the following: For Dr. J. E. Baker, Wyoming, O., a frame residence of seven rooms, pine finish, and slate roof; cost, \$4,500. For A. H. Caffer, a frame house of eight rooms, shingled, second story, with slate roof; cost, \$5,000.

Cleveland, Ohio.—Architects Burnham & Root, of Chicago, report: Bank and office building for the Society for Savings, ten stories high, ground plan 103 by 132 feet. The building is designed to be built entirely of cut stone. The cost is not reported by the architects, but will probably aggregate \$700,000.

Colorado Springs, Colo.—Architect Frank T. Lent reports: Outlook very promising. For M. A. Maus, two-story and attic frame dwelling, 38 by 59 feet; cost \$10,000; projected. For Wm. Calvert, one-story frame hotel, 30 by 50 feet; cost \$2,500; Benj. Hock, builder. For Mrs. J. Cahn, two-story frame dwelling, 30 by 42 feet; cost \$2,500. For James H. Barlow, two-story frame dwelling, 35 by 43 feet; cost \$3,500; Jos. Dozier, builder. For J. H. Bacon, two-story dwelling, 36 by 52 feet; cost \$7,000; Jos. Dozier, builder. For school board, two-story brick schoolhouse, 80 by 84 feet; cost \$20,000; Johnston & Chenoweth, builders. For Chas. W. Durand, three-story stone front business block and opera house, 50 by 110 feet; cost \$30,000. For Sweet & Jackson, three-story story brick and stone store building, 60 by 80 feet; cost \$12,000.

Detroit, Mich.—Architects Scott & Co., report: For Henry Russell, two-story brick and stone dwelling, 48 by 68 feet, slate roof; cost \$15,000; I. E. Boomer, builder. Architect Peter Dederichs, Jr., reports: For T. A. McGraw, two-story brick and stone office block, 78 by 40 feet; cost \$10,000; Alex. Chapalon, Jr., builder. For A. Garfield, two-story double store, 40 by 100 feet; cost \$7,000; Aug. Dorsch, builder. G. J. Vinton is building a two-story brick and stone dwelling, 32 by 70 feet; cost \$6,500.

The Board of Education is erecting a two-story brick and stone school building, 64 by 73 feet, slate roof; cost \$23,000; David Wallace, superintendent; De Lane, builder.

Architect J. V. Gearing: For Detroit Athletic Association, two-story brick and stone club house, 125 by 65 feet; cost \$12,000; A. G. Hollands, builder. For A. Shelly, two-story brick and stone dwelling, 38 by 60 feet, slate roof; cost \$7,600; Candler Bros., builders.

Architects Donaldson & Meier: For Dr. H. C. Wyman, three-story office building, 50 by 40 feet, brick and stone; cost \$5,500; James Dean & Bro., builders. Architects Van Leyen & Prestor: For Oscar M. Springer and others, four-story apartment building, brick, Ohio stone trimmings, in wide courses and bald rock faced, flat tin roof with steep mansard roof fronts, with gables in same all red-slatted, size 80 by

(Continued on page XVI.)

TO ARCHITECTS.

• • • • •

GENTLEMEN:

We assume that every progressive Architect is as desirous of having good, lasting material put into the buildings he designs, as he is of having his designs conform to the best architectural and sanitary rules, but it may be doubtful if he makes as close a study of materials as of principles. In the matter of paint, for instance, how many Architects look beyond the assumed merits of white lead and oil into the superior qualities of the Sherwin-Williams Paint, which is without an equal for excellence as to durability, beauty and economy? Why write "lead and oil" in specifications year after year without inquiring into the superior merits of a paint made by improved and specially adapted machinery, of the very best materials in proper proportions, and under the supervision of experts in color and chemical science? The Sherwin-Williams Paint is fully guaranteed, and may be relied upon as in all respects better adapted to structural decoration than any other paint.

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WESTERN

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Commerce Building,
CHICAGO.

(Continued from page 85.)

80 feet. It is in process of construction at the corner of Bagley avenue and Clifford street, an extremely central and appropriate location. This is the first real city apartment building in this place, i.e., modest, suites complete, convenient, etc. There will be 23 suites and a dining room and kitchen, etc., on the fourth floor. There will be an elevator, and broad, strong, easy stairs. The first floor will be taken up by four small stores for light and appropriate business,—externally this story has been treated to avoid as much as possible the common store look by a series of large arches; there are also immense arches in the fronts taking in two stories and each nearly the width of a suite, the front of the two rooms of said suite being bowed (large bay window) constructed of wood and metal, but most all windows opening. The style of architecture is Romanesque of modern American treatment. The entire finish inside will be red oak, ceilings of corridors beamed and paneled in red oak. The plumbing will be very complete and modern. Building will be lighted by the Edison Electric Light Co., and steam heat will be furnished. Cost \$30,000. Many are watching the scheme with great interest as to the outcome of apartment buildings in this city. Messrs. Van Leyen & Preston are the architects; builders, Reich & Kulow, masons; Rowston & Co., carpenters.

Architect Mortimer L. Smith: For H. P. Graves, two-story frame dwelling, 28 by 52 feet; cost \$4,200; E. Garrett, builder.

Architect A. C. Varney: For H. H. Humphrey, two-story brick and stone dwelling, 47 by 63 feet, slate roof; cost \$12,000; A. Albrecht, builder. For J. W. Westcott, two-story brick and stone dwelling, 32 by 46 feet, slate roof; cost \$8,000; Wm. Buchanan, builder.

Architect Wm. G. Malcomson: For Mrs. Francis Fisher, two-story brick warehouse, 45 by 92 feet; cost \$5,000; Henry Carey, builder.

Architect A. E. French: For St. Ann's Society, two-story brick and stone school building, 80 by 80 feet, slate roof; cost \$16,000; John Brennen & Co., builders.

D. H. Osgood is building for himself two-story brick and stone double dwelling, 42 by 54 feet; cost \$9,000.

Architects Mason & Rice: For J. Huff Jones, block of six stores and dwellings, 168 by 92 feet; brick and stone; cost \$25,000; Gideon Vivier, builder.

During the month of October permits were issued for new buildings to cost \$324,305; for alterations to cost \$13,560; total \$337,865.

Des Moines, Iowa.—Architect F. D. Hyde reports: For Chas. Hancock, two-story and attic frame dwelling, 37 by 50 feet; slate roof; cost 8,000; under way. Individual contracts.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The following building permits have been issued recently: Wm. Veness, two two-story frame dwellings; cost \$8,000. T. Thompson, two-story frame tenement block; cost \$5,000. H. M. Parker, two-story brick store; cost \$5,000. James Brader, two-story frame dwelling; cost \$6,000. A. D. Utman, two-story frame dwelling; cost \$6,000. Cobb & MacKean, two-story frame dwelling; cost \$7,000. Also two-story brick veneer dwelling; cost \$10,000. John C. Edgar, three-story brick and stone tenement; cost \$6,000. Wilkins & DeArmond, three two-story frame dwellings; cost \$4,500. L. F. Menage, four brick, stone and terra-cotta buildings; cost \$36,000. Mrs. Jennie Caldwell, four two-story frame dwellings; cost \$8,000. F. W. Forman, two-story stone veneer dwelling and barn; cost \$20,000. D. H. Freeman, two-story frame dwelling; cost \$5,000. H. W. Jones, two-story frame dwelling and barn; cost \$5,000. Dr. S. F. Hance, three-story stone dwelling and barn; cost \$25,000. James A. Page, two-story brick veneer dwelling; cost \$18,000. W. Holt, two two-story frame dwellings; cost \$22,500. R. Lundie, four one-story brick and stone stores; cost \$7,000. W. A. Lancaster, three-story stone veneer dwelling; cost \$6,500. Ingham Bros., two-story frame dwelling; cost \$6,000. H. T. Gude & Co., one-story warehouse; cost \$7,500. Lindall Congregational Church; cost \$18,000. N. W. Cook, two two-story frame dwell-

ings; cost \$13,000. W. H. Lynn, five two-story brick veneer dwellings, cost \$6,000. D. R. Putnam, addition to frame elevator; cost \$19,000. F. C. Holt, two-story frame dwelling; cost \$5,000. McMullin & Co., sawmill; cost \$50,000. Villard Bros., six two-story frame tenements; cost \$9,000. Willard Bros., four two-story frame tenements; cost \$6,000. W. C. Pike, two-story frame dwelling; cost \$3,500. James McKinney, three-story brick store and tenement; cost \$22,000. C. E. Cottrell, one-story brick warehouse; cost \$5,000. James Lick, two-story frame dwelling; cost \$4,000. Turnquist Bros., three-story brick and stone store; cost \$25,000.

Springfield, Ill.—Architects Bullard & Bullard report: For Geo. H. Miller, two-story frame dwelling, 32 by 44 feet; cost \$3,000. For Second Congregational Church, frame building, 50 by 50 feet; cost \$3,500; S. J. Hanes, builder. For State of Illinois, alterations in arsenal building; cost \$4,500.

St. Louis, Mo.—Architects Kirchner & Kirchner: For School Board additions to Charles school building; cost \$10,000; H. R. Becker, contractor. Addition to Bryan Hill school building; cost \$12,000; Benj. Stock, contractor.

Architect A. Bienke: For Mr. Kaysor, three three-story store and flat buildings, 65 by 132 feet; cost about \$25,000. Additions, etc., for Mr. Isaacs; cost \$20,000. For Mr. Brockman, two and one-half story brick and stone suburban residence, slate roof; cost about \$12,000. For G. H. Donnewell, two-story residence, 25 by 65 feet, brick, stone and terra-cotta, also stable; cost \$5,000; A. Fenner, contractor.

Architect A. E. Baker: For J. E. Haggerty, three-story brick and stone store and flat building, 27 by 72 feet; cost about \$18,000. For Jacob Slupsky, three-story brick and stone store building; cost \$8,000.

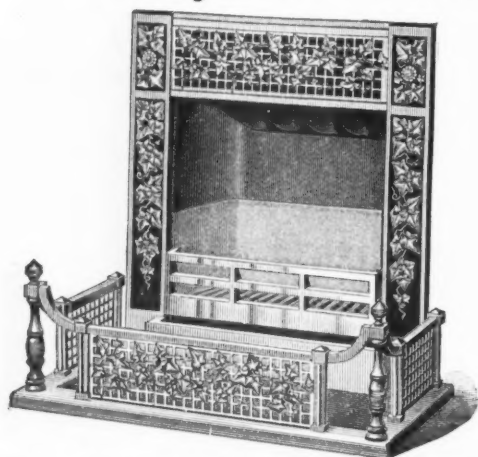
Architect H. E. Peppers: For H. C. Meyers, three-story brick store and flats, 45 by 65 feet; cost \$12,000; C. Wehking, builder.

St. Paul, Minn.—The following permits have been issued recently: City of St. Paul, two-story shop for fire department. Anglo-American Provision Co., two-story brick dwelling and market; cost \$19,000. Matt. Luck, two-story brick veneer store and hall; cost \$6,000. C. F. Meyer, two-story dwelling; cost \$5,000. C. F. Lipke, two-story frame dwelling; cost \$5,000. James Fleming, two-story frame dwelling and barn; cost \$5,000. John Nagel, two-story frame dwelling; cost \$5,000. John N. Johnson, two-story frame dwelling; cost \$5,000. Edison Electric Light Co., one-story brick boiler room; cost \$5,000. R. A. Franklin, two-story frame dwelling; cost \$5,000. A. J. Deane, two-story frame dwelling; cost \$5,000. Wm. Woost, two-story frame dwelling; cost \$5,000. E. P. Sanborn, two-story frame dwelling; cost \$7,000. St. Paul White Lead and Oil Co., boiler furnace, etc.; cost \$5,000. St. James Church, one-story brick veneer; cost \$16,000. Albert Zschoche, two-story brick veneer dwelling; cost \$5,000. G. H. Mathews, two-story frame dwelling; cost \$9,000. St. Patrick's Church, additions, etc.; cost \$5,000. M. McKay, two-story frame dwelling; cost \$5,000. M. H. Clay, two-story frame dwelling and shed; cost \$5,000. Geo. C. Smith, two-story frame dwelling; cost \$6,000.

Washington, Ind.—Architects James Stewart & Co., of St. Louis, Mo., are in charge of the erection of an entire new car shop plant for the Ohio & Mississippi Railway Co.; to cost \$175,000.

Wichita, Kan.—Architects Proudfoot & Bird report: For D. A. Mitchell, three-story brick, stone front, 50 by 100 feet; cost, \$15,000; under way; Hewes & Little, builders. For Wichita Watch Company, stone factory building (one wing), 40 by 200 feet; cost, \$30,000; under way; C. H. Elliott, builder. For Gustave Johnson, two-story stone and frame dwelling, 32 by 40 feet; cost, \$3,000; under way; G. Johnson, builder. For W. T. Proudfoot, two-story stone and frame dwelling, 30 by 40 feet; cost, \$5,000; under way; J. W. Wells, builder. For Geo. W. Bird, two-story stone and frame dwelling, 34 by 38 feet; cost, \$5,000; J. W. Wells, builder.

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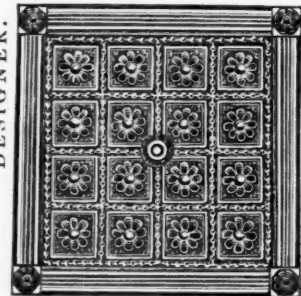
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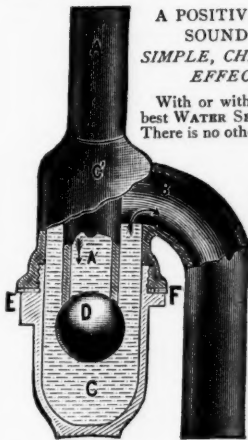
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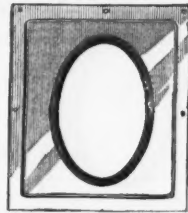
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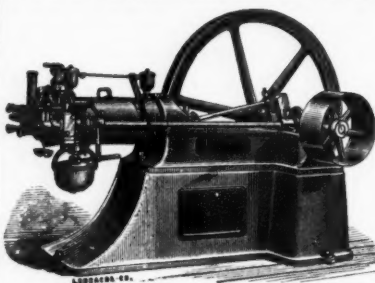
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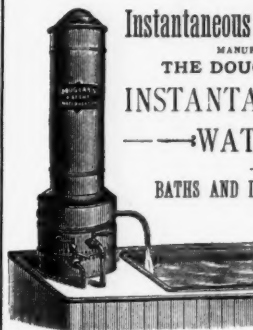
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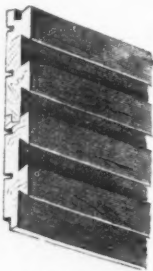
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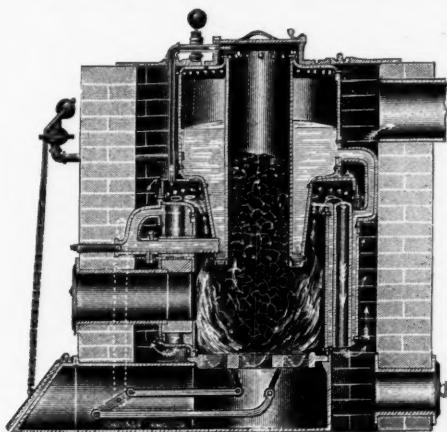
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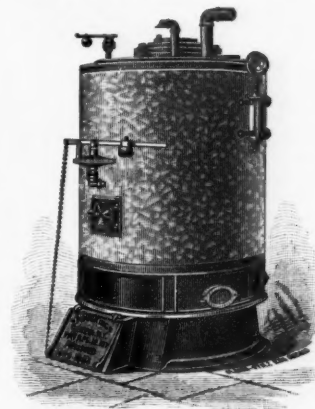
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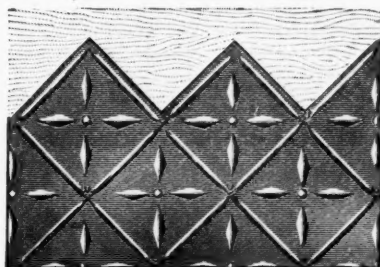
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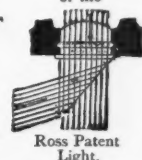
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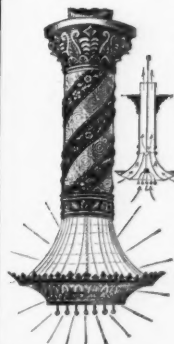
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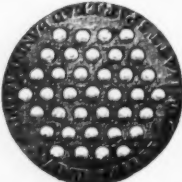
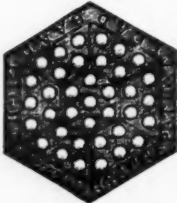
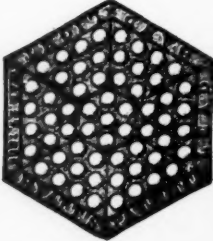
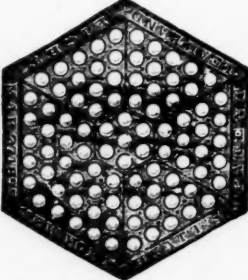
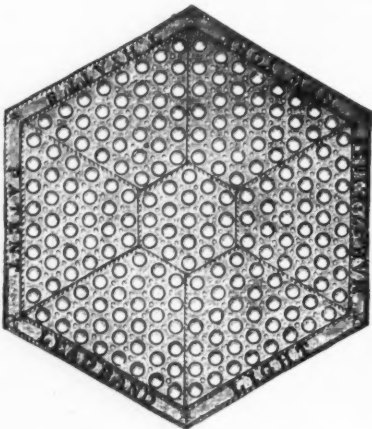
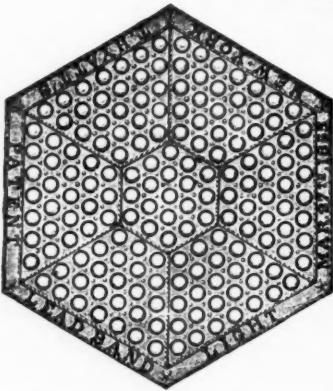
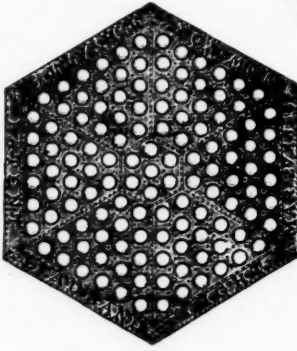
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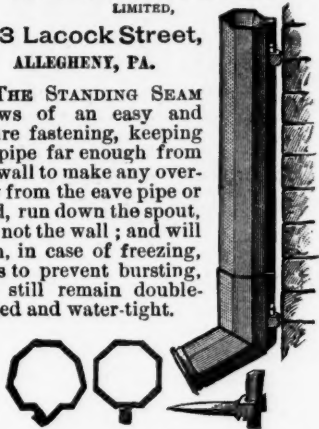
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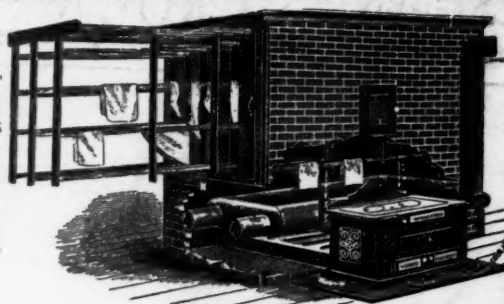
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