

TEN YEARS' CHANGES.



TITLE IN USE FROM FEBRUARY, 1883, TO AUGUST 1883
Yearly Subscription Price, \$1.00



TITLE IN USE FROM AUGUST, 1883, TO FEBRUARY, 1887.
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TITLE IN USE FROM FEBRUARY, 1887, TO MARCH, 1892.
Yearly Subscription Price \$3.00; Photogravure Edition \$8.00



ARCHITECTURAL development, as art, in the West may be said to be contemporaneous with the growth of *THE INLAND ARCHITECT*. Simultaneous with its early issues came a renaissance that brought that which in its bizarre effects was in many instances worse than the commonplace forms that went before, but still lead to a higher and better plane of design than had been known to the country. *THE INLAND ARCHITECT* has for ten years spread the best of these designs before the profession and has, through the close adherence to the principle of selection, become a recognized exponent of contemporaneous American architecture. Aside from the pure matter of history involved in the retrospect of these ten years,

which have passed since the first number of *THE INLAND ARCHITECT* was published, there is another history contemporary with it, and this is the history of process reproduction for publication purposes. Like the dry plate in photography, this is a comparatively new art, and while, like photography, its principles have been long known, its application has only been developed in a practical way during the past ten years.

Previous to about that period, the artist drew his picture upon a wooden block and the engraver worked certain lines upon the wood that he had been taught represented the effect sought for in the picture. Then by photography the artist's drawing was transferred to the block; but each process was laborious and the results lay with the engraver and not the artist. Seeking to overcome this, so that the artist should not be separated from his drawing and his work incorrectly reproduced, the present processes were introduced. Early in 1883 there was but one of these processes, that of photo-engraving by which line drawings in black ink were reproduced, to be found in Chicago. This was a process by which the drawing was photographed, a wax impression taken from a gelatine matrix (which is still the foundation for all the processes since used) and a plaster cast made, from which an electro was taken and printed from. The cost was five times that for the same character of work at the present time, and the publication day depended upon this single engraver to finish his work. The first drawing, published in our first number, was a perspective of the Calumet Club building, Chicago, made by Paul C. Lautrup, for Burnham & Root, for publication in the *American Architect*. The reproduction has never been surpassed since by other more recent processes.

About three years later, a German from Vienna introduced a process which consisted of etching out a photograph on copper or zinc with acids. This is the zinc etching of today and has superseded all other processes for reproducing line drawings. Almost simultaneous with this came the half-tone process, which is similar in method, but is used for reproducing photographs, the lines being produced by rephotographing through a mesh. Then came the "photo-gravure," a photo-gelatine process, the gelatine matrix being used direct to receive the ink and the prints usually made with a hand press.

Each of these reproductive processes was instantly taken advantage of by the publishers of *THE INLAND ARCHITECT*. The expense of the increase in the quality and quantity of the illustrations being added, the journal rapidly rose from a dollar-a-year to a ten-dollar-a-year monthly publication. In every period of its existence its publishers have sought to make it typographically perfect. Its first heading, drawn on the block and reproduced by a wood engraver, was only used six months when the possibilities of photo-engraving made a new and more architectural heading obtainable, and Paul C. Lautrup was called upon to design it. It might be said that Paul is also part of our history, for in those early days he was almost the only, as he certainly was the best, perspective artist in the West and his drawings, reproduced in these pages, gave not only an incentive, but a model to the



IRVING K. POND, Des.

TITLE PAGE IN USE FROM MARCH, 1892.
Yearly Subscription Price \$5.00; Photogravure Edition, \$10.00

LORADO TAFT, Sculp.

younger draftsmen, one which they were not slow to follow, and for several years the best drawings offered for publication had the mark of Lautrup's influence. It soon became apparent that an architectural and building journal was really two journals in one, and the fields so diverse, that one had to be abandoned. Thus it was that the word "builder" was dropped and Lautrup again called upon to assist in correcting our title. Taking the news feature of the journal, which has always been a department managed with care and thoroughness, the NEWS RECORD was added and still remains a part of the title, indicative of a fixed policy—that of giving all the architectural news of general importance as fully as is consistent with good journalism.

A year ago it appeared necessary to make another change in the title page of THE INLAND ARCHITECT, consistent with the advance in process reproduction and the art of designing. This took a form entirely new to the field of title pages for journals or magazines. Architect Irving K. Pond was asked to design, and Lorado Taft, the Sculptor, to model in clay, a title page that would be artistic and appropriate. How successful these artists were, the cover of THE INLAND ARCHITECT for the past year has shown. A photograph was made from the clay model and this reproduced by the half-tone process. It remained for the printer and a judicious selection of ink and paper to accomplish the production of this unique conception. But it is not in the illustrative line alone that the ten years of publication has developed taste or been useful to the profession. Through its agency the Western Association was not only organized, but its work given publicity to, and the profession in different states aided in organizing and carrying on their local organizations. Through it the first official report of the National Association of Builders was made, and last, but not least, the first draft of the Stockslager bill, for the reorganization of the office of Supervising Architect, from which all others have descended, was framed directly upon the lines proposed by this journal months before the bill was issued and placed before the people. Its columns and illustrative pages have noted the development of the office building, and not only the increase in height, from eight stories to twenty, but the institution of a new system of foundations and superstructure construction never before practiced. Through close attention to the proceedings of Architectural Societies and an extensive acquaintance with the individual members of the profession, THE INLAND ARCHITECT has always been able to publish news as correct as though it were official.

Since the inception of the World's Columbian Exposition it has not only kept in touch with every movement connected with the design and construction of the buildings, but was first to oppose any and every competition scheme that was offered, and to advocate and press the selection of a corps of architects from among the most notable in the United States, upon terms and with such freedom of action as would insure their acceptance of the work and engage their best efforts. Beginning with the first designs received from the architects selected, throughout the designing of these buildings THE INLAND ARCHITECT was intrusted with the original drawings, from which the plates were made for its pages and proofs supplied for general distribution. Through its efforts the best perspective draftsmen in the country were engaged and their drawings were published by the journals of the world. In this work, as in all other directions, THE INLAND ARCHITECT has been unselfish, though enterprising, and has followed a policy of independence, and still of liberality towards its co-laborers.

In thus noting a few of the important events that have marked the ten years through which THE INLAND ARCHITECT has advanced, it presents the conclusion that it is probable that no other period in history can show so many changes in method or improvement upon old forms as those of the past decade, and in thus calling attention to the humble part THE INLAND ARCHITECT has taken in recording the history of this great epoch, it is with a realization of its mission and an intention to still keep pace with the advancement in the art of architecture.



THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND NEWS RECORD

Vol. XXI.

FEBRUARY, 1893.

No. 1



A Monthly Journal Devoted to

ARCHITECTURE,

**CONSTRUCTION, DECORATION AND FURNISHING
IN THE WEST.**

*PUBLISHED BY THE INLAND PUBLISHING CO.,
19 Tribune Building, Chicago, Ill.*

L. MULLER, Jr., Manager. ROBERT CRAIK MCLEAN, Editor.
C. E. ILLSLEY, Associate Editor.

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TERMS: Regular number, \$5 a year; Photogravure edition, \$10 a year. Single copies, Regular number, 50c.; Photogravure edition (including 7 photogravures), \$1. Advance payment required.

The columns and illustration pages of THE INLAND ARCHITECT are open to all alike, merit and availability only determining what shall be published. Contributions appropriate to its pages are always desired.

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Place of next Convention, Chicago, August, 1893.

Official Changes in the Institute.

The recent meeting of the board of directors of the American Institute of Architects brought several important changes in the organization of its board of officers and the standing committees. This was largely in consequence of the resignation of Dankmar Adler, who has been so efficient a secretary since the death of Mr. Root and the consequent appointment of Alfred Stone, of Providence, Rhode Island. The new executive committee is formed of the president, secretary, and treasurer, *ex-officio*, and W. W. Clay, Richard M. Hunt, J. W. McLaughlin, and George B. Ferry, of the board of directors; and Theophilus P. Chandler, of Philadelphia, takes Mr. Stone's place in the directory. In the standing committees, R. S. Peabody takes the place of Mr. Adler in the Committee on Foreign Correspondence. The Committee on Education is now composed of Henry Van Brunt, chairman; William R. Ware, N. Clifford Ricker, A. W. Longfellow, and T. P. Chandler. In the Committee on Uniform Contract, William Worth Carlin takes Mr. Adler's place. The special committees of the year are upon the revision of the constitution and by-laws, consisting of George B. Ferry, Charles E. Illsley, and R. W. Gibson, and the revision of the schedule of professional charges, which is in the hands of W. G. Preston, W. W. Clay and W. C. Smith. On the whole the changes have been effected without loss of inertia in the progress of Institute affairs, and above all the Association is to be congratulated upon the acquisition of Mr. Stone as secretary, as he has the confidence and respect of every member. The marked improvement in the personnel of the Committee on Education, and the addition of Mr. Carlin to the Committee on Uniform Contract are the more important changes in the committees.

A New Secretary for the Institute.

The resignation of Dankmar Adler from the secretaryship of the Institute and from the several committees of which he was a member, was the result of a great pressure of business at a time when the affairs of the Institute in themselves demanded almost constant attention. As a secretary or member of committee, Mr. Adler was a faithful and enthusiastic worker, and devoted an extraordinary amount of time to the details of the office. There is no successful movement in the architectural affairs of the past that does not bear the impress of his clear, practical judgment, and while, as a member, the Institute still has his active support, it cannot but regret the loss of his leadership. Mr. Alfred Stone, his successor, his equal in those qualities which are so necessary to the office of secretary, has two partners, and may be able to give the necessary time to the work of the secretary's office without the personal loss in his private business which was felt but, perhaps, not acknowledged, by his predecessor. It is only an indorsement of our expression a few months ago in regard to the engagement of a secretary who could give his entire time to the work of the secretary's office, when it is found that to do the work well involves so much time as to make it a hardship for any architect in active business who may have the interests of the profession so much to heart as to compel him to accept the office of secretary and attempt to do the work conscientiously. It is hoped that the

present course may not be continued until all the leading spirits in the Institute have become convinced, through experience, that no architect with a large practice can afford to occupy the office of secretary, except as the counsellor and director of an assistant whose sole occupation is that of carrying out the work of the Institute.

Seventh Convention Builders' Association. The seventh annual convention of the National Association of Builders, which was held at St. Louis, February 14, 15 and 16, was somewhat different from those which have preceded it in the comparatively small amount of discussion indulged in during the sessions. The local exchanges have learned to make reports and these are of the greatest interest. They are not yet as full of the information in the statistical line as they should be and which would add to their value, but this will be improved upon. But aside from the report of the secretary, which gives a clear and concise synopsis of the condition of the building interests in the United States, these reports included the most valuable information presented to the convention. The wisdom of abandoning the mid-year meeting will probably be indorsed by every member, this being decided upon by the new board of directors which met after the convention had adjourned. There is little mid-year work that cannot be done by correspondence, and with so active and intelligent a secretary as is possessed by this association, the work can be carried on throughout the year except in cases of emergency. It is to be regretted that exchanges in some of the smaller cities find it difficult to continue their membership through the inability of members to see the vast amount of good the contact with those from other cities always brings. But this is not surprising when these same builders cannot see the benefit the National Association has been to them in the establishment of a Uniform Contract or from the union of interests which extends from city to city. The National Association has never been an aggressive body, and steadily discourages all aggressive measures, but is ever ready to direct an equitable policy between its members or in their association with architects, and in this it shows a strength which will of itself give permanence and a far-reaching influence for good.

Chicago Carpenter Contractors' Agreement. Carpenters, contractors, and the union journeymen have reached an agreement which extends over the coming two years. An agreement which has lasted for two years, and which the union quotes as the reason that no strikes have occurred at the World's Fair, has just terminated. The fact in regard to the latter is, however, that it has been the rigid enforcement of his rules and a refusal to temporize with any insubordination by the director of works that has kept peace at the World's Fair grounds. We do not intend to comment upon the moral aspect of the agreement entered into nor speak of the result it leads to. It is practically a combination between the Carpenters' and Builders' Association and the United Trades Council, in which the former are promised that no union member shall work for a non-subscriber to the agreement in Cook county, and on the other hand, it forces every carpenter to be a member of the union. The agreement is much more favorable to the employers than such usually are. They can employ an unlimited number of apprentices, their foremen owe no allegiance to the union, and the

union guarantees that it will use all honorable methods to prevent those not members of the association to procure workmen. This will be managed upon the plan of "sympathetic strikes," in which, in the case of non-union carpenters being placed on a job, those of every other trade instantly stop work. The minimum rate of wages is placed at 40 cents an hour, and payment is made by the hour. The association should not be condemned for entering into this agreement, for it is practically forced upon them by the conditions of labor in other trades. To the carpenter contractors belongs the credit for absolute independence in former strikes, when the masons and other trades gave in to the demands of the unions with scarcely a struggle, and now when they find, through the weak policy of others, that the unions in the building trades have become so strong and so combined that it is useless for them to stand singly as they have many times before and seek to assert their independence. They have done wisely, and now that they have entered upon this course, distasteful as it is to every member, they will abide by it faithfully and see that its provisions are carried out. It is doubtful if the unions can carry out their part of the contract, but as the only desire on the part of the contractors is to be allowed to continue their vocation without interruption, and to secure to themselves a uniform wage upon which all can make estimates, they are indifferent as to the result, knowing as they do that if the next three months work is secured that the work for the remainder of the year will not rest entirely with unions who find themselves overloaded with members for whom no work can be found. The committee of the association is, however, to be congratulated upon the equitable arrangement they have secured with the labor unions.

Agreement Between Contractor and Architect. Architects will do well to read the brief but significant discussion of a resolution offered at the commencement of the proceedings of the third day of the convention of the National Association of Builders. In spite of the harmony existing between the Architectural and the Building Associations one could not listen to the discussion at different times during the sessions without feeling that there was either a fancied or a real injustice done the contractors in different parts of the country, and which found expression in the convention. These expressions coming from men of known ability, made with calmness and deliberation before so representative a body as the National Association, must have a large percentage of fact for a basis. When claims are made that all efforts to bring architects into consultation upon questions of mutual interest, and that the wishes of a local exchange are ignored by the architects, there must be some truth in the statement. It seems strange in this period of activity, when the architect, to be successful, must also be a builder in knowledge of materials and forms of construction, when his clients' interests demand that he be thoroughly informed upon all construction and all appliances, that he will ignore those who represent these. This mistake is made in too large a degree, and to the detriment of the profession, particularly in its business aspect. The builders deserve better treatment than has been accorded them in some cities, according to delegates' reports. A dignified consideration of the contractor is no more than a successful architect owes to himself and to his client, whose interests he represents.

DIRECT METHODS IN ARCHITECTURAL PERSPECTIVE.

BY CHARLES E. ILLSLEY, A.M., C.E., ARCHITECT.

CHAPTER III—ISOMETRIC DRAWING.

FIGURE 28 is the plan (Section 19) of a cube (Section 18) placed with the diagonal, B D, of its upper surface perpendicular to a vertical plane standing at P P, which plane may be called the *plane of the picture*. Fig. 29 is a side elevation (Section 21) of the same.* In Fig. 29 the horizontal line B D is the side elevation of the dotted line B D in Fig. 28.

The point A in Fig. 29 seems to be on the line B D, though, as we observe in Fig. 28, it is actually some distance in front of B D. This results from the fact (Section 21) that in an elevation

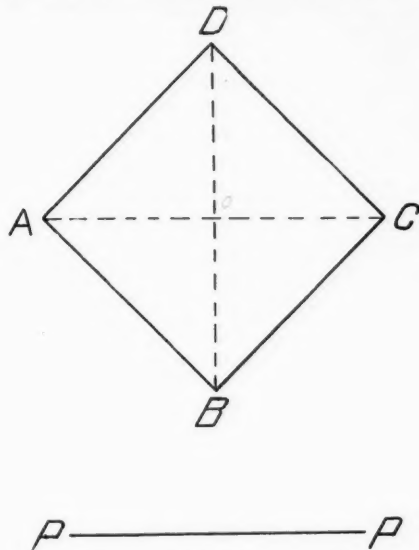


FIG. 28.

points at varying distances from the eye are drawn precisely as if they were in a common vertical plane.

29. In Fig. 28, A B C D is a perfect square with its diagonal B D perpendicular to P P. The other diagonal, A C, is consequently parallel to P P, and the sides B A and B C make equal angles of 45° each with P P.† Now, without moving the cube laterally, tilt it forward, as shown in side elevation in Fig. 30, until the corner B touches the plane P P, and the edge B E makes the same angle with P P as the edges B A and B C. This is the isometric position of the cube: an orthographic projection of it (Section 26) in this position upon the plane P P, is the isometric projection of the cube, as shown by the solid lines in Fig. 31.

30. This isometric projection of the cube is readily constructed with the aid of the previous figures, as follows: Draw a vertical,

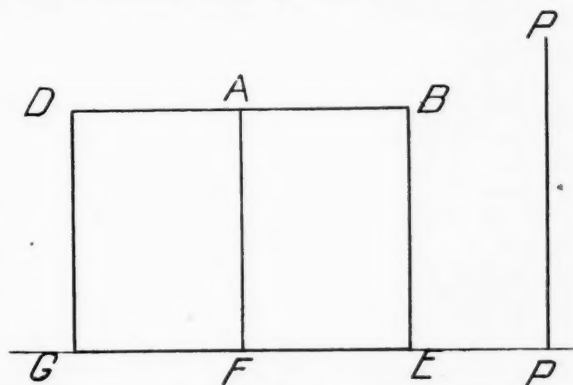


FIG. 29.

B E, Fig. 31, equal to B P in Fig. 30. The point D in Fig. 31 is vertically above B at the height B P, in Fig. 30. Draw in Fig. 31 an indefinite horizontal line, A C, at a height above E equal to E A in Fig. 30, and from where B E in Fig. 31 produced would

*In Fig. 28, P P is the horizontal trace (Section 27) of the plane of the picture. In Fig. 29, P P is the vertical trace of the same plane.

†It may appear slightly inaccurate to speak of the angle made by lines B C and B A, with a line P P, which they do not touch. In geometry lines are usually regarded as unlimited in length, and their angles are those which they would make if prolonged till they met.

intersect A C lay off to right and left one-half of the diagonal A C in Fig. 28. This gives the points A and C. Draw in Fig. 31 another indefinite horizontal line, F G, at a height above E equal to F G in Fig. 30. Verticals A F, C G, Fig. 31, dropped upon this horizontal will cut it at the points F and G. Connect by straight lines the points now obtained: the result will be the isometric cube.

31. The above method, while correct, is laborious, and is given only to show how the isometric projection (Fig. 31) is obtainable directly by orthographic projecting lines from the plan and elevation of the cube in Figs. 28 and 29 when placed in the isometric position. In practice the isometric cube is constructed with great facility by the aid of the thirty-degree triangle, as will be illustrated in the examples which follow.

32. The lines B E, B A, B C, Fig. 31, are called *isometric axes*. In the cube itself these are the lines which inclose and bound the solid angle at B. Being equal in length and equally inclined to each other in the solid, their isometric projections B E, B A, B C, Fig. 31, are likewise equal in length and equally inclined to each other and to the plane of the picture. Hence each of the angles A B C, C B E, A B E, equals $\frac{360^\circ}{3} = 120^\circ$. Moreover, every other edge of the solid cube being parallel and equal to some one of the

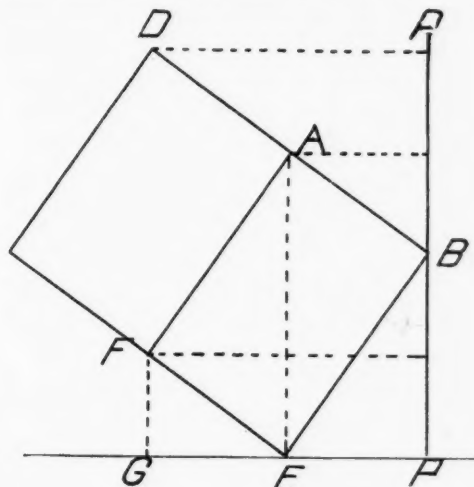


FIG. 30.

three edges inclosing the solid angle B, it follows that every other line in Fig. 31 is parallel and equal to some one of the isometric axes B A, B C, B E.

33. Hence, if the length B E (Fig. 31) of any side of the isometric cube be given, the whole cube may be drawn at once by the aid of the thirty-degree triangle without changing the position of the T square. The right angle leg of the triangle will give all vertical lines, and the thirty-degree angle direct or reversed will give the directions of all other lines. Draw the isometric axes B E, B A, B C, then lay off on each the given length B E, and from the end of each axis draw verticals or lines at 30° right and left, to complete the figure. All these lines will have the same length.

34. If we omit the axes B A, B C and B E of the isometric cube (Fig. 31), we shall have a regular hexagon of six sides, all equal and equally inclined to their adjacent sides, each side being also equal and parallel to its opposite side. Hence results another mode of drawing the isometric cube, namely; draw a circle (dotted lines in Fig. 31)

with a radius equal to the given side of the isometric cube. Inscribe a regular hexagon and draw radial straight lines from the center of the hexagon to each alternate apex. The result will be the isometric cube as in Fig. 31.

35. Since by definition the three front edges of the cube placed in the isometric position (Section 29) are equally inclined toward the plane of the picture, i.e., make equal angles with it, and since these edges are of equal length, it follows that their outer ends A,

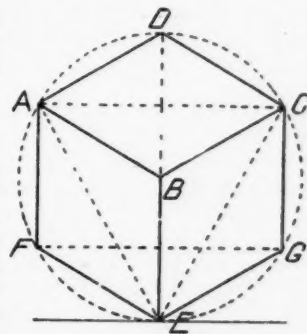


FIG. 31.

C and E are equally distant from the plane of the picture P P. Hence in the solid cube the lines A C, C E and A E, which join these outer ends, are parallel with the plane of the picture, and, since these lines in Fig. 31 are isometric projections of the diagonals of the anterior faces of the cube, they are of equal lengths and form an equilateral triangle, A C E, parallel with the plane of the picture. This triangle, therefore (Section 26), is orthographically projected in its true size, i. e., in Fig. 31 the lines A C, C E, A E are of the same size as the corresponding lines in the cube itself. This is true only of the lines A C, C E, A E, and such others as are parallel with them; all lines not parallel with these sides of the equilateral triangle A C E are more or less "foreshortened" in isometric projection.

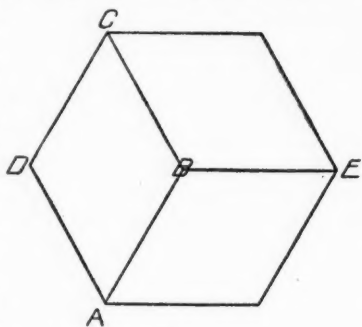


FIG. 32.

36. From the above we derive a method for drawing the true isometric projection of a cube of given dimension. Construct with the aid of the sixty-degree* triangle an equilateral triangle, A C E (Fig. 31), making each side equal the diagonal of a side of the cube itself. Complete the figure as shown by drawing verticals and lines at 30° to right and left and to the center of the equilateral triangle.

Another method would be to find the center of the equilateral triangle A C E, draw a circle from this center through the points A, C and E, and in this circle to inscribe a regular hexagon, etc., as in Section 34.

37. For practical purposes the preceding methods have the disadvantage that even with simple bodies like the cube it is more convenient to apply dimensions directly along the length, breadth and height than along the diagonals of the square faces. In more complicated work the inconvenience becomes so great that "by convention," as it is called, an inaccurate method is substituted because of its practical convenience.

38. In Section 35 it has been shown that all lines not parallel with the plane of the picture are more or less foreshortened in isometric work. The maximum foreshortening occurs with the

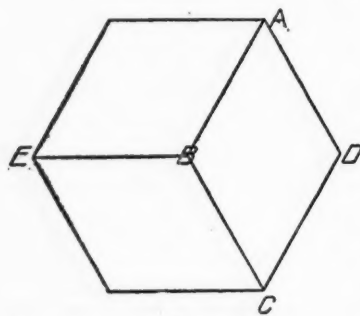


FIG. 33.

axes B A, B C, B E, which are reduced to 0.816 of their real size. But in practice we expand our whole drawing sufficiently to make these axes of full size, which, in effect, is the same as making a correct isometric projection of a cube about twenty-five per cent larger than the real one. In this expanded drawing, therefore, the axes only (and lines parallel with them)

will be of correct size, all other lines will be enlarged more or less, and the diagonals of the faces of the cubes will be enlarged most of all.

This conventionalized isometric work is sometimes called isometric drawing, in distinction from true isometric projection, as above described.

39. The usual method, therefore, of making an isometric scale drawing of a cube of given dimensions is first to draw the isometric axes B A, B C, B E in the position shown in Fig. 31 and to lay off on each axis to scale the length of a side of the given cube. Complete the hexagon as shown, all with the aid of the thirty-degree triangle. While an isometric cube may be drawn in any position whatever, the only requirement being that its outline shall be a regular hexagon and that its axes shall radiate from its center to each alternate apex of the hexagon, it will be easier to acquire familiarity with such work if at first one axis is made vertical. Figs. 32 and

*In sections 33 and 34 the length of one side of the isometric cube is assumed to be given. In section 35 the size of the solid object itself is given, and the length of the side of the isometric cube is to be ascertained therefrom.

33 are isometric cubes with edges B E horizontal, while in Fig. 34 the edge B E is inclined 45° to the horizontal.

40. The determination of the exact angle which the cube makes with the plane of the picture and of the exact amount of foreshortening is an interesting problem. Not being given by any authority within reach, it is here worked out in detail for the benefit of readers familiar with trigonometry.

Fig. 35 is a side elevation of a cube in isometric position relatively to a vertical plane of the picture at D E. The line C B is the front edge of the cube. The line F A B is the side elevation of the square which forms the upper surface of the cube. Hence, while the angle C B D is a simple angle between a line B C and a line B D, which latter is the orthographic projection of the edge B C on the vertical picture plane D E, the angle A B E is not an angle simply between two lines but between two planes, namely, the top surface of the cube and the vertical picture plane. Now, an angle between planes is measured by that between straight lines, one in each plane, drawn from a point in the common trace of these planes and each line perpendicular to that trace. The common trace of these two planes is a horizontal line in the picture plane at the altitude B D. The line in the upper surface of the cube perpendicular to this trace is plainly the

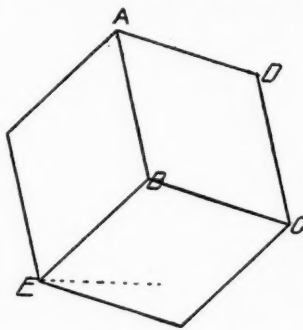


FIG. 34.

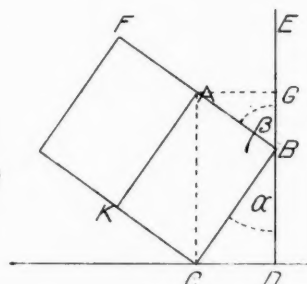


FIG. 35.

diagonal B D in Fig. 28, of which F B in Fig. 35 is the side elevation, while the corresponding line in the picture plane is B E, Fig. 35.

The line A C, which is the diagonal of the side A B C K of the cube, is parallel to the picture plane D E (Section 35), wherefore A G = C D. But A G is the distance of the center of the upper surface of the cube, i. e., of the center of its diagonal (represented by B D in Fig. 28) from the picture plane; and, since both A G and C D are perpendicular to D E, we have the following trigonometric relations, regarding A B temporarily not as the side elevation of an edge of the cube, but as the actual half of the diagonal from B to F (the same diagonal as B D in Fig. 28).

$$\sin C B D = \frac{C D}{B C}$$

$$\sin A B G = \frac{A G}{A B}$$

For convenience, designate the angle C B D by the Greek letter α , and A B G by β , also designate C D = A G by y , and C B, i. e., any side of the cube by a .

$$\text{We then have } \sin \alpha = \frac{y}{a}$$

$$\sin \beta = \frac{y}{A B} = \frac{y}{\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}}$$

since the square of A B, the half diagonal of the top of the cube, equals one-half the square of one side, a , of the cube.

Moreover, since C B F is a right angle, and E B D is a straight line, the sum of the angles α and β is 90°, whence $\sin \alpha = \cos \beta$ and vice versa.

$$\therefore \sin^2 \alpha = \cos^2 \beta = \frac{y^2}{a^2}$$

$$\text{and } \cos^2 \alpha = \sin^2 \beta = \frac{y^2}{a^2}$$

$$\text{Hence } \tan^2 \alpha = \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{a^2}{2y^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\tan \alpha = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{0.5} = 0.7071 = \text{Nat } \tan 35^\circ 16'$$

The angle β , being the complement of α , = 54° 44'

The line BD (Fig. 35) is the projection of BC on the picture plane. Its length = $BC \times \cos a = BC \times 0.8164$, i. e., the isometric projection of an edge of the cube is about four-fifths of its real length, and, vice versa, the real size of the line is about one quarter larger than its isometric projection.

The angle a may also be obtained directly through its cosine, thus:

$$\sin a : \sin \beta :: \frac{y}{a} : \sqrt{\frac{2y^2}{a^2}} :: \frac{y}{a} : \frac{y}{a} \sqrt{2} :: 1 : \sqrt{2}$$

Hence, $\sin a = \frac{\sin \beta}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\cos a}{\sqrt{2}}$ (1) since a is the complement of β .

But for any angle whatever $\sin^2 + \cos^2 = 1$

$$\therefore \sin^2 a + \cos^2 a = 1 \therefore \sin^2 a = 1 - \cos^2 a \quad (2)$$

Substituting in (2) the value of $\sin a$ from (1) we have

$$\frac{\cos a}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 a} \therefore \cos^2 a = \frac{2}{3} = 0.6666$$

$$\text{Hence } \cos a = \sqrt{0.6666} = 0.8164 = \cos 35^\circ - 16'$$

(To be continued.)

AFTER TEN YEARS.

BY P. B. WIGHT.

TEN years of architectural journalism and ten years of architectural progress are the record of THE INLAND ARCHITECT with the present issue. To what degree of excellence the former has attained its readers can form a just estimate by comparing this number with the initial one. This is no occasion for self laudation. The record has been made and the jury, consisting of its thousands of patrons, will render its verdict of approval or disapproval, by the support which it will give to it in the future. But the record of architectural progress has been inscribed throughout the length and breadth of the country.

It is not assumed that this commenced a decade ago. Far from it. The influences which have shaped the architectural thought of this period, are those which existed at its commencement. They are still predominant. But they have found the opportunity for expression.

It is needless to say that these ten years have been years of prosperity. The evidences are all around us and have been largely recorded in these pages. We are about to witness one of its culminations in the greatest of World's Expositions. In this the architects have almost completed their work. It remains alone for the final touches to be given before the world is asked to give its judgment. Architecture at Jackson Park is exhibited in the buildings which now cover the ground. With the exception of a few structures for the use of foreign commissions, it is all American, and the work of American architects. All other exhibits are of an international character. This is therefore the great culmination of the opportunities of preceding years. It is all that it is possible to give as an exhibit of American architecture. The works are, to be sure, only those of a few architects. But selection was a necessity. There were not enough buildings required to give all of the men of greatest ability and reputation an opportunity; but as many architects were selected as it was practicable to employ on the work. Thus far there has been no criticism of the selection—as has invariably been the case when similar enterprises have been undertaken. That there has been no competition for the work is the best evidence that the architects of the nation themselves—who are foremost in the conviction that architectural competitions are not as a rule productive of good results—are satisfied with the manner in which the selection has been made. This, as is well known, has been based on the reputations and experiences of the fortunate ones who have been chosen as representative men to put forth their best efforts for the national reputation. All the competition therefore, is between the architects of the several buildings of the Exposition who have been given the unparalleled opportunity to have full size models of their designs erected. For such in the main are the Exposition buildings. The engineers only have been able to show real work. The architects have had almost free scope untrammelled by considerations of elaboration or cost. It would be interesting therefore if someone would make an estimate of the cost of these buildings had they been constructed of enduring materials such as would best express the nature of their design. The world would then

realize the enormity of the enterprise. As a whole the buildings are also an exhibit of grouping and arrangement, where the effects of water as well as landscape were possible. This has been the result, not of one man's ideas, but of the deliberations of a council of the representative men of the profession of architecture, assisted by the ablest landscape advisers.

Such, therefore, is, briefly stated, the way in which American architecture has had the opportunity for its last and greatest expression. And while it is not our province here to say how successfully it has been done, we are bound to accept it as an accomplished fact, showing what can be done by men unfettered and untrammelled. It is now a matter of history, the visible page of which is soon to be obliterated, but the record of which will be preserved in memory for a long time to come.

It is also a fact worth mentioning that never before at an international exposition has architecture been made the most prominent exhibit. This has only been possible after a thoughtful study of the best method to bring about such a result. The intelligence and liberality of the directors of the local organization known as the World's Columbian Exposition first made the way easy for this, and the late Mr. Root, consulting architect, carried out the details. Architecture was the first exhibit provided for, to be illustrated by the works of its best known professors, in the buildings to be used for housing all other exhibits. Other international expositions have been embellished with handsome buildings, but of none heretofore held will the memory of its architectural glories endure as with this. Paris in 1889 had buildings which did not express even the average ability of its architects. It was most remarkable for its sculptural adornment. Chicago is not only most eminent in architecture but, to the surprise even of its promoters, has succeeded even better than Paris in adapting its greatest works of sculpture to so adorn its architecture as to be part and parcel of it.

These events, which will go down in history, serve only to illustrate the possibilities to which architecture in America may attain. Without preparation they would be impossible. They are not the results of a sudden inspiration, but of a period of training and experience. Without the actual works of the past ten years the great Exposition would not be what it is. The men who built it are not newly-discovered geniuses but hard-worked practitioners. It may more properly be said of some of the sculptors that they were waiting their opportunity. America has never offered adequate encouragement to native sculptors. The same may be said of painters whose works are associated with architecture. But herein the three classes of artists have acted in unison, recognizing the predominating position of the architect as master of the house.

It is during the last two years that the architects of the West have taken rank with those of the East. One of her most eminent critics who has after a few years of trial become permanently located in a city which is typical of everything that is western, has declared that Chicago, of all western cities, has become the recognized center of all architectural progress. This is more even than she expected from the Harvard graduate and typical Bostonian. But it was said before the Exposition was an accomplished fact and without regard to it. Let her, therefore, look to her laurels and see that they are not torn or defaced. Let her hold fast to some of those artists who have come to adorn her palaces by the lake, and have shown what sculpture and painting can do when associated with architecture; so that they may abide with us and give us things of beauty to adorn our homes and churches and civic edifices. For thus only may Chicago become a center for all the arts, as it is now for one.

There could be no more fitting way to accomplish this than to keep the Fine Arts Palace, or at least the main part of it, in Jackson Park, where it now stands; to endow it with such support as will make it a Temple for Artists; to collect within its walls the best examples of the representative sculpture now on the buildings soon to be destroyed, which will make the Great Exposition famous throughout the world; to make it a fitting setting, as it is by all that is beautiful in line, proportion and adornment, for the treasures of art which the opportunity of the World's Exposition places in our power to obtain now for a great and permanent museum.

When, through the World's Congress of Architects, members of the profession from every part of the globe convene in Chicago in August next, the world will see, as never before, what ten years of progress means, and witness its culmination.

SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BUILDERS.

THE seventh annual convention of the National Association of Builders of the United States of America was held at St. Louis, Missouri, on February 14, 15 and 16, in the Odd Fellows hall of that city. The members of the executive committee of the St. Louis Exchange met the delegates at the trains. Jeremiah Sheehan was chairman.

The first session was called to order by President Anthony Ittner, of St. Louis, who introduced the Rev. Dr. J. C. Larned, who offered prayer and who was followed by Mayor Noonan in an address of welcome.

President Ittner then addressed the convention as follows:

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the Convention: Before proceeding with the regular order of business for which we are convened, and in keeping with an established custom, it becomes my duty as your presiding officer to deliver a formal address.

It is my pleasing duty, on behalf of the Builders' Exchange of this city, to extend to you a hearty and cordial welcome, and to express the hope that your brief stay among us may be pleasant and agreeable. Rest assured that no effort on our part will be spared to make it so. It will not be necessary for me to speak of matters in detail, as this will be done later on, by our worthy and efficient secretary, in a much more able manner than I could hope to do.

Our association is now assembled in seventh annual convention; Chicago, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, St. Paul, New York, Cleveland and now St. Louis, in the order named, are the cities that have been successively honored by your presence. It is my pleasant privilege to speak in a general way, of some of the good things accomplished since the organization of our association. There cannot now be any question among well-informed and unprejudiced persons, concerning the foresight and wisdom of its founders. To question proper and intelligent organization and cooperation among those in any line of calling, whose interests are kindred and mutual in their nature, can only be accounted for through ignorance or prejudice, as, to do so, is to call into question the very fundamental principles upon which society and our government are founded. Our methods are open, manly and just, we transact our business with open doors, in the full light of the noonday sun, and our proceedings are recorded and printed in full, so that they can be witnessed and read by all who may have a desire to do so, in fact, we take special pleasure in furnishing any information that may be desired concerning our organization, to anyone who may apply for same.

The results of our deliberations are merely recommendatory, and are submitted to the filial bodies composing this association and to the trade generally, in order to bring about uniformity of methods and practices with a view to the general betterment and well being of all concerned, and for the purpose of creating and perpetuating a proper and friendly feeling between employer and employe. It is in no self-laudatory spirit, but rather as a fact, that I assert that no man who has witnessed our proceedings and the personnel of our membership can go away without being favorably impressed with both, and I presage for our association length of days and a great future that must ultimately place it in the fore front of national bodies; in fact I go further and predict the day (perhaps not in our time), when we shall assume an international character by meeting in joint assembly the brightest minds of the old world and exchanging with them ideas of the greatest benefit to both hemispheres; and in this way enlarge the scope of our usefulness. I am in such full sympathy and hearty accord with many of the principles enunciated by our association at its first annual convention in Chicago, that I hope to be pardoned for reproducing some of them and making them part of my address.

In your Declaration of Rights you say: "This association affirms that absolute personal independence of the individual to work or not to work, to employ or not to employ, is a fundamental principle which should never be questioned or assailed; that upon it depends the security of our whole social fabric and business prosperity, and that employers and workmen should be equally interested in its defense and preservation. While upholding this principle as an essential safeguard for all concerned, this association would appeal to employers in building trades to recognize that there are many opportunities for good in associations of workmen; and, while condemning and opposing improper action upon their part, they should aid and assist them in all just and honorable purposes. That while, upon fundamental principles, it would be useless to confer or arbitrate, there are still many points upon which conferences and arbitrations are perfectly right and proper, and that upon such points it is a manifest duty to take advantage of the opportunities afforded by associations to confer together, to the end that strikes, lockouts and other disturbances may be prevented. When such conferences are entered into, care should be taken to state clearly, in advance, that this fundamental principle must be maintained, and that such conferences should only be competent to report results in the form of resolutions of recommendation to the individuals composing the various organizations participating, avoiding all forms of dictatorial authority." This reads well, and after a lapse of six years, I take it there is nothing contained therein that you would care to modify or expunge, nay, on the contrary, every word and syllable it expresses, is something to be proud of and you may well congratulate yourselves that such is the record.

I now ask your attention to the leading paragraph in your Constitution, which you will agree with me dovetails nicely with the paragraph just read from your Declaration of Rights. It is as follows:

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

I trust you will agree with me, that the magnitude and importance of these fundamental principles and declarations of your national body were sufficient justification for their repetition as a part of my address; thereby hoping to familiarize the public more and more with our objects and purposes, and in this way to secure the approbation and esteem of the people of our common country, and at the same time to increase our usefulness and importance.

There were also recommended at your first convention: "The adoption of a uniform system of apprenticeship by the various mechanical trades"; "that manual training schools should be established as a part of the public school system, and that trade night schools should be organized by the various local trade organizations, for the benefit and improvement of apprentices," also a system of payment by the hour for all labor performed, other than "piece" and "salary work." A uniform contract was recommended, which has since been adopted, and is now generally used throughout the country. This was brought about through a joint committee of the American Institute of Architects, the Western Association of Architects and of the National Association of Builders. Since your last convention at Cleveland, Ohio, this contract has been amended, and will be submitted to you in its present shape by your committee, of which Mr. George C. Prussing, of Chicago, is chairman.

On the subject of trade schools and apprenticeships, we have great cause for congratulation; Col. R. T. Auchmuty, of New York, who is the pioneer of trade schools in this country, has been encouraged in his good work by a munificent voluntary gift of a half million dollars by J. Pierpont Morgan, of

New York. When we consider how deeply Colonel Auchmuty's heart is engaged in this work, and that his remaining days are dedicated to its service and advancement, we can appreciate the feeling of gladness and rejoicing that possessed his very being when the knowledge first came to him of this princely gift. Colonel Auchmuty came to me in our convention hall in New York, having learned that we were then agitating the establishment of a trade school in our city, under the auspices of our exchange, and voluntarily offered a contribution of \$1,500 a year for three years, in case we should succeed in starting a trade school here. I thanked the colonel from the bottom of my heart for his generous offer, and knowing what he was then doing for the Philadelphia Trade School, and the great responsibility he had on his hands in his own school, which I understood was being maintained entirely at his own expense, I remarked to him that he was doing himself an injustice; that the impulses of his big heart would lead him to take upon himself a greater load than he could carry. His answer to this was, "Mr. Ittner, I have not got many years to live and I desire that the remainder of my days shall be spent in the interest of the American boy." All honor to Col. Richard T. Auchmuty, of New York! I desire to say in this connection, that I felt it a duty incumbent upon me to write to J. Pierpont Morgan, of New York, thanking him in behalf of the National Association of Builders and in the interest of the "American Boy" for his noble gift in aid of Colonel Auchmuty's Trade School, and I feel sure that you will approve of and indorse that action. We still receive very flattering and encouraging reports from the trade school established under the auspices of the Builders' Exchange of Philadelphia. I regret to be compelled to report that as yet nothing definite has been done toward the establishment of a trade school in this city, but I feel justified in saying that the project is not abandoned by any means; there are those among us who with half encouragement will take it up and inaugurate the system, and once under way I have no fear of its final success.

It affords me much pleasure to be able to report for the information of the convention, that a system of apprenticeships, or miniature trade schools, have been in vogue for some time in this country, in other than the building trades, principally in iron foundries, in the stove and hollow ware molding business. I have letters from those who have the system in successful operation, which I would be glad to present to the convention should the discussion upon this subject during your deliberations call them out. I hope and pray for the day to come, when no "American boy," with the spirit and ambition within him to advance his condition and become a skilled workman, will be debarred the privilege of doing so. As well might we shut out the sunlight of heaven, and withhold the air and water from a portion of God's children, as to place arbitrary restrictions upon a portion of the same family, that would debar them from becoming skilled artisans. There will always be drones enough from choice, or I might say from want of ambition or desire to advance in the world, and from untoward circumstances, to do the drudgery. This class is at present largely in the majority, or unskilled labor would not be working today for one-half and in many cases for one-fourth, and in rare instances for one-tenth of what is being paid to skilled labor. There is no just reason to be advanced why the difference should be so great.

There is a dearth of skilled labor in all branches of industry, largely if not altogether due to the proscription of the apprenticeship system by the organized labor associations of the country. Having labored from boyhood, and having served and had the advantages of an apprenticeship in two different trades, I have the greater reason to sympathize with those who are so unfortunate as to be debarred the advantages of any trade at all. There is also a feeling of disappointment in the contemplation of the thought that free American mechanics in a free country, should encourage restrictive and arbitrary rules by which American boys are deprived of the advantages of trades and of becoming skilled workmen. There is a sadness in the reflection that a father would favor methods by which his own son is prevented from learning the trade of his choice. The wrong would indeed be deplorable if there were not an outcome resulting in good, in the shape of the trade school and which will ere long supply the want, and also mark a vast improvement on the old system.

Mr. President Tucker, at our fifth convention in New York, made brief mention concerning a subject that is receiving more and more attention from the business world. I refer to profit sharing, which I deem of sufficient importance and merit for your careful consideration, and would recommend that the matter be entertained and sent to one of your standing committees, or if you think best have it go to a special committee; also that more full and accurate statistics be encouraged, by and through the filial bodies composing this association, so that we may be enabled to arrive at a more complete knowledge of the vastness and importance of the building industry in this country; likewise to encourage through the same channel, perfect building laws and ordinances governing the proper construction of buildings in cities, where such do not now exist, and that experienced and competent practical builders be selected as commissioners to supervise their construction. It is to be hoped that the uniform style of contract, as revised and amended during the year, will now come into more general use, and that many wrongs and inequalities, so bitterly referred to in President Allister's last annual address, heretofore imposed upon the contracting builders, will cease. The relations existing between the architect and the builder should be friendly and sincere in their nature. The former can do full justice to his client without necessarily doing an injury to the builder, and in case the builder renders an honest compliance with the terms of his contract, he should not be asked to do more.

Such magnificent exhibitions of skill and speed would astonish the builders of old, could they after the lapse of centuries, come forth from their grave and view these grand structures. They would surely stand spellbound with wonder and awe at the mighty progress and skill of the builder of today (as compared with the time in which they "lived and moved and had their being"). Nor has the state of the art, as yet, by any means, reached perfection. Arguing from the history and experience of the past, we are justified in the conclusion that it is susceptible of still greater improvement.

Architecture in this country, as it is to be seen and admired at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, has reached its most advanced state, and, as one having had the privilege of witnessing its beauty and grandeur on the occasion of the formal opening in October last, I feel justified in saying that it does great honor to the profession, and my sincere wish is that every American citizen, with any taste for art and love of the beautiful, might have the opportunity to view the beauty of outline of the many buildings within the World's Fair inclosure.

It is indeed with a sad heart that I announce the death, during the past year, of Marc Eidlitz, of New York, one of the charter members of our association, and a man whom to know, was to respect and honor, and whose person and presence gave tone and dignity to any body of which he was a member. So far as I am at present aware, the only solemn and painful duty you will be called upon to perform during this session is to formulate appropriate resolutions of respect to his memory.

While it is our wish to have this, the seventh annual convention, known as a business meeting, it is not our purpose to depart from or omit any of the pleasant customs and enjoyments that have uniformly been observed on previous occasions of this sort, and which serve to make us better acquainted with each other and thus increase our advantages and usefulness as members of the association.

While, as I am disposed to believe, we may have plenty of work to do in the consideration of propositions suggested at previous conventions, we will still be glad to receive new thoughts and matters to be acted upon at the present session, if the time will permit, or to be submitted and referred to appropriate committees to be reported and acted upon at a future meeting. The World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago marks unparalleled advancement in architecture and building compared with its status as exhibited at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876.

I think it is no stretch of the imagination to say that the progress made in the intervening seventeen years far exceeds the progress of our entire previous history as a nation.

No one, who has not heretofore, or who may not hereafter, visit the Exposition, and witness with his own eyes the magnitude and grandeur of the graceful and stately structures that there meet the eye on every hand, can possibly credit my statement, and it is upon this account that I urge upon every American citizen who loves his country and prides himself upon its

advancement and glory, to spend his last dollar if necessary, even to pawning his watch, if he has one, in order to raise the money, to visit the World's Fair and behold its beauties. The time will be profitably spent, and he who goes will thereafter feel himself more a man and cherish a stronger feeling of pride for its country and its citizenship. Yes, by all means, and under any and all circumstances let everyone who can, visit Chicago and cross the threshold of a new world in science, art and manufactures. I trust I may be excused for the further reference to this subject, but I felt its importance sufficient justification.

And now, gentlemen of the convention, throwing myself upon your forbearance and kindness for my shortcomings, and asking your aid and support in the duties I am now called upon to discharge as your presiding officer, and thanking you for your kind attention, we will proceed with the regular order of business as marked out in our programme.

At the close of the president's address, Secretary William H. Sayward appointed as his assistants William Harkness, Jr., of Philadelphia, and J. H. Grant, of Rochester.

The president appointed as Committee on Credentials, Martin B. Madden, of Chicago, Jeremiah Sheehan, of St. Louis, E. Noyes Whitcomb, of Boston, J. McGauley, of Indianapolis, and W. J. Hill of Denver. The session then adjourned to meet the following day at 9 o'clock.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The president called for the report of the Committee on Credentials, which was presented by M. B. Madden, chairman, as follows:

The Builders' Exchange of Baltimore, Md.—Nobler H. Creagir, Israel Griffith, E. D. Milter, George Mann.

The Master Builders' Association of Boston, Mass.—James F. Wingate, William N. Young, Charles W. Parker, C. Everett Clark, David McIntosh, Walter J. Comory, George E. Leighton.

The Builders' Association Exchange of Buffalo, N. Y.—A. A. Bessick, Charles A. Rupp, John Feist, James Boland.

The Builders' and Traders' Exchange of Chicago, Ill.—C. W. Gindele, William H. Alsip, George Tapper, M. B. Madden, Frank S. Wright, D. V. Purington, James A. Hogan, François Blair, George C. Prussing, William Henry, John Rawle, John Griffiths, James John.

The Builders' Exchange of Cincinnati, Ohio.—S. D. Tippet, L. B. Hancock, B. W. Blair, J. Milton Blair.

The Cleveland Builders' and Dealers' Exchange Company, of Cleveland, Ohio.—E. H. Towson, J. W. Conget, Arthur A. McAllister, J. A. Reaugh.

The Builders' Exchange, of Denver, Colo.—C. W. Fair, J. D. McGilvray, W. J. Hill.

The Builders' Exchange, of Detroit, Mich.—Alexander Chaporon, Jr., Robert Hutton, G. Jay Vinton.

The Builders' and Traders' Exchange, of Grand Rapids, Mich.—P. C. Campbell, James Curtis, W. T. McGurrian.

The Builders' Exchange, of Indianapolis, Ind.—James McGauley, Charles Neurge, William Koss.

The Builders' Exchange, of Louisville, Ky.—J. H. Murphy, G. L. Smith, William Muster.

The Builders' Exchange of Lowell, Mass.—J. H. Coggeshall, Patrick Coulan, Charles R. Costello.

The Builders' and Traders' Exchange of Milwaukee, Wis.—Paul Reisen, Henry Ferge, J. A. Meyers, T. R. Bentley.

The Builders' Exchange of Minneapolis, Minn.—George W. Libby, Emory F. Dodson.

The Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange of New York, N. Y.—George Moore Smith, Andrew J. Campbell, Stephen M. Wright, Warren A. Conover, John I. Roberts, C. A. Cowan, Augustus Meyers.

The Builders' Exchange of Omaha, Neb.—William S. Widge, George Bassett.

The Master Builders' Exchange of Philadelphia, Pa.—Stacey Reeves, William H. Albertson, W. S. P. Shields, George Watson, F. M. Harris, John S. Stevens, William Harkness.

The Mechanics' Exchange, of Providence, R. I.—W. W. Batchelder, Richard Hayward, A. C. J. Larned.

The Builders' and Building Supply Dealers' Exchange, of Rochester, N. Y.—H. H. Edgerton, S. G. Hollester, J. J. L. Friederich.

The Contractors' and Builders' Board of Trade, of St. Paul, Minn.—G. J. Grant, J. W. Makinson, William Rhodes.

The Mechanics' Exchange, of St. Louis, Mo.—Jeremiah Sheehan, Charles B. McCormack, W. S. Simpson, Richard Shimmick, H. C. Gillick.

The Builders' Exchange, of East Saginaw, Mich.—Michael Winkler, John H. Queellman.

The Builders' Exchange, of Wilmington, Del.—A. S. Reed, W. H. Foulk, I. P. Almond.

Builders' Exchange, of Worcester, Mass.—C. D. Morse, O. S. Kendall, G. W. Carr.

The delegates numbered ninety-seven and represented twenty-four cities.

A committee, consisting of C. W. Gindele, of Chicago, J. Milton Blair, of Cincinnati, John S. Stevens, of Philadelphia, Stephen M. Wright, of New York, and Arthur McAllister, of Cleveland, were appointed as a Committee on Nominations, and to name time and place for holding the next convention.

Secretary Sayward then read his report, which is in full as follows:

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

MEMBERSHIP.

The close of the sixth year of the existence of the National Association of Builders presents about the same conditions, as far as regards the number of exchanges in membership, as existed at the time of your secretary's last annual report. It will be remembered that at the last convention the delegates from the Pittsburgh Exchange, not being content to abide by the opinion of the

majority of their fellow delegates on the interpretation of the Constitution in the matter of representation at conventions, withdrew from the convention and on the following day sent in a communication declaring the withdrawal of the Pittsburgh Exchange from the National Association. This action of the delegates has since been confirmed by the exchange.

In addition to this defection there are two other lapses to report, through failure of payment of the per-capita tax, namely, Grand Rapids, Michigan, and Pueblo, Colorado.

One new exchange has secured application, namely, Butte City, Montana.

The exchanges of Kansas City and St. Joseph, which were reported last year as having temporarily withdrawn on account of weakness in financial conditions caused by a series of bad business years, have not yet renewed affiliation, but the former is now gaining ground rapidly and promises speedy renewal of membership.

The actual number of exchanges in membership is thirty-one, two less than at the last convention.

Organized bodies of builders from which future additions to our membership may be expected, most of them organized under advice and information given by your secretary, and on lines advocated by the National Association, exist in a great many cities and towns of the country. I have been in correspondence with fifty-two exchanges not yet affiliated, which have been established largely through the agitation, influence and information of the National Association.

While it is not essential to the life of the National Association that it comprehend in its membership each and all of these organizations in the smaller cities and towns of the country, it is important to these bodies themselves that they be placed in position to receive the education and benefit which comes by virtue of the measures adopted by the National Association to obtain a wide comparison of experiences, discuss practices and recommend methods by and through which improvements may be uniformly secured, and the best interests of builders systematically and intelligently advanced.

Before leaving the subject of membership I desire to emphasize the fact that the value and strength of the National Association depends upon the observance of exactly the same principles as those which we recommend for the guidance of local bodies, namely, that a large membership does not necessarily indicate greatness, that the true aim of all associations should be quality rather than quantity, and that selection based upon intrinsic merit of the individual is the surest safeguard and defense against disintegration and decay.

STATISTICS.

In the matter of statistics the secretary is supposed during the year to work upon lines laid down by the Committee on Statistics, it being the function of that committee to designate lines of inquiry, leaving the detail necessarily to the secretary's department.

This year the committee suggested nothing new, and aside from the matter relative to builders, their organization and progress, published in the columns of *Carpentry and Building*, and which if compiled would form statistics, the usual effort to keep in touch with all organizations allied to building is all that has been undertaken in this direction.

The following table shows the various classes of associations comprehended in the secretary's files with the increase and decrease over the number reported at the last convention:

ORGANIZATIONS OF	Local.	National. Sect'nal.	Total.	Total in 1892.	De- crease.	In- crease.
Builders	127	1	128	104	24	24
Steam and Hot Water Fitters	19	7	26	28	2	2
Master Masons	30	1	31	33	2	2
Master Carpenters	27	1	28	28	1	1
Master Plumbers	97	8	105	60	45	7
Master Painters	45	12	57	60	3	3
Master Plasterers	8	1	9	8	1	1
Master Roofers	13	3	16	14	2	2
Master Stonecutters	13	4	17	14	3	3
Master Quarrymen	3	3	6	8	2	2
Lumber Manufacturers and Dealers	47	47	94	92	2	2
Brickmakers	10	4	14	14	0	0
Ironworkers	6	1	7	7	0	0
Marble and Granite Dealers	4	7	11	6	5	1
Architects	41	19	60	70	10	10
Engineering associations	22	23	45	43	2	2
Electrical	7	4	11	11	0	0
Miscellaneous "	33	23	56	55	1	1
Trade schools	3	1	4	4	0	0
Building exhibits	4	1	5	4	1	1
Total	555	166	721	701	20	42
Net increase			20			

SUMMARY.

	Total.	Total in 1892.	De- crease.	In- crease.	Net in- crease.
National organizations	33	40	7	0	0
Sectional "	44	42	2	2	0
State "	89	75	14	0	0
Local "	555	544	11	11	0
Totals	721	701	7	27	20
Less total in 1892					
Net increase	20				20

Foreign associations listed, 83, an increase of 5. Canadian associations listed, 46, an increase of 6.

CONDITION OF FILIAL BODIES.

During the past year there has been a noticeable improvement in the affairs and conduct of most of the local bodies, more particularly marked of course in some cases than in others, but on the whole there is an unmistakable movement in advance all along the line, which is plainly attributable to the stimulative influence of the National Association. This will undoubtedly be shown in detail by the reports from the various filial bodies which are to be presented at this convention and from which much food for thought and discussion is anticipated with the sure result of benefit to all by comparison of views and exchange of experiences with recommendations and policies emanating therefrom.

In view of these detailed reports it is not proper for me to treat this portion of my report with as much particularity as usual, but it is appropriate for me to comment in a general way upon the trend which is plainly visible from my point of view.

The officials of local bodies may be unduly elated or depressed by conditions existent in their environment, and are likely to color their conclusions as to general conditions by their local ones. The advantage of a central organization is here manifested in the opportunity offered for a wider and more comprehensive outlook, which results in a truer judgment as to the prevailing condition

throughout the whole body. Just as in any one of the organizations which form the National, it would be delusive to base a judgment of the condition of that body upon the attitude or sentiment of particular individuals, so in the National Association itself, conclusions as to improvement or lack thereof upon the lines and policies laid down by it are not to be reached or based upon the conditions prevailing in one or another of its constituent parts, but upon the average conditions manifested in the body as a whole. It is with great satisfaction, therefore, that I declare that at no time since the National Association was established has there been such general evidence of improvement in condition of local bodies as during the past year; never has there been such promise for the future. In some cases it is true there are facts existent which we cannot but deplore, but those very facts are no doubt a part of the evolution necessary to final and permanently better life.

MID-YEAR MEETING.

In accordance with the custom established three years ago the officers, directors and members of standing committees assembled in mid-year meeting on October 17, the sessions lasting through three days. The place of meeting was, in accordance with the vote of the last convention, in the city of Indianapolis; a change from previous custom of holding this meeting in the same city as that in which the coming convention was to take place. This innovation proved to be a valuable one, and indeed everything in connection with the meeting was a great success. The purpose which these mid-year gatherings is calculated to serve was shown anew to be most valuable on this occasion, for the need of the coming together of those who have been selected at the annual convention to have charge of the affairs of the national body during the year was plainly evident at Indianapolis, as well as on the two previous occasions when this plan has been tried.

The full detail of the proceedings of this meeting has been published in our department in *Carpentry and Building*, but a brief review will not be out of place here, for many delegates have doubtless failed to read the account.

The secretary gave to the directors a more detailed summary of work in his department than is feasible at a convention of the whole body, and asked for and received many suggestions from the directors for further and more perfect carrying out of the purposes of the national body.

The various standing committees took advantage of the opportunities which the meeting afforded for consultation, made report of progress, and in turn received such suggestions as the board had to offer in their field of work.

Each director present made report of matters of interest connected with the affairs of his exchange, and discussion of the same ensued when any point was brought up which invited comment, favorable or otherwise. These statements and discussions served an eminently valuable end, inasmuch as they stimulated thought and urged the directors to aim for still greater efficiency in carrying out the policies emanating from the National Association. It was shown that in many of the exchanges not nearly as much had been done in urging the use of the Uniform Contract, in putting the Codes of Practice into operation, or in adopting our plan of arbitration with the workmen.

The vacancy in the Board of Directors caused by the death of Marc Eidlitz, of New York, was filled by the election of Mr. John J. Tucker, of that city.

Resolutions expressive of the great loss which the Board of Directors had suffered in the loss of Brother Eidlitz were presented and unanimously adopted after most touching and heartfelt words had been spoken by all of the directors who had been most intimately associated with him. The resolutions were as follows:

"WHEREAS, The National Association of Builders, since its last meeting, has met with the loss of one of its most honored directors by the death of Marc Eidlitz, who represented in its councils the great and varied interests of New York city;

"WHEREAS, Our brother has since the inception of the National Association been closely identified with its interests, leaving upon its plan of organization and its subsequent operations the imprint of his personality, and from his practical experience as a builder offering countless wise and useful suggestions for his younger and less experienced brethren, therefore be it

"Resolved, That the officers and directors of the National Association of Builders, in mid-year meeting assembled, do hereby offer a loving tribute to the integrity and sterling worth of our dear brother, and testify to the deep sense of loss which his death has brought to this Association at a time when his ripe judgment, advice and counsel were most needed by his associates.

"Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the records and a copy of the same be sent to his family, to the Mechanics and Traders Exchange and the Building Trades Club of New York city, as expressing regret from his brethren of the building fraternity of the United States."

Besides cordial expressions of appreciation from the New York Exchange and the Building Trades Club, the following has been received from Mr. Otto Eidlitz:

"William H. Sayward, Esq., 166 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.:

"MY DEAR MR. SAYWARD,—Allow me on behalf of my mother and the family to express to the Board of Directors of the National Association of Builders and yourself, our heartfelt appreciation of the feelings that prompted the 'resolutions' which you have forwarded to us, and to say that we hold most high and cherish deeply this expression of sympathy. Very respectfully yours,
OTTO M. EIDLITZ."

"December 4, 1892.

The submission of directors' reports was followed by a discussion of the probable bearing of the new eight-hour law passed by Congress on the interests of builders, and the secretary was instructed to procure, if possible, from the United States attorney-general, an opinion upon the practical operation of the law in the detail of building work under government contracts.

The question of attempting to secure a congress of builders in connection with the World's Congress Auxiliary of the Columbian Exposition was discussed, and it was voted inexpedient to attempt anything of the kind.

The advisability of preparing a standard form of organization for local bodies was discussed, and the whole matter was referred to the Legislation Committee with instructions to report at this convention.

Revision of the constitution was carefully considered, and it was voted to instruct the secretary to request all filial bodies to prepare such changes as might seem to them advisable, and send the same to the national secretary in time to be properly notified as demanded by the constitution.

A communication was received from P. J. McGuire, general secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of the United States, requesting the privilege of addressing this convention on the relationship of employers and workmen. After discussion the request of Mr. McGuire was referred to the Executive Committee with full powers. The Executive Committee afterward decided that it would be inadvisable at this time to accede to the proposition, as the association had not yet arrived at a condition which would make such a presentation productive of the best results.

The director from Louisville brought to the attention of the board the fact that a proposition emanating from his exchange on the question of coöperation of the affiliated bodies of the national in disputes of any local body with architects, had never been acted upon. The matter was referred to the Committee on Resolutions with instructions to report at this convention.

The Builders' and Traders' Exchange of Chicago extended, through their director, a cordial invitation to the National Association to call its mid-year meeting for 1893 in that city, believing that the attraction of the Columbian Exposition would add to the instruction and benefit of the body by so doing. The invitation was gratefully received and action thereon referred to the coming convention.

The work of the mid-year meeting was very happily assisted by the attentions and entertainment offered by the local exchange of Indianapolis, and that body was in turn greatly benefited, stimulated and encouraged, as it had hoped to be by the presence and discussions of the national directory. The idea of the greater advantage to local bodies as well as to the national association, by having the mid-year meeting in one of the smaller cities which could not hope for some time to come to be in condition to receive and entertain the larger meeting of the whole body in convention, was very fully demonstrated, and it was the unanimous opinion of the directors that this practice should become a permanent one, with perhaps the exception of the year 1893, on account of the benefit it would be to all concerned to meet as suggested by the

Chicago exchange in that city during the World's Fair, an opportunity which in all probability would not occur again for many years to come.

MISSIONARY WORK.

This field of endeavor, as represented by personal visitation of the secretary, has not been as extensively worked as in some previous years. In accordance with instructions given at the mid-year meeting in response to the urgent request of the director from Omaha, the national secretary made a trip to that city immediately after the close of the meeting. This visit was a fruitful one. The exchange in Omaha was evidently in need of some outside encouragement and your secretary endeavored to furnish it to the best of his ability. If the success of the meeting held can be considered a criterion, then the visit was not in vain. I take great pleasure in stating that I met with a most satisfactory and flattering reception; all that I had to offer was received in an earnest and interested manner, and there was every indication that the body of men connected with the Omaha Exchange were intelligently eager to profit by all that could be presented to them out of the experience of their sister exchanges as communicated to them by your missionary. I took occasion to say at that meeting, and I am pleased to repeat the same at this time, that in view of the fact that only three short years ago the builders in the city of Omaha had no vestige of organization, the advance they have made is most wonderful. While this exchange has, in common with many others, particularly new ones, endeavored to do some things that it was not wise to attempt at present, and has been obliged to retreat from positions taken, still the greatest encouragement lies in the fact that the net result of its efforts is a great gain over previously existing conditions. From Omaha the trip was continued to St. Louis where a most extraordinary improvement was found to have been made since my last visit. The St. Louis Exchange had been removed from the old and inappropriate quarters so long occupied to new, light and commodious rooms in a modern building. The delegates to this convention can bear witness to the fact that the St. Louis Exchange is now well located, but they cannot comprehend what a great step in advance has been taken, and from which I am sure the exchange will never recede.

A very interesting noon-day meeting was held at which there was a very full attendance and marked interest shown in all the national secretary had to offer, as well as particular interest in everything to do with the coming convention.

From St. Louis the trip was continued on to Cincinnati where the secretary was met by Brother John S. Stevens, of Philadelphia, and with whose valuable assistance two meetings were held. One in the exchange rooms, which was very fully attended, and when addresses were made on the conduct of exchanges and methods recommended by the National for their improvement and advancement. The second meeting was held in the rooms of the Real Estate Exchange, where special arguments were presented by your representatives to interest that body in the efforts being made by the Builders' Exchange to secure a building of their own. The ideas advanced by us seemed to be heartily appreciated by the gentlemen present, and we left Cincinnati fully impressed with the conviction that the Builders' Exchange of that city would soon either on its own motion or in coöperation with the Real Estate Exchange have the satisfaction of owning a building.

In addition to these two important visitations the secretary has made several short trips to assist in organizing exchanges which have not yet affiliated. But missionary work is not wholly comprehended in these personal visits, for the correspondence which grows larger and larger from year to year must necessarily partake very much of this nature, and calls of this kind are so pressing that time is growing less and less available for journeys of a purely missionary character.

PUBLICATIONS.

The work of disseminating the recommendations and ideas of the National Association has been actively continued throughout the year in the department allotted to us in the columns of *Carpentry and Building*.

Of the subjects treated the following list will give a partial idea of the scope of this work: "The editorial articles have been on 'Improper Demands by the Architect,' 'Coöperation and the Labor Problem,' 'Arbitration,' 'Settlement of Disputes,' 'Value of Decisions by Exchange Boards,' 'Necessity for Associated Effort,' 'Government of Builders' Exchanges,' 'The Change Hour,' 'Advantage of Exchanges to Builders,' 'Scope of Exchange Work,' 'Practical Arbitration,' 'Paid Secretaries for Exchanges,' 'The Benefit of Ideas,' 'Value of National Association of Builders to the Workmen,' 'Relation of Contractor and Material Dealer,' 'Necessity for Sustained Effort,' 'Builders' Methods,' 'Rights of Lowest Bidder,' 'Arbitration and Apprenticeship,' 'Character of the National Association,' 'Powers of an Exchange,' 'Readjustment of Relations of Employer and Workmen,' 'The Uniform Contract,' 'Strike-Lockout in the Granite Industry,' 'Exchange Buildings,' 'The Newspaper and the Exchange,' 'Mechanical Trade Schools,' 'The Rights of Employer and the Rights of Workmen,' 'Social Features of Exchanges,' 'The Situation at Homestead,' 'High Standard for Membership in Exchanges,' 'Individual Effort,' 'Lesson of the Switchmen's Strike,' 'Codes of Practice,' 'Contractor and Architect,' 'Relation of the National Association to the Local Exchange,' 'Possibilities of a Builders' Exchange,' 'The Value of Example,' 'The Value of the National Association to the Individual,' 'Benefits of Organization,' 'Forms of Organization,' 'Duty of Members in an Exchange.'"

Besides these editorially discussed questions, there have been many other subjects touched upon as demonstrations of conditions existing among builders in various parts of the country. The department under the head of "What Builders are Doing," has had an average of two pages per month devoted to it, in which such facts as have seemed to be of interest and importance have been recorded, and action of filial bodies has been given current.

Whenever some satisfactory thing has been accomplished by any filial body due notice of it has been taken and sister exchanges advised to do likewise. Reports of the last convention at Cleveland and of the mid-year meeting at Indianapolis have been very fully published. An account of the dedication of the new building of the Buffalo Exchange has been given. Conditions existing in regard to strikes or lockouts in which builders would be interested have been gathered and after careful editing published for the information of our readers.

A very exhaustive comparison and criticism of the conditions and requirements of a form of contract prepared by the city architect of one of the great cities of the country has been published showing anew how great the tendency is on the part of the architect when left free to do as he pleases in the matter of contract, to impose onerous and violently improper conditions upon the builder.

Social entertainments given by the various exchanges have been noted in as much detail as possible, in the hope that hints and helps to similar affairs would be given to other bodies, for social entertainments are oftentimes the vehicle by which better and more lasting benefits are initiated.

A very valuable comparison of methods prevailing among various builders in the cities connected with the National Association was made quite early in the year and proved most interesting and instructive, attracting a great deal of attention and comment.

In addition to our publications in the columns of *Carpentry and Building*, an edition of 5,000 copies of the "Report of the Sixth Convention" has been printed and largely distributed, many copies being sent on application to leading colleges and educational institutions throughout the country.

The very admirable address of President McAllister, delivered at the sixth convention, has been printed and distributed in large numbers and is still in demand. Besides these two special publications a very large amount of our literature of previous years has been distributed in response to calls from new organizations and other inquirers.

That all this work of distributing by publications of various kinds, the ideas, precepts, principles and policies of the National Association is valuable, is shown in the correspondence excited thereby which is constant and increasing. It is quite evident that what is done in this direction is not lost, although it is to be regretted that more builders do not find it possible to subscribe for the official paper, and devote time to reading the matter presented for their information and instruction. Active criticisms would be welcomed most heartily and would, no doubt, be productive of greater efficiency in the work. In this connection it is interesting to note that contemporary journals as well

as periodicals devoted to the study and discussion of social problems have repeatedly quoted from, and sometimes wholly reprinted articles published by the National Association. This shows that our work is having a wider effect than perhaps appears to the observer who limits his conclusions to the immediate result obtained from our efforts.

EXCHANGE BUILDINGS.

The ownership of buildings by local exchanges has been growing in favor. During the year the Buffalo Exchange has finished and dedicated with appropriate ceremonies the very beautiful building, plans of which were exhibited at the last convention. Invitations to these dedicatory exercises were sent to the officers of the National Association as well as all filial bodies, and were accepted by quite a number of the officers and directors of the National Association and by individual members of sister exchanges.

This affair was most satisfactorily handled, and all who attended were delighted with the entertainment and with the building which now shelters the Buffalo Exchange and affords office privileges to its members. The report from the Buffalo Exchange will undoubtedly give full details of the building for the information of delegates, but it is eminently proper for this report to state most emphatically that the work of the Buffalo Exchange in this particular is highly satisfactory as an exemplification of the practical application of the advice of the National Association to all filial bodies in the matter of ownership of buildings. The building is most happily conceived in plan and development and secures to this filial body a home of which it may well be proud and which will furnish for all time to come a bond to secure it in permanency and effectiveness.

The Milwaukee Exchange has pushed its building enterprise to completion, and though at this writing it has not been dedicated it probably will have been opened for exchange purposes before this convention meets. This filial body may well be congratulated upon the speed with which they have followed out the recommendations of the National, furnishing to their sister exchanges a further example of the advantage of holding a property which shall at once be the home of the exchange and a bond to hold the body more securely together. A description of the building is looked forward to with the liveliest anticipations, in the report from the filial body in Milwaukee.

The Baltimore Exchange has not yet broken ground for their new building, awaiting, I believe, the expiration of leases on buildings now standing on the lot of ground purchased. Their plans, however, are fully matured and at the earliest possible moment a start will be made to erect a very complete building for exchange and office purposes, which when completed will reflect credit upon the Baltimore association and be an added testimonial to the wisdom of the National Association's recommendations in this direction.

The Louisville Exchange has been actively at work securing the necessary funds for a building, has a site selected and hopes in the near future to bring their plans to fruition.

The Detroit Exchange has made one important step in advance toward the ownership plan, by leasing a whole building to devote to the interests of the exchange. No doubt it will before long see the practical value of being landlord instead of tenant, and take the necessary steps to secure this advantage which will at the same time emphasize the importance of the exchange existence and give it a recognized place and power in the community.

A similar step has at last been taken by the oldest organization affiliated with the National, namely, the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange of New York city. This body has removed from the very insufficient and poorly located rooms it has so long occupied upon Vesey street, and taken quarters uptown on Twenty-second street and Fourth avenue. This change is very significant, inasmuch as it marks definitely that the true location of rendezvous must be central. There is no doubt that an impetus will be given by this move to the project for the erection of a building, a building which shall adequately represent the great interests of the builders in the metropolis of the country. It may be truly asserted that the builders in all the affiliated bodies of the National look to the builders of New York for an example in the form of an exchange building, which shall fitly and fully emphasize the important place that our great calling really occupies among the industries and interests of the country; a building to which we may all point with pride and from which we may learn lessons to guide, instruct and stimulate us in our smaller communities.

In almost every exchange the feeling is manifestly gaining foothold, that the ownership of a building which shall be a home for the exchange, is one of the most essential elements to success in permanent and effective establishment of the local bodies. Not a year has gone by since the establishment of the National Association and its announcement of belief that such undertakings are not only legitimate but full of promise for the best life and opportunity of builders' exchanges, that great steps have not been taken in support of this theory by one and another of the filial bodies. While at the birth of the National seven years ago no one of the builders' exchanges had a vestige of ownership in the building they occupied, today finds us with six exchanges in full possession of completed buildings, one exchange with land purchased and plans made, and two exchanges with the project well under way.

The value of property thus far obtained and held by our filial bodies under the stimulative advice of the National Association falls but little short of two millions of dollars.

Is not this a remarkable showing and one that promises much for the future influence and importance of builders in this country? No other country in the world can show like enterprise by the organizations of the building fraternity.

THE UNIFORM CONTRACT.

During the past year that valuable work of the National Association, the "Uniform Contract," has received an unusual amount of attention, in several directions. It has been noticeable that for some reason or other, probably because of the continued agitation of the subject from this department, assisted by the efforts of individual members of the local bodies, a new and widely scattered demand for the document has developed, not in large quantities but for single copies as specimens and from all parts of the country, particularly in places not within the affiliation of the National, even as far away as Salt Lake City in Utah. Interest in this form manifests itself also in renewed criticism which is most welcome, for such examination denotes a consideration of the method proposed which in itself acts as an advertisement, and if intelligently applied will be productive of a clearer apprehension of its purpose and larger use. There has, however, been one attempt to supplant or at least weaken the authority of the form, which calls for special comment, inasmuch as it emanated from a constituent body of the American Institute of Architects, the association which has joined with us in preparing and recommending this document for general use.

The Boston Society of Architects, ignoring the fact that it is a Chapter of the American Institute, and also that at the annual convention of that body held in Boston in the fall of 1891, in which it participated, the acts of the Joint Committee on Uniform Contract were approved and the committee continued, proceeded, very soon after the said convention, to prepare, in consultation with legal advisers, a close but most inconsequent criticism of the standard form, distributing the same with a certain "Suggestive Form of Contract" to its members, advising them to still follow their individual preferences in the matter of contract forms, rather than use the form regularly and properly approved by the National Association representing their profession. Now there can be no possible objection to fair criticism of the "Uniform Contract," but in this case the criticism was not properly applied and an effort was illegitimately made, the result of which if successful would be productive of the very evil which the bodies who framed the standard form aimed to eradicate or prevent, namely, diversity of forms of building contracts. The National Association of Builders has a right to expect from all its constituent bodies, loyalty to the method which it has united in establishing to produce equity and uniformity in this, one of the most important relations which the builder is called upon to assume in carrying on the business of building; and the National Association of Builders has also a right to expect loyalty on the part of constituent bodies of that national association of architects with whom it has joined in this important work. If constituent bodies of either of these national associations desire to suggest amendments or changes in the standard form there is a proper way to do it, and but one proper way, and that is by referring their suggestions to the Joint Standing Committee on Uniform Contract. No

constituent body of either party has the right to undermine the great work undertaken, by independently proceeding to supplant the form with some other or by advising its members to ignore altogether the Uniform Contract and continue on perpetrating diversity and confusion in contract forms.

The American Institute of Architects and the National Association of Builders, five years ago, deliberately adopted the principle that in framing forms of building contracts the builder and the architect had equal rights; they still further recognized the importance and value of uniformity; and proceeding upon these lines prepared, issued and recommended the "Uniform Contract." So long as any local body maintains its affiliation with its central body it should so proceed and should so order its actions as not to handicap or render nugatory the efforts which are instituted by the central body. It may not, it is true, always fully approve of the methods which the central body may adopt, but it is bound at least not to take active measures in opposition thereto except in proper and legitimate ways. The Boston Society of Architects has in this matter ignored the principles which its national body has regularly and fully recognized and adopted, namely, that the builder has equal rights in framing the forms of contract he is to be a party to, and has proceeded as an independent body to do what it can to overthrow that principle as well as prejudice and embarrass the purposes not only of the body of which it is a Chapter but also of that body with which the American Institute has united for this specific purpose and to which it is in honor bound.

It is unpleasant to note that although the attention of the Boston Society was courteously called to the conditions and obligations existing between the two national bodies, it, with considerable asperity, repelled the right of any one to criticize its acts, although it at the same time maintained its entire freedom to criticize the acts of others. This will be recognized as a familiar attitude on the part of architects as a class. I have given considerable space to this particular manifestation, for it seems to me to involve a principle which ought not to be lost sight of, and demonstrates that there is a failure among architects as a class to comprehend the purpose underlying the establishment of the "Uniform Contract," and also shows lack of recognition among them of their amenity to anything except their individual desires.

Builders will gradually learn by such examples as this that in the matter of their rights as to forms of contract which they are to sign, as well as in other directions, it is only by united and persistent endeavor that proper relations can be secured and maintained. You may never hope for someone else to be considerate enough to deal justly by you, you must rely upon yourselves for every advance out of the slough into which you have fallen.

In pleasant contrast to the condition of things above described was the meeting of the Joint Committee on Uniform Contract, to consider for the first time since its establishment a revision of the standard form.

The report of your delegates to that committee will give you in concise form the result of that meeting, in connection with the views of the committee in relation to more universal use of the document. I can only supplement their report by saying that the meeting, in which I participated in an advisory capacity as well as scribe, was most harmonious, and it was particularly gratifying to note that many of the points, the importance of which your original committee found very hard to impress upon the architects who first sat in council with them five years ago, are now considered by the architects themselves as most essential features. I feel assured that the simplification of the form which resulted from this meeting will aid very much in its increased use. The shortening by some five or six hundred words will in itself prove a great card in its favor, for it is now without exception the shortest building contract in general use. I note in the Underwriters' National Convention that our contract was very favorably mentioned. The insurance men have, to use a common phrase, "caught on" to the advantage of uniformity in matters of insurance.

I beg to suggest that the committee in their report cannot too emphatically urge all members of filial bodies to insist for their own protection in the use of this form whenever they are called upon to sign a contract, and further urge all filial bodies to keep a supply on hand, and periodically send out specimen copies to all architects, as well as to their own members, to keep the form in mind as a live issue. Once sending is not enough, people are forgetful, and one of the functions of the local body is to keep those with whom it comes in contact reminded of the things that are done and are being done by their benefit. Printed slips should accompany each specimen copy with publisher's address, price and order information.

Before leaving this matter of the Uniform Contract I wish to warn all members of filial bodies, through their delegates here assembled, against certain alleged standard forms of contract, issued by parties not authorized by the joint committee. The Inland Publishing Company, of Chicago, is the sole licensee for publication and issuance of our "Uniform Contract," and all issued by other parties under the name of Uniform Contract should be avoided; they are not the same as ours, and builders must not be misled in this particular.

OUR FORM OF ARBITRATION.

The reports from filial bodies are expected to give specific information as to adoption of the recommendations of the National Association in regard to a permanent method for settling all matters of mutual concern between employers and workmen, without putting them to assume the character of disputes, in regard to the method itself, it is within my province and function to state that the experience of the past year has not developed a single flaw in the plan we have recommended. It seems to be as near a just method as can possibly be devised, and while many, too many, feel as if they do not wish to adopt any preventive measures, I feel confident that when they do reach this point they will find that this plan of ours offers absolute equity of method. So much for the plan itself. I regret that I cannot report a swifter growth of sentiment in favor of taking some trouble, some time for the study of this greatest of social problems, the labor problem. It would seem as if the very fact of being a part of it would spur every builder at all events to make himself familiar with its bearings, but I suppose the truth of the matter is that most employers fail as yet to realize that they are a part of the problem. They seem to consider that it is a subject that will either be settled for them or will settle itself. I note in the Underwriters' National Convention that our contract was very favorably mentioned. The insurance men have, to use a common phrase, "caught on" to the advantage of uniformity in matters of insurance. I beg to suggest that the committee in their report cannot too emphatically urge all members of filial bodies to insist for their own protection in the use of this form whenever they are called upon to sign a contract, and further urge all filial bodies to keep a supply on hand, and periodically send out specimen copies to all architects, as well as to their own members, to keep the form in mind as a live issue. Once sending is not enough, people are forgetful, and one of the functions of the local body is to keep those with whom it comes in contact reminded of the things that are done and are being done by their benefit. Printed slips should accompany each specimen copy with publisher's address, price and order information.

CORRESPONDENCE.

In attempting in an annual report to give a comprehensive statement of all that goes through the secretary's department or comes to it, during the year, much must be omitted for the reason that there would be little room for anything else to be done or said during a convention. I have frequently remarked that the whole three days of a convention would be none too much to present, not to say anything about discussing, the multitude of subjects that are brought to my attention during the year. We have come together for purposes other

than to hear from the secretary, and however much he may have in his portfolio that might interest and instruct, and, however, thoroughly he may be filled with a desire to avail himself of his single opportunity of the year to consult with you all, the time is too precious in such meetings as this to make much more than a running commentary; therefore in referring to my correspondence I can but give you the roughest sort of sketch from which without even a verbal specification, I ask you to set an estimate as to its value and importance. In the first place I ask your attention to the leading fact that during the year the letters received number not less than three thousand. Some of them of course of a nature that does not require the expenditure of much more thought than any other routine work, but the large part of them making inquiries in a single sentence that demand pages of reply. Letters from secretaries of local bodies asking all sorts of questions in regard to administration, giving facts as to existing conditions and seeking advice upon some point of practice, many of these inquiries I am sorry to say indicate that the writers have not read the reports of annual conventions.

Local secretaries frequently ask for suggestions as to character of people entitled to membership and also express concern as to attendance at "change" hour or other meetings. Letters from groups of builders in cities and towns not yet connected with the National, asking best detail of organization and advice generally; letters from individual builders asking for information as to practices and customs approved by the National and for assistance in settling some disputed point; letters asking for lists of members of all the various filial bodies; letters inquiring as to standing of individuals morally and otherwise; letters from workmen and workmen's organizations; letters proposing all sorts of schemes for forming joint organizations of employers and workmen; letters are often received which do not take much time to answer, although they bring much satisfaction inasmuch as they commend most heartily the work of the National Association; these are quite as frequently from isolated builders from far and near, not connected with any organization, and often in remote districts who nevertheless are interested in what we are doing, gaining this information for the most part from the columns of *Carpentry and Building*, this sort of letter often expressing a wish for uniform specifications and rules of measurement. Letters are not infrequent from professors or students of social problems, seeking information as to our researches and opinions. Not a few letters speak of the difficulty of getting architects to cooperate with builders in seeing better practice and methods in estimating and contracting.

This brief reference to the character of correspondence received will give a faint idea of the tone and extent of correspondence which must go out in response.

The increasing consciousness among individual builders and organized bodies of builders, of need for reform in practices that have slowly obtained foothold, and need for careful and intelligent formulation of methods and system where none have previously existed, as shown in the communications received in my department, make me painfully aware of the inadequacy of my ability and efforts in attempting to properly and satisfactorily meet the demand.

Much that is done gives little token of its value in net result obtained, but I realize that all progress in such affairs must be slow, and must necessarily be accompanied by a feeling of disproportion in the immediate return, to the outlay of time, thought and vitality, and so I am comforted by the conclusion that the work that is being done year by year is not for those years alone but for the years to come as well, and the little gained here, and the little gained there, is the usual process in life as well as nature, and must be so accepted as the true and best way.

Here I may properly end the condensed history of the year of work for which I am responsible, but as has been my custom in past years I take the liberty of adding a few thoughts in the line of

RECOMMENDATIONS.

It seems to me that there is possibility for action by the National Association in the direction of securing more effective committee work than by our present system. I notice that some national organizations have adopted the plan of naming the members of a given committee all from one city, with the purpose of making it practicable to hold many committee meetings during the year, which is almost impossible with a committee composed of widely separated members. This matter it seems to me should be discussed in this convention and if deemed wise put in operation for the coming year. In this connection it seems to me desirable to give the Executive Committee power to create special committees for special investigation during the year. It is possible that some minimum membership should be fixed by the National for local exchanges as a basis and prerequisite for affiliation with the National. At present there are two cases at least where the total membership of the local body is five, hardly enough to fill the offices, and while organization which is so short of adequate representatives as this is better than no organization whatever, there is room for doubt whether so slim an organization is entitled to representation in the national body.

The Joint Committee on Building Law, which we have taken part in forming, has not made any effective move during the year, and it occurs to me that it is incumbent upon us as one of the most active organizations forming this committee to suggest a division of the labors of that committee so that each set of delegates shall have a distinct and positive duty to perform, for at the rate of progress in investigation thus far the ethics of building laws will not be speedily reached by the committee at large. This committee is called to meet here in this city during this convention, but while I appreciate the implied compliment of meeting in quasi-conjunction with us, I feel assured that but little can be accomplished by our delegates at least on the limited opportunity which proper attention to the affairs of our meeting will give them, and I therefore suggest that our delegates be instructed to suggest to the joint committee the advisability of meeting at some other time during the year, with the work divided up as I have previously suggested. I believe much good can be done by this committee in the direction of all events of showing how difficult it is to frame building laws which shall not be unduly burdensome and ineffective on the present basis which attempts to make a specification rather than a law.

I refer again with renewed emphasis to the necessity, in large cities at least, for the local exchange to employ at a proper salary a secretary whose time and talents shall be wholly devoted to the interests of the body. I am more and more convinced as years go on that this is the only sure way in which the best and fullest good can be attained. It is folly, as I have said in almost every annual report, to expect of some one of the members of the exchange that service which he can only give by stealing it from his own business. The secretary of a local body cannot be all that he ought to be, cannot even approximately do all that ought to be done for the body unless he is on deck all the time and armed with a reasonable amount of authority.

Perfection cannot be expected, but surely there is little hope that any advance can be made for the whole interest if you are going to depend upon what some busy man is going to give you out of his life, animated by his sense of what ought to prevail.

Able men, men of fertility of thought, readiness of application and power of study and analysis can be had and they will be worth your money whatever they cost. It should be an axiom of the National Association, that the local exchange, to properly work for the good foreshadowed in our recommendations, must have a secretary competent, and with permanency of employment assured, so that he may have a chance to develop and advance the interests which we all admit are worthy of great endeavor. With such secretaries the work of the National Association can be done with greater certainty and success than the national secretary can ask, with the certainty that he is not imposing on some busy man, for the information which now it is practically useless to attempt to obtain, and can make suggestions for service with the feeling that he may do so freely. My past experience shows me that I cannot expect to get reports and information from unpaid and non-permanent secretaries and we ought not to expect it, but the service suffers because of this condition. Then, too, secretaries of local bodies should feel that it is incumbent on them to make suggestions to the national secretary and help him by showing some new need, tell him of each new difficulty that presents itself. With a good corps of local secretaries the national secretary would eventually amount to something. It has been suggested by someone that a secretaries' organization would be a good thing under the auspices of this body, and that

regular meetings for the exchange of views, information and experiences would result in much good. So it would, but first we must have our secretaries men devoted to the work. I repeat, spend some money for your secretaries and they will more than pay you in the returns secured.

Something in the way of a more systematic method of estimating has been anxiously asked for almost ever since the National Association was formed, and from many quarters the inquiries come in. I would suggest that a committee be created to look into this matter and make report of their findings to the national secretary, with power to instruct him to communicate their views to all the local bodies and members thereof. A more complete directory of all exchanges is needed, and local bodies should file full lists of their members with their callings and addresses, corrected at least twice in each year; here again the services of a permanent paid secretary is essential. Such a list would be very valuable and you would enable the central office when necessary to reach all individuals without the necessity of troubling the local secretary, and sometimes the appeals of such a central official are more effective than those of one near at hand.

There is possibility that we ought to make a way for the affiliation of Canadian associations of builders; there are several cases already where they have organized under advice and counsel from us.

I feel compelled to say that I am convinced that it is money thrown away to print so many official reports of our annual conventions. It has been our custom to print 5,000 copies with paper covers and about 250 copies with cloth covers. My experience has shown me that the members at large of local bodies seldom open the reports, and I have noticed large numbers of them lying stacked in exchange rooms. I would suggest that not more than 500 copies be printed, that these be all bound in cloth, and a proper number placed in the hands of each exchange to be kept by them in their libraries as books of reference. Copies specially applied for by interested members could be furnished and also copies sent to libraries that may apply. I respectfully submit this suggestion and hope that action in this direction will be taken.

I would again suggest that local exchanges urge a more liberal subscription by their members to *Carpentry and Building*, in order that our work done in that paper may receive the attention which I believe it deserves.

Especial effort should be made by all local bodies to act in earnest in the recommendations of the national body. I hear too frequently either that nothing has been done, or simply that "the recommendations of the National Association are well thought off." This latter is much worse than adverse action. It damns with faint praise.

The establishment of separate trade organizations should be urgently pressed by all local bodies. They are essential to the perfect working of the system of arbitration as well as to carrying out many other recommendations of the National Association.

The possibilities for establishment of collection bureaus under the direction of local bodies is one worthy of consideration by a special committee, and I suggest that such a committee be appointed to report to the Executive Committee all that they find in favor or against such bureaus. Some plan ought to be devised to secure in each local exchange a board of reference, composed of an equal number each of architects and builders, to whom should be referred all disputes and disagreements between individuals in either branch. This would be equally valuable to architects as to builders. A special committee on this point would have a large field of inquiry.

There is a loud call for uniform preliminary clauses of specifications. This should be brought to the attention of the Committee on Uniform Contract.

Finally I suggest that all suggestions contained in the president's address and in this report be referred to the Committee on Resolutions and the Legislative Committee, and that the combined committee be instructed to report thereon at the proper time in this convention.

In closing I beg to say one word to the individual delegates present in their function as representatives of local bodies. I am frequently in receipt of letters from interested members of your exchanges, in which they complain that on the return of their delegates from conventions they are full of enthusiasm as to the bountiful and delightful entertainment which has been extended to them by the exchange in the convention city, but have nothing comparatively to report as to the business part of the convention meeting. This, it is claimed, and truly, tends to throw discredit upon the National Association and leads local bodies to question the value of our work.

This condition ought not to confront us, and I recommend most forcibly that each delegate here present arm himself with note book and pencil, follow every report, every address, every suggestion or bit of information coming in the reports from filial bodies, be prepared to inquire, discuss and follow up every item, and then on his return home submit individually and in full delegate report a statement of what you have learned, and I will guarantee that if this is fully and properly done your exchanges will no longer question the value of your service or the value of the National Association.

The remainder of the session was consumed in the reading of reports from the exchanges of Baltimore, Boston and Buffalo, and the session adjourned.

SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention assembled at 2 o'clock, and the reading of reports from filial bodies was resumed and occupied most of the session.

In the discussion of the reports of filial bodies Mr. George Watson, of Philadelphia, said that he would speak of what he feared was not found in the reports, and that was the trade school. Calling attention to the success attending the formation of the Exchange at Wilmington as an evidence of what perseverance would do, Mr. Watson said that while before the establishment of the Philadelphia trade schools but few apprentices were used by builders, that now there are not enough pupils in the trade schools to supply the demand, and the trades unions indorse it and place a preference upon boys with trade school certificates. Mr. Watson spoke long and well upon the benefits of the trade school and the increase of these institutions throughout the land. And it was a duty with the exchanges to aid the establishment of such schools, and hoped that it would not be many years before every exchange would have a trade school under its control. If no other good was accomplished by the National Association of Builders, the giving of a trade to the American youth was worth the effort. Mr. Watson closed with a strong indorsement of the work of Colonel Auchmuty of New York.

B. W. Blair followed with a stirring speech in favor of trade schools, where the apprentice was taught his trade protected from the inclemency of the weather and the immoral influence of apprenticeship among workmen.

A member asked the convention if, in setting up a code of practice between builders and architects, it was best that this be gotten up by joint action, or should it be gotten up by the Exchange and given to the architects?

A Buffalo representative said that they had done the latter, and had to recall it and formed another with architects, and this was lived up to.

Mr. Sayward said that in Boston the architects would have nothing to do with the builders in the matter of a joint agreement.

In Omaha a code was arranged by architects and builders in conference.

Mr. McMurty, of Louisville, said that they adopted a code of rules four years ago, and notified the architects. The architects took no immediate action, but finally the matter came to a deadlock, and the architects were induced to make a joint agreement.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LIEN LAW.

ST. LOUIS, MO., February 14, 1893.

To the National Association of Builders:

Your Committee on Lien Law would respectfully report, that after a number of sessions and much correspondence, they have reached the following conclusions, to wit:

Inasmuch as the present lien laws in the various states differ so materially and the conditions existing are so much at variance, we deem it inexpedient for the National Association to attempt to frame any general law, but to refer the whole subject matter to the affiliated exchanges connected with the National Association, to use their influence with their respective legislatures, to amend existing laws (where they are not satisfactory) or to enact new ones that may in the judgment of the local exchanges meet their requirements.

They therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the standing Committee on Lien Law be discharged from the further consideration of the subject."

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN S. STEVENS,
Chairman, for the Committee on Lien Law.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON UNIFORM CONTRACT.

ST. LOUIS, February 14, 1893.

For five years the "uniform contract," adopted in 1888 by the Joint Committee of the American Institute of Architects and the National Association of Builders, has been before the public.

The fundamental principles therein expressed have been tested and approved by time, but, while the instrument has added to the number of its friends among architects, from year to year, and owners have acknowledged its evenhanded fairness to both parties and executed it readily, there still are many architects who do not use this form of contract.

A large number of those who still cling to old forms are doubtless those whose conservatism impels them to doubt new, though better methods, while others have failed to employ the standard form for the reason, which they frankly admit, that the older forms give to them and to their clients, the owners, a greater advantage over the builders. This is an entirely improper position, for a contract of this nature should in no way give more advantage to one than to the other party to it, and it has been the purpose from the first to provide in the uniform contract an instrument which should give evenhanded justice to all concerned in it.

It is very evident that many architects will not voluntarily adopt this form, either because of their conservatism, or from unwillingness to give up an unfair advantage, or from ignorance of the terms of the document, and it is therefore important that the builders themselves should decline to sign other forms.

The more general use of the uniform contract may be said to depend to a very great extent upon the insistence of builders that this form and no other is acceptable to them. This attitude is strongly urged by your committee.

During the last year meetings of the joint committee have been held, and we now present to you a revised form which, in our judgment, covers the same ground in more direct language, and adapts it better for use of sub-contractors for their particular portions of a building.

No changes were made without careful consideration and full discussion, and without entering here upon a discussion of the merit of each change, we express the belief that experience will indorse our action. In this action your committee has gone to the length of its authority.

The uniform contract is "adopted and recommended for general use by the American Institute of Architects and the National Association of Builders." Upon your individual effort depends its general use.

GEORGE C. PRUSSING,

H. H. EDGERTON,

JAMES I. WINGATE,

Committee on Uniform Contract.

N. B.—A copy of the uniform contract, as revised, is attached hereto. [Published in full in THE INLAND ARCHITECT for January, 1893.—EDITOR.]

Mr. Leighton, of New York, submitted a resolution to the effect that it was the sense of the convention that the Exchanges should formulate a code of practice between architect and contractor, inviting architects to assist in the formulation. That if architects refused to confer, that exchanges should act alone and notify the architects of the date when the code would be in force.

After some discussion the matter was laid over to the next session, and the meeting adjourned.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The convention was called to order at 10:20 A.M., President Ittner in the chair.

The secretary called the roll, and the resolution submitted by Mr. Leighton at the previous session was taken up as follows:

Resolved, That the National Association recommend filial bodies to invite architects in their respective districts to meet them in committee and formulate a code of practice to be followed in making estimates, awarding contracts, etc., and in the event of architects refusing to confer, to formulate such code of practice without conference, and notify architects of the same, setting a time for such practice to be put into operation.

Edward F. Dodson: I desire to offer an amendment to that motion, and before making that amendment, I wish to state that the Builder's Exchange, of Minneapolis, has heretofore understood that the National Association of Builders always objected to and discouraged the arbitrary rules laid down by trades unions, which they have insisted on their people adopting, and we have also understood that the National Association of Builders advocated arbitration in all matters where it could be done. As an amendment to Mr. Leighton's motion, I move that the Builder's Exchange, of Boston, be instructed to ask the architects to confer with them in drafting a code of rules governing them in submitting and receiving bids, letting contracts, etc., and if the architects refuse to do so, that the Builder's Exchange, of Boston, use its best endeavors to have the matter left to arbitration.

M. B. Madden, of Chicago, seconded the motion.

Secretary Sayward: I desire to offer a substitute. The substitute I have to offer depends upon an understanding of the code as adopted and recommended by the Association, and I will refer to the action which was taken at the Philadelphia convention at the time the codes were finally perfected. The first clause was: "The National Association of Builders, in convention assembled, recommends all filial bodies to secure the coöperation of architects in

their various localities, through organized bodies, when possible, in the establishment of the following code, in order that there may be a well-defined and recognized system or practice under which estimating should proceed, bearing the approval of both architects and builders"; so that it appears that that is the ground we stand on in recommending filial bodies, that they proceed in this matter by seeking the coöperation of architects. Now, we do not need to repeat that, so it seems to me that something of this fashion will be the thing for us to adopt:

WHEREAS, Many filial bodies have found, in attempting to establish the code of practice recommended by this association as one which should prevail in the relations between architect and builder, that the architects as a class decline to coöperate in such establishment; it is, therefore,

Recommended, That filial bodies should not, because of this discouragement, abandon this just cause, but while refraining from coercive measures which partake of the objectionable features of the boycott, should repeatedly and persistently press for the recognition of some such codes until they are adopted in the way and manner comprehended in the original recommendation.

George C. Prussing, of Chicago, seconded the substitute.

President Ittner: The amendment to the original motion being withdrawn by Mr. Dodson, the substitute to the original resolution was in order.

Secretary Sayward: I desire to say, Mr. President, in support of presenting this in such a form, that the desire of the Boston Exchange will be met by some such action as this. We have simply brought forward the condition of things in our body in order that we might get some such action in this matter that would be a guide not only to us, but to all filial bodies, and to emphasize again, as was emphasized at Philadelphia, that the way for us to proceed, even if it does take time, is by the cooler, calmer, and more pleasing way of coöperation, rather than by the more immediately effective measures produced by arbitrary acts.

G. E. Leighton, of Boston: I would like to say, as I offered the first motion perhaps hastily, that I don't care how we arrive at this result, and that if I reiterated anything you have previously voted on, it will be perhaps harmless to have it spoken of at this time. We only want to arrive at a proper result. It seems to me that this is one of the very important things with which we should deal and consider, and it is a thing, if it is properly brought out, that will do us a great deal of good. It is a subject which we approach with a good deal of timidity, knowing the difficulty which will be encountered in formulating such a plan as will not seem like a boycott or an arbitrary movement. We don't wish to do anything in a hurry, and it ought not to be done in a hurry. We want to bring it to the attention of the convention and get an expression of opinion, and then take plenty of time. Since the Philadelphia meeting there has not been much done, and if we can agitate it now and get something done, we will be taking another step forward. This cannot be done quickly, but it should be started, for it is important, for it embraces the whole gospel of our building transactions. It does not involve the relations with the architect especially, but when we have a proper code of practice between the architects and ourselves we also have a code between ourselves as builders, and there can be no misunderstanding under it, or should be none, as to what is the proper thing to do in individual cases. That is what we want to arrive at. Now, in this discussion we hope to find the proper method, and I would suggest, while I am up, that one method I think of might be well as a starter: to have each association select certain men who are on friendly terms with certain architects and have them approach them at the right time and place and start this thing in their minds, not in an arbitrary way, for we want to be very careful about that in our relations with the architect, but start it in a quiet way and get it into their minds so that when we do ask them a little later on to meet with us they will be prepared; they will have thought of it and they will appreciate that our movement is not an arbitrary one, and that we are trying to do the right thing and to help ourselves. I think that might be one good suggestion to be carried out by the different bodies, that they have these particular men who are on good terms with certain architects introduce the subject to them in a very tender way. Our relations with our architects are not particularly strained; perhaps not more so than they are in any other place. We are, as a general thing, on good terms with our architects in Boston, though we do not have a code of practice or anything that will lay down a strict law whereby we should deal, and that is what we want to do, and what I think is one of the most important things for us to try to arrive at in this convention; we want some line of dealing with the architects in the matter of giving estimates and awarding contracts.

The substitute motion of Mr. Sayward was unanimously adopted.

THIRD DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

After roll-call action regarding proposed amendments to the Constitution were taken up. Article IV was amended by the words "and serve until the election of their successors."

Amendment to Article VII was discussed in several forms and finally rejected, the article remaining unchanged. Article IX was amended to read as follows:

The annual dues for the ensuing year shall be assessed by each convention upon the recommendation of the board of directors. It shall be assessed per capita of membership in exchanges in organizations that have gained membership in this association, and be payable through the officers of the exchanges. This assessment will be due immediately upon the adjournment of the annual convention, and must be paid thirty (30) days prior to the election of delegates to the next annual convention. Default in paying this assessment shall forfeit membership and representation. Payments may be made on account of the per capita tax during the year.

C. W. Gindele, of Chicago, presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the proceedings of the mid-year meeting regarding the death of Mr. Leopold Idlitz, of New York, be made the proceedings of this

convention, and that the secretary be instructed to reserve a page in the minutes of this convention to be used as a memorial page to him.

The resolution was adopted.

The Committee on Resolutions reported in favor of approving the construction of the Nicaragua canal, but it was defeated by a close vote.

A resolution requiring the secretary to visit each exchange during the year was lost, and also one offered by the San Francisco Exchange asking congress to pass compulsory arbitration laws.

A resolution presented by the Louisville Exchange in the nature of a boycott scheme against architects was laid on the table.

A resolution appointing a committee upon revision of the Constitution and By-Laws was passed.

J. Milton Blair presented a resolution, which was passed, providing that each exchange print 200 copies of its annual report and mail copies to each affiliated body sixty days before the next annual convention of the National Association, so that they can be read by the delegates and the important features discussed.

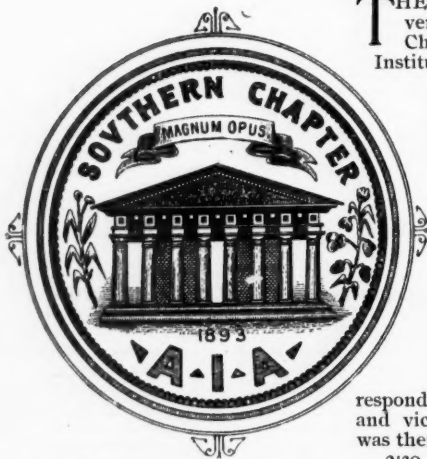
The committee on nominations and time and place for holding the next convention recommended that the next convention be held at Boston, commencing on the second Tuesday in February, 1894. It also reported Ira G. Hersey, of Boston, for president; Hugh Sesson, of Baltimore, for first vice-president; Charles A. Rupp, of Buffalo, for second vice-president; William H. Sayward, of Boston, for secretary; and George Tapper, of Chicago, for treasurer.

The report was adopted and the president ordered to cast one ballot for each of the officers named.

The delegates at large which form the board of directors were named by the several delegations as follows: Baltimore, Noble H. Creagir; Boston, James F. Wingate; Buffalo, H. C. Harrower; Chicago, John Rowle; Cincinnati, L. B. Hancock; Cleveland, Arthur McAllister; Denver, J. D. McGilvray; Detroit, Joseph Miles; Grand Rapids, W. T. McGurran; Indianapolis, W. P. Youngclaus; Louisville, G. L. Smith; Lowell, Moody D. Prescott; Milwaukee, Henry Ferge; Minneapolis, Emory F. Dodson; New York, Stephen M. Wright; Omaha, N. D. Hussey; Philadelphia, Stacey Reeves; Providence, W. W. Batchelder; Rochester, H. H. Edgerton; St. Paul, J. W. Makinson; St. Louis, Charles B. McCormack; East Saginaw, John H. Queellman; Wilmington, A. S. Reed; Worcester, O. S. Kendall.

After the election of officers and directors was announced by the secretary the customary speeches of acceptance were made by the officers and a vote of thanks passed by a rising vote to the city of St. Louis, the Merchants' Exchange and the press (this was represented almost wholly by the *Republic*, which contained the only full reports), and the convention adjourned. The official stenographic report was made by S. C. Ormsby, of the Mills building, New York.

SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE SOUTHERN CHAPTER, A. I. A.



THE second annual convention of the Southern Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was called to order January 10, 1893, at 12 o'clock M., in the parlors of the Caldwell Hotel, Birmingham, Alabama, by Mr. A. C. Bruce, of Atlanta, Georgia, president.

On behalf of the architects of Birmingham, an address of welcome was made by Mr. Charles Wheelock, and also by Mr. Fox, mayor of Birmingham, and was responded to by the president and vice-president. A recess was then taken.

2:30 P.M. On reassembling the roll was called and the following Fellows were in attendance upon the convention, namely: A. C. Bruce, Atlanta, Ga.; D. B. Woodruff, Macon, Ga.; W. S. Smith, Birmingham, Ala.; T. H. Maddox, Birmingham, Ala.; D. A. Helmich, Birmingham, Ala.; Charles Wheelock, Birmingham, Ala.; L. F. Goodrich, Augusta, Ga.; C. C. Burke, Memphis, Tenn.; E. G. Lind, Atlanta, Ga.; James M. Maddox, Birmingham, Ala.; W. P. Tinsley, Lynchburg, Va.; F. L. Rousseau, Birmingham, Ala.

The president, Mr. A. C. Bruce, of Atlanta, delivered the following address:

Officers, Members and Friends of the Southern Chapter:

It is with pleasure I meet you at this our second annual convention, and in laying down the office to which your partiality elevated me a year ago, it seems proper that I should briefly describe what we have endeavored to do the past year, and also to bring before you such suggestions as have occurred to me for the perfecting of our organization. The work thus far has been mainly initiative, placing the objects of the Chapter before the architects of the South, securing a charter, and in general correspondence to awaken an interest among those we hoped and felt would join with us in attaining our end. Our

worthy secretary has been very efficient in discharging his duties by correspondence and keeping before the profession in the columns of our organ, the *Southern Architect*, the need of organization, and several times during the past year I have addressed the members and others, impressing upon them the importance of unity of action in this the commencement of our organization. This large and intelligent body of representative men of the several states before me today is but the advance guard of what we hope our annual conventions will be in the future. May the best interest of each and all, and of the profession in general, be promoted by our assembly in this hospitable city of Birmingham.

As yet we are but young in the development of our profession in the South, and have had but limited means to encourage its progress as a profession, yet I hope that the younger members will devote all their spare time to the study and development of architecture, from a theoretical as well as a technical standpoint, and endeavor to give a freer scope to its artistic influences than the older members had in their meager opportunities of study.

I can remember thirty years ago, when quite a young man, I asked an English master-workman how I could become an architect. He replied, "Work in the day and learn the practical; study at night and learn the theoretical; study the works of Nicholson, Pugin, Ruskin, Jones," and others he named. We had not then the benefits of the superior photographs, nor the later photo-engraving work, nor the still later beautiful and artistic photographs to assist us, but relied wholly on the engraved work in the foreign journals, for as yet architectural publications in this country were very rare. The only ones I could get being Downing's "Country Homes," and later, about 1857 or 1858, I believe, the publications of Samuel Sloan, of Philadelphia, which found ready sale in the southern states, and really from his studies sprung those elegant southern mansions still seen throughout the states, emblems of an era of refinement slowly passing away. But what do we now see opening to the student of architecture? In every state technical schools with architectural studies as a part of the curriculum; architectural photographs giving a tour through the Land of Flowers and Art; all the principal cities of England, France and Italy photographed, so that with a few hours of study he can explore the scenes of months of travel, which formerly only the wealthy and the professor could enjoy.

And not only in the old countries, but in our great America the march of architectural progress has kept pace with the spirit of the times. And even in this country, it was one of our southern brethren, Richards on, that, like Michael Angelo of old, had greatness thrust upon him which he did not expect, and perchance it came so thick and fast he had to give up the ghost and leave an unfinished style for the ambitious young men to work out, not on the conditions of Angelo at St. Peter's, that no salary should be inserted in the agreement, but on the contrary the siren cry of the Angelo of today is, "What about the commission?"

Yet it is a very important fact in this day and generation to keep up the standard of proper remuneration for services rendered. How necessary it is then that as a profession we should possess the requirements of ability and business tact necessary in the administration of our business, that we may be able to give our clients value received for the small compensation we ask, and in the great revival which we see in the works of the rising generation of young architects, the success of those who have earned a reputation, has been the result of close study, actuated by artistic aspirations worthily won among the closest competitions.

As a profession architecture can boast variety in its labors; great scope is given the imagination and artistic mind as it is unfolded in the studies of design and the theory of construction, the latter being the great object of the means intended, yet not losing the artistic treatment which should always be studied, and after the ideal is formulated on the board, then the masterpiece on which depends the successful carrying out of the work is the specification—defined by one writer as "a written statement of particulars for a certain proposed structure," to formulate which the architect should first have a perfectly practical knowledge of the profession. This is considered one of the most difficult branches of the profession, a duty which cannot be delegated to the draftsman or any other employé. How often does an experienced practical builder smile to himself at many of the absurd volumes of specifications exhibited to him to tender on, or execute work from, and which is often the cause of the great difference in bids. It should be simple in language and expressed in a clear, concise way.

As a body we have a great work to accomplish in the development of southern architecture. Our climate demands entirely different planning, and there is a large scope of country to be worked, our prosperous cities, thriving towns and growing hamlets, all add to its various wants and studies. We have not yet reached the high building craze of our western brethren; we have plenty of room to spread out on, and plenty of fresh air, and our genial climate demands that we plan for comfort and make room for the occupants without stint or cost.

Let us then, in this our second annual convention, endeavor to assist each other in discharging the trust in our hands, in every good word and work, as brethren engaged in a profession, as a labor of love as well as for the money benefit we derive, and on the bloodless field of competition, either in Alabama, Florida, Texas or Georgia, or in the Lookout Valleys of Tennessee, may we not forget the interests of all as a whole and act as if we were destitute of honorable sentiments, and not worthy of association. Let us, then, cooperate with our eastern and western brethren in the profession and reap the benefits to be derived from a united interest in our chosen profession.

I will close by quoting a sentence taken from the *Journal of Architecture*, of Philadelphia, which expresses fully the object of our assembly today: "Architects as a fraternity should, by their intermingling and interchange of ideas, by their unremitting and unanimous action, and, if possible, in a broad and all-embracing organization, working from within by and upon its membership, attempt to render the methods and practice of architecture more uniform, raise the average standard of design, and by making all true criteria of architectural merit more generally known and more universally adopted, pave the only highway to the popularity of true architecture which seems at present to be open."

The President: The next thing in order is the report of the Board of Directors.

The Secretary: As secretary of the Board of Directors I wish to state that but one meeting of the Board of Directors was held in 1892, which occurred at Atlanta, Georgia, September 1. At this meeting the letter ballot, similar to that used by the American Institute of Architects, was adopted. The Board of Directors also instructed the secretary to have a certificate of membership engraved, with such conditions shown in its face as render it void after the following annual meeting, a copy of which, properly filled out, to be given to each Fellow, upon the full payment of all dues for the current year. A copy of this certificate is herewith submitted for your consideration. It was further ordered that Fellows of the American Institute of Architects requesting membership in this Chapter be excused from furnishing photographs or other drawings as evidence of their professional ability, but in other respects the application blank to be filled out by each applicant and indorsed in the usual way.

The Board of Directors held a meeting this morning prior to the assembling of this convention, and after considering the applications filed in proper form with the secretary, they recommend for membership the following named architects, namely: W. E. Hall, Winston, N. C.; Tom Wood, Sherman, Texas; C. H. Read, Jr., Richmond, Va.; G. W. E. Field, Richmond, Va.; J. G. Barnwell, Rome, Ga.; C. C. Wilson, Roanoke, Va.; J. W. McClain,

Birmingham, Ala.; E. W. Smith, Lexington, Ky.; George W. Stewart, Dallas, Texas; Harry D. Breeding, Huntsville, Ala.; P. S. Rabbit, Galveston, Texas; J. A. Tempest, Houston, Texas; W. A. Bird, Birmingham, Ala.; William Stanton, Vicksburg, Miss.; W. Chamberlin, Knoxville, Tenn.; T. H. Abrahams, Charleston, S. C.; B. B. Davis, Paducah, Ky.; H. H. Huggins, Roanoke, Va.; F. L. Smith, Lexington, Ky.; George E. Dickey, Houston, Texas; J. Riely Gordon, San Antonio, Texas; Henry C. Holland, Houston, Texas; C. W. Bulger, Galveston, Texas; W. T. Walker, Montgomery, Ala.

On motion of Mr. Helmich the report of the directors was adopted and ordered to be spread upon the minutes of the meeting.

On motion of Mr. Goodrich the letter ballot was suspended and the above named architects were unanimously elected Fellows of this Chapter.

The Secretary reported that a charter had been received from the American Institute of Architects.

The President: Mr. Wheelock, chairman of local Committee of Reception, wishes to make a statement regarding the presence of members of the legislature of Alabama, who are now in the city.

Mr. Wheelock: I wish to state that I have had a conference with several members of the legislature regarding the anticipated bills to be presented to the legislatures of the southern states in regard to laws controlling the practice of architecture, and it is necessary that we now appoint a time to give these gentlemen a hearing, and I move that 3 o'clock tomorrow evening be set as the time for this conference.

The motion was unanimously carried.

At this point Mr. Bassett read an address from Mr. Hubner, editor of the *Southern Architect*, who was unavoidably prevented from attending:

To the Members of the Southern Chapter of the American Institute of Architects in annual session at Birmingham, Alabama:

GENTLEMEN.—No profession is more thoroughly identified with the material progress of this section of our country, or more instrumental in developing a taste for the beautiful in art, than the men who honor the profession of architecture. No part of our great Republic has cause to be prouder of its representative architects than the South. Along with the wonderful progress of the southern states since the war, in material prosperity and industrial growth, wealth and power, there has been apparent an encouraging development of the art-taste among our people in its architectural side. This finds expression in numerous grand public buildings and handsome private residences; and this practical art-taste has been promoted and fostered by educated and experienced architects in our midst, whose wholesome influences and whose respect for the classic models of their art have largely contributed in suppressing the vulgar and *bizarre*, and in bringing about among our people the good taste increasingly expressing itself today in the architectural appearance of our towns and cities, in public edifices and private residences, as well as in the tasteful homes of our suburban and rural districts.

In view of these facts it is certainly a gratifying spectacle to see, gathered in this renowned and prosperous city, a body of men who are co-workers in this grand work, who worthily represent their noble profession, and to whose labor, zeal, fidelity and culture the remarkable development of the art-taste of the New South, already alluded to, is largely due.

The organization of the Southern Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was a happy thought of those who conceived it, and the results thereof have proved the wisdom of their conception, and its practical value to the profession in the South. All honor is due to the founders and promoters of this Chapter, and they will be held in grateful remembrance as long as the beneficial influences of this organization shall exist.

Beginning with a few zealous members, and under many disadvantages, the Chapter has grown and strengthened and expanded its sphere of usefulness. Nor will it cease its wholesome growth until its sphere shall embrace this entire section, and in its membership shall be found the name of every reputable architect in the South. Its objects and purposes are well known to all. The measures to be discussed and the actions to be enforced are all intended to conserve the best interests of the profession and of the public; to elevate the profession to the high plane it is entitled to and to keep it there, and to engender and promote the fraternity and harmony so necessary to every organization, and whose effects are so well expressed in the old adage "in union there is strength."

Proud of its position as the official organ and literary representative of this Chapter, the *Southern Architect* will leave nothing undone that would foster and advance the objects and purposes of this body. Its management feels the responsibility of its position, but also its opportunities for good works in a noble cause. Its constant aim shall be to do its duty, and to promote whatsoever is true and good and beautiful. To do this to the best advantage, the good will and practical cooperation of every present and prospective member of the Chapter is necessary. Surely we will not be mistaken in the hope that this good will and practical cooperation will be given us now, and in still larger and increasing measure as time goes on.

As your organ and representative in literature, we greet you, and heartily wish all the members of the Chapter, and the profession everywhere, health, prosperity and success during the new year.

The president appointed Messrs. Lind and James M. Maddox Auditing Committee.

The president appointed Messrs. Helmich, Woodruff and Wood, and Messrs. C. Wheelock, Smith and Burke as Nominating Committees.

A discussion by several of the members brought out the fact that the by-laws do not state specifically what should be considered as unprofessional conduct, and that preferring charges against a member for making drawings at a reduced price could be construed as a matter of opinion, and therefore further, as a matter of persecution; and that said by-laws cannot be changed or amended except by publishing the fact at least thirty days before voting upon such a change; and in consideration of the desirability to have specific regulations regarding this and other points that were mentioned, upon motion of Mr. L. F. Goodrich a committee of three was appointed to revise the Constitution and By-Laws, and at as early date as possible, to have the secretary send a copy of same to each Fellow (at least thirty days before our next annual meeting) and to give full notice that the same will be changed at that meeting.

The motion was unanimously carried, and the chair appointed Messrs. Morgan, Lind and H. Wheelock on said committee.

On motion of Mr. D. A. Helmich the convention adjourned till 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

SECOND DAY — MORNING SESSION.

The president introduced Mr. Lind, who read a paper on the "Relation of the Architectural Profession to the Public."

Mr. G. I. Thompson, electrician, read a paper on "Electricity and its Applications to Building and Equipping Buildings."

The President: The secretary has a paper written by Mr. M. J. Dimmock, of Richmond, Virginia, on "The Practice of Builders Making and Furnishing So-Called 'Architectural Drawings.'" Mr. Dimmock's essay was read by Mr. W. E. Hall, of Winston, North Carolina.

THE PRACTICE OF BUILDERS MAKING AND FURNISHING SO-CALLED "ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS."

MR. PRESIDENT.—This is a matter which concerns the profession of architecture generally, but more particularly does it interest those who are located and practicing in the smaller cities and towns where the evil is the greatest.

The southern states in the past were strictly an agricultural district, and consequently the cities were few and the plantations large, and there was little which led to the study of architecture, and the buildings partook more of the practical than the artistic in design. There were public buildings and many planters' houses which were admirable in design and were planned to suit the wants and requirements of the day and climate, and some of these are today worthy of study.

But a new condition of affairs now exists and the new South has become manufacturing as well as agricultural; and, as a consequence, her cities are growing and new towns have sprung into existence, and so new architectural conditions are required. The resources of the South are being rapidly developed, and capital from home and abroad is seeking investment. Great business schemes are projected; and it is a recognized fact that after maturing a scheme when the planning and erection of buildings is necessary, the first thing to be done by the projectors is to secure the professional services of an architect—one in whom all confidence is reposed—to advise with and prepare the plans, etc., of a building which shall fill all the requirements of the special scheme, not only as to arrangement of plan, but also as to appropriateness and beauty of design, and which shall not fall short, but surpass, if possible, other buildings of a similar character. This is a recognized business procedure and the only proper mode of carrying out the scheme in hand. Now to find this architect and adviser, one must first look for an educated man in his profession, and one who has had experience in all matters pertaining thereto, and is able to study and solve the problem given him in a careful and business-like manner in all its details; and the architect, to do this, must have years of study and long experience, and a certain aptness for his profession, coupled with decision of character and a gentlemanly bearing, which are all necessary for success.

These qualifications it would be unreasonable to expect in a builder who has never had the time nor means of study, and whose early manhood has been spent in the details of probably but one branch of the carpenter's trade. These men have, in some instances, familiarized themselves with a few plans and specifications prepared by architects, and have finally essayed the practice of architecture; and in most cases the community loses a good builder and gains a person too large in his own estimation for the honorable trade, and yet greatly too small for the profession he calls "Architecting."

The trade of a builder is a most honorable one, and carries with it great responsibilities; and its emoluments are always satisfactory and often large; and there is always room in any community for a good builder while there should be no room for a pretender.

It would be impossible in this paper to enter into a criticism of the drawings furnished by builders and to follow them up and examine the building erected from them; but suffice it to say, they are in almost every case crude, raw and undigested, and even to the uneducated eye there is something that stamps them as builders' drawings, and the house erected from them is neither in design a thing of beauty nor in plan a joy forever.

The question is how shall we seek to remedy this evil. The fault lay not at the door of the builder; for he, in making these so-called architectural designs, is but supplying a demand of the public, the masses who are too often ignorant and careless in all matters of architecture, and who, thinking to save the professional fee, will expend often twice the amount of this fee in patching up mistakes in faulty plans and specifications, and inflict on the community a Dolly Varden monstrosity.

We can only hope for an improvement by the gradual education of the public to a higher standard in architecture. That this standard is improving, there is little doubt; and here in the South-land, which we all love so well, and in whose development we are peculiarly interested, there is a growing demand for better things, and the public is discriminating between good and bad architecture. This is the age of travel and observation, and much is learned by comparison. Art is now diffusing itself into everything, and this is seen in the simplest forms of household decoration; and the child of today is surrounded and educated by artistic objects that were not thought of in our boyhood days.

And so it behooves us now, one and all, to strive for this end; and with unceasing study and the careful preparation of every detail of design, both in small as in large buildings, to improve the architecture of the South, and to place it on a level with that of any other part of this land. Nature has been most bountiful and the resources of our country are unlimited; and we desire the traveler in the future to pause and admire and study our architecture as well as our history.

At this point Mr. W. S. Smith, of Birmingham, offered a resolution looking to the strengthening of this Chapter by further obtaining a charter from the State of Alabama, which elicited considerable discussion and was finally referred to a committee consisting of L. F. Goodrich, D. B. Woodruff and F. L. Rousseau, who reported that in their opinion it is inexpedient at that time to take any action, and recommended that the resolution be laid upon the table. Upon motion of Mr. Lind the report of the committee was adopted.

At this point the secretary stated that there had been a successful attempt made by some members of the Institute to have the dictionaries make a clear distinction between the "supervision" of work by architects and the "superintendence" of work, and that it was understood that such distinction would be in future editions of the dictionaries, and that it was high time that the profession generally were dropping the expression, "superintendence," as applied to their "supervision" of work; as superintendence could be furnished only by persons who remained all the while on the building, and this was clearly the duty of the clerk of the works; and the expression "superintendence" should not be used in connection with architectural service.

Mr. Helmich: In view of the fact that the evening session will be occupied by the members of the legislature, and the amount of work that is yet to be accomplished, it strikes me that we should go into the election of officers at this morning session instead of afternoon, as formerly decided upon, and since Mr. Burke has waived his objection to proceeding before hearing the

report of the Committee on the Treasurer's Accounts, I move that we hear the report of the Nominating Committees now.

The motion was carried.

Mr. D. A. Helmich, chairman of one of the committees, submitted the following recommendation: L. F. Goodrich for president, W. P. Tinsley for vice-president, P. E. Dennis, secretary and treasurer. Directors—D. B. Woodruff, T. H. Morgan, Tom Wood, T. H. Maddox and C. C. Burke.

Mr. Charles Wheelock, chairman of the other committee, made the following recommendation: L. F. Goodrich for president, E. G. Lind for vice-president, and W. P. Tinsley for secretary and treasurer. Directors—C. C. Burke, T. H. Maddox, T. H. Morgan, D. B. Woodruff and Tom Wood. The result of the ballot was as follows: L. F. Goodrich, president; E. G. Lind, vice-president; W. P. Tinsley, secretary and treasurer. Board of Directors—C. C. Burke, T. H. Maddox, T. H. Morgan, D. B. Woodruff and Tom Wood.

SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

On motion of Mr. Goodrich the report of the Auditing Committee was received, and the committee discharged.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Amount collected for dues.....	\$118.00
Amount paid out for expenses of all kinds.....	64.96
Leaving balance in treasury.....	\$ 53.04
Amount of outstanding claims of all kinds and not paid.....	60.30

The report of the treasurer was adopted.

Mr. Wood: I desire to read a letter recently received from a Birmingham firm, which was evidently intended as a bribe, as an inducement to use the wares and manufactures of this particular firm, which is certainly not legitimate; and all parties so inclined to consider architects as being commodities that are on the market for purchase, should be informed that this is a mistake, and that a tender in this direction will ever be considered an insult by the architect receiving it.

Upon motion of Mr. Wood, which was unanimously adopted, it was ordered that this letter be published in the *Southern Architect*.

On motion of Mr. Wheelock the aforesaid letter was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. C. Wheelock, Helmich and T. H. Maddox, architects of Birmingham, to investigate these parties and their methods, and to report the same to the secretary.

The President: This being the time fixed for the conference with members of the Alabama legislature, two of whom are present; we will now hear from them.

The Hon. Mr. O'Brien was introduced to the convention, and made a pointed speech regarding the laws to be presented to the legislatures of each of the southern states, and said that he was heartily in sympathy with us, as he knew of the many difficulties that we have to contend with as a profession, and that he would gladly introduce any bill into the legislature of Alabama that we would formulate, and do all in his power to have it become a law.

At the conclusion of Mr. O'Brien's speech his colleague was introduced to the convention and spoke in high praise of the calling of our profession and said that he was confident that the proper laws would be enacted to regulate the practice of our profession, which in his opinion would prevent many accidents happening from insecure construction, and the many ills arising from improper ventilation, lighting, heating, etc., and that he would assure us that he would use every endeavor to have proper laws, bearing upon this subject, passed by the state legislature.

At this point Mr. Rousseau made a speech looking to the welfare of the profession in the southern states, which was pertinent, pointed and well delivered, and was well received by the members present.

Augusta, Georgia, was selected as the place for holding the next annual convention.

At this point, Mr. Bruce, the retiring president, said that he would resign the office of president to his worthy successor, and Mr. Goodrich was escorted to the chair.

A paper on the "Problem of Architectural Education," by Mr. Nixon, of Atlanta, was read by the secretary.

Mr. Woodruff: In order that the work of the secretary may be curtailed as far as possible, I wish to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That all applications for membership in this Chapter in future must be accompanied by the admission fee of \$5 before any action can be taken thereon by the Board of Directors, except in cases of Fellows of the American Institute of Architects, or of any of its Chapters, or of State Associations, who shall be admitted without the payment of the membership fee.

The Secretary: I have a letter from the president of the American Institute of Architects, and also one from the president of the Ontario (Canada) Association of Architects, which I will now read.

NEW YORK, January 9, 1893.

A. C. Bruce, Esq., President Southern Chapter American Institute of Architects:

DEAR SIR,—The very attractive programme of your second annual convention was duly received. The proceedings will evidently be both interesting and instructive.

I am very much obliged to your Chapter for its kind invitation to be present, but a Directors' meeting of the Institute in Washington tomorrow evening, and a hearing on the following day before the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, with reference to obtaining plans for government work by limited competition, will prevent my accepting it. With best wishes for a successful meeting, I remain, yours very truly,

EDW. H. KENDALL, President A. I. A.

27 NORTH STREET, TORONTO, December 30, 1892.
DEAR SIR,—I regret that I am unable to accept the invitation of the Southern Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, to be present at its second annual convention, as I have just returned after an absence of two months, and find that I have a large amount of work to do to get my office in proper shape.

I also regret that, owing to the above reason, I am unable to prepare a paper to be read at the convention.

On behalf of the Ontario Association of Architects, I wish your Chapter every success in its efforts to forward the interests of our profession. I am, sir, yours very sincerely,

S. G. CURRY, President O. A. A.

Mr. Helmich: In order that the necessary bills may be properly framed and put before the various legislatures of the southern states, at as early a date as possible, I move that the president of this Chapter, at his earliest convenience, appoint three members in each state where this Chapter is represented, and that they coöperate with each other in formulating such bill or bills as will be for the welfare of our profession, and that these individual committees shall press upon their respective legislatures the importance of passing such wholesome and safe laws for the control of the practice of architects as is deemed necessary for the protection and welfare of the public.

The motion was unanimously carried.

The President: I appoint Messrs. Helmich, C. Wheelock and Smith the committee for the State of Alabama.

The Secretary: I should have stated in the report of the Board of Directors, that at their meeting in Atlanta, September 1, 1892, the resignation of W. W. Goodrich, Atlanta, Georgia, of membership in this Chapter, was accepted.

On motion of Mr. Lind the meeting adjourned.

THIRD DAY—NIGHT SESSION.

Meeting opened according to adjournment.

On motion of Mr. Burke the secretary was voted \$100 as a recognition of his services, for the ensuing year.

The secretary returned thanks for the kindness shown him during the past year, and for the coöperation of the various officers and members, and pledged his best efforts for the control of the office for the ensuing year.

The President: Gentlemen, I wish to speak in praise of the untiring efforts put forward by our secretary during the past year. I know that his duties were arduous, and I also know that he performed them nobly, and I think that we cannot hold the services of our secretary in too high esteem.

Upon request Mr. Lind illustrated his treatise on "The Relation of Color to Music."

Mr. Bruce, the former President: In retiring let me return thanks for the kindness and courtesy shown me during the past year, and I hope that the Chapter in the coming years will be abundantly successful in the objects it has in view, and I desire, also, to return thanks to the Birmingham architects for the kind attention shown this convention.

Speeches appropriate to the occasion were also made by Mr. Goodrich, the president; Mr. Burke, Mr. Lind, Mr. Rousseau, Mr. Wood, Mr. Woodruff, Mr. Helmich and Mr. Wheelock.

Upon motion of Mr. Wheelock the convention adjourned.

NOTES FROM OUR FRENCH EXCHANGES.*

TROCADERO CASTS.

IT is announced that numerous molds of the collection of the Trocadero are now ready, and will be sent at once to Chicago for the World's Fair. As a curiosity should also be sent a copy of the idiotic regulation which will not permit anyone here to buy a cast unless it be a complete series. This, for instance, prevents anyone from obtaining a detail of the entrance of Notre Dame without becoming owner of the entire porch, which is a trifle large for the ordinary Parisian parlor!!

COMPETITION FOR A BRIDGE AT ST. PETERSBURG.

It is interesting to notice that in even so comparatively an inartistic creation as a bridge, the authorities of the old world are inclined to move slowly, and to allow competitors sufficient time to place their ideas in shape, all of which is illustrated by the following extracts from a preliminary programme issued in October last, for a bridge over the Neva:

"The detailed programme and all the necessary data will be issued on April 28 (O. S.), 1893, to competitors who make application at the city hall, St. Petersburg.

"The drawings must be all delivered at the city hall October 2, 1893.

"Specifications must be in Russian or French. Cost not to exceed six millions of roubles."

Imagine an American board giving six months' general advance notice of a proposed competition and then six months to prepare the drawings!!

THE OBSERVATORY AT MONT BLANC.

Thanks to the efforts of the eminent astronomer, Janssens, the construction of the observatory on the summit of Mont Blanc, at an altitude of 15,000 feet above sea level, has at length been undertaken.

At first it was intended to pierce the snow and ice coating which at all seasons covers the summit, where the temperature varies from 10 degrees above zero (Fahrenheit) to 30 degrees below. However, after having dug holes twenty-five feet deep in the ice without striking rock, the idea was abandoned, and the building is to be built upon ice foundations.

The structure, according to *La Semaine des Constructeurs*, is about fifteen by twenty-five feet, and will be built of wood, is subjected to a coating of fireproof paint. There are two stories in

*Translated and arranged for THE INLAND ARCHITECT by W. A. OTIS.

height, each one consisting of a single room. The upper floor, which is on a level with the average snowfall, will be used exclusively for the observatory service, while the lower floor, with which it is connected with a ladder, will be for the use of travelers. The ventilation of the lower story will be accomplished by ventilation pipes, the same as used in holds of steamers.

The flat roof has a balustrade around it, carries the cupola and a wooden cage, where the meteorological instruments will be placed. The building is to be upon ten powerful jackscrews, which will enable the occupant to reestablish a level in the building should by any chance a movement take place in the bed of ice upon which it rests. This system has already been used, as is well known, in the Eiffel tower, to reestablish perfect perpendicular should the construction by any strain be thrown out of plumb. That part of the observatory above the snow level is to have the form of a truncated pyramid, thus offering the least possible surface to the wind. Dormer windows with double sashes admit light and allow of the transmission of signals. Every piece of this structure has been made at Paris, under the supervision of M. Janssens, and sent to Chamonix, 3,500 feet above sea level, by railroad. Thence they were transmitted by mule to the workmen's cabin, constructed at a point known as "The Needle," 4,000 feet higher, and now are stored actually about three thousand feet still higher, at a point known as Red Rocks, and next spring will be carried to their destination, nearly a thousand feet above, there to be slowly and painfully put together.

THE DESTRUCTION OF OLD BUILDINGS IN THE PROVINCES.

Vandalism is a severe word to employ in speaking of the necessary destruction of a mass of old superannuated buildings which are to be replaced by modern constructions as comfortable as the old ones were useless. Possibly the comfort of these old "barns" is not a question to discuss here, but at the same time one cannot entirely forget certain suites of large and splendidly lighted rooms in the old Rue Saint Jacques, where the lawyers of other days had their offices. Here one went up stairs which were lighted by the blessed sun, and besides, there were hand-rails of hand-wrought iron, or balusters of handsomely carved wood, so that there would seem to be fully as much comfort as in the little coops, nine feet high, which are honored by the name of offices and reached by an elevator where gas is burned at midday.

To destroy, demolish, tear down everything and rebuild again, always be building, for that is the fashion! But do have mercy, and once in a great while kindly spare to us at least a little sample of the architecture of our fathers. Now that the mania for cutting through everything has destroyed nearly all interesting Paris, let the country follow the example of the city by all means!

At the north, the south, the east and the west, let us have all of our towns, now full of character, pulled down and made as uniformly uninteresting as possible. According to a pamphlet recently published, it is the clergy who are tearing down their own venerated sanctuaries, and the town councils decreeing the destruction of true historical monuments that are the glory of their villages and cities.

These old churches, where our fathers had placed all their faith and all their art, are disappearing one by one. Neither barbarians nor revolutions accomplished as much wanton ruin, both together, as the last twenty-five years, and the vandals, alas, are exactly where they should be least expected. The plague of new churches is sweeping through the land. A neighboring commune has a new chapel, and so we must have one too, and there is built something big and large and high; but beautiful? that is another thing. They are great, commonplace, vulgar barns, and nothing more. These new iconoclasts, who are our spiritual guides, have destroyed in ten years more images remarkable for their naivete and antiquity than all the Huguenots and revolutionists put together.

The simple peasants of Brittany have such respect for their rectors that they follow them even into that which is the destruction of art—so that here there seems little help unless government interferes and diocesan architects protect.

EXCAVATIONS AT DELPHI.

These excavations are now about to actually commence; all the condemnation suits have been arranged, and all plans and estimates have been signed. There were, however, serious difficulties to overcome, since there were over a thousand small owners whose land had to be appraised and indemnified before a single stroke of the pick could be ordered.

The amount paid for all of this amounts to over \$80,000, while there remains about \$70,000 on hand to undertake the actual explorations and excavations.

COMPETITION AT LORIENT.

L'Architecture is greatly elated over the embarrassing predicament that the authorities of Lorient are finding themselves in as the result of a competition opened there for some municipal buildings. According to the programme only one architect was to be upon the jury, and he was to be appointed by the mayor. All the architectural societies protested in vain. But now that it comes to the selection of this one solitary architect, there is trouble, as everyone thus far asked has refused to take the position, and without him the decision would be illegal. It now appears as if it would be necessary to commence entirely anew, and either entirely leave the architect off of the jury, or else appoint enough so they shall have a majority. In any case the authorities are greatly disgusted.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN CHICAGO CARPENTERS.

THE main points in an agreement between the Carpenters' and Builders' Association, of Chicago, and the United Carpenters' Council, which has just been entered into, to remain in force for two years, is as follows:

That the Joint Committee on Arbitration shall hear all complaints made by members of one association against members of the other, or of the association against each other, and finally decide all questions so submitted; that work shall go on continuously during arbitration unless stopped by the joint order of the presidents of the associations; that, in case of a sympathetic strike of other trades, where it will be necessary to protect union principles, the presidents of the associations shall order all carpenter work to cease until the matter shall be adjusted, and such strike shall not be considered as hostile to the Carpenters' and Builders' Association; that, should such a strike take place, the union carpenters shall protect their employers' property from damage; that the Joint Committee on Arbitration shall hold office for two years from April 3, 1893; that in January, 1895, each association shall elect a standing committee of five to serve for the next two years, and establish a minimum rate of wages; that the working day shall be eight hours; that the pay shall be by the hour; that the minimum rate of wages shall be 40 cents an hour from April 3, 1893, to April 3, 1895; that overtime shall not be allowed under any pretense except where human life is in jeopardy or property in danger of destruction; that overtime shall be rated at time and half-time, and Sunday work as double time; that all carpenters shall be paid at least once in two weeks, and when discharged shall be paid on the day of discharge or on demand; that the apprentice system shall be governed by the state laws, except that no apprentice shall be taken who is under twenty-one years old, all apprentices to join the union; that foremen may not be members of the union and will in all cases represent their employers; that no reduction shall be made in the rate of wages without due notice; that no piecework will be permitted; that none but union carpenters shall be employed; that no union carpenter shall work for anyone not a member of the Carpenters' and Builders' Association, or a signer of the agreement, the city of Chicago and like corporations excepted; that violations of the agreement shall be punishable by fine to be fixed by the Arbitration Committee.

The Committee of Arbitration of the Carpenters' and Builders' Association is François Blair, chairman, and Messrs. Beahl, Campbell, Edmunds and Neagle.

ASSOCIATION NOTES.

CHICAGO ARCHITECTURAL SKETCH CLUB.

In reviewing the catalogue of architectural drawings lately compiled and published by the members of the Chicago Architectural Sketch Club, it is interesting to note that the Club's membership is made up of the draftsmen that are by their artistic ability and enthusiasm bringing into our structures those results that indicate that the change from the mechanical to the artistic in design for Chicago at least has already become a well-established reality.

The members of this Club are all young men of great promise and in not a few cases of acknowledged ability, and their influence on the architecture of the future cannot fail to be a wholesome one. The recent publication, which is really a book of sketches, all executed by members, will show in a slight degree their abilities, although it is to be regretted that a great many of the most prominent members are not represented, while in other cases the representation cannot be considered just to the men whose names appear. Considered as a whole, however, this book is a most artistic publication, reflecting great credit on its projectors.

Copies of the book can be obtained of Mr. A. R. Durkee, room 1640 Unity Building, Chicago, for the price of \$1.

The Club wish it announced that the gold medal design in the Robert Clark Testimonial Competition of last year, which was credited to Mr. Axel Sanblom in the book of sketches mentioned above, should also bear the name of Mr. John Johnson, it being the joint production of these two gentlemen.

The subject for the next Clark competition will be announced soon and promises to present a programme acceptable to every ambitious young designer in the country.

On Monday evening, January 23, the members and their friends were agreeably and instructively entertained by Mr. A. L. Schlesinger, who read a paper, lavishly illustrated with lantern-slides, views on the "Castles of King Louis II, of Bavaria." The paper, which described the eccentric king himself as well as his castles, commencing with a view of his birthplace and closing with a description of his tragic death and a view of the place where he was drowned, kept the audience entranced until the close. On February 6 the members entertained each other by one of those characteristic evenings which have become a feature of the Club, where good fellowship prevails and where the members mingle among each other with that true spirit of fraternal intercourse which is the first binding tie that holds such societies together.

A varied programme, containing a theatrical performance by some of the members, some really excellent musical numbers and some individual exhibitions upon the stage, was discoursed, and the meeting was handed down in the minutes of the Association as another unqualified success.

On the evening of February 20 the members of the Club listened to an informal talk upon European sketching by Harry Bacon, which was full of experiences and information, making an attractive picture of "the draftsman abroad."

THE SKETCH CLUB OF NEW YORK.

The meeting of the Sketch Club of New York, held in the club rooms in that city, Saturday, February 4, was largely attended and of unusual interest. It was the annual meeting, the officers for the ensuing year being elected and reports of retiring officers received. Twenty-four drawings were submitted for the Miller prize for exterior of a country house from plans furnished, and six drawings for the Ackerman prize for pen-and-ink rendering of a carved panel. A criticism of the last month's competition—a hillside

tomb—was received in writing from Mr. Thomas Hastings. N. Hauseman received first mention and Edgar A. Josselyn, second mention. Officers elected for the ensuing year were as follows: Frederick R. Hirst, president; Charles Ackerman, vice-president; Edgar A. Josselyn, recording secretary; Frank H. Quimby, corresponding secretary; Harry L. Parkhurst, treasurer; Edgar B. Bross, chairman of Current Work Committee; Danford N. B. Sturgis, chairman of Entertainment Committee; J. Oliver Cummings, chairman of House Committee. After the election the club discussed the probable future alliance with the architectural league.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

Buffalo sketches by J. F. Jackson.

Flats for Geo. M. Porter, Buffalo, N. Y.; E. A. Kent, architect. Chicago Stock Exchange Building; Adler & Sullivan, architects.

Walker Museum, University of Chicago; Henry Ives Cobb, architect.

The Kenwood Apartment Building, Chicago; Charles S. Frost, architect.

South Side Turner Hall, Chicago; Flanders and Zimmerman, architects.

Residence for Eugene H. Fishburn, Chicago; Frederick W. Perkins, architect.

Market Hall and Market Square Dwellings, Pullman, Illinois; S. S. Beman, architect, Chicago.

Old Houses, opposite Kenilworth Castle, England. Sketched by Frank A. Hays, Philadelphia.

Denver Architectural Sketch Club Competition—Suburban R. R. Station. First place, Harry Thomas, Jr.; second place, T. A. Green, Jr.; third place, W. Pell Pullis.

A Fountain to Commemorate the Discovery of America—New York Architectural League Competition of 1892. Design awarded gold medal, submitted by Alfred F. Evans, Chicago. Design awarded silver medal, submitted by Hobart A. Walker, Oak Park, Illinois.

Photogravure Plate. Residence for J. L. Cochran, Edgewater, Illinois; J. L. Silsbee, architect, Chicago. Plan A.

Residence of W. J. Fabian, Evanston, Illinois; Raeder, Coffin & Crocker, architects, Chicago. Plan B.



PLAN A.

PLAN B.

PHOTOGRAVURE PLATES.

(Issued only to subscribers for the Photogravure edition.)

Old Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

Addition to residence of J. E. Scripp, Detroit, Michigan, Mason & Rice, architects.

Fire Department Headquarters, Detroit, Michigan, Donaldson & Meier, architects.

Residences for James C. Kuhn, Detroit, Michigan, Rogers & MacFarlane, architects.

Drawing room, residence of G. W. Lee, Detroit, Michigan, Mason & Rice, architects.

Tower and upper stories of the Schiller Theater Building, Chicago, Adler & Sullivan, architects.

The United States Mail Chute and Special Mail Box in Administration Building, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, The Cutler Manufacturing Company, sole makers, Rochester, New York. The box is of fine marble with bronze trimmings. There are four of them in the building.

First Congregational Church, Detroit, Michigan, John Lyman Faxon, architect, Boston, Massachusetts.

The church is of the Byzantine style of design. It is built of a rough-dressed, warm, but not very dark, red stone of irregular sizes laid in broken courses. The interior of the church, with its domed chancel and choir stalls of oak, its transepts and nave, its groups of chancel arches, its massive transept arches, its level floor, and freedom from galleries and pillars and its stately wealth of symbolism and color in its decorations, is essentially the interior of a house of worship, impressive in its simplicity of form

and devotional in the feeling it inspires. The basement of the church contains the electric motor which furnishes the power for the grand organ and the fans for the distribution of hot or cold air as may be needed for heating and ventilation. The basement of the church house contains a large dining hall corresponding in location and size to the audience room above. Off from this room—used also as a drill room by the Sunday school cadets—are a kitchen, storerooms, china closets, lavatory and coatroom, which occupy the space corresponding to the areas of the reading room and parlors above. At the north end of the basement, beneath and corresponding in size to the total area of the two classrooms and the library on the main floor, are the engine room, fuel room, and closets. As the chapel or lecture room has free space to the roof, the second story exists only at either end of the building. At the south end and above the reading room and classroom are respectively the pastor's study and the general workroom, which correspond to the sizes of the rooms below them. The entire area of the library and the two classrooms at the north end is, at the second story, devoted to a single large room which is used for the primary department of the Sunday school.

Both buildings are warmed by the use of hot air with automatic appliances for regulating the heat, and assisting their general ventilation; they are provided throughout with fixtures for both gas and electric lighting, the electric lighting being used chiefly, the presence of gas fixtures being simply an emergency provision.

It is in the decoration of the church interior that the chief departure—so far as churches in this country may illustrate—has been made. This decoration builds its harmonic details from a keynote of blue, using therefor gold, white, yellow, black, bronze, green, brown and red. The wainscoting is high and of quartered oak, antique in style. This is finished by a continuous band having symbolic tiles in low relief and overlaid with gold, but subdued in tone by a double coat of lacquer. The most notable features of the entire scheme of decoration are four heroicized ideal portraits of Matthew, Mark, Luke and John, strong in pose, drawing and color, and shown against circular backgrounds of gold, nine feet in diameter, which are surrounded by frames of lozenge design so treated as to color that each frame is typical of the bow of promise. These portraits (painted by Miss Lyle Durgin, of Boston), occupy respectively the four chief compartments of the main ceiling. The lower portions (eight in number) of the groined vault are occupied by graceful life-sized figures of angels typifying the eight cardinal virtues of Faith, Hope, Charity, Mercy, Constancy, Fortitude, Justice and Humility. Finally the several triangular compartments of the vaulted ceiling are at the angles accentuated by the presence of well-painted cherubs. Thus the entire ceiling is brought together as a whole consistently as to design and color, in perfect harmony with the walls, windows and church furniture.

The church is provided with quartered-oak pews of antique finish, handsome in design and furnishing, a total of 956 seats. The chapel proper is provided with chairs (movable) for 350 sittings, although by opening doors to the reading room and various classrooms and side balconies, an audience of 650 persons can be comfortably seated within view and easy hearing of the speaker's platform. The total cost of the lot and buildings complete was \$164,000, all of which was paid or pledged before the dedication, December 13, 1891. The decorations are after the architect's designs in pattern and color.

MOSAICS.

MR. F. STEWART SMITH is general manager of the furnishing and decorating department of A. H. Andrews & Co., and Martin B. Hayken is the western representative.

A LADY, with an art school education, who has had some experience as accountant, and is a stenographer and typewriter, will give her services in these lines for an opportunity to learn drafting, and wishes to communicate with an architect requiring such services through THE INLAND ARCHITECT.

HUGH M. G. GARDEN and Edmund L. Ellis, of Chicago, have established an office for the rendering of architectural perspectives at Room 710, Real Estate Board Building. These draftsmen are well known by their work published in architectural journals. Mr. Garden is secretary of the Chicago Architectural Sketch Club.

L. F. CROSBY, who has been known as an interior designer in Chicago for the past twelve years, has general charge of the manufacturing department of the firm of J. A. Colby & Sons. Those who knew Mr. Crosby a decade ago will remember how few were the good interior designers besides him in the West, and old friends as well as new will place greater reliance than ever upon the ability of this firm to furnish the artistic interiors now demanded by the people of their architects.

SPEAKING of calendars, that issued by the passenger departments of the C. H. & D. of Cincinnati and the "Monon Route" of Chicago, is by far the most artistic that has appeared to count the days of this Columbian quadri-centennial, and while its object is to direct the public in "the way it should go" when traveling to the Fair, it is also an art production, worthy of a place in any library. If the taste which selected it and the enterprise which issues it suggests that the same qualities govern this admirable system of railroads in its care for the traveling public, such a conclusion is but natural, and when made this Columbian souvenir will have accomplished its mission but will not cease to be an attractive art production—until the "C. H. & D." and "Monon Route" send something still more artistic to take its place.

BUILDING OUTLOOK.

OFFICE OF THE INLAND ARCHITECT,
CHICAGO, February 15, 1893.

"Are we to have a booming or a moderate year?" is an inquiry very commonly made. If a booming year, buyers and users of material and supplies everywhere will purchase very soon and largely, to be protected against advancing prices. If only a moderate year, then buyers will let things glide along, trusting to the enormous production and resulting competition to protect them against higher prices. It is still too early to speak definitely of probabilities. There is no doubt whatever, that there will be a general expansion of demand, but within known limits. It is not so clear that there will be a sudden and unusual demand for which the productive industries are not altogether prepared. Commercial authorities speak of a slight improvement in prices all around, and also note the reassuring fact that production is being kept down to actual demands. The shops and factories are running as a rule as full as at any time for a year, considering the season. The iron and steel makers are not doing a large business as yet. Railroad building is not opening up as fast as hoped. House building, on the contrary, or preparations for it, are quite encouraging and building material is low in price. The saw and planing mill industry has gained and the season prospects are bright. Lath and shingles will be sold as soon this year as last. New mills have been erected. Brick production will be considerably increased, including the supply of "fancy" or special makes. Builders feel much encouraged to go on building, and those who have been supplying most of the funds feel that while returns are not very large there are no more inviting fields for investment. The increase of cable and electric roads and the expansion of rapid transit facilities will exert a favorable influence on building enterprise. While the larger cities will continue to grow rapidly, the smaller cities and towns will probably expand in greater degree because of the increasing advantages for manufacturing and for distribution of products, as well as the greater attractiveness for residence purposes. Schemes for establishing cheap electric lines for passenger traffic and freight handling are beginning to attract the attention of capitalists and promoters in lieu of railroads. The year 1893 is certainly very full of promise for great and enduring achievements.

SYNOPSIS OF BUILDING NEWS.

Architects are invited to furnish for publication in this department monthly or occasional reports of their new work before the letting of contracts. Reports of buildings costing less than \$5,000 are not published.

Chicago, Ill.—Architect M. E. Bell: For C. L. Chave, on Cottage Grove avenue between Fifth and Fifty-first streets, a three-story apartment house, 100 by 85 feet in size; to be of stone, pressed brick and galvanized iron front; will put in steam heating, electric light, etc.; the cost will be about \$60,000. For Rev. William Goodfellow, at Sixtieth street and Monroe avenue, a two-story basement and attic residence, 26 by 58 feet in size; to be of frame with stone foundation; have hot-water combination heater, electric light and all sanitary improvements, hardwood finish for the first floor, yellow pine second floor, and the attic in white pine. For Hon. D. W. Smith, at Springfield, Illinois, a three-story apartment building, size 50 by 80 feet; to be of stone front with stone bays; have hardwood finish, steam heating, electric light, etc.; cost \$20,000.

Architects Dixon & Brookes: For M. Uebele, at Fifty-fifth street and Ridgewood Court, a two-story store and flat building, 76 by 30 feet in size; to be of pressed brick and stone on two sides; have hardwood mantels, all sanitary improvements, and cost \$25,000. For Mrs. Boomer, on Wright and Sixty-second streets, a block of three stores, of pressed brick and stone front. Also letting contracts for the Hotel Wabash, to be erected on Wabash avenue and Eda street; it will be eight stories, 131 by 120 feet in size; of pressed brick and terra cotta; have steam heating, electric light, elevators, marble and mosaic work, etc.

Architect Theodor Lewandowski: For E. S. Schenk, on Morgan street near Ohio, a three-story and basement apartment house, 40 by 56 feet in size; to be of pressed brick and stone front, with galvanized iron bays and cornice; to have steam heating, sanitary plumbing, and cost about \$15,000. For same owner, in Lake View, a two-story residence, 26 by 54 feet; to be of frame with stone basement; all sanitary improvements, hot-water heating, laundry tubs, etc. For R. Kwiatkowski, on Ashland avenue between Seventeenth and eighteenth streets, a four-story and basement store and flat building, 24 by 80 feet in size; to be of stone front, have pine finish and sanitary improvements.

Architect George Grussing: For John O'Connell, at 19 Arthington Place, a two-story flat building, 22 by 50 feet; to be of pressed brick and stone front, etc. For George McLester, on Homan avenue near Sixteenth street, four two-story flat buildings, 22 by 46 feet each; to be of stone front, have all sanitary improvements, and cost about \$20,000.

Architect A. G. Ferrie: For M. B. Edwards, on Lafayette avenue between Seventy-first and Seventy-second streets, a two-story double flat building, 42 by 50 feet in size; to be of stone front with copper bays; have sanitary plumbing, hardwood finish, etc. For McJ. Flaws, on Sixty-second and Loomis streets, a two-story frame flat building. For S. E. Orr and Andrew Clouse, on Fiftyfifth street and Hoyne avenue, two two-story frame houses; to have stone basements, sanitary plumbing, and cost \$7,000.

Architects Park & Pursell: For L. A. Halwin, on Walnut street, near Sacramento avenue, a three-story flat building; size 25 by 65 feet; to be of stone front and cost \$7,000.

Architects Hallstrom & Peterson: For Julian Brothers, on Hoffman avenue, near Grand boulevard, a three-story apartment house; size 75 by 50 feet; to be of pressed brick and stone front, with galvanized iron bays, sanitary plumbing, wood mantels; cost \$20,000. For F. Segersten, on Fletcher street, near Clark street, a two-story livery stable; size 50 by 110 feet; to be of pressed brick and stone front.

Architects Church & Jobson: For Burley & Co., remodeling two stores at 145 and 147 State street; they will be both made into one and have steam heating, electric light, elevators, marble work, etc.; the cost being about \$80,000. For James Wilson, at Sixty-fourth street and Oglesby avenue, a three-story flat building; size 25 by 66 feet; to be of stone front, have hardwood finish, steam heating, all modern sanitary improvements; cost \$10,000. For John Quinn, at Sixty-fifth street and Oglesby avenue, a three-story flat building; to be of light-colored pressed brick front with stone trimmings, have hardwood finish, steam heat, etc.

Architects F. L. Fry & Co.: For E. J. Dougherty, on Seventy-second street and Madison avenue, a double three-story frame flat building, to have a stone basement, hardwood finish, all the sanitary conveniences, heating apparatus, etc.; cost about \$12,000. Also making plans for a three-story apartment house, 50 by 82 feet in size, to be erected on Grace avenue near Sixty-second street; to be of stone front, have all modern improvements, steam heating, electric light, etc.; the cost to be about \$30,000.

Architect Ferdinand Parmentier: For Duncan E. Bennett, at Downer's Grove, six frame houses; to have modern conveniences, etc.

Architect Francis J. Norton has completed plans for a handsome hotel to be erected at Sixty-third street and Hope avenue, for Mr. Swinington; it will have a frontage of 100 feet on Hope avenue, and 75 feet on Sixty-third street; the exterior will be built of Denver red granite with two copper towers and two massive Romanesque arches; the interior of the rotunda will be finished with

Mexican marble; the building will have steam heat and all the latest sanitary electric and modern improvements; cost \$75,000. Mr. Norton has delivered designs and plans to Messrs. Padner Brothers for twenty handsome residences to be erected at Fair View Heights; they will be built of brick and frame and cost a total sum of \$50,000; the same architect is taking estimates on a fine residence to be erected at Park Ridge for Mr. A. Grey; it will be 40 by 50 feet and be built of stone and wood and oil finish hardwood and all the modern improvements; cost \$5,000.

Architect W. R. Clayton: For William Gilman, at 5523 Sherman street, a two-story and basement store and flat building; to have a front of pressed brick and stone, hardwood interior finish, wood mantels, gas fixtures, electric light; cost \$10,000. For William F. Peterson, at Hyde Park, a two-story residence; size 23 by 50 feet; to be of stone front, have interior finished in hardwood, will put in hot-water heating, electric light, gas fixtures, ranges and fireplaces, wood mantels; cost \$8,000. For John Haskins, on Wright street, south of Sixty-third street, a three-story flat building; size 28 by 75 feet; to have a stone front, hardwood interior, heating apparatus, electric light, gas fixtures, fireplaces and ranges. For M. Bullard, on ——— street, near Lincoln Park, a four-story flat building; size 25 by 80 feet; to cost \$15,000; it will have a front of pressed brick with Bedford stone trimmings, pine finish, all sanitary improvements, electric light, gas ranges, etc.

Architect H. B. Wheelock: For R. P. Hollett, two two-story basement and attic residences, to be erected at Evanston. They will be of frame construction with brick basements, have furnaces, electric light, wood mantels, the best of modern conveniences, and cost \$10,000.

Architects Crowen & Richards: For the Realty Improvement Company, of Detroit, Michigan, twenty-five two-story frame houses, to be erected at Chicago Heights. They will have stone basements, Georgia pine finish, bathrooms, closets, wood mantels, furnaces, etc.

Architect Ira C. Saxe: For A. G. Bald, on Ashland avenue near Leland, Ravenswood, a three-story flat building, 25 by 67 feet in size; to be of pressed brick and stone front, have electric light, all the sanitary improvements, laundry tubs, wood mantels, etc. For J. E. Kavanaugh, next door to the above, a two-story residence, 34 by 48 feet, to be of pressed brick and stone front, have electric light, laundry fixtures, furnace, etc.; cost about \$6,000. For E. T. Head, at South Harvey, twenty two-story eight-room frame cottages, with brick basements, etc.

Architect Perley Hale: For F. R. Otis, at 247 to 251 Dearborn street, a thirteen-story office building, to front 50 feet on Dearborn street and 71 feet on Jackson street. It will be constructed of granite, pressed brick and terra cotta, will be of steel construction and thoroughly fireproof. The interior will be very handsomely finished in marble and mosaic, and have electric light, steam heating, elevators, etc.

Architects Snyder & Nothnagel: For T. J. Prendengast, at 5915 State street, a five-story store and flat building, 25 by 87 feet in size; to be of tooled stone front, with copper bays, have steam heating, electric light, hardwood finish, mantels, etc.

Architects Brown & Lindquist made plans for four two-story flats to be erected on Maple avenue near Franklin street. It will have a frontage of 100 feet and be 61 feet in depth. The front will be of stone, the interior to be finished in hardwood and have gas fixtures, heating, sanitary improvements, and the cost will be about \$30,000. For A. M. Brooks on Oakley avenue near Twelfth street, a three-story flat building, 25 by 70 feet in size; to be of stone front, with copper bays, have sanitary plumbing, hardwood finish; cost \$10,000.

Architects Fry & Cunningham: Preparing plans for a three-story flat building, 85 by 125 feet in size, to be erected on Sixty-fourth street. It will have two fronts of Jasper stone, with Anderson pressed brick and the same stone for trimmings and handsome entrance with polished columns. The interior will be finished in hardwoods and have steam heating, electric light, wood mantels, marble wainscoting, mosaic and tile vestibules, gas ranges and the best of sanitary and modern conveniences. They are also working on drawings for a four-story apartment house, 50 by 95 feet in size, to be erected on Drexel boulevard near Fifty-sixth street. The first story will be of Arcadian variegated brownstone and the rest of Milwaukee buff pressed brick and stone. The interior will have hardwood trimmings, wood mantels, steam heating, electric light and all improvements; cost about \$30,000. For D. N. Simmons on Sixty-third street and Grace avenue, a three-story flat building 50 by 134 feet in size, to be of pressed brick and stone front, and cost about \$20,000. For A. W. Husted, on Lincoln and Woodside avenues, a three-story flat building, to have two fronts of pressed brick and stone.

Architect Frederick Ahlschlager: Finishing drawing for the Chinese theater, to be erected on Sixth-fourth street near Stony Island avenue, for the Wah Yung Company. It will be constructed of pressed brick, stone, galvanized iron and china tiles. Will put in electric light, gas fixtures, etc. The building will be 84 by 96 feet in size, three stories high and contain stores, restaurant and theater with seating capacity of seven hundred.

Architects Fraenkel & Schmid: For Frank I. Bennett, on Stony Island avenue and Eightieth street, twenty two-story, basement and attic frame houses with brick basements, sanitary plumbing, mantels, etc.; cost \$40,000. For F. K. Root, on Edgerton avenue and Sixty-first street, a block of three three-story and basement residences, to be of buff pressed brick and stone front, have electric lights and all improvements, and cost \$22,000. For Edward Shepherd, on Seventy-fifth street, Windsor Park, a two-story store and flat building, 50 by 57 feet in size; to have sanitary plumbing, gas fixtures, etc. For M. Loftus, on Carlin avenue, Windsor Park, a two-story and basement flat building.

Architect Jules De Horvath: For A. Hanshaw, a two-story frame residence, stone basement, hot-water heating, etc. Also preparing drawings for a suburban hotel, 225 by 200 feet in size, to be a summer hotel of frame construction, have electric light and all the modern improvements, and cost about \$150,000.

Architect George Garnsey: For Arthur E. Miller, at West Superior, Wisconsin, a four-story business block and theater, 125 by 120 feet in size; to have fronts, on two streets, of brownstone. All the latest improvements will be put in, and the cost will be about \$200,000. The building will contain six stores in the first story and offices above. The theater will be 58 feet wide and 125 feet deep and will have accommodation for 425 on the main floor, 274 in the balcony and 300 in the gallery.

Architects Marston & Hotchkiss: Making drawings for revolving theater, to be erected on Fifty-fifth street and the lake, for the National Revolving Theater Company. It will be 165 feet in diameter, and have seating capacity for 1,400 persons per hour. Also for Frank J. Reed, at Sheridan Park, a two-story frame residence, 31 by 60 feet in size; first story to be of stone, interior to be hardwood trim and have furnace, electric light, etc.

Architect Louis Martens: For J. C. Sherer, on Ellis avenue near Sixty-fifth street, a three-story apartment house, 40 by 75 feet; to be of stone for the first story and above this will be of pressed brick with terra cotta trimmings and copper bays. The interior will be finished in hardwoods and have steam heating, electric light, ranges, fire places, marble entrance, with mosaic floors, etc.; cost about \$40,000.

Architect Gregory Vigant: For himself, on the northeast corner of Madison avenue and Fifty-sixth street, a seven-story apartment house, 140 by 134 feet in size; it will have a handsome front of pressed brick and stone, the interior to be finished in various hardwoods, marble wainscoting, tile and mosaic floors; to have electric light, gas ranges, fire places, steam heating, elevators, etc. There will be ninety suites of apartments containing seven rooms each. The foundations are now being put in. It will cost about \$250,000. It will be called the "University" apartment house, being only three or four blocks from the University buildings and about the same number from the World's Fair buildings.

Architects John Hendricks & Co.: Have just completed drawings for a five-story hotel, 50 by 130 feet in size, to be erected on the corner of Sixty-ninth street and Adams avenue. It will be of pressed brick and stone front with copper bays, have hardwood interior, electric light and sanitary conveniences. It will contain 200 rooms, and cost \$50,000. For Mrs. Dawson, at Lawdale, a three-story flat building, 22 by 60 feet; to be of pressed brick and stone front; have sanitary plumbing, furnaces, etc.

Architect J. J. Egan has completed drawings for the St. Vincent De Paul church, to be erected corner of Sheffield and Webster avenues. It will be all stone, 160 by 175 feet in size. Also for W. L. Russell, on the northeast corner of Fifty-sixth street and Washington avenue, a four-story apartment house, 94 by

130 feet; to be of Bedford stone and Roman tile front; have hardwood finish, all improvements, and cost \$100,000. Also finishing plans for St. Patrick's church, to be erected at Milwaukee. It will be constructed of Milwaukee pressed brick, and have steam heating, electric light, etc., and cost \$50,000. Also completed drawings for the wing to the Sisters of Mercy hospital, on Twenty-sixth street and Calumet avenue. It will be four-story and basement, 149 by 105 feet in size; of Roman tile, terra cotta and Bedford stone; have steam heating, electric light, elevators, all the sanitary improvements; to be of slow burning construction, and cost about \$125,000.

Architect A. Druiding: For Rev. Seibert, at Menasha, Wisconsin, a two-story school, 60 by 85 feet in size; to be of brick and stone, have steam heating, sanitary plumbing, etc.; cost \$20,000. Finishing plans for St. Lawrence church, 68 by 180 feet in size, to be erected at Cincinnati, Ohio. It will be of handsome Gothic design with two towers, 235 feet and 185 feet high, respectively. Will be constructed of stone and have steam heating, electric light, etc.; cost about \$100,000. Also making drawings for St. Alphonsus church, 50 by 132 feet in size, to be erected at Deerfield, Michigan. It will be built of local brick and stone, have pine finish, steam heat, bells, etc. Also made plans for St. Joseph's Academy, to be erected at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. It will be a four-story building, 86 by 165 feet in size, to be of pressed brick and stone, have steam heating, electric light, hardwood finish, etc. Also made drawings for St. Joseph's Academy and chapel, to be erected at Greensburg, Pennsylvania. To be three stories, 76 by 172 feet in size, of pressed brick and stone. Chapel and dining room to have seats for 700. Will put in steam heating, all the sanitary conveniences, electric light, tile floors, kitchen outfit, hardwood interior finish, etc.

Architect Franklin P. Burnham: For Charles S. Smith, at Kenilworth, a two-story residence, to be of frame, with stone basement, hardwood finish, electric light and all improvements. For F. R. Grimes, at Kenilworth, a two-story residence of Colonial style of architecture. It will be of frame with stone basement, have hardwood finish, furnace, electric light, laundry tubs, etc. For St. Mary's Academy, at South Bend, Indiana, a four-story and cellar addition, 60 by 120 feet in size, to be of common brick with stone trimmings.

Architect J. M. Schroeder: For John Styx, at Twenty-sixth street and Portland avenue, a three-story and basement store and flat building, 25 by 110 feet, to be of Bedford stone front, have Georgia pine finish, all sanitary improvements, bells, speaking tubes; cost \$15,000. For Charles Lemm, at Ninety-ninth street and Michigan avenue, a two-story frame building, 50 by 110 feet in size, to contain stores and hall. Will put in gas fixtures, bells, speaking tubes, etc.

Architects Powell & Kingsley: For the Graceland Cemetery Company, on Beacon street, Sheridan Park, a two-story frame residence, to have stone basement, hardwood interior, electric light, furnace, all sanitary improvements; cost \$8,000. For R. J. Puster, at Adams street near Ellis avenue, a two-story flat building, 25 by 66 feet, to be of Bedford stone front. For Ed J. Bowes, Jr., & Bros., on Washington boulevard near Albany avenue, two three-story stone front residences; to cost \$20,000. For same owners, at Ingleside avenue near the Chicago University, a three-story dormitory, 48 by 90 feet in size, to be of stone front, have hardwood interior, steam heating, electric light, sanitary plumbing; cost \$24,000.

NOTE.—Ernest J. Ohrenstein (late of Jaffrey & Ohrenstein) has formed a partnership with T. C. Goudie and they have located in a handsome suite of offices at 115 Dearborn street, suite 56 and 57. Mr. Ohrenstein will take full charge of the office duties and Mr. Goudie will have charge of the outside and look after construction.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Reported by Lawrence Mendenhall. The outlook for a good spring trade is exceedingly good and architects feel pretty well satisfied. The improvements will be of a substantial nature, and the city can be proud of what her citizens, aided by her architects and contractors, will do. Many beautiful residences will be built and added to those already erected by her men and women of wealth. But with all her wealth, art, music and progressiveness, Cincinnati's citizens can learn much in house design and construction by visiting other cities of even a smaller population. To be sure some architects are extravagant in their ideas, but if more attention was paid to art as seen in architecture, as suggested by architects, a more beautiful effect in house building would be secured. Granting that all purses do not contain equal amounts, yet just a little more money spent, when you do build, would add to the value of the neighborhood and in turn to the house. The strike volcano is beginning to mutter and boil in the shape of a demand from the brickmasons of \$4.50 per day of eight hours instead of nine, which will add nearly ten per cent to the price of labor. This will not only entail a serious loss on contracts not completed, but will I am afraid interfere with new ones.

Architects Rapp & Aiken reports: For J. M. Potter, Fifth street, plans for a four-story flat building; materials: pressed brick, stone, slate and tin roof, hot-air furnaces, mantels, grates, iron, plate glass, coal elevators, plumbing, gas, etc.; cost \$20,000. For Dr. C. D. Palmer, a residence; materials: pressed brick, brownstone, hardwood finish, mantels, grates, furnace, tiling, blinds, stained glass, etc.; cost \$10,000. For the Cincinnati Electric Light Company, in connection with the Cincinnati Gas Company, a new lighting plant; materials: pressed brick, tin roof, machinery, etc.; cost not given.

Architects J. H. Boll & Co. report: For Mrs. Catherine Lewis, a residence; materials: frame, slate roof, hardwood, grates, mantels, stained glass, etc.; cost \$5,000. For W. T. Carter (American Laundry Company), a residence; materials: pressed brick, slate roof, hardwood, grates, mantels, stained glass, gas, plumbing, etc.; cost \$6,000.

Architect Emil G. Rueckert reports: For Mrs. Charles Schiff, Clifton, Cincinnati, Ohio, a residence; materials: pressed brick, freestone, slate roof, hardwood finish, furnace, grates, mantels, stained glass, gas, plumbing, etc.; cost \$8,000.

Architects Des Jardins & Hayward report: For Mr. Max Loewenstein, a residence; materials: pressed brick, slate roof, hardwood, furnace, grates, mantels, stained glass, gas, plumbing, etc.; cost \$15,000.

Architects Rieg & Marty report: For the Catholic congregation at Delhi, care W. H. Elder, archbishop, Cincinnati, a church and convent; size of church 44 by 133 feet, size of convent 28 by 77 feet; three stories high; materials: brick, slate roof, furnace, stained glass, etc.; cost \$40,000.

Architect William Martin Aiken has prepared plans for a residence for Mr. F. Schultze, 20 West Fourth street; materials: frame, slate roof, furnace, grates, mantels, stained glass, gas, plumbing, etc.; cost \$6,000.

Architects Crapsey & Brown report a schoolhouse for Pleasant Ridge, Ohio; materials: brick, slate roof, furnace, blackboards, desks, etc.; cost \$12,000. Church at London, Ohio, for the Presbyterians; materials: brick, slate roof, furnace, pews, stained glass, hardwood, gas, plumbing, etc.; cost \$20,000.

Architect James W. McLaughlin reports: For R. H. Shoemaker, a residence; materials: pressed brick, stone trimmings, furnace, stained glass, hardwood, coal elevator, dumb waiters, laundry fixtures, mosaic floor, gas, plumbing, etc.; cost \$20,000.

Architect G. W. Drach has drawn plans for a residence for R. H. Wood, care architect; materials: frame, slate roof, furnace, stained glass, hardwood, grates, mantels, gas, plumbing, laundry fixtures, etc.; cost \$5,500.

Mr. Albert Erkesbrecher is going to have built a handsome store building on Fourth and Elm streets.

There is strong talk of a large hotel being built by a syndicate on the site of the present Burnet House. Col. T. W. Zimmermann, Burnet House, can give information.

Cleveland, Ohio.—Architects French & Chapman: For Hon. P. Henry Smyth, a residence, all of stone, 52 by 75 feet; cost \$15,000, to be built in East Cleveland, Ohio.

Architect F. C. Bate: For E. A. Schellentrager, Glenville, Ohio, a frame residence, 29 by 52 feet; cost \$7,000. For S. C. Morris, Nottingham, Ohio, frame residence and stable, 28 by 40 feet; cost \$5,000. An armory for the Cleveland Grays, of brick and stone, 100 by 210 feet; cost \$40,000. For Z. W. Davis, Canton, Ohio, stone residence, 48 by 72 feet; cost \$40,000. For H. L. Hines, Mantua, Ohio, frame residence, 38 by 65 feet; cost \$22,000. For J. H. Clauss, frame residence at Fremont, Ohio, 35 by 65 feet; cost \$16,000. For C. W. Upson, frame and brick residence, 40 by 60 feet; cost \$14,000. For J. D. Malone, stone and frame residence, 48 by 70 feet; cost \$15,000. For Mrs. J. Magerth, brick block, at corner of Cedar avenue and Vienna street; 68 by 70 feet; cost \$12,000.

Architect J. W. Russell: For H. E. Teachout, frame residence, Kennard street; cost \$7,000. For Hal. C. Brent, three frame residences, Euclid Heights; cost \$6,000.

Architects Watterson & Dutton: For D. E. Wright, on Amesbury avenue, a brick and frame residence; cost \$8,000.

Denver, Colo.—Architects Edbrooke & Co.: For T. Smith, a two-story residence, size 27 by 46 feet; brick and stone; cost \$5,000. For the George Fritch Hardware Company, a one-story addition to business block, size 50 by 120 feet; brick and stone; cost \$5,965.

Architects Balcombe & Rice: For C. J. Hellier & Co., two two-story dwellings; brick and stone, size 26 by 46 feet; cost \$12,000.

Architects Kirchner & Kirchner: For A. Gustofson, a three-story business block; stone and brick, size 50 by 77 feet; cost \$15,900.

Architects Lee & Boal: For John C. Mitchell, two-story residence, size 32 by 58 feet; brick and stone; cost \$7,000.

Architect W. L. Rice: For Ida C. Butler, two-story dwelling; brick with stone trimmings, size 32 by 40 feet; cost \$6,000. Also a two-story brick dwelling, size 34 by 44 feet; cost \$5,000.

Architect Robert S. Roeschlaub: For School District No. 1, two-and-one-half story stone and brick building; size 104 by 158 feet; cost \$53,000.

Architect W. P. Fesh: For J. W. Gordon, three two-story dwellings, size 30 by 46 feet each; stone and brick; cost \$24,000. For W. G. Nogely, a two-story residence, stone and brick; size 25 by 35 feet; cost \$5,000.

Architect McD. Graham: For the Pullman R. C. and Construction Company, a two-story stone and brick dwelling, size 44 by 64 feet; cost \$5,000.

Architects Jackson & Rivenius: For the South Broadway Baptist Church Society, addition to church, to cost \$10,000.

One hundred and thirty-seven permits issued in January—\$391,641.

Outlook here for coming season is splendid.

Detroit, Mich.—Architects Malcomson & Higginbotham: For the Board of Education, a twelve-room school building, brick with stone trimmings; size 70 by 100 feet; to cost \$30,000; also for an eight-room school building, same construction; cost \$20,000.

Architects A. C. Varney & Co.: For F. N. Varney, a two-story brick double residence, front of pressed brick trimmed with Ashland brown; to cost \$5,000. For Richard W. Allen, a four-story brick block of stores and residence flats; to cost \$25,000.

Architects E. A. Walshe & Son: For the United States Optical Company, a three-story brick building; size 50 by 100 feet; brownstone trimmings, steam heat; cost \$25,000. Also preparing plans: For Robert J. Wilson, for a two-and-a-half-story brick residence, with stone trimmings; to cost \$10,000. For Arthur Bassett, a two-and-a-half-story brick residence; to cost \$9,000.

Architect H. A. Brede: For Fred G. Marshall, a two-story brick store and residence flat; to cost \$7,000. For the Gobel Brewing Company, a two-story brick office building; to cost \$9,000.

Architect Peter Dedericks, Jr.: For J. H. Cole, a block of two four-story brick stores and residence flats; cost \$8,000. For the White Eagle brewery, an addition; to cost \$13,000.

Architect Edward C. Van Leyen: For Mrs. Caroline Biehler, a two-story frame residence; to cost \$6,000.

Architect Thomas Hyland: For George Atchison, a two-story residence, brick with brownstone trimmings, slate roof; to cost \$10,000.

Architects Spier & Rohms: For Joseph R. Webb, a two-story dwelling; to cost \$8,000.

Architects Donaldson & Meier: Andrew McLellan, a two-story brick residence.

Architect R. E. Raseman: For Nelson Baker & Co., a three-story brick laboratory, with stone trimmings; size 130 by 130 feet; cost \$20,000.

Kansas City.—Architect A. Van Brunt: An academic building and dormitory for William Jewell College at Liberty, Missouri; a three-story brick, with modern improvements, to cost \$30,000. A suburban home for Gardner Lathrop, a three-story brick, to cost \$12,000.

Architects Hogg & Rose: A stone or brick church for the Presbyterian church of Wellington, Kansas; to cost \$10,000. As stone is about as cheap as brick at Wellington, the former will probably be used. For the United Presbyterian church in Kansas City, Kansas, a brick church; to cost \$7,000.

Louisville, Ky.—Architects Maury & Dodd report the following: Addition to the present works of the Curry Fertilizing Works, Buchanan and Washington streets, to cost \$15,000; brick and stone, slate and metal roof, two stories in height. Six residences for Mr. H. Straus, Second street near Oak; to cost \$35,000; brick and stone, slate and metal roofs, three stories in height. Alterations to dry goods house for Mr. H. Straus; cost \$4,000; Market street, between Fourth and Fifth. Residence of Mr. R. M. Martin, to be frame; location, Wilder's Park; to cost \$16,000; shingle roof, hardwood finish. Stable for Mr. R. M. Martin; to cost \$4,000; frame, with shingle roof. Residence for Charles Hibbard, located in Beaumont, to cost \$5,000; to be frame, with shingle roof. Flat building, adjoining Macauley's theater, Walnut street, between Third and Fourth; to cost \$9,000; three stories, metal roof. Alteration of residence for Major C. J. F. Allen, located on Fourth avenue; to cost \$10,000. Residence for George T. Wood; to cost \$6,000; brick, shingle roof; location, New Broadway. Residence for Miss S. Stewart; to cost \$5,000; brick, slate roof; location, First street near Oak.

Architects Clarke & Loomis report the following: Alterations in residence for J. L. Smyser, on New Broadway; to cost \$8,000. Alterations in stable; brick; to cost \$2,200. For Louisville Public Warehouse Company, warehouse; to cost \$28,000; brick and stone, asphalt roof, four stories high, containing ten stories of rickling. Alterations in office building for W. C. Priest & Co.; to cost \$2,200; location, Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson. Residence for Helm Bruce, three stories, brick and stone, slate roof; to cost \$11,400. Building for Louisville Industrial School of Reform; three stories, brick and stone, metal roof; to cost \$15,000; location, First street, between F and G.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Methodist Missionary Society will erect a chapel early in the Spring.

Architect Henry Starbuck is preparing plans for a new Rectory for the St. John's Episcopal Society.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Architect Harry W. Jones reports plans for a \$40,000 flat building, to be erected in the spring for Erich Lund; it will be of red pressed brick and brownstone, with all modern conveniences. Also a residence for G. W. Pratt, on Clifton avenue; to cost \$30,000; it will be of Bedford stone, with all modern improvements and a large ball room on the third floor. Also a building of twenty-four flats for E. J. Davenport, at the corner of Oak Grove street and Vine Place; it will be of stone and brick, with all modern conveniences, and will cost \$100,000.

Architects Long & Kees report plans for an addition to the Kasota block, for C. Goodrich; it will be of Kasota stone, eight stories in height, and will cost \$100,000.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Architect A. E. Obitz is preparing plans for Hoffman & Bonn for two brick and frame houses to be erected on Aliquippa Place.

The Centenary M. E. Church will erect a new church building, size 90 by 126 feet; to cost about \$128,000.

The Columbus Club will erect a new club building to cost about \$50,000 in the early spring. The Athletic Club are considering plans for a new club building on an extensive plan. There are to be three distinct buildings inclosed by a six-foot stone wall; one building is to be devoted to social purposes, another for athletic purposes and the third for the junior members.

St. Louis, Mo.—Architect W. S. Swasey: For the University Club, a two-story addition, size 44 by 9 feet; brick; to cost \$6,000.

Architect E. Jugenfeld & Co.: For the St. Louis Brewing Association, a four-story brick brewery, size 57 by 95 feet; cost \$30,000.

Architects Kennedy & Matthews: For the Buck Stove and Range Company, a four-story brick warehouse, size 90 by 133 feet; cost \$11,000.

Architect J. B. Leeg: For J. G. Brant, an eight-story brick hotel, fireproof; cost \$85,000.

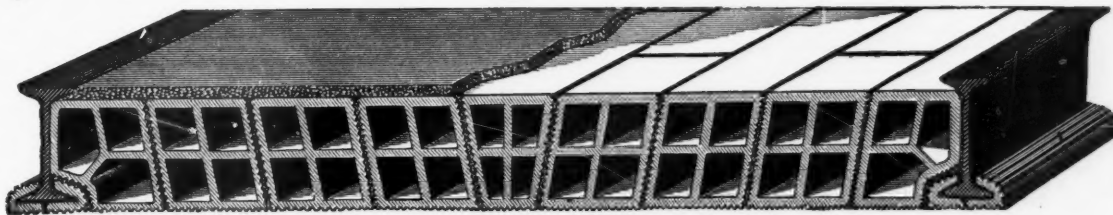
Architects Peabody, Stearns & Co: For the Collier estate, a seven-story building, size 60 by 150 feet; cost \$110,000.

Architect J. J. Robinson: For Mrs. J. C. Cornwell, a two-story flat building, size 63 by 100 feet; cost \$13,000.

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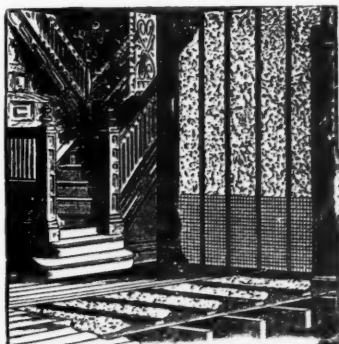
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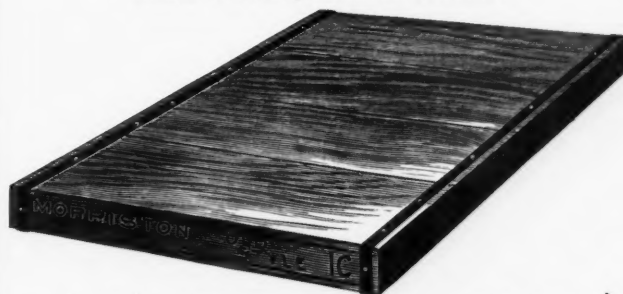
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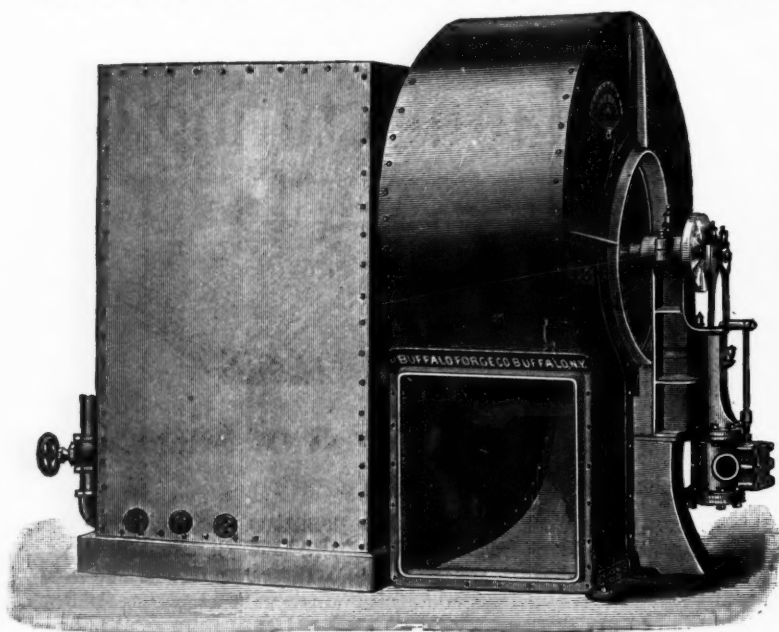
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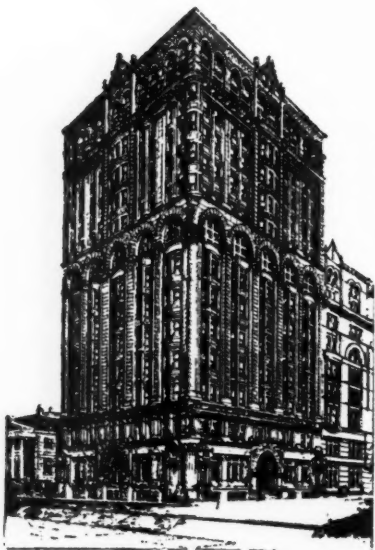
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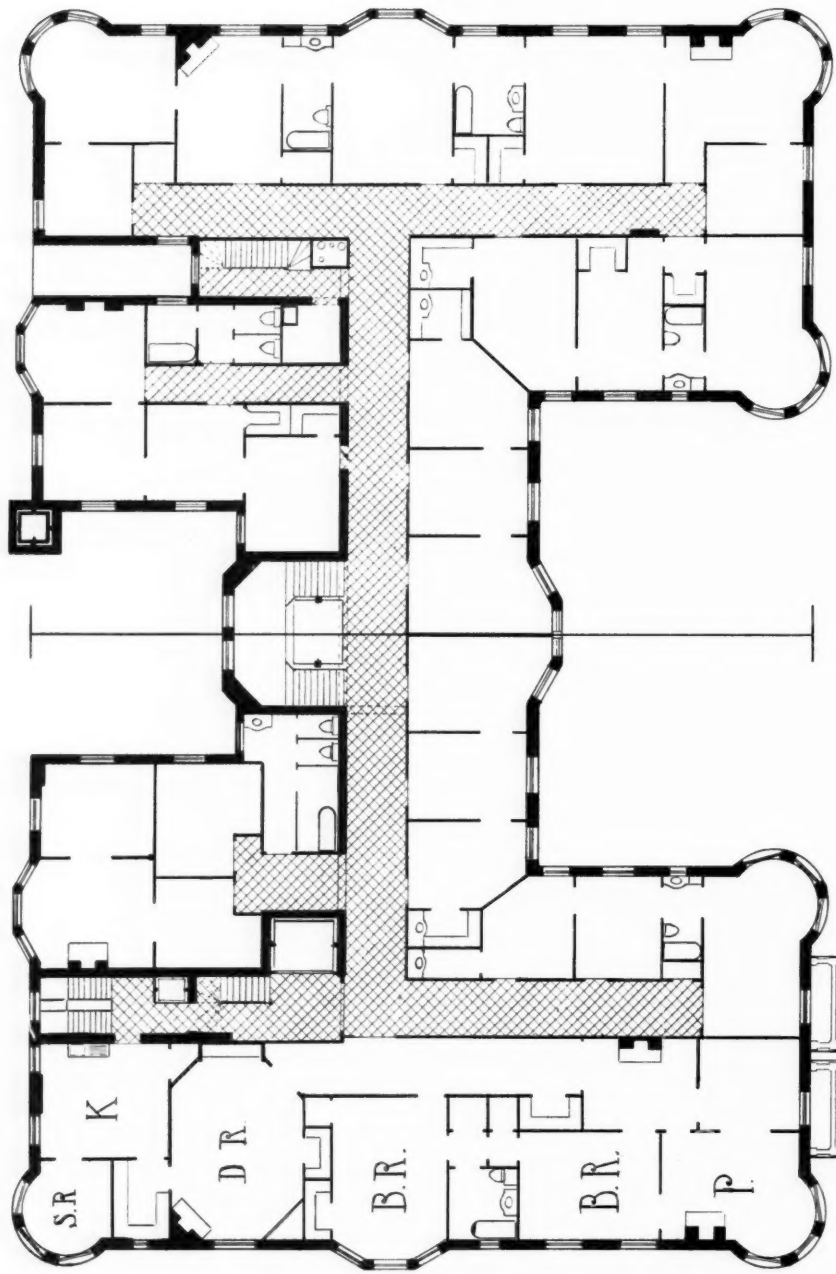
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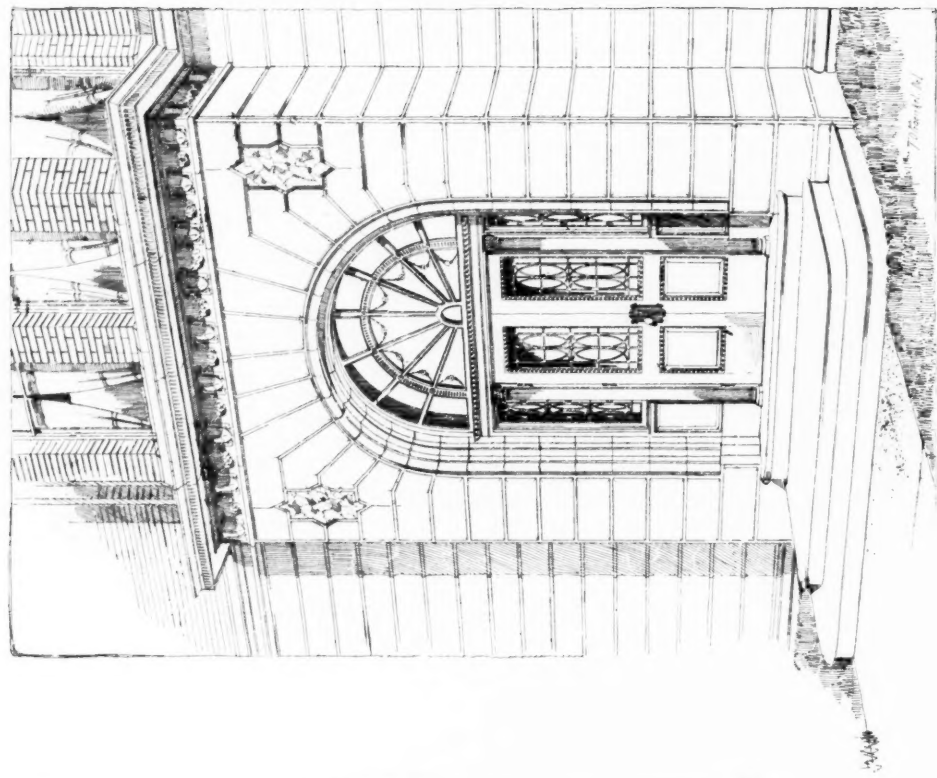
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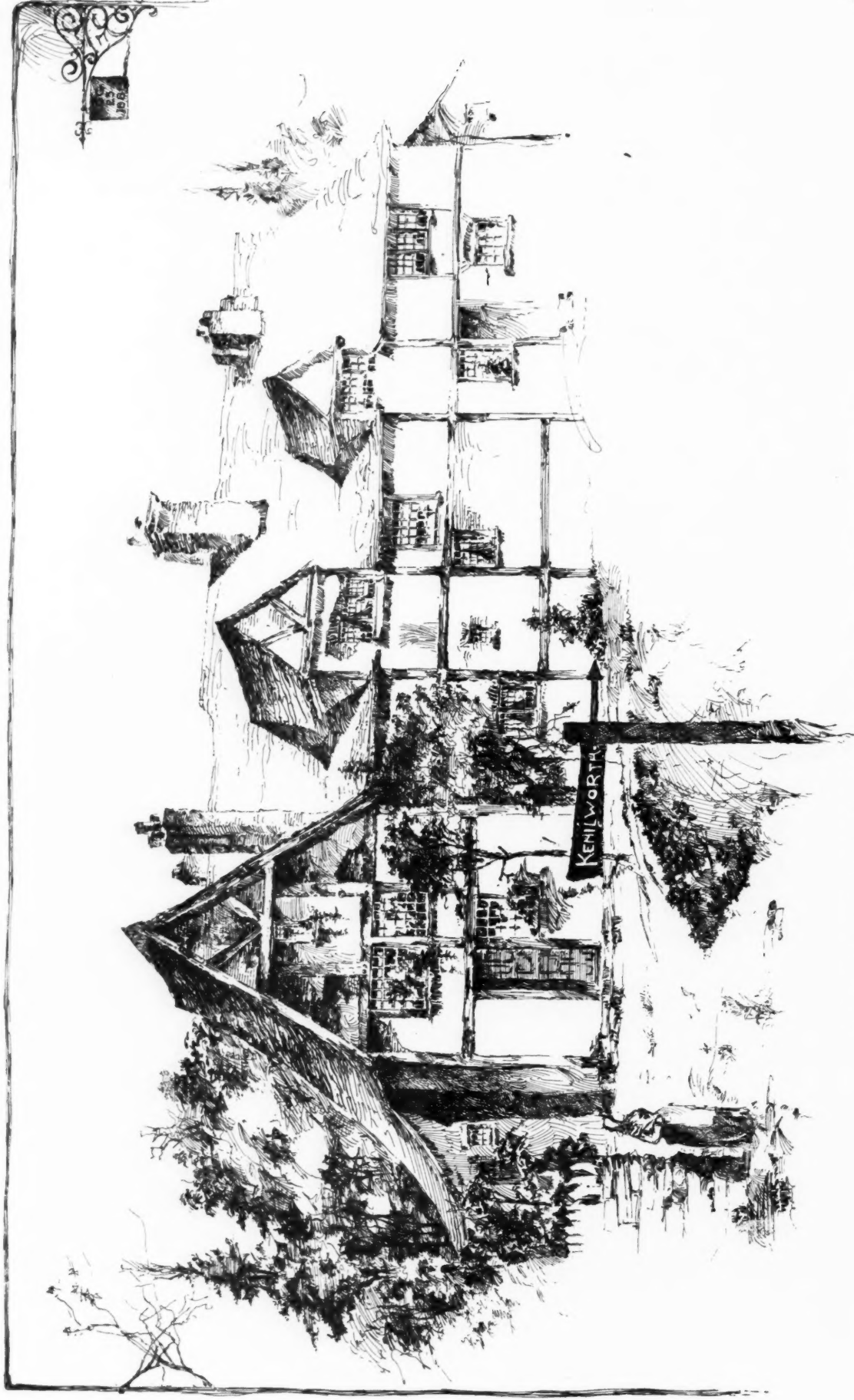
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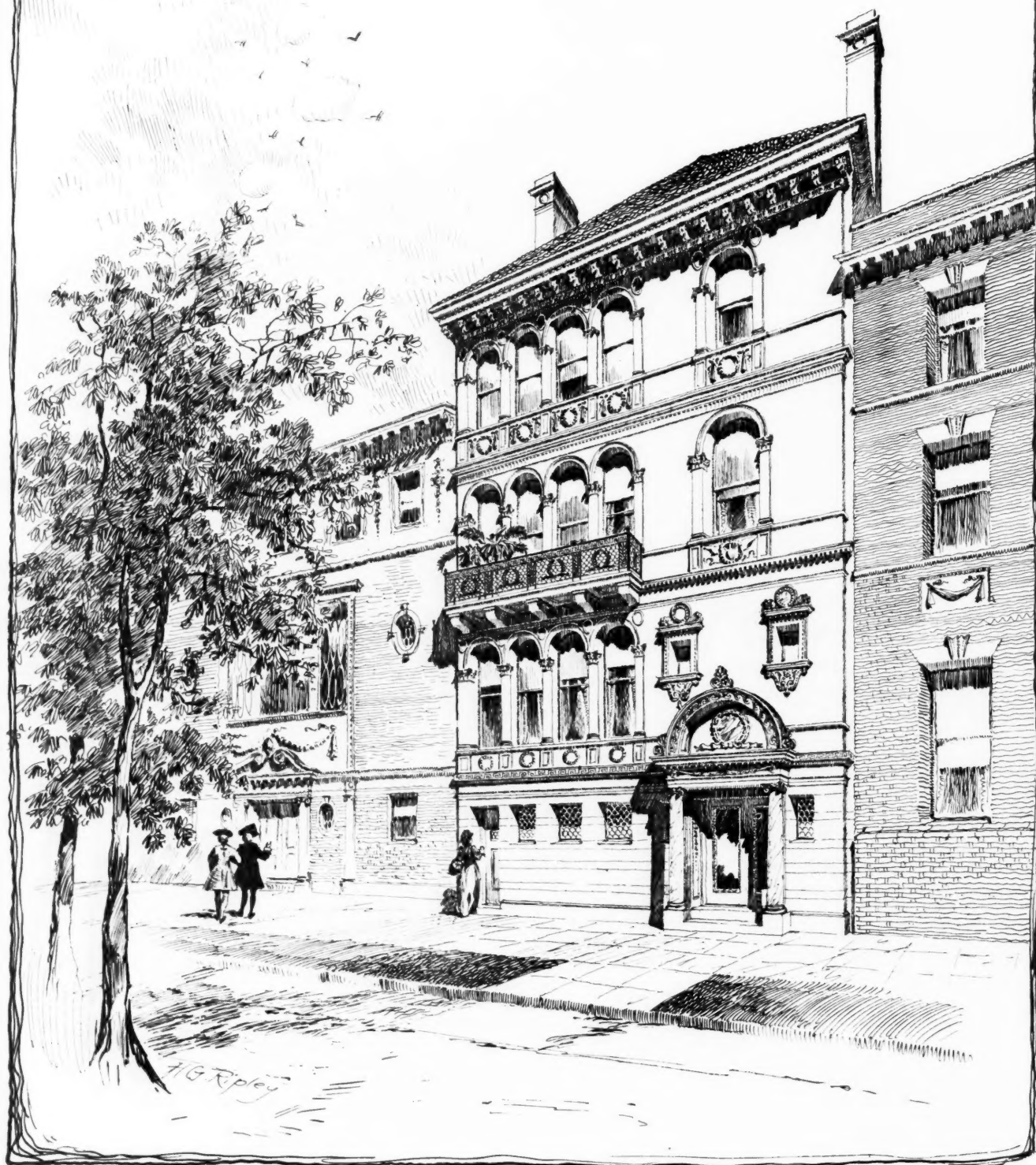




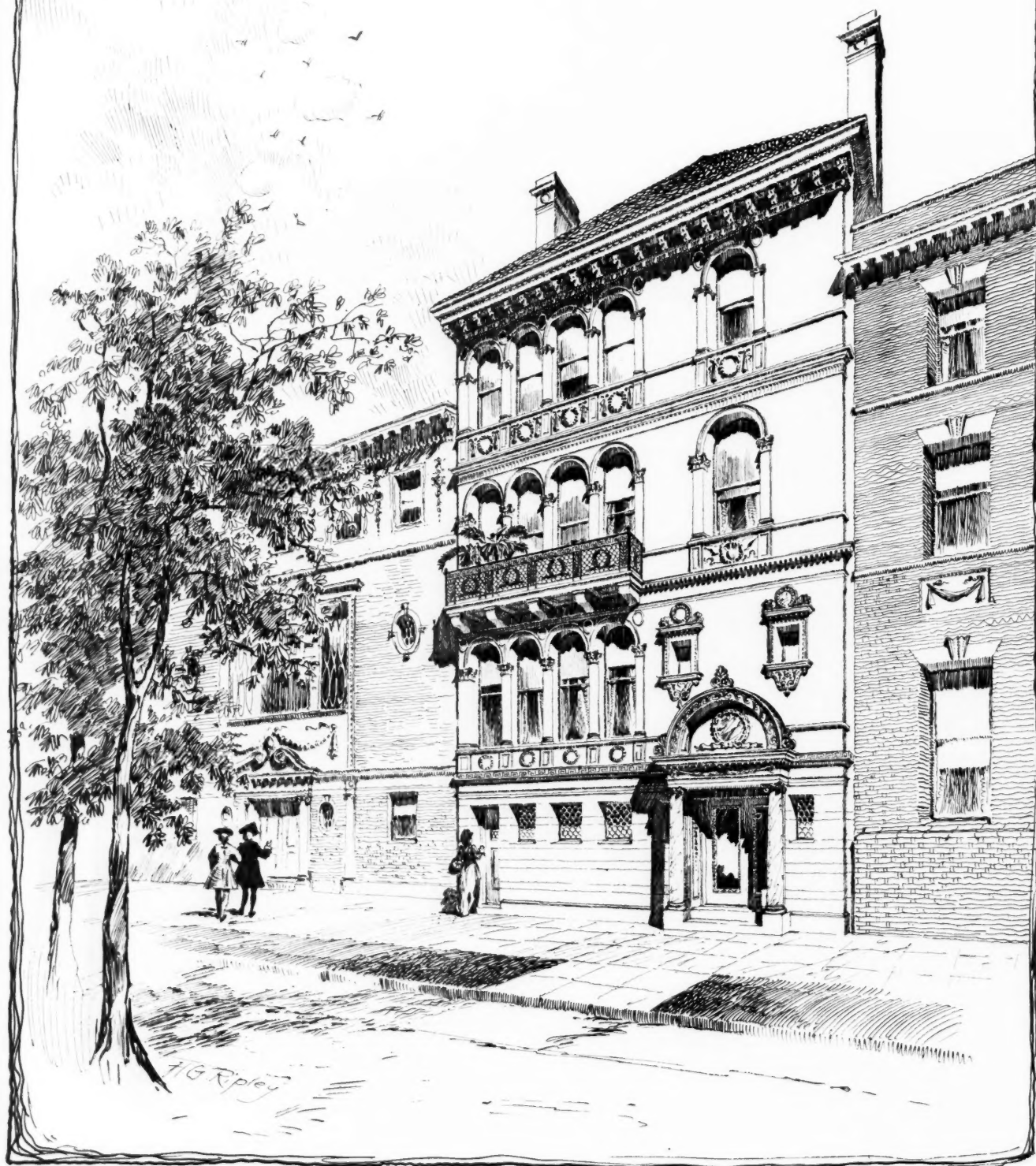
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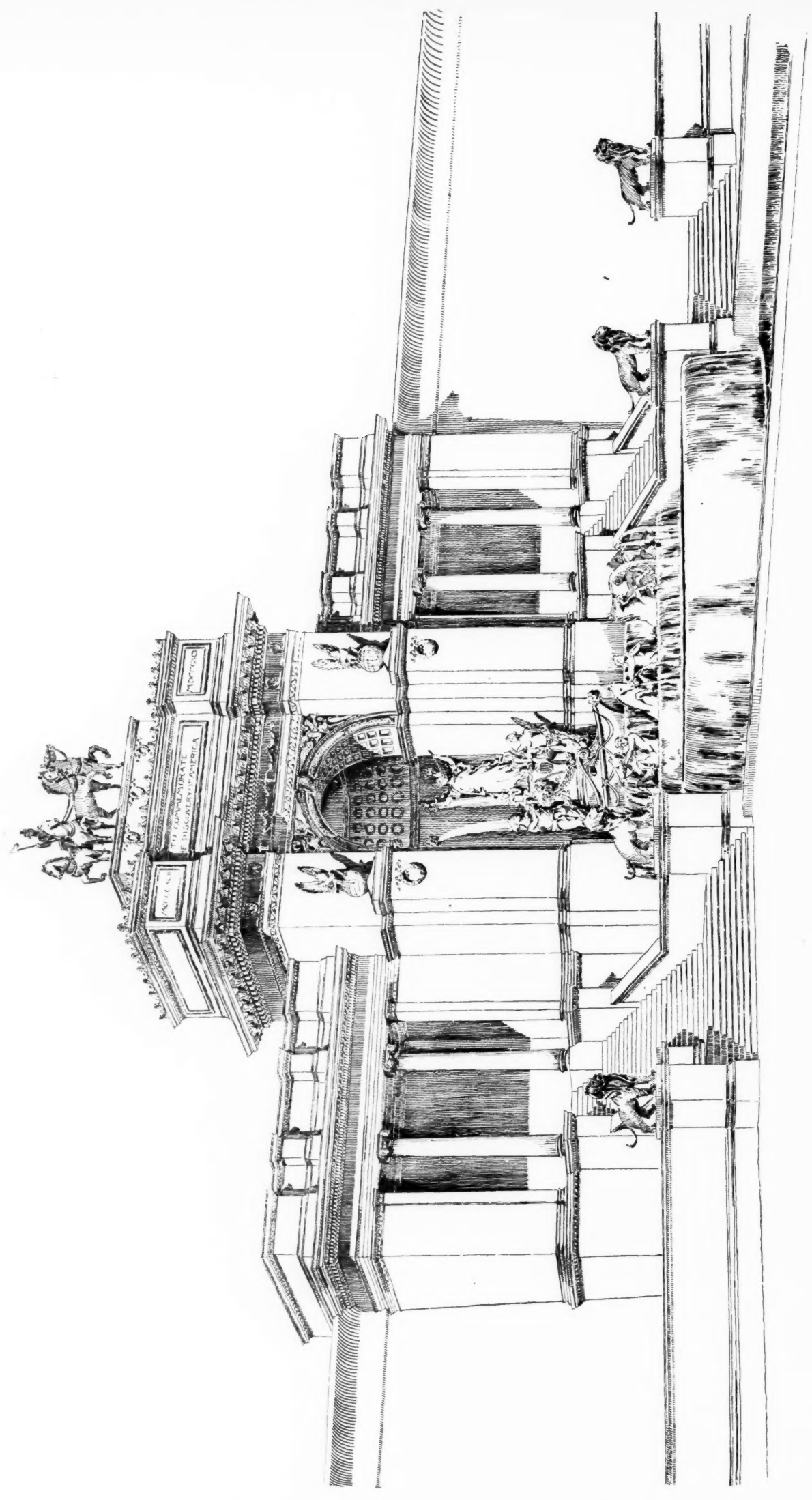


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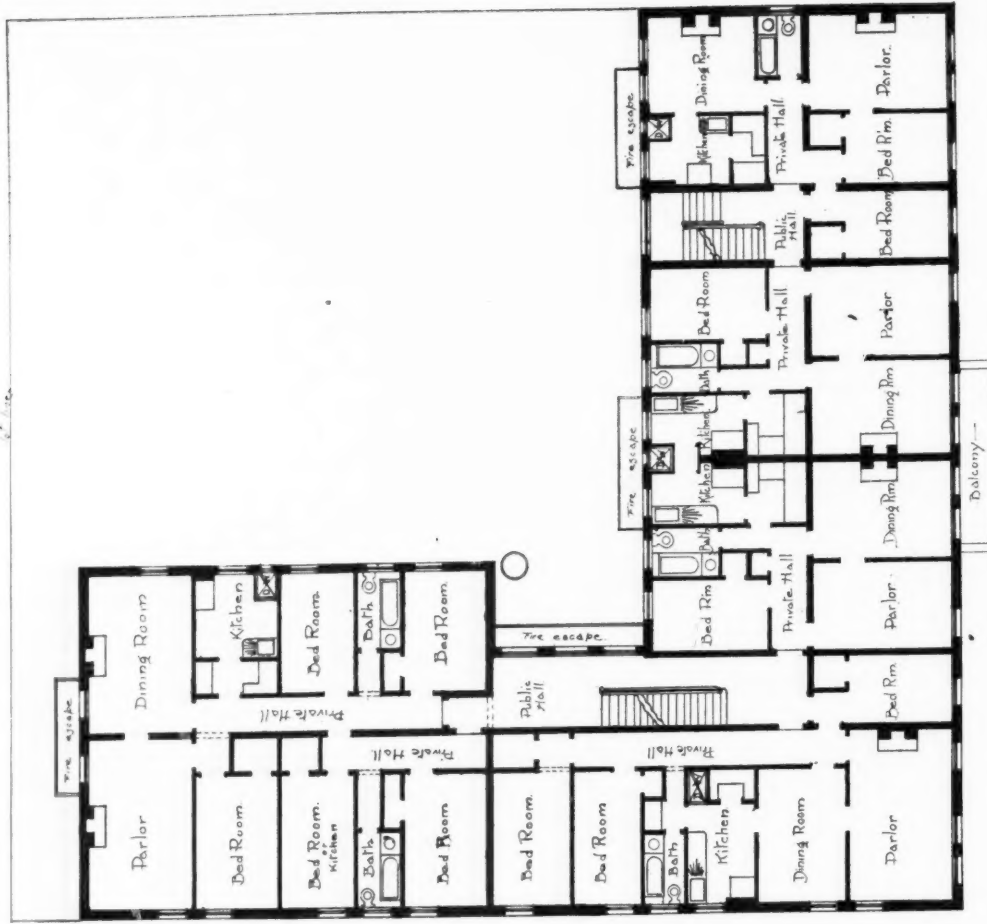








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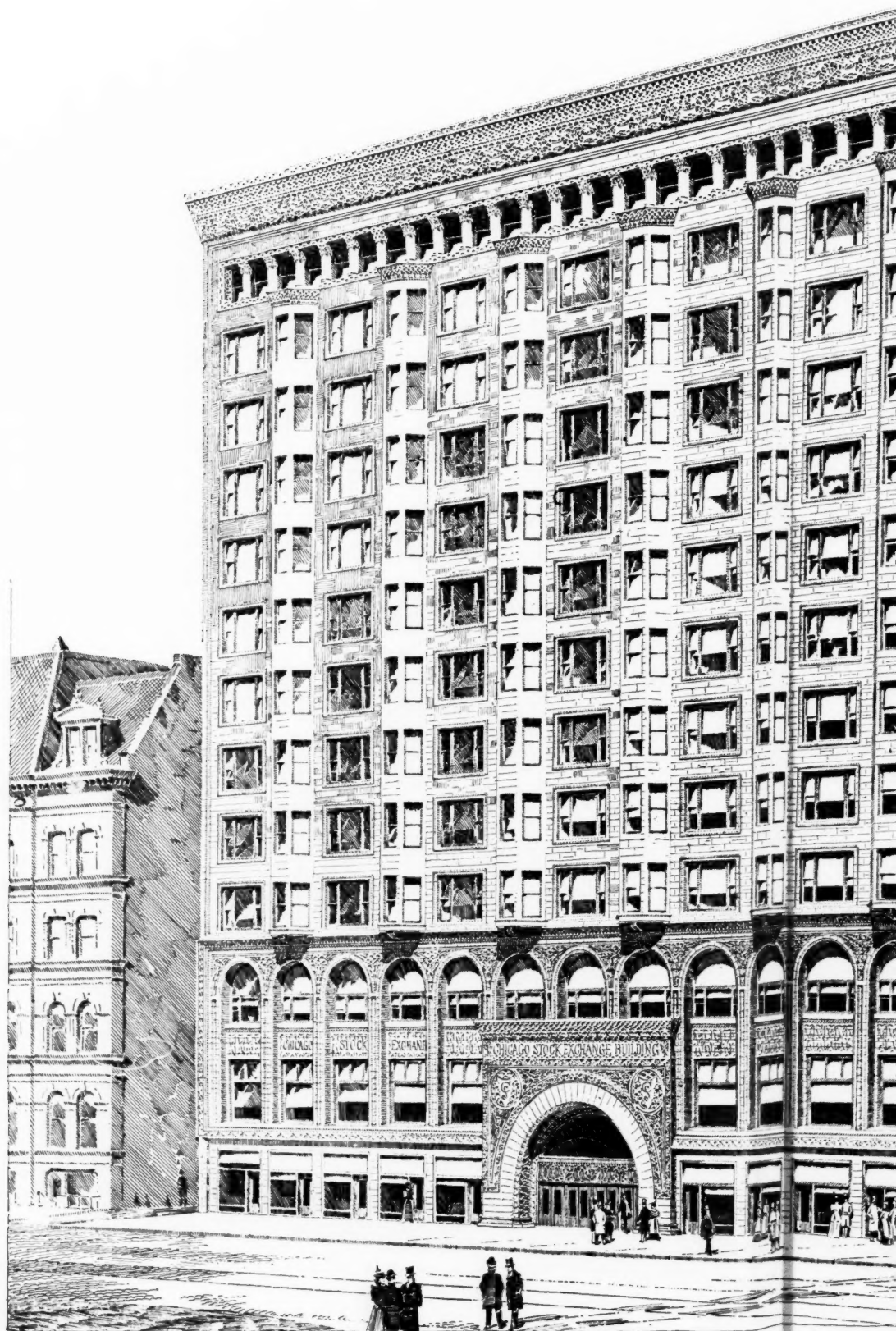


SECOND STORY PLAN

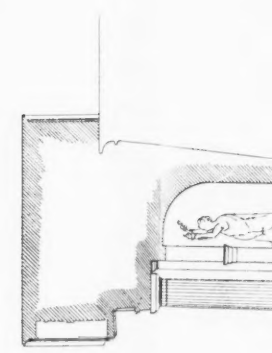
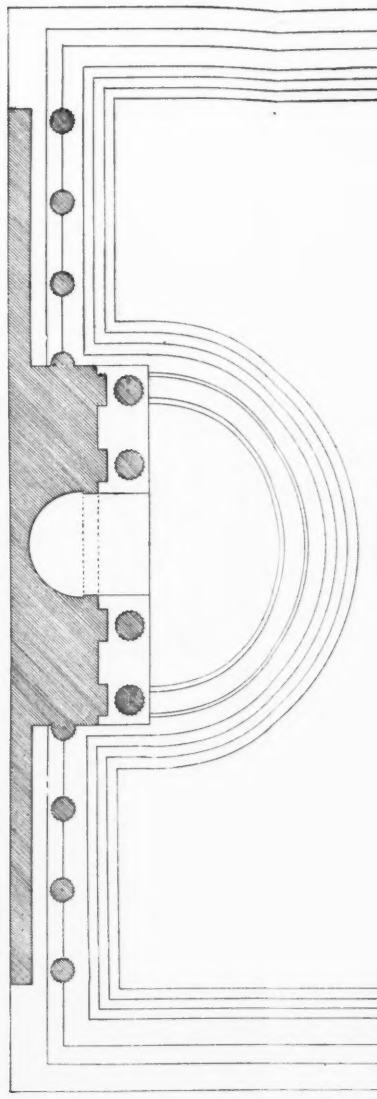
FLAT'S
FOR MR. GEO. M. PORTER.
E. A. KENT—ARCHT.—BUFFALO, N. Y.

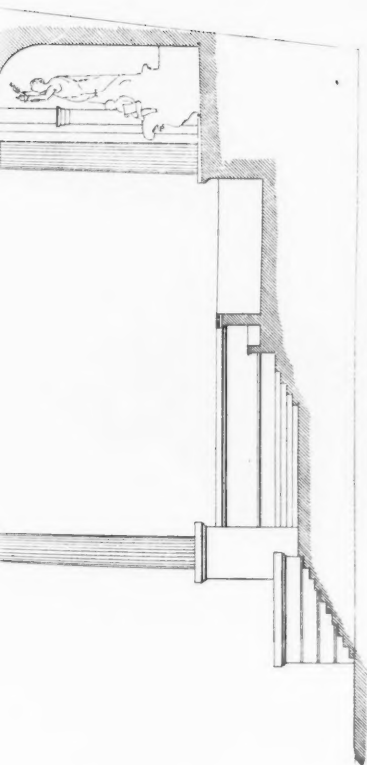
CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE BUILDING.

ADLER AND SULLIVAN.
ARCHITECTS.



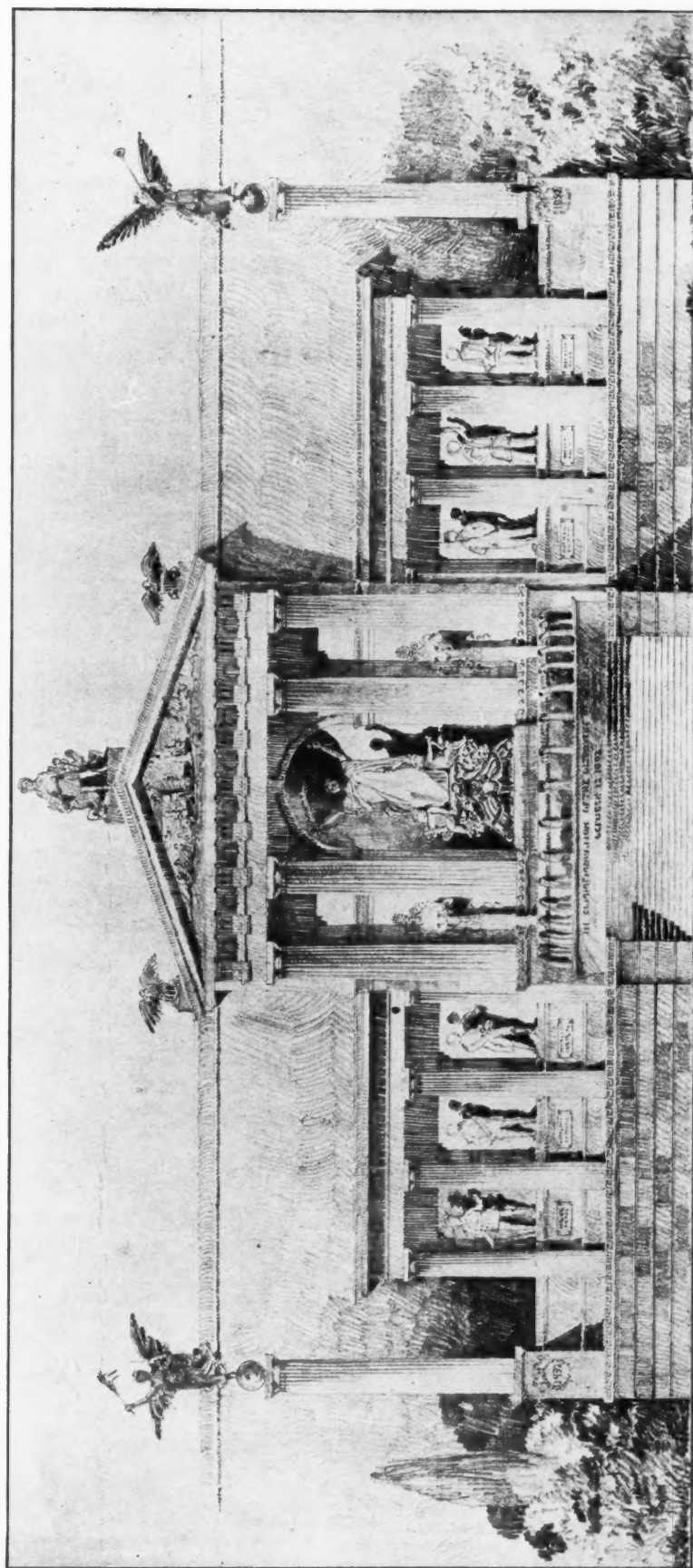






SECTION.

SCALE: 1 MCH = 1 FOOT



THE DORIC STYLE OF ARCHITECTURE, HAD
BEEN USED AS THE BASIS FOR THE DESIGN OF
THIS MOUNTAIN, BECAUSE OF ITS SIMPLE,
STANDARD AND UNCHANGING CHARACTER.
THE MONUMENT DEDICATED TO AN IMMORTAL
MAN, IN PURSUANCE OF THE COMMEMORATION OF THE DIS-
COVERY OF AMERICA.
THE CENTRAL COLUMN, A SYMBOL OF THE DIS-
COVERER, DOMINATES THE ENTIREMENT.
THE NICHES ON EITHER SIDE ARE TO CONTAIN
STATUES OF ALLEGORICAL AMERICANS, WHILE
THE ISOLATED COLUMN IN THE DISTANCE
REPRESENTS THE REMOTE AND UNDISCOVERED
LANDS.



A FOUNTAIN
TO COMMEMORATE THE DISCOVERY
OF AMERICA.

A FOUNTAIN TO COMMEMORATE THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA. DESIGN AWARDED SILVER MEDAL,
NEW YORK ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE, COMPETITION OF 1892.

SUBMITTED BY HOBART A. WALKER, OAK PARK, ILLINOIS.



Industrial Series.

INLAND ARCHITECT PRESS.

THE U. S. MAIL CHUTE AND SPECIAL MAIL BOX IN ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, CHICAGO.
THE CUTLER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, SOLE MAKERS, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

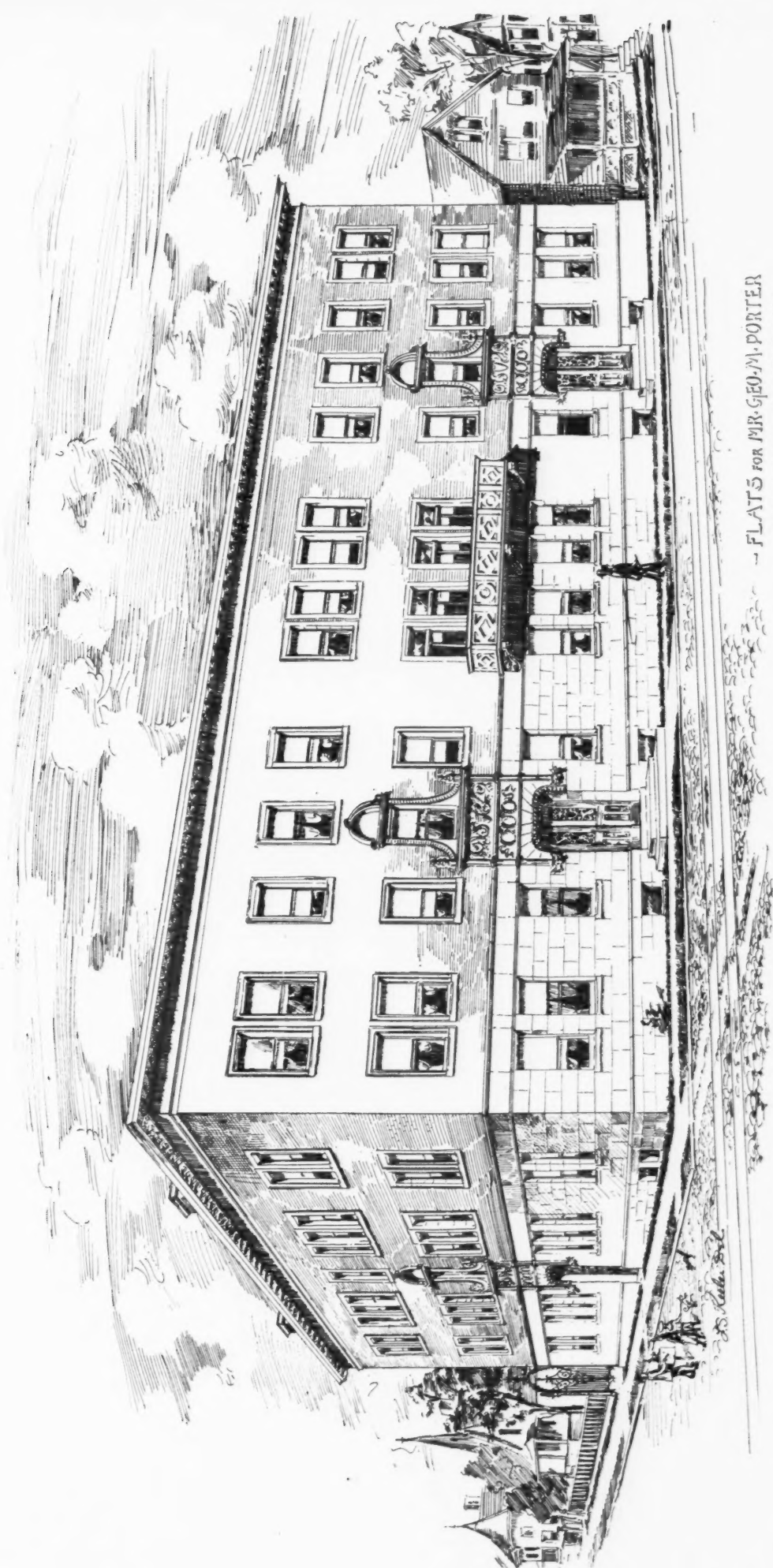


RESIDENCE OF W. J. FABIAN, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS.
RAEDER, COFFIN & CROCKER, ARCHITECTS, CHICAGO.

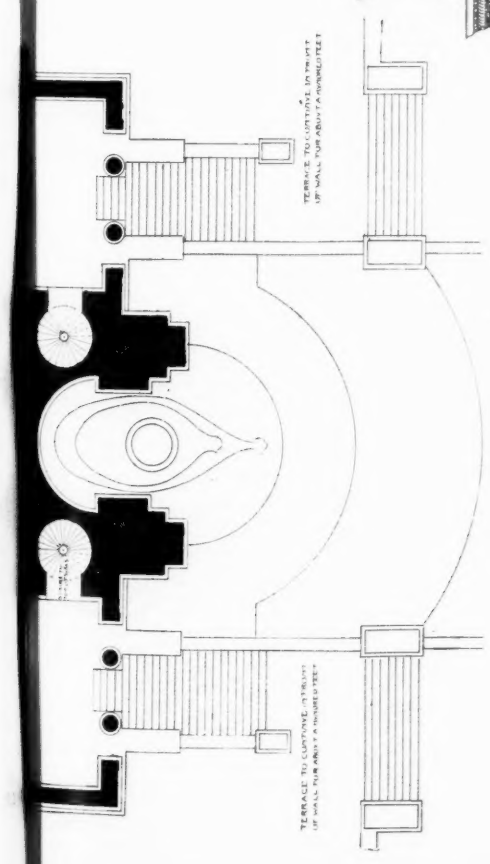


RESIDENCE FOR J. L. COCHRAN, EDGEWATER, ILLINOIS.
J. L. SILSBEE, ARCHITECT, CHICAGO.

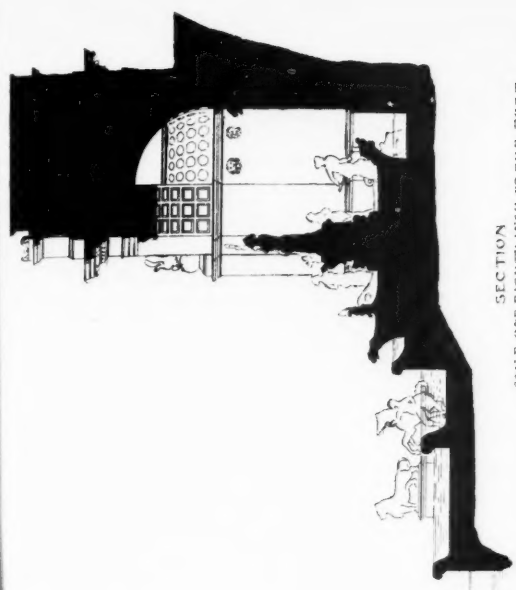
INLAND ARCHITECT PRESS.



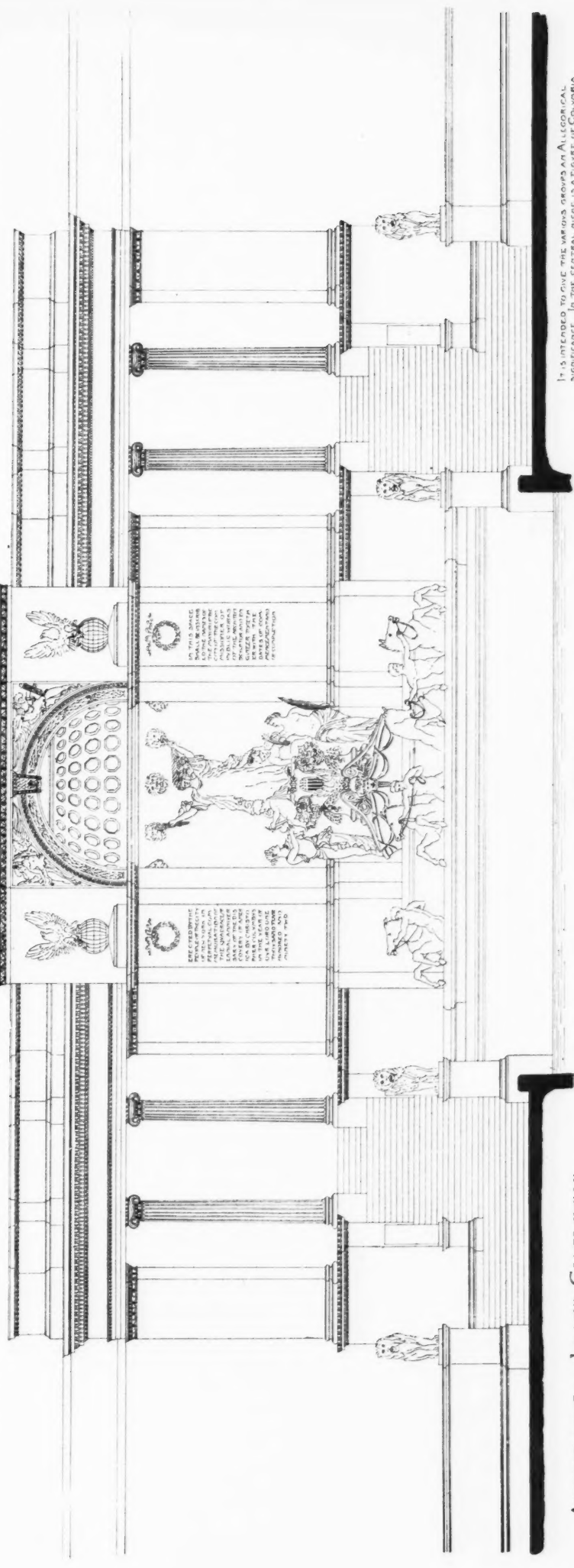
FLATS FOR MR. GEO. M. PORTER
WEST AVE. BUFFALO, N.Y.
E. A. KENT, ARCHT. BUFFALO



PLAN
SCALE ONE EIGHTH INCH TO THE FOOT



SECTION
SCALE ONE EIGHTH INCH TO THE FOOT



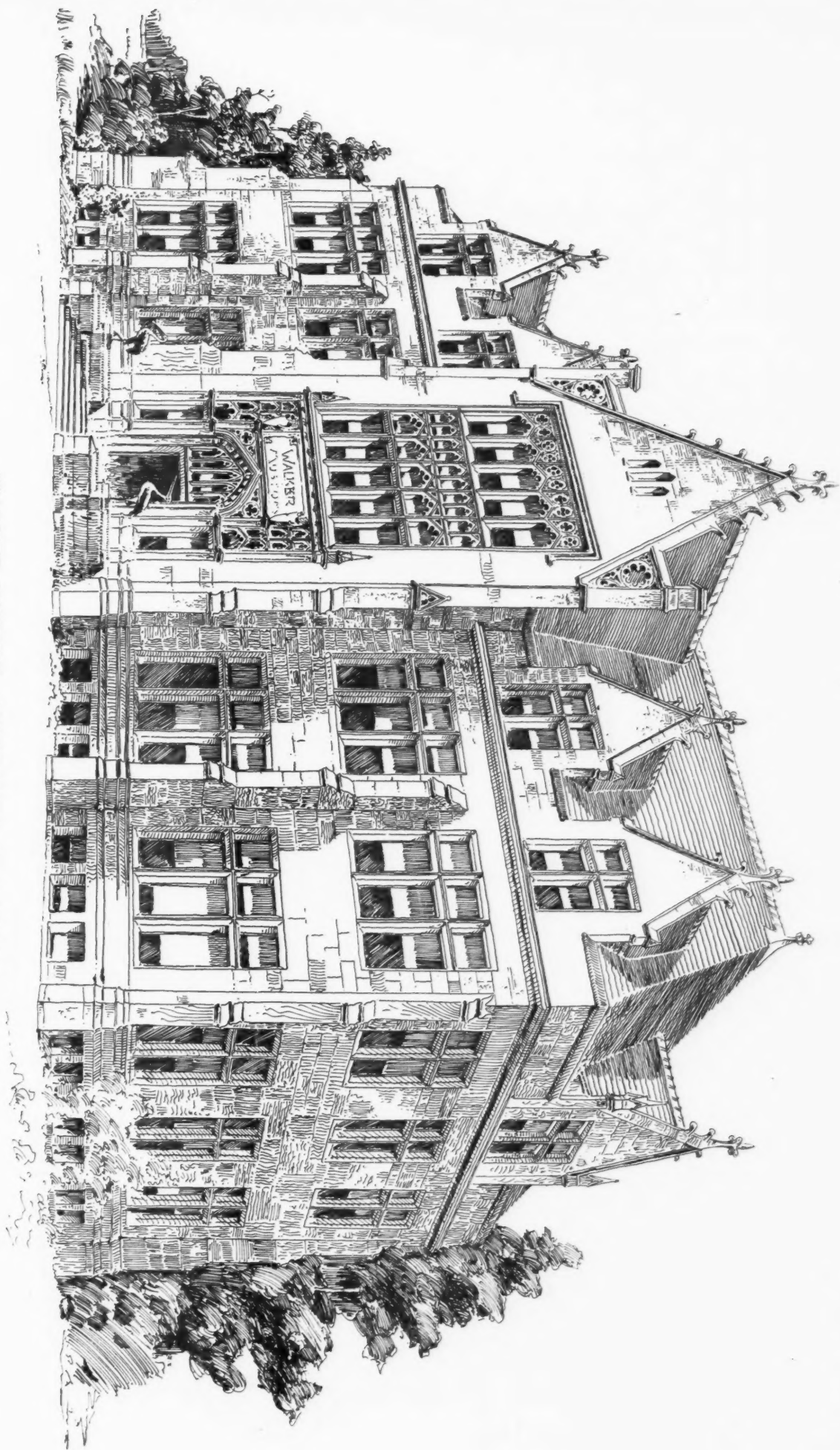
ELEVATION
SCALE ONE QUARTER INCH TO THE FOOT

IT IS INTENDED TO GIVE THE VARIOUS GROUPS AN ALLEGORICAL REPRESENTATION OF THE HISTORY OF THE COUNTRY, AND TO STAND IN THE BASE OF PROGRESS, EXHIBITED BY THE ARTS AND RESEARCHES, THE CROWNING GROUPS OF THE WEST AND IS EMBELLISHED BY THE CORNICE OF THE CORNICE OF THE CORNICE.

ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE COMPETITION
A FOUNTAIN TO COMMEMORATE THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA
By "FATHER KNICKERBOCKER"

A FOUNTAIN TO COMMEMORATE THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA. DESIGN AWARDED GOLD MEDAL, NEW YORK ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE, COMPETITION OF 1892.

SUBMITTED BY ALFRED F. EVANS, CHICAGO.

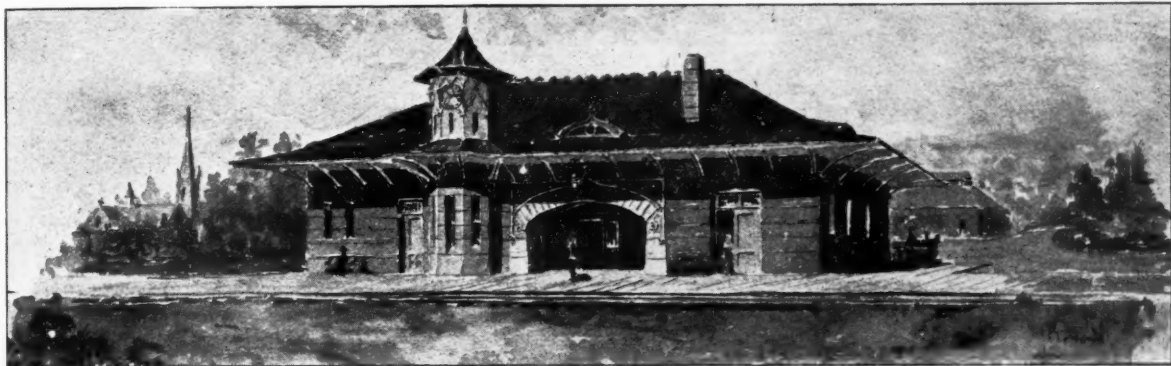
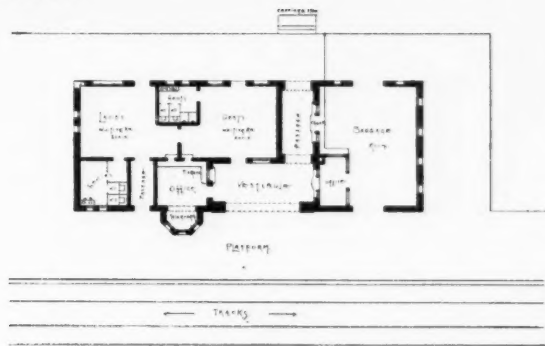
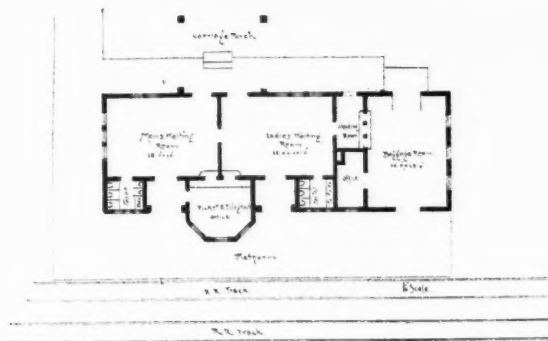


WALKER MUSEUM, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

HENRY IVES COBB, ARCHITECT.



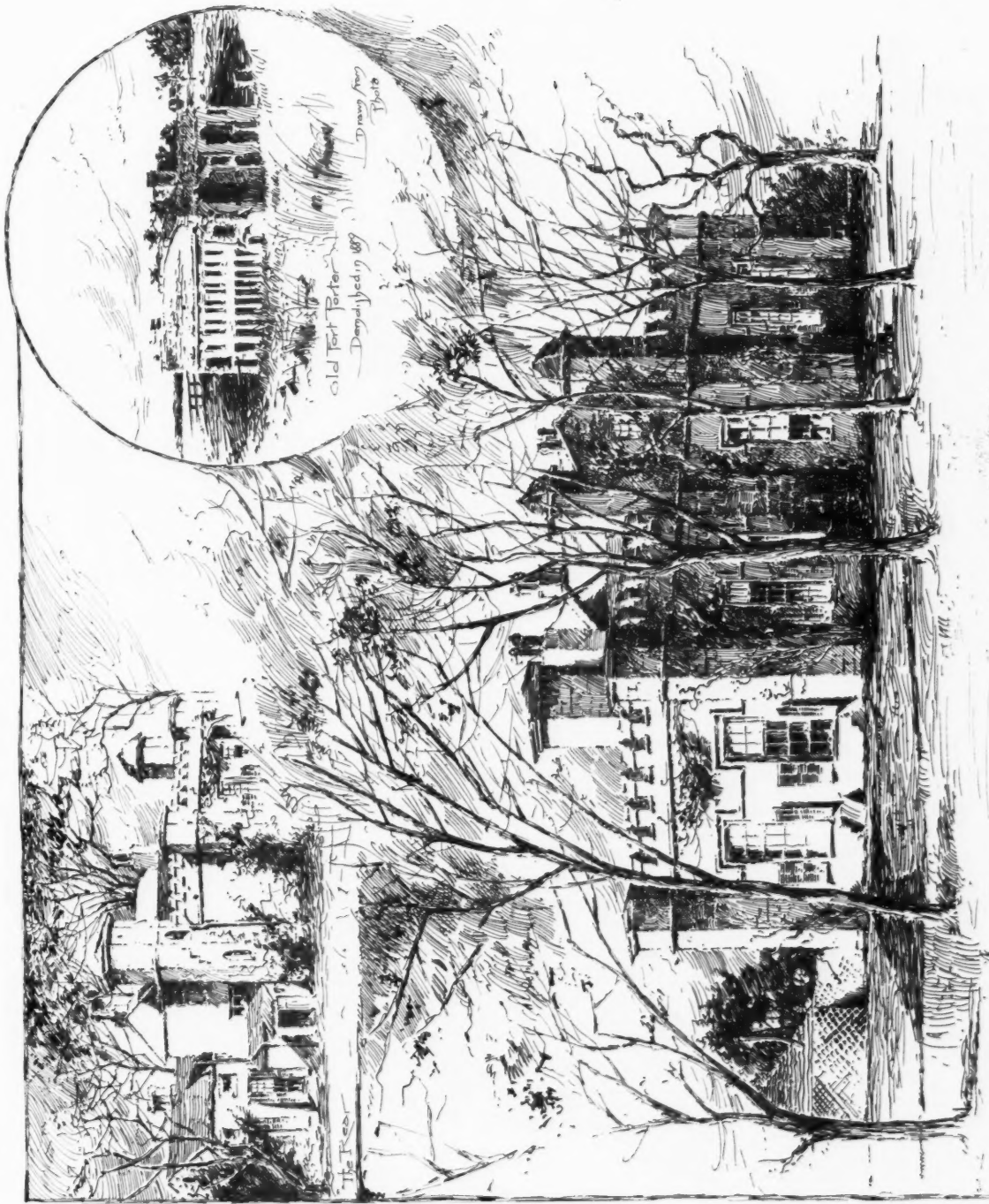
SECOND PLACE. T. A. GREEN, JR.



FIRST PLACE. HARRY THOMAS, JR.

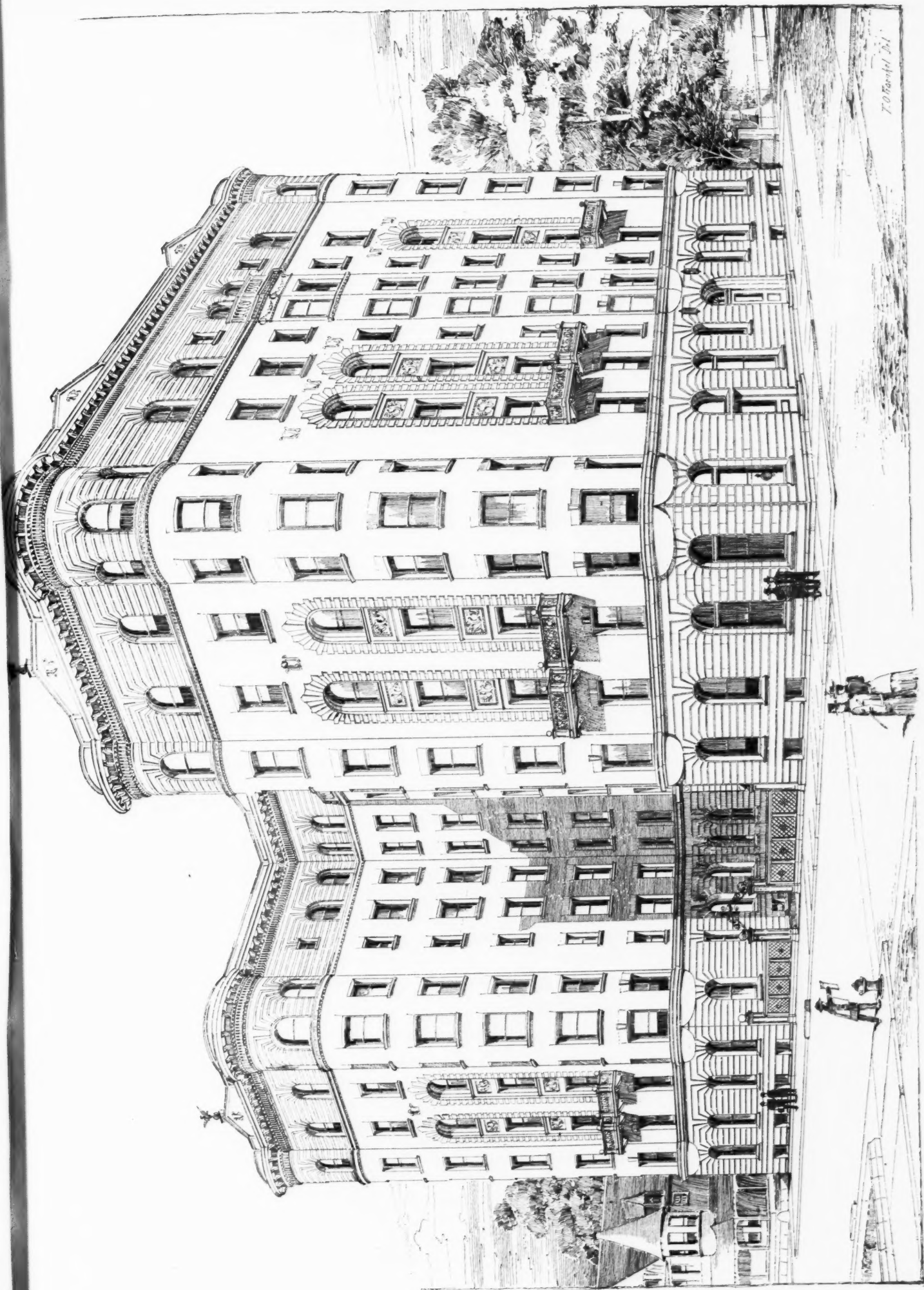


DENVER ARCHITECTURAL SKETCH CLUB COMPETITION. SUBURBAN RAILROAD STATION.



Sketches of The Fort
Buffalo, N.Y.

The Castle
General View



THE KENWOOD APARTMENT BUILDING, FOR FRANK H. FOSTER, CHICAGO.
CHARLES S. FROST, ARCHITECT.