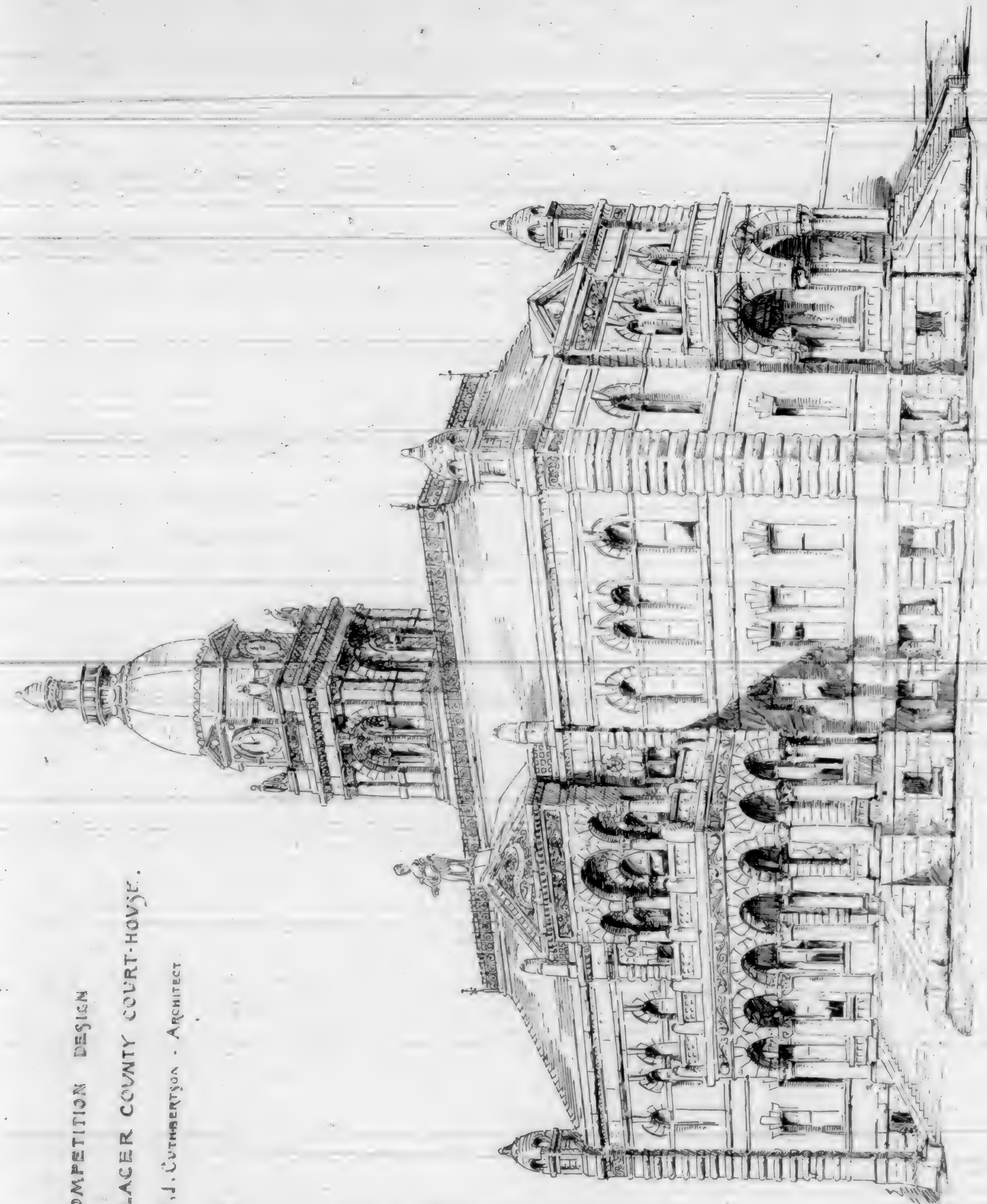




COMPETITION DESIGN FOR N.S.G.W. BUILDING.

—PERSPECTIVE VIEW—

COPELAND & PIERCE ARCHTS.



COMPETITION DESIGN
PLACER COUNTY COURT-HOUSE.
W.J. CUTHBERTSON - ARCHITECT

WEST ELEVATION.



C LOOF-CREMATORIUM

STONE & CAHILL
T. P. ROSS. ASSOCIATED
ARCHITECTS

NOTICE OF MEETINGS.

SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER, AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, meets second Friday of each month at 108 California street.
 SETH BARSON, Pres. GEO. W. PERCY, Vice-Pres.
 OLIVER EVERETT, Sec. JOHN M. CURTIS, Treas.

TECHNICAL SOCIETY OF THE PACIFIC COAST, meets first Friday of each month at Academy of Sciences Building.
 C. E. GRUNSKY, Pres. GEO. W. DICKIE, Vice-Pres.
 OTTO VON GELDERN, Sec. W. C. RALSTON, Treas.

CALIFORNIA ELECTRICAL SOCIETY, meets the first and third Monday evenings of each month at the Academy of Sciences Building.
 GEO. P. LOW, Pres. C. O. POOLE, Vice-Pres.
 MAX CASPARI, Sec. H. T. BESTOR, Treas.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

THE regular monthly meeting of the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, was held on Friday afternoon, December 12th.

The Committee appointed at last meeting, at the request of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, to consider the question of the prompt construction of the Nicaragua Canal, made their report and were discharged.

A Committee of Messrs. Sanders, Bestor and Henriksen was appointed to act with the Executive Committee in formulating a law to be submitted to the Legislature for Regulating the Practice of Architecture in this State.

The following communication was received from Secretary Stone of the Institute:

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 4, 1894.

Mr. Oliver Everett, Secretary, San Francisco Chapter A. I. A.

DEAR SIR:—In response to questions from the Secretaries of several chapters of the Institute and also from the Fellows of the same, the Secretary of the American Institute of Architects, after having submitted the same to the Chairman of the Committee on the relations of the chapters to the Institute, begs leave to submit the following as his interpretation of the effect of the amendments of the By-laws as passed at the last annual convention.

- 1.—The amendments went into effect on the adjournment of the convention.
- 2.—No person's election to the special grade of practising membership in a chapter, required by Section 3 of Article 10, can be complete until such person has been elected a Fellow of the Institute.
- 2.—The initiation fee of the chapter grade referred to above is \$10.00, and the annual dues \$5.00.
- 4.—In order to become a chapter member of such grade, it is necessary to have practised the profession of architecture for not less than three years.
- 5.—A chapter may provide for other classes of members than the above, with higher or lower dues, with distinguishing titles; such members need not become Fellows of the Institute, but they may do so whenever eligible through a practice of three years.
- 6.—A Fellow of the Institute not a member of a chapter when the new by-laws were passed, need not join a chapter unless his Fellowship should lapse and he should again apply for Fellowship.
- 7.—A member of a chapter not a Fellow in the Institute when the new by-laws were passed, need not join the Institute.
- 8.—All architects now wishing to join the Institute must

have been in practice for at least three years, and must at least be provisionally elected to the above mentioned grade of practising membership in a chapter in the Institute, unless their place of business is more than twenty-five miles from the headquarters of any chapter.

9.—Resignation from any chapter carries with it resignation from the Institute, and vice versa.

Yours truly,

ALFRED STONE,
 SECRETARY.

The meeting then adjourned for one week, to give the Committee on Legislation time to report.

LEGAL DECISIONS.

From a large number of Legal Decisions of the higher Court, of the different States of the Union, we select and publish in this column, such as appear applicable to this section of the country.

VALIDITY OF INDEMNIFYING BOND BY CONTRACTOR.—A bond by a contractor, indemnifying an owner against liens on his building, is valid, though the plans and specifications forming part of the building contract were not filed with the county recorder. Where the surety on a bond given by a contractor to an owner, to indemnify the latter against mechanic's liens on his building, supplies to the contractor material for such building, and files a mechanic's lien therefor, and in consideration of the satisfaction of the lien the owner gives him his note for an amount less than the claim, the owner may, in an action on the note, set up as a defense the liability of the surety on his bond.

Blyth v. Robinson, Supreme Court of California, 37 Pac. Rep. 904.

ASSIGNMENT OF MECHANIC'S LIENS.—An assignee of a mechanic's or material man's claim cannot file the notice of a claim or serve the notice on the owners, so as to perfect the lien, as the privilege of asserting a mechanic's lien cannot be assigned.

McCrea v. Johnson, Supreme Court of California, 37 Pac. Rep. 902.

IN AN ACTION FOR PERSONAL INJURIES.—Evidence tending to show that the employe while working, was directed by his foreman to go on a temporary scaffold to help carry a heavy beam over it; that the scaffold consisted of planks laid across two joists which were set on edge without being fastened, and one of which having a large knot near one end turned and broke, injuring him; that the foreman had superintended the construction of the scaffold; and that he was not aware of the knot in the joist, is sufficient to warrant the submission of the case to the jury. The amount of damages in personal injury cases is a question of fact not reviewable by the supreme court.

Goldie v. Werner, Supreme Court of Illinois, 28 N. E. Rep. 95.

WHEN LIENS MAY BE CREATED ON HOMESTEAD.—Under the statute, which provides that "every building constructed on any land with the knowledge of the owner shall be held constructed at his instance and subject to liens unless such owner within three days posts a notice disclaiming responsibility," liens may be created on a homestead without the joint action of husband and wife.

Palmer v. Lavigne, Supreme Court of California, 37 Pac. Rep. 775.

THE SUPREME COURT OF MICHIGAN.—Holds that where one who has contracted to do work stops it by reason of the command of the one with whom he has contracted, he is entitled to damage for breach of the contract; but he cannot claim a breach of the contract where he merely acquiesces in a request to do no more for a certain time.

McGregor v. Ross Estate, 60 N. W. Rep. 38.

EFFECT OF PURCHASE OF PROPERTY IN WIFE'S NAME.—Creditors have no right to their debtor's services; and where he buys a mill for his wife in her name and on her credit, and by his management makes profits which he applies on his wife's notes, the property is not liable for his debts. If a husband uses his own money to pay his wife's debts on her property, his creditors might charge her property with the amount paid, but could not, therefore, treat the property as his, and subject it to his debts.

Wheeler v. Biggs, Supreme Court of Mississippi, 15 So. Rep. 118.

VALIDITY OF CONTRACT LIMITING LIABILITY.—A contract between a shipper and a common carrier, which, by its terms, limits the liability of the carrier, and relieves it from either entirely or partially responding in damages for injury or negligence of the carrier, is invalid, or void, under the common law, as against public policy.

Atchison T. & S. F. Ry. Co. v. Lawler, Supreme Court of Nebraska 58 N. W. Rep. 968.

CONSULT THE ARCHITECT.

THE desire to practice economy in connection with the erection of a proposed building improvement sometimes prompts the individual who is about to build to deny himself the services of the architect. Some ambitious builder tell him that he can prepare the plans just as well and thereby save the fee that would otherwise go to the architect. The novice in building matters believes the builder and begins to take his lesson in experience. The builder has secured his victim and proceeds to bind him, hands, feet and pocket-book. The victim gets a cheap building, often-times faulty in construction, and pays a fat price for the same, happy in thought, for the time being that he was able, by shrewd (?) business tact to save the expense that would have been incurred had he consulted an architect.

In connection with a contemplated building improvement of any magnitude the services of a competent architect are indispensable. Nobody thinks of consulting the drug clerk in case of serious illness—you go for the doctor. The drug clerk is of service too, for he can execute the doctor's orders in filling prescriptions, but nobody wants the clerk's advice at such times. So in building you want the advice of the architect. He can give the orders and the builder, if he is competent, can execute them. The architect is a good man to have around the progress of construction for his experienced eye can detect flaws in material and construction that would not be noticed by the owner. Finally, whence the building is completed, under the supervision of the architect, it is ascertained that a good job has been obtained for a comparatively small amount of cost. If you are going to build a dwelling or a building for business purposes you will save time, worry and time and money by first consulting some reputable architect, and you will be wise if you leave the matter entirely in his hands. He knows the difference between good and bad material; between good and bad construction, and he knows when the builder is doing his duty. Presumably you don't know much about these things and you had better pay some one to look after them for you.—*The Builders' Gazette.*

"Ah, Miss Oldgirl," said Charlie Smart, pointing to a bunch of roses on her breast, "I see you wear bloomers." They do not speak now.—*Minneapolis Journal.*



—BUILDING ON LOMBARD ST. JONES
—R. H. WHITE ARCHT.
—FLOOD BLDG. CO., S.F.—

CEMENT FLOORS.

IN several parts of the world, widely distant from each other, the workmen, are in the habit of making cement and mortar floors of a remarkable degree of smoothness and solidity. The general principle involved in all the operations is compression by means of light hammers or mallets, and constant rubbing of the surface, so that the mortar becomes exceedingly hard and solid. In India the floor is made by putting bricks on edge in mortar in the usual way for a foundation. Upon this is spread a layer, say, four inches thick, composed of pounded bricks and freshly-slaked lime, says the *Carpenter and Builder*. The pieces of brick are about the size of a pea. A mortar is then made of one part by measure of lime and two parts of the siftings of these same bricks, which also contain a small proportion of the large size. This mixture is thoroughly mixed with water, and spread over the substratum to a depth of perhaps four inches. After this the whole surface is thoroughly beaten with light wooden mallets. The beating is kept up for several days, and the layer thoroughly consolidated. This reduces its thickness to about three inches. It is allowed to set for some time before putting on the cement. The appearance of the floor at this stage is somewhat rough, and this is considered an advantage, as it enables the cement to adhere more firmly. The cement is mixed with a coarse, sharp sand, one part of cement, two parts of sand, and a sparing amount of water. It is put on $\frac{3}{8}$ in thick and leveled. A little dry cement is powdered over the surface and rubbed in with a trowel. The final skin is secured by rubbing the floor with a slightly moistened trowel. This makes a hard and highly polished surface.

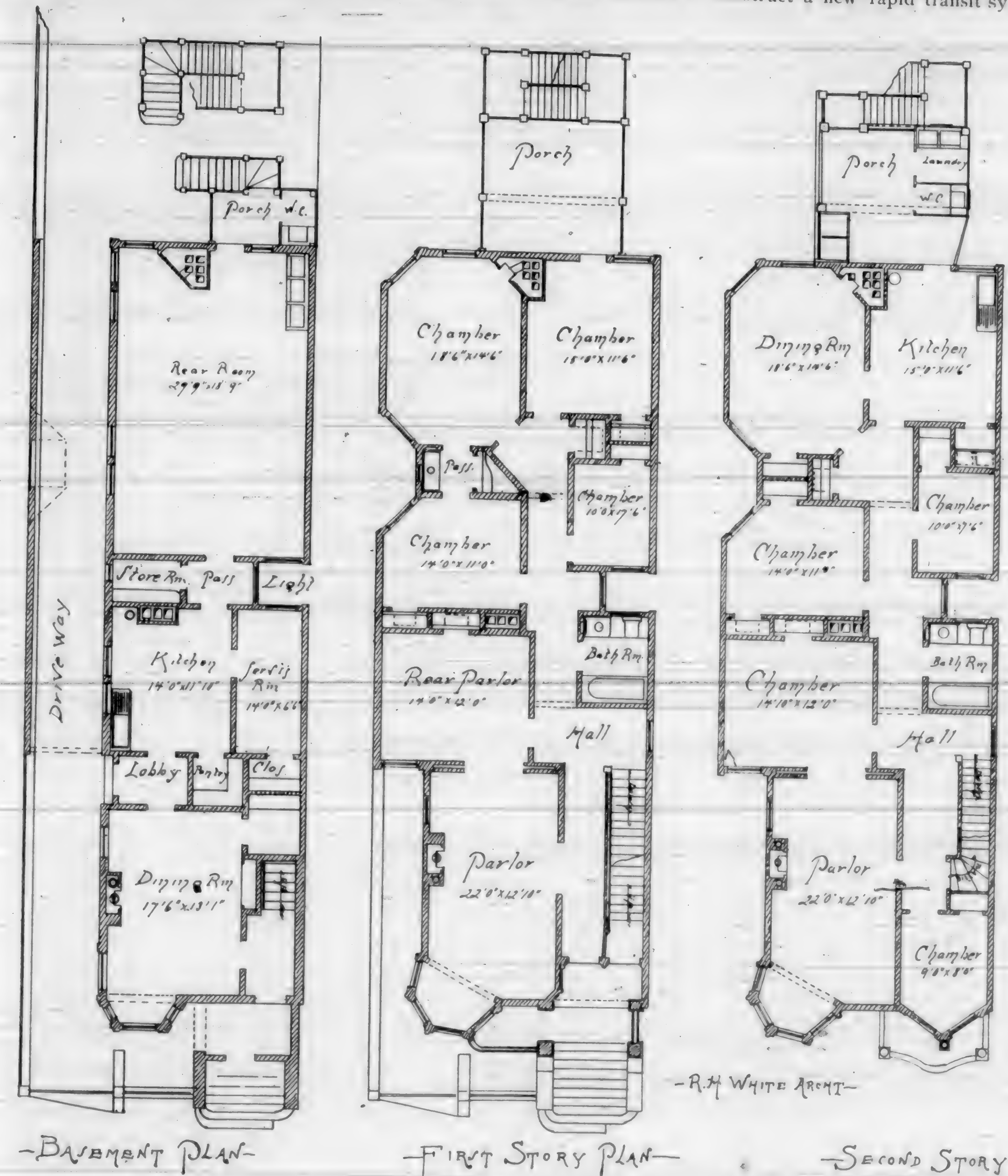
A GOOD EXAMPLE.

DURING the month of June the carpenters of St. Joseph Mo., are reported as having struck for certain concessions from the employers which would involve an increase in the cost of building. The principal demand of the workmen was for an increase in wages, but an unusual course was taken in the effort to secure the concession. The carpenters refuse to work only on such jobs as the contractors had been afforded an opportunity to estimate upon at the increased rate of wages. It is reported that no movement was made against jobs that had been taken by the contrac-

tors at the lower rate of wages; the whole action of the carpenters seeming to be a refusal to work upon new jobs at the old wages. The course pursued by the men in this case showed a just appreciation of business principles, and enabled such contractors as were willing to do so to increase the wages without loss to themselves. It is stated that the

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP OF A RAPID TRANSIT SYSTEM.

NEW York is about to enter upon the most important experiment in municipal self-help ever undertaken in America. By a vote of three to one and a majority of 70,000 it has decided to construct a new rapid transit system for



employers were so favorably impressed with the stand taken by the men and the spirit of fairness in which they acted that all but two conceded the increase at once; and the two who are reported as having held out, finally fell in line. It is rarely the case that a manifest effort to be fair fails to elicit a proper response, and every such effort by either workmen or employers should be met half way by the other.—*Carpenter and Building.*

itself. The contracts will be let by a city Rapid Transit Commission and the bills paid from the proceeds of municipal bonds. This decision has been reached after a failure to accomplish the same result through private enterprise. The elevated railroad monopoly has succeeded in preventing private competition in urban transit in New York, just as the Southern Pacific has prevented all kinds of railroad competition in California.

The new rapid transit system will run underground and will probably cost at least \$40,000,000. It is expected to be a model in every way. The motive power will probably be electricity, but the results required from it, of course, will be beyond any comparison with those on ordinary trolley lines and will be of the same order as those obtained from the best steam locomotives. A conspicuous success of this great experiment in New York, following the successful operation of the public cable line over the East river bridge, would stimulate the movement for the municipal ownership of local transportation facilities everywhere.—*Examiner.*

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

THE NEW SCIENCE REVIEW. Published quarterly by the Transatlantic Publishing Company, Philadelphia, New York and London. This handsome quarterly magazine appears destined to fill a want long felt, by that class of people the late President Lincoln would call the "common people," or as the Rev. Edward E. Hale would express it "the children of the public." To this class all the articles prove profitable and interesting.

The contents for the October number now before us contains a long list of interesting articles, and among the others "What Electricity Is" will not fail to be of interest to many who think they know all about it now, but who will be willing to be more modest in their claim after reading it.

If Mr. J. M. Stoddart the editor continues to sustain the high standard he has commenced we predict a success for the new venture.

FISH COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.—The Thirteenth Biennial Report of the State Board of Fish Commissioners of the State of California for the years 1893-1894, printed for the State at their office in Sacramento. The commissioners are Joseph D. Redding, President; Hugh L. Macneil, Los Angeles; William C. Murdock, Secretary, San Francisco. This report certainly makes a very favorable showing of the result of the labors of this commission. It cannot fail to be of interest to that large class who are favorable to the introduction and protection of fresh water fish. The illustrations of the fish are faithful reproductions, while the State Fish Hatchery, at Sisson, California, give a good idea of the buildings surrounded by redwood trees where the fish are carefully nursed till large enough for removal.

SOUVENIR OF CRANFORD, NEW JERSEY.—Illustrated by some thirty sketches of principle buildings, including churches, residences, etc., "A Quiet Nook" and "Down the River" are worthy of an art journal.

The population of the town is about twenty-five hundred and in the last three years some \$750,000 have been spent for building purposes mostly by new comers from New York and Brooklyn. Now, that speaks well for the enterprise of the real estate men, and if our real estate dealers would manifest a little of the same snap and business tact, instead of waiting for business to come to them, our city would show a

marked improvement in building and business in general—why we doubt if there is a real estate dealer in the city with pluck enough to subscribe to an architectural journal, let alone the idea of getting out an Illustrated Souvenir. If they had any pluck, the San Joaquin Rail Road would be well under way by this time.

GOVERNMENT RAILROADS.—The question of government ownership or government control of railroads is one that has been brought prominently before the people of late years, and at the present time is of particular interest to the Pacific States.

Arthur Pew, of Macon, Ga., has lately published a pamphlet of notes on Government Railroads, containing many valuable statistics of results obtained by other countries where the railroads were owned by the government.

LONG DISTANCE HOUSE MOVING.

A curious case of house moving was recently witnessed in Oregon: A man who owned a residence at Seattle, which cost him \$5000 to erect, removed to Olympia and did not have sufficient funds to build another house. He bought a lot and concluded to remove the building he owned at Seattle. Every one laughed at him, but he persisted. Rolling the house down to the river, he loaded it upon a scow and it was soon at Olympia, a distance of about 60 miles. Then he had it rolled upon his lot and, strange to say, not a timber was strained nor even a piece of furniture broken, although he had not removed the contents before starting the house upon its unusual journey.—*Scientific American.*

CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS.

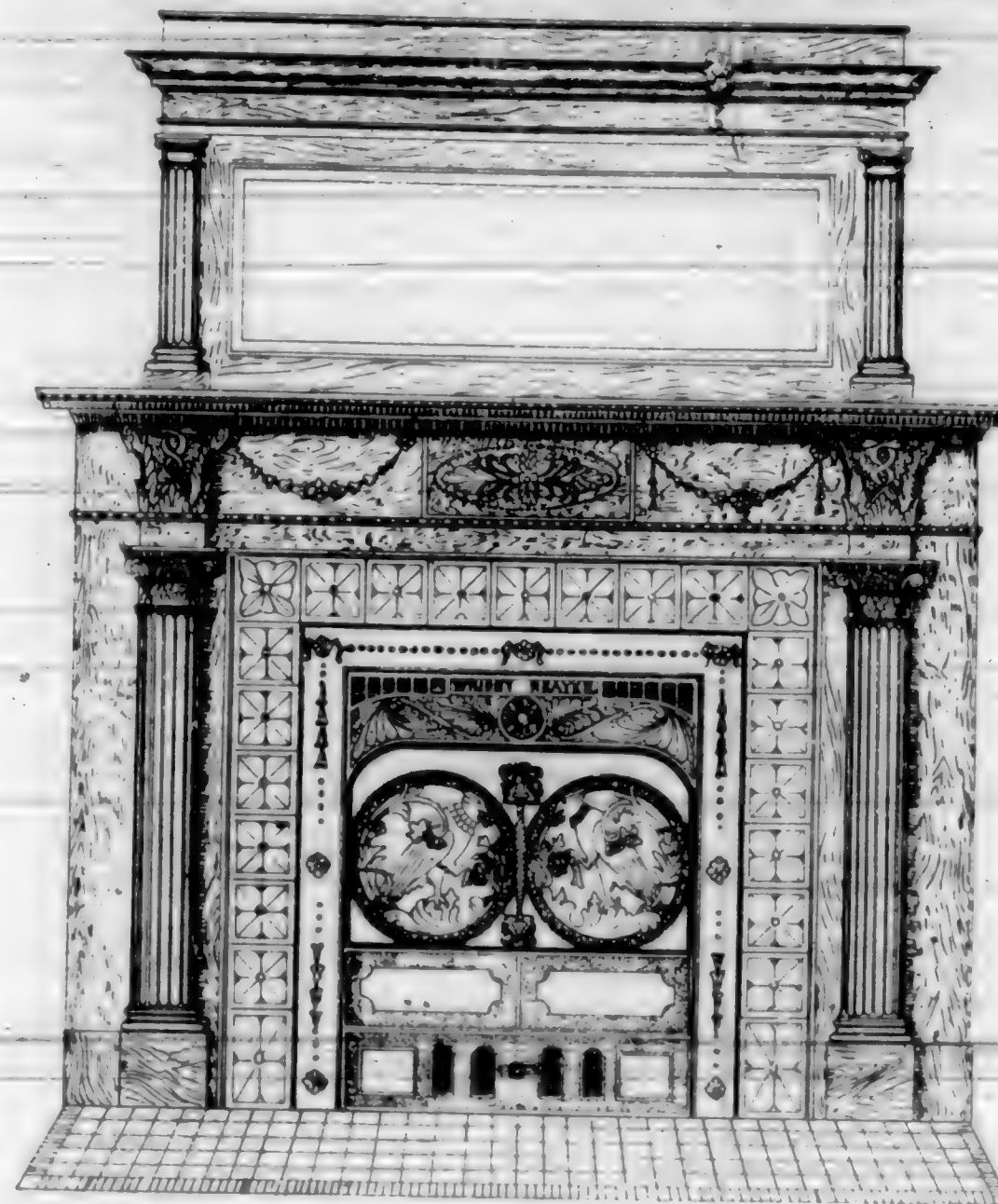
We mentioned last month the receipt of a number of publications relating to the "Correspondence Schools," at Scranton, Pa., among these, and of most interest, are a large number of letters, nearly two hundred, written by students in respect to their experience and opinions of the system. It is the most original agency for technical education that has ever been devised, capable of an extension that has no visible limit, and portends a time when we will not set off a few of the most fortunate for education, but educate all up to the limits required in the application of the skilled arts. One effect will be to raise the standard of the ordinary courses in technical colleges and schools, because mediocrity can be attained at a tithe of the expense and in ways more congenial to most students.

The habit of writing out exercises is a good one, good in all kinds of mnemonic effort, and when to this is added the interest of a communication personally addressed, and the environment of a home, it is easy to discern the attraction of a correspondence system.

Among the papers mentioned is one sheet of examples in hydraulics that as a collection of educational problems is the best we have seen. When a set school book is done, and the plates made, there is an end, but in the present a tentative course is possible. Change and improvement can go on continually; not only this, the problems submitted can be nicely graded to the requirement and capacity of the student, and can, by the facility for change, be made relevant to particular examples or practice.—*Industry.*

BUSINESS MOSAICS.

Among the latest heating novelities is a recent patent Mantel Hot Water Heater patented by Mr. Wright of the firm of Wright & Olsen as shown by the accompanying engraving. Among the many points claimed for it is the economy in the first cost in putting in and the small expense to operate as with the fire used in one fire place with this apparatus it will heat four or five other rooms. It has been a great drawback to owners building flats in this country not having an easy mode to heat them, for when they place a heater in the basement it was a stumbling block to arrange for some one to attend to the running of the apparatus.



Then again the question of fuel was brought up as some of the tenants would want heat and others would not and trouble would arise as to the adjustment as to who had used the most heat. This new device obviates all the objections as to fire places not heating the room in which they were placed, but with this apparatus it not only heats the room in which it is placed but four or five others and with the same amount of fuel that would be used in trying to heat one room as with the present system of fire places. They have one in operation in their store which demonstrates that they can heat a large store with this new fire place heater while it is known that the ordinary fire place heater will not heat a small living room. This is worthy the attention of all architects and builders.

Friend—"I wonder, Ethel, that you allowed that Frenchman to kiss you in the conservatory?" **ETHEL**—"I couldn't help it!" **FRIEND**—"Why couldn't you help it?" **ETHEL**—"Because I can't speak French."—*Pearson's Weekly.*

The heavy rains we have had for the last week will convince those that did not have their houses lined with P. & B. Building Paper, that they made a mistake. It should be a warning to those about to build not to neglect to have this important matter attended to in time.

The J. I. Mott Iron Works, New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco. We wish to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement on page v of the above named firm who appear to be constantly on the watch to produce something in their line that is an improvement of what went before. Mr. M. S. James the Pacific Coast Representative can be found at his office, 35 Flood building, always willing to furnish information and circulars.

Doctor—"For Heaven's sake Mike, what are you doing in that bath! Do you want to kill yourself?" **MIKE MEYERS**—"Why doctor didn't yez tell me to take three pills in wather?"—*Clay Record.*

At the Montreal meet of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, an interesting paper was read on methods for preserving metal used in pipes, roofs, bridges, poles, construction work, etc. In conclusion, the whole question of how best to protect iron and steel from corrosion in all the varying conditions that the wants and usages of to-day demand, seems to resolve itself into several "Don'ts," as the best method of answering it, to wit:

Don't have any scale on the metal. Don't paint it with anything but pure linseed oil and oxide of lead or graphite paints. Don't forget that frequent inspection and care are very necessary. Don't let the cost and interest accounts be the governing factors in the case of protecting any metal structure on whose continuity and strength human life and safety depend. In comparing the two paints recommended, it may be well to add that a properly made graphite paint should prove more durable and a better protector than oxide of lead. Graphite has a strong affinity for metal surfaces, and experienced painters claim that even where light colors are desirable graphite paint should be used as a priming coat. Again, graphite is impervious to the action of heat, cold, sea air, acid or alkali fumes, which are more or less destructive agents to lead paints. The Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N. J., have manufactured a pure linseed oil and graphite paint for over twenty-five years, and have some very convincing testimonials of its value.

He came and stood beside the typewriter. "I am greatly interested in you," he said tenderly, "will you be my wife?" The girl wrote four words before replying. "No," she remarked finally, "I prefer to have you interested in me."—*Detroit Tribune.*

Phoenix Pure Paint is a good example of how an honestly prepared article can be relied upon to work its way into public favor. Starting with the idea that to insure the best results, pure materials only should be used, and these finely ground and thoroughly mixed by heavy machinery, the result has been that Phoenix Pure Paint is now generally specified by architects on the Pacific Coast.

"You little imp!" replied the father, "if I catch you risking injury in a football game I'll break every bone in your body!"—*Adams Freeman.*

San Francisco Lumber Company. This well-known company, wholesale and retail dealers in lumber, continue to have their principle office corner Pine and Montgomery Sts., while their yards may be found at the foot of Third and Channel streets, between Fourth and Fifth. The manager, Mr. J. N. Curtis is a man that is sure to give satisfaction to those who have dealings with the company, as also their secretary, Mr. Gregg.

TENDERS TO BE RECEIVED.

Office of the Custodian, U. S. New Appraisers Stores, San Francisco, California, December 3, 1894. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 8th day of January, 1895, and opened immediately thereafter, for all the labor and materials required for the painting, etc., of this building, in accordance with the specification, copies of which may be had at this office.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for a sum not less than two per cent of the amount of the proposal. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, and to waive any defect or informality in any bid if it be deemed in the interest of the Government to do so. All bids received after the time stated will be returned to the bidders. Proposals must be enclosed in envelopes, sealed and marked, "Proposals for Painting, etc., at the U. S. New Appraisers Stores, San Francisco, California," and addressed to
JOHN H. WISE, Custodian.

Treasury Department, Office, Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., December 4th, 1894. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 8th day of January, 1895, and opened immediately thereafter, for all the labor and materials required for the approaches to the U. S. Custom House, Post Office, etc., at Port Townsend, Washington, in accordance with drawing and specification, copies of which may be had at this office or the office of the Custodian at Port Townsend, Washington.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for a sum not less than 2 per cent of the amount of the proposal. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids and to waive any defect or informality in any bid, should it be deemed in the interest of the Government to do so.

All bids received after the time stated for opening will be returned to the bidders. Proposals must be enclosed in envelopes, sealed and marked, "Proposal for Approaches to the U. S. Custom House, Post Office, etc., building at Port Townsend, Washington," and addressed to,
CHARLES B. KEMPER,
Acting Supervising Architect.

CITY BUILDING NEWS.

Austin near Larkin. To build; owner, Olympic Salt Water Co.; architect, H. A. Schulze; contractor, J. H. McKay; signed, Nov. 12; filed, Nov. 22; cost \$12,870.

Austin near Larkin. Concrete and cement work; owner, Olympic Salt Water Co.; architect, H. A. Schulze; contractor, S. B. Cushing; signed, Nov. 12; filed, Nov. 22; cost \$3960.45.

Battery between California and Sacramento. Additions and repairs; owners, Main & Winchester; architect, C. Geddes; contractor, James McLean; signed, Nov. 9; filed, Nov. 15; cost \$1440.

Bryant near Second. To build; owner, Margaret Brown; contractor, M. C. Lynch; signed, Nov. 24; filed, Nov. 24; cost \$5500.

Bush and Baker. To build; owner, J. McInerney; contractor, J. McInerney; cost \$5000.

California near Baker. Two two-story frames; owner, Mrs. C. F. Clarke; architect, W. H. Wharff; contractor, F. W. Maurice; signed, Nov. 14; filed, Nov. 15; cost \$6721.

Cumberland street No. 120. Additions and alterations; owner, William Wallace; contractor, G. G. Gillespie; signed, Nov. 19; filed, Nov. 20; cost \$1315.

Clay near Broderick. To build; owner, Otto Tum Saden; architects, Salfeld & Kohlberg; contractor, H. Rohling; signed, Nov. 23; filed, Nov. 23; cost \$4418.

Clay and Polk. Alterations; owner, Warring Wilkinson; architects, Wright & Sanders; contractor, J. Stuart Mackay; signed, Nov. 28; filed, Dec. 3; cost \$4395.

Day near Sanchez. Alterations and additions; owner, Anton Schwelling; contractor, H. Klahn; signed, Nov. 24; filed, Nov. 30; cost \$1620.

De Long Ave. near Fredrick. Cottage; owner, W. D. Seurlock; architect, Clyde Curigan; contractor, A. Larsen; signed, Nov. 12; filed, Nov. 14; cost \$1720.

Diamond near 25th. To build; owner, Eliza Harrington; contractor, J. T. Hofmeister; signed, Nov. 20; filed, Nov. 21; cost \$1600.

Douglass near 22d. To build; owner, Chas. T. Collins; architect, T. J. Welsh; contractor, H. Jacks; signed, Nov. 28; filed, Dec. 6; cost \$1185.

Folsom near 18th. Painting; owner, Charles Back; architects, Kenitzar & Barth; contractor, W. E. Mortensen; signed, Oct. 11; filed, Nov. 27; cost \$1020.

Fulton near Steiner. Six flats and addition to one-story cottage; owner, T. R. Scheyer; architect, Salfeld & Kohlberg; contractor, T. R. Bassett; signed, Nov. 17; filed, Nov. 22; cost \$12,523.

Golden Gate Ave. near Laguna. Three-story addition; owner, G. H. Luchsinger and others; architect, H. Geiffuss; contractor, F. W. Kern; signed, Dec. 1; filed, Dec. 4; cost \$3820.

Hayes near Octavia. To build; owner, G. Boro; architect, J. Godart; contractor, F. W. Kern; signed, Nov. 15; filed, Nov. 17; cost \$7072.

Hayes near Lot. To build; owner, Peter Martin; architect, T. J. Welsh; contractor, W. Koenig; signed, Nov. 14; filed, Nov. 16; cost \$1610.

Laguna and Jackson. Stone work; owner, W. F. Whittier; architect, E. R. Swain; contractor, O. E. Brady; signed, Oct. 12; filed, Nov. 9; cost \$8670.

Laguna and Jackson. Spanish tiles, etc.; owner, W. F. Whittier; architect, E. R. Swain; contractor, Forderer Cornice Works; signed, Nov. 21; filed, Nov. 24; cost \$4200.

Langton and Bryant. To build; owner, Mary A. Baxter; contractors, R. Doyle & Son; signed, Nov. 16; filed, Nov. 17; cost \$2100.

Market and Pine. Alterations and additions; owner, Eliza N. Sherwood; architect, Clinton Day; contractor, John T. Grant; signed, Nov. 30; filed, Dec. 1; cost \$720.

Market between 6th and 7th. Two-story brick; owner, V. E. Harrigan; contractor, R. M. Murray; signed, Nov. 24; filed, Dec. 3; cost \$5993.

McAllister near Parker Ave. To build; owner, Jacques Faivre; contractor, W. W. Rednall; signed, Nov. 20; filed, Nov. 21; cost \$1815.

McAllister near Park Ave. To build; owner, Samatha A. Wohlke; contractor, W. W. Rednall; signed, Nov. 20; filed, Nov. 21; cost \$1815.

Minna near 7th. Three-story building, six flats; owner, Eugen Paulme; architect, C. M. Rousseau; contractor, R. Van de Puvert; signed, Nov. 12; filed, Nov. 13; cost \$4625.

Ninth Ave. near C. street. Two frame cottages; owner, Mary M. B. Martin; contractor, J. Winberg; signed, Nov. 8; filed, Nov. 13; cost \$3840.

Pacific Ave. and Octavia. To build; owner, E. J. York; architect, H. Burns; contractor, T. McLachlan; signed, Nov. 17; filed, Nov. 17; cost \$9450.

Pacific Ave. and Octavia. Plumbing work; owner, E. J. York; architect, H. Burns; contractor, W. F. Wilson; signed, Nov. 17; filed, Nov. 17; cost \$1975.

Powell bet. Ellis and O'Farrell. Alterations; owner, Thomas Regan; contractor, W. Paulson; cost \$1000.

Post near Leavenworth. Alterations and additions; owner, Geo. B. Jones; architect, R. H. White; contractor, J. L. W. Saunders; cost \$1695.

Pine near Franklin. Alterations and additions; owners, T. Kelly & Sons; architect, M. J. Lyon; contractor, James Campbell; signed, Nov. 10; filed, Nov. 13; cost \$4750.

Pine near Franklin. Brickwork; owner, T. Kelley & Sons; architect, M. J. Lyons; contractor, D. J. O'Brien; signed, Nov. 10; filed, Nov. 13; cost \$1057.

Scott Place near Broadway. To build; owner, Jean Clavere, individually and as trustee for estate of Pierre Clavere; architect, Oliver Everett; contractor, J. B. Pene; signed, Nov. 13; filed, Nov. 13; cost \$2550.

Scott near Clay. To build; owner, D. F. McGrath; architect, C. F. Robertson; day's work; cost \$7000.

Second Ave. near Clement. To build; owner, Nathan Abraham; contractor, White Bros.; signed, Nov. 27; filed, Dec. 3; cost \$2350.

Vallejo near Laguna. Plumbing; owner, C. E. Lipp; architect, Oliver Everett; contractor, Geo. Humphrey; signed, Nov. 16; filed, Nov. 17; cost \$1295.

Vallejo near Franklin. Alterations and additions; owner, Henry Evans; architect, H. D. Mitchell; day's work; cost \$3000.

Vallejo near Franklin. Alterations and additions; owner, Henry J. Evans; architect, H. D. Mitchell; contractor, L. B. Schmid; signed, Nov. 27; filed, Nov. 27; cost \$2200.

Valencia and Quinn. Alterations and additions; owner, Sarah B. Melone; architect, Clinton Day; contractors, Cannon & Thompson; signed, Nov. 26; filed, Dec. 4; cost \$2330.

Van Ness Ave. near Geary. Alterations and additions; owner, T. J. Simons; architects, Salfeld & Kohlberg; contractor, A. Jackson; signed, Nov. 20; filed, Nov. 23; cost \$4200.

Waller near Masonic Ave. To build; owner, Gussie Palmer; architect, W. H. Lillie; contractor, James McLean; signed, Dec. 1; filed, Dec. 8; cost \$2110.

Webster near Elm Ave. To build; owner, L. D. West; contractors, Hyde & Cox; signed, Nov. 12; filed, Nov. 23; cost \$5300.

Webster and Ivy Ave. Additions; owner, Teresa Murphy; architect, M. J. Welsh; contractor, Chas. Douglass; signed, Nov. 29; filed, Dec. 3; cost \$2000.

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VOL. XVI.

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NUMBER I.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE ARCHITECTURAL INTERESTS OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

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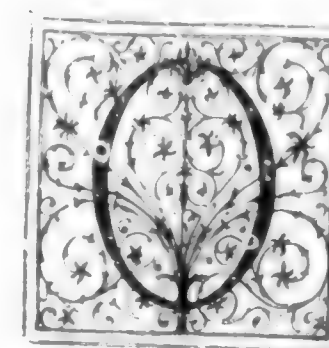
W. J. CUTHBERTSON, President.

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F the many bills introduced in the present legislature, the one to regulate the practice of Architecture in the State of California, formulated by the San Francisco Chapter and the Southern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, is of special interest to the profession. It is a step in line with the attempts that have been made of late years in Eastern States to legislate on the subject. There is no valid reason why the public should not be protected from unscrupulous practitioners in the noble art of architecture, in the same manner as in the case of lawyers and doctors.

The questions concerning life, health and property that have to be decided by the Architect, are quite as numerous and important as similar questions handled by the other professions just mentioned, and the men interested in educating the public to a just appreciation of the desirability of the proposed law, are hopeful of success. While we cannot have the credit of being the first State to make this step of progress, yet we hope California will not lag too far behind her sister States in a matter of such public interest. The

proposed bill has received the careful consideration of the Chapters of the Institute in this State, and while not precisely the same as the laws favored by the legislatures of New York and Texas agrees with them in their general features.

While the proposed bill may not cover all the points that it may be found advisable to regulate, yet its passage will be of benefit to the public, and the law can be amended and perfected, should its practical workings reveal any defects not now foreseen.

The full text of the proposed bill will be found in another column.



IN this number we publish a copy of the Bill now before Congress for providing for the securing of plans for the United States public buildings. It shows itself throughout as a very complete and satisfactory document—the only point in which possibly it might be improved being in the doing away of the restriction of the competition to five

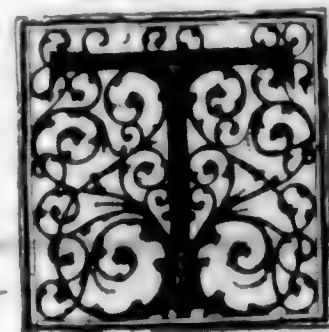
architects, debarring others from entering into the competition. It is well to select five and pay them, but do not confine the limit of choice to them, but have it open to all having the stated qualifications.

This may be of great advantage in some cases. Suppose that among the five architects chosen by the Commissioners there should happen to be no local architect who would, it would be presumed, know more about the wants of the locality, natural phenomena of the site, harmony with the buildings of the vicinity and such other matters as would not occur so well to an architect at a distance—it would give a chance then for the people to obtain possibly a better building than under the proposed restricted arrangement of the bill, and it would inure to no one's disadvantage.

If the Commissioners should find that among the outsiders a better plan could be obtained it would be its duty to select the same—and it may be considered as certain that the five picked architects would be glad to gracefully retire if such should happen to be the case.

AN ACT TO REGULATE THE PRACTICE OF ARCHITECTURE.

FORMULATED BY THE SAN FRANCISCO AND THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.



THE people of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SEC. 1.—Within sixty days from and after the passage of this Act the Governor of the State shall appoint ten persons, which persons so appointed shall constitute a Board, which Board shall be known and designated as the State Board of Architecture.

Five members of said Board of Architecture shall be residents of the Northern United States Judicial District of California, and shall constitute the Northern District Board for the examination of applicants for licenses to practice Architecture in this State. And five members of said Board shall be appointed from the Southern United States Judicial District of California, and shall constitute the Southern District Board for the examination of applicants for licenses to practice Architecture in this State.

The Districts shall be the same as the Northern and Southern United States Judicial Districts of this State at the time of the passage of this Act.

Said State Board of Architecture shall be appointed by the Governor as follows: Three members shall be appointed from the members in good standing of the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, two of whom shall be designated to hold office for two years. Three members shall be appointed from the members of the Southern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, two of whom shall be designated to hold office for two years; one member shall be appointed from the faculty of the State University at Berkeley, one member shall be appointed from the Teachers of the State Normal School at Los Angeles, and two members, one of whom shall be a resident of the Northern District and one a resident of the Southern

District, who shall be lawyers in good standing, and who shall have been in practice for not less than five years.

Each person so appointed shall hold office for four years, unless so designated to hold office for two years. And thereafter, upon the expiration of the term of office of the persons so appointed, the Governor of the State shall appoint a successor or successors to such outgoing person or persons whose term of office shall have expired, to hold office for four years, provided that the membership of the State Board of Architecture shall be composed as herein set forth.

Each member shall hold over after the expiration of his term of office until his successor shall have been duly appointed and qualified.

Any vacancy occurring in the membership of the Board shall be filled by the Governor of the State for the balance of the unexpired term in like manner.

The members of the Board shall serve without compensation from the State.

The expenses of said Board shall be paid out of the fees collected from applicants for licenses.

SEC. 2.—The members of the State Board of Architecture shall, before entering upon the discharge of the duties of their office, take and file with the Secretary of State the constitutional oath of office.

The said State Board of Architecture shall, within thirty days from and after their appointment, meet and elect from their number a President and a Vice-President, one of whom shall be a resident of the Northern District, and one a resident of the Southern District; and two Secretaries, one from each district. The Secretaries shall also act as Treasurers. The person receiving the highest number of votes shall be entitled to be Secretary, and the person receiving the next highest number of votes, be assistant Secretary. Said persons shall hold office for two years, or until their successors shall have been duly elected and qualified.

SEC. 3.—The Board may adopt rules and regulations for the government of its proceedings, not inconsistent with this Act.

The State Board shall adopt a seal for its own use, and one for each of the District Boards. The seal used by the Northern District Board shall have the words "Northern District" inscribed thereon, and the one for the Southern District shall have the words "Southern District" inscribed thereon, and the Secretary and Assistant Secretary shall have charge, care and custody thereof.

The Secretary shall keep a correct record of all the proceedings of the Board, which shall be opened to public examination at all times. Six members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business of the State Board of Architecture, and three members shall constitute a quorum of the District Boards for the transaction of business.

Special meetings of the State Board of Architecture shall be called by the Secretary upon the written request of four of its members, and by giving twenty days written notice of such meeting, and the time and place at which such meeting is to be held, to each member of the Board.

The District Boards shall call special meetings upon the written request of two of its members made to the Secretary, and upon five day's written notice to each member of such District Board.

Within thirty days from and after the date of their appointment, the State Board shall meet to organize, elect officers, as in this Act provided for, and formulate and adopt a code of rules and regulations for its government in the examina-

tion of applicants for license to practice Architecture in this State; and such other rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper, not inconsistent with this Act. The Board may, from time to time, repeal or modify its rules and regulations, not inconsistent with this Act.

The State Board shall meet annually on the second Tuesday in April, for the purpose of transacting such business as may lawfully come before it, not inconsistent with this Act.

The District Boards shall hold their regular meetings for the examination of applicants for licenses to practice Architecture, on the last Tuesday of January, April, July and October of each year.

The Board of the Northern District shall meet in the rooms of the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects in San Francisco; and the Board of the Southern District shall meet in the rooms of the Southern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects in Los Angeles, and at such other times and places as they may elect, to examine applicants for licenses.

Any person shall be entitled to an examination for a license to practice Architecture upon payment to the District Board when he makes application, of a fee of fifteen dollars, which fee shall be retained by the Board; should the applicant pass a satisfactory examination by said District Board, the Secretary shall, upon the payment to him of a further fee of five dollars, issue to the applicant a certificate, signed by the President and Secretary, sealed with the seal of the District Board, and directed to the Secretary of State, setting forth the fact that the person therein named has passed a satisfactory examination, and that such person is entitled to a license to practice Architecture in this State, in accordance with the provisions of this Act; and upon the payment to the Secretary of State of a fee of five dollars, the Secretary shall at once issue to the person therein named a license to practice Architecture in this State in accordance with the provisions of this Act, which license shall contain the full name of the applicant, his birth place and age, together with the name of the District Board issuing the certificate, and date of issuance thereof. All papers received by the Secretary of State on application for license, shall be kept on file in his office, and a proper index and record thereof shall be kept by him.

SEC. 4.—Any Architect in good standing, who shall show to the satisfaction of the District Board, of the District in which such Architect may reside, that he was engaged exclusively in the practice of the profession of Architecture on the date of the passage of this Act, shall be granted a Certificate without passing an examination, on the payment to the District Board of a fee of five dollars, provided such application shall be made within six months from and after the passage of this Act.

Said certificate shall set forth the fact that the person to whom the same was issued, was practicing Architecture in this State at the time of the passage of this Act, and that the person therein named is entitled to a license to practice Architecture, without having to pass an examination by the District Board, and the Secretary of State shall, upon the payment to him of a fee of five dollars, issue to the person named therein, a license to practice Architecture in this State in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Each licensed Architect shall have his license recorded in the office of the County Recorder in each and every County in this State in which the holder thereof shall practice, and he shall pay to the Recorder the same fee as is charged for the recording of deeds. A failure to have his license so recorded

shall be deemed sufficient cause for revocation of such license.

SEC. 5.—Within six months from and after the passage of this Act, it shall be unlawful, and it shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, for any person to practice Architecture without a license in this State, or to advertise or put out any sign or card, or other device, which might indicate to the public that he was an Architect.

Provided, that nothing in this Act shall prevent any person from making plans for his own buildings, nor furnishing plans or other data for buildings for other persons; provided the person so furnishing such plans, or data, shall fully inform the person for whom such plans or data are furnished, that he, the person furnishing such plans, is not a licensed Architect; and provided further, that the person so furnishing plans or other data for building shall not be entitled to recover any fee or compensation for such plans, data or services.

Architect's licenses issued in accordance with the provisions of this Act, shall remain in full force until revoked for cause, as hereinafter provided for in this Act.

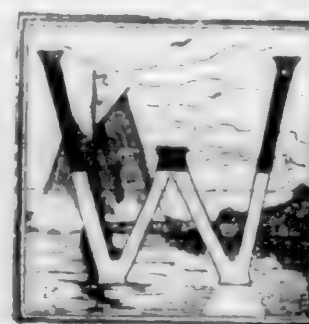
A license may be revoked for dishonest practices, or for gross incompetency in the practice of the profession, which questions shall be determined by the District Board of the District in which the person whose license is called in question shall reside, or shall be doing business; and upon a full investigation of the charges by the District Board, an opportunity having been given the accused to be heard in his own defense or by counsel; and upon the verdict of at least four members of the District Board, the Board may issue its certificate to the Secretary of State, revoking the license of the person accused; and the Secretary of State shall thereupon cancel such license. And on the cancellation of such license, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the District Board to give notice of such cancellation to the County Recorder of each County in this State, whereupon the Recorder shall mark the license recorded in his office, "Cancelled".

After the expiration of six months, the person whose license was revoked, may have a new license issued to him by the Secretary of State upon the certificate of the District Board, by which the license was revoked.

Every licensed Architect shall have a seal, the impression of which must contain the name of the Architect, his place of business, and the words "Licensed Architect", with which he may stamp all plans prepared by him.

This Act shall take effect from and after its passage.

THE GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS BILL.



WE publish herewith a copy of the Bill relating to the re-organization of the Government Architects' office, which was introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. McKaig, and into the Senate by Senator Brice, say the *American Architect*, under the following circumstances:

This Bill originated with a few architects in New York City, who happened to learn that notwithstanding the controversy between Secretary Carlisle and the American Institute of Architects, the Treasury Department was anxious to reorganize the Supervising Architect's office, and to have a bill introduced to this effect, because of the many objection-

able and illegal features of previous bills—notably the "Tarsney Bill"—which made them undesirable as well as inoperative.

The "McKaig Bill," which was draughted by Mr. George B. Post, of New York, in consultation with these New York architects and with the Treasury Department, embodies an entirely new idea which is based on the very satisfactory lines under which a number of Government Departments—notably the Light house Department—have been conducted most successfully for a number of years; by placing the initiative and professional work under the management of an expert board, of the highest standing, under whose direction the work would be distributed for the best advantage of the country, of the work, and of the profession; leaving the administrative work in the hands of the Government, where it belongs.

The Bill, as originally draughted, was revised a number of times, by the Committee of Architects on the one hand, and by the Treasury Department on the other, and as introduced was entirely satisfactory to all parties concerned. Though many of the minor details may not apply to individual cases in individual sections of the country, they had to be adjusted so as to cover the entire territory, and also so as to meet administrative, legal and other objections not generally appreciated by the profession at large. The powers of the Commission are such as to enable them to modify their details from time to time, as they find it necessary and wise.

The principle of the Bill, namely, the instituting a Commission of high character to have charge of the architectural work of the Government, and to distribute the work amongst the most skillful architects in the country, is unquestionably a correct one.

The Bill has received the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. It has passed the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, of the House, whose indorsement could not be stronger, and the Bill is now regularly before the House. Owing to its introduction at the end of the last session of Congress, at a time when the House was entirely absorbed by the Tariff revision, it was impossible to have a day set for its consideration and passage; therefore it had to go over to the present session of Congress.

In the House Committee's report to the House, recommending the passage of the Bill, they state, among other things:

"Your committee do not believe that the beneficial results that should be obtained, are obtained under the existing methods of planning and constructing public buildings of the United States.

"While the employment of the best artistic thought, and best and most approved systems of construction and equipment ought to be represented in the public edifices of this great nation, the contrary of these propositions is the result obtained under existing methods.

"Your Committee are advised that the best and highest types of artistic thought and architectural skill in European countries is found in the Government buildings of those countries: while in this country the reverse is the rule, and superiority of architectural design is represented in State, Municipal and private buildings, and not those erected by the General Government.

"A comparison of modern buildings, erected by private citizens and corporations, with those belonging to the Government of the United States, will show, as to the former, constant progress in construction and artistic expression,

and continual increase in economy of construction, while in the case of the buildings of the United States there has been but little, if any, advancement. The buildings constructed recently by the United States, as compared with those constructed a quarter of a century ago, show a marked deterioration of artistic quality. The cost has been, relatively and positively, much greater than those of private buildings of the best type.

"Your Committee has been furnished reliable and trustworthy information and data, showing the cost of the best type of buildings constructed for States, municipalities, corporations and private citizens, ranges 38 to 50 cents per cubic foot of space, while the cost of buildings constructed by the United States ranges from 50 cents to \$1.00 per cubic foot."

"The conditions and results which your Committee thus call to your attention, necessarily follow the methods and practices now employed by the Government."

"It now transpires that the time of the Supervising Architect is wholly employed in matters of administrative detail, and the architectural work of the office, the plans, designs and specifications, are prepared by mere copyists—cheap clerks."

After entering elaborately into the present duties of the Supervising Architect, and showing the physical impossibility for one man to find any time for designing, the Report continues:

"The Supervising Architect rarely sees one of these buildings while in course of construction. Its construction is generally under the supervision of some local carpenter or builder, who never made any pretense to architectural knowledge or study; whose appointment was secured not because of his skill, but because of the political influence he could marshal, and whose greatest solicitude is to prolong the tenure of his employment by delaying the completion of the work."

"A building, which, if the property of a private citizen would be constructed in months, when erected by the Government requires years for its completion. * * A public building at Detroit, Mich., where the construction was authorized eleven years ago, and \$1,300,000 appropriated by Congress years since, the foundation-walls are not yet completed.

"Indeed, the abuses in the method above referred to, have become so serious that the Committee cannot conscientiously recommend public buildings at many places where the economical and convenient transaction of the business would require or justify such buildings could they be provided at a cost not greatly exceeding the necessary expenditure by a private owner for similar purposes.

"Of the Bills reported from this Committee during the present session, many are so reported only under the assumption that the buildings contemplated can be erected under some plan less wasteful than now in operation.

"The scope and purpose of the measure herewith presented is designed to remedy the many evils herein pointed out. To give to the country a better type of architecture in its buildings, and to stop the wasteful extravagance which is the necessary result of the present methods."

"The measure does not abrogate or take from the Supervising Architect any of the functions or authority belonging to the office, which, under existing conditions, he is capable of performing. He will remain and continue the representative of the Government, and perform all the duties that now pertain to his office, excepting the designing and preparation

of drawings and specifications for such buildings, and the local supervision shall be subject to his approval." * *

"In fact, this measure is intended to make him what the title of his office indicates, the Supervisor of Architects; not the Government's architect, but the supervisor of the architects of the Government's works. Therefore, your Committee recommend the passage of the Bill."

In the Senate, the Bill was introduced in the Senate and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds too late for its consideration, and has not yet been reported upon by this Committee.

To summarize: In the House, the Bill is regularly before the House, and as soon as a day can be set for the discussion of the same, it can be passed. In the Senate, the Bill is before the Committee, and as soon as it can be reported to the Senate and a day set for its discussion, it can be passed.

The Bill has received the approval of the Committee of the House, of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the Press, and of the profession. It has been before the profession for nearly a year. Numerous meetings of different professional societies and notably of the American Institute of Architects have taken place in the meanwhile, and its endorsement has been unanimous. Many Senators and Congressmen have been seen individually, and without exception have commended the Bill, and promised their support; many of them in writing. Up to the present date there has not been a single objection raised to the Bill; by the Public, by the Government, by the Representatives of the Government in the Senate or House, or by the profession; on the contrary, it has received the most positive and hearty endorsement.

The Bill should pass both Houses with little or no trouble, because:

1. It is purely administrative in its character.
2. Its object is to correct an inefficient system which was instituted years ago, and which has become not only obsolete, but positively pernicious.
3. It does not interfere with the present system, in so far as that system is efficient, but tends to relieve the present system of a burden to which it is not equal, and to enact proper measures to provide for this part of the work.
4. It asks for no appropriations or expenditure of money, but aims on the contrary, to effect economy in the expenditure of the moneys, and to raise the character of the work to the highest standard of the present age.
5. In raising the standard of the work, it will raise the standard of the art, create new incentive, bring forth new men, new opportunities, and result in covering this country with monuments which will eventually compare with those of other countries, and in time, perhaps, excel them.
6. It has received the hearty approval of everybody concerned or interested, on whichever side of the question they may be.
7. It will not legislate out of office any of the present office-holders—many of whom have served the Government faithfully for many years—because the work now in hand under the present system, and the maintenance of the buildings now completed, will demand the services of this force for many years to come, and it only applies to future work.
8. It will relieve the Secretary of the Treasury of all work of an expert character, for which he must necessarily depend upon outside advice, by placing at his disposal in this connection, an expert Board of the highest standing.
9. Not only will the buildings be equal to the best types that are erected in the United States, both artistically and constructively, but they will be built, as stated by the Committee of the House, at a saving of at least 30 per cent on

the actual cost of construction, at least three years in the time of construction, saving not only the interest on the cost of the land and the cost of construction, besides salaries of superintendents, watchmen, etc., during this period—the cost of repairs and maintenance due to suspension of the work, but also three year's rent for temporary quarters pending completion of buildings.

10. It can be demonstrated by figures that under the new Bill, with better buildings, erected in a much shorter time, the cost of the construction of the buildings, the commissions of the architects, and the necessary appropriation for the Supervising Architect's office, the United States Government would save at least one million dollars per annum, as compared with the present system.

J. M. CARRERE, Secretary.

By order of the Legislative Committee on Government Architecture:—

Permanent Committee: Bruce Price, Chairman; Ed. H. Kendall; John M. Carrere, Secretary.

Advisory Committee: R. M. Hunt, Chairman; Chas. F. McKim and Geo. B. Post.

A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE SECURING OF PLANS AND FOR THE ERECTION OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a commission on public architecture consisting of three architects of high scientific and artistic attainment and large practical experience, and two officers of the Engineer Corps of the United States Army. If necessary, a separate appointment of any or all of three members of the commission who are architects may be made for each building under consideration, and members of the commission for one building may act upon other buildings. That the commission, under the general direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall discharge all the administrative duties relating to the procuring of designs and the appointing of architects for all buildings hereafter erected by the Government of the United States.

SECTION 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be the president of the commission *ex officio*, and the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department shall be a member of the commission *ex officio*. In the absence of the president of the commission, one of the members shall be elected as chairman by ballot, and he shall preside at the meetings and perform such other duties as the rules of the commission may prescribe; and the Supervising Architect of the Treasury shall act as secretary of the commission.

SEC. 3. That the secretary of the Treasury shall convene the commission whenever, in his judgment, the exigencies of the service require it.

SEC. 4. That the commission shall adopt rules and regulations governing competition in the procuring of designs, and for the government of its meetings and the general performance of its duties. The members of the commission shall be paid their actual expenses and subsistence and a *per diem* allowance of \$10 while actually engaged in the performance of their official duties, but no *per diem* allowance or salary shall be allowed to any civil or military officer on account of his being employed on the commission, but his actual traveling expenses and subsistence shall be paid while engaged thereon.

SEC. 5. That in case the limit of cost provided by law is \$100,000 or over, the commission shall select by ballot, for

each building, five architects to prepare designs in competition; in case the limit of cost is less than \$100,000, the commission may, in its discretion, select by ballot an architect without competition. No architect shall be eligible for entering as a competitor, or for appointment, who has not had at least ten years' experience as an architect-in-chief, and unless he can satisfy the commission, through work already done by him, or otherwise, that he is competent to take charge of the economical construction of the building. The commission shall cause to be made and issued to competing architects, surveys, schedules of requirements for the building, limitations of cost, and all facts which might control or influence the character of the required design. The commission shall specify the number and character of the drawings required, and fix a definite time for their completion. The Secretary of the Treasury, upon the recommendation of the commission, shall pay to each unsuccessful competitor, to reimburse him for expenses incurred in preparing the competitive drawings, the following amounts: For designs for buildings to cost not more than \$150,000, the sum of \$750, and for each and every \$100,000 of the limit of cost of the building above that amount, the additional sum of \$100; but in no case shall more than \$1,000 be paid to any unsuccessful competitor.

SEC. 6. That the commission shall reject and return to the author any drawings which have failed to exactly comply with the requirements and regulations adopted by the commission for the competition, and no compensation for their preparation shall be paid, and the author thereof shall be debarred from all further participation in the competition. The commission shall carefully examine the drawings of each competitor in competition and shall select one design as the design of the proposed building, and shall recommend its author as the architect for that building and return forthwith all other drawings to their authors. The Secretary of the Treasury shall thereupon appoint the architect so recommended and he shall perform all the customary duties performed by an architect in private practice, namely: The making of all preliminary sketches, the modification of his designs to meet possible requirements of the commission, the preparation of a set of general working drawings to procure estimates; the preparation of a set of general details on a large scale, a set of full-size drawings for moulded, carved or ornamental work, and a set of all other original drawings and specifications required by the commission. He shall supervise the construction of the building, and no payment shall be made to any contractor until the certificate of the architect has been received by the Secretary of the Treasury that the work has been executed in conformity with the contract. He shall file a complete set of the construction drawings in the Treasury Department, from which all duplicates shall be paid for out of the appropriation for the building. The architect shall be paid for his services a fee of five per centum upon the total cost of the work and the usual traveling expenses. The expenses of the commission and the fees of the architect shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury out of the appropriation for the building in the erection of which they were incurred.

SEC. 7. That the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the recommendation of the commission, shall authorize the architect to employ a competent clerk-of-the-works, at a salary to be established by the commission, and he shall be paid for his services out of the appropriation for the building.

SEC. 8. That the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be the representative of the Government in

all matters connected with the erection and completion of public buildings and the payment therefor. He shall receive proposals for the work, and, with the approval of the architect of the building, he shall award the contracts therefor. He shall perform all other duties that now pertain to his office, except such duties as are vested by this Act in the architect of the building.

SEC. 9. That all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.



The management of this journal desires to extend a cordial invitation to all architects on this coast and elsewhere to contribute designs for publication.

Drawings should be made with perfectly black lines, on a smooth white surface. Good tracings, if made with black ink, answer the purpose.

The designs selected will be published without charge. All drawings, whether accepted or not, will be returned to their authors, who must bear express charges both ways.

PERSPECTIVE view of residence, Geo. W. Payne & Sons Architects, Carthage, Ill.

SCHOOL House in Alameda, W. H. Armitage, Architect, San Francisco.

COMPETITIVE Design N. S. G. W. Building, Shea & Shea Architects.

THREE flats, Oak and Laguna streets, Shea & Shea Architects.

NOTICE OF MEETINGS.

SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER, AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, meets second Friday of each month at 408 California street.
SETH BABSON, Pres. GEO. W. PERCY, Vice-Pres.
OLIVER EVERETT, Sec. JOHN M. CURTIS, Treas.

TECHNICAL SOCIETY OF THE PACIFIC COAST, meets first Friday of each month at Academy of Sciences Building.
C. E. GRUNSKY, Pres. GEO. W. DICKIE, Vice-Pres.
OTTO VON GELDERN, Sec. W. C. RALSTON, Treas.

CALIFORNIA ELECTRICAL SOCIETY, meets the first and third Monday evenings of each month at the Academy of Sciences Building.
GEO. P. LOW, Pres. C. O. POOLE, Vice-Pres.
MAX CASPARI, Sec. H. T. BESTOR, Treas.



The Editor is not responsible for any opinions of Correspondents.

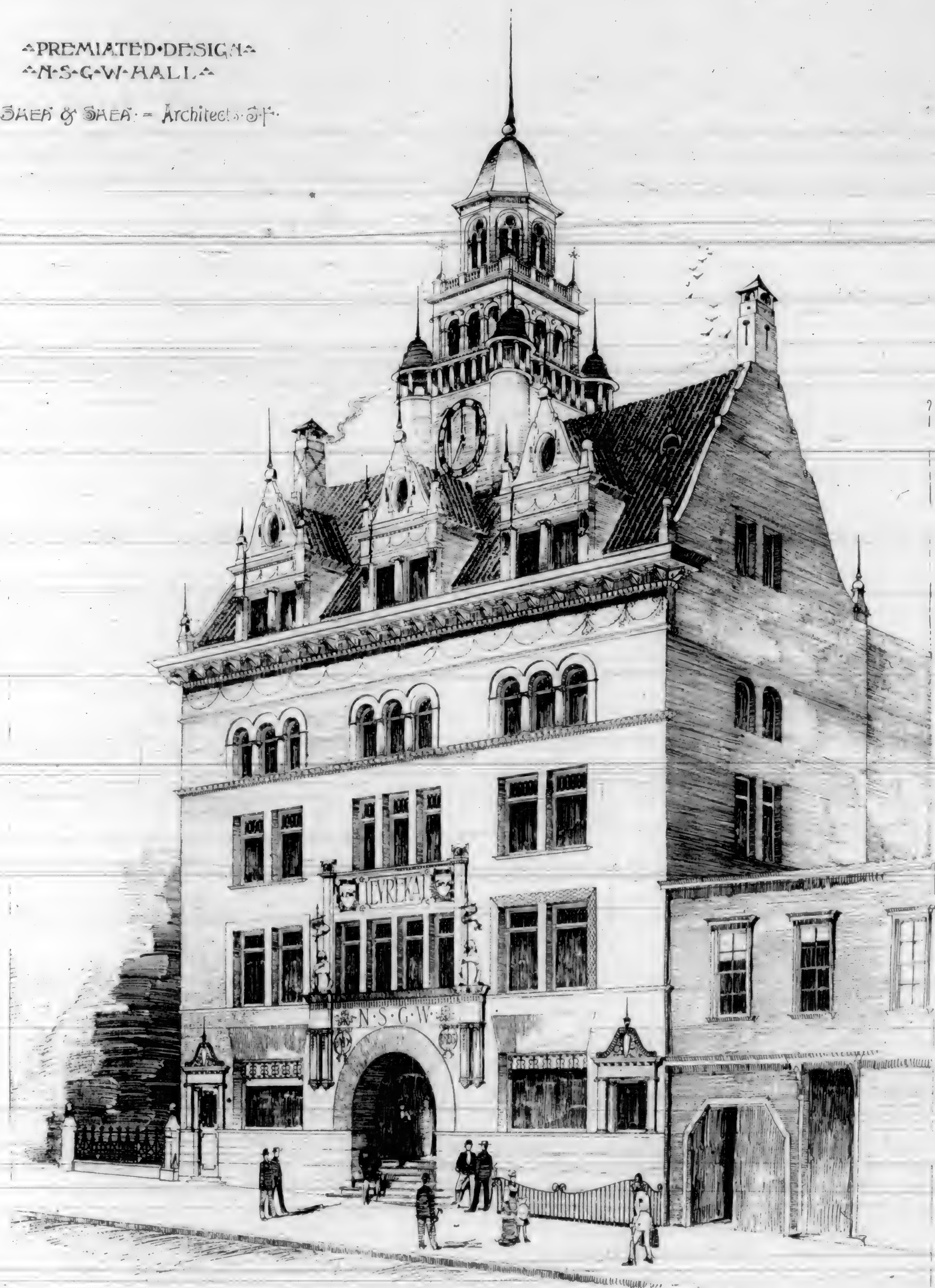
To the Editor of the California Architect and Building News.

IN looking over the proposed Bill for regulating the practice of architects there are quite a number of things that deserve consideration and wherein it appears to me that it might be improved.

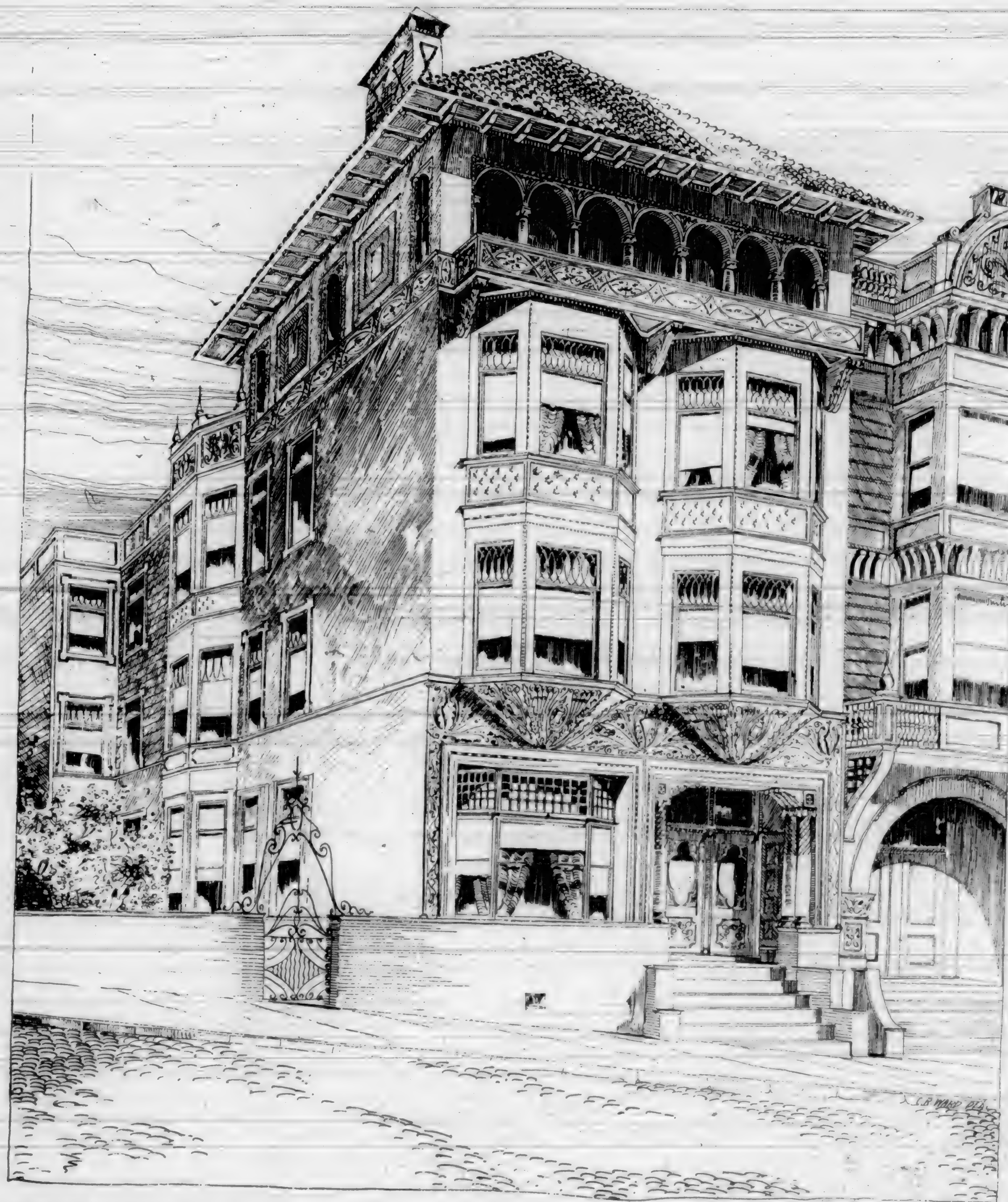
1st. In the composition of the Board it is unwise to limit

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CALIFORNIA ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS
 SAN FRANCISCO.

BRITTON & REY PHOTO-LITH.

VOL. XVI No. 1 JANUARY 1895

the examining architects to members of the Chapter of the American Institute of Architects—until such Chapters themselves have a more strict examination into the merits of their own members—if such members had to pass an examination themselves before becoming such they would then have a certain standing in the examination of others, and to commence this matter right such should be the case.

The other members of the board have no *raison d'être*. If there were Professors of Architecture at the Berkeley or Stanford University I should say let them be on the Board, otherwise have no professors. The lawyers are certainly out of place—might with just as much reason put architects on the Board of Examiners for Law Students. If they are put their for legal advice make them such but to have no voice in the examination or other actions of the Board.

2d. It would seem that semi-annual examinations would be sufficient—instead of quarterly.

3d. Although naturally the most likely place to hold the examinations would be at the rooms of the Chapter, still I believe it would be better to leave such a small matter as this in the hands of the examiners themselves and not bind them down to certain locations.

4th. The clause calling for an architect to record his license in every County in which he may practice gives him needless trouble. It seems to me quite sufficient for all practical purposes to have his license recorded in the County wherein is his principal place of business—and when he has to lose his license because of his forgetfulness in omitting to record it in the County where he may be architect for some little summer cottage—the punishment hardly fits the crime.

5th. In the case of such a serious matter as the Revocation of an Architects' License for dishonest practices or gross incompetency—it should be left to the State Board to decide—as in a case of any local prejudice, such prejudice would not so likely get in its work as if the trial should be left to the District Board of the District in which the accused practices, if it needs must be decided by a District Board let the Board of the other District take the case up.

These few criticisms I make in the best of spirit and hope they may tend to improve the proposed bill.

Yours, etc.,

W. J. C.

WASHINGTON STATE CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

IN the latter part of March, 1894, several architects of the State of Washington, believing that the time was ripe for the formation of a Chapter of Architects, met in the office of one of their number and considered the feasibility of such organization.

At an adjourned meeting held in April with enthusiasm, the Chapter was born and a Constitution and By-Laws adopted; officers for the current year, and to serve until the annual meeting in January, 1895, were elected; May 10th, at Tacoma, the organization was ratified and perfected. A Charter was granted by the American Institute, and the Washington State Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was full fledged. A series of amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws in harmony with those of the Institute have accordingly been proposed and submitted to the members for their consideration.

Meetings, with good attendance, have been held regularly on the second and last Thursdays of each month, with the exception of the months of November and December.

The Chapter has kept constantly in mind the importance

of interesting the general public in Art and Professional practice. Special papers have been prepared and read at several of the meetings which were held at the Chamber of Commerce in Seattle and City Council Chamber in Tacoma, and subjects of general interest discussed.

The first paper read was "Venice, its Color and Line" by Mr. Willcox, April 12th, then followed, successively, a timely paper on "Competitions" by Mr. Bebb, April 26th; "Architects as Pioneers" by Mr. Bullard, May 10th; President Boone's "Address" May 10th; "The Ethics of the Profession" by Mr. Evers, June 14th; "How to Make Home Beautiful" by Mr. Willcox, June 28th; "Abuses in the Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury" by Mr. Willcox, July 15th; "Testing of Piles" by Mr. Bebb, August 26th; "Laying out of Cities" by Mr. Willcox, August 26; "Fire Proof Construction" by Mr. Bebb, September 13th; "Errors in House Construction" by Mr. Willcox, November 9th; "Building Materials of the Puget Sound Country" by Mr. Talcott, December 11th; with one yet to be read "On the Architect as a Limited Agent" by Mr. Saunders.

The Council believes it is a matter of congratulation, that, with a practicing membership of Thirty-four, with Three Honorary Members, or a roll of membership of Thirty-seven members, this, the youngest Chapter in the United States, save one, we now rank Sixth in a list of twenty-six or more Chapters, and we believe also that as the Society increases in influence, it will serve to a corresponding advantage of its members in many practical ways.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE WASHINGTON STATE CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

W. E. Boone, Seattle, Wash., President; G. W. Bullard, Tacoma, Wash., 1st Vice-President; William H. Willcox, Seattle, Wash., 2d Vice-President; Charles W. Saunders, Seattle, Wash., Secretary; Cecil S. Evers, Seattle, Wash., Treasurer.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

Officers of the Chapter (Ex-officio) and Wm. Farrell, Tacoma, Wash.; Albert Sutton, Tacoma, Wash.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Prof. J. M. Taylor, University of Washington; Chas. L. Denny, Seattle, Wash.; A. W. Conant, Seattle, Wash.

COMPLETE LIST OF MEMBERS.

Chas. H. Bebb, W. E. Boone, A. B. Chamberlin, A. W. Conant, Chas. L. Denny, Cecil C. Evers, A. V. Hector, E. W. Hooper, E. W. Houghton, T. Josenhans, Emil de Neuf, Chas. W. Saunders, Carl Siebrand, H. Steinmann, Jas. Stephen, Prof. J. M. Taylor, A. Wickersham, Wm. H. Willcox, Seattle, Wash.; G. W. Bullard, C. A. Darmer, Wm. Farrell, L. C. Houser, Louis Mendel, R. L. Robertson, A. J. Russell, Albert Sutton, Chas. B. Talbot, Tacoma, Wash.; L. M. Boardman, Mr. Cutter, John K. Dow, Mr. Malmgren, H. Prouse, L. L. Rand, Spokane, Wash.; H. L. Copeland, Olympia, Wash.; C. Ferris White, Everett, Wash.; John Parkinson, Los Angeles, Cal.; G. H. Parks, Kansas City Mo.

THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.

The first annual meeting of the American Institute of Architects, which was held at the Chambers of Com-

merce rooms yesterday, brought out quite a gathering, and developed the fact that the Chapter stands sixth in the United States in the number of members. A petition to the Regents of the State University for the establishment of a Chair of Architecture and the Building Arts was adopted and a valuable report on the building materials of the state was presented. A pleasant interruption in the proceedings occurred when the Chapter paid a visit to the Denny Clay Company's works at Van Asselt on a special train, as the guests of the company.

The meeting was delayed by the failure of the members from Tacoma to arrive at the appointed time, which was 10:30, and the assemblage was not called to order till 11:30 by President Boone. Those present were: George W. Bullard, William Farrell, Albert Sutton and H. A. Russell, of Tacoma; Charles H. Babb, A. B. Chamberlain, C. C. Evers, C. W. Hooper, E. W. Hampton, E. De Neuf, C. W. Saunders, James Stephen, William H. Willcox and A. Wickersham, of Seattle, active members, and Charles L. Denny and A. W. Conant, honorary members. President Boone welcomed the members, and after the reading of the minutes he made the following address:

In the month of April, 1894, the first practical step in the organization of this Chapter was taken. A provisional Chapter was at that time founded. On the eleventh of May, 1894, at a meeting held in Tacoma, the work of this provisional Chapter was ratified; then Constitution and By-Laws under which it was started were adopted; and the officers chosen by it were continued as the officers of the State Chapter. This, therefore, is the first annual meeting of the Chapter. The regular monthly meetings have been held in Tacoma and Seattle alternately.

The American Institute of Architects has granted us a Charter, under the name of the "Washington State Chapter of the American Institute of Architects." This makes us an integral part of that important body; and it is surely worthy of remark that while we are probably the youngest Chapter in the United States, we rank as sixth in point of membership. This very high rank in our infancy bears striking testimony to the rapidity with which towns and cities are springing up all over this wonderful young State. If our building operations had not attained relatively gigantic proportions, we could not have so large a membership.

It affords me pleasure to say that in my opinion this Chapter has already exercised a beneficial influence upon our profession in this State. Papers of an interesting and instructive character have been read and discussed at our meetings. Men of learning, ability and experience have given us the benefit of their reflections and observations, and have thus invested our meetings with deep and practical interest.

The American Institute of Architects has for some time

past made strenuous efforts to procure the adoption of improved methods in designing and constructing Government buildings. The inartistic character of these buildings in general is at first sight a reproach upon the state of architecture in the United States, and is felt by the Institute as a reflection upon the whole body of Architects.

This Chapter lost no time in seconding these efforts of the Institute, which should be encouraged and upheld wherever there is an architect who takes pride in his profession.

I recommend that as soon as practicable this Chapter take the steps necessary to the establishment of an Institute of



Building Arts. This can be commenced with Exhibits of building materials, which would serve effectually to bring into prominence the varied and extensive resources of the building trades in this State.

The number of applicants for instruction in architecture in the principal cities of Washington is already quite large. With the high rank in Chapter membership which has been noticed, it would seem proper that the University of Washington, whose main building is now under construction should establish a Chair of Architecture. This Chapter may appropriately aid in this matter. The State at large is deeply interested in the character and learning of the Architects who are to impress their ideas in a conspicuous way upon our growing and ambitious young cities.

I am satisfied that after due consideration the enlightene-

public opinion of the State will approve the establishment of a Chair of Architecture in our new University.

There are other subjects that might be fitly discussed in your President's address; but as there is a considerable amount of business to be transacted by you at this meeting, I have thought it better to touch but lightly upon a few topics. In conclusion, I congratulate you upon the gratify-

dorsed his suggestions, and urged the Chapter to place before the Regents of the University a petition for the establishment of a Chair of Architecture.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the American Institute desiring the Chapter to use all the influence possible with the State's Senator and Representatives in Congress to secure the passage of House Bill No. 7470, which provides for a reform in the manner in which designs for Government Buildings are made and selected.

THE NEW OFFICERS.

After a short recess the Chapter proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year. The election resulted as follows: President, George W. Bullard, Tacoma; Vice-President, A. Wickersham, Seattle; 2d Vice-President, L. M. Boardman, Spokane; Secretary, C. W. Saunders, Seattle; Treasurer, C. C. Evers, Seattle; Council, Albert Sutton, of Tacoma, W. H. Willcox, of Seattle, and officers ex-officio.

A vote of thanks was tendered the Denny Clay Company and the Chamber of Commerce for courtesies shown.

The reading of papers was postponed till the next meeting. The Chapter adjourned at six o'clock to meet on February 14th, in Tacoma.

MEETINGS OF THE SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

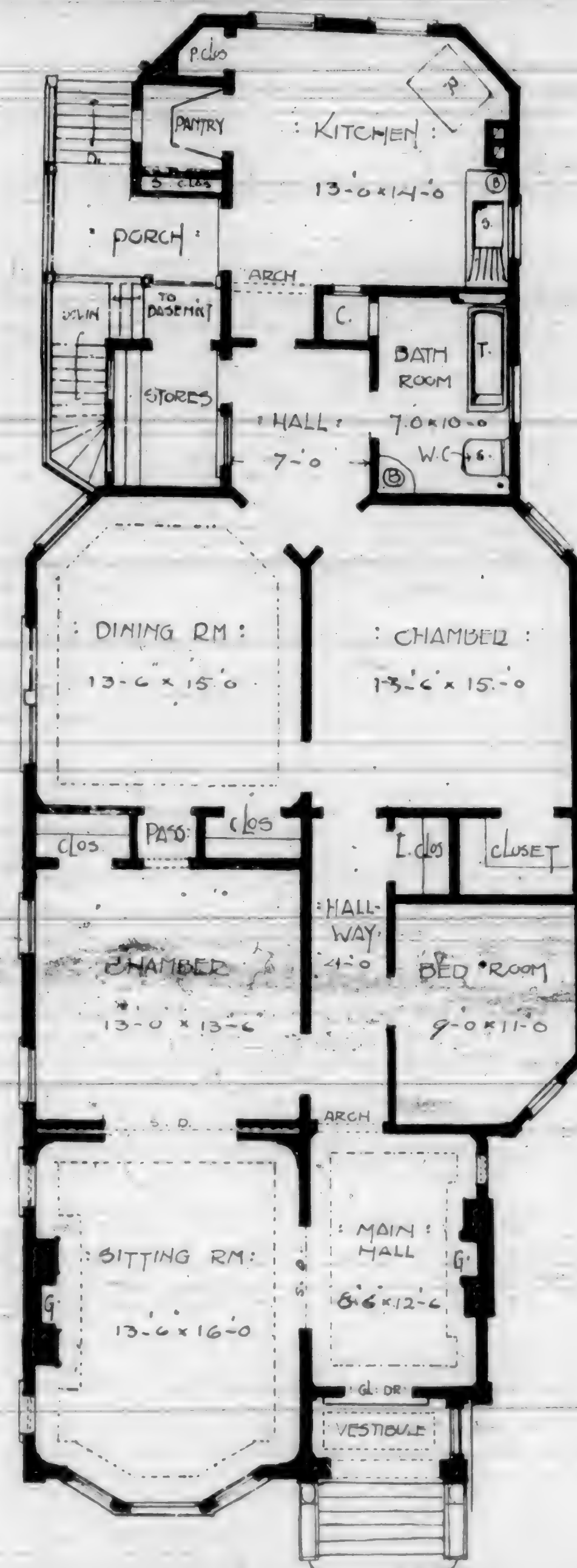
ADJOURNED and regular meetings of the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, were held during the past month for the consideration of the proposed Act to Regulate the Practice of Architecture in the State of California.

A committee was appointed to confer with a similar committee from the Southern California Chapter and the draft of the law which was agreed upon will be found in another column.

The Board of Freeholders now at work on the making of a New Charter for the City and County of San Francisco, were communicated with to inform them that it was the opinion of the Chapter that provision should be made for a Board of Public Works with power to formulate and enforce rules and regulations to govern the erection and alterations of buildings.

PROTECTING CANADIAN ARCHITECTS.

DOUBTLESS as the result of representations made from time to time by the architectural Associations of Ontario and Quebec, it is gratifying to learn that the Government has resolved to change the method of appraising the value of architectural plans imported for use in the erection of buildings in Canada. We are informed that new instructions have lately been issued by the Government to customs officials, under which architectural plans passing through the customs will in future be charged a duty based on the cost of the building to be erected. It has likewise been stated, though with what authority we know not, that the new regulations are to be retroactive, and that under them duty will be collected on the cost of the Ontario Legislative buildings, the Toronto Board of Trade, and other buildings erected during recent years from the plans of foreign architects.—*Canadian Architect and Builder.*



ing success which has attended the formation of this Chapter, and I thank you sincerely for the kindness and consideration shown to me as its first President.

The report of the Committee on Tabulation of the Building Material of the State was most exhaustive and complete in its detail and a full report of which will be published in the February issue of the CALIFORNIA ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS.

A CHAIR OF ARCHITECTURE.

The committee on recommendations of the president in-

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

LIPPINCOTT'S Magazine for January 1895, has for its complete Novel "The Waifs of Fighting Rocks" by Captain Charles McIlvaine. The scene is laid in the mountains of West Virginia, and the tale is one of adventure, love jealousy among the mountains. "By Telephone," a stirring story by Francis Regal, shows how a plucky reporter defeated a conspiracy and brought the criminals to justice. The Christmas stories are promptly on hand for the holidays; "With the Autocrat" recalls some notable private utterances of Dr. Holmes. We always welcome the coming of this readable magazine with interest.

THE NEW SCIENCE REVIEW for January, 1895. This handsome quarterly comes to hand with its usual readable contents, J. M. Stoddart the editor appears to fulfill the promise made in the start of having a miscellany of modern thought and discovery, keeping a little ahead of his contemporaries in bringing the discovery of to-day before the people in a way that cannot but please those who take an interest in Scientific Facts, without being called men of science and this class includes by far the largest number of readers. We notice that the question of "What is Electricity" is the title of three articles in the January number.

The Calendar of the ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS, 1894-95, comes to hand in its usual neat and attractive form. An article upon the Progressive Examinations qualifying for Registration as Probationer and Student cannot fail to be of interest to architects in this country. Space will not allow us to make extended extracts from the rules. The following advice to applicants before entering an architect's office, are certainly wise and as true on this side of the water, as upon the other. The preliminary, qualifying for probationer. The subjects comprised in this examination are those in which proficiency should be attained by the applicant before entering an architect's office, and it is desirable that special attention be given to them before he leaves school.

Clear and well-formed hand writing, correct spelling, grammar and punctuation are indispensable. Powers of observation and of graphic description, facility of composition and lucidity in the expression of ideas, should be carefully cultivated, as being of the utmost value in the prosecution of further studies, and in the work of later years.

Arithmetic, algebra, and plan geometry should be familiar to the applicant, and a knowledge of their application in the solution of simple problems in elementary mechanics and physics should be acquired.

The geography of Europe and the history of England from the Norman Conquest to the end of the Tudor dynasty should be well studied, regard being had to the connection between the history of the country and its architecture.

A good knowledge of French is essential, and of German or Italian very desirable, and a clear understanding of the Continental metrical system will also be useful.

Geometrical drawing and the elements of perspective are

indispensable subjects of study, and should receive particular attention; while freehand drawing with rapidity and precision from the cast and the antique, and sketching with accuracy, should be carefully cultivated. Reasonable proficiency in these subjects is of the first importance.

LEGAL DECISIONS.

From a large number of Legal Decisions of the higher Court, of the different States of the Union, we select and publish in this column, such as appear applicable to this section of the country.

CONSTRUCTION OF PARTY WALL AGREEMENT.—A deed between W. and J. owners of adjoining lots, and the former's mortgagees, recited that it was agreed that J. should convey to W. 5 1/4 inches lying between the western wall of his building and his boundary line, and pay W. \$400, in consideration of which W. should execute a covenant to preserve the easement for light and air unto J., his heirs, assigns, etc., and also use five 1/4 inches for the purpose of erecting a wall, sixteen feet high only, to the eastern end of a certain addition which W. proposed to so build that its eastern wall should rest on the boundary line between the lots, and that neither W. nor any person claiming through him should make any erection on his lot or such strip higher than sixteen feet, unless there was left between the buildings a clear space of thirty-six inches from the height of sixteen feet upward. It was held, that J. could put windows in a seven story party wall erected by him, six 1/4 inches of which stands on W's ground.

Weigman v. Jones, Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, 30 At. Rep. 198. 183.

LIABILITY FOR EXTRAS FOR CHANGES ORDERED BY BUILDING INSPECTORS.—After work was commenced on a church under a contract providing that no extras should be paid for unless agreed to in writing signed by the parties, city building inspectors ordered changes, a sketch of which was prepared by the architect, and the contractor was directed to make such changes. Though there was no express contract for the extras made necessary by the order, it was the duty of the church corporation to see that the order was obeyed, from which arose an obligation to pay for the work necessary therefore, done with the consent of the corporation, under the direction of its architect.

Cunningham v. Fourth Baptist Church, Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, 28 At. Rep. 490. 113.

WHEN CONTRACTOR HAS NO LIEN.—The statute giving a lien to any one who furnishes labor or material for a building "under contract with the owner or his agent, trustee, contractor or contractors," does not give a lien to one furnishing labor or material under a contract with a lessee in the absence of authority from the owner. The owner of land is not affected by a judgment foreclosing liens for improvements against his lessee if he was not made a party to the action.

Penfield v. Harris, Court of Civil Appeals of Texas, 27 S. W. R. Rep. 762. 86.

EFFECT OF ABANDONMENT OF BUILDING CONTRACT BY CONTRACTOR.—A contractor, to whom payment was to be made only upon approval of the work by the architect, gave complainants an order payable out of the amount to become due, which the owner accepted on condition that the architect approve the work. The contractor abandoned the work before completion. A bill in equity to enforce payment of such order, and for an accounting of the amount due the contractor, was demurrable, as complainants had an adequate remedy at law. Where a contract provides that if the contractor fail to complete the building as agreed the owner may do so, and deduct the expense from the contract price, the contractor cannot abandon the work, and compel the owner to complete it, and account to him for the balance of the contract price.

Bernz v. Marcus Sayre Co. v. Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, 30 At. Rep. 21. 139.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW RESTRICTING HOURS OF WORK.—The statute which forbids contractors for city work in the city of Buffalo to accept more than eight hours for a day's work, except in cases of necessity, does not "abridge the privileges of citizens" or deprive any citizen of his rights or privileges.

People v. Beck, 30 N. Y. Supp. 473, Supreme Court of Buffalo, General Term. 50.

BUSINESS MOSAICS.

The Schenck Patent Swinging Hose Reel heretofore manufactured by the W. T. Y. Schenck has become the property of the Revere Rubber Co., whose San Francisco Store is located at 527 Market street. The Company is one of the largest and its reputation as manufacturers of high class goods is well established. The Schenck Reel will be a feature of its business and receive the attention so valuable a patent deserves.

When Adam in bliss, asked Eve for a kiss, she puckered up her lips with a coo; gave a look so ecstatic, and answered emphatic, "I don't care A-dam if you do."—*Clay Record.*

The J. L. Mott Iron Works, New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco. See their advertisement on p. v of this journal. The Imperial Porcelain Roll Rim Roman Bath cannot be improved upon for fine appearance, durability and perfection from a sanitary stand point, while entailing no labor of scouring or burnishing, merely wiped out with a sponge and the tub is cleaned. For information and circulars apply to M. S. James, Pacific Coast representative, room 35, Flood Building, San Francisco.

Take after his father—"The boy with sawed-off trowels."—*Clay Record.*

Edward B. Hinds & Co., 411 Mission street, San Francisco, is the place to go if you want Hill's Patent Inside Sliding Blinds, Perfection Window Screens, Latest Improved Venetian Blinds, Patent Self Coiling Burglar and Patent Self Coiling burglar and fire-proof Steel Shutters, or Rolling Wood Partitions. Send for a catalogue and prices if you have not time to call and examine for yourself. Don't go if you can't resist temptation for you are sure to leave an order.

MISS PEART—"What column do you read first in the paper?" MISS TEAR—"The society column. Why?" MISS PEART—"I should think you would be more interested in 'Male help wanted.'"—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

The attention of those about to build, is called to the advertisement of Joseph Budd the well known manufacturer of sanitary appliances, page vii of this journal. The medals and diplomas awarded him at the State Fair in 1888 and 1889, are all well enough in their way but the reliability of the man, and the quality of the goods furnished by his house, prove that the old saying "Actions speak louder than work," is true, and accounts for the popularity that the public have manifested in keeping him busy filling orders, even in dull times—what will it be when business revives—don't forget the number 575 Mission street, San Francisco.

Bacon—"What are you doing with a picture of a football player pinned to your coat?" EGBERT—"Oh, yes! My life pinned that there so as to remind me to have my hair cut."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Clawson's Patent Chimneys, most complete and safest in the market, 1340 Market street, San Francisco. Call and be convinced.

Vulcan Iron Works, 135-145 Fremont street, San Francisco. Architectural and ornamental iron works, also stable fixtures, hay racks, feed boxes, stable guards and harness fixtures, etc., etc. See advertisement on page x this journal.

Mrs. KNERVY rang the bell for the domestic. "Nora," she said, when the kitchen lady appeared, "I'll feed the canary myself after this. The doctor says I am to take more exercise."—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Paraffine Paint Company at 116 Battery street, will be found a great convenience to the householder, now that rainy weather is at hand, many a leaky roof only wants a good coat of paint, to make it water tight, nor are their efforts to do good to the public confined to this city. Mr. E. J. Judah is agent for the company at 221 South Broadway, Los Angeles. After the present rain points out the weak spots in your roof there will be plenty of time to apply Paraffine Paint before the rainy season commences for good.

Higbee—"By Jove, old man, you are looking extremely well. Been taking a vacation?" BRADFORD—"No; my wife has."—*Truth.*

To those in want of mantels, grates and tiles, in fact any thing in the way of heating apparatus we would say go to W. W. Montague & Co., their main store in San Francisco, with branches at Los Angeles and San Jose.

She—"Doesn't football make demons of men?" HE—"No; it frequently makes angels of them, though."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

If you specify Samson Spot Cord you can tell at a glance that no other cord is substituted; warranted free from waste and imperfections of braid. Samson Cordage works, Boston, Mass. Those that have the bother of the cord that is unreliable, will rejoice that their troubles are ended if they use their cord.

Deacon EBBONIE—"Kunnei, I've come to ax a favor ob you." COLONEL FAIRFAX—"To help you out of debt?" DEACON EBBONIE—"No, sar; to help me into debt—wif yo'self!"—*Truth.*

Who will be the first to order a memorial window in memory of some dear friend for the year 1895, any in want of something in that line that will be an honor to their church, and a pleasure to themselves should go to the California Art Glass works. Wm. Schroeder, President, 105 Mission street, cor. Spear street, San Francisco.

"It's a good idea to make light of your troubles." "I do," replied Happigo. "Whatever a creditor sends me a letter I burn it."—*Washington Star.*

Our friend W. W. Wickersham still continues at his old quarters, 1125 York street, San Francisco to do business as contractor and builder those who employ him once always want him to work for them again.

ANNUAL BUILDING SUMMARY.

IN the following table we present the number and value of buildings erected in San Francisco during the past year, as shown by the contracts filed at the City Hall.

FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS, 1894.

1894	No. of Buildings	No. of Contracts	Brick Building Value	No. of Buildings	No. of Contracts	Frame Building Value	No. of Buildings	No. of Contracts	Alterations & Additions Value	No. of Buildings	No. of Contracts	Total Value
Jan'y	1	5	\$1,867	27	37	\$124,620	19	29	\$40,016	17	71	\$255,333
Feb'y	1	6	36,436	22	31	95,975	17	12	17,132	31	40	150,863
March	1	3	11,225	55	60	395,470	14	17	24,501	71	80	441,296
April	1	15	165,437	121	144	289,214	16	21	33,661	144	180	488,255
May	1	12	126,601	35	46	199,653	16	16	50,281	56	74	376,625
June	1	11	74,704	40	46	152,392	13	13	39,168	60	70	266,802
Total	23	52	\$479,300	301	304	\$1,258,924	85	108	\$221,140	409	524	\$1,950,424

FOR SECOND SIX MONTHS, 1894.

1894	No. of Buildings	No. of Contracts	Brick Building Value	No. of Buildings	No. of Contracts	Frame Building Value	No. of Buildings	No. of Contracts	Alterations & Additions Value	No. of Buildings	No. of Contracts	Total Value
July	4	9	\$6,005	32	41	\$113,870	15	15	\$39,714	51	65	\$220,158
Aug	1	10	146,180	36	43	85,084	14	14	14,033	45	67	277,516
Sept	1	4	12,579	31	37	27,260	12	12	25,611	48	60	285,590
Oct	1	10	69,540	40	51	234,414	12	12	32,170	81	95	347,114
Nov	1	10	281,232	37	39	192,458	9	9	31,112	45	55	471,845
Dec	1	9	120,137	46	47	195,364	10	16	49,639	64	71	363,134
Total	23	45	\$808,532	237	301	\$1,019,300	78	78	\$212,583	306	423	\$2,070,415
Grand Total	46	97	\$1,287,832	538	605	\$2,278,221	163	186	\$434,723	715	947	\$4,020,839

Showing a decrease upon the first six months corresponding in 1893 of about five hundred thousand dollars, and making the total amount for 1894, \$4,029,839, to this amount should be added \$500,000 estimated where no contracts have been filed, grand total, \$4,529,839.

We give the total values and numbers from 1880 so that our readers may make a comparison:

1880—	397 engagements, value..	\$1,754,435
1881—	533	3,790,732
1882—	785	3,896,212
1883—	803	5,261,689
1884—	1,127	6,202,867
1885—	1,457	7,043,999
1886—	1,148	6,401,660
1887—	1,093	6,605,054
1888—	891	6,244,220
1889—	1,081	7,500,000
1890—	1,037	7,095,013
1891—	1,162	6,946,056
1892—	920	5,856,341
1893—	905	3,962,532
1894—	947	4,529,839

CITY BUILDING NEWS.

Broadway bet. Kearney and Montgomery. Alterations and additions to Garibaldi Hall; owner, Garibaldi Society; days work; cost \$3000.

California and Larkin. Lathing and plastering; owner, Henry Kahn; architect, T. M. Lyon; contractor, A. Flood; signed, Dec. 12; filed, Dec. 11; cost \$1100.

California and Jones. Rock and stone apartment building; owner, Nob Hill Improvement Co.; architects, Bugbee & Gash; contractor, S. Gillett; cost one dollar per load.

California and Jones. All molds for artificial sand stone; owners, Nob Hill Improvement Co.; architects, Bugbee & Gash; sub-contractors, Kegan & Mauch; cost \$1000.

California and Jones. Handling rock; owners, Nob Hill Improvement Co.; architects, Bugbee & Gash; contractor, J. J. Norton; cost one dollar and two cents per load.

Capp near 17th. To build; owner, A. Eberhart; architect, Emil John; contractor, Emil Huelter; signed, Dec. 13; filed, Dec. 13; cost \$455.

Capp near Noe. To build; owner, Julie A. Kammner; architect, F. B. Wood; contractor, F. R. Bassett; signed, Dec. 14; filed, Dec. 15; cost \$2300.

Clement near 5th Ave. To build; owner, Geo. M. Conn; contractor, A. L. Jacobsen; signed, Dec. 27; filed, Dec. 27; cost \$2200.

Davis street. Brick work, etc.; owner, Isaac Kohn; architects, Pissis & Moore; contractor, Liebert & Hoffman; signed, Nov. 12; filed, Nov. 12; cost \$5910.

Duncan and Dolores. To build; owner, John J. Comerford; contractor, Wm. Plant; signed, Jan. 7; filed, Jan. 7; cost \$1250.

Eighteenth near Sanchez. To build; owner, Peter J. Finley; contractor, G. A. Nage; signed, Dec. 1; filed, Dec. 13; cost \$1500.

Fourth Ave. and California. To build; owner, T. H. Simons; days work; cost \$3000.

Fourth and Berry. Sheds for holding, vatting booths; owner, City of San Francisco; contractor, J. M. Ware; cost \$1300.

Green and Buchanan. Carpenter and mill work for six frame dwelling; owner, California Title Insurance and Trust Co.; architect, Wm. Mosser; contractor, John Martin; signed, Dec. 20; filed, Jan. 3; cost \$710.

Green and Buchanan. Painting; owner, California Title Insurance Trust Co.; architect, Wm. Mosser; contractor, Joseph Fuchs; signed, Dec. 20; filed, Jan. 3; cost \$1000.

Green and Buchanan. Plumbing, etc.; owner, California Title Insurance Trust Co.; architect, Wm. Mosser; contractor, J. P. Culley; signed, Dec. 20; filed, Jan. 3; cost \$1300.

Green and Buchanan. Granite curbs, etc.; owner, California Title Insurance Co.; architect, Wm. Mosser; contractors, H. M. Peterson & Co.; signed, Dec. 20; filed, Jan. 3; cost \$1000.

Green and Buchanan. Plastering; owner, California Title Insurance Co.; architect, Wm. Mosser; contractor, T. Tucker; signed, Dec. 20; filed, Jan. 3; cost \$800.

Guerrero near 2nd. Alterations to old church and construction of a new edifice; owner, Trustees of Second Unitarian Church; architect, Samuel Newson; contractor, John Foster; signed, Dec. 5; filed, Dec. 5; cost \$955.

Haight near Scott. To build; owner, David Sanderson; architect, R. H. White; contractor, John Furness; signed, Dec. 28; filed, Jan. 2; cost \$4600.

Hayes near Divisadero. To build; owner, Wm. Macker; architect, Emil John; contractor, J. H. Munster; signed, Jan. 4; filed, Jan. 8; cost \$452.

Jackson and Laguna. Plumbing; owner, W. F. Whittier; architect, E. R. Swain; contractor, E. J. Duffey; signed, Dec. 26; filed, Jan. 3; cost \$2750.

Lombard and Steiner. To build; owners, architects and builders, Knight & Pottinger; cost \$5000.

Lombard near Fillmore. To build; owner, T. W. Bolte; contractors, W. H. Stevens & E. Wood; signed, Dec. 15; filed, Dec. 27; cost \$1600.

Lyon near Hayes. To build; owner, Mary E. Liddle; contractor, W. W. Rednall; signed, Dec. 24; filed, Dec. 24; cost \$1555.

Market near 5th. Ventilating and heating a brick building; owner, Miss Emma Spreckles; architect, Reid Bros.; contractor, W. W. Montague & Co.; signed, Nov. 20; filed, Dec. 8; cost \$11,375.

Market near 5th. Electric light plant; owner, Miss Emma Spreckles; architect, Reid Bros.; contractor, California Electric Works; signed, Nov. 20; filed, Dec. 8; cost \$3720.

Market near 5th. Complete ventilating; owner, Miss Emma Spreckles; architect, Reid Bros.; contractor, American Ventilating Co.; signed, Nov. 28; filed, Dec. 8; cost \$600.

Mason near Geary. Excavation and concrete work for a five-story brick; owner, Hall Association of the N. S. G. W.; architect, A. C. Lutzgens; contractor, Pacific Concrete Co.; signed, Dec. 24; filed, Dec. 26; cost \$2225.

Mason near Geary. Steel and iron work; owner, Hall Association of the N. S. G. W.; architect, A. C. Lutzgens; contractor, Western Iron Works; signed, Dec. 26; filed, Dec. 26; cost \$9000.

Mason near Geary. Carpenter and mill work; owner, Hall Association of the N. S. G. W.; architect, A. C. Lutzgens; contractor, F. A. Williams; signed, Dec. 31; filed, Jan. 8; cost \$19,855.

Mason near Geary. Granite work above sidewalk line; owner, Hall Association of the N. S. G. W.; architect, A. C. Lutzgens; contractor, J. P. M. Phillips; cost \$4050.

Mission near Fourth. Carpenter work of four-story brick; owner, A. W. Wilson; architect, J. R. Miller; contractor, M. J. Gallagher; cost \$11,400.

Pacific near Taylor. To build; owner, H. Maslow; architect, Victor Monet; contractors, Mullen & Harrigan; signed, Jan. 3; filed, Jan. 4; cost \$2375.

Pine near Kearny. Two-story brick; owner, Loyd Tevis; architects, Renitzer & Barth; superintendents, Mahoney Bros.; cost \$46,440.

Powell near Pine. Removal of old building; owner, August Schiller; architect, Salfield & Kohlberg; contractor, C. B. Schmidt; signed, Dec. 28; filed, Jan. 5; cost \$425.

Turk near Jones. To build; owner, G. B. Gilman; superintendent, Anderson & Bros.; cost \$20,000.

Twenty-second near Castro. To build; owner, T. K. Long; architect, R. H. Daley; contractors, Bratcher & Griffith; signed, Dec. 12; filed, Dec. 17; cost \$350.

Seventh Ave. near Clement. To build; owner, Sarah F. Mount; contractor, J. Campbell; signed, Dec. 25; filed, Jan. 2; cost \$2200.

Sutter near Fillmore. To build; owner, Mary Hinkle; architect, Geo. Hinkle; days work; cost \$4000.

Van Ness and Geary. Carpenter, mill work, etc.; owner, Mrs. Julia Martin; guardian, etc.; architect, M. J. Lyons; contractor, H. Jacks; signed, Nov. 26; filed, Dec. 10; cost \$1185.

Van Ness near Vallejo. To build; owner, H. E. Law; architect, J. B. Mathieson; contractors, Anderson & Gray; signed, Dec. 26; filed, Dec. 27; cost \$7515.

Washington and Davis. Brick stone and iron work; owner, Estate of John Ivanovich; architects, Pissis & Moore; contractors, Liebert & Hoffman; signed, Nov. 12; filed, Dec. 21; cost \$17,239.

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VOLUME XVI.

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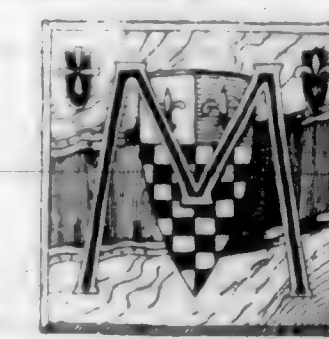
W. J. CUTHBERTSON, President.

OLIVER EVERETT, Secretary.

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R. J. M. Carrere, an architect of acknowledged ability, has declined after mature consideration, the position of Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department of the Federal Government, which was placed at his disposition.

It is greatly to be regretted that Mr. Carrere could not have brought himself to accept the position. While it would doubtless have involved personal sacrifices on his part, yet the interests of the public and the advancement of Architecture would have received more earnest consideration than can be hoped for now for years to come.

Following is Mr. Carrere's letter:—

JANUARY 28, 1895.

SIR:—As promised to you in our interview at the Treasury Department on January 24th, I have been carefully considering the possibility of accepting the position of Supervising Architect, understanding that you are willing to offer the appointment to me on the terms of my letters and memorandum to you and to Mr. Price and my several interviews with you and Mr. Curtis.

Having had the question of public architecture at heart for several years, and having devoted much of my time to promoting the interests of the "McKaig Bill," when called upon by a large number of leading men in my profession to accept this office, and also understanding that your department was willing to tender the office to me at their request, though I was in no sense an applicant, I felt obliged, as a matter of duty to my profession, laying aside all questions of personal sacrifice, to take the subject under consideration.

I have had every opportunity, owing to your courtesy, to fully investigate the office, and I have been trying for the last two weeks to convince myself that under certain conditions which I asked for, and which I understand you are prepared to grant, I might accept the office with a fair chance of accomplishing the purpose which both you and the profession have in mind, namely, to raise the artistic standard of our public architecture.

In my anxiety to respond promptly and fully to the confidence, which has been placed in me, I have at times thought that the task might at least be attempted, and have stood ready to accept the office. After further reflection, and after having fully explained the situation to several leading architects of the country and after consultation with them, I am now convinced that if I should accept the office, and meet even with partial success, I would be defeating the true object which both the profession and yourself have in

view. To our minds, the undertaking is a physical impossibility and must fail.

It is therefore with the greatest regret, and a true appreciation of the efforts which you have personally made to help this branch of the service, that I find myself compelled to advise you that I will not be able to accept the office if tendered to me. In explanation: The work of this department, irrespective of its present organization, or of any improvement that could be made in the same, comprises a staff of about 150 employees, their duties comprising:

1st.—A legal department having charge of all contracts, purchases of sites, deeds, interpretation of laws, classification of the same, and other legal matters relating specifically to this department.

2d.—An extensive system of accounting, burdened by the vast number of small accounts, resulting from the maintenance and repairs of buildings, and needing a very great amount of detail.

3d.—The technical, or draughting division, in which all computations of quantities and cost of work are made: auditing of all accounts; all original designs and working drawings; specifications and calculations comprising both the artistic and practical work, and involving sanitary heating, elevator, lighting, ventilating, and other plants of a purely technical nature; also the superintendence, supervision, and inspection of all these works. The work itself is scattered over the entire United States, and is absolutely beyond the reach of any one man except by proxy, and practically beyond his control.

The number of buildings now in the course of construction, some of them well advanced, others hardly started, and many of them still untouched, is 115, ranging from the Marine Hospitals, the appropriation for which is only about \$2000, but involving much troublesome detail and waste of time, up to buildings like the San Francisco Post Office, the appropriation for which is about \$2,000,000; Buffalo Post Office, about \$1,500,000; Kansas City Post Office, about \$1,000,000; the New York Appraiser's stores, \$2,000,000; these being the most important buildings, the others ranging all the way from \$500,000 to \$50,000 and under. In addition to this, eight buildings are now about to be appropriated for, ranging from \$100,000 up to \$4,000,000 for the Chicago Post Office, the latter to be constructed within a period which I understand is not to exceed two years.

In addition to the above, Congress appropriates about two hundred thousand dollars a year for the maintenance of over two hundred and fifty buildings; most of this money is spent in small amounts, ranging from fifty cents upwards, for repairs, etc., involving infinite trouble and drudgery, and demanding much time and attention.

The present condition of this work is in such a disorganized state that it would take the best part of any man's time to reorganize the work itself, irrespective of the department. The accumulated waste of money is beyond belief. The department, in the main, seems to be well organized, though cumbersome. The personnel is efficient in a measure, but ill adapted to the class of work which the country expects of our Government, and absolutely deficient in artistic worth. The tenure of the office is controlled either by civil service rules or by political influence, and with this state of affairs the office of Supervising Architect, legally, is merely that of clerk of the department appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and though his responsibility is supposed to cover all the above work, his authority is absolutely dependent on the Secretary of the Treasury, and much of it is divided with heads of departments.

Any man, no matter what his ability or his power for work and concentration, and no matter what conditions might be offered to him, even those of absolute responsibility with absolute authority, would have to devote himself either to managing the office, allowing the designing to be done by draughtsmen, as at present, or to designing, allowing the office to be managed by heads of departments, as at present; and no man of ability, with a reputation to lose as an artist, would be presumptuous enough to accept the office, even if his duties were to be confined to designing, irrespective of any other work or responsibility, because it is absolutely beyond the grasp, and the ability of any one man

who has ever lived to imprint his personality upon this work, and much less to design it himself.

The time must come, and I believe has come, when this work should be divided and intrusted to the best architects in this country, as suggested by the bill proposed by the architects and known as the "McKaig Bill," leaving the administrative portion of the work only in the hands of the Government, where it belongs. My examination of the office and its possibilities convinces me that the underlying principle upon which it is based is radically wrong, and that it is beyond the power of any one man to make a success of it. The system, not the man, should be changed.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN M. CARRERE.

To Hon. J. G. Carlisle, Secretary of Treasury, Washington, D. C.



In view of the fact that there is now a bill for the licensing of Architects before the Legislature would it not be well for the Chapters of the American Institute of Architects to inaugurate a series of voluntary examinations after the same manner as the British Architects did many years

ago; after much patience and perseverance they have finally got these examinations so well established throughout the Kingdom that a successful passing thereof is now necessary before a Candidate is eligible to the R. I. B. A. By this means a standard of excellence is attained that will make a member of that body respected wherever these facts are known, and such a method as this is the only way to raise the profession here from its present, one might call it, degraded state.

When once the public knows that to be able to put A. I. A. after one's name means that the person carrying it has had to give evidence of technical and general education before he can do so, it will with a better grace trust itself to such, and it would help to make many members of the profession who now stand aloof willing to join such an organization.

On another page will be found a History of the Architectural Examining System of Great Britain.

LIGHTING OF SCHOOL ROOMS.

THE proper lighting of school rooms being one of the most important matters in the planning of School Houses the Board of Education of Alameda have examined into the eyesight of the school children—and the following extract from the *Alameda Encinal* gives the result of the experts report:

"The Board of Education held its regular meeting last evening. All the members were present, and after the reading and approval of the minutes of the previous meeting, Dr. P. M. Jones, the oculist, made a report of the result of the examination of the eyes of some 1367 pupils in our public schools.

The report was exceedingly interesting, as well as instructive. In the High School he had found 22 per cent of the pupils affected with near sightedness, and 30 per cent. with conjunctivitis, or inflammation of the eye. In the Haight School 15 per cent near sighted and 17 inflammation; Encinal School, 8 near sighted and 35 inflammation; Wilson School, 3 near sighted and 29 inflammation.

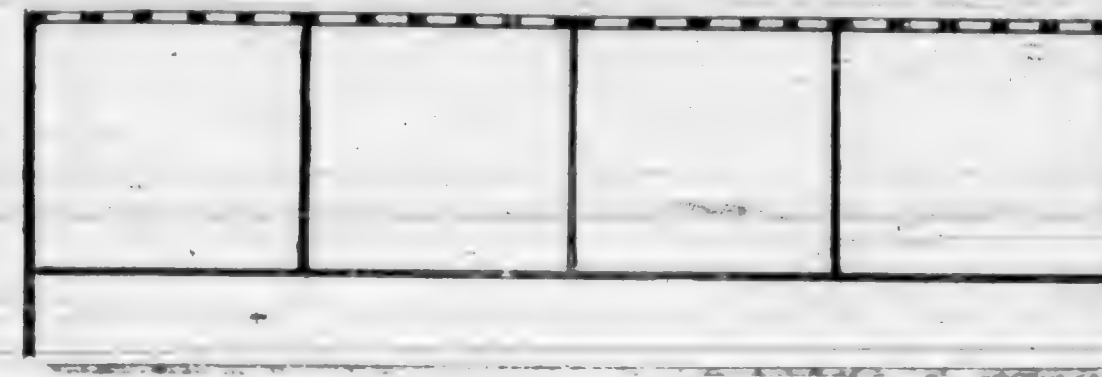
In the Porter School he found a startling condition. He stated that 52 per cent of inflammation was found and 5 per cent of near-sightedness. The inflammation here, he

stated, was 20 per cent higher than it should be, and was occasioned by reason of the poor light. He reported that the per cent of strained eyes in this school is also large.

"The matter of light should be fully appreciated in the construction of the new West End School," said the Doctor. "Windows placed only a foot from the ceiling will give 25 per cent better lighting capacity than the ordinary location." As to shades, he recommended opaque shades in preference to blinds. On the whole, however, he admitted that the condition of the eyes of our pupils, outside the Porter School, was better than in many other cities."

It is gratifying to see from this report that the latest building erected the "Wilson" School has the least percentage of bad eyes—and the one erected a little before it the "Encinal" comes close to it, while the oldest school houses, the High and the Porter Schools have by far the largest percentage of bad eyes.

This indicates what a vast stride has been made in School Architecture within the last fifteen years. No doubt still better results may be obtained, but as far as these experiments show—a plan based on that of the latest buildings put up in Alameda is the best for the eyes of the children.



The rooms in the Wilson School face the NW while the ones in the Encinal School face SW which, as both houses are built on practically the same plan, seems to indicate that a northern light is best for the eyes.

The windows used for light are all placed on one side of the room—which should be the largest—and the windows are equally spaced on that side, and it should be one of the injunctions placed upon school architects that no consideration of outside grouping should interfere with this arrangement so good for distributing the light equally throughout the apartment.

The points in regard to lighting then are:

FIRST.—Room to be lighted from one side.

SECOND.—That side to be the largest, or in other words, the further side of the room is to be kept within proper lighting distance of the window side.

THIRD.—North light.

FOURTH.—Windows kept as near as possible to ceiling and high up from floor so that the light may reach better the opposite side of room.

FIFTH.—Windows equally spaced.

W. J. CUTHBERTSON.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO COLLECT DATA OF AUTHENTICATED TESTS ON WASHINGTON BUILDING MATERIALS.

O the Hon. President and Members of the Washington State Chapter of the A. I. A.

GENTLEMEN:—Your Committee respectfully presents the following report, and begs to call the attention of the Chapter to the fact that, in so important a matter as that in hand, being in fact the very foundation from which the Architect and Engineer work, the time

has been much too short to give anything but a meagre report, and one which in the estimation of your Committee, must fall far below the requirements.

For information in regard to Washington stone, the Committee have to gratefully acknowledge the courtesy of Colonel Prindle, now Chief Engineer at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and, recently Chief at the Port Orchard Dry Dock, also Mr. H. L. Copeland, Architect in charge of the State Capitol Building at Olympia. For information in regard to clay building materials, and lumber, the same acknowledgments are due to Mr. Thomson, C. E., City Engineer of Seattle, Mr. C. B. Tallot, C. E. of Tacoma, a member of the Chapter, The Puget Sound Lumberman, and the Denny Clay Company.

STONE.

Under the above heading your Committee finds that all kinds of stones under the scientific classifications as Siliceous, Argillaceous and Calcareous are found in vast abundance in the State of Washington. We regret to have to report, however, notwithstanding the amount of building that has been done, that for the most part the so-called quarries from which stone is supplied, are little better than undeveloped facings from which stone has been taken only in the crudest way by blasting; a system to be condemned, being injurious to good building stone in that it shakes it, besides causing considerable waste. Exception to these remarks may be made as to the Tenino Stone Quarry.

For the most part the building stones so far used in Western Washington are of the Siliceous order. We herewith submit the record of tests we have gathered, made for the most part by the U. S. Government at the Watertown Arsenal:—

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, U. S. A. REPORT OF MECHANICAL TESTS MADE WITH THE U. S. TESTING MACHINE, CAPACITY 800,000 POUNDS, AT WATERTOWN ARSENAL, MASS., JULY 7th, 1894. FOR HENRY ROEDER, CHUCKANUT, WASH.

Tests by Compression.—Bellingham Bay Stone, from Chuckanut Quarries.

Compressed surfaces faced with plaster of Paris to secure even bearings in the testing machine.

Test No.	Height Inches	Dimensions Inches	Compressed Surface Inches	Sectional Area Sq. Inches	First Crack Lbs.	Ultimate Strength Total Lbs.	Per Sq. In. Lbs.
7178	3.39	4.22	4.20	17.72	179,000	187,100	10,576
7179	4.09	4.13	4.20	17.35	183,000	221,000	12,700
7180	4.20	4.21	4.21	17.81	192,000	197,700	11,100

Correct:

J. E. HOWARD.

J. W. REILLY,

Major Ord. Dept. U. S. A.
Commanding.

THE VULCAN IRON WORKS.

SEATTLE, WASH., Nov. 5, 1894.

Northern Construction Co., Tacoma, Wash.

GENTLEMEN:—We have this day tested three pieces of stone for you with the following results:—

Piece of White Sunset, 2 1/2 x 2 1/4 x 4, Ultimate Resistance, 580 lbs. per sq. inch.
" Buff " 1 1/2 x 1 1/4 x 4, " " 7100 " "
" Pittsburg, 2 1/2 x 2 1/4 x 1, " " 5880 " "

Yours very truly,

THE VULCAN IRON WORKS CO.,

Per J. Hulme,
Manager.

Test No. 7175, made by the U. S. testing machine at Watertown Arsenal, Mass., July 6, 1894, on Olympia sand-

stone from the Olympia Sandstone Quarry crushed at 13,441 lbs. per sq. inch.

COMPRESSION TESTS OF VARIOUS ROCKS. MARCH 30, 1890.

Nos. 1 and 2.—Vanc. Granite Quarries (Dog Fish Point Sandstone Quarry) Light Grey. Show no sign of cracking at 5000 lbs. per sq. inch.

Nos. 3 and 4.—New Castle Island Stone. Light Grey. No. 3 cracked at 4800 lbs. per sq. inch. No. 4 cracked at 4750 lbs. per sq. inch.

Nos. 5 and 6.—Bellingham Bay. Blue. Show no signs of cracking at 5000 lbs. per sq. inch.

Nos. 7 and 8.—Eureka Sandstone Quarry. Blue. No. 7 shows no sign of cracking at 5000 lbs. per sq. inch. No. 8 cracked at 4985 lbs. per sq. inch.

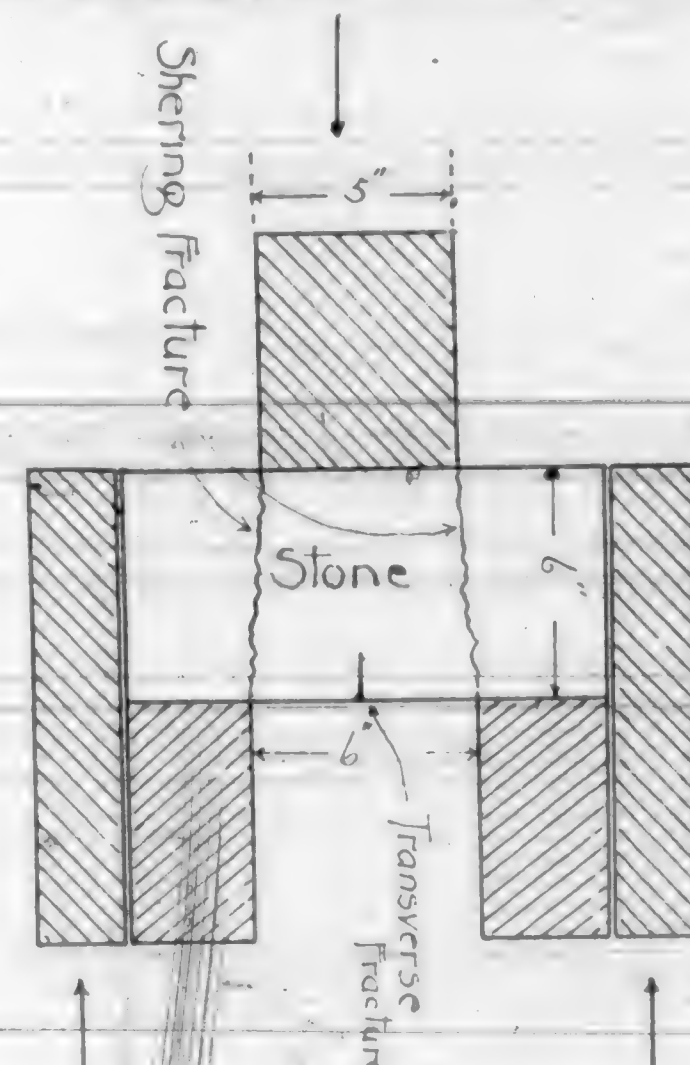
Nos. 9 and 10.—Wilkson Stone. Light Grey. No. 9 shows no sign of cracking at 5000 lbs. per sq. inch. No. 10 cracked at 4975 lbs. per sq. inch.

Nos. 11 and 12.—Tenino Blue. No. 11 cracked at 3025 lbs. crushed at 3855 lbs. per sq. inch. No. 12 cracked at 2990 lbs. crushed at 3475 lbs. per sq. inch.

Nos. 13 and 14.—Tenino Buff. No. 13 cracked at 3010 lbs. crushed at 3525 lbs. per sq. inch. No. 14 cracked at 3275 lbs. crushed at 3875 lbs. per sq. inch.

Tests made with cubes of 1 inch square, testing machine only works to 5000 lbs. pressure, therefore crushing not shown except where it fell below that amount.

CHUCKANUT SHEARING TESTS.



Test No.	Description.	Shearing Fracture.	Transverse Fracture.	Shearing Strength.	Surfaces Sheared.
		Area.	Area.	Total Per sq. in.	
261	Chuckanut Stone.	11.5 x 6.21" x 2"	32.37	Lbs. 27,000 Lbs. 70,800 Lbs. 1352	Two

Correct: J. E. Howard. J. W. Reilly, Maj. Ord. Dept. U. S. A. Commanding.

SANDSTONES OF WASHINGTON.—ASSAYS.

	Plumb.	Sunset.	Tenino.
Silica.	74.24 per cent.	83.25 per cent.	74.00
Iron.	3.12	1.88	6.45
Alumina.	4.96	9.60	13.51
Magnesia.	1.14	3.35	1.85
Lime.	1.12	2.15	3.61
Soda.	3.21	2.15	
Potash.	3.61	2.35	

H. L. COPELAND, Representing Ernest Flagg, Architect, State Capitol Bldg., Olympia, Wash.

PUGET SOUND NAVAL STATION, PORT ORCHARD.

WASH., NOV. 29, 1894.

GENTLEMEN:—Answering your inquiry of 9th inst., as to what tests, if any, have been made by the Government authorities, of materials found in the State of Washington, in connection with the work in progress here, etc., I beg to state that, so far as I am informed, only some analyses of Tenino Sand Stone have been made, by Medical Director Wales, U. S. N., in charge of the Museum of Hygiene, at Washington, D. C., with the following results:

	No. 1.	No. 2.
Silica.	66.70 per cent.	87.30 per cent.
Alumina.	.38	1.24
Iron Oxides.	.37	1.20
Lime.	1.24	8.02
Undetermined.	.82	1.61
Specific Gravity.	2.19	2.50

Both samples are of blue-gray color, and the cementing material is chiefly calcium carbonate. The hardness of No. 2 is greater than that of No. 1, and altogether I consider No. 2 the more suitable for building purposes.

Constant action of the sea water will in time tend to dissolve the cementing material and allow the stone to crumble.

Very respectfully,

F. C. PRINDLE,
Civil Engineer, U. S. N.
Committee on
Tests of Washington
Bldg. Materials.
Bailey Building,
Seattle, Wash.

Of the Granites by far the largest quantity so far used in this part of the State has been supplied from the Nelson Is. B. C. quarry. We understand that a granite quarry has been opened at Index on the Great Northern R. R. While the quality of this granite appears good as far as your Committee knows, it has not been officially tested.

It has become very evident to your Committee after the necessarily limited investigation into the subject of stone that the known data is entirely inadequate. The necessity of reliable official tests being of such importance, your Committee would respectfully advise that a new Committee, representing in themselves the Eastern, as well as the Western sections of this State, be appointed. That they prepared a blank form of required tests which should comprise, crushing strength, specific gravity, absorption and a simple acid test for weathering qualities; that such form be sent by them to each and every working quarry in the State, with a request that each quarry have their stone tested by some well known authority, preferably by the U. S. Government at the Watertown Arsenal, and the result filled in the form furnished, and returned to the Secretary of the Chapter. We believe that every quarry-owner will gladly embrace the opportunity to place such information in the hands of the Engineers and Architects of this State from purely business motives, and thus afford the means of giving Washington Stone a standard reputation.

In conclusion under the heading of Stone, your Committee would suggest that the following resolution be submitted to the Chapter:

RESOLVED:—That the Washington State Chapter of the A. I. A. now convened at its first annual meeting express its opinion that the use for building purposes of freshly quarried stone, unseasoned and full of moisture or quarry sap is detrimental alike to the best interests of the building, the quarry and the Architect.

RESOLVED:—That the members of the Washington Chapter

February, 1895.]

will give the preference as far as in their power lies for stone which has been duly quarried and seasoned, and that they will do all in their power to encourage the system of using quarried stone only.

To Be Continued.

THE EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION TO CANDIDATURE: AN HISTORICAL NOTE.



WITH the new Year of Grace the system of Progressive Examination for admission to candidature as Associate has come into full force. Every aspirant for such position must henceforth qualify for registration (1) as Probationer, (2) as Student, and (3) as Candidate for Associateship; and this can only be done by passing three distinct examinations or tests of competency. There are still more than one hundred men, relegated to their studies from previous examinations, who have the right of admission after passing the single Qualifying (now the "final") Examination. It is still possible, in the case of architects in practice and chief assistants, to apply for exemption from qualifying as Probationer and Student; and the privilege will endure for a time. But, for the youth of the profession, admission to candidature as Associate is now only obtainable after satisfying the Council of the Institute in the Preliminary, Intermediate, and Final stages, respectively, of the Examination in Architecture.

As more than a generation has come and gone while the events leading to this result have matured, it may be useful, and perhaps not uninteresting, especially at the present time, to recall the more prominent of them.

Some forty years ago a French architect printed an Essay, a copy of which he presented, entitled *Du Diplôme d'Architecte*. He discussed the state of the question at that time, the compatibility of a diploma with the profession of architect, what should be the character of the diploma, and how it should be established. A Paper on this subject, which was to a great extent an abstract of Lance's Essay, was prepared by the late J. Woody Papworth and read before the Institute on the 19th of November, 1855. The discussion which followed, and the lively interest taken in it by *The Builder*, then conducted by the late George Godwin, at that time a member of the Institute Council, caused a slight flutter among the chiefs of the profession; and the discussion was resumed at a General Meeting held 3d December, 1855, when a Vice-President, the late Sir William Tite, who occupied the Chair, opened the proceedings by stating that the Council had received a Memorial from the Architectural Association (London) in favour of a professional examination and diploma.

The text of this memorial, which was signed by the President of the Association, the late Alfred Bailey, and the two Hon. Secretaries, is as follows:—

Your memorialists, representing the younger members of the architectural profession, beg to lay before the Royal Institute of British Architects their desire for the establishment of an Examination, which may eventually serve as the basis for the issue of such a diploma as shall certify that the holder thereof is fully qualified to practice as an architect.

They have been induced to take this step from the consideration of the difficulties which, in the present day, beset the early stages of architectural education.

In preparation for entrance upon their articles, in studies during the period of their sojourn in an office, and in the critical interval from the completion of their articles to the moment of commencing practice, the students of architecture are without sufficient guidance. In no case have they that

important and valuable direction given to their several studies which is found to be so successful an inducement to the complete mastery of other professions; and this evil produces its more important effects when students of architecture, having completed their articles, commence practice on their own responsibility.

The want of proper knowledge on the part of the architect, combined as it is with a want of information on the part of the public, leads to many of the anomalies which are now so frequently observable in the practice of the profession, and to the presence in its ranks of many who have not the power, and in some cases of those who have not the will, to uphold its credit.

So much attention has been lately turned towards the necessity of testing by examination the competency of all candidates for public employment, that your memorialists are led to submit that the present is a highly opportune period for bringing the subject under your consideration. They feel that they are addressing those who represent the architectural profession, and by whom only an authoritative step towards the establishment of an Examination, or the granting of a Diploma, could be taken. They are also assured that the senior members of the profession could hardly take the initiative till the necessity for that course had been brought before them by those who have more recently entered the profession.

Your memorialists do not feel themselves called upon to enter into further details, because they are convinced that the members of the Institute must, from their position, be fully cognisant of the evil results of the present system; and, therefore, do not doubt that the Council will take an early opportunity of organising an Examination such as shall be found best calculated to aid and direct the student, and to bring the real qualifications of the architect before the public.

On the 14th January, 1861, at a Special General Meeting of the Institute, when a Vice-President, Mr. (afterwards Sir) M. Digby Wyatt, occupied the Chair, it was announced that the Council, having communicated with several non-Metropolitan Societies, and with the Architectural Association (London) on the subject of an Examination, had received replies generally to the effect that it was desirable to afford an opportunity for a voluntary professional examination. In the discussion which ensued a motion, proposed by the late J. W. Papworth and seconded by Professor Kerr [E.] was put and carried, as follows:—"That this Institute, by the publication of the Resolution* of the 25th June, 1860, and by the circulation of the propositions submitted by the Council at that time, having, to the utmost of its power, ascertained the views of the profession thereon, and having taken into consideration the replies forwarded by the various Societies, does, in conformity with the wishes expressed in these communications, take upon itself the labour of constituting an Examination tending to promote a systematic professional education." After further discussion, in which the late George Edmund Street took part, Professor Kerr moved, and the late William Burges seconded, "That the Council be instructed to proceed with the preparation of a Curriculum and By-Laws, and be recommended to appoint a Committee to this end, and to report to a General Meeting."

In May 1862 was published a paper of *Regulations and Course of Examination, with Forms of Declaration and Recommendation, for the Voluntary Architectural Examination*, which was divided into two classes—a "Class of Proficiency" and a "Class of Distinction;" and applicants for admission to either class, were required to submit "Preliminary work." In January 1863 nineteen persons applied to be examined in the class of Proficiency and two in that of Distinction. Fourteen were admitted, the preliminary work of four being

* The words of the Resolution unanimously passed at the General Meeting of 25th June 1860 were "That it is desirable to afford an opportunity for a voluntary professional examination."

deemed insufficient, to the Proficiency Class. The late Arthur Ashpitel, the late Sir G. G. Scott, and the late Sir Digby Wyatt were appointed Examiners; the late J. W. Papworth and Professor T. Roger Smith [F.], then an Associate, were appointed Moderators. Out of the fourteen applicants, eight passed. The Examiners' Report concluded with congratulations to the Council "upon the healthy stimulant to study which, we cannot but feel, must attend upon exertions made in the spirit displayed by the candidates for examination on this highly auspicious first trial of a system likely to produce hereafter, we fully believe, considerable benefits to the profession."

In 1864 eighteen persons applied. Thirteen were admitted to the class of Proficiency, and seven passed; two were admitted to the class of Distinction and passed. The Examiners were Ashpitel, Scott and Professor T. Hayter Lewis [F.]; the Moderators, J. W. Papworth and Mr. Charles Fowler [F.].

In 1865 there were only four applications, and no examination was held. In 1866 there were six applicants, and four were admitted to the class of Proficiency, all of whom passed. In 1867 no examination was held, only four persons having applied. In 1868 there was one application and no examination was held. In 1870 there were nine applicants for admission to the class of Proficiency, of whom seven were admitted and four passed. In this year was held the first of the Preliminary Examinations established by Resolution on the 21st June 1869, with the proviso that the passing of them was not compulsory on those who came up for the classes of Proficiency and Distinction in the Voluntary Architectural Examination. In 1872 there was one application to be admitted to the class of Proficiency. In 1873, after the programme of the Examination had been divided into artistic and scientific sections, there were five applicants, three of whom passed in both sections, and one in Art only, another in Science only. In 1875 there were six applicants, two of whom passed.

In 1880 twenty persons, some of whom had passed in one or other section of the Examination, presented themselves in the class of Proficiency, and six passed. In June 1881 was held the last Voluntary Architectural Examination, when four persons were examined and passed.

In the course of nineteen years there had been held ten examinations in the class of Proficiency, and forty-three persons had passed, three of them having also passed the class of Distinction. The passed candidates in the Preliminary class (1870-79) numbered 47; and two of these received the Ashpitel Prize: Mr. J. F. Hennessy in 1875, and Mr. John Bilson [F.] in 1877.

That in the course of nineteen years, from 1863 to 1881, both inclusive, not more than a hundred persons thought it worth while to apply for admission to the class of Proficiency in the Voluntary Architectural Examination, that only five students per annum could be induced to enter for this examination, less than half of whom were proved competent to pass it, was discouraging. Apart, however, from examinations, the seventies were not years of prosperity to the Institute, and it is not extraordinary that more than one special committee should have met to consider its affairs and its general improvement as a working professional body. In 1877 the Past Presidents and Past Vice-Presidents were invited by the general body to assist the Council, to use the late John Whichcord's words, "Not so much in improving the method of our work, as in arousing a spirit of earnest energy within our ranks." It was then that the By-Laws made under the Original Charter were revised with consider-

able care and acumen; and there was passed a new By-Law, to the effect that, after May, 1882, no person should be admitted to candidature as Associate without first passing an examination. Mr. Charles Barry [F.] was then President, and to him succeeded the late John Whichcord, whose two years of office must always be regarded as having been of vital importance to the interests of the Institute regarded as the representative body of the profession, and to those of the Examination which was to come into effect in 1882. Whichcord, who became President in 1879, took the Chair at all the meetings—the first of which was held 4th July 1879—of the Special Committee for Examinations, whose Report, prepared by Mr. J. Douglass Mathews [F.] and Mr. H. L. Florence [F.], was passed in February 1880. To them succeeded the "Architectural Examinations Committee," whose first meeting took place 3d June 1880, when Mr. Arthur Cates [F.] was appointed Chairman and Mr. R. Phene Spiers [F.] Hon. Secretary. Their report was brought up at the seventh meeting; and at the eight the scheme of Examination under By-Law XIV. was passed. Their report contained the Regulations, Programme, Forms of Application, etc., in the new Examination, which were approved by the Institute on the 6th January 1881, after the Meeting had made a remarkable alteration in the Examination Programme. The Committee appointed the year before to work out the scheme, the heads of which were incorporated in the Council Report of 1880 and approved by the Institute, had not ventured to include in their programme a complete test of architectonic aptitude. They had omitted all attempt to fully examine in "Design." The Committee had recommended, and the Council had approved, that two hours and a half of one of the three days given to the Written and Graphic Examination should be devoted by the examinees to making "the plan of a building with the details of arrangement for a selected purpose, adapted to a particular site—the outline of the said site and a statement of requirements to be prepared for the guidance of the examinees. The Institute approved this with the proviso that the words "section and elevation" should be inserted after the word "plan."

To be continued.



The management of this journal desires to extend a cordial invitation to all architects on this coast and elsewhere to contribute designs for publication.

Drawings should be made with perfectly black lines on a smooth white surface. Good tracings, if made with black ink, answer the purpose.

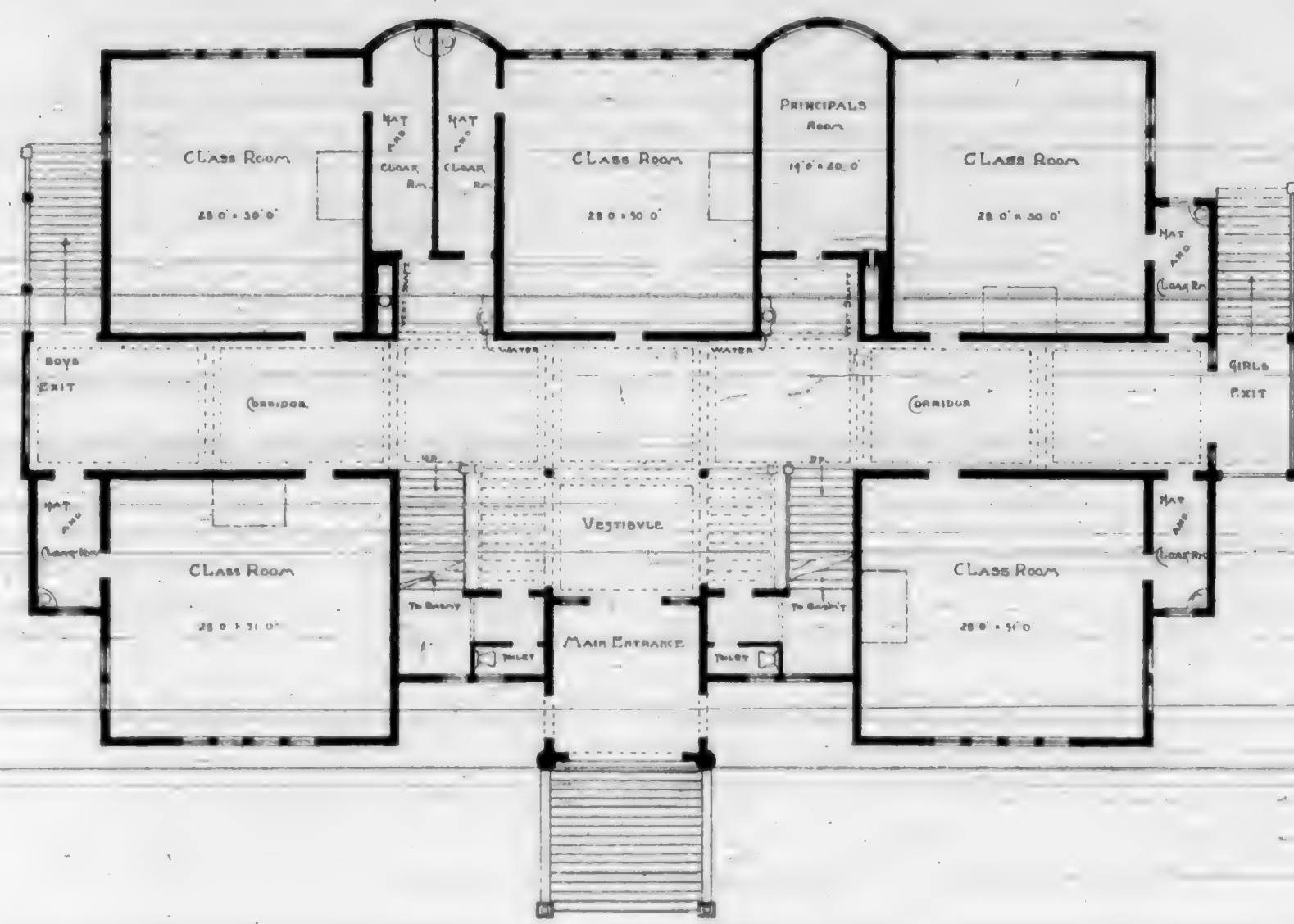
The designs selected will be published without charge. All drawings, whether accepted or not, will be returned to their authors, who must bear express charges both ways.

COMPETITIVE Design for Alameda School House, Hermann & Swain, Architects.

SUGGESTIONS in Stone, Point Tiburon, J. L. Cahill, Del.

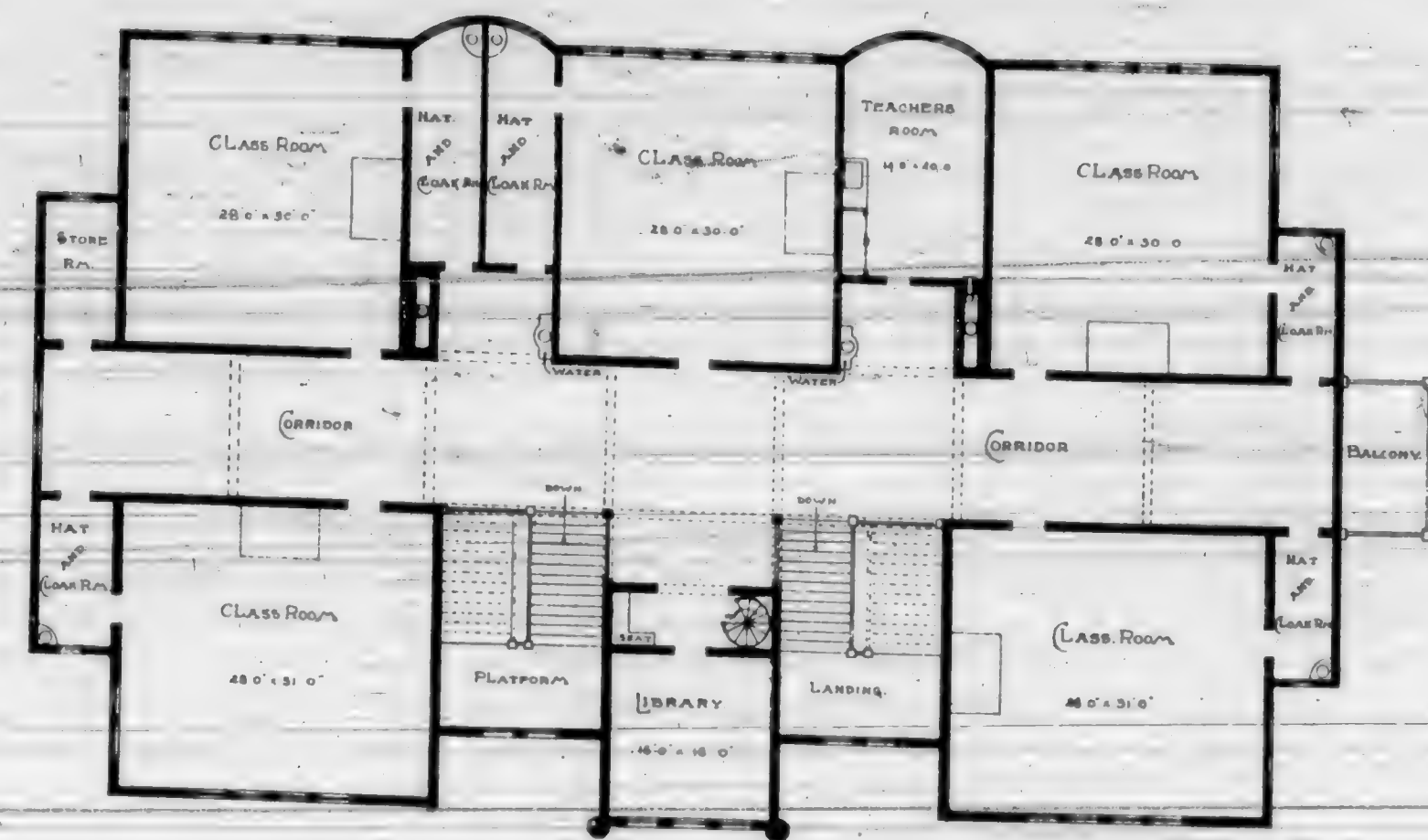
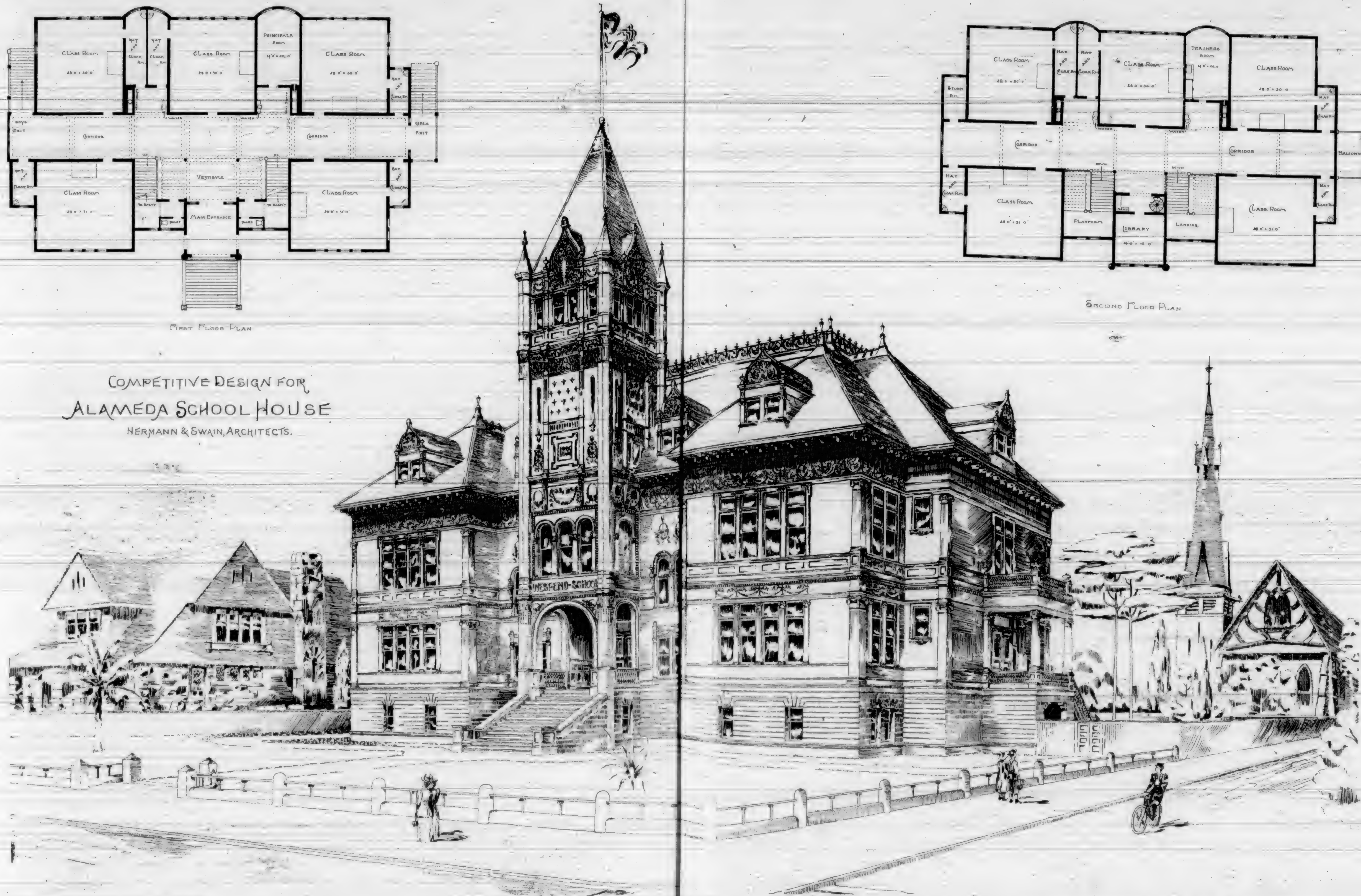
EARLY San Francisco Architecture, Green near Stockton street, T. O'Connor.

* This was By-Law XIV., which was thus worded:—All gentlemen engaged in the study or practice of civil architecture, before presenting themselves for election as Associates, shall, after May 1882, be required to pass an examination before their election, according to a standard to be fixed from time to time by the Council.

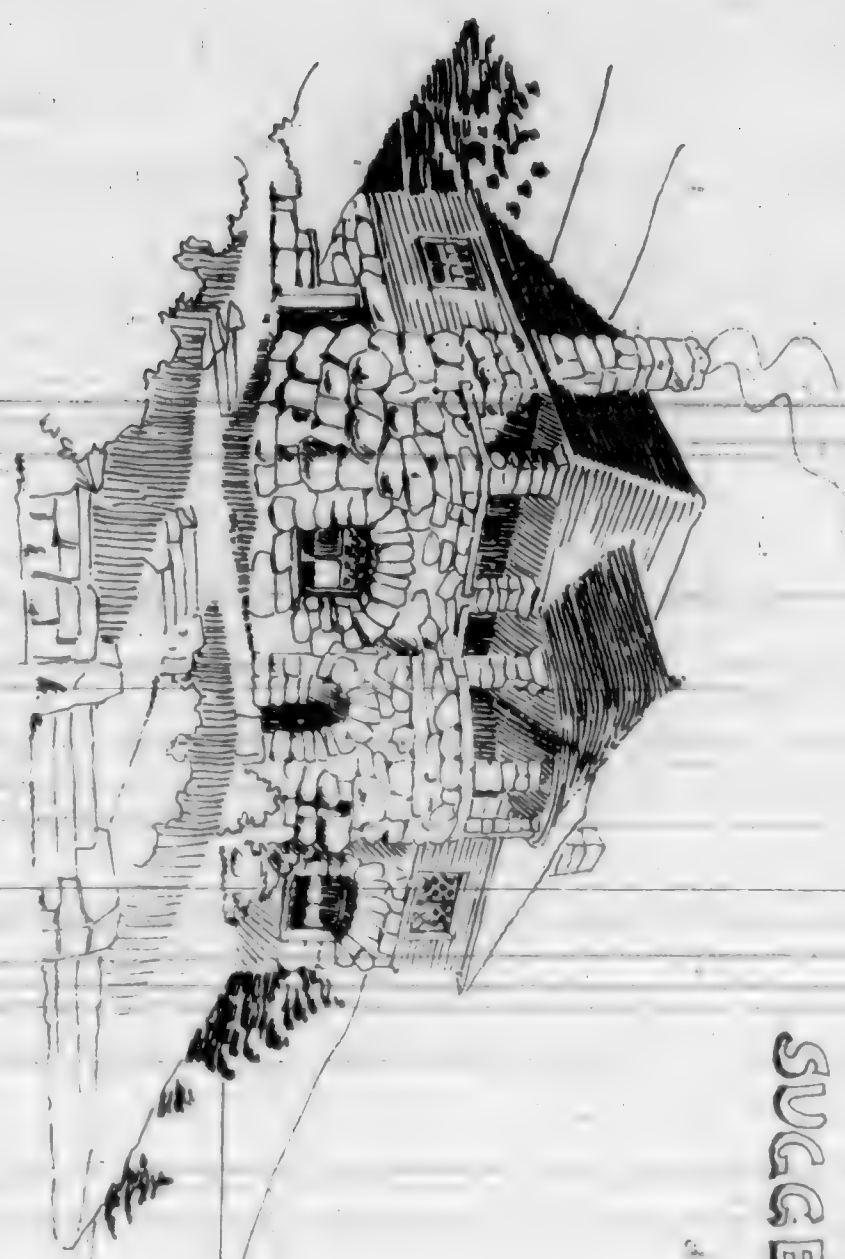


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

COMPETITIVE DESIGN FOR
ALAMEDA SCHOOL HOUSE
HEYMANN & SWAIN, ARCHITECTS.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



SUGGESTIONS IN STONE—
POINT TIBURON.

