

Additions to building 938 Geary Street. Owner, J. B. Wooster; architect, H. C. Macy; contractor, W. Evans; cost, \$2,800.

Three three-story frame on Geary, between Polk and Van Ness Avenue. Owner, T. H. Buckingham; architect, E. R. Swain; contractor, F. Crowley; cost, \$—

North side Geary, between Van Ness and Franklin. Two-story frame building for school house for Ladies' Protection and Relief Society; architect, J. C. Felton; contractor, J. Blake; cost, \$2,400.

Three-story frame, brick foundation, on corner Sutter and Buchanan. Owner, O. Jones; architects, Schmidt & Havens; contractor, F. Klatt; cost, \$5,500.

Three-story frame on east side Taylor, near Geary. Owner, A. Morgans; architect, W. Winterhalter; contractor, F. Weinhold; cost, \$5,000.

Four one-story and basement frame, on corner Lyon and Greenwich. Owner, E. Wasserbaum; architects, Townsend & Wycken; contractor, Phil. Ferrey; cost, \$3,400.

Alterations to three-story frame on Mission Street, near First. Owner, J. Tompkinson; day's work; cost, \$6,000.

Two-story frame on Mission Street, between Main and Spear. Owner, Payne Bros.; architect, H. Geilfuss; contractor, T. H. Day; cost, \$1,600.

Three-story frame dwelling, on California, near Fillmore. Owner, Antonio Sturin; contractor, R. Cook; cost, \$2,800.

Repairs to two-story frame dwelling 2023 California Street. Owner, H. Gerke; day's work; cost, \$1,000.

Repairs to building 2307 Clay Street. Owner, C. Wilson; contractor, R. Cook; cost, \$2,500.

Repairs to building on Pine Street, between Steiner and Pierce. Owner, A. J. Rulofson; architect, H. D. Mitchell; contractor, J. Geary.

Repairs to building 806 Bush Street. Owner, Mrs. Hughes; contractor, S. M. Hills & Co.; cost, \$2,800.

Two one-story frame dwellings on Olive Court. Owner, J. W. Cudworth; contractor, A. N. Nelson; cost, \$1,200.

Repairs to dwelling on Sacramento, between Fillmore and Steiner. Owner, J. Kehoe; contractor, R. Cook.

Two-story frame dwelling on Kentucky, near Sierra Street. Owner, H. McCrea; contractor, B. E. Ellis; cost, \$2,300.

Three-story frame building on Kentucky, near Sierra Street. Owner, Bellman; architect, G. A. Bordwell; day's work; cost, \$5,000.

Additions to three-story frame dwelling on Howard, near First. Owner, J. McGrath; contractor, Jos. Dutton; cost, \$4,000.

Repairs to building 71 Natoma. Owner, J. Daly; day's work; cost, \$100.

Repairs, 707 Bush. Owner, S. M. Mouser; architects, Percy & Hamilton; contractor, Sanches; cost, \$500.

Alterations on Washington, between Larkin and Polk. Owner, T. E. Smith; architects, Moore & Whittemore; contractors, Conrad & Miller.

Buildings on Fifth near Natoma have been lowered, and a new front put in. Owner, N. P. Perrine; day's work.

Two-story frame building on south side Fell, between Gough and Franklin. Owner, Bailey; architect, J. Gosling; day's work; cost, about \$5,500.

Two-story frame dwelling on Third Street, near Brannan. Owner, H. Toner; day's work; cost, \$800.

Alterations to building on East Street, between Mission and Market. Owner, M. W. Kain; day's work; cost, \$1,500.

Two-story frame building on Mission, near Twentieth Street. Owner, W. Rustemeyer; architect, H. Geilfuss; contractor, — Girvin; cost, \$3,500.

Two-story frame building on Eighth Street, near Webster. Owner, Abbott; architect, J. Marquis; contractor, Ingerson; cost, \$5,000.

Four-story and basement brick building on north-east corner Post and Dupont. Owner, W. M. Lent; architect, J. P. Gaynor; estimated cost, \$100,000.

Two-story and basement frame building on corner Kearney and Greenwich. Owner, F. Layman; architects, Townsend & Wycken; contractor, Plummer; cost, \$7,500.

Repairs to buildings on Union, near Hyde. Owner, Hibernia Bank; architect, P. Huene; contractor, Buckley; cost, \$1400.

Repairs to dwelling on Howard, near Twelfth. Owner, Hibernia Bank; architect, P. Huene; contractor, McCready; cost, \$800.

Repairs, 1212 Pacific Street. Owner, J. Lomax; contractor, S. M. Hills; cost, \$550.

Additions to residence on Pine near Mason. Owner, J. R. Jarboe; architects, Curlett & Eison; contractor, Creighton; cost, \$4,000.

SACRAMENTO.

Two-story frame dwelling on H Street, near Eighth. Owner, Grove L. Johnson; architects, Babson & Seadler; contractor, E. A. Boyer; cost, \$5,500.

One-story and basement frame dwelling on corner Twenty-first and H. Owner, H. Kuhn; architect, N. D. Goodell; contractor, J. White; cost, about \$1,000.

One-story frame on P Street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth. Owner, D. G. Dickman; architect, N. D. Goodell; contractor, J. White; cost, \$1,200.

Two-story frame dwelling on Fourth, between N and O. Owner, Chas. Sellinger; cost, \$3,500.

Repairs to brick building on Second, between Q and R. Owner, Cronin; contractor, A. Holey; cost, \$600.

Two-story frame dwelling on Twelfth, between K and L. Owner, Mrs. E. N. Butler; contractor, W. H. Mead; cost, \$1,700.

Two-story frame dwelling with attic and brick basement. Owner, Mr. Mohr; architects, Babson & Seadler; contractors, Carle & Croly; cost, \$7,000.

One-story frame, brick basement, corner J and Eleventh. Owner, Thomas Armstrong; builder, J. Fitzpatrick; cost, \$2,000.

Two-story and basement brick building on J Street, between Tenth and Eleventh. Owner, J. Greidel; architect, N. D. Goodell; contractor, M. Madden; cost, \$5,000.

Two-story frame, brick basement, corner Tenth and M. Owner, J. Nottingham; architect and builder, M. Madden; cost, \$500.

Two-story frame, brick basement, on N Street, between Sixth and Seventh. Owner, Capt. Dwyer; architect and builder, M. Madden; cost, \$4,000.

Two-story frame, brick basement on H Street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth. Owner, H. S. Letner; architect, N. D. Goodell; contractor, M. Madden; cost, \$9,000.

Two-story brick building corner Twenty-eighth and M. Owner, Scheid's Brewery; architect and builder, M. Madden; cost, \$3,000.

One-story and basement frame dwelling, corner T and Sixteenth. Owner, R. Nuttall; architect and builder, M. Madden; cost, \$1,800.

Two-story brick, stable between I and J, Eighth and Ninth. Owner, E. A. Burr; architect, N. D. Goodell; contractor, M. Madden; cost, \$850.

One-story and basement frame cottage corner Twenty-first and M Streets. Owner, G. Wendt; architect and builder, M. Madden; cost, \$1,500.

Repairs and additions to Union Brewery corner Twentieth and O Streets; contractor, M. Madden; cost, \$800.

Alterations to Pacific Brewery, corner Ninth and P; contractor, M. Madden; cost, \$500.

One-story frame cottage on Tenth and W. Owner, John Boekoff; contractor, M. Madden; cost, \$900.

Additions to one-story frame on Fifth Street, between O and P. Owner, John Friend; contractor, M. Madden; cost, \$600.

Alterations to frame dwelling 708 L Street. Owner, M. Everett; contractor, A. P. Andrews; cost, \$500.

Repairs to brick building corner Twelfth and H. Owner, P. Bohl; day's work; cost, \$300.

Two-story frame with basement on H Street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth. Owner, H. Barchers; architect, J. Ough; contractor, J. White; cost, \$6,000.

Two-story and basement frame dwelling on N Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth. Owner, C. N. Hartwell; architect and builder, J. Ough; cost, \$5,000.

German Evangelical Church on Tenth Street, between O and P; architect, A. A. Cook; contractors, Falkner Bros.; cost, \$3,000.

Two-story frame, brick basement, on Fourth Street, between N and O. Owner, Chas. A. Reed; architect, N. D. Goodell; contractor, J. White; cost, \$3,500.

One-story and basement frame, on Twenty-first and H. Owner, A. Kuhn; architect, N. D. Goodell; contractor, J. White; cost, \$1,000.

One-story frame on Twenty-third, near F. Owner and builder, J. Middlemiss; cost, about \$500.

One-story frame on Nineteenth and M. Owner, A. T. Driver; builder, — Traynor; cost, \$900.

One-story and basement frame dwelling on Sixteenth and N. Owner, F. Schnouff; builders, Vandercook & Murdock; cost, \$2,000.

BERKELEY.

Three-story frame, brick foundation, on Alhambra Street. Owner, Harmon Seminary Company; architect, G. C. Meck; contractor, R. McKillop; cost, \$18,000.

One-story frame corner Union, C. R. Lorri; Street. Owner, J. H. Atchinson; contractor, C. R. Lorri; cost, \$1,800.

Two-story frame building. Owner and builder, Geo. A. Embury; cost, \$2,000.

One-story frame on Shattuck Avenue. Owner, Mrs. F. Clark; contractor, A. H. Broad; cost, \$900.

Two-story frame, corner Shattuck Avenue. Owner, Samuel Wachman; contractor, A. H. Broad; cost, \$1,500.

One-story frame on Audubon Street. Owner, Chas. Hedges; contractor, A. H. Broad; cost, \$2,600.

Large green house on the grounds of Capt. Ainsworth; architects, Matthews & Son; cost, \$10,000.

SEATTLE.

Three-story frame building, brick basement, on corner of Fifth and Spring Streets. To be used for a hospital, and owned by the Sisters of Mercy; contractors, Wright Bros.; cost, \$17,000.

Two-story brick building on corner Commercial and Washington. Contractor, John Keenan; cost, \$16,000.

Two two-story frame dwellings corner Second and Seneca. Contractor, D. B. Jackson.

ALAMEDA.

Three one-story and basement frame dwellings on corner of Oak and Alameda Avenue. Owner, J. Maristay; architect, C. F. Mea; cost, about \$6,000.

One-story and basement frame on corner of Buena Vista Avenue and Minturn Street. Builder and owner, J. J. Stachler; cost, \$800.

Two-story frame corner Walnut and Central Avenue. Owner, Henkel; contractor — Dencke.

One-story cottage on west side Pearl Street, between Central and Encinal Avenues. Owner, C. P. Robinson; builders, Gilbert & Brown; cost, \$2,000.

One-story and basement cottage on Railroad Avenue, near Webster. Owner, A. Hoffman; cost, \$2,000.

One-story frame dwelling on Pearl Street, near Central Avenue. Owner, E. J. Robinson; cost, \$1,600.

Two-story frame residence on Central Avenue. Owner, Mrs. M. E. Farvis; cost, \$3,400.

WOODLAND.

One-story frame building on corner Second and Lincoln Avenue. Owner, — Culver; contractor, Joe Caldwell; cost, \$1,950.

One-story frame building on Second Street. Owner, — Green; contractor, Amberg & Co.; cost, \$1,700.

One-story frame on North Street. Owner, Mr. Garoutte; contractor, W. Carson; \$1,675.

The old Masonic Lodge is being altered into a lodging house; day's work; cost, about \$500.

Frame building for wagon-shop. Owner, F. Knorr.

Frame dwelling. Owner, C. H. Garoutte; contractor, W. H. Curson.

LOS ANGELES.

Two-story and attic frame dwelling. Owner, Hon. J. F. Crank; architects, Curlett & Eison; day's work; cost, \$15,000.

STOCKTON.

The building on the corner Main and California is being altered so as to be used for a theater. Owners, Southworth & Humphrey; architect, Chas. Beasley; contractor, Carle & Croly; cost, \$11,000.

One-story frame on California Street. Owner, H. E. Stoetzer; contractor, A. Ehmman; architect, H. Geilfuss; cost, \$1,600.

FORTLAND, OREGON.

First National Bank is erecting a large brick building; architect, Clinton Day; cost, \$75,000.

CALISTOGA.

Frame dwelling and stable near town. Owner, A. L. Tubbs; architect, Clinton Day; cost, \$18,000.

OAKLAND.

Two frame cottages on Market, corner Fourteenth. Owner, — Parize; contractor, A. Herbst; cost, \$3,000.

Two-story and basement frame on Clay, between Fourth and Fifth. Owner, Dr. Reilly; contractor, J. E. Hannah; cost, \$3,400.

Four one-story and basement frames on corner East Twelfth and Second Avenue. Owner, C. L. Taylor; architects, Taylor & Copeland; contractors, Hitchcock & Bandin; cost, \$7,500.

Repairs to frame building on Broadway, opposite Fourth. Owner, F. Blake; day's work; cost, \$1,000.

LINCOLN.

Two-story frame building. Owner, Henry Nader; architect, N. D. Goodell; contractor, J. White; cost, \$3,000.

EUREKA, H. B.

The Odd Fellows are erecting a new building. Contractor, Jas. Simpson; cost, \$13,500.

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The California Architect and Building News.

VOLUME III.
NUMBER 6.

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Building Prosperities.

During the current year, a fairly prosperous condition of things has existed in San Francisco, in connection with the building interests. Although no very large or costly commencesments have thus far been made, there has been a gratifying number of moderate-class buildings for business and residence purposes; many more in number during the past three months than have been recorded within a similar period since the commencement of this journal, in 1879. We are pleased to notice that the daily journals of San Francisco have not, during the current year, run into enthusiastic but unsustained statements, crying boom, when, in reality, no boom has existed. The interest of San Francisco will be as well or better served and enhanced by unexaggerated statements, than by any system of inflation that can be resorted to; as candid and reliable men are seldom influenced by representations which carry upon their face the impress of improbability or excess. There are, however, quite a number of important building movements nearing commencement, and the prospects indicate a lively building trade during the year. There has already been sufficient work started to engage all the skilled workers in wood, and it has been difficult for some of our prominent contractors to supply themselves with competent workmen. And the supply of certain kinds of building materials has been exceedingly limited, that of lime being subject to orders, with delays in delivery in numerous cases of from five to twenty days. An advance in the price of skilled and unskilled labor has been general in all lines of mechanical operations in connection with house building; and a material advance in the price of plastering work rules, with no probability of a decline. In fact, present prices for plastering work should be fully sustained, as during the three or four years preceding 1881 a cruel, unwise, and demoralizing competition prevailed among plasterers in San Francisco, to such an extent that it became difficult for architects or owners to obtain fair work, because, as if by common consent, or from determined purpose to

oppress each other, plasterers so thoroughly depressed prices among themselves, that but few did better financially than make both ends meet; while the greater number were unable to pay their bills, and were compelled to liquidate indebtedness by partial or *pro rata* settlement; and many others departed suddenly but quietly, not considering their indebtedness, nor the wishes or claims of their creditors a sufficient bar to their going.

Applying the prices which ruled during the "terrible depression," some owners argue that the "present is an expensive time to build

A \$20,000 "Outside Ladder" Suit.

A suit for damages has been commenced in the Superior Court of San Francisco by Charles Kropp, against C. M. Mason, who for cause of action states, in effect, that the said Mason owns three houses on Seventh Street, and the roofs being in leaky condition, defendant engaged plaintiff to make said roofs water-tight. The means of ascent to said roofs was the usual dangerous and unsafe "outside ladder," so universal in connection with nearly all moderate cost houses, and many of no mean pretensions. We notice this particular case as illustrating what has several times been stated in this journal as likely to occur, and which we again repeat will be of frequent occurrence hereafter, as time and weather perform the work of destroying the fibers and strength of the wood, and rust and corrosion eat away the few nails employed in making these destined to be neck, back, and limb breaking ladders. It is simply preposterous for any one to assert that pieces of 1x3 inch lumber, gained into 2x3 or 2x4 inch uprights, and nailed to the perpendicular walls of a building, are sufficient and safe for ascent for any considerable length of time, particularly when there is no more mechanical judgment and care exercised than is practiced in a majority of cases in making and putting up "outside ladders"; in which the "gaining in" is imperfectly done, and no special attention paid to the nailing.

The result of the case mentioned will be one of interest to property owners, and mechanics and others employed to ascend roofs by the risky contrivance adopted so generally in this city. Should Mr. Mason be mulcted into \$20,000.50—the sum sought to be recovered by Mr. Kropp—it will establish the responsibility feature of "outside ladders"; and if the plaintiff fails to recover, it will be a lesson to those who may hereafter be engaged by owners to risk their lives and limbs upon climbing perpendicular dead-falls nailed to the sides of buildings, for the purpose of performing roof or other work, to reach which no safe means of access is provided by the owner. The mere thought of a man, particularly if well-fed, healthy and weighty, climbing perpendicularly up the side of a building, with only four 10d, 8d, and sometimes 6d nails between him and a broken back, neck, leg, or eternity, is sufficient to cause a feeling of horror to pass through those who have any regard for the safety of their fellow-kind.

Where are our Draughtsmen Gone?

During the past three years, a single intimation from an architect that a draughtsman was wanted would have brought to his office numerous applications for the position. In fact, he would have had several, the qualifications of whom could have been tested before engaging their services. Now it is an impossibility to engage even a very ordinary draughtsman at advanced remuneration. The question naturally arises, Where have they all gone? We can answer the question, satisfactorily to ourselves at least, by looking at the numerous applications on our secretary from architects in Santa Barbara, Oakland, Sacramento, Portland, Walla Walla, etc., all desiring the services of a competent draughtsman. From this fact, we conclude that the demand in the country has absorbed all our draughtsmen whose services were not permanently engaged. We received a long telegram from an architect who desired a competent man in his office, agreeing to pay his fare, but we have been unable to fill the order.

This state of affairs, more than anything else, shows the prosperity that is dawning upon our State. The scarcity of draughtsmen, proving that most of our architects are busy, will show

to our carpenters, masons, material men, laborers, etc., that this year, at least, need not have an idle day to their account.

The Designs and Models of the Garfield Monument.

In another article in this issue we refer to the generally admitted failure of the committee having the matter in hand, in obtaining a design for the Garfield Monument, so artistic and meritorious in design, fitness, general character, and detail, as to compel adoption *per force* of intrinsic merit.

The criticisms of the press and public have been anything but complimentary to those engaging in the competitive contest, and mainly so because the committee FAILED TO DESTROY ON FIRST SIGHT some of the wretched burlesques upon the designer's act submitted. Perhaps a majority of the presentations should have been consigned to the waste basket, as not possessing a single pleasing or artistic feature.

Had this been done, it would, to some extent at least, relieve the few better designs (one of the best of which appears in this issue of this journal) of the unfavorable influence created by the presence of so many lamentable failures to combine and twist into some new form and shape features common in all cemeteries, and illustrated in hundreds of printed designs for monuments contemplated or erected.

The good and beautiful in part if not as a whole, as represented in some of the better designs, was largely overshadowed by the many inappropriate and almost comical attempts; and the disappointment at seeing so many subjects of ridicule and so little to admire created a sentiment of disfavor to all. That there is merit in some of the designs and models cannot be denied, and if the more meritorious only had received a second consideration the prevailing adversity of judgment and public opinion would have been greatly modified, and criticism toned down to a milder tenor.

Some of the gentlemen submitting designs deserve more credit than they have received in this connection, as far as personal abilities, talent, and honesty of purposes are concerned; and the case as it stands is simply another exemplification of the danger of being found in bad company. A much more favorable impression would have been made for the better if the worst of the designs, the wretched abortions, had been kept from view.

This case presents another strong argument in favor of that rule of the Chapter of Architects which reads: "Architects accepting should receive a true and definite list of those against whom they are to compete, and should also be paid a reasonable sum for their services, according to the extent of the work, whether successful or not."

This provision suggests a reformation in the very unfair practice hitherto adopted by committees, of making their invitations too general and opening the door to all, thus placing the veriest pretender and fraud, practically on the same footing with intelligent and competent men; while if careful discrimination was made the rule, and when something fine and artistic was required, selecting those of acknowledged competency and abilities, and offering them right and proper compensation, and closing the doors against the many who, under a general opportunity, rush in for the purpose of worming their way into public notice.

The whole system of competitions for designs as generally practiced is entirely wrong and unjust; and if the architects of this city were a unit in behalf of their own best interests in this and numerous other respects, every man of them would unite in the noble work now being done by the San Francisco Chapter in reforming abuses, and elevating the profession to its proper and rightful standing, position, and influence.

An Exceptional Picnic.

Although picnicking is no part of architectural, mechanical, or any other science, we cannot permit the occasion to pass without noticing the really grand picnic ovation given by Whittier, Fuller & Co. to their employees, and nearly, if not quite, three thousand invited guests additional. If it had been an ordinary affair, with a few miles' ride in the cars, a little music, a few dances, a considerable or large amount of drunkenness, etc., it might be passed without notice. But in view of the fact that the firm provided more than thirty cars—two well-filled trains, requiring several locomotives to bear the happy mass of humanity over the road, together with all reputable things usual on picnic occasions—of music, banners, dancing, etc., they transcended all ordinary bounds; first, in the presentation of a Japanese parasol to each lady present on the train, which was followed by printed programmes of games, dances, etc., very handsomely executed; and these by the presentation of printed numbers to each lady, entitling the holders of lucky numbers to prizes; and these by the gift of fans—all demonstrating a degree of liberality seldom met with. And to all this was added the prohibition of all intoxicating beverages, so that when the hour of return to San Francisco arrived, every head was clear and steady; and the day, beautiful in its clear sunshine, invigorating in its sweet and balmy breezes, was spent without a single marring incident, except the sore limbs, sprains and bruises which generally happen to some of those who seek glory, fame, and the first prize, by contest in the usual running and other games provided for such occasions. The picnic to Turner's Park, Redwood City, will be long remembered by others beside the employees of Whittier, Fuller & Co.

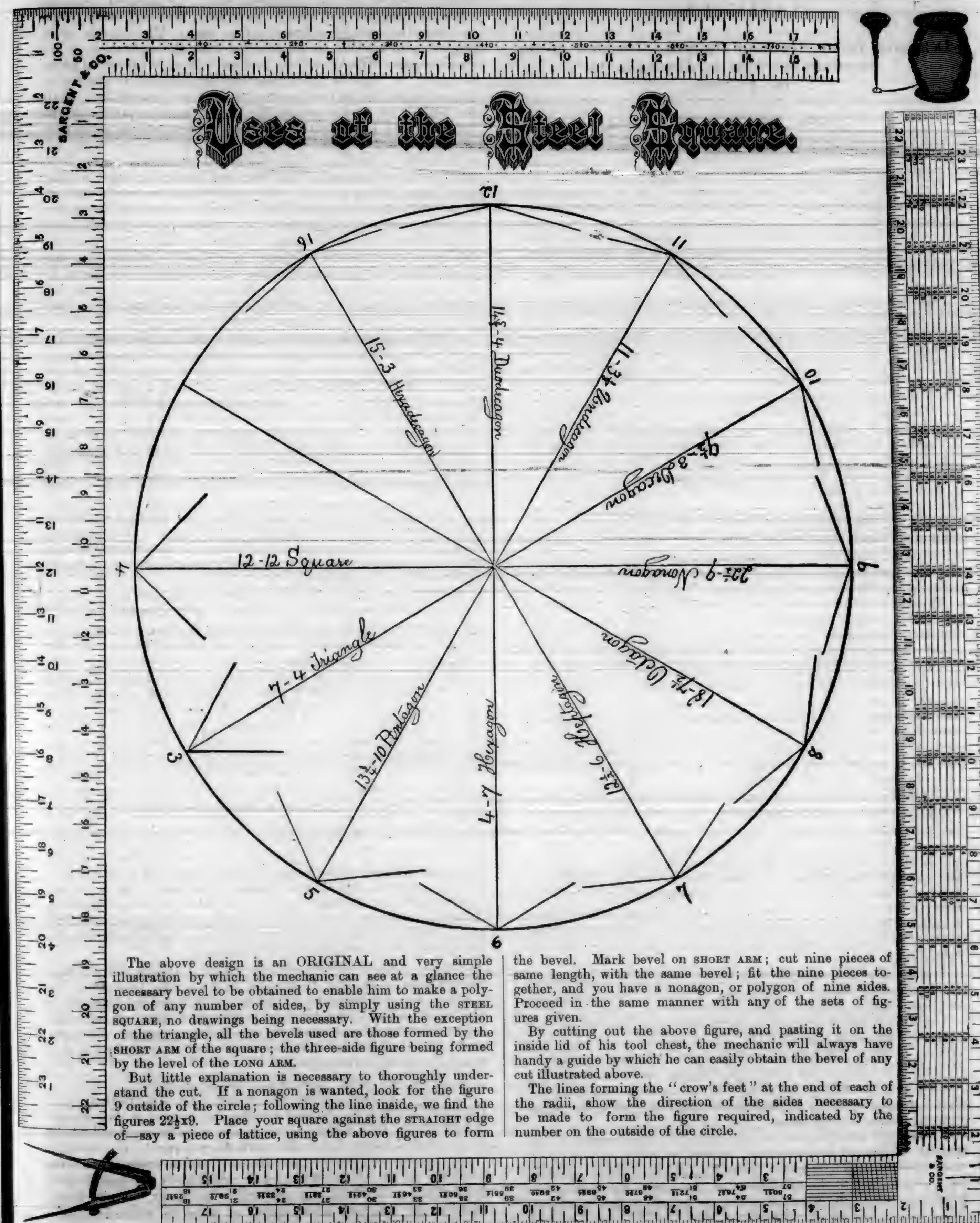
To Make Brick Walls Water-Tight.

The Sylvester process and its results are described fully by Mr. Dearborn in a paper read by him before the American Society of Civil Engineers, May 4th, 1870.

The process consists in using two washes or solutions. The first composed of three-quarters of a pound of castile soap dissolved in one gallon of water, laid on at boiling heat with a flat brush. When this has dried, twenty-four hours later apply in like manner the second wash of half a pound of alum dissolved in four gallons of water. The temperature of this when applied should be 60° to 70° Fahr. After twenty-four hours, apply another soap wash, and so on alternately until four coats of each have been put on. Experiments showed that this was sufficient to make the wall water-tight under forty feet head of water.

At the time of application the walls had been saturated and the weather was cold. The gate chambers were covered over and heated thoroughly with large stoves. The drying, cleaning the walls with wire brushes, and applying the mixture took ninety-six days. Twenty-seven tons of coal were used for the drying and one ton for heating the soap solution. Eighteen thousand eight hundred and thirty square feet of wall were washed with four coats. The drying and cleaning of the walls costs six and a half cents per square foot, and the plant, materials, and labor of applying the wash cost three and three-eighths cents per square foot.

The vast fir forest of Puget Sound is thought to be the finest tract of valuable timber land in the world. It covers an area of about 32,000 square miles, according to the rough estimates current in the Territory. It is accessible from every point of the Sound, and from the ocean coast for a vast distance southward.



The above design is an ORIGINAL and very simple illustration by which the mechanic can see at a glance the necessary bevel to be obtained to enable him to make a polygon of any number of sides, by simply using the STEEL SQUARE, no drawings being necessary. With the exception of the triangle, all the bevels used are those formed by the SHORT ARM of the square; the three-side figure being formed by the level of the LONG ARM.

But little explanation is necessary to thoroughly understand the cut. If a nonagon is wanted, look for the figure 9 outside of the circle; following the line inside, we find the figures 22-19. Place your square against the STRAIGHT edge of—say a piece of lattice, using the above figures to form

the bevel. Mark bevel on SHORT ARM; cut nine pieces of same length, with the same bevel; fit the nine pieces together, and you have a nonagon, or polygon of nine sides. Proceed in the same manner with any of the sets of figures given.

By cutting out the above figure, and pasting it on the inside lid of his tool chest, the mechanic will always have handy a guide by which he can easily obtain the bevel of any cut illustrated above.

The lines forming the "crow's feet" at the end of each of the radii, show the direction of the sides necessary to be made to form the figure required, indicated by the number on the outside of the circle.

ADDRESS.

Delivered before the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, by the President,

JOHN WRIGHT, ESQ.

GENTLEMEN—While I feel sensible of the honor you have done me in electing me President of the first Chapter of the American Institute of Architects established on this Coast, and for which I return my sincere thanks, I also feel that the office is no sinecure, and that to properly fulfill the duties of the position might well tax abilities far beyond those to which I can lay claim.

But not to waste words in mere preliminary formalities, I will at once address myself to the task of reviewing the work already accomplished during the past year by the Association lately brought to an end; and will endeavor to sketch out, as briefly as I can, and submit for your consideration, something like a system by which it seems to me our Chapter may be made most useful for the future: first, to the public; second, to the rising generation who are so soon to take our places; and lastly, to ourselves as responsible members of the profession, for I hold that no efforts put forth in the interest of the general good ever fail to redound in most abundant measures to those by whom the effort has been made.

First, then, I submit that during the past twelve months we have made substantial progress in accomplishing the objects for which our Association was formed. As the forerunner of a Chapter, it was necessarily preliminary. The work it had to accomplish was that of preparation and formulation, and, as the event proved, was probably better accomplished in that way than by the formation of a Chapter at that time.

True, our numbers are yet limited; there are more of the profession outside our borders than within, many of those whom we would gladly hail amongst us, and who could most worthily assist us in the objects for which we are associated, still hold aloof from us, and many of those who would themselves be greatly benefited by taking part with us, fail to see their way to joining our ranks. Be it our part to conciliate the one class, and encourage and invite the other, to the end that with the association of numbers our influence may increase and extend, and by the harmonious and united action of a powerful body, the truest and highest principles of professional practice may be promoted amongst ourselves, as well as the efficient and faithful observance of those same principles in our respective dealings with the public, and which, after all, can alone justify our corporate existence.

During the year six of our number have been elected Fellows of the American Institute of Architects, and together with our late President constitute a fellowship of seven. We have lately formed a chapter in connection with the above body, the first on the Coast, to be followed, let us hope, by many others, as State after State develops and progresses in science and art under the fostering influences of prosperity, civilization, and refinement.

During the year, also, an experiment has been made which demands more than passing notice, and which I mean to make the text for the remarks which follow.

I allude to the successful inauguration of a system of competitions amongst the architectural students of the city and vicinity. True, this was of a very limited character, and participated in by but few; but the designs received evinced a degree of merit hardly to be hoped for in a first trial, and certainly worthy not only of commendation, but systematic development and encouragement.

The theory and practice of art, united in the person of the master builder of old, produced works which succeeding ages may hope perhaps to emulate, but never to excel, unless, indeed, by a return, not to the conditions of the past—for that is impossible—but to the practice of similar principles and methods,

though worked out in a different way. In modern times the office of designer and builder have been divorced, with consequences exceedingly detrimental to each. The former is no longer, as in ancient times, charged with the execution of his own designs. His knowledge and experience is therefore likely to lessen as regards the adaptation of materials to special or general purposes, and to become more or less superficial; while the builder, no longer responsible for the artistic quality of the design which he executes, has less and less scope as well as encouragement for the development of knowledge, taste, and skill in the execution of his work. How utterly wrong is all this, and how impossible for either the one or the other to succeed in producing a satisfactory result! Again, while the arts of printing and photography have been instrumental in rendering all who desire it familiar with almost every architectural structure of any note in the civilized world, there has been developed an excessive tendency nowadays to adopt the forms of art, without regard to the materials in which they are to be embodied, together with an indiscriminate selection of details of every age and style, without regard to the simple principles involved in their origin, growth, and development.

Speaking professionally, the greatest need of the present day is, first, true taste and accurate knowledge of art in the designer, united with a thorough knowledge of materials and their proper adaptation to truthful construction; second, a public whose educated tastes will detect and condemn every subterfuge, and whose sense of the ideal will be satisfied only by the real; third, a system of professional instruction for our students or young designers which shall educate teachers as well as taught, and which in effect shall be practical, sufficient, and sure, and which shall embrace not only the highest but the lowest level of the art.

Assuming these three propositions to be granted: with regard to the first, I would suggest that at every regular meeting of the Chapter, papers should be read on the exceedingly varied and instructive topics with which the general theme of Architecture so greatly abounds.

We live in an age of vast development of the material sciences; and the importance of their judicious application and economical adaptation to the endlessly varying wants of constructive design furnishes a never-failing source from which to draw for a subject.

The best methods of construction, past and present, with such suggestions of still greater improvements as may from time to time occur. The questions of interest surrounding the subject of *plan*, with its developments, historical and national. The great question of a universal style, parallel to that still greater problem, that of a universal language to which it bears a large analogy. The development of a truthful treatment of material in construction, before alluded to, and an equally important matter, the adoption of the most substantial of materials, though attended, it may be, with a sacrifice of mere meretricious ornament which possesses in itself neither use, beauty, nor meaning. Then the question of ornament itself, and its proper treatment in harmony with the material in which it is to be executed. All these, together with many others too numerous here to particularize, might be taken up as specialties by different members of the Chapter, and pursued systematically; and, if followed by discussions and criticisms, would doubtlessly prove eminently beneficial to all concerned.

For the general public, who are apt to imagine that on matters architectural their knowledge is complete, periodical lectures would probably be of great use in arousing interest in the many subjects in which the public have so much at stake, as well as establishing in their minds true principles of taste, and a just and critical judgment as to what constitutes true beauty in architectural design.

Thirdly, and most important of all, the students.

It is evident that unless our young men are gradually prepared by intelligent training to take our places in the professional ranks, that either those ranks will be replenished by raw recruits unfitted for the work they have to do, or that foreign talent, of which there is so great an abundance ever pressing at our doors, will step in and supply the public need in designing our dwellings and public buildings, thereby fixing upon us the national peculiarities of style to which its repre-

sentatives are respectively most attached—generally at variance with the prevailing characteristics of our national taste, and ill-adapted to our climatic requirements. At the best, we shall possess but a feeble and soulless jumble, ever varying with the latest importation of professional taste.

How much better that our young men should be thoroughly furnished through careful study and assiduous training, by the best and most practical methods within our and their reach; so that they may themselves supply the public demand, and by harmony of effort and unity of thought strive to found and establish on this Pacific Coast a school of our own, which shall be free from the inherent defects which a variety of foreign styles and methods of building are sure in some degree to possess. To this end, I beg to make the following propositions, to be followed by such action in the premises as in your good judgment may be deemed best.

First. To establish a free class for architectural students belonging to the Chapter. The class to be instructed by members of the Institute who shall take up such special branches of study as they may consider themselves best fitted to impart, and who shall give their services free of charge.

Second. That the system of study and reading, which may

Strikes as a Symptom.

Nearly every class of workmen employed in the building trade in New York City have been engaged of late in striking for higher wages. In most cases, through the thoroughness of their combinations, they have succeeded in attaining their object. The great activity in building which has prevailed during the past two years has brought into requisition a large force of mechanics and laborers, and given them steady employment at wages that are almost unprecedented. They have shared fully in the prosperity of the trade. So long as the business continued active and profitable, the demand for good workmen and competition among employers insured a normal advance of wages, and there was no intimation of strikes. But latterly there have been premonitions of a check in building operations. There have been symptoms of a danger of overdoing. The rise in wages and in the prices of material has so advanced the cost of building and pushed up rents that the limit of an effective demand appears to be reached, if, indeed, it is not already passed. Accordingly, employers begin to feel compelled to resist applications for still higher wages. It is only when that point is reached that strikes begin. But the first symptoms of a falling off in the demand for new buildings do not operate at once to check the work already going on. The men are still busy, and existing contracts must be completed, and, consequently, strikes are likely to be successful at first. The carpenters, the joiners, the masons, the stone-cutters, the painters, the plumbers, and all the rest of them have their unions and associations, through which a stoppage of work may be effected. The builders are anxious to complete what they have in hand and to fulfill their present contracts as speedily as possible, and so they are apt to yield to avoid embarrassment.

But notwithstanding the success of most of the strikes in the building trade, their action may, nevertheless, be in conflict with their own best interests. It gives another turn to the screw which is checking the operations upon whose activity they depend. It adds another item to the cost of building, gives another pressure to the rents that are already resisted, and strains the expense of living to a higher degree. The probable effect of this will be to produce a reaction in the building trade and a period of comparative dullness. When people refuse to pay such high rents and feel unable to buy such costly buildings, there is no alternative but to stop building or to build cheaper. Then employers will be obliged to pay lower wages or to discharge their workmen. When that time comes there will be

strikes against reductions, but they will not be successful, because builders will be in a position to dispense with a certain amount of labor without loss, and the force of competition will be thrown among the workmen themselves. They will be idle part of the time, they will be compelled to accept lower wages when they work, and if they are intelligent and thoughtful they will realize that they contributed, by their persistent demands, quite as much as venturesome capitalists to the reaction that followed their season of prosperity.

Labor unions, when used as an instrument of coercion to force wages beyond the level which employers would be induced by self-interest to pay, contribute to the violent fluctuations to which our material prosperity is subject. They prevent the free play of the influences of supply and demand at just those critical times when they should effect an easy adjustment of industrial forces. By insisting upon carrying wages too high, and keeping them up too long, they compel an abrupt check upon activity, and a positive depression, when an earlier but more gradual slackening would have brought business into an equable channel of normal progress. Our industries are subject to violent ups and downs. When prosperous they are apt to be "booming." Prices go too high, wages insist on closely following them, and when the inevitable overdoing is reached there is a reaction, and labor suffers first and most. Strikes rarely occur on the rise, but generally at the turn and on the fall. They are not a symptom of prosperity. When the market is active, and prices good, every reasonable demand of workmen is generally granted, and cannot be long refused. It is when the demand for products, of whatever kind, falls off, supplies accumulate, and prices begin to go down, that employers pause, refuse to advance wages further, or feel compelled to reduce them. Then we hear of strikes; strikes in factories, in mines, and in the trades. They indicate a check in prosperity, perhaps an impending reaction, possibly a coming depression, and among the forces that make these violent or severe are labor combinations, which prevent a normal adjustment of one of the most important elements in industrial operations.—*Carpentry and Building.*

If the abolition of fencing were a possible measure of economy, the nation might speedily enrich itself by turning that outlay into an available form. It is reliably estimated that the total cost of fences in the United States is equal to the national debt. The State of Indiana alone has 344,000 miles of fence, which is presumed to have cost not less than \$100,000,000.

be arranged in harmony with the above, be supplemented by periodical competitions among articulated students.

Third. That at the end of three years, a six months' traveling studentship, providing for a tour in the Eastern States and Europe, be established; the privilege of which shall be given to the student obtaining the prize in a competition to be held at that time; the expenses of said student not to exceed say six hundred dollars, and to be paid out of a fund created by the fees of life members. Such fees to be invested as a nucleus of a fund to be kept sacred for the above purpose. In case the interest of said fund be found insufficient for the purpose, the balance to be paid by the Chapter.

The result of some such course would be a systematic study of styles and modes of construction, historical and national, from the best models and under the best available tuition, thus rendering the student familiar with the development of the art from the earliest times. Also the comparative study of real buildings as a final preparation for the chosen work of his life, the success of which would be almost assured by such a conclusion of his arduous study. And lastly, the placing of a sufficient inducement before the student to lead him to devote himself with earnestness to the work before him.

Erecting Wrought-Iron Chimneys.

A novel plan for erecting the castings of fire-brick hot-air stoves and wrought-iron chimneys is being pursued at the Pennsylvania Steel Works, Harrisburg. Two new blast-furnaces, with six Whitwell stoves, 60 feet high and 18 feet diameter, are in course of erection there. Instead of putting the bottom plates of the stove together on the ground, and building the rings up from the bottom to top, at the works mentioned a commencement is made with the top plates and top ring of the stove. They are first erected on the ground, and riveted and calked complete; then with three very large screw-jacks, having a lift of about six feet, and placed at equal distances around the site of the stove, worked by men with winch-handles, this first ring is carefully and evenly lifted high enough to enable the workmen to put on the next ring of the plates, five feet deep. This ring is also riveted and calked complete; then another ring is added and lifted, and so on till the whole stove is completed. The wrought-iron chimney, 175 feet high, for working these stoves, was erected in the same way.—*Iron.*

Ivy.

Who does not remember the town-loving old lady who expressed her horror of a country life "because the ivy made all the houses damp?" The old lady did but express the common idea upon the subject; but it is a very erroneous idea nevertheless. The attachment of ivy to walls, so far from injuring them and causing dampness, is an advantage. If the walls are dry when planted ivy will keep them so. If damp, as the plant overspreads their surface the dampness will disappear. Where dampness prevails, ivy sucks out the moisture, and its thick foliage will prevent the access of rain to the structure; and thus it is not only a remover, but a preventive of dampness. The only danger attending the planting of ivy on buildings is where fissures occur in the walls, in which case the shoots and roots will enter, and, if left undisturbed, their growth will soon begin to tell upon the building, and will, by increase of growth, push against the sides of the opening, thereby enlarging it, and eventually so weaken the wall as to cause it to fall. Where the wall is sound there is no such danger, for the plant does not make fissures, although quick to discover them.—*Land.*

Subscription price of this journal is \$2.00 in advance.

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

"FAR EAST AS HOME DOCKERY."

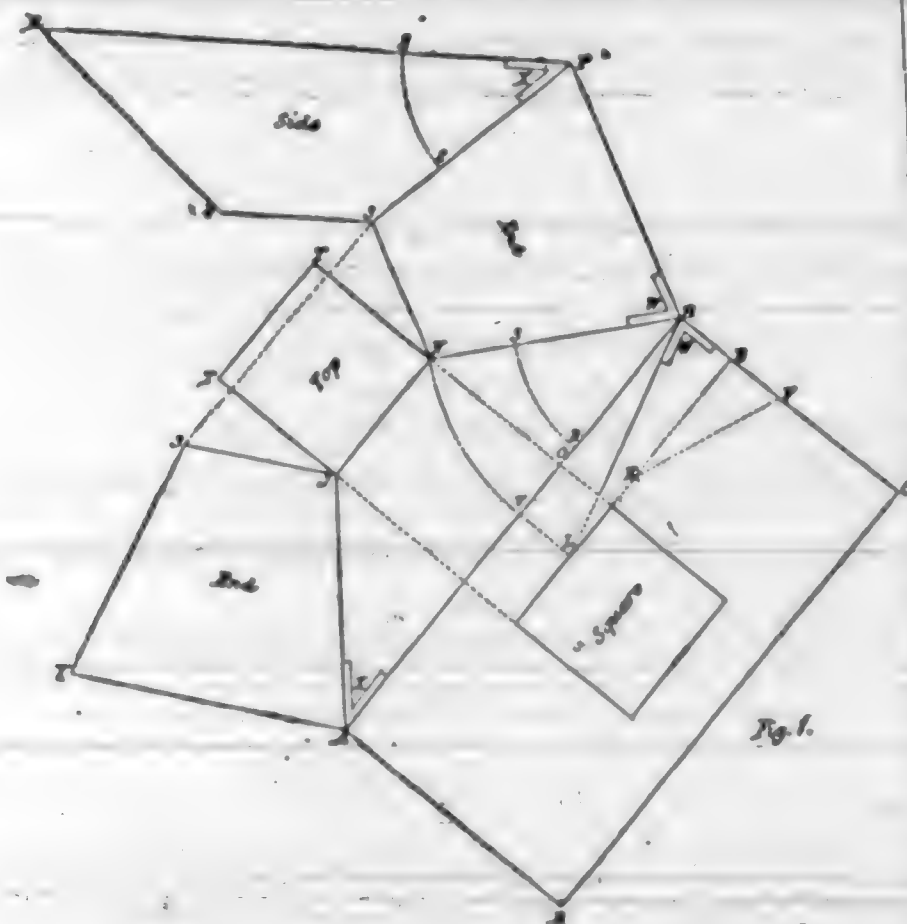
[While this column is open to all, farmers as well as mechanics, engineers as well as architects, we would call particular attention to one and all to have their questions and the information desired to be in accord, as far as possible, with the interests of this journal and for the carrying out of those principles for which the only monthly of its kind this side of the continent, was established. We will endeavor to answer all questions in a fair and impartial manner, and if it becomes necessary, we will furnish cuts for the illustrations of any problem, provided we regard the solution thereof as beneficial to the majority of our readers. We would urge upon our patrons the necessity of being pointed in their questions, concise in the language used; let the writing be distinct, and one side of the paper only to be used; give full name and address, and particularly mention if their proper name shall be used.

We want it distinctly understood that the responsibility of signed articles rests with the authors. Correspondents will please direct all communications to the business manager of this journal—240 Montgomery street, rooms 12 and 13.]

BUSINESS MANAGER OF ARCHITECT: Will you please give in your "always looked for monthly" an explanation of the construction of an oblong with slanting sides? I have a flume 4x6 feet in size. At the end of the flume I want to fix on a box 6 feet in depth, so that the opening in the lower end will be 2 feet 6 inches square. What rule will I follow so I can cut, out of sheet iron, the sides and ends so as to have a perfect fit?

G. N. NELSON, Sierra Co.

ANS.—An explanation of the above problem will shortly be found in our articles on the Steel Square and its Uses. Not wishing to anticipate anything that has been mapped out in those articles, we present to our correspondent the method used by R. Riddell in one of his master works entitled "Mechanic's Geometry."



The letters A B C D show an oblong base which is to have slanting sides; these, when together at the top, form a square of any given size, as that shown on base.

Extend upper side of square, cutting at E on the right; make E F equal E B. Now determine on perpendicular height of sides and ends, say E K; join K F; make O N equal K F, square over N J; join J A and N B; this gives one side of the work.

Next find slant of ends by making B V equal B N; square down from V to L; join L B; this gives bevel W as the cut for ends. The bevel being reversed and applied as shown, gives a direction to draw B P, which make equal B C; draw from N parallel with B P; make N S equal one side of top as N T; join S P; draw from S parallel with N J; make S T on the left equal S T on the right; join S J; draw from A parallel with J S; make A Y equal A D; join Y S. This completes one side and both ends.

To find the side which stands on the base D C, take bevel X already given and apply it as shown at P; or take B for center, and with any

radius draw the circle 2.3; with same radius and P center, 2.3; make both circles equal; draw from P through 3; make P R equal A B; draw from S parallel with P R; make S 4 equal S N; join 4 R. This completes sides, ends, and top.

FRIEND BUILDING NEWS: I noticed highly polished saws rust much quicker than ordinary ones. What is the best way to remove the rust when formed on the blades? Living near the ocean I am very much bothered with my saws getting rusted. By answering the above a favor will be conferred on one of your oldest subscribers.

T. S., Ocean View.

ANS.—If very rusty scour first with emery slightly moistened with dilute sulphuric acid; rinse well and thoroughly dry; finish with oil and emery flour.

SMELL OF PAINT.—To get rid of this most objectionable odor in a chamber or a living-room, slice a few onions and put them in a pail of water in the center of the room; close the doors, leave the window open a little, and in a few hours the disagreeable smell will have almost gone. Another method is to plunge a handful of hay into a pailful of water, and let it stand in the newly painted room over a night; this plan is also effectual. The foregoing have the important advantage of being simple remedies, as the necessary materials are always easily obtainable. Yet another plan, but it is rather more complicated. Place a grate of lighted charcoal on a piece of flag or slate in the center of the room, and throw on it a handful or two of juniper berries; shut out all ventilation from the room for twenty-four hours. The doors and windows can then be opened, when it will be found that the nasty, sickly smell of paint has entirely gone. The furniture may be left in the room during the process, and none of it will be injured. But the best way to avoid the smell of paint is by not having the painters in the house.

Black walnut can now be manufactured very cheaply. One part of walnut peel extract is mixed with six parts of water, and the wood is coated with the solution. When the material is about half dry a solution of bi-chromate of potash with water is rubbed on it, and then your walnut is ready. Furniture dealers have been known to make excellent walnut from very poor pine, but the difference was slightly perceptible; however, this method is said to defy detection.

An experienced cabinet-maker says that the best preparation for cleaning picture frames and restoring furniture, especially that somewhat marred and scratched, is a mixture of three parts of linseed oil and one part spirits of turpentine. It not only covers the disfigured surface, but restores wood to its original color, leaving a luster upon the surface. Apply with a woolen cloth, and when dry, rub with woolen.

Single vs. Double Tenons.

WORCESTER, MASS., May 8th, 1882.

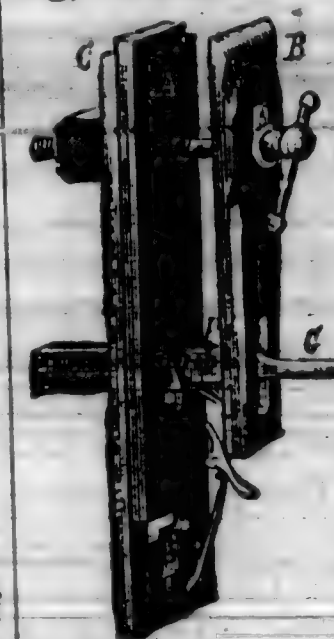
All other things being equal, which do you consider the strongest, a single or double tenon?

INQUIRERS.

["Inquirers" do not say what their framing is for. Theoretically, a single tenon is stronger than a double one, and its mortise also weakens the timber into which it is framed less than two mortises would. Practically, a double tenon would be used with a joint bolt for drawing the framing together, placed between the two tenons; or it might be advisable to use two tenons to diminish the effect of shrinkage, as for instance in a door, where a double tenon often answers better than a single one.—EDS. AMERICAN ARCHITECT.]

An Improved Bench Vise.

A cheap, convenient, and easy operated bench vise for carpenters' use has been lately patented by Mr. Jesse L. Parker, of Fountain City, Wayne Co., Ind. In the accompanying engraving, which illustrates the invention, A and B



are the jaws of a vise, and C is a bench leg provided with a slot, to permit the up and down travel of the vise. A tenoned screw block is mortised into the jaw B, its tenons moving in the bench leg, and its shoulders bearing against the inside of the leg. The upper screw passes into the block through the jaws A B, and draws them together. The screw block also serves to guide the vise up and down in the leg C, and is held at any desired elevation by a lever, catch, and spring, upon the side of the leg. A notched treadle G, designed for holding the lower ends of the jaws in any desired position, passes through and is pivoted to a longitudinally slotted block F, which extends rearward through a corresponding opening in the jaw B. The treadle extends outward from the jaw A, for the convenience of the foot of the operator, and is held in its desired position by a spring on its under side and a catch plate on its upper side. It will be readily seen that this vise may be adjusted to any height and to any size, with very little trouble to the operator.

Do the Chinese Invent?

Heretofore it has been popularly supposed that the Chinese invented the printing-press, gunpowder, and the mariner's compass. The best authority seems to deny them the honor of these inventions. The Count de Gobineau, in his able "History of the Diversity of the Races," absolutely lays it down that they had nothing to do with these inventions. It is a well-known fact, says Senator Jones of Nevada, that the Chinese have been in a state of general decadence for the last 500 years. Their pottery, their porcelain, and all their other arts are in a very low state compared to what we know they were 500 years ago. They have been constantly deteriorating in arts and manufactures. Prof. Draper, on page 303 of his "Intellectual Development of Europe," says: "The practical Arabs had not long been engaged in those fascinating but wild pursuits when results of very great importance began to appear. In a scientific point of view, the discovery of the strong acids laid the foundation of chemistry; in a political point of view, the invention of gunpowder revolutionized the world." Again, on page 352, "they, that is, the Arabs, also introduced inventions of a more curious kind—gunpowder and artillery. The cannon they used appears to have been made of wrought iron. But perhaps they more than compensated for their evil contrivances by the introduction of the mariner's compass." The late Mr. W. F. Mayers, Chinese Secretary to the British Legation at Peking, a critical Chinese scholar, in vol. 6 of the Journal of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, page 82, treating of the introduction and use of fire-arms among the Chinese, says, after noting the Chinese authorities: "As regards gunpowder, therefore, it is concluded that, firstly, no proof of its invention by the Chinese can be adduced; secondly, there is reason to believe that it may have been introduced from India or Central Asia about the fifth or sixth centuries of our era."—Industrial News.



PLATE 1.—COMPETITIVE DESIGN FOR THE GARFIELD MONUMENT. ALBERT PISSIS, ARCHITECT.



PLATE 2.—SECOND PREMIUM DESIGN IN THE LATE COMPETITION FOR A NEW HEADING FOR THIS JOURNAL. O. EVERETT, DEL.



PLATE 3.—THIRD PREMIUM DESIGN. V. SCHALLENGER, DEL.

Who is to Blame?

THE DESIGNS FOR THE GARFIELD MONUMENT.

It is generally conceded, by those who have examined the designs submitted in competition for the Garfield monument, that none of them reach any high standard of excellence, nor either of them sufficient merit to warrant adoption.

If the committee having the matter in hand have failed—as failed they have—to secure a suitable design for a monument to the memory of our beloved and honored Garfield, there is a reason for such failure; which should serve in the future as a lesson for all similar committees, in their invitations to architects to engage in design and plan competitions. The facts of the case are clearly as follows:

First. While the committee may, individually and collectively, possess and enjoy enviable reputations, and virtues as numerous as the stars in the firmament which surround our earth, still we say to them, as was said to the exemplary young man more than eighteen hundred years ago, "But one thing thou lackest," and that is a common sense, just and fairly liberal understanding and appreciation of the worth and value of the services of those who, by unceasing and perpetual study and application, have qualified themselves to combine in thought and conception, and produce in lines and colors, objects truly artistic and beautiful.

This undervaluation of the services of men whose pursuits in life require and receive almost ceaseless thought and attention, very generally running into and absorbing the hours appointed for sleep and rest, is one of great in-

justice; and is mercilessly imposed in thousands of cases by committees of otherwise good and intelligent men. One thing is very certain: that no one of the gentlemen composing the Garfield Monument Committee would be willing, as an *exclusive business proposition*, to devote as many days and hours, or one-half the amount of deep thinking and study and skillful labor required in maturing and perfecting a *really artistic and suitable design* for the monument in question, for any such sum as that offered as first premiums, unless, beyond such premium amount, there were other inducements of compensating character. And yet these same gentlemen, in the abundance of their *innocence* (1) or decided lack of *knowledge and right understanding* (1) of matters, have sought to secure at half compensation the services of those who have acquired and perfected their professional skill, artistic qualifications, and conceptive attainments, by and through the arduous, critical, and oftentimes severe channels of *absolute devotion*, and unceasing meditation in the mystic realms of thought, from whence come conceptions and visions of beautiful things, to be developed in tangible shape by the mind and hand manipulations of the devotees of the designer's art.

Secondly. It was a decided mistake on the part of the committee, and another striking illustration of their *innocence* (1), in withholding from the successful party the *rightful right* to superintend the practical delineation of his own conceptions. This feature alone would deter many from entering into such contests, as but few competent men would be willing to risk the detail manipulation of their conceptions to others who, perchance, from *lack of ability*, or from *special motives*, might materially compromise beauties and grandeurs, which, under the mas-

terly treatment of the mind and hands which originated the ideal, might be made conspicuous and pleasing.

Thirdly. We know, and state the fact, that many architects and designers of well-established capabilities refused to engage in the competition, upon the grounds and for the reason that they considered the propositions of the committee unfair, and in violation of all those right and equitable considerations which should control in all such cases.

If the committee conclude to adopt either of the designs so far presented, its members will lay themselves liable to severe criticism, as the public generally, and especially those who have donated to the "fund," expect to see a monument worthy the illustrious dead whose memory it is intended to perpetuate.

The withholding of the right from the successful competitor to superintend construction was, to state it in the mildest form, a mistake on the part of the committee, and one which has given rise to many queries and questions as to the purpose of such a course; and to some extent, at least, whether justified in fact or not, created the surmise that a "job" motive may be concealed somewhere. There can be no disputing the fact that the party who conceive and originate a meritorious design, and possesses the artistic abilities to delineate the same on paper, should be the better qualified to detail and superintend its construction. With this as a fact, the question is then pertinent, Why was the superintendence of construction withheld? Many excuses may be made to fit, but the appearances are not favorable to spotlessness of purpose; and the committee would have improved their standing before the community had they pursued a course less liable to criticism.

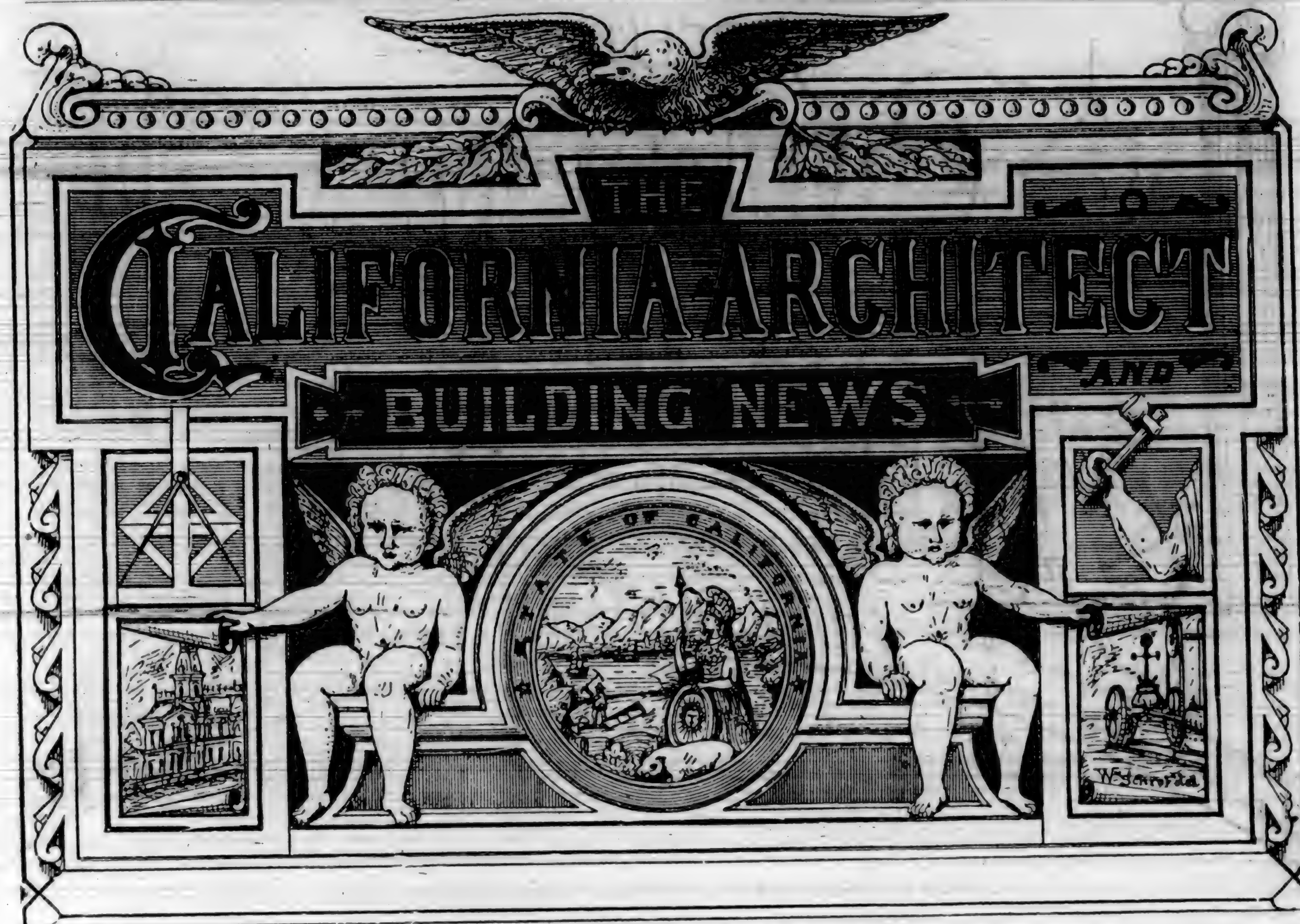


PLATE 4.—DESIGN SUBMITTED BY W. SCHROF.

Our Illustrations.

Plate 1 represents one of the designs submitted for the Garfield monument. It is the work of Mr. Albert Pissis. In another part of this issue will be found our criticism upon the designs.

Plates 2 and 3 received the second and third premiums in the late competition for a new heading for this journal.

Plate 4 is a design submitted by W. Schrof, architect. We leave criticism upon all the designs to our readers and professional brethren, and will be pleased to hear from them on the merits of the respective designs. The accompanying letter from Boston is respectfully dedicated, through the editors of this paper, to the architects and draughtsmen of this city:

Boston, May 27th, 1882.

EDITORS THE CALIFORNIA ARCHITECT:

Gentlemen—I am in receipt of your specimen number of the ARCHITECT. I was attracted by the excellent handling of the design upon cover, which I consider much superior to its design. If the original design was marked with pen and ink the price paid, to wit, \$30, as first prize, was, in my opinion, very small compensation for the amount of skill, to say nothing of labor displayed in its execution. Trusting you will receive this as an honest opinion from the other slope, I am, yours truly,

"ARCHITECT."

Architectural Styles.

The following description of the various Architectural Styles was published in the Cotta German Quarterly. The author has endeavored to characterize the styles with which we are acquainted by individual attributes, with a view to assure an easy comprehension and comparison of the same.

I. OLD INDIAN STYLE.—Childlike helplessness. Pretentious mode of expression combined with mythical freedom of imagination.

II. EGYPTIAN STYLE.—Solemn earnestness and imposing aspect.

III. GRECIAN STYLE.—Nobility of expression and of the whole effect. Stately calm.

IV. ROMAN STYLE.—Manly vigor in form and conception.

V. CHINESE STYLE.—Punchinello.

VI. EARLY CHRISTIAN BASILICA STYLE.—Expression of independence with the struggle for freedom from foreign influences.

VII. THE ROMANESQUE STYLE.—An expression of melancholy, but at the same time combined with gentility in sacred and private buildings, and grimness in castle and strongholds.

VIII. MOORISH STYLE.—Free vent to overwrought fancy, and eccentric tone in conjunction with spectacular display. The spirit of chivalry permeates the whole.

IX. THE POINTED OR GOTHIC STYLE.—The expression of inward faith till it attains exaggerated enthusiasm, ever pointing heavenwards.

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End: Feeling of uneasiness; efforts to obtain Freedom.

XII. BAROQUE STYLE.—Freedom when attained misused to excess. Afterwards the following phases occur:

1ST PHASE: Stagnation.—Physical and moral exhaustion.—Sleep.

2ND PHASE: Transition to waking and rousing, owing to various influencing forces and visions of the past.

3RD PHASE: Beginning of the present lethargic and meaningless wanderings, clinging now to this, now that prominent object.

4TH PHASE: The present day.—Fully brisk and awake, but still under control.—Efforts to find the right path, at one time approaching, at another departing, from the smooth track, because the goal still appears indistinct and assumes various aspects.

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Read the following of the many Testimonials received:

MESSRS. P. H. JACKSON & Co., No. 2 California Street:

LEVI STRAUSS & Co., Importers, 14 and 16 Battery Street,

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4, 1881.

The alteration made by you by cutting out the six door sills and risers on the front part of our store, 14 and 16 Battery Street, and substituting HYATT'S PATENT ILLUMINATING ROOF, is quite satisfactory in making in the basement apartment below, in the front part, all that we could desire as regards light. Our entry clerks are now able to work without the use of gas.

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The public are requested to examine the large Skylights now being erected on the rear of A. B. McCreery, Esq.'s, Building, corner Pine and Davis Streets; also Senator Fair's Building, corner Sansome and Pine Streets. By the use of these heavy Skylights, which are both fire and burglar-proof, no extra charge in rates is made by the Insurance Companies than if no Skylights were used, as they are not destroyed by fire, like the wood and sheet-iron skylights in common use; besides the occupant of the premises may feel his goods are safe from robbers during the time the building may be closed.

There are many deep stores in this city that are much in need of light, and by an addition of these Skylights all light can be obtained, besides security against thieves is maintained.

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Sole Licenses and Manufacturers for the Pacific Coast of Hyatt's Patents,

No. 2 California Street and No. 231 First Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

1. *Principio de la conservación de la materia*

Beach and Jefferson. Owner, P. H. Hink; architect, C. F. Mau; contractor, — Crohn; cost, \$6,000.

Three barns and one two-story stable (frame) on old county road near Industrial School. Owner, George C. Smart; contractor, — Sprague; cost, \$10,000.

Three-story frame, brick basement, on Howard between Seventh and Eighth. Owner, Mrs. M. J. Brady; architect, W. Mosser; contractor, Quinn & Hennessey; cost, \$9,500.

Tank frame and tanks 914 Stockton between Clay and Washington. Owners, Kim, Wing & Co.; architect, T. J. Welch; contractor, George Fessler; cost, \$4,500.

Additions to dwelling corner California and Octavia. Owner, Mrs. Atherton; contractor, — Tilden; cost, \$3,000.

One-story and basement frame school-house on corner Buchanan and Waller. Owner, Protestant Orphan Asylum; architects, Cleveland and Swain; contractor, A. Flood.

Repairs to two-story frame on Fell near Buchanan. Owner, Bethel; contractor, J. T. O'Brien; cost, \$1,800.

Repairs to frame on north side Grove between Van Ness and Franklin. Owner, J. Maguire; contractor, J. Hamilton; cost, \$1,200.

Two-story framed dwelling on Cook street near Point Lobos avenue. Owner, — Cardie; contractor, W. B. Warren; cost, \$1,500.

One-story frame on west side Baker near Pine. Owner, J. S. Adams; contractor, S. M. Hills; cost, \$1,300.

One-story frame on south side Post near Lyon. Owner, M. Aylward; day's work; about \$800.

Repairs 2216 California. Owner, Braunschweiler; architects, Kenitzer & Raun; about \$800.

Repairs to building 2412 Sutter. Owner, Diggins Bros.; day's work; cost, \$800.

Repairs to building on Octavia between Fulton & McAlister. Owner, Thomas Cleary; day's work.

Two-story frame building on Third street near King. Owner, Burns & Kneese; day's work.

Repairs to building on Clara between Fourth and Fifth. Owner, J. Mahan.

One-story frame on Eighteenth and Stevenson. Owner, J. Carroll; contractor, J. Hadan; cost, \$1,100.

Two-story frame on Valencia street between Nineteenth and Twentieth. Owner, Hugh Curran; architect, W. P. Moore; contractor, J. Blake; cost, \$3,200.

Repairs to building on Alabama between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth. Owner, R. F. Brown; day's work; \$800.

Repairs to building 292 Capp. Owner, Mr. Wente; contractor, W. F. Muller; \$600.

Alterations to brick warehouse on Berry street between Fourth and Fifth. Owner, Mr. Richardson; contractor, G. T. Watterson; cost, \$1,500.

Two-story frame on corner Third and Berry. Owner, Pope & Talbot; day's work; cost, about \$2,800.

Additions to building corner Folsom and Main. Owner, California Oil Works; day's work; cost, about \$3,500.

Frame building corner Second and Folsom. Owner, Pacific Foundry; about \$500.

Repairs to building 28 Perry; day's work. Owner, P. Heyron; cost, \$750.

Repairs Fourth and Bryant. Owner, J. F. Swift; day's work; \$600.

Repairs to building on north side of Union between Buchanan and Webster. Owner, J. W. Gudwong; contractors, Gray & Glover; cost, \$1,400.

One-story frame building corner Chestnut and Steiner; day's work; cost, \$1,400.

Additions to four two-story frame on west side Leavenworth near Broadway. Owner, H. B. Meyer; day's work; cost, \$1,600.

Alterations 1619 Washington street. Owner, I. E. Smith; architect, W. P. Moore; contractors, Conrad & Miller; cost, \$2,000.

Three-story frame on Montgomery avenue between Filbert and Greenwich. Owner, Martino Plauduch; day's work; cost, about \$2,500.

Alterations to building on Rausch street between Howard and Folsom. Owner, Mrs. Hedinger; contractor, — Appel; cost, \$1,500.

One-story frame on Mission near Seventh. Owner, Dunn & Co.; contractor, W. H. Wolf; cost, \$600.

Repairs to two-story frame corner Bryant and Decatur. Owner and builder, Thomas Jones; cost, \$1,200.

One-story frame corner First and Frederick. Owner, H. Perry; \$600.

Two-story frame on Brannan street near Mail Dock. Owner, American Salt Co.; contractor, C. Kinsman; cost, \$3,000.

Repairs to M. E. Church on Mission street between Eighteenth and Nineteenth. Cost, about 2,500.

Two-story and basement frame on Buchanan and Webster. Owner, — Higgins; architect, Warren; contractor, R. McCann; cost, \$4,500.

Two-story brick building on Townsend between Second and Third. Owner, — Kittle & Co.; contractor, J. Hughes; cost, \$20,000.

Alterations to Cal. Ogar Box Co. building on Berry street near Fourth; day's work; cost, \$2,000.

Repairs to frame building on Fourth street near Townsend. Owner, D. Cardaire & Co.; contractor, — Lehouse; cost, \$1,750.

Improvements to coal depot, Beale Street Wharf. Owner, Oregon Improvement Co.; day's work; cost, \$3,000.

One-story frame and basement on Larkin street near Lombard. Owner, R. Webber; contractor, — Inwood; cost, \$1,250.

Filbert and Hyde, two-story frame and basement dwelling. Owner and builder, Wm. Binion; cost about \$3,000.

Repairs to two-story frame, 413 Golden Gate Avenue. Owner, J. M. Johnson; day's work; \$1,000.

Frame dwelling on Nebraska between Alabama and El Dorado streets. Owner, Mrs. Kelly; architects, McDougall & Son; \$1,000.

Alterations Shotwell street between Twenty-first and Twentieth. Owner, Mrs. Hardell; architect, H. Geilfuss; contractor, — Stecher; \$500.

Alterations to building California and Stockton. Owners, French Bank; architect, A. Pissis; contractor, R. McCann; \$2,000.

Two-story frame, with basement, on Shipley near Ninth. Owner, Mrs. Mary Feeny; contractor, — Beecher; cost, \$2,000.

SACRAMENTO.

Two-story and basement frame on corner of Tenth and H streets. Owner, L. Williams; architects, Babson & Seadler; contractors, Carle & Croly; cost, \$16,000.

One-story brick building on L Street. Owners, Huntington, Hopkins, & Co.; architect, N. D. Goodell; contractor, M. Madden; cost, —

Additions to building 508 J street. Owner, H. Fisher; contractors, Carle & Croly; cost, \$4,000.

Three-story brick building on the south side of the Square. Owner, J. F. Hill.

Robusting of the Metropolitan Theater on K street. Architect, W. H. Hamilton; contractors, Carle & Croly; cost, \$12,975.

SAN JOSE.

Two-story brick building on south side Santa Clara street, between San Pedro and Orchard. Owner, J. Lavidan; architect, Theo. Lenzen; contractors, Kenney & Leddy; cost, \$6,325.

Frame building with brick basement on south side of the Alameda, between Los Gatos Creek and the Fair Grounds. Owner, N. Cadwallader; contractor brick work, — Otto; architect, Theo. Lenzen; carpenter work by the day; cost, about \$12,000.

Seven miles from San Jose, between the Monterey Road and Gayote Creek, two-story frame dwelling. Owner, H. Schelckard; architect, Theo. Lenzen; contractor, Jacob Lenzen; cost, \$3,170.

ALAMEDA.

Two-story frame dwelling corner Grand street and Central avenue. Owner, H. Michaels; architects, Babson & Seadler; builders, Gilbert & Brown; cost, \$7,000.

Two-story attic and basement frame dwelling on Alameda avenue, between Chesnut and Willow. Owner, Eugene Bissell; contractor, J. H. DeNise; cost, \$4,000.

One-story and basement frame, corner Alameda avenue and Willow street. Owner, H. R. Jacobson; contractor, Shainer & Mosher; cost, \$2,600.

One-story and basement frame cottage on Central avenue near Willow street; contractor, Millington; cost, about \$2,500.

Repairs to two-story frame on Webster near Pacific avenue. Owner, D. Scully; contractor, C. Christensen; cost, about \$400.

Repairs to two-story frame on Park street near Railroad avenue. Owner, J. M. Kay & Son; contractor, S. Hatfield; cost, \$500.

One-story and basement cottage corner Pearl and Santa Clara avenue. Owner, DePenna; architect, — Chandler; contractor, S. Hatfield; cost, \$2,000.

OAKLAND.

Two-story frame, brick foundation, on Vernon street (Oak View Homestead). Owner, Thos. Fwing; architect, O. F. Mau; contractor, — Smiley; cost, \$4,000.

Two-story frame building corner High street and East Twelfth. Owner, Miller & Windsor; contractor, F. A. Brown; cost, \$1,000.

Two-story and attic frame dwelling at Highland Park. Owner, Mr. Leask; contractor, F. A. Brown; cost, \$4,000.

Conservatory at Tomesdale. Owner, Captain Ainsworth; architects, Matthews & Son; day's work; cost, \$10,000.

Two-story frame dwelling at Fruit Vale. Owner, J. M. Dawley; architects, Matthews & Son; day's work; cost, about \$9,000.

Two-story attic and basement frame dwelling on Thirteenth and Castro. Owner, I. E. Barber; architect, Clinton Day; contractor, — Childs; cost, about \$12,000.

One-story and basement frame on Willow street between Fifth and Atlantic. Owner, Thos. Hart; contractor, Thos. Dignon; cost, \$750.

One-story frame on Ninth avenue near East Sixteenth street. Owner, Mr. Davis.

Four one-story and basement frame cottages on corner of Wood and Taylor. Owner, J. T. Jeffery; contractors, Knowles & Welby; cost, \$5,500.

One-story and basement frame cottage corner Willow and Taylor. Owner and builder, R. H. Jones; cost, \$1,200.

Two-story frame cottage corner Seventh and Chester. Owner, John May; contractor, W. P. Kelley; cost, \$1,600.

Two-story frame, brick foundation, at Highland Park. Owner, T. E. Polk; architects, Taylor & Copeland; day's work; cost, about \$6,000.

Alterations to two-story frame near Mills' Seminary. Owner, J. A. Benson; architects, Taylor & Copeland; contractor, — Lawrence; cost, \$1,000.

MT. EDEN.

Two-story frame dwelling. Owner, L. Schafer; contractor, C. F. Mau; cost, \$8,000.

Two-story frame dwelling. Owner, H. Peterman; architect, Schmidt & Havens; contractor, — Haskell; cost, \$3,000.

ST. HELENA.

Additions to the school-house on Oak avenue. Cost, \$2,300.

SEATTLE.

The Catholics are erecting a church. Contractors, Park & Griffith; cost, complete with pews, etc., \$5,200.

SAN BERNARDINO.

A theater is in process of erection by Messrs. J. Waters & H. Brinkmeyer; cost, about \$15,000.

LIVERMORE.

Two-story brick building. Owner, — Hawley; day's work; cost, \$10,000.

One-story and basement frame. Owner, Wm. Callahan; cost, \$1,500.

One-story frame dwelling. Owner, — Harris; contractor, — Hatch; cost, \$1,000.

PORTLAND.

Contracts were let for two new public school-houses. Davidson & Sharno, contractors; cost, \$27,598 and \$27,698 respectively.

STOCKTON.

Five-story brick building for flour-mill. Owner, Sperry & Co.; architects, Percy & Hamilton; contractors, Ed. P. Allis & Co.; manager, J. R. Cross; cost about \$125,000.

SAN RAFAEL.

Two-story and attic frame dwelling. Owner, Thos. Menzies; architects, Wright & Sanders; cost about \$20,000.

TULARE.

Building for stores and lodge rooms. Owner, Oleoso & Garibaldi; architect, H. D. Mitchell; cost, \$7,000.

OAKLAND.

Frame cottage on Clay street between Fourteenth and Fifteenth. Owner, — Hyde; contractor, — Englishman; cost, \$2,500.

Old Ladies' Home. Architects, McDougall & Son; contractor, — Herbst; cost, \$23,000.

BERKELEY.

One-story frame cottage on San Pablo Avenue. Owner, J. Jensen; architect, H. Geilfuss; contractor, — Herbst; \$1,400.

WOODLAND.

Frame building on Third street. Owner, S. Barnes; contractor, Mr. Blake; \$1,175.

One-story building on Railway street. Owner, C. E. Dingle; contractor, W. H. Carson; \$1,500.

Two-story barn on Railway street. Owner, W. Shellhammer; day's work.

Small dwelling near town. Owner, Mrs. Roberts; \$700.

Repairs and additions to the Hesperian Cottage. Contractor, W. H. Carson; \$2,300.

Alterations to building on Front street. Owner, S. Hyman; day's work.

Alterations to two houses owned by — Sprague. Contractor, Amesberry & Co.; \$800.

FRESNO.

One-story brick building for distillery and wine cellar. Owners, George H. and H. O. Eggers; architect, H. Geilfuss; day's work; cost, about \$12,000.

One-story brick building on Mariposa street. Owner, W. Robertson; contractor, W. Betteridge; cost, \$1,800.

One-story and basement brick building. Owner, S. A. Miller; contractor, W. Betteridge; cost, \$3,500.

One-story frame building. Owner, Dr. S. J. Lusk and Dr. Froelich; contractor, — Clifford; \$1,500.

MIGGS.

Two large bridges are being built over the Cherokee Canal; day's work; J. W. Myers, Supt.

Frame barn. Owner, W. F. Boulwan; contractor, J. W. Myers.

One-story frame building. Owners, T. & J. Webb.

Frame building for wagon shop. Owner, John Sha.

REDDING.

One-story brick building, 75x140, corner California and Butte streets. Owner, Hon. C. O. Bush; contractor, A. J. Bryan.

CENTREVILLE.

Two-story frame and basement frame dwelling. Owner, S. H. Hall; architects, S. & J. C. Newsom; contractors, Knight & Littlefield; cost, \$4,100.

Book Notices.

Interiors and Interior Details.—A new work containing 82 large quarto plates, comprising a large number of original designs of halls, stair cases, parlors, library rooms, dining rooms, wood mantels, sideboards, furniture, wood ceilings, etc., making a valuable series of suggestions for architects and architectural designers. Also a large collection of interior details, suited to the requirements of carpenters, builders, and mechanics. By William B. Tuthill, A. M. We will send the above work to any address upon receipt of the price, \$7.50.

Modern House-Painting.—The want of a work of this character has long been felt. A very meritorious effort has been made to supply this want by Messrs. E. K. Bossett and F. A. Wright, architects of New York. They have prepared a work containing numerous colored lithographic plates, exhibiting the use of color in exterior and interior house-painting, and embracing examples of simple and elaborate work, in plain, graded, and party-colors. The great merit of this work is in the colored plates, by which any one can see at a glance how a house would appear if painted according to the authors' directions. Sent to any address upon receipt of \$5.00.

Village and Country Homes.—Nearly one hundred designs 9x12 inches. Price \$5.00.

Standard Sign-Writer and Letterer's Companion.—A new volume just received. Price \$2.00.

Kent's City Review of Science.—No. 1 of Vol. VI has come to hand of this, one of the most valued of our numerous exchanges. The editor has excelled himself in the first number of the new volume, and has given his readers a series of articles, each one of which is worth more than the price of the book per year. \$2.50 is the low rate for which the Review is sent to any address.

All books noticed in these columns can be had at publishers' prices at this office. Sent post-paid to any address.

Practical Lessons in Architectural Drawings...... \$ 2.50

Carpentry made Easy...... 5.00

Mechanics' Geometry...... 5.00

Gould's Carpentry...... 1.00

Model Homes...... 2.00

Taney's Alphabets...... 3.00

Palliser's Details...... 3.00

" Specifications."..... .50

The average number of

The California Architect and Building News.

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—AND—
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or twelve months.

Owners Want too Much for Their Money.

This is an oft-repeated saying among contractors, and great stress is laid upon the injustice of the course claimed to be pursued by many owners. But for argument's sake, admit that parties contemplating the erection of buildings do propose and offer to pay but seventy-five, eighty, or ninety cents for every dollar's worth of material and labor received. Are contractors bound to accept the proposition? It always requires two or more to complete a bargain, and no proposition made by one party is binding upon another until the second voluntarily accepts that which is proposed by the first. Consequently, those who accept such unfair proposals, and deliberately enter into oppressive obligations, simply because somebody wants them to do so, certainly do not demonstrate the possession of any large amount of sound business sense. No one in this free land of ours is obliged to submit to unjust exactions in business transactions, particularly when business is active, and those who propose to do intend and will carry out their purposes, whether the cost be more or less than their limits. One thing is certain, thousands of building contracts have been let in San Francisco for less sums than owners were willing to pay; and a large amount of money, greater than has been, might have been handled by contractors, had a wise and correct system of figuring prevailed among them. But admit again for argument's sake, that owners do seek to secure the improvement of their property for less than actual cost, does it become the duty, and is it a virtue on the part of contractors, to bow the business knee and bare the manly brow to such propositions? Certainly not. And yet it matters not how mean a proposition may be, there are hosts of hungry men—hungry for the pleasure of signing one or many contracts, and controlling a few thousand dollars, with more of doubt and uncertainty than assured profits at the end of the operations. The fact is, that building contractors, as a rule, have been more earnest and determined in purposes to obtain work, and beat the next man, than in devising and maturing correct and safe methods of figuring. The average number of

contractors who estimate by the safe rule of *certainties*, minus all speculative suppositions, is small compared with the many who figure to win, risking the chances upon the various devices so generally resorted to by *low figures* to save, omit, and economize, and ride over plans and specifications to the full extent of possibilities.

If owners do ask for more than is right, the generality of contractors have assisted in creating that disposition by reckless *under-bidding*; and the manifestation of a willingness to serve any man who asks their service, with scarce ever a firm, manly, and determinative *refusal* to yield when propositions are advanced, seeking abatement of the sum proposed as a right and proper cost, and other methods of obtaining much for little pay.

The facts are, that the contracting business has been and is overcrowded; the mediocre, wholly incompetent, and shamefully deficient outnumbering the more competent, reliable, and safe men. Hence innumerable wrongs in various shapes and forms have developed and attached to the building contracting business, and the drift of things generally has been to pile-up stumbling blocks in the way of good men and *general success*; rendering it difficult for any not enjoying *special advantages*, to pursue the business with profit. And as one of the natural results of this irregular condition of things, impressions prevail among a considerable number of property owners, that by a little effort on their part in manipulating arrangements, understandings, and preliminary movements, they can save from five to twenty per cent. in outlays for building purposes, which they often do, because of the yielding by contractors to almost any proposition which presents the slightest prospects for work, thereby virtually sanctioning operations adverse to the best interest of the mechanical classes.

Architects vs. Economy.

The full report in our Building Intelligence has been the subject of much remark among those most interested, partly on account of the great percentage of buildings that have been erected without the services of the architect being called into requisition. We have reported buildings the cost of which have been over \$10,000, and the owners thereof have had the buildings erected, the carpenter drawing the plans and carrying them out, no architect being in supervision of the job.

Owners sometimes deceive themselves, and imagine that they can get along as well without, and save the expense of an architect in the erection of the buildings. Some may have done so to their satisfaction, but the more general experience is, that it is a very unwise course for an owner to pursue. By it, many a building has been spoiled in its arrangement and construction, and the loss in diminished rents, vacant premises, and the continually occurring repairs, amount to as much each six months, on an average, as would have paid a competent architect full fee for his services.

Owners are often brought to grief by their mistakes in the means employed by them to avoid an architect's fees, and obtain the plans and details necessary for their buildings. In order to obtain the latter, and get rid of the "fee," some "friend carpenter" is intrusted with the whole matter of plans, specifications, and construction. In such cases, *repentance comes too late to the victimized owner*. The party to whom

the work is intrusted makes the plans, and the work is commenced with a "smile" all around. The frame is inclosed, and the partitions set. A practical plumber is called in, who puts in the gas and water pipes under the *car*,—the *car* superintendence, and for a while things go on swimmingly. The walls are plastered, and then the first trouble begins. The good wife who is to inhabit the mansion now gets her first practical idea of how the house will look on the inside when finished. Rooms are found to be out of proportion; closets wanting; gas and water pipes in wrong place; not head room enough for the stairs, etc. Changes are begun, and until the building is finished, the general order of the day is to "fix" up things to correspond with the owner's "improved" ideas.

The house is finished, and it would amuse a "professional" if some of the balance sheets of a first year's residence in some of the "no-architect's houses" could be shown to outsiders. We had the pleasure of seeing one of these documents, and here are a few of the items.

Taking up and replacing floors to fix water pipes..... \$11
Changing sink, and adding a trap, none having been provided..... 9
Raising of one corner of the house, it having settled so much that it had to either go up or owner go out..... 32
Repairing leaks in roof..... 7
Whitening walls stained by leaking of roof..... 5

But we will not continue our enumeration of the evils which are incident to every house whose plans have not been thoroughly studied and specified before the commencement thereof.

Such cases as the above are well known to more than one of the architects of this city, and many a "served him right" is indulged in, upon the principle that a competent physician laughs at the sufferings of a patient whose pains and agonies result from self-treatment or quack practice, or the educated lawyer smiles when his client gets himself into a *terrible fix* by intrusting his case to some pettifogger, or who tries to work out the intricacies and problems of law by his own self-conceited legal ingenuity.

San Francisco Chapter American Institute of Architects.

The regular meeting of this chapter was held on the 7th ult. A large attendance was present, and the good feeling and interest taken