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ONE of the most interesting recent real-estate transactions in Boston is that by which the proprietors and congregation of Park Street Church have voted to accept an offer of a million and a quarter for their property, so that this beautiful old building will, in about a year and a half, be removed, to make way for a mercantile structure. In some respects Park Street Church is one of the most interesting relics of the New England school of architecture of the early part of the nineteenth century now existing; and it is to be hoped that it may be measured with affectionate care before it is removed, for a lesson, if nothing else, on the delicacy of feeling which characterized the architects of those times, but for which, until lately, they have been given so little credit. Among the other refinements of the spire, for example, it can be observed, by looking from the windows of the Tremont Building at the proper level, that the columns which ornament the belfry stories all lean slightly inward. Of course, when this is pointed out, every architect recognizes that it was done to correct the effect of bulging, just above the columns, which would, with vertical columns, be given by the sloping outline of the spire; but the remarkable thing is that this correction should be made, as a matter of design, by architects whom we are disposed to regard as educated carpenters, and carried into execution by workmen who never heard of Vignola, or Ruskin, or the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, but who seem to have comprehended perfectly the designer's object. The church was built in 1810, when little of the old artistic tradition, handed down, probably, from the Middle Ages, survived in this country; but it would be both curious and instructive to learn whether any other of these delicate corrections are to be found in it.

THE City of New York, which owns a piece of land facing on three streets, and desires to utilize it to the best advantage, proposes to erect on it an eight-story school-house, which will accommodate five thousand pupils, the tiresome climbing of stairs, which would be the main objection to such a school-house, being obviated by the provision of large elevators, capable of carrying an entire class at one trip. The assembly-room, which is a regular feature of New York schools, would be on the first floor, the stories above being given up to classrooms. There is certainly nothing impracticable about the scheme, and the saving of expense for land is something to be seriously considered in New York. With eight stories, it would not be a very distressing matter to have the elevator service temporarily suspended, if any accident should happen,

as the children would have to climb the stairs to the top only once or twice a day.

THE severe winter, although distressing to poor people in need of coal, has had the advantage of freezing the swamps in the Maine and New Hampshire woods, and covering them with a good coating of snow, over which lumber can be hauled with a facility which is likely to lead to the cutting of a very large quantity. For the last three years, owing to the mild weather in winter, the cut of spruce lumber has been small, and the scarcity has counted for a good deal in the high prices which have prevailed. It is not likely that the improved circumstances will lead to very important reductions in price unless all business should be destroyed by war with Germany or England through the Venezuela troubles; but, under ordinary conditions, the market should be somewhat more favorable next year than it has been lately.

AMID the mass of "inexactness," to call it by no worse name, which is given out in regard to the coal situation in New England, it is gratifying to find that some one has had energy enough to reopen one of the Rhode Island anthracite mines, and from forty to fifty tons of coal per day are now being sold at six dollars and a half a ton at the mouth of the mine, which is only a few miles from Providence. Although this mine, the Cranston, is near the graphitic end of the great Rhode Island anthracite deposit, and its product was formerly considered too hard for use, the quality is said to improve in the deeper workings; and, at present prices for anthracite, small as the mine is, it may well be, as the newspapers say, "a veritable treasure to its owners." Meanwhile, many other mines, opened in Rhode Island and Massachusetts in the same deposit, lie idle, and it is certainly curious that people should be dying of cold in Providence a few feet above a deposit of anthracite which underlies the whole State of Rhode Island, and that the schools of Boston, in which something like a quarter of a million children are taught, should have to be closed for a month, in the middle of winter, because coal cannot be obtained at any price, when, forty miles away, a mine of the best anthracite, from which five hundred and fifty thousand tons have already been taken, and sold in competition with Pennsylvania coal at normal prices, stands idle. Piled at the mouth of the Portsmouth mine, alone, a stone's-throw from tidewater, and directly on the main line of a great railroad, are twenty thousand tons of dust coal, which, with a suitable stoker, would keep all the school and hospital furnaces in Boston going until the mine could be pumped out, and new coal raised; and, at anything like the prices which are likely to rule for anthracite in New England for the rest of the winter, there should be great profit in operating not only this, but any of the numerous shallower mines already opened. In regard to the Portsmouth mine, it is said that the property is in litigation between two parties, and that neither will allow it to be worked, for fear that the other may benefit. If this is true, a very good case seems to be presented for State intervention. Although the Federal Government is, fortunately, precluded by the Constitution from seizing the Pennsylvania mines, as some people wished to have it do, it would seem to be quite within the power of a State to seize property of this kind within its own boundaries, and operate it for the public benefit, making reasonable compensation to those who could prove ownership; and the most earnest defender of private rights against Government interference could hardly object to such a method of protecting the citizens of a State against the consequences of the quarrels of selfish outsiders. It is said to be probable that, in response to an imperative public demand, the Legislature of Massachusetts will, at its present session, authorize the establishment of municipal coal-yards, at which towns and cities can receive cargoes or train-loads of coal, and retail it at cost to citizens, in very much the same way that water is now distributed by municipalities; and it might, with advantage, appoint at the same time a commission, to see whether the vast anthracite deposits of Massachusetts cannot, by more scientific and thorough methods than have yet been applied to them, be utilized for supplying such public coal-yards, at least in the eastern part of the State.

ANOTHER point which deserves to be kept before the New England community, and to which the attention of Congress should be urgently and immediately drawn, is the necessity, if the people of Boston are to go through the winter without a severe epidemic of smallpox, or some worse disease resulting from cold and suffering, of suspending temporarily the duty on imported coal. While Pennsylvania coal is practically unattainable at any price, even for the poor people who, with their hard-earned money in their hands, beg the privilege of purchasing it at a cent a pound, Scotch or Lancashire coal can be landed in Boston for eighteen shillings, or less than four dollars and a half, per ton; and, as this coal is brought in large steamers, its arrival can be counted upon with much more certainty than that of a fleet of the miserable barges used for Pennsylvania coal, which may be delayed for weeks by unfavorable weather. The reason why the Scotch coal is not already imported in great quantities is said to be that the cargoes are so large, and the duty so heavy, that no dealer will risk the amount of money required to bring in a cargo and pay all the charges, with the possibility that, before it arrives, something better may be put on the market; while private importations are prevented, both by the heavy duty and by the unwillingness of the dealers to allow their wharves and yards to be used. The latter difficulty might be overcome by the executive authority of a city, or of the State, which, if it were to import coal for the public necessities, could undoubtedly seize whatever wharves it needed; and, with the duty suspended, and municipalities authorized to import and retail foreign coal, the people of the seaport towns of Massachusetts, at least, need no longer fear being frozen to death.

TWO well known and highly esteemed architects have died recently, Mr. G. H. Ferguson, of Mobile, one of the best-known members of the profession in the South, and the designer of the buildings for the New Orleans Exposition of 1885, and Mr. John W. Bemis, of Boston, one of the most accomplished of the younger generation of architects. Mr. Ferguson, although not an old man, had reached the period when the professional man can look back upon what he has accomplished, rather than anticipate what he has still to do; but Mr. Bemis had hardly reached the full development of his powers, which comes late in so many-sided a profession as that of architecture, and his death cuts short what promised to be a brilliant career.

THE Massachusetts Institute of Technology has undertaken an important step in the establishment of a Graduate School of Engineering, which will open next year, and will offer special courses in civil, mechanical, sanitary, naval, electrical and mining engineering, leading to the degree of Doctor of Engineering. The Technische Hochschule at Charlottenburg has already established such a degree, which was first conferred on a most worthy candidate, Prince Henry of Prussia; but nothing of the kind has before been attempted in this country. The work to be done by candidates will be devoted mainly to special research, the problems chosen being, in accordance with the uniform tradition of the Institute, those of practical importance, such as that of sewage disposal for large cities, for which the sum of five thousand dollars a year for three years is available in aid of the investigation; or the application of the X-ray to medical and surgical science, for which another fund is promised. The splendid Lowell Laboratory of Electrical Engineering, just completed, will afford admirable facilities for work in this field, and the Institute is well provided with room and apparatus in other departments.

CONGRESSMAN LOVERING, of Massachusetts, is to have the honor of introducing in the House of Representatives a bill providing for placing on the free list of the Dingley tariff "paintings in oil or water color, statuary, sculpture, drawings, engravings and etchings," which "shall have been manufactured or produced more than fifty years before the date of importation." Even the most ardent protectionist could hardly take exception to such a modest change in the tariff on works of art as this, and its adoption would secure the importation of the priceless collections belonging to wealthy Americans, and now stored in Europe, to wait until their own-

ers can bring them to benefit and refine their native land, without being fallen upon and compelled to pay a monstrous penalty for doing so. Nearly all the principal artistic societies, including several chapters of the American Institute of Architects, have voted in favor of the bill, and their action has been reported to the members of Congress from the States or districts concerned.

ARIVETED steel building is now being taken down in New York, to make room for a larger one, and the removal of the structure offers some curious problems. Unfortunately for the science of construction, the building removed was built only four years ago, so that it affords little opportunity for studying the effect of time upon metal skeletons cased with masonry; but the demolition shows the difficulty of destroying a modern steel structure in the ordinary way. As the frame is riveted together, it can, naturally, be taken apart only by the tedious and costly operation of sawing off the heads of the rivets; but this is not all; as the masonry of the walls and floors is all laid in Portland cement, which is now as hard as the bricks themselves, nothing can be done but to break it to pieces with chisels, and with it is necessarily destroyed the decoration with which the construction is adorned. It is said that the painted and carved decoration of the building—the Hotel Pabst, on the corner of Broadway and Forty-second Street—cost originally sixty thousand dollars, and none of it can be saved. Although there is a certain satisfaction in knowing that our modern buildings, if thoroughly carried out, are so indestructible, architects will note the necessity of counting on a considerable item of extra expense in cases where one of them has to be removed.

THOSE who have observed the British method of collecting a small alleged debt from a country, not only poor and helpless, but just devastated by civil war, will be tempted to reflections on the changes in national conduct, if not on national morality, which the scientific progress of the next few years is likely to bring about. La Guayra, the scene of Admiral Douglas's naval victory, in time of peace, over ships of war which had no reason to expect an attack, and made no resistance, has an artificial harbor, the town itself lying on a strip of beach at the foot of a range of mountains, up which zigzags the railway connecting the port with the city of Caracas. A few old stone forts, which could be battered to pieces in a few minutes by long-range guns, are all the defences of the harbor and town, both of which are practically at the mercy of any naval force. The possession of the port of La Guayra, or of all the ports of Venezuela, does not by any means imply the conquest of the country; but it would involve such distress and loss that the Venezuelans could probably be "persuaded," for the sake of their restoration, to give up the rich gold mines in the eastern part of their territory, which Great Britain has so long coveted.

MEANWHILE, a young South American, three or four thousand miles away, is quietly perfecting a machine which will make the acquisition of gold mines by naval demonstrations impossible. It would have been an easy task, in comparison with his evolutions at Monaco, for M. Santos-Dumont to sail out from some valley in the ridge overlooking La Guayra, or even from Caracas, which is but a few miles away, behind the mountains, and drop some doses of high explosives into the smoke stacks of Admiral Douglas's ships; and the gallant Admiral, finding that there were two sides to the battle, instead of one, would very probably have been induced to modify his proceedings. We have, of course, nothing to say either for or against the Venezuelans or the British, and still less in regard to the merits of a claim which President Castro professes never to have heard of until the day before his ships were seized and sunk before his eyes, so that we must be understood simply as calling attention to the change in diplomatic methods which is surely impending, through the means which science is about to put into the hands of weak nations to meet force with force, and to neutralize the overwhelming power of naval armaments, which has, undoubtedly, done much for civilization, but which civilization has now outgrown.

THE ANNUAL ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

IN the exercise of my duty—and most unexpected privilege—of welcoming you to the Thirty-sixth Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects, permit me first to express gratification at so large a representation of the membership of the Institute, at a time when the demands of professional practice are both so numerous and so imperative. The tribute to the Institute you make by the fact of your presence is abundant proof that you regard architecture as an art as well as a profession, and that you are ready, for a time, to take thought for the common good even at the expense of personal inconvenience.

It is cause for rejoicing that the Institute (which has urged upon governments, National, State and Municipal, the duty of preserving historic monuments) has itself secured possession of one of the historic houses of America. After four years of negotiation, the "Octagon House," which for several years has been rented by the Institute for headquarters, has been purchased at a moderate price. This house, built by Thornton, the architect of the Capitol, for Mr. John Tayloe, was a centre of hospitality during the early days of the Capital City; after the White House was burned by the British in 1814, it became the residence of President and Mrs. Madison; and under its roof the Treaty of Ghent, which closed our second war of independence, was signed. The house was finished in a manner befitting its importance; and to-day is in an excellent state of preservation. Thus the expressed desire and often recurring efforts of the Institute to secure for itself a home have been accomplished after half a century of existence.

I can give the Institute no better wish than that as time shall fill the building with memories and associations of our own work and achievement, it may become indeed a home to the architects of this land, and that it may typify to those who assemble in it and to the citizens of Washington as well, the spirit of public service.

To speak now of more general matters: the past year has shown a decided increase in both the extent and the quality of the instruction given in our universities and technical schools, and there is to be noted also an effort to provide wider instruction for the architect, so that to technical instruction shall be added a wider culture, both in the history of architecture and also in those branches of learning which ally our own art with the fine-arts in general.

There has been a gain also in the matter of the relations between the Government and the great body of architects. On the part of Government officials the programme for competitions has been greatly improved, as the result of a better understanding of the point-of-view of the architect.

On the other hand, the architects have come to have faith in the sincerity of the Government in its desire to obtain the best possible results. As interpreted by the broad-minded Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Gage, and his successor in office, Mr. Shaw, and as administered by the present Supervising Architect, the Tarsney Act has begun to have those far-reaching effects for good which its supporters so fondly anticipated for it.

Indeed we seem to be living in a new age, in so far as Government work is concerned. It was no small matter that a committee of the United States Senate called into consultation officially this Institute, and accepted the advice of its committee in the formation of a commission to prepare plans for the park system of the District of Columbia, including the location of public buildings.

Following this lead have come frequent requests from Government officials on the various and often perplexing problems of architecture and landscape; so that, informally and unofficially, there has come to be a seeking for expert advice as gratifying as it has heretofore been unusual.

Lest anything should occur to disturb the growth of what promise to become unwritten laws—which are often the strongest of all laws—officers of the Institute have hesitated to ask for more explicit legislation at the present time.

The forces which have brought about plans for the improvement of the National Capitol are acting throughout the land. Not only in the Atlantic seaboard city of New York, and the cities of the Lake region, like Buffalo, Cleveland and St. Paul, but even from far-away Seattle, on the Pacific Coast, come the news of attempts to treat the city as a unit and to develop

a municipality upon a comprehensive plan. It is worthy of note, also, that as the star of progress takes its westward way, the effort at improvement is made with increasing vigor in both enthusiasm and money.

The Institute has ample reasons for felicitation in both the increase and betterment of our own schools; in the improvement of public taste and the increase in civic pride; and in the abundant financial prosperity which finds large and varied expression in building. These very conditions lead us to a careful examination of the foundation of our training. Architecture is the oldest of the arts. Its principles were developed early in the history of the race; its laws were formulated long before the Christian era; and its most exquisite flowers bloomed under skies that fostered the production of beauty.

Great opportunities demand thorough training. Confidence comes, not from inspiration, but from knowledge. The architect who would build for the ages to come must have the training of the ages that are past. It was the abiding conviction of these truths that led members of the Institute and their friends to found, and for the past nine years to maintain, the American Academy in Rome, that in the Eternal City the serious students of America might find example and precedent to fit them for the solution of monumental problems. It is no derogation of the originality or versatility of our young men to urge them to study the world's models.

Already the Trustees of the American Academy in Rome have taken steps towards securing an endowment fund of one million dollars, sufficient to place our Academy on a par with that of the French Academy in Rome and those of other countries.

Although it may take a longer or shorter period to realize the required amount, it is gratifying to be able to report progress in securing subscriptions.

In 1901 the Secretary of State of the United States authorized the Ambassador at Rome to accept the position of Trustee, *ex-officio*, of the Academy, and directed him to secure for it "all the privileges and exemptions that are accorded by the Italian Government to like institutions in other countries."

The Academy is therefore legally established and competent to receive and hold any monies that may be donated.

It is no longer an experiment; it is an established institution working along the same lines and for the same ends as the French Academy, whose usefulness and efficiency have been proved by the experience of more than two hundred years.

The incorporators feel that the time has now come when they have the right to ask the friends of art in America for a permanent endowment, and to ask them also to become members of the corporation in order to help provide funds for current expenses until such time as the income of the endowment fund is available for the purpose.

The Academy, originally incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, is now being reincorporated by Act of Congress in a bill introduced last winter by Senator MacMillan, and now pending.

The list of incorporators includes representative men from all parts of the country: educators, statesmen, financiers and professional men, a roll of honor of which the Institute may well be proud.

In this enterprise the Institute has a deep concern, and towards its final achievement should give its earnest support.

I cannot close even these brief remarks without an expression of appreciation for one to whom a year ago the Institute officially acknowledged its debt of gratitude. Those members who came into personal relations with Senator MacMillan must remember the courtesy with which he listened to their suggestions and the prompt and efficient manner in which he carried out the results of the deliberations. His interest in the District of Columbia came from thirteen years of experience with the manifold wants of the nation's capital. At a time when his influence was greatest and his ambition was stirred to undertake the burden of bringing about an improvement that seemed ideal, he was suddenly taken away. His successor is yet to be developed.

Gentlemen, I desire to thank you for the honor you were pleased to bestow upon me in making me your President. Looking back over the busy year, I have been made to understand how very much the welfare of the profession is bound up in the welfare of the Institute.

In the work that I have been called upon to share I have learned how each member is strengthened by becoming a participator in the work for all. I trust that my successor will

receive from his honors the benefit I have received from mine.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.—I.

THE Convention was called to order, Thursday, December 11, at 10 o'clock, in the Assembly Rooms of the New Willard, with President McKim in the Chair and about ninety members present. After registration and the appointment of Committee on Credentials, Colonel John Biddle, U. S. A., Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia, was introduced by the President of the Institute and delivered the following address of welcome:—

"It is my privilege as the Engineer Commissioner of the District to welcome you, the members of the American Institute of Architects, to our capital city. We are often called upon to depend on the skill and knowledge of the members of your organization in carrying out the work imposed upon us by Congress, and we are always in constant touch with you. A Boston architect, with the advice and help of one from Philadelphia, has prepared the plans for our municipal hospital; a Baltimore architect has designed our new pumping-station; a Chicago architect will design the union station, which, I hope, Congress will authorize this session, and a New York architect and engineer has made the plans for the new Rock Creek bridge, which is to be the most beautiful in the District. The plans for the new District building, to be opened to-day, may or may not go to an outside man.

"Since you last met in this city the architects who formed the Park Commission have given to us an ideal for the beautification of the city. We hope that we will be able to realize this ideal in its best sense. To the members of your organization who dwell in this city we make frequent appeals for help. There are certain things that require a knowledge of architecture which we cannot secure without consultation with your members here. The work of their hands can be seen throughout the city. The almshouse, new sewage-pumping station, most of the school-houses, engine-houses and police-stations are among the buildings designed by Washington members of your institution.

"Therefore you can see that the welcome I extend you is not the mere formal welcome of the Commissioners of the District, but, on behalf of the people of Washington, again I welcome you and wish you success."

This was followed by the address of the President of the Institute, Mr. Charles F. McKim, at the close of which he declared the Convention open for business.

First in order came the Report of the Board of Directors, of which the following is a very condensed outline:—

The membership of the Institute is now 777, consisting of 381 Fellows and 396 Associates. Seven Fellows and 180 Associates have been added during the past year. Three members have resigned, seven died, and six were dropped.

There are fifteen applications of graduates in architecture from universities accepted by the Board and ordered to be balloted for, and twenty-four applications for first examination for admission, and an examination is ordered for February 14, 1903.

Those admitted have been required to show "a very high grade and standing."

The necrology includes these names: Charles Rudolph, St. Louis; J. N. Richardson, Cleveland; James Brown Lord, New York; Thomas Boyd, Pittsburgh; Walter Cope, Philadelphia; Joseph M. Wilson, Phoenixville, Pa.; Marcellus H. Parker, Coldwater, Mich.; Arthur E. Hitchcock, Perryburg, Ohio.

The Philadelphia Chapter's resolution on the death of Mr. Cope:—

"Resolved: That in the death of Walter Cope the architects of America have lost one of the ablest of their number, and that we, his immediate associates, mourn him, not alone as a fellow-artist, but as a friend tried in many ways and true in all."

A Chapter organized by the Connecticut members has been admitted. There is prospect of a Chapter in Louisville. The Chapters have generally increased their membership, Boston, Philadelphia and New York leading in this. The Chapters of the middle West show but small increase.

Recommended as Corresponding-Members: George R. Shaw, of Boston; John James Burnet, of Glasgow; Bannister F. Fletcher, of London; Mervin McCartney, of London; Leonard Stokes, of London; A. H. Bloomfield, of London, and William M. R. French, of Chicago.

Recommended for Honorary Membership: Samuel A. D. Abbott, of Boston; Andrew Carnegie, of Pittsburgh; Emil Vaudremer, of Paris. Nominated as Fellows: W. R. Mead, G. L. Heins, R. A. Crane, J. L. Mauran, and Elmer Gray.

The awakening to the subject of artistic improvement of cities in the world, and particularly in the United States, is noted. The Institute aims to further this movement, and especially endorses the Park Commission's plans for the improvement of Washington as of benefit to the whole country, and hopes for the adoption of the scheme as a whole. These plans are "simply an enlargement or modification of the original L'Enfant plan."

A lecture with lantern-slides showing the scheme has been sent to

about twenty principal cities. Mr. Charles Moore, Mr. Burnham and Mr. Olmsted have lectured on it in various places. The people have received with enthusiasm this plan for the improvement of the National Capital.

During the Convention two years ago the Institute opposed crude plans for the reconstruction of the White House. The Board is pleased at the outcome of this opposition, and reports the removal of the executive offices from the President's house, and the restoration of the building to its former dignity and refinement in the hands of Messrs. McKim, Mead and White. The papers on "Gardens" read at previous Convention of the Institute have been published.

The *Quarterly Bulletin* has appeared regularly, and an index of periodical literature. The *Bulletin* has been in demand for libraries in this country and Europe. Foreign architectural periodicals have largely copied papers published by the Institute. Books for the library of the Institute have been received from about forty persons and societies, and acknowledgment is made. Donations of models, etc., are acknowledged. The Board asks members to assist in filling the library of the Institute, more especially with complete files of architectural publications and society literature and books on American work.

The increase of membership in the Chapters, by which they have gained fuller representation through their delegates to the conventions, is marked as a good effect of the delegate system. The system has increased the interest and attendance at conventions. The character of delegates has been of high standing. The Chapters have been brought into closer relations with the parent body. For these and other reasons adduced, the Board of Directors oppose a proposed measure to give all members of the Institute in attendance at conventions the right of voting, and hope that no change will be made in the present system of delegates.

The Board is gratified to report that during the first year of the adoption of educational requirements for admission to the Institute there have been many applications for examination. Architects feel greater interest in becoming members of a society requiring certain and definite qualifications for admission.

The character of examination of applicants has been referred to a committee, with instructions to hold the first examination before February 14, 1903, and after that, examinations every six months, and to send examination-papers to the several Chapters, so that applicants may be examined through the Chapter nearest their homes.

"The national societies allied to architecture, sculpture, landscape-architecture and mural painting have been invited to send delegates to the Convention and we hope very much to see them present."

The Octagon House has after four years of effort passed into the ownership of the Institute. The Board has agreed to pay \$30,000 for the property of 22,252 square feet of ground, fronting 174 feet on New York Avenue and 181 feet on Eighteenth Street, containing dwelling, stable and smoke-house.

Several members of the Institute have contributed a portion and guaranteed the balance of the first payment of \$10,000.

The Board feels that members will see the importance of owning a permanent home. The minutes of the Board of Directors show that this has been the desire of the Board since 1857.

The Institute is to be congratulated upon the ideal character of the house, its historical associations as the residence and executive office of President Madison after the British destroyed the White House in 1814, and as "probably the very best example of city residential architecture of the period existing in the United States."

To guard against this purchase and ownership becoming a burden upon the income of the society and preventing the satisfactory continuance of the active work in hand, members are invited to contribute "generously as their means will allow, in the interest of their society and profession."

"The Board feels that a larger part of the purchase money should be obtained by direct subscription. The income of the Institute is small as compared with that of similar bodies here and in Europe, its dues being about a half less. . . . To increase expenses by a large sum at interest would cripple its usefulness; for this reason the Board would urge all to subscribe liberally, so as to make as large a payment as possible during the first year to reimburse the underwriters [members guaranteeing first payment] and take up as much of the mortgage as possible, and to contribute for a term of five years a certain amount yearly, so as to liquidate the total debt within that period."

The Report being read and adopted was followed by the Report of the Treasurer, which was, as usual, referred to an Auditing Committee.

Then followed the reading by the Secretary, Mr. Glenn Brown, of the synopsis of Chapter reports, from which the following account of transactions other than the usual routine work is condensed:—

New York Chapter, 1867.—This Chapter has 128 practising members, eighty-four Institute members, and ten delegates in Conventions of the Institute. It has held five regular and one special meeting with an average attendance of twenty-two. Subjects discussed and action taken:—

Selection of architects for municipal buildings; committee appointed to confer with Mayor on protection of city from incompetent architects; committee to Albany to forward passage of bill on a list of architects for municipal work; resolution of Fine-Arts Federation on improvement of New York City and on relief of congested traffic at

Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, at the Brooklyn Bridge and elsewhere. Committee to President of Board of Aldermen to prevent this resolution; letter of inquiry from Assistant-superintendent of Buildings as to fireproofing of wood; resolution that law as to fireproofing of wood be retained; design for seal for Fine-Arts Federation; bill on fireproofing of buildings not favored.

Philadelphia Chapter, 1869.—Reports sixteen meetings and a professional membership of forty-five, informs the Institute of the sudden death of two of its members, both Fellows of the Institute, Walter Cope and Joseph M. Wilson, and presents brief statement of case of Addison Hutton vs. Philadelphia Chapter A. I. A.

"The Chapter upon consideration of the so-called programme of competition for the Pennsylvania State Capitol at Harrisburg decided that participation in this competition would constitute unprofessional conduct and so notified its members. Mr. Addison Hutton, a member of the Chapter, took part in the competition, and, upon being requested to resign, refused to do so. The Chapter by a vote of twenty-three to four ordered the expulsion of Mr. Hutton from membership. Mr. Hutton then sought reinstatement from the courts alleging that the action of the Chapter in expelling him was an attempt to restrain his liberty of action, an unwarranted interference with the conduct of his business, and was beyond the powers conferred in the charter of the Chapter. The Chapter's position was defended by distinguished counsel, but a mandamus of reinstatement was issued by the court. Mr. Hutton was, therefore, reinstated, but the Chapter is now taking steps for the amendment of its charter so as to prevent the recurrence of so anomalous a state of affairs."

Illinois Chapter, 1869.—Held ten regular meetings with average attendance of twelve, has forty-five practising members, thirty-two Institute members and five delegates in Convention.

The Chapter has held a course of lectures to improve the theoretical education of apprentices, in charge of Chicago Masons and Builders Association and the United Order of American Bricklayers and Stone Masons. The lectures were well attended and appreciated, and commended by architectural press. Papers were read on: "Architectural Styles," "Pile Foundations, Driving, Timber-grillage, Concrete Capping and Concrete Walls," "Foundations of Steel Grillage and Concrete," "Steel-skeleton Construction of Buildings," "Explanation of Building Terms in Common Use," "Brick Masonry," "The Making, Fitting and Setting of Terra-cotta and Ceramics," "The Making, Fitting and Setting of Fireproofing," "Quarrying, Cutting, Fitting and Setting of Stone," "Dimensions and Rubble-stone Foundations and Walls," "How to read an Architect's Plan."

Boston Chapter, 1870.—This Chapter has held nine regular meetings with an average attendance of forty-two. By-laws of Chapter revised; action on Smoke Nuisance Bill for Cities of Massachusetts; action for formation of Civic Art League for Boston. Papers were read: "The Architect as a Promoter of Public Beauty," "Color in Exterior Decorations," "Baronial Halls and Mansions of England from an Artist's View-point," "Larger Plans for Boston," "The Plans for the Beautifying of Washington," "The Smoke Nuisance in Boston," "Concrete Construction," "L'Art Nouveau," "The Lesson of the Athenaeum Competition," "Boston's Architectural Opportunities." Chapter has 149 practising members, eighty-two Institute members, and ten delegates in Convention.

Cincinnati Chapter, 1870.—Has held twelve regular meetings with an average attendance of twenty-three; has thirty-eight practising members, seventeen Institute members, and three delegates in Convention. Revision of Building-law was undertaken; Chapter exhibited in the Circuit Exhibition Architectural League of America; a collection of photographs with description of historical buildings is being made. The Committee on Cement-testing is making progress and promises data of great interest. Papers read: "A Plea for the Improvement and Beautifying of Cities," "City Parks," "Fireproof Materials," "Early Church Architecture," "Michel Angelo," "Cement Testing."

Rhode Island Chapter, 1870.—Has held eight regular meetings with an average attendance of ten; has nineteen practising members, fifteen Institute members and three delegates in Convention. Papers read: "Review of Work of the Architects of Providence and the Progress in Recent Architecture," "Account of the A. I. A. Convention," "Discussion of the Providence Building-laws," "The Church of the Auergerne," "Modern Methods in Water-color," "Development of the English Manor-houses."

San Francisco Chapter, 1881.—This Chapter has held four regular meetings with dinner, and twelve special meetings with an average attendance of twenty-four. The Chapter has sixty-one practising members, seventeen Institute members and three delegates in Convention.

Michigan Chapter, 1887.—Has held nine regular meetings with an average attendance of nine, has twenty-two practising members, thirteen Institute members and three delegates in Convention.

The Chapter worked hard during the entire year in behalf of new and suitable building-laws for the city of Detroit, also in behalf of the Architects' License Law. The Chapter procured the services of Mr. Chas. Moore and gave a well-attended illustrated lecture on "Improvements in the City of Washington." Papers were read: "The Architects' Rights under the Lien Law," "The Uses of Brick as a Texture in the Treatment of Wall-surfaces."

Cleveland Chapter, 1890.—Has held seventeen regular meetings with an average attendance of eleven, has twenty-one practising members, twelve Institute members and three delegates in Convention.

Committee appointed to urge upon the Superintendent of Waterworks that an architect design the public buildings for city waterworks instead of an engineer. Committee on affiliation of Chapter with Cleveland Architectural Club. Committee to assist in revision of the Building-laws of Cleveland. Entertained Arnold Brunner, architect of new Federal Building, and had informal talk on relation of said Federal Building to

Group Plan. Resolution opposing any action tending toward dissolution of the group plan and opposing work done by the City-hall Commission. Committee appointed to draft a law creating a Supervising Board of Commissioners for carrying out the group plan. Grouping of Cleveland's public buildings includes: New city-hall, court-house, post-office, library, music hall, and possibly an art-gallery. Clipping from newspaper referring to important work of Chapter kept on file.

Buffalo Chapter, 1890.—Has held twelve regular meetings with average attendance of eleven; has thirty-one practising members, fourteen Institute members, and three delegates in Convention.

The Chapter has discussed: The adoption of code of professional ethics; Revision of City Building Laws; The adoption of a schedule of charges.

Brooklyn Chapter, 1894.—Has held ten regular meetings with an average attendance of eighteen; has fifty-one practising members, twenty-six Institute members and four delegates in Convention.

Papers read: "Heating and Ventilation of small Libraries and Churches," "The Modern Skyscraper from the Builder's Standpoint," "Contracts now required in the City," "Rapid Transit Underground Road." The Chapter held an exhibition of architectural and other drawings which proved interesting and also a financial success.

Worcester Chapter, 1892.—Has held four regular meetings with average attendance of six; has thirteen practising members, five Institute members, and two delegates to Convention. Took action on appointment of Architect to the Capitol; considered change of by-laws.

Southern California Chapter, 1894.—Has held six regular meetings with an average attendance of nine; has twenty-seven practising members, thirteen members of the Institute, and three delegates in Convention. Has had negotiations with Chamber of Commerce Building Committee preparing rules and conditions for the competition for the proposed Chamber of Commerce Building.

Dayton Chapter, 1899.—Has held five regular meetings with average attendance of seven; has ten practising members, five Institute members, and three delegates in Convention. Considered and approved a Plumbing Ordinance for the City of Dayton.

Washington State Chapter, 1894.—Has held eight regular meetings with average attendance of ten; has thirty-two practising members, five Institute members, and two delegates in Convention. Arbitration of Strikes between Labor Unions and Employers Associations. Consultations with Library Commissioners regarding Library Competition programme. Preparing Bill Coöperating with State Lumber Association in effort to secure a Timber Test Station for Governmental testing of Pacific Coast timber. Public Lecture and Exhibition to arouse local public to need of interest in the beautification of the city through a park and boulevard system.

And finally the *New Jersey Chapter* held a course of six lectures to which those interested in architecture were admitted.

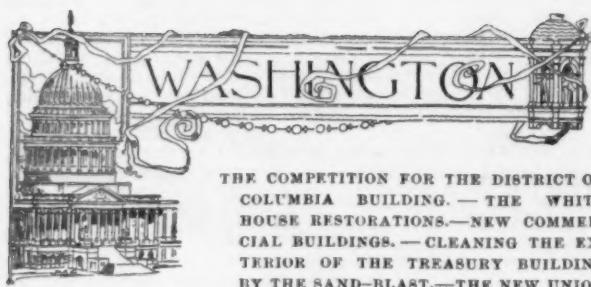
These extracts from reports of Chapters were of much interest to the Convention as showing what some of them are doing for the advancement of the interests of architecture and particularly to awaken the public to the need of the best professional advice in municipal affairs.

Next in the Order of Business was the Report of Standing Committee. The Committee to Report on Recommendation of the Standing Committees submitted:

1. The gratification of members of the Institute in their rapidly increasing library and pleasant anticipations of the permanent placing of the same in the newly acquired headquarters the Octagon House.
2. That the report of the Education and Publication Committee, as presented, is a matter of extreme interest in that the action of the Institute adopted at the Pittsburgh Convention relative to qualifying examinations for membership is so soon showing such good results.
3. That the report on Foreign Correspondence be received and adopted.
4. That the report of the Committee on Contracts and Lien Laws be received and adopted, the Committee discontinued and its findings referred back to the Institute for actions.
5. That the report of the Committee on Applied Arts and Sciences be received with thanks and their recommendations that the Committee be discontinued concurred in.

[To be continued.]

DRIVING LARGE RIVETS.—The rivets through the keel of the seven-masted schooner "Thomas W. Lawson," that was launched from the Fore River Shipyards a short time ago, were nearly 5 inches in length by 1½ inches in diameter. It was not possible to upset these properly with an ordinary yoke, one arm of which served as the anvil to resist the blows of the pneumatic hammer carried by the other arm. To have the anvil heavy enough to accomplish the purpose would have produced a tool extremely awkward and difficult to handle in the cramped quarters underneath the keel. The difficulty was overcome by doing away entirely with the anvil and substituting a second pneumatic hammer. The two hammers, one on the end of each arm of the yoke, worked perfectly, and there was no further trouble in making the rivets fill the holes completely. The strokes of the hammers were so exceedingly rapid that it made no difference whether they worked synchronously or not. — *Iron Age.*



THE COMPETITION FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BUILDING.—THE WHITE HOUSE RESTORATIONS.—NEW COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS.—CLEANING THE EXTERIOR OF THE TREASURY BUILDING BY THE SAND-BLAST.—THE NEW UNION STATION.—THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE PARK SYSTEM.

THE competition to select an architect for the building for the offices of the Government of the District of Columbia was decided here on December 8th. There were twelve competing architects or firms of architects, "of good professional standing," who are citizens of the United States, and who were selected by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, Mr. James Knox Taylor, acting as architectural adviser to the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the Board of Award. The Board of Award consisted of the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia, Captain Biddle, the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, Mr. Burnham, Mr. Peabody and Mr. Post.

The three last named gentlemen "shall receive, in full compensation for their services, including travelling and subsistence expenses, the sum of \$250." Five hundred dollars will be paid to each of the competitors invited, and the one whom the Board of Award shall place at the head of the list will presumably be commissioned to carry out the work "at a fee computed on the basis of the schedule of charges adopted by the American Institute of Architects, to be paid on all work necessary to complete the building ready for use, except only mural painting and furniture." The programme, as usual, provides for the ruling out of any competitor violating any of the conditions governing the competition, or who shall seek directly or indirectly to "influence" the award. It also provides that no member of the Board of Award shall have any interest whatever in the competition or any association with a competitor. It provides against designs "other than those invited" being considered, and also against alternate designs.

The programme sets forth with great definiteness how the drawings must be sent in, so as to obviate the least likelihood of the competitor's identity being disclosed, and provides for the throwing out of any set of drawings which may not have entirely observed the "conditions of these regulations."

Another clause, of pertinence, provides that all designs of unsuccessful competitors will be returned to them and that no use shall be made of these, "or of any part of them that may be original," without the author's consent and proper compensation.

The sixth clause of the programme reads: "It is agreed on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, that a selection will be made from the designs submitted, if, in the opinion of the Board of Award, one suitable in all respects as to design, cost and materials be offered, but the right is expressly reserved to reject any and all the designs and reopen the competition if, in the opinion of the Board of Award, this condition does not prevail."

Under the head of "Special Requirements" the programme provides that "the cost of the building when built must not exceed in its entirety \$900,000, including architect's fees, plumbing, gas-piping, electric conduits and wiring, heating and ventilating apparatus, etc., necessary to complete the building ready for occupancy—excepting mural decorations and painting, and furniture only."

The Act of Congress authorizing this building provides for the purchase of Square 255, at a maximum cost of \$550,000, I think; makes that portion of E Street lying between said square and Pennsylvania Avenue a part of the square; provides for the removal of the tracks of the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Railway from so much of the street, and finally enacts that the total cost of building and site are not to exceed \$1,500,000, such cost to be a charge equally against the revenues of the District of Columbia and those of the United States.

The programme further stipulates that the building must be of fireproof construction. The material of the exterior is left to the choice of competitors.

"The desire of the Board of Award in regard to the style to be employed is that it be Classic in character, and based upon the English Renaissance, modified to suit modern requirements," to accord, it is further explained, with the general character of the departmental buildings, present and to come, so as to conserve the effect of a single composition. The interior is to be that of a first-class office structure. The cornice height is not to exceed 100 feet, which in view of the position of the building in reference to Pennsylvania Avenue, may not, it is hoped, prove too high for pleasing effect. The principal frontage, it is further said, will be to the north, and as the building will be practically on Pennsylvania Avenue, though not parallel to that street, it must be studied, "so that it will be pleasing from every direction."

Tables are given showing the number of square feet of floor-space required by each branch of the District Government, establishing

the location of offices upon each floor, their relation to one another, and kindred matters, but making no requirement for elevators, stairways, corridors or toilet-rooms beyond a general one that these features must have generous provision and be amply lighted.

There is a suggestion that these various requirements can best be obtained and the best artistic results be secured by a five-story and basement building, but this is left to the judgment of the designer and as the limit of cost may permit. The drawings required are few: a plan of each floor to a scale of one-sixteenth of an inch to one foot; sketch elevations of rear and one side to same scale; block-section through building showing heights of stories and proportions of the most important rooms, to same scale; and a rendered elevation of the north front, the principal façade, to a scale of one-eighth of an inch to the foot. No perspective sketch will be received, but a brief typewritten description setting forth special points of the design and material proposed, and an estimate of cost giving the cubic contents of the building and the estimated amount of contracts to complete the building ready for occupancy, "exclusive of mural painting, decoration and furniture," are called for.

The competing architects are: Heins & La Farge, A. R. Ross, and E. P. Casey, of New York; A. W. Longfellow, of Boston; Cope & Stewardson, of Philadelphia; and Hornblower & Marshall, Marsh & Peter, Wood, Donn & Deming, W. M. Poindexter, Glenn Brown, James G. Hill and Robert Stead, of Washington.

Rejoiced that at last the Government of the District is to be adequately and decently housed, Washington naturally looks with interest to the outcome of this competition.

[Since this matter has been in type, the competition has been decided in favor of Messrs. Cope & Stewardson, of Philadelphia.—Eds.]

The site named in the bill, while not so central as was expected, has other advantages. The front of the building will stand about 360 feet from the opposite house-fronts across Pennsylvania Avenue. There is a small triangular reservation, in area about 21,000 feet, before it. This space and the appropriation of E Street, with a width of 85 feet along the front of the building, will give opportunity for a proper setting.

Fourteenth Street, along the west side of the building, has a fair width of 110 feet, but the block of poor buildings, between E Street and the Avenue, on Fourteenth, will somewhat shut-in the building from view on the west.

The street on the east, whose absurd designation of "Thirteenth-and-a-half Street" surely indicates a rather dryly arithmetical poverty of imagination, is but 70 feet wide, but its junction with "the Avenue," as we know our great street in homely phrase, leaves the northeastern angle of the new building well in view, while diagonally opposite across the Avenue is another of those small triangular parks made by the intersection of our radial avenues and the rectangular street system.

The new building will have a front of 241.74 feet toward Pennsylvania Avenue by 190.5 feet on the sides. This makes the area to be covered 49,910.5 square feet, to which figure the floor-space required by the programme comes close enough to make the plan a problem not too easy of solution, even as to present requirements, and rather knotty in respect of the 20 per cent additional unallotted space to be provided "wherever practicable" to allow for future expansion.

But it will be especially interesting to learn which of the competing architects will most ingeniously puzzle out how a public building "Classic in character" and "finished generally in the same manner as a first-class office structure," and containing about 3,500,000 cubic feet, is to be built with an appropriation of \$900,000. It would seem that it is only to be accomplished by the use of inferior material and workmanship.

The area of Square 255 is inadequate for the requirements of the new building, and its limited frontage and the consequent height of the structure are hindrances to a successful Classic treatment.

The Act, as has been said, appropriates that part of E Street lying between Square 255 and Pennsylvania Avenue and makes it "a part of said Square," providing at the same time for the removal of the railway-tracks from so much of this street, with the presumable intention of allowing the building to be spread over this additional area. This would better the relation of height to width on all sides, of course lessening the required height, but the principal front toward the Avenue would then be on one of the lesser sides of the rectangle. Evidently the added street area is not to be so used, but the tracks will without doubt be removed in compliance with the obvious meaning of the law.

The work on the alterations to the White House, which, one may almost say, has been pushed day and night during the summer, is nearly finished. Without going into detail, the work done may be described as the taking out of the whole inside of the house, even to the plaster on the walls, leaving only the masonry, and the rebuilding of the interior in fireproof material. The timber roof, I am told, alone remains. The glass gallery, formerly the conservatory, has been taken down from the terrace extending westward from the house about 130 feet, and at the level of the first floor, and the "temporary office-building" for the President, for which about \$40,000 was appropriated last session, erected at the end of the terrace. The terrace to the east, to whose former existence many old views attest, has been restored, and at its end is a carriage-sweep and the entrance for the guests to state functions. These terraces

show a story out of ground to the south and present the effect of a graceful arcade. The higher level of the ground against the north side of the building leaves only enough of the terraces in view to give a broad stylobate to the White House as seen from Pennsylvania Avenue. Under the east terrace are cloak-rooms, toilet-rooms, and a corridor which enters the basement, whence a stone stairway is carried to the first and second floors. Under the west terrace are laundry, servants' rooms, gardener's room, bouquet-room, etc., and private entrance to the new office.

In the finish, decoration and refurnishing of the interior we shall have, no doubt, a most convincing evidence of the scholarly taste of the architect, Mr. McKim. I shall hope to be able to present a fuller account of this admirable restoration hereafter.

In the whole field of realty, investment and building transactions here, there has been of late, and still continues, an unusual activity. Some important buildings have been completed, others are going forward. Two of these are to be regretted from the point of view of studied city-building. They are steel-frame business-buildings, modified sky-scrapers, and stare at one another from Fifteenth and Seventeenth Streets, across the fronts of the Treasury, the White House, and the State, War and Navy Departments. The one going up at the corner of Seventeenth and the Avenue occupies a site which, because of its overlooking the most important portion of the Avenue architecturally speaking, and, we might say also, of the city, standing square across the view as one looks west along the Avenue between the White House and Lafayette Park, should surely have been controlled by the Government. At least, the building should have been held down to a height which could not so overtop the public buildings, its neighbors, and it is just on that spot that something monumental and nobly designed is required to close our finest vista. But for such things as this we need a ministry of the fine-arts — and that we are scarcely likely to get immediately.

Meanwhile the building in reference is to be rented for the use of the Government at the rate of \$44,000 per annum.

How long will the United States continue this "penny-wise, pound-foolish" policy? At least, this new mistake does not involve the disgrace of keeping public servants and public records in buildings unsafe, unsanitary and unsuitable which characterizes the renting policy that Congress has so long forced upon the heads of departments.

There is expression of a pretty general dissatisfaction with the cleaning of the columns of the curtain between the north and south pavilions of the east façade of the Treasury. These are thirty tall Ionic columns standing effectively on a high stylobate. They are of sandstone, and date from about 1830. The gray tint which they had taken on since they have stood there was admirably in key with the granite of the end pavilions, and the mistake of removing it is now painfully obvious. The cleaning is being done by dry sand-blast. It will include the entablature over the columns. The whole cost of that amount of work will be \$350.

After hearing the views of representatives of the Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania Railways and conferring with the Engineer Commissioner of the District, the House Committee on the District of Columbia has finally decided to report unanimously in favor of a Union Station for the railways on the Massachusetts Avenue site and the payment of \$1,000,000 to each road in consideration of the building of the new station, relinquishment of present properties, change of tracks, elimination of grade-crossings, and tunnelling Capitol Hill for an outlet for the five Southern roads. The bill as it will be presented will secure the use of the Union Station by other roads.

This will secure the removal of the Pennsylvania road from the Mall, and will be in other respects of immense advantage to the city. The tracks will enter the station on a grade 34 feet higher than the streets, which will also be depressed. This is the recommendation of the Engineer Commissioner and concurred in by the engineers of the railways. The site is in all respects admirable. The front of the station will be 100 feet north of the line of Massachusetts Avenue, and the centre of the building on the axis of Delaware Avenue. The station will be of white marble, 760 feet long. The design is Roman in character. The central part is "derived from the Arch of Constantine, the wings being brought into subordination to it." This central part, the vestibule of the station, is 293 feet wide, containing three arches, 30' x 60'. There are end pavilions for foot-passengers. "The waiting-room will be 130' x 250', its walls of masonry, and its arched ceiling of glass and iron." The usual rooms of a grand station will be added, a lobby 80' x 550', and an open space next the tracks 40 feet wide.

The design is monumental. The architect is Mr. Burnham.

In front of the Union Station the Park Commission proposed a public plaza to be 600 feet in width by 1,200 feet in length, ornamented with fitting terrace, basins and fountains.

Though Senator McMillan is gone, whom Washington mourns as a great friend lost, we may still hope that the noble work he left, the "Report of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia on the Improvement of the Park System of the District of Columbia," will go on shaping legislation toward the realization of its splendid conceptions. We have another loss to face with the probable retirement of Mr. Charles Moore, Clerk of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, whose large and able part in that work is known to us.

Again, in the retirement, after the present session, of Mr. Mercer, Chairman of the House Committee on the District, we lose an earnest

champion. Let us hope that he may not close this chapter of his honorable career without the attainment of projects to which he has given his best effort: the Agricultural Department's new building, a Supreme Court building to balance the Library of Congress, and the much-needed Hall of Records.

BOOKS AND PAPERS

IT happens that in our boyhood we had for playfellows — rather quiescent than roistering — several unfortunates of either sex who were crippled by hip-disease, the malady being caused by the youngster being allowed when heated by play to sit for too long a time on a nice cool stone door-step or convenient stone wall. The memory of these unfortunates is brought back to us as we look at the marble and stone benches and exedras which Mr. Lowell places before us as the proper furnishing of American gardens, and we cannot help wondering whether the generation just born is not to be visited with a scourge of hip-disease because their parents have chosen to follow the fashion of the moment and, in a cold and changeable climate, install in their gardens the stone garden-seats that are suitable for Italian lazzaroni, but hardly the proper resting-place in spring and autumn for the children of a home in the greater part of the United States.

After spending a long time, as any artist would, in looking over the illustrations in this interesting book,¹ Griselda at length pushed it away with a sigh, and declared that there was only one illustration in the entire series that was "worth while." As her opinion exactly coincided with ours, a wager was laid that her single subject of worth and ours would prove to be one and the same — and they did. There was nothing strange in this, since the subject admired with such unanimity was the only distinctly American subject in the book. All the other subjects shown might be found, or rather their supposed originals might be found, in some other country on the other side of the ocean along a line running zigzag from the north of Scotland to Tangiers, but only Plate XXIV shows a view that is not only wholly charming, but absolutely American. *Ulmus Americana* grows only in this country, and when a specimen of this most beautiful and graceful of trees comes into the view it is known at once that the scene is laid in America and that all the machinery of exedras, pergolas, terraces, well-curbs and architectural gewgaws generally are sheer make-believes, an impertinent affront flung by the uneducated in the very face of the genius of the country.

Is travelling abroad ever going to be as delightful again as it used to be? If Touchstone, wandering in search of Audrey through these pseudo-Italian and otherwise nondescript gardens, should stop to soliloquize, the chances are that, in place of declaring that "motley's the only wear!" he would wag his head and mutter, "Aye, aye, the pergola's the thing, my boy." Fifty years ago in everyone's garden there used to be wooden arbors and summer-houses, and here and there you can still find a few — witness Mr. Lowell's plates. Often delightful, though dank and wormy, places in the summer-time, the impossibility that they could, or at least the unlikelihood that they would, be kept in repair, because of the rapid rotting at the joints, soon drove them into disfavor, and they long since ceased to be an obvious part of the "treatment" of every man's country or suburban place. But what we feel had quite as much to do with their abolition was their peculiarly melancholy and dishevelled air in the cold autumn days after the leaves had gone, and, for our own part, it would cast no more gloom over the beginning of a day to look out, as we dressed, on the white horrors of a modern cemetery, than to have to look upon the forlorn skeleton of a pergola with its tangle of vines whipping about in the wind and rain of a "January thaw." Let us guard the proprieties and be consistent. There is a thousand times more reason in protesting that we must, that we ought to, have an "American style" in gardens than that we have no claim to be considered an artistic people unless we can produce an "American style" in architecture. A garden, of natural necessity, ought to be native of the soil, and it is only after we have struggled with and brought to most perfect subjection and into the highest perfection the decorative qualities of American growths and soils that we should, in any considerable numbers, introduce foreign ready-made fashions. To have here and there and at wide intervals of space an Italian garden, a Dutch garden and a Japanese garden that are known as unique samples of such gardens as one can come upon while travelling abroad, is extremely desirable, because, aside from their lessons in beauty, they afford interesting topics of conversation — people rarely converse about the banal — and equally interesting objective points for short excursions. But, after the face of New England has been thickly planted with such Italian gardens as the climate will tolerate, how many people will care for them and their shams? On the Pacific Coast and in the middle South climatic conditions will make their introduction permissible. But for New England and the Northern States our preference is for such development of English gardening, and its derivative the Colonial garden of our fathers, as is best suited to natural conditions.

It is curious that the same architect will insist learnedly that for

¹ "American Gardens." Edited by Guy Lowell. Boston, 1902. Bates & Guild Company. Price \$7.50.

hilly and mountainous districts the Gothic building is the thing, and then go straightway to the next client and urge him to create an Italian garden! And why? For propriety's sake? No, for fashion's. A landscape-architect said to us the other day: "You can't conceive how wearisome it is to have every client oblige me to introduce a Venetian well-curb into my scheme!"

The fad is so overridden that we are rather sorry it is likely to be still further encouraged by the appearance of a book which, bar the cover, is so creditable to both compiler and publisher. To each of these we must apologize for this belated reference to their work, but, Adamlike, we have our excuse ready: As soon as the book came into the house Griselda seized on it and carried it away to her studio and forgot to return it to masculine haunts for many a long week after.

The same sort of apology, founded on the same invasion of our rights, is due to the publishers and authors of a somewhat similar book¹ which made its appearance some time ago after a seemingly needlessly long incubation. It contains the four papers read at the Thirty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects in 1900, on "European and Japanese Gardens." Some of these papers our readers will recall as having been published in these columns shortly after they were delivered, but the illustrations that have been now incorporated with the text greatly enhance the value of, and lend point to, the latter, so that their re-reading will be well worth the while; and if any one has a fancy to experiment with Japanese methods of garden-design he will find in Mr. Honda's paper, with its diagrammatic sketches reinforced by natural photographs, many valuable hints.



[Contributors of drawings are requested to send also plans and a full and adequate description of the buildings, including a statement of cost.]

A COUNTRY HOUSE. MESSRS. ROBERTSON & POTTER, ARCHITECTS, NEW YORK, N. Y.

This building is in process of construction.

THE AUSTRIAN PAVILION AT THE TURIN EXPOSITION OF 1902. HERR BAUMANN, ARCHITECT.

This plate is copied from *Art et Décoration*.

ENTRANCE TO KINGSBURY BOULEVARD, ST. LOUIS, MO. MESSRS. BARNEIT, HAYNES & BARNETT, ARCHITECTS, ST. LOUIS, MO.

DETAIL OF THE SAME.

Additional Illustrations in the International Edition.

THE CITY-HALL, WORCESTER, MASS. MESSRS. PEABODY & STEARNS, ARCHITECTS, BOSTON, MASS.

MODEL OF THE MINES AND METALLURGY BUILDING, ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION, ST. LOUIS, MO. MR. THEODORE C. LINK, ARCHITECT, ST. LOUIS, MO.

DETAILS OF THE SAME.

OFFICE-BUILDING, ST. LOUIS, MO. MESSRS. BARNETT, HAYNES & BARNETT, ARCHITECTS, ST. LOUIS, MO.

INTERIOR OF A HOUSE ON WOODLAWN AVE., CHICAGO, ILL. MR. WILLIAM A. OTIS, ARCHITECT, CHICAGO, ILL.



[The editors cannot pay attention to demands of correspondents who forget to give their names and addresses as guaranty of good faith; nor do they hold themselves responsible for opinions expressed by their correspondents.]

THE OWNERSHIP OF DRAWINGS.

FORT WAYNE, IND., December 11, 1902.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT:—

Dear Sirs,—A client of mine kept at his home a set of drawings and specifications of a cottage during its construction. After the completion of the building, I did not ask for the return of the draw-

¹"European and Japanese Gardens" Papers read before the American Institute of Architects: Italian Gardens. By A. D. F. Hamlin; English Gardens. By E. Clipston Sturgis; French Gardens. By John Galen Howard; Japanese Gardens. By K. Honda. Edited for the A. I. A. by Glenn Brown, Secretary. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co., 1902. Price, \$2.00.

ings, etc., but permitted him to retain them. I frequently do this where a client wishes to keep them.

A few weeks ago, I saw by chance a building that I recognized as having been erected according to the drawings and specifications in question. Upon inquiry I learned that my client had sold the drawings and specifications for a few dollars to a third party, who had used them in building an exact duplicate of the house I had built.

What recourse have I in law? Can I collect a commission from my client or the party to whom he sold the drawings? Or can I hold both of them liable jointly?

If I have any recourse in law, kindly advise me where I may find decisions bearing on the question involved.

Another question: If, after the completion of a building, it should be found that the cement floor, though put in substantially in accordance with the specifications, was not, mainly on account of lack of skill on the part of the contractor, a satisfactory floor in some respects, can the architect be held liable for damages?

His contract required him to give the usual amount of supervision, to visit the building often enough to ascertain that the proper materials were furnished, and the work done in accordance with the drawings and specifications. The usual number of visits were made to the building, at least three during the laying of the floor in question, and nothing could be observed to which objection might be raised.

Your answer to the above will very greatly oblige

Yours truly,

INQUIRER.

[1. In answer to the first question, we are sorry to say that, unless some understanding with the client can be proved, by which the drawings were to remain the property of the architect, it would not be advisable, in the present state of the law, to do anything more than appeal to the sense of fairness of the client, or of the party to whom he sold the drawings, an appeal which we think, judging from similar cases, would not be wholly in vain. If the design had been copyrighted, its author could collect damages for the infringement of his artistic property; but if he has neglected this precaution, his design is open to all the world; and his drawings, in the absence of some agreement, are held in law to belong to the client. It is true that there have been recent indications that the client's ownership might not be held to carry with it the right to sell them, for other people to use; but the establishment of this principle by judicial proceeding would be an expensive affair for a private person. Perhaps the American Institute of Architects could, by means of a test case, bring this matter, which is one of great professional importance, to an authoritative decision.]

[2. The answer to the second question is, fortunately, more obvious. The architect did not contract to lay the floor, but some one else did; naturally, therefore, the one who contracted to lay it is the one liable for damages for not having fulfilled his contract. All that the architect agreed to do was to use reasonable skill and care in supervising the work. It is hardly possible that reasonable care would be held to require more than three visits to the work during the laying of the floor, or that reasonable skill would require the detection of all defects in work so soon covered up as in a concrete floor. — EDS. AMERICAN ARCHITECT.]



QUARRYING BY MEANS OF FIRE.—The quarrying of granite by means of wood fires has been brought to such perfection in Southern India that an average of thirty pounds of stone can be quarried with one pound of wood. The method is as follows: A narrow line of fire, 7 feet in length, is gradually elongated and at the same time moved forward over the surface of the solid rock. The burning lasts eight hours, and the line of fire advances nearly 6 feet per hour. The area passed over by the line of fire is actually 400 square feet, but as the crack extends about 3 feet on either side, the area of the entire slab which is set free measures about 740 square feet. — *Stone Trades Journal*.

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COATING CEMENT FOR PAINTING.—Portland-cement work which is to be painted must be thoroughly hardened and dry. It is advisable to let the work stand for a year before oil-paints are applied. The durability of the paint will be assured by, first, brushing over the surface with dilute sulphuric acid, one part of acid to 100 parts water, and allowed to dry before painting. A preparatory coating for oil paint is a solution of common water-glass in three or four parts of water. Two applications of this, followed by a washing with water, and then another application of water-glass, will be found effective. — *Stone Trades Journal*.

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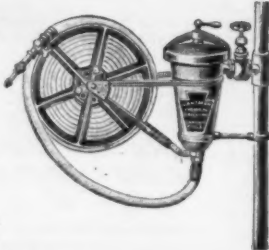
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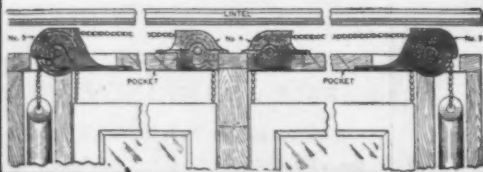
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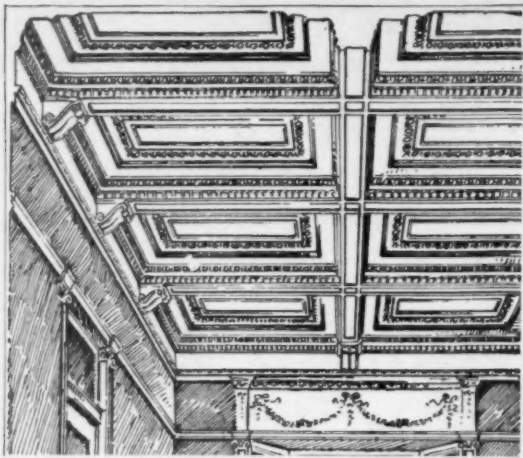


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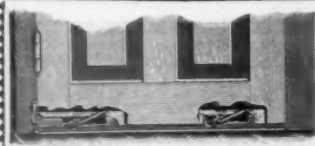
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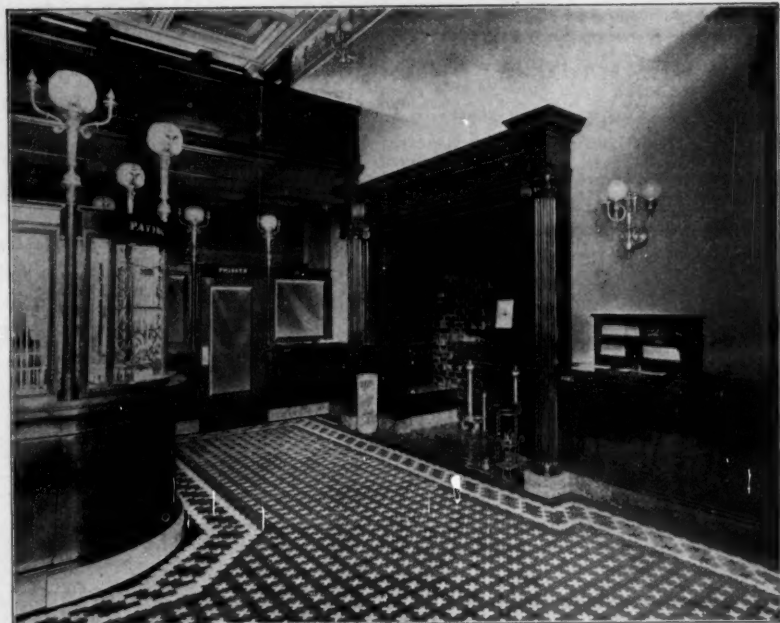
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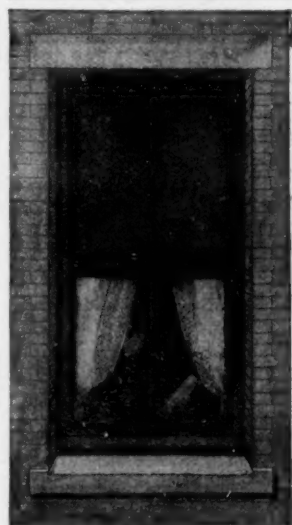
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(Advance Rumors Continued.)

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Indianapolis, Ind.—The last \$5,000 of the \$150,000 being raised for the purchase of the United States Arsenal grounds as a site for the National Technical Institute, will be contributed in a few days.

Jackson, Miss.—The Y. M. C. A. will erect a \$20,000 building at this place as soon as a small remainder on the fund is contributed.

Little Rock, Ark.—Little Rock Lodge, No. 29, of the Society of Elks, has in hand a plan for the erection of a new Elks' Home, to cost about \$25,000.

Lynch, Neb.—A proposition has been made to establish a \$20,000 college building here.

Madison, Wis.—Steps are being taken, looking to the erection of a dormitory for Presbyterian students, at the university.

Manhac, La.—A mill, to cost \$200,000, is to be erected by a company composed of John W. Blodgett, of Grand Rapids, Mich.; Danahar Brothers, of Ludington, Mich.; W. R. Lyon, of Ludington, Mich., and others.

New York, N. Y.—Plans have been filed for a nine-story brick apartment-house, to be erected at the corner of 66th St. and Central Park West. The building will be constructed of limestone and brick, and will accommodate 28 families. The cost is placed at \$500,000. Neville & Bagge are the architects.

At a recent monthly meeting of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, President Levy announced a gift of \$2,000 from Felix M. Warburg toward the \$75,000 building fund, which is to be raised by February 1. If the fund is completed at that time \$75,000 will be added to it by the Lewishohn family. About \$20,000 has been raised up to date.

Owensboro, Ky.—The Christian Church will erect a \$25,000 edifice in the spring.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Bids are invited for the erection of a large factory to be built for the Thomas Kent Manufacturing Co. from plans and specifications by C. E. Schermerhorn, 430 Walnut St. It will be located at Clifton Heights and is to be a three-story brick structure, costing \$40,000.

Final bids will soon be invited by Frank Miles Day & Bro., architects, for the new gymnasium to be erected at 33d and Spruce Sts. for the University of Pennsylvania.

A large dwelling operation is being planned for the property bounded by Poplar St., Grand Ave., 54th and 55th Sts. by Alfred Magill. There will be 141 houses, two stories high, of brick and stone,

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

(Advance Rumors Continued.)

heated by hot air and finished in hardwood. Cost, about \$300,000.

A large dwelling operation is being planned by David Peoples, who recently purchased four acres of land at the corner of Montgomery and Old Lancaster Aves. He will build 62 two and three-story houses, all of brick, finished in hardwood, heated by furnaces and provided with the latest appliances in all lines. Cost, \$150,000.

Roxbury, Mass.—John G. Phillips, of Sharon, has sold property situated at the corner of Magazine and Kemble Sts. Freedom S. Adams, Cambridge, is the purchaser, and will use the parcel in connection with an adjoining piece of land bought by him from the Gerard estate. It is his intention to combine several carpet-cleaning concerns and consolidate the business on these two properties. Several new brick buildings will be erected upon the two parcels, which embrace about 30,000 feet of land.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.—Duncan McDougald, of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., is interested with local capital for a \$60,000 opera-house to be erected on Spruce St. W.

Seattle, Wash.—Eastern capital will erect a handsome nine-story hotel building at 2d Ave. and Cherry St. for the use of Hamm & Schmitz, to cost \$500,000.

St. Louis, Mo.—Contracts have been awarded for handsome extensions to the Glen Echo country club-house, on which work is expected to begin without delay, so that the entire structure may be ready for occupation early in the spring. The designs were drawn by F. C. Bonnack, and provide for additional billiard-rooms, gymnasium, kitchen and additional quarters for the help, increasing the capacity of the building to about three times what it is at present. The additions will cost \$25,000.

Tacoma, Wash.—Russell & Heath, architects, have negotiations in progress for completing the Tourist hotel building on the original plans which would cost \$175,000. The house may be converted into an apartment-house at a cost of \$45,000.

Washington, D. C.—The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds have reported favorably the bill introduced by Mr. Mercer appropriating \$7,000,000 for the purchase of a site and the erection of a Court of Justice Building for the accommodation of the Supreme Court of the United States, the Department of Justice, the National Law Library and international tribunals.

BUILDING INTELLIGENCE.

FACTORIES.

Louisville, Ky.—Logan and Mason Sts., three-story bk. mill building, 80' x 200'; \$30,000; a., D. X. Murphy & Bro., 250 Fifth Ave.

HOUSES.

Clinton, Ia.—2½-story bk. & st. dwell., 42' x 72', comp. roof, hot water; \$20,000; o., W. F. Coan; a., F. B. & L. L. Long.

Unionville, Mo.—Two-story bk. dwell., 32' x 50', hot air; \$5,000; o., S. E. Turner; a., Nelson Bros., German-American Building, Burlington.

WAREHOUSES.

Chicago, Ill.—Sangamon St., six-story bk. & st. warehouse, 48' x 100'; \$25,000; o., J. Loewenthal; a., Webster Tomlinson, Steinway Hall.

St. Louis, Mo.—Three-story bk. & st. factory & warehouse, 93' x 182', comp. roof, steam; \$20,000; o., Standard Adding Machine Co.

PROPOSALS.

CHURCH.

[At Scotchbridge, O.] The trustees of the U. P. church will receive proposals until January 31 for the erection of a church building. R. S. DAVIDSON, secretary. 1408

WALL.

[At League Island, Pa.] Sealed proposals will be received at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until January 3, 1903, for constructing a retaining wall at the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Appropriation available \$85,000. Plan and specifications can be seen at the bureau, or will be furnished by the commandant of the navy yard named. MOR-DECAI T. ENDICOTT, chief of bureau. 1408

MACHINE SHOP.

[At Mansfield, O.] Bids will be received until January 1 for the construction of a \$40,000 brick machine shop, 56' x 360', to be built for the Ohio Brass Co. It will have fire-proof roofing. Vernon Redding, Mansfield, O., architect. 1408

MASONIC TEMPLE.

[At Toledo, O.] Bids will be received about January 1 for the erection of the \$200,000 four-story Masonic Temple,

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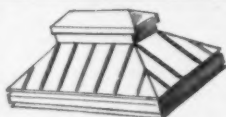
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PROPOSALS.

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BRIDGES.

Proposals for the construction of county bridges during the year 1903 will be received by the county auditor until January 5. 1409



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PROPOSALS.

STOREHOUSE.

[At Fort Baker, Cal.]

San Francisco, Cal. Sealed proposals will be received here until January 5, 1903, for construction of frame ordnance storehouse at Fort Baker, Cal. Information furnished on application to D. D. WHEELER, A. Q. M. G., chief Q. M. 1409

ROAD.

[At Fort Myer, Va.]

Sealed proposals for construction of macadam road will be received until January 10, 1903. Information on application. CAPT. W. F. CLARK, Q. M. 1409

PLUMBING, ELECTRIC WIRING, ETC.

[At Fort Greble, R. I.]

Office Constructing Quartermaster, 209 Thames St., Newport, R. I. Sealed proposals will be received here until January 7, 1903, for constructing, plumbing, electric wiring and installing hot-water heating system in 12-bed brick hospital, Fort Greble, R. I. Work to commence April 1, 1903. Information 1409

PROPOSALS.

furnished on application. CAPT. THOMAS H. SLAVENS, Q. M. 1409

HEATING AND VENTILATING.

[At Austin, Tex.]

Bids for putting in machinery and complete apparatus for power, electric lights, water supply system and steam heating and ventilating at the Epileptic Colony at Abilene, Tex., will be received at the office of comptroller of public accounts until January 3. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of M. R. Sanguinet, Fort Worth, or B. M. Worsham, superintendent insane asylum, Austin, or W. P. Preston, superintendent of buildings, Abilene. JOS. D. SAYERS, governor. 1409

SUPERSTRUCTURE OF BRIDGES.

[At Cumberland, Md.]

Bids will be received January 5 by the Bd. of Co. Comrs. for constructing the superstructure of several steel highway bridges. JOHN N. FRANTZ, Clk. 1409

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PROPOSALS.

REMODELLING JAIL.

[At Morristown, Tenn.]
Proposals for furnishing labor and materials and
remodelling the Hamblen County jail will be received
until January 7. R. S. HALE. 1409

BRIDGE.

[At Webster, S. D.]
Bids will be received January 7 by the Bd. of Co.
Comrs. for constructing a 1-span steel bridge, 24 feet
long and 18 feet wide over Blue Dog Lake. WM.
EGELAND, Co. Aud. 1409

LIBRARY.

[At Port Huron, Mich.]
Bids will be received December 27 by the Sec'y
of the Port Huron Library Comm., for erecting a stone
library. G. L. HARVEY, architect, Port Huron. 1408

BRIDGE.

[At Georgetown, Col.]
Bids are wanted December 30 for a steel bridge
across Clear Creek. H. O. WALKER, co. clk. 1408

ROAD WORK.

[At Winthrop, Mass.]
Fort Banks, Winthrop, Mass. Sealed proposals for
constructing granolithic walks and macadam roads
at this post, will be received here until December
29, 1902. Information furnished on application.
LIEUT. H. B. GRANT, Q. M. 1408

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

[At Boston, Mass.]
Depot Quartermaster's Office, 170 Summer St.,
Boston, Mass. Sealed proposals will be received at
this office until January 2, 1903, for constructing
at Fort Strong, Boston Harbor, Mass. one administra-
tion building, one double set N. C. O. quarters, and
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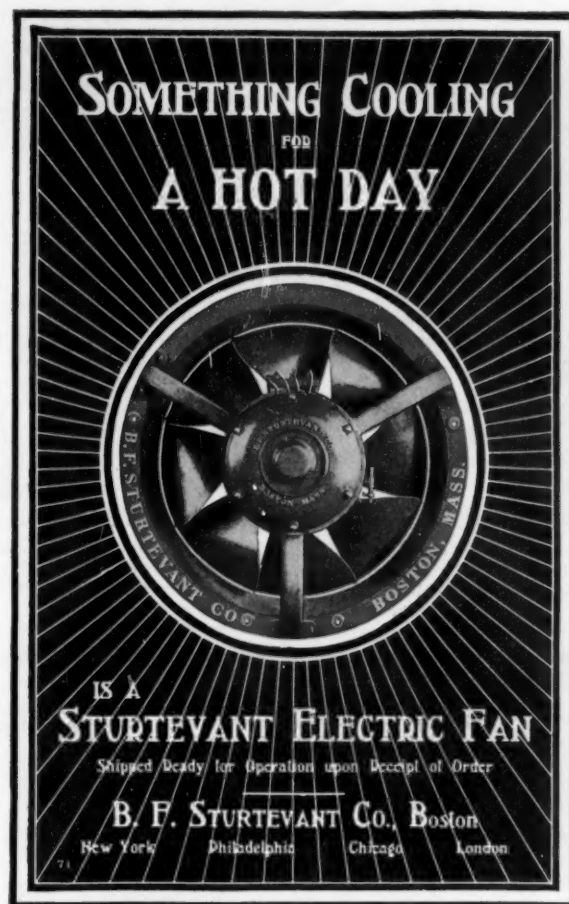
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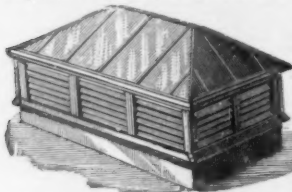
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CODE OF PRACTICE FOR SUB-ESTIMATING AND SUB- CONTRACTING

Adopted by the Master Builders' Association of the City of
Boston, Aug. 2, 1894.

ARTICLE I.

Obligation of Principal Contractor to Sub- Contractor.

A principal contractor is under obligation to
treat upon an equal basis all estimates which he
"receives" prior to putting in his own bid. Es-
timates must be considered as "received" when
they come into a principal contractor's posses-
sion, either by his direct solicitation or by being
accepted by him. The opening of a bid, knowing
it to be such, constitutes receipt of the same.

A principal contractor is under no obligation to
use a bid which he has not solicited, accepted, or
received, but if he does not wish to use the esti-
mate of a sub-bidder he should decline it, if pro-
ffered personally, or should return it unopened if
sent to him by mail or otherwise. The retention
of a bid should be construed as a receipt of the
same.

A principal contractor, when making up his
estimate, is not entitled to receive bids from sub-
contractors if he is at the same time making him-
self their competitor by figuring their portion of
the contemplated work. It is legitimate for a
principal contractor to figure all portions of
work, depending upon no one for what are usually
known as sub-estimates, but it is not legitimate
for him to receive bids from others for sub-work
if he is himself figuring those portions inde-
pendently.

ARTICLE II.

Award of Sub-Contracts.

The principal contractor having been awarded
a general contract should immediately award the
sub-contracts to the lowest bidder in each branch.

ARTICLE III.

Penalty for not Awarding Contract to Lowest Sub-Bidder.

A principal contractor failing to award a sub-
contract to the lowest sub-bidder to whom he is
under obligation as previously provided should be
liable to pay damages to the said lowest bidder,
in amount not less than ten per cent of the
amount of the estimate.

Payment of such damages will not relieve the
principal contractor from liability to discipline
under provisions of Article X of the By-Laws of
this Association.

ARTICLE V.

Payments to Sub-Contractors.

Unless the contracts made with sub-contractors
otherwise provide, payments during the progress
of the work should be made by the principal con-
tractor to the sub-contractors upon the same
basis of payment, in relation to amount of work
performed, as is prescribed in the contract made
by the principal contractor with the owner.

Final payment to a sub-contractor should be
considered as due at the expiration of thirty days
after the completion of his work and its approval
by the architect or owner, unless otherwise pro-
vided by the sub-contract or agreement.

ARTICLE VII.

Obligation of Sub-Contractor to Principal Contractor.

Should a sub-contractor refuse to contract at
the amount of the estimate he has given to a prin-
cipal contractor who has used the said estimate
in good faith, he then should be liable to the said
principal contractor for damages in amount not
less than the difference between the amount of
the estimate which was submitted by him and
the amount at which the principal contractor
may be obliged to contract the work.

Payment of such damages will not relieve the
sub-contractor from liability to discipline under
provisions of Article X of the By-Laws of this
Association.

ARTICLE X.

Bids to Architects or Owners.

When bids for separate departments of work on
a building are solicited by the architect or the
owner, they should be submitted with the under-
standing that they are direct estimates, for which
direct contracts are to be made by the owner with
the lowest bidder, and no other disposition of
such bids should be permitted without consent of
the bidder submitting the same.

Sub-bids should be given only to the principal
contractors who are estimating the work in
question, and should not be left with architects
or owners for the inspection and information
of principal contractors. Sub-contractors must
understand that bids thus left with architects or
owners are in great danger of losing their confi-
dential character, and that if they so leave them
they cannot claim protection or redress under
the first article of this Code.

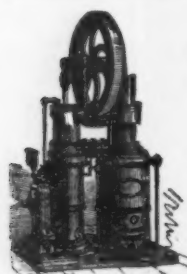
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Members of this Association having sub-con-
tracts to let, or material to buy, should, as far as
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architect, should inform his employer of the
fact of such ownership.

SECTION 3. No Member should be a party to
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SECTION 4. No Member should guarantee an
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of the property having changed hands, with-
out due notice to the said designer.

SECTION 8. It is unprofessional to attempt
to supplant an architect after definite steps
have been taken toward his employment.

SECTION 9. It is unprofessional for a Member
to criticise in the public prints the professional
conduct or work of another architect except
over his own name or under the authority of
a professional journal.

SECTION 10. It is unprofessional to furnish de-
signs in competition for private work or for
public work, unless for proper compensation,
and unless a competent professional adviser
is employed to draw up the “conditions” and
assist in the award.

SECTION 11. No Member should submit draw-
ings except as an original contributor in any
duly instituted competition, or attempt to
secure any work for which such a competition
remains undecided.

SECTION 12. The American Institute of Archi-
tects’ “schedule of charges” represents mini-
mum rates for full, faithful and competent
service. It is the duty of every architect to
charge higher rates whenever the demand for
his services will justify the increase, rather
than to accept work to which he cannot give
proper personal attention.

SECTION 13. No Member shall compete in
amount of commission, or offer to work for
less than another, in order to secure the work.

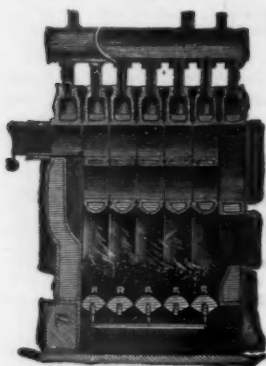
SECTION 14. It is unprofessional to enter into
competition with or to consult with an archi-
tect who has been dishonorably expelled from
the “Institute” or “Society.”

SECTION 15. The assumption of the title of
“Architect” should be held to mean that the
bearer has the professional knowledge and
natural ability needed for the proper inven-
tion, illustration and supervision of all building
operations which he may undertake.

SECTION 16. A Member should so conduct his
practice as to forward the cause of profes-
sional education and render all possible help
to juniors, draughtsmen and students.

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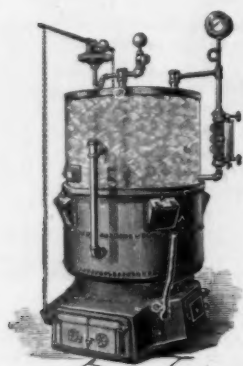
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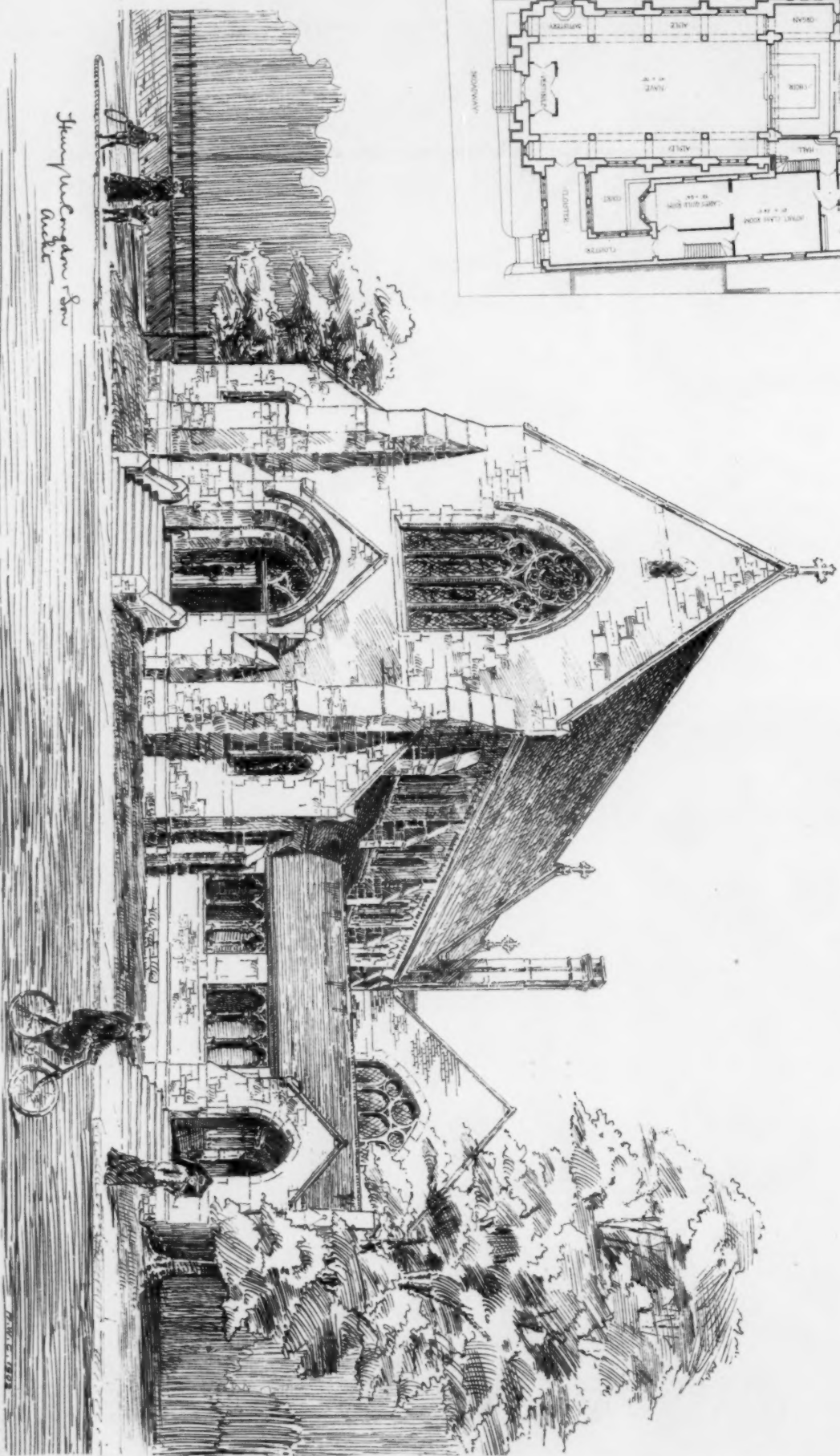
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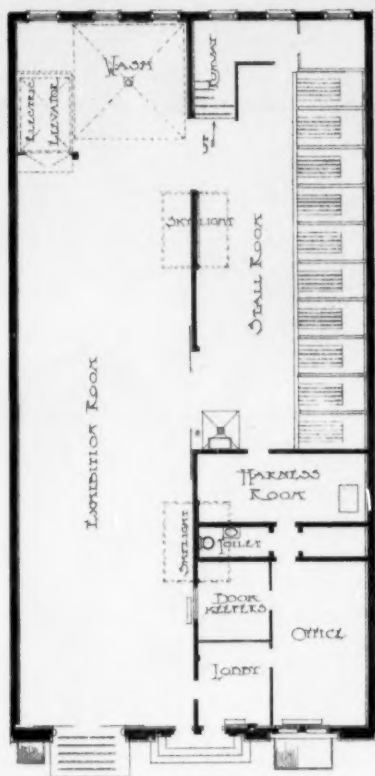
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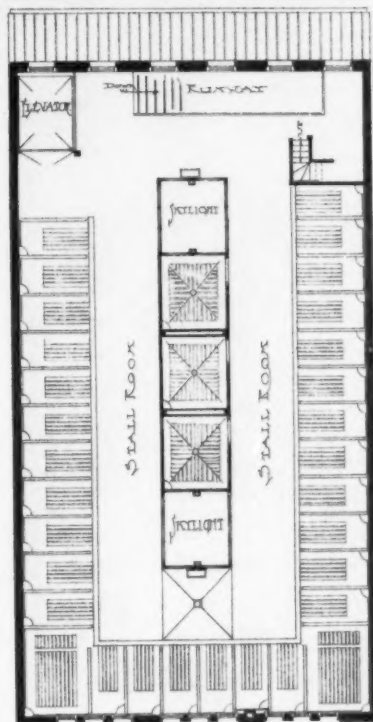
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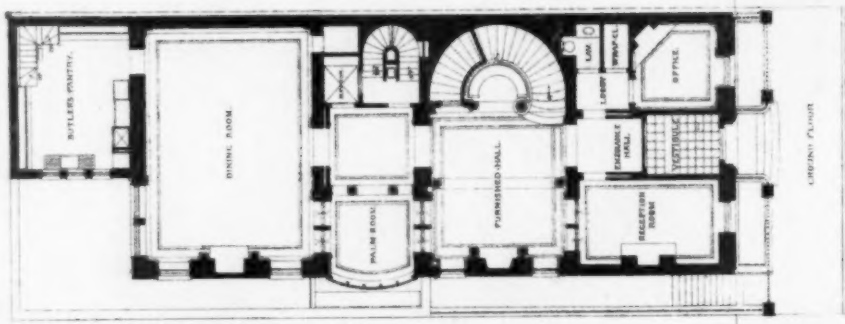
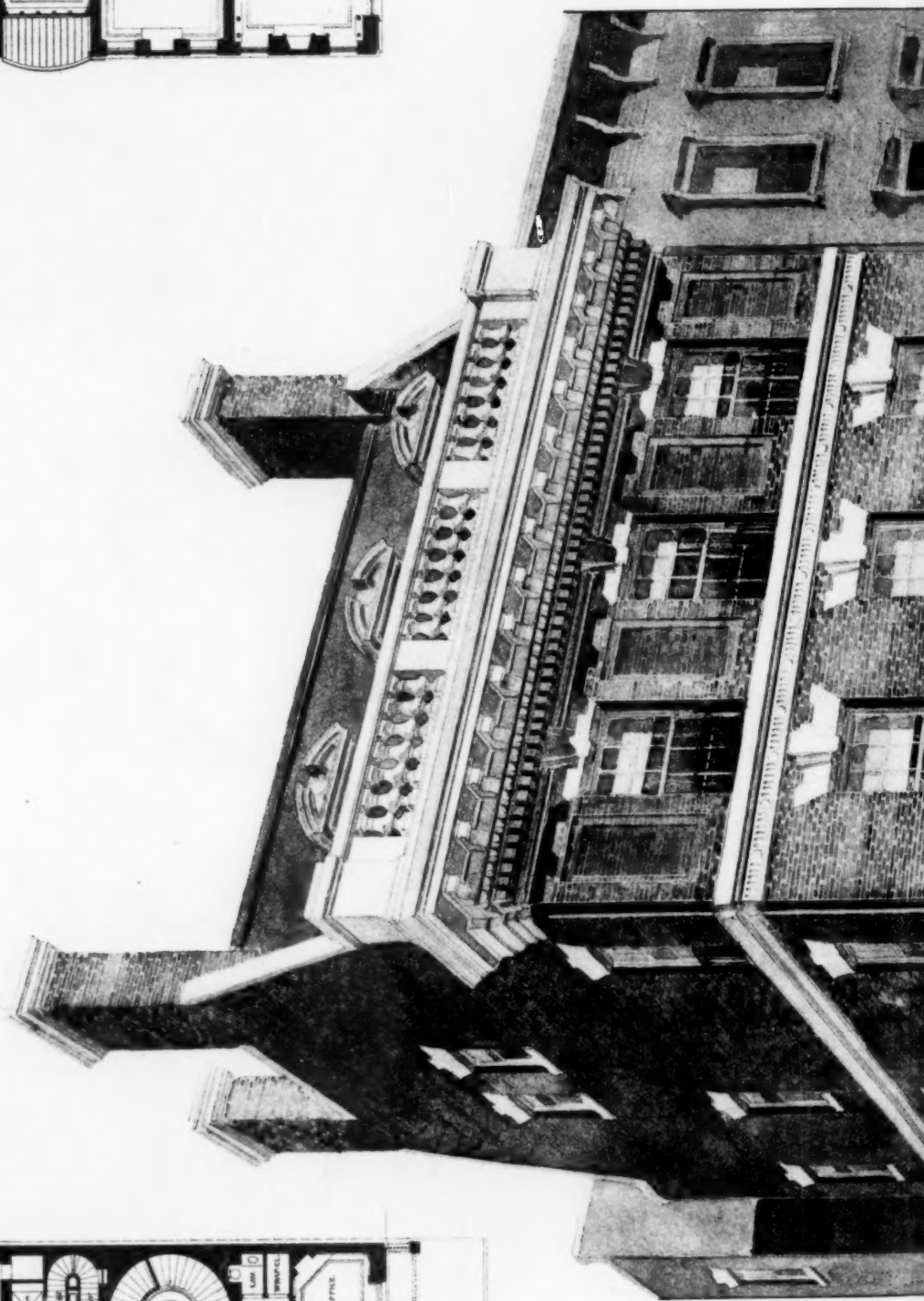
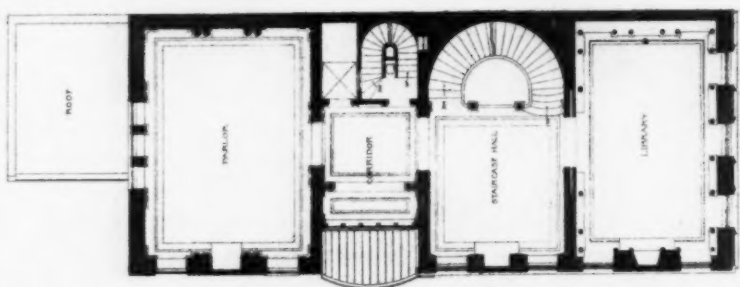


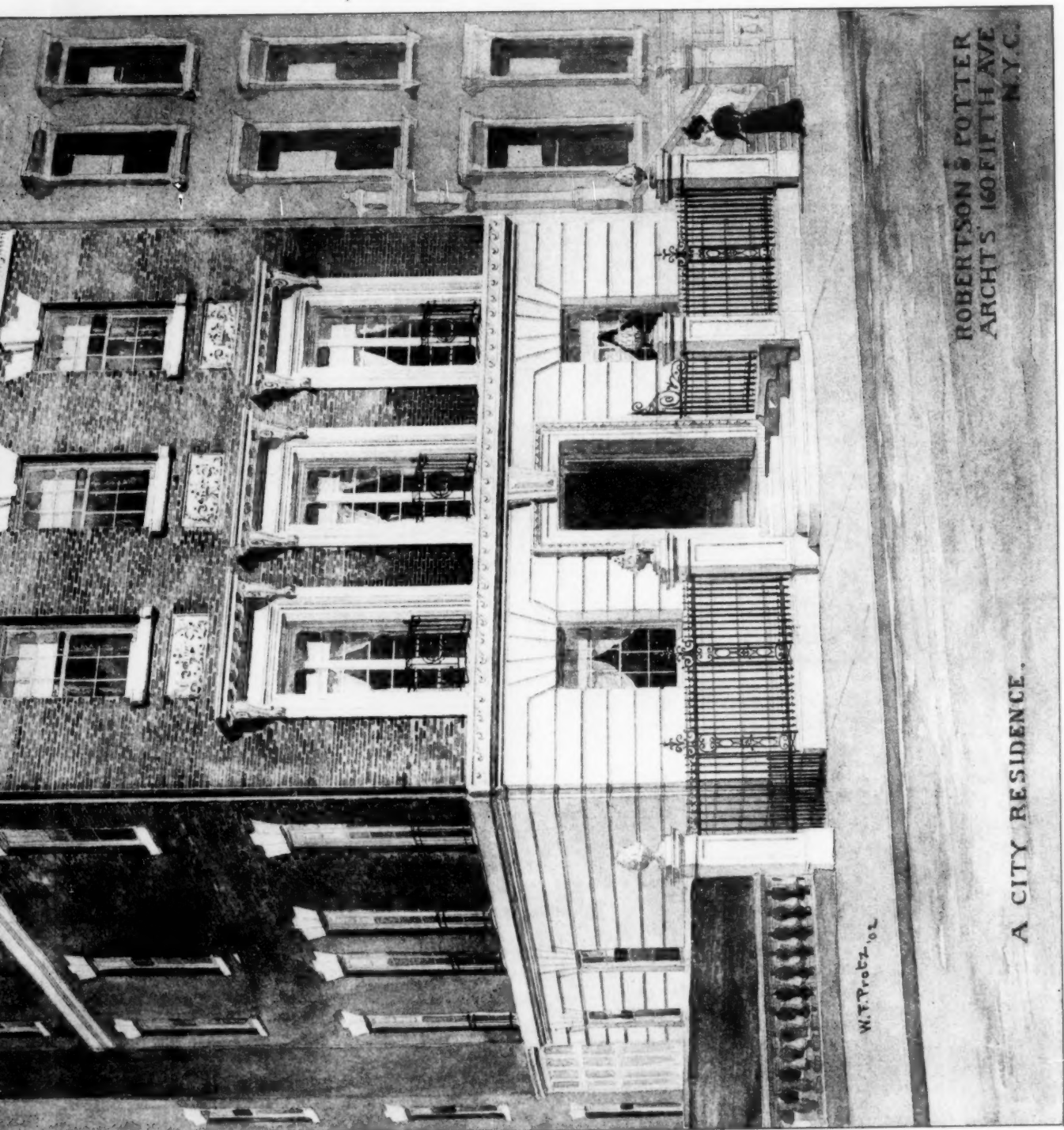
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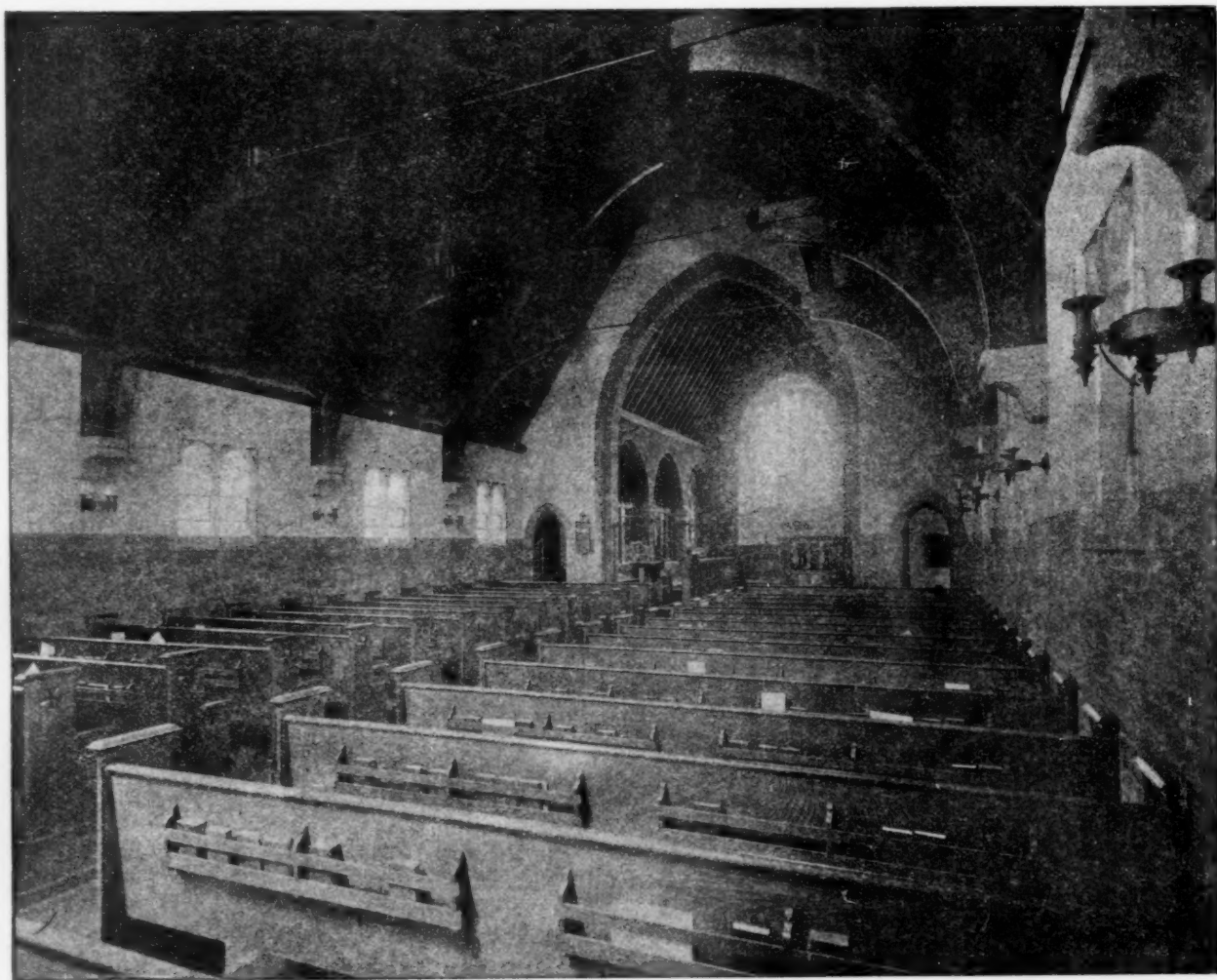
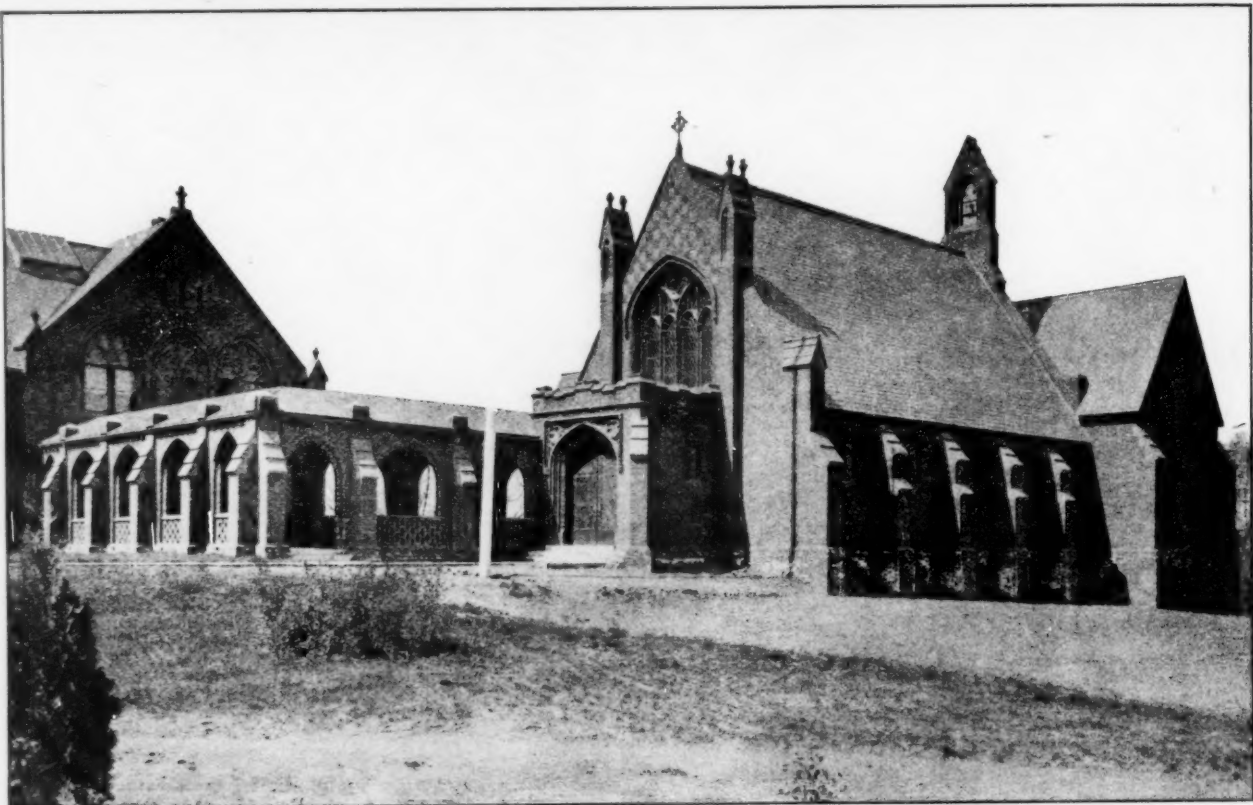




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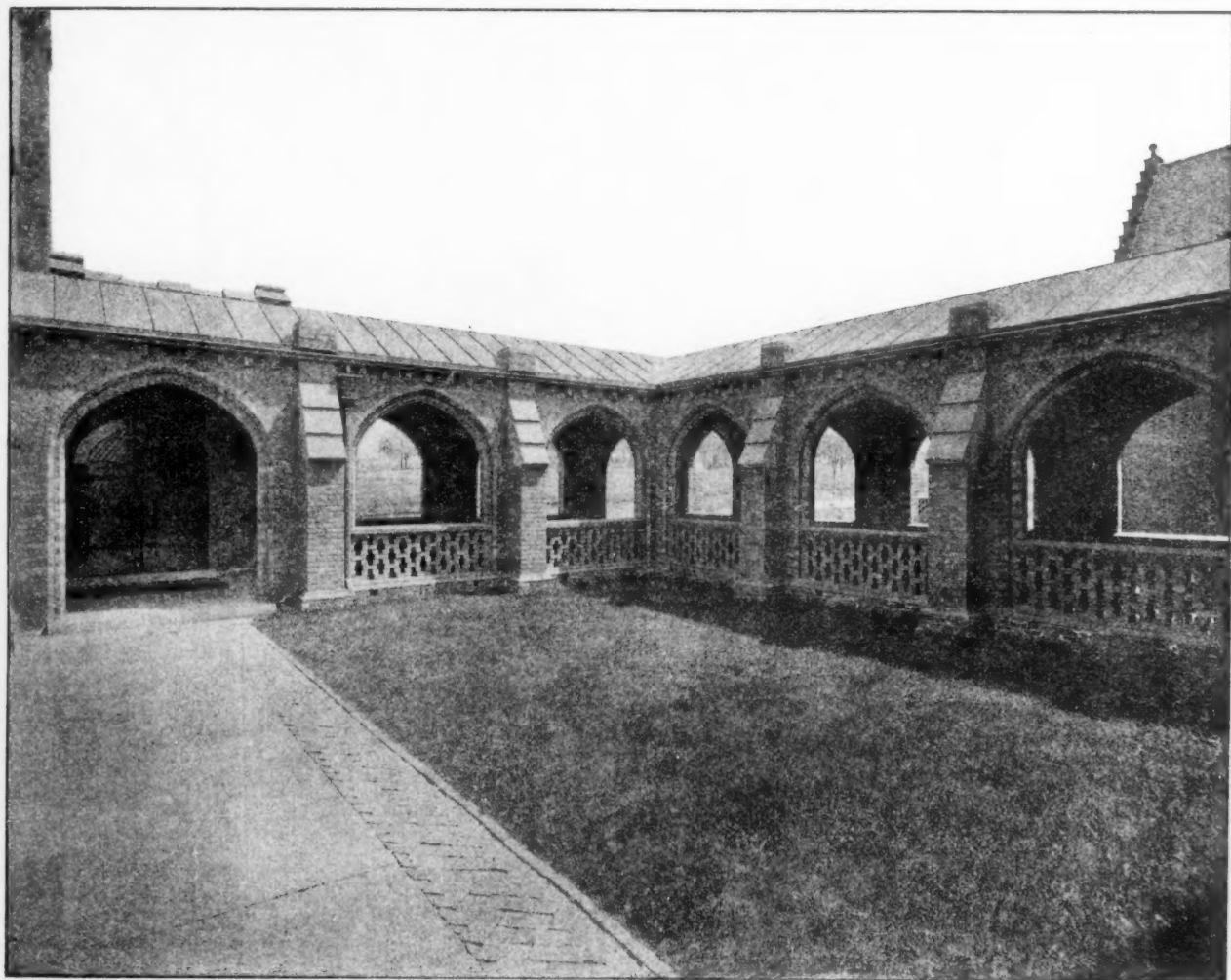
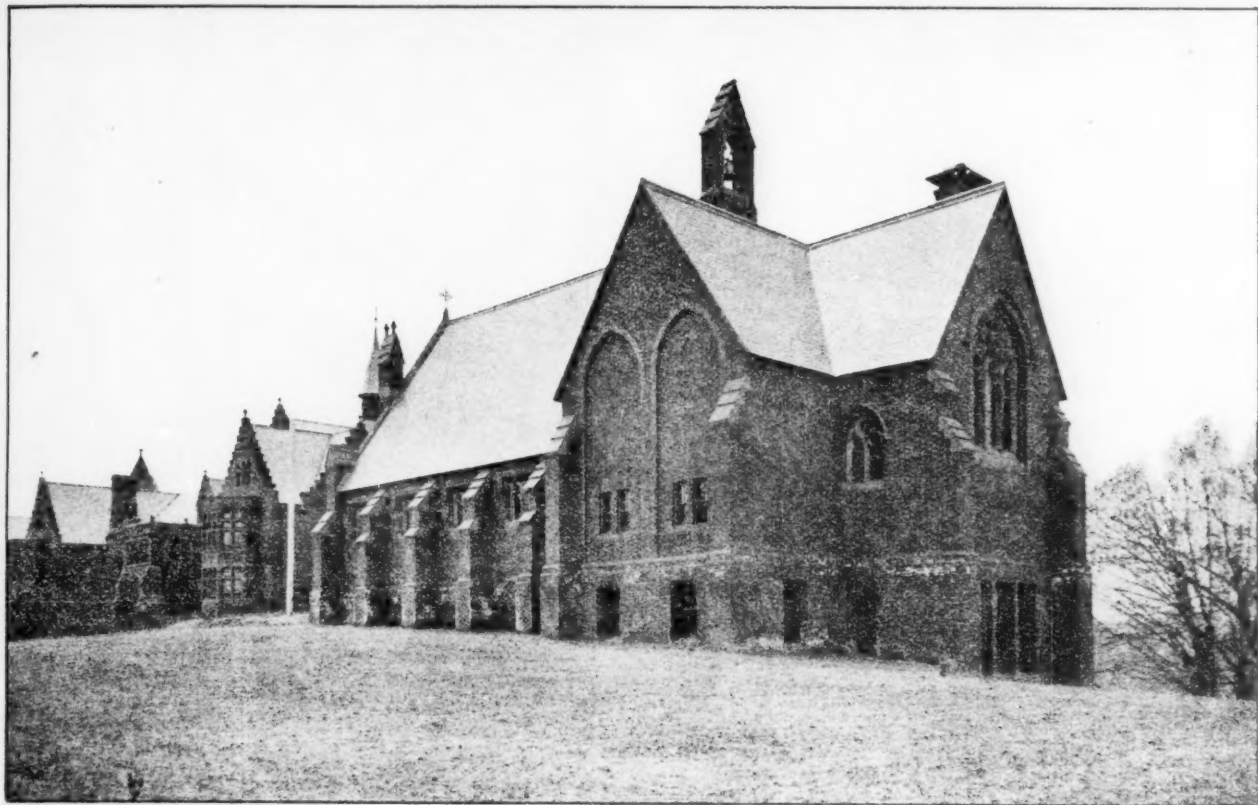
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