

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

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*I*N future numbers of the Journal, as occasion may offer and space permit, it is purposed to publish a series of articles which shall serve to illustrate the work of the comparatively small group of men, who, during the earlier part of the last century, did so much toward preserving the memory of the architecture of the middle ages.

The frontispiece of the present number is reproduced from a lithograph by Samuel Prout.



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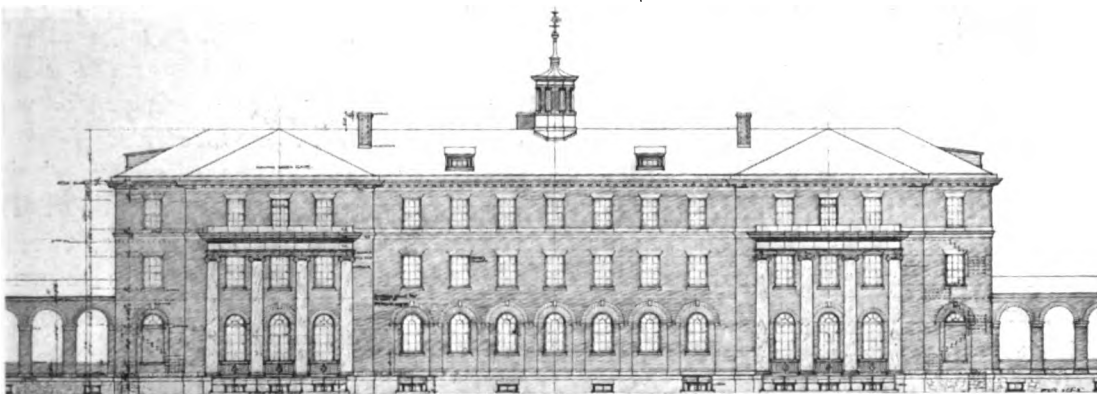
THE RELATION OF THE ARCHITECT TO THE HOSPITAL PROBLEM—AN EXAMPLE

BY T. J. VAN DER BENT

ABOUT twenty miles from New York City, work has been started on the buildings of the Winifred Master-son Burke Relief Foundation, a hospital for adult convalescents. The location, as well as the topography of the sixty acres of land, may be called close to ideal. The ground has a slope of over one hundred feet from east to west, is free and open to the south, and is sheltered from the north, northeast, and northwest by fine woodland, which is partly owned by the institution and partly the property of the Bloomingdale Asylum. Protection from

the coldest and severest winter blasts, as well as proper drainage, are thus assured. Few locations in the neighborhood of New York City could be found offering greater advantages.

The plans published in this issue fully illustrate the arrangement of the buildings and the simple architectural features of the facades. They show the aim of the institution, which is to be rated by its patients as a home. It will not be necessary to describe in detail the different buildings; however, it seems proper to call attention to some of the special fea-



WINIFRED MASTER-SON BURKE RELIEF FOUNDATION

tures in the planning and, in some instances, to the construction.

The separation of sexes, an important and, in most institutions, an absolute necessity, is the one condition of the problem which has practically originated the entire plan. This separation, combined with the centralization of the service, made it necessary to locate the dining-hall and the administration building on the central axis of the property. To the right and left of these are arranged the dwellings—on one side for the men, and on the other side for the women. The boiler-house, laundry, ambulance garage, the mortuary, and the isolation quarters, which are all service-buildings of the greatest importance, but necessarily the least conspicuous, have been located behind or entirely hidden by the dining-hall, but still in the immediate neighborhood.

Underground passages give complete service of communication. Covered passages, but for the present left open on both sides, give partly protected avenues of communication for patients, doctors, and nurses to and from the cottages, dining-halls, and administration buildings. These passages may be inclosed, if future experience teaches the wisdom and advocates the necessity of doing so.

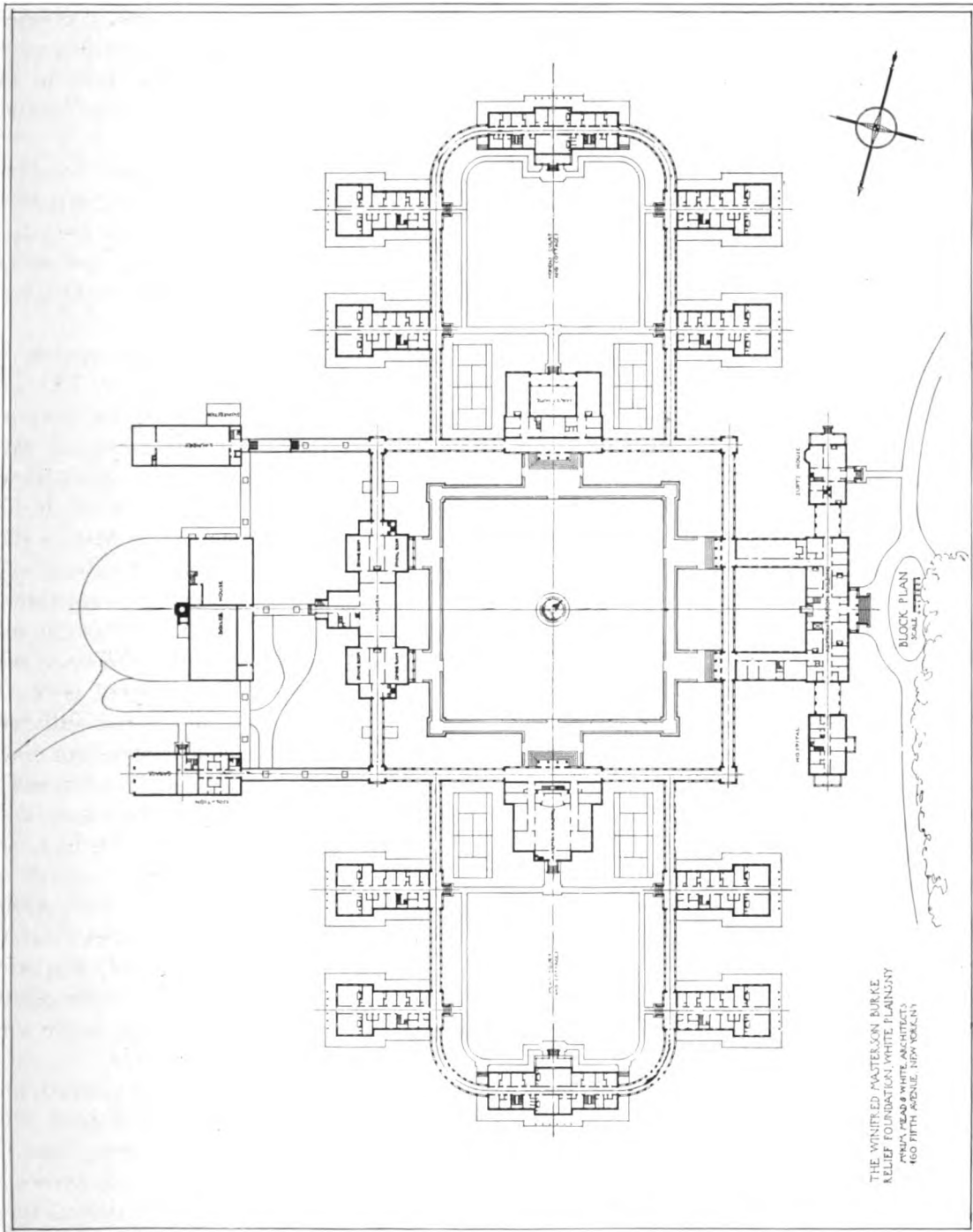
Centrally located for each group of cottages, to the right for the women and to the left for the men, a building is proposed to serve as a social center for each group. The nurses' home has its first floor set aside for the women, while the amusement building and dormitory for men offers sufficient space on the first floor for men patients to play, exercise, read, or otherwise occupy themselves. A large assembly-hall, also located in the men's building, may be used by patients of both sexes, separately, or, when oc-

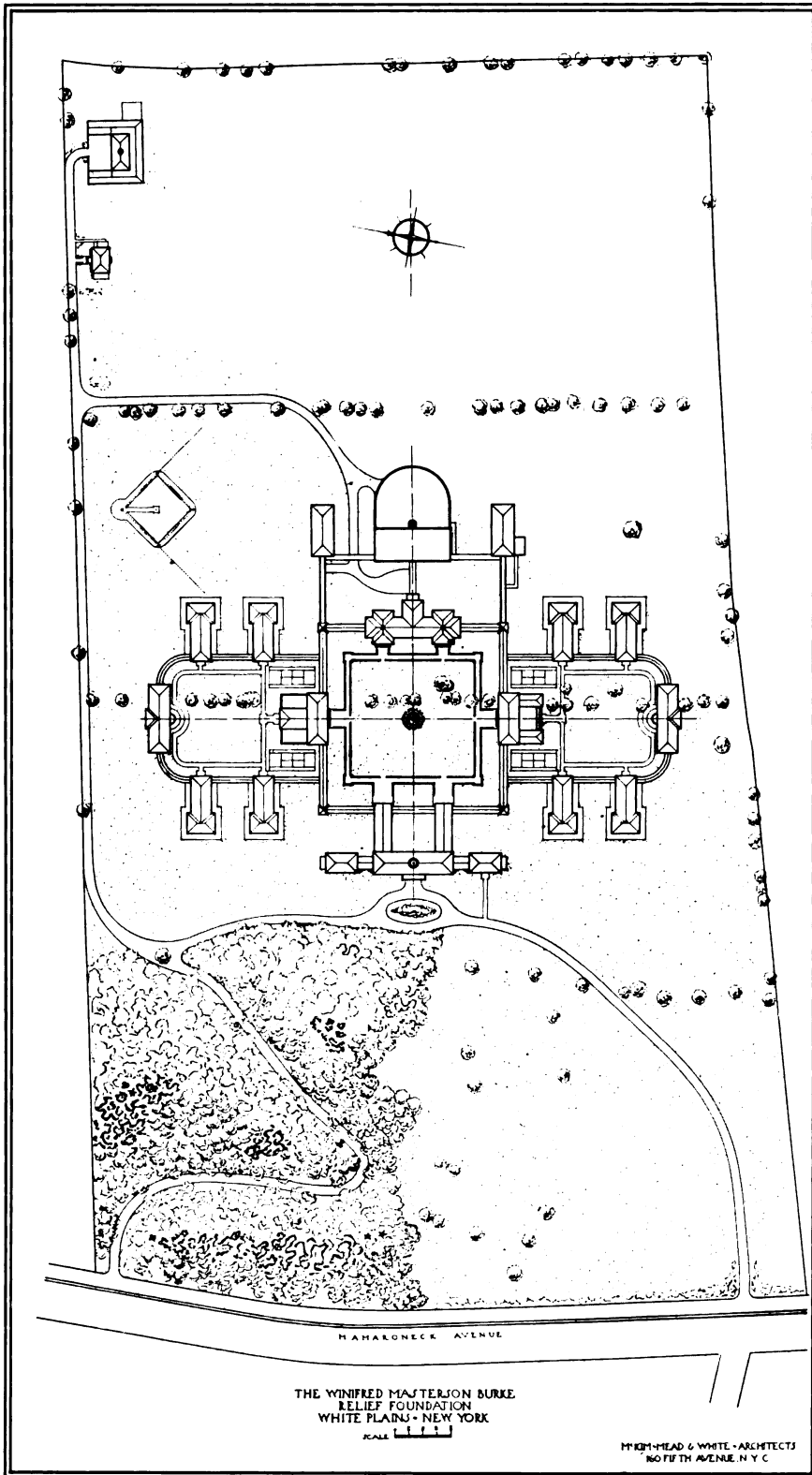
casional arises, together; and at times male and female help may also find recreation there. Without resorting to prison walls and picket fences, the separation of the sexes has been attained by the location and grouping of the buildings.

All buildings are of fireproof construction, an obvious necessity for institutions of this type. The interiors are very simple, but sufficiently attractive and homelike, however, to prevent their looking bare or cold.

It proved to be a difficult matter to select material for the flooring. The lack of a proper flooring material for fireproof buildings, which is more hygienic than wood-flooring, has been very apparent for the last fifteen years; and with the increased difficulty in obtaining first-quality hardwood floors, the necessity for a substitute becomes of greater importance. In the Burke Foundation a flooring material is to be used in which the main substance is composed of powdered cork. It is called plastic linoleum. It has sufficient resiliency, is non-absorbent, does not crack unless laid badly, is sanitary, and is easily cleaned. It does not have the appearance of coldness, nor hardness to the feet, nor is it as noisy as a tile floor. As yet no other material has been found which possesses so many good qualities (including the fact that it is fireproof) and with as few objectionable points as this plastic linoleum, but progress is being made with other materials in this direction.

The cottages each have accommodation for twenty patients, ten on each floor. The rooms have a capacity for one, two, or four patients. The division as shown is entirely experimental, and eventually it may be proved that another division is to be preferred. In a great many institutions dual occupation of bedrooms has

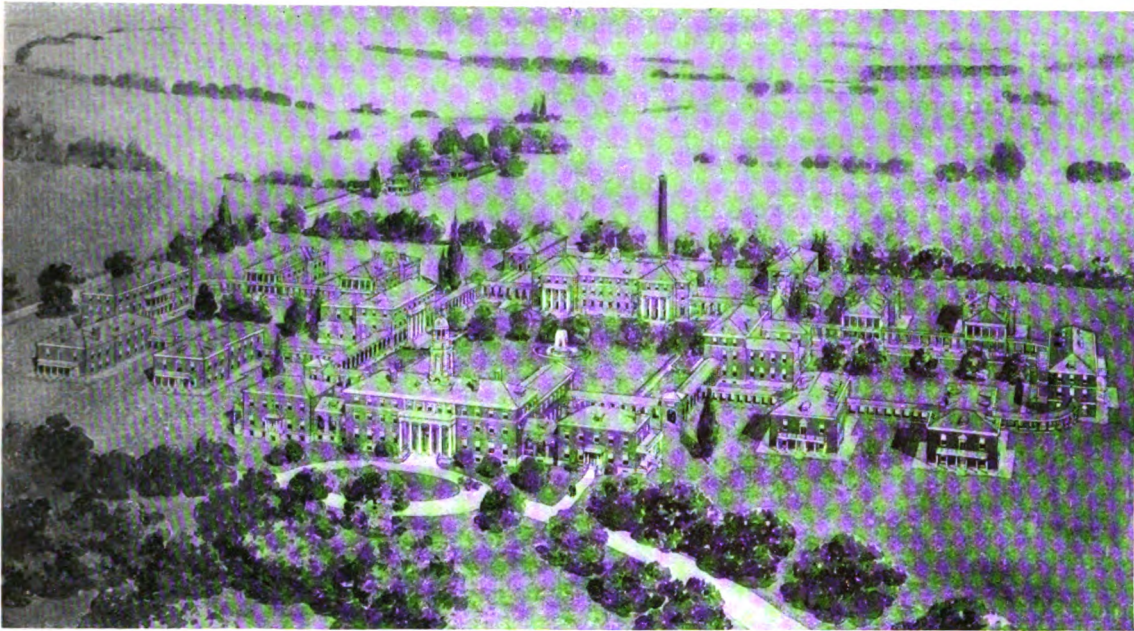




been found to be entirely unsatisfactory. This may prove the same here. A cheerful sitting-room, toilet, bathrooms, rooms for the nurses, a pantry or small kitchen are also provided.

Wide terraces, level with the ground floor, running all around the buildings, and liberal balcony space on the upper floor, afford ample opportunities for open-air treatment. Part of these terraces and balconies can be inclosed in case severe weather demands better protection.

Each cottage is to be a unit, and eight of these units are provided in the complete scheme. In addition, two larger buildings, one for men and one for women, with accommodations for about eighty patients, are provided at the extreme



wings, bringing the total capacity of the institution to about two hundred and fifty patients. This figure may be considered large in view of the experimental stage of the convalescent problem.

As mentioned above, the architecture of the buildings does try to express simplicity, economy, and home-life; to avoid the severity of the ordinary institutional type. The use of red brick being mandatory, it was necessary to relieve the often gloomy effect of too much plain masonry with a sufficient amount of white, and the economical use of decorative detail. Terra-cotta, white marble sills, and a few marble keystones are used for this purpose; while to the principal administrative buildings some greater importance has been given by the use of a few white marble columns.

Convalescent hospitals are as yet an experiment. A few have been built in Europe, fewer in the United States. Of the special type and for the same purpose as the Burke Foundation, none exist which

could be properly taken as an example or even for a comparison.

The Burke Foundation is not a hospital for those who are able to pay, nor for those who can afford the expense of a private sanatorium. Nor are its doors open to the homeless, thriftless, poorest class, to the vagabonds, tramps, and the non-deserving. It is to be a home for the deserving poor, who, after leaving the regular hospital in a condition as yet unfit to work, can only afford a minimum time for complete recovery. It is doubtless correct that the patients of regular hospitals are discharged as early as their condition will allow. Definite lines for such discharge, however, cannot easily be drawn in all instances. Not only is it for the benefit of others who need admittance to the regular hospitals and are in worse condition than the convalescents, but it is also for the benefit of the convalescent to be under different treatment, different surroundings, and a brighter atmosphere than the regular hospitals afford.

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Patients of the working classes, men and women, bread-winners of their families, cannot afford prolonged absence from their work. It often means financial ruin to the entire family. The inclination of those patients is naturally to leave the hospital as early as possible and go to work, fit or unfit, and thereby retard their complete recovery, often becoming permanent cripples, or permanently ailing bodies, that after a few years are entirely unfit for work. Against this inclination and against the strong motive to go home or to work, the convalescent hospitals must wage war, and they can do so successfully only through the proper planning and proper management.

Further problems for the convalescent hospitals are the distrust, in the minds of many of the working class, of institutions of a charitable nature; the lack of home feeling of the patients in their new surroundings, and their longing for their own families. The convalescent hospital, which in the future will, unquestionably, be an adjunct of every regular hospital, can succeed in attaining its full purpose only through the reputation it will make, and which it will receive practically from every patient to whom it temporarily gives a home.

The importance of the social part of the problem will thus be fully recognized. For each of the factors necessary to success, for the planning, the management, and the social problem, the responsibility does lie upon different shoulders. Although it is customary to blame the architect for all failures, and often justly so, in a great many cases, and especially hospitals, he cannot be held responsible even for the planning.

The lack of hospital accommodation in all parts of the United States was already

considered serious some fifteen years ago. Since then a great many new hospitals have been built, but the added capacity has not taken care of the growth in population, and the shortage in hospital beds is now larger than ever before. Not only in the Southern States, the West and the Middle West, are a great number of new, modern-equipped buildings needed; but the Eastern States, the thickly populated parts as well as the sparsely settled districts, have this same shortage of hospital facilities, and, unless during this and the next decade, hospital construction is carried on on a much larger scale than ever before, little improvement is to be expected. The actual scope of hospital work has not nearly reached its limit. With the advance in medical and surgical science, the war against disease will be carried on with greater force, and, therefore, it may be safely assumed that the need of new hospitals will become greater and greater with time. The study of good hospital construction should become a part, and, for social and humanitarian reasons, a very important part of the education of the architect. Anyone familiar with the modern hospitals in the world will know that of all work of the architects, hospital buildings have received the severest criticism, and for this reason it may not be out of place to call the attention of the architects, and also of the members of the medical profession, to the real reasons for the causes of the apparent failures.

Every hospital gives to the architect a new problem. The concise description of this problem, an exact exposition of the needs, scope, and aim of the institution is not part of the work of the architect, nor are any matters pertaining to the medical side of the problem. Many hospitals have been built where the architects have laid

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down the lines of the problem, have made up the program, and have themselves given the solution. In other cases, managers, trustees, directors, or the governors of institutions have given incomplete instructions to the architect, and therefore could not expect to receive a complete solution to an incomplete problem. Again, in other instances, the work of the architect has been seriously interfered with in matters pertaining strictly to his profession. Through the above methods, unsatisfactory results have been obtained, and, for the sake of the great humanitarian value of hospital construction, it seems proper and necessary to call attention to the main causes of such failures. There

are, of course, cases where the incompetency of the architect is responsible, and no excuse should be made for that; but it may be considered as difficult for the doctor to diagnose without the help or confidence of a patient, as for an architect to plan properly without complete and carefully studied instructions. The architectural profession should see to it that in the future, in every instance of a hospital building, a carefully studied program is given to them before commencing the actual architectural work.

To bring this matter before the architects and doctors, and to invite their closer co-operation in the future, has been the main object in writing the above lines.



BUILDING LAWS AND THEIR DISASTROUS INFLUENCE UPON TALL BUILDINGS

BY FREDERICK LEE ACKERMAN

AN ARTICLE, "The Future Skyscraper," published by Mr. David H. Ray, Chief Engineer of the Bureau of Buildings of New York, in the January number of "Building Progress," opens a discussion, since it represents a view quite generally held or accepted by the public, the engineering profession, and not a few architects as well.

In this article Mr. Ray reviews the comparatively short history of the skyscraper in New York, and he shows, by extremely interesting graphic charts, the accelerating growth, not only in the height of the buildings, but also the total stories erected during the years from 1875 to the present date. From these charts he suggests the probabilities and possibilities of the future. He also discusses the attitude of the architect toward this problem of tall building construction. There are many statements made, both regarding the future growth and the attitude of the architect, which may well be examined and questioned.

In commenting upon the architectural aspect of the modern city he says:

"Here, strange as it may seem, time, space, and the eternal verities steal into one's thought as one gazes o'er land and sea for sixty or one hundred miles, and then looks down on the ant-like specks below. The poetry and democracy of the skyscraper we must leave to the poet and commentator of the future, confident that, when our cities are as old as Venice and Florence, our buildings will be one of the wonders of the world, and that the softened record of time, forgetting the harsh-

ness, the strife of the moment, will speak but of the greatness, the glory, the indomitable energy and aspiration of the present hour.

"The tall building has succeeded thus far on its merits, which is a typical American proposition. Yankee ingenuity has evolved the best building in history. The practical man and the scientist have each contributed his best efforts to its success."

After stating how easy it would be for us to outdo the Eiffel Tower, we find this paragraph:

"As for the architecture, the architect must rise to the demands and possibilities of the hour. The dominant Americanism shines forth in many of the older tall buildings despite the drapery of dead forms of the Old World architecture with which they were covered.

"Because a sensible Greek or Goth made a thing of beauty out of a water-spout by carving it into a lion's head or a gargoyle, must America forever have copies of these strewn over her buildings? The poverty of imagination and inspiration with which some of our architects have responded to the Gift of Time, in the skyscraper, is pitiable. Long have they been in learning that art is not something apart, but is the caress of an aspiring imagination to the work of the hour."

And concerning the future he continues:

"In the future the tall buildings will, no doubt, continue to maintain their supremacy in scientific safety and convenience, and when interest revives in the height record, after a period of rest, no doubt they will go higher still in the

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form of towers. Now that the scientific side of their development is highly perfected, one may naturally expect to see an effort to make them marvels of art as well as of scientific construction.

"To achieve this, the architect must give way to the engineer, or must once more gain the common touch, must know processes and products, the vital energies, the laboratory, even the dust of the trades, as did Phidias, Angelo, and Leonardo da Vinci.

"Then may be expressed the possibilities, the aspiration, the genius of his period; the transplanted architecture of Europe will appear exotic, and America come into the heritage of time and of the ages—American Art—virile, true, fundamental as the life-processes of the nation, characteristic as the glories of her predecessors in the pageant of history.

"Then will the tall buildings of the future take place not only among the world's greatest feats of engineering, but become also worthy monuments of the life of their time, become works of art and take rank with the greatest architecture of the past."

I have quoted thus at great length in order that I may show clearly a very common point of view held by the public at large.

Let us now consider how unimportant and secondary in their nature are all of these problems about which he speaks, when compared to the great fundamental one which embraces the development of our American cities. Are the problems he considers in any sense the vital ones? Are these the basic problems, through the solution of which we may hope to develop a great architecture?

Let us consider first the attitude of the architect. Mr. Ray says, "Let the archi-

tect who deplores modern conditions but turn to the pages of the lives of such as Michael Angelo." Is it not pertinent to ask what are the "modern conditions" which the architect deplores? Is it the condition that has resulted from the use of steel as the structural element of support that he does not like? Does he object to the tall building of itself? What is it? In this article Mr. Ray implies that the architect does not take kindly to the skyscraper, because he finds it a difficult problem from the esthetic point of view. This is true, absolutely true, but this statement must needs be qualified by further statements to make its meaning clear.

The thoughtful architect deplores the erection of tall buildings in any city, whose plan is based upon the assumption that comparatively low buildings will border the streets. There must be a corresponding evolution in this idea of plan arrangement to keep pace with the evolution in construction if he is to be satisfied. He deplores the erection of tall buildings in any city, just so long as the laws and ordinances governing their erection are based directly upon the laws and ordinances governing the erection of buildings of masonry. There must be a full acknowledgement of this new material in our laws before he can respond. He deplores the loss of light and air which is the direct result of the laws not having kept pace with progress in the art of construction. He deplores the utter disregard for adjoining property that obtains through these same laws. He deplores such unscientific and uneconomic conditions, for he looks to the future, when there shall have been erected over vast areas, lofts, factories, office-buildings, and apartment houses, diminishing the light and air within

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the buildings, and congesting the streets to a degree that will become nothing less than intolerable.

In this article of Mr. Ray's these huge buildings are called "scientific"—"dollars scientifically invested;" they are spoken of as a "typically American proposition." If a city block covered with buildings, the cube of which comes up to the limit allowed by our present laws and ordinances, can be called scientific, if any part of it can be called scientific, then I ask what in the name of sense is this thing called science?

From the architect's point of view it would be far more scientific to acknowledge the fixed elements of the problem, viz: The city street of say sixty feet in width, the city block of say two hundred feet by four hundred or six hundred feet, and the natural laws of light, shade, and air, and then to erect upon the block buildings in such a fashion and in such a manner that there would be ample light and air for all workers and tenants within the buildings upon that block, and something else than gloom within the streets. It would be scientific to frame laws and ordinances so that such a condition would be possible now and for all time to come. True science conserves but does not destroy.

I note the phrase, "Americanism shines forth." Again I ask the question, What kind of Americanism shines forth in these tall buildings, and in the laws and the ordinances which govern and control their erection? It is the very same Americanism which expresses itself in a great love for quick and immediate gain, the same Americanism which has already nearly despoiled a continent of its forests, its soil, and its waterways. Fortunately, and herein lies our hope, we have awakened

from that condition at last, and have begun in many fields the work of applying the remedy before it is too late.

I take note of how "the architect must rise to the demands and possibilities of the hour;" of "the transplanted architecture of Europe;" that America will come into the "heritage of time," and of "art—virile, true, fundamental as the life-processes of the nation." How, may we ask? And then the suggested answer, "by changing the drapery of dead forms of the old-world architecture"—changing the coat, as it were.

How little has all this to do with the problem. What matters it as yet how we cover these great steel frames, so long as we see behind the walls which they support and behind the whole conception, a condition of things that is as senseless as any that history records in the art of building? What is there in all this to inspire the imagination of the architect to create, to invent, when he realizes that his structure will, though rising hundreds of feet in the air, eventually become but a part of a great cañon of the same height, behind the walls of which will be thousands and thousands of human beings in a semi-darkness, and of these, nearly half, spending their days behind windows opening upon a well hundreds of feet deep into which the sun never streams and where the phrase "light of day" would seem but a mockery? What power of imagination could make such conditions the inspiration for a work of art?

Art is the result of a slow evolution—the product of an infinite number of forces. A utilitarian idea has caused, has been the reason for, all the virile architecture of the past. This idea was simply and crudely expressed at first; later it developed into its fullness. The art and architecture of a

BUILDING LAWS AND THEIR DISASTROUS INFLUENCE

people of a given time and place is a gage, an exact expression of their complete idealism, not as concerns esthetics alone, but more particularly as representing an expression of their ambitions and desires in each and every field of human activity and endeavor. In our tall buildings, as they stand today, erected under our present laws and ordinances, draped as they are with the forms of the old world, we find as complete and perfect an expression of the idealism of the present generation as is expressed in any architecture of Europe or the world—past or present. In them we find an expression of our "Shadow Democracy" of the past. They indicate clearly the nature of our national, state, and municipal governments. They express our individualism and the composite nature of our people. They show clearly the kind of idealism possessed by those who have rushed to our cities during the last quarter-century.

From our American cities, as they stand today, we could reconstruct, ten centuries hence, a story of our own time. The story is as clearly told as that of Greece in her temples; of Rome in the forum, or of the middle ages in the great cathedrals.

But of tomorrow! What can we say? And even of today! Do these buildings express to us the true idealism of our time? Do they express the trend of our new democracy? Are they, and the laws and ordinances governing their erection, an expression of the idealism which you and I hold concerning the economic development of our cities? Do they express that idealism which you and I hold concerning better social conditions, the proper housing of workers, more ample provision for light and air, and protection against fire? They do not, and I therefore predict that in the years to come these great buildings

will not be built in the manner in which they are built today. It will not be long before we shall take steps to guard with greater care the rights of the individual. We will not allow one individual to take from another his right to our only common natural resources in a city—light and air. Strive as he may, under the present conditions, the architect cannot rise to the occasion for the simple reason that as yet the occasion does not exist.

We have certain laws and certain ordinances which, in themselves, are just as much a part of the program of a building as the wishes of the owner. False economic conditions, themselves the result of our laws, and the fact that in most of our building operations the initiative comes from a promoter rather than the ultimate owner, have naturally made the laws the limiting conditions of our program. The promoter must fill his buildings and show a good rent-roll if he is to sell.

A man possessed three adjoining lots, and upon the center one he erected a tall building just as deep as the law allowed. He put windows in the four walls. He then erected two more buildings adjoining and shut out some of his own light. Next he purchased property round the block opposite his former holding and thereon did the same, shutting out nearly all of the light from his former operations. Finally he erected a very tall building across the street from the first.

It is quite unnecessary to draw any conclusions concerning such methods, but we can compare him to ourselves, the common owners of the city in which we live.

Mr. Ray has opened the subject. It is pertinent for us to discuss, not what will be the future of the skyscraper, but rather what that future could be if developed along rational and economic lines.

MODERN ARCHITECTURE AND HOW DETERMINED

EFFECTS OF HISTORIC PRECEDENTS, THE FANCY OF CLIENTS
AND ARCHITECTS' ATTITUDE*

BY W. R. B. WILLCOX

ONE cannot review the course of architecture in America without noting a general rise in its esthetic merit. There has been an ebb and flow, to be sure, but the sum of successive tides has been a higher level of accomplishment. The absence, however, of a former civilization possessed of a native architecture, presented conditions not to be met with elsewhere in anything like the same measure, and its effect has been marked.

Probably no single country can show so many varieties of architectural design as America. This might be viewed as a logical outgrowth of the conglomerate of races which make up our population; but, while immigration has, to a remarkable extent, been assimilated—the product of which has been a new national type—the same, with equal sincerity, cannot be said of our architectural importations. If we look for a distinctive type, a style of building which may without question be recognized as American, we are likely to find it in structures with which the educated architect has had little or nothing to do; crude structures void of any idea of, or attempt at, scholarly design.

When we examine the field occupied by the skilled architect, while there are notable exceptions, we find, in the great majority of cases, that any native or national tendencies seem to have been ignored in favor of a frank acceptance of some historic type as model. Yet, when we reflect that the work of the highest merit of any people—that most indigenous—has so largely

been the result of development of the work of the untutored citizen in pursuit of his requirements, we may conclude that the absence of a distinctively American style of architecture is the result, at least to a considerable degree, of a failure to seek inspiration where it is most likely to be found.

But if such source of inspiration be dismissed as unworthy, how have we allowed our peculiar characteristics to react upon the wealth of suggestion contained in the models we have accepted from other peoples? Has it been with fanatical dread of innovation, with timid fear of criticism, with blindness to the qualities which give to architecture its virility, or have we, as architects, lacked inventive genius? Why is it that when the individual has for a space escaped such limitations and, unfettered, has interpreted with directness some portion of the varied interests of contemporary life, he seems to have shut himself off from sympathetic consideration of the majority of his fellow architects?

Let me quote from the criticism of a house built not so very long ago by an architect, whose work usually elicits commendation for its "purity of style," but who apparently, in the case referred to, failed to respect the conventions:

"It would be difficult to name any one authentic type of architecture from which Mr. Cabot's house is derived. It conforms in general to the style of the Italian villa, and yet it is not at all Italian in the effect

*Annual address of the President of the Washington State Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

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it makes. Some of the detail is, in a way, Colonial, yet no one would call it a Colonial house. In fact one may as well abandon any attempt to apply a definite historical name to its architecture." And this is the remark to which I would call especial attention: "Yet in spite of this fact, it none the less arouses certain pleasant and palpable, if vague, sensations."

Is it not illuminating that because a building cannot be classified as of the style of the Italian villa, or of our own Colonial mansions, or of the style of the manor houses of Brittany, the Gothic halls of Tudor barons, or the chateaux of the French nobility, it should awaken in the mind of a prominent American critic a feeling of naive wonder at its effectiveness? What, pray, may architecture mean to him, what does it mean to us, when its merit seems to rest upon an easy and obvious classification in accordance with styles foreign both to our day and our country? Has our method of production, or design, so forced upon our attention the superficial endowments of architecture that it has dulled our appreciation of its essential and inherent qualities—mass, proportion, silhouette, color, texture, scale, and fitness? Or are we misusing precedents after the fashion described by an able writer in a criticism of modern dramatic literature?—"The old forms won their position in the world by establishing new truth, new beauty, but we so little understand them as to make them the bludgeon with which to stop further progress."

How otherwise does it happen, then, that while we have "sought inspiration," as we say, in the architecture of various other peoples, and of various other times, rather than allow conditions of our own climate, or of our own social and business activities to act with freedom upon the

precedents and thus transfuse them with our national characteristics, we have studiously culled the typical forms of bygone styles and reproduced them with painstaking exactitude? Is it really historical association that affords the "pleasant and palpable sensations?" Yet higher compliment is seldom paid to the American architect than that his work, with wonderful skill and remarkable success, has encompassed the spirit of some other people of some other age.

Read in almost any paper, magazine, or even architectural journal, commendatory descriptions of Italian Renaissance houses, French Renaissance apartments, Elizabethan schools, perpendicular Gothic churches, Grecian libraries and museums, Romanesque town-halls—not so frequently, just now—Georgian hospitals, Roman banks and baths—I should say, railroad stations, and so on. It is not that these buildings are not interesting, nor many of them beautiful, but that they partake of the nature of what I shall chance it to call synthetic archeology. To attach to them the name of architecture as a vital, creative art, embodying and portraying the characteristics of a new nation, developing amid circumstances of life, influenced as never before by wealth, invention, and rapidly changing social and economic conditions, is to forget that the essential attribute of a work of art is that it be an outward, tangible manifestation of ideals.

It is that attitude toward precedents which acts as an obstruction to the realization of our ideals as a separate people, a great nation. Variations from them of necessity will occur, due to new conditions from which there is no escape, but a normal evolution, one void of intellectual vanity, is retarded by conscious striving to bend these new conditions, just so far

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as possible, to meet a predetermined precedent; to effect as truly as possible a duplication of its features. Often do we strain requirements of plan and sometimes disregard entirely the nature of materials, in this endeavor.

I remember listening to a criticism by one prominent architect of another for using, in a single building, a combination of features derived from various historic styles. He, too, acknowledged the "pleasant and palpable sensations" awakened by the ensemble, but was distressed at the effrontery of attempting architectural design in that manner. Singularly enough this critic, at the time, was producing what is characterized as "scholarly work" based upon Jacobean prototypes. His criticism, therefore, was aimed at just the manner of production employed by John of Padua to produce the models which he, himself, was endeavoring, with studious care, to follow. Yet the introduction, upon a Gothic base, of the elements of Renaissance architecture was infinitely farther removed from "purity of style" than anything of which the subject of his criticism was guilty. But whatever its merit as architecture, the lapse of time had established Jacobean forms among the precedents, and they offered, therefore, perfectly proper models for reproduction; the only thing essential to their use being an adherence to them with the least possible variation.

A different attitude toward precedent is illustrated, I think, by those cultured gentlemen whose fortunes led them to cast their lots with the colonists on the Atlantic seaboard. In those early days they strove to give expression to their sense of refinement in their houses and public buildings, undisturbed by debate as to whether they should abide by the

examples with which they were familiar in the mother country, or, in the freedom of their new environment, attempt a glorification of the log cabin. The weight of responsibility to create a new style of architecture probably did not oppress them, nor had they such regard for historical precedent as to cause them laboriously to avoid interesting variations therefrom, as suggested by changed conditions. They simply and naturally undertook to apply their acquired knowledge to the production of buildings of pleasing and dignified aspect.

The substitution of the more available material, wood, for stone, led to a perfectly reasonable modification of proportions, while the lack of facilities for reproducing the more elaborate forms of their Renaissance prototypes resulted in many quaint and ingenious devices of construction and ornamentation, obtainable by the aid of their simpler tools. There is nothing of a "tasteless abandonment of traditions" in this procedure, but rather an interesting and skilful development to meet a new situation. Their works reveal an individual increment to our architectural vocabulary; they show an active, creative trend, of much less pronounced character, it is recognized, than that displayed by John of Padua, but of sufficient force and virility to produce a distinctive type which has come to be known as "Colonial."

Or consider the course of Gothic architecture; think of the endless variety, the ever-varying forms of moldings, of cornices, of columns, of arches and vaults; how few duplications. Follow through the years the alternation of an artistic demand creating its structural requirement and the latter again suggesting a further artistic change. Precedents were drawn from contemporary work, each building

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supplying the hint upon which was reared a new and nobler monument.

So the architecture of the past should serve us as a lamp to guide our steps on into the future, and not as a blazed trail over which, with greater ease and security, we may return unto the past. And evidence accumulates that certain more adventurous souls, valiant with hope and faith, are pushing forward, searching new fields for ideals of which they may have caught a fleeting glimpse, while the most of us, weighed down with architectural baggage, not only confine ourselves to well-worn paths, but indulge in mild condescension, ridicule, or open disparagement of any other practice. And any other program is a ticklish business in the serious practice of architecture, though quite proper and highly entertaining as an academic stunt.

For example, youthful designers in the "Brickbuilder" competitions, uninfluenced by any motive save the desire to mold brick and terra-cotta to a fresh expression of the very practical problems assigned, display an inventiveness and originality suggestively lacking in work done by themselves or others, amid the exigencies of actual practice. Their efforts cannot be dismissed, altogether, as immature, unarchitectural, irresponsible, or lacking in dignified restraint.

The fact is that in actual practice the problem is involved with the very practical necessity of meeting the fancy of the client. And that fancy is a choice from among concrete types which he has been taught to believe constitute the sum total of architecture; taught by the press, by the critic, and by the object lessons which architects themselves continually raise. And that fancy is most readily discovered by reference to, and compari-

son with, existing types, to which the authority of a definitely designated style attaches.

Such practice, however, misdirects the client's attention and insidiously instills in his mind the notion that architecture is a sort of cloak to be thrown over a structure, any one of the different styles of which is equally appropriate to any combination of conditions. Notice, too, a by-product of this habit of thought when, in his opinion, the structure being of too little importance to demand a dress, he dispenses with the services of the architect, counting his accomplishments a luxury rather than a necessary instrument in the truly creative work of the world.

When, however, the project is deemed of enough importance to demand a dress and preference for a style is indicated or approved, the architect's success lies in the degree to which he is able to suggest the spirit of a time long past and of an art developed under quite different conditions of society. The more accurately he can do so, the more certain is he to receive the commendation of the supposedly intellectual portion of the public; to escape, at least, violent criticism, and to find himself in a position eminently safe if not altogether sane. A natural desire to attain such a position invites the architect to a more detailed study of, and a closer adherence to, accepted precedents, impelling him ever back into the past rather than forward toward the future. It makes him responsive to things as they have been rather than to conditions as they do, or may, exist.

In the interest of the fine art of architecture it behooves us to inquire how we, ourselves, are viewing the progress of architecture. What sensations have we when some impatient soul, discarding the subter-

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fuge of historic scenery, bodies forth his frank conception of a problem in proportions, in masses, in details as yet unclassified? Do we yield to that feeling of offense at things with which we are unfamiliar, that challenge our intelligence and disturb our belief in our own sophistication? Before a classic order or a Gothic arch we expand in the consciousness of knowledge and feel equal to a critical appreciation; we are in the presence of familiars, we are comfortable. But are we uncomfortable in the presence of what, to us, may be a strange development, because we fail to grasp its meaning, because we have no scale with which to measure it? Does it annoy and trouble us, and would we do away with both it and its author, because it breaks the rules?

Yet so has it been that art has grown. What of Richard Wagner, driven from Paris in his youth, welcomed back in his works, after his death, as a master? What of Turner and Whistler, of Walt Whitman and Edgar Allan Poe? What of Rodin, still knocking for opportunity to add the span of his thought and inspiration to our life?

And now, in conclusion, let me say that this is not to be interpreted as a "Call of the Wild," but rather as a plea for freedom from an intellectual bondage, an effect of which is to restrict the activities, and to lessen the influence of the architect. Let us, to that end, attune our hearts to those wonderful harmonies which are infinite and eternal, and which range far beyond our intellectual ken.



WHAT IS A CHAPTER FOR?*

BY ROLLAND ADELSPERGER

President of the Indiana Chapter

THE object of our association, to quote from the Constitution, is to "unite in fellowship the architects of the state" and to "combine their efforts to promote the artistic, scientific, and practical efficiency of the profession." To make this object more and more nearly an accomplished fact, instead of a desirable something that has slipped the memory of most of us, so far away from the daily routine of business cares has it seemed to be, is your President's chief ambition.

Let us ask ourselves a question or two:

Is it desirable that we "unite in fellowship" in all that these words imply? Is it desirable that we "promote the artistic, scientific, and practical efficiency of the profession?" If the answer is "Yes" to both these questions, then should we not seriously set about doing these desirable things?

Sometimes a phrase is so pregnant in meaning that, once heard, a whole nation remembers it. "What are we here for?" is one; "The way to resume is to resume" is another.

If we are members of this Chapter merely to enable us to state that fact on our stationery, the Chapter is not valuable to us nor we to the Chapter. Indeed, if our interest in the Chapter is no greater than this, then the Chapter is moribund and will shortly die a painless death. But if but one member holds the faith, despair should not seize us, for one measure of leaven may leaven the whole mass; happily

the interest of many of you in the objects of the Chapter is loyal and whole-hearted. As I read the roll of membership I say, "This one, and this one, and that one, and that one have the spirit."

But no work succeeds so well, so easily, so quickly as that which united effort accomplishes. Not united moral support, but united effort. We have work to do—important work—which can be accomplished only by united effort. We want to see the Institute's Code of Ethics the rule of action of every practitioner in the state; we want a public educated so that we can conform to the Institute's schedule of charges; we want a license law passed. This is an ambitious program, and one that may take years to accomplish, but it can be accomplished by united effort; in fact, united effort on our part, without the help of any of our friends in other walks in life, will accomplish most of it. There are other things to do that are only less important.

The unsatisfactory situation is this: It is impossible to call on *any* member of the Chapter to give a little of his time to some Chapter activity, knowing that he will do the best that is in him. There are a number of standing and special committees with whose membership you are familiar. You perhaps have noticed and commented on the fact that some names appear once, twice, three times. This is not favoritism, it is imposition; but imposition which has been forced by the selfishness, touchiness, or indifference of many of you. On each member's card in

*Part of an address delivered at a meeting of the Chapter, February 8, 1913.

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my index are many notations, such as, "Will work," "Won't work"—and the "won't works" are in the majority.

The life of the Chapter is much as the life of the individual; there is an inner life of the spirit and an outer life of works. The individual's contentment depends on how he lives both of his lives. Your contentment as members of the Chapter should depend on how you live the inner and outer life of the Chapter. The expression of the inner life of the Chapter is the Code of Ethics. It is its ten commandments. But these commandments may be summed up into the greatest of commandments, and, similarly, the Code may be summed up into the preamble of our Constitution—to unite in fellowship. The outer life

of the Chapter lies in the committee work, and just as a man's value to the world is measured by the amount and quality of his daily work, so your value to the Chapter, and the Chapter's value to you can be measured by the amount and quality of your committee work. Some of the committee tasks are difficult, and some of the committeemen dubious of success. They fear that we can't get what we are after. No one thing that we want is going to be handed to us by an altruistic public; so what we want we must work for, and let us work for what we want. If our doubting Thomases will work for the Chapter as they work to land a profitable commission, success is assured. "Where there's a will there's a way."

THREE STEPS GAINED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF WASHINGTON

THE last Congress, before adjournment, passed two important measures vitally affecting the development of Washington, D. C., measures for which the Institute has struggled during the past ten years.

The first fixed the location and design of the Lincoln Memorial. The second orders the condemnation of land for the connecting link in the chain of parks between Riverside and Rock Creek Parks, thus converting the creek-bed between Georgetown and Washington into a necessary parkway as a part of the future city.

The third measure authorizes the preparation of plans for the bridge connecting the Mall with Arlington, an effective part of the composition which includes the Lincoln Memorial.

By these measures, Congress has fixed three most vital elements in the execution of the Park Commission plans; the Lincoln Memorial, forming the western terminal on the Mall; the open Rock Creek Valley, connecting the Mall with the park system; and the Memorial Bridge, connecting the Mall with Arlington.

LONDON LETTER

London, April 1, 1913.

Park Lane, the lane of great houses, is beginning to wear the look of spring. Facades are being cleaned or re-decorated for the coming season, and in the park opposite, the sharp green buds stand out against the purplish black branches. Only Dorchester House, purplish black too, and with drawn shades, recalls the recent death of its late tenant, the American ambassador. It was a worthy house for such a guest, with its great pictures and the magnificent mantelpiece by Alfred Stevens, England's one great sculptor.

One wonders where Mr. Page, who, according to the papers here, will be our next representative, will find his abode. How fantastic an arrangement is this, that puts each new ambassador of the great republic at the mercy of chance, in the finding of his residence! In no country do we desire to be, nor have we been, more worthily represented, than in England, and yet, while we have acquired permanent places for our deputies to far-off lands, we have done nothing for them here. Apart from the artistic fitness in having here an embassy worthy of our nation, from a purely practical point of view it is absurd that there should not be a fixed residence, with its staff of servants with their responsible head.

The position is difficult enough, without all the added annoyance that is involved in the finding and settling of an abode, together with the organization of the routine life of an embassy, with all its details, its points of petty etiquette. It seems idle to insist on the example of other great countries, and on the impossibility of a man of moderate means accepting the position of ambassador to the Court of St. James. Lowell was not wealthy, but the cost of hospitality has greatly increased since his day. Since the unfortunate position of our ambassadors, in this respect, is recognized by all thinking people, would it not be worth while for the American Institute of Architects to use its influence to cure this evil? Could not a committee be appointed to aid in the task of bringing pressure to bear on Congress? When millions and millions go into the Omnibus Bill to erect innumerable public buildings, is it not ridiculous that we should not provide embassies for our representatives abroad? One of the leading papers has today an editorial deploring, in a friendly fashion, our unsheltered diplomacy. Here in London, at least, it would be possible to obtain a building-site and erect an embassy. What patriotic thrills at the thought of what might be done by some of our architects! What an opportunity for a competition! Certainly

we could build something that would rival any modern palace in London, even if we could not hope to equal the stern splendor of the French embassy at Rome. And how much more appropriate that we should occupy a modern building.

The thought of London palaces brings Stafford House to mind. It was announced the other day that Sir Charles Lever, of soap and sunlight fame, had bought it and was to give it to the nation, with certain conditions. How American this sounds! Now it happens that this gentleman is a Liberal, and, because he had been interested in some government contracts, a Conservative member saw fit to insinuate that this generous offer was but a kind of *quid pro quo*. The result is that the offer has been withdrawn, and it seems little likely to be renewed unless the offending member makes a full apology. It seems rather unjust that the public should be deprived of so much pleasure by the act of an unimportant party politician.

Turning now from slander to rumor, it has been reported that the old Foundling Hospital was to move into the country. London University was said to want the site for its new home. The position would seem splendid for the University, and the country seem a splendid place for a foundling home. Nevertheless, the old gate-keeper vehemently denied this when it was suggested to him. He eloquently set forth the children's pleasure at the spectacle of the stream of life that passed the gates, and the joy they had from those that came to lecture or play to them. He vaunted the health of the foundlings, and concluded by saying, "In the country we would have only ourselves." Still, in spite of the old gate-keeper, the buildings may be torn down, so any American architect passing through London should see them. In most people's minds, the Foundling Hospital is associated with Handel, who played its organ and bequeathed to it the score of the Messiah. Also with Hogarth, who gave the portrait of its founder and other of his paintings. To some, the legend that the crowds that came to see the pictures suggested the idea of the Royal Academy foundation will be another instance of the truth of the proverb about one man's meat. However the place has a real architectural interest, though few have ever heard of the architect. His name was Jacobson or Jacobsen, but he is not mentioned in the historical sketch of the foundation nor in Chancellor's "Lives of the British Architects."

The first impression is a somber one, a mass of dark brick rising at the end of a wide approach

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large enough to play football on. Two wings, of three stories and a mansard, project from the central motive which is crowned by a pediment. Underneath the pediment are three windows, the center one with a Palladian motive, and below them are three bays of an open arcade, two more bays, on either side, tying the central mass to the two wings. The building was begun in 1740, but the chapel, which occupies the center, was not built until 1746. Within, the same severe simplicity reigns everywhere, except in the committee-room, which is ornamented with much of that sort of stiff and rather impoverished Louis XV decoration so common in English architecture of the time. Still the

planning is generous, and there is much light and space, and the foundling who guided me said he had been very happy within those rather grim walls. The girls are on one side and the boys on the other, and they only meet in chapel. Certainly there is something very touching in the dining-room, in the sight of that almost endless row of pewter mugs, each with the accompanying—probably eighteenth century—knife and fork.

In the next letter I hope to be able to give an account of the troubles that are threatening the life of St. Paul's, and of the new tendencies of English architecture, largely fostered by the Liverpool school.

HENRY WINSLOW.

INSTITUTE BUSINESS

CHANGES IN INSTITUTE COMMITTEES.

Subsequent to the meeting of the Board of Directors on January 15, 1913, the following changes in committees were made.

Committee on Greek Cruise now stands: Robert S. Peabody, Boston, Mass.; Julian Clarence Levi, New York, N. Y.

Delegates to the Advisory Board for Testing Materials now stand: Thomas Nolan, Philadelphia, Pa.; C. A. Martin, Ithaca, N. Y.

NAMES TO BE ADDED TO INSTITUTE COMMITTEES.

Committee on Allied Arts: H. V. B. Magonigle, New York, N. Y.

Committee on Schedule of Charges: Robert Maynicke, Chairman, New York, N. Y.

Committee on Conservation of Natural Resources: Glenn Brown.

Texas Chapter.

On April 1, the Texas Chapter was organized and elected the following officers: President, M. R. Sanguinet; Vice-President, Atlee B. Ayres; Secretary, F. E. Giesecke; Treasurer, O. J. Lorehn; Committee on Admission, C. G. Staats, A. B. Ayres, O. J. Lorehn.

The Chapter has been duly incorporated under the laws of the state of Texas, and includes all Institute members now engaged in practice in that state.

IN MEMORIAM

DEAT J. HARFST, DAVENPORT, IOWA

Died March 6, 1913

Admitted to the Institute January 15, 1913

CHAPTER ACTIVITIES

This number of the Journal marks a new departure in the form of presenting what have hitherto been published as Chapter Notes. The title of "Chapter Activities" has been chosen as more properly descriptive of the vital work which forms one of the most important, if not the most important of reasons for Chapter meetings.

The result it is hoped to achieve by this change in method is two-fold:

First, to present in a form easy of access and scrutiny the various steps that are being taken by the Chapters in their efforts to bring about better conditions in the practice of architecture; higher standards in building; greater competence in every allied factor of efficiency and administration.

Second, by presenting the matter in this new form to stimulate and encourage a greater general activity, not only in the discussion of these things, but in the translation of discussion into action.

No one of these activities is too unimportant to merit the calm and sober thought of every member of the profession. No opinion is unworthy of consideration. All the light that can be brought to bear will be none too much.

A great and vital work lies before the profession—the education of the public to a better understanding of what architecture means.

The time is ripe. Out of the seeming chaos into which the rapid expansion of this country has plunged almost every human activity there has begun to emerge a definite desire for better things. An insistent clamor for beauty, an intelligent demand for finer cities, nobler buildings, better housing, for parks and playgrounds, for memorials that shall be an inspiration, not merely the ghastly reminders that pass as "monuments," and with which the towns and cities of our land are all too plentifully bestrewn.

What have Chapter Activities to do with these things?

Everything.

A single step forward cannot be taken without making a material gain for architecture. And where should the leadership fall in this struggle for better things, if not on the shoulders of architecture?

Mother of all the arts! Inheritor of imperishable memories! The noblest means of expression yet vouchsafed to man! It is hers to lead—not to follow.

And so, by rather a long flight, we come back to Chapter Activities, the mundane things which are, after all, the foundations upon which to rear finer structures.

Rather trivial and dreary they seem at times,

when one tries to fit them in somewhere between the eternal problem of making a living and the eternal struggle of wrestling with all the factors that hover over every undertaking.

And yet it is difficult to believe that any architect can scan these Chapter Activities without becoming conscious of the forward movement that is surging its way upward and onward; difficult to believe that any architect shall refuse to put his shoulder under the burden and join in the task.

Under the title of "News Notes," there will also be found mention of work already accomplished—brief summaries of current events, every one of which sounds a note of encouragement.

It is intended to so arrange the publishing date of the Journal that the Chapter Activities shall appear with as little loss of time as circumstances permit. In the present instance, a part of the material is gathered from the minutes of the last meetings held by the respective Chapters, and the balance from replies to a circular letter sent to each Chapter Secretary and to the Chairmen of Subcommittees, by the Chairman of the Institute Committee on Public Information.

The list of activities mentioned does not by any means include all that demand attention. Others will be added as fast as they appear in the minutes of Chapter meetings, and it may, from time to time, be thought desirable to use these pages as a means of suggesting both discussion and action upon such questions as may arise.

The desire to make this section of the Journal of vital interest and moment can succeed only through the hearty coöperation, not alone of the Chapters as members of the parent body; there must be active interest on the part of every member. The fullest and widest discussion first, and then—action, calm, diligent, forceful, unending action, without which nothing is or ever will be done.

It is the intention, in future, to include in the Chapter Activities only such excerpts from the minutes as relate to definite action taken upon different matters.

When discussions appear to be of vital interest, even though they do not result in final action, they may, from time to time, find a place among the Activities; but it is profoundly to be hoped that the chapters will take care to see that the Journal is provided with sufficient matter to make these particular pages in the Journal of unflinching interest to every member of the profession.

Secretaries and Recorders will please accept this as an earnest invitation to forward copies of minutes with the least possible delay.

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BUILDING LAWS

Washington State Chapter.

The Chapter has been working for a considerable period, through the Committee on Ordinances, in coöperation with the Building Code Commission appointed by the mayor, on the revision of the building ordinances of the city of Seattle, and this work is still going on.

Louisiana Chapter.

The Chapter is now working on a revision of the building laws, which were promulgated in 1910, but there is every indication that a revision will soon be necessary.

Southern California Chapter.

The building laws of the city of Los Angeles are at present being revised at the instance of the Chapter, three members of the Chapter serving on the Municipal Revision Committee.

Pittsburgh Chapter.

A commission, appointed by the governor, is now considering a revision of the building laws.

New Jersey Chapter.

The Chapter has worked upon building laws for various cities, and has recommended the code adopted by the National Board of Fire Underwriters. The legislature of the state of New Jersey has always refused, up to the present time, to adopt a uniform building code which would cover the entire state; but the matter has been the subject of much thought upon the part of the Legislative Committee of the Chapter.

Boston Chapter.

The Executive Committee recently authorized the President of this Chapter to appoint representative members to appear in favor of a bill now before the Massachusetts legislature, in regard to revision of the state building laws. This is House Bill No. 929, which was introduced by the Master Builders' Association, and is an attempt to have a commission appointed to unify and codify the state building laws. The Chapter Committee on Building Laws is also active in watching the law in towns and cities in the vicinity of Boston, and in advising these towns and cities to favor the bill and coöperate for the purpose of unifying the building laws throughout the state.

Indiana Chapter.

Reported for the housing law section of the legislative committee that the housing bill had passed

the senate, and was now before the house of representatives, and, while there was some opposition, there was every indication of its being passed.

By resolution, the President was authorized to appoint a committee of three to confer with the State Inspection Department with the view of obtaining authority from the present general assembly for the preparation of a state building code for consideration by the general assembly of 1915.

Cleveland Chapter.

The present Cleveland building code was adopted and the department organized in 1907. The code is a long, cumbersome document, containing many valuable and proper regulations, but is ambiguous, contains much repetition, and is written in specification form. It has been variously estimated by inspectors and architects that not over 33 per cent to 50 per cent of the provisions of the code are or can be enforced. The code has been amended from time to time since its enactment.

The present city inspector is rewriting the code in consultation with committees of the Chapter, the Cleveland Engineering Society and the Cleveland Builders' Exchange. Members and committees from the Chapter have assisted in recommending changes in the code from time to time, and have continually insisted that it should be codified, to the end that it may be made a practical and usable document.

As the code now stands, it is almost impossible to determine what can be done under it, and, in consequence, architects have been compelled to submit preliminary drawings to the department for tentative approval, in advance of the making of working drawings.

Several years ago the governor of Ohio appointed a commission to prepare a state building code. During the 1911 session of the state legislature, upon recommendation of the commission, a code covering theaters, assembly halls, school buildings and sanitation was enacted and has been in operation since that time.

This state code contains some of the defects of the city code. It is, however, less ambiguous, is fairly well codified and, in the main, contains proper and reasonable provisions. It does, however, contain many provisions which very materially increase the cost of the buildings without adequate returns for such cost. The general enforcement of the code is under the department of workshops, factories and public buildings of the state. However, in cities having building departments, its enforcement is

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delegated to such departments. This arrangement of necessity creates more or less friction, and the enforcement of the provisions of the state and city codes is made difficult, by reason of the different requirements and regulations of the two codes. The state code is written in specification form, and all regulations are mandatory ones. Preparations are now being made to complete the state code to cover all classes of buildings, the purpose being to write into the complete code specific regulations and requirements for those of the parts now in force. Should this part of the state code be enacted as supposed, unending difficulties will develop. The chapter, with the Cleveland Engineering Society and the Cleveland Builders' Exchange, and with a state organization of similar societies, is working to have the state code so amended that its provisions shall be general in character, and that minimum requirements shall be provided, leaving specific requirements and their enforcement to cities having building departments.

Under the recent home-rule amendment to the state constitution, Cleveland is now preparing a city charter, and it is the thought of the people of Cleveland that they should be free to enact and

enforce their own rules and regulations for the government of Cleveland.

The city and state building code question is now in very much of a muddle. The architects of Cleveland are many times at a loss as to how they should proceed.

Cincinnati Chapter.

The president of the State Code Executive Committee, reported that the committee had met with the state code commission at Columbus, and, after a lengthy discussion with the said commission, and an interview with Governor Cox, they were assured that no definite action would be taken until the entire matter could be thoroughly considered and made satisfactory to the State Code Executive Committee, and they were advised to make such recommendations, for the revision of the proposed code, as they might consider necessary.

It was stated that this work would be distributed among the cities having building departments; the various recommendations would then be exchanged for criticism and suggestions, and finally collected and edited by the State Code Executive Committee.

FIRE PREVENTION

Pittsburgh Chapter.

Mr. Wentworth's talk on February 3 seems to have aroused interest among the members of council and with the head of the Department of Public Works. The Mayor was also an interested listener. The Committee on Public Information intends to awaken the interest of the public in fire prevention by means of articles to be published in the daily press and in the proper periodicals.

New Jersey Chapter.

The Chapter is cooperating upon the question of Fire Waste. Mr. Franklin H. Wentworth's lecture, held January 30, was very much appreciated by the members, and the committee is considering what the Chapter can do further to assist in this great work of Fire Prevention.

Cincinnati Chapter.

It was reported that there is under consideration in the public safety committee of council, a proposed ordinance providing for the enclosure with fire-proof walls of all stairs and elevators in new and existing buildings; also providing for metal-frame fire windows and fireproof shutters on the exposed sides of all new and existing hotels, lodging houses, factories, workshops, office-buildings, stores,

warehouses, theaters, and assembly halls, in all walls 30 feet or less from any other building or lot-line.

Brooklyn Chapter.

Mr. H. F. J. Porter gave an illustrated talk on fire-walls and Fire Prevention, and the great value attached thereto. He also added an illustrated talk on the proper placing of fire exits.

Cleveland Chapter.

Mr. Wentworth's address before the Chapter aroused so much public interest that he was invited to return and speak in the City Hall, which he did, nine days later, upon the subject of Fire Waste and its Economic Significance.

His addresses were productive of material results. Prior to his visit, the director of public safety and the chief of the fire department had been working out and putting in operation a system of inspection, by members of the fire department, of all buildings in the territory of each fire-station.

The fire department is now engaged in systematically making this inspection, detailing one man from each station to spend one day of each week in inspecting the buildings, the men rotating

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in this work, with the purpose of familiarizing each man in each station with the plan, construction and other details relative to the building. The firemen, in making their inspection, are

authorized to order and require owners or tenants of buildings to clean and remove all rubbish or combustible materials found in the buildings occupied by them.

HEIGHT OF BUILDINGS

Rhode Island Chapter.

Passed resolutions March 6, 1912, copies of which were sent to the state legislature, and the common council of Providence, asking for a state law limiting the height of buildings as follows: In business sections restrict height of buildings to two and one-half times the width of the widest street or square on which the building faces, with a maximum height

of 125 feet; in residence sections restrict height of buildings to 80 feet; place special limits to height of buildings in special areas. The common council of Providence passed, some months later, a bill limiting the height of buildings to 150 feet for absolutely fireproof buildings, and 110 feet for ordinary fireproof buildings. This bill will be acted upon by the state legislature during the present session.

GENERAL LEGISLATION

San Francisco Chapter.

The Educational Committee on Practice proposes to obtain from some attorney well versed in building law a brief respecting the architect's legal responsibilities; to draw some form of architect's contract; and it hopes to be able to suggest some way whereby the Chapter can protect its members from unscrupulous clients who refuse to pay for services rendered. It will, also, from time to time, give reviews of cases in courts where architects are involved or are called in as experts, in this way keeping the Chapter members informed as to their duties and dangers.

Excess Condemnation.

A decision has been handed down by Judge Sulzberger, of the Court of Common Pleas, Philadelphia, which is of exceeding interest. Should it be sustained by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, to which it is understood an appeal will be taken, a great advance will become possible in American city planning.

The following résumé of the decision is from an article by Andrew Wright Crawford, in the Philadelphia "Public Ledger" of March 18, 1913. Mr. Crawford drew the Act of 1907, to which reference is made, and has been very active in connection with the whole question.

"The chief question was whether or not the efficient power exercised by the authorities of European cities in their reconstruction could be approximated here to a qualified degree. To put it succinctly, it was whether the excess condemnation act of 1907, which authorizes Pennsylvania cities to acquire property within two hundred feet of parks,

parkways and playgrounds, in order to resell with restrictions, was constitutional. The decision holds squarely that it is constitutional. Thus the act is sustained, so far as the decision of a learned court, which is subject to review by a higher court, can do so.

"The decision also upholds squarely the excess condemnation ordinance of July 3, 1912, which applied the act to ground abutting on, but outside of, the limits of the parkway proper. This finding is as follows:

"We hold that the ordinance of July 3, 1912, taking for public use the whole of the block on the north side of Arch Street, between Seventeenth Street and a point west of Sixteenth Street, is in conformity with the act of 1907, and is a valid and operative ordinance. The condemnation proceedings by the city in pursuance of this ordinance are regular and valid, and the city may not be enjoined from carrying on these proceedings to the end."

"The third point decided is that the act is constitutional in authorizing the city to resell such abutting property. It may do so, however, only after general restrictions for all property to be so resold have been determined by councils. As the decision notes, 'the act is anxiously explicit in stating that the object is to protect the parkway.' It is this qualification that distinguishes the power given in this act from the absolute power available abroad.

"The fourth point, which is the one as to which the city was defeated, merely concerns one minor transaction of one individual thoroughfare of the many parkways, parks and playgrounds in cities throughout the state that will be benefited by the operation of the other points of the decision. In

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historical perspective this defeat will be negligible. The point involved was whether or not, in exercising the power of re-sale conferred by the act, the city could impose the restrictions required by the act

in the deed of a particular property, before the restrictions for all such properties had been determined, and Judge Sulzberger holds that it cannot."

PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

Louisiana Chapter.

The Chapter is not considering any changes in the schedule of charges. The 6 per cent fee is universally effective in the city of New Orleans, and the Chapter is making every effort to make it obtain through the state.

Pittsburg Chapter.

"Our schedule is that of the Institute."

New Jersey Chapter.

The Committee on Ethics and Arbitration has before it now the question as to whether or not the Schedule of Minimum Charges shall be changed.

Washington State Chapter.

Mr. Wilder, of Wilder & White, at a recent meeting, thanked the Chapter for its position in regard to the competition for the Temple of Justice, stating that he realized that the work should have gone to a Washington architect. While it was not the custom of his firm to ask advice of local Chapters in connection with their work, he did desire some expression of opinion from the Chapter as to its attitude on the rate to be charged on the interior finishings; that his firm would be satisfied with 6 per cent, but, if the Chapter wanted to establish a precedent in the matter of rates on this class of work,

they would be willing to abide by the increased rate. After some discussion, it was held to be the sense of the Chapter that Mr. Wilder proceed in the matter in whatever way he thought best; it being suggested that only part of the interior finish of the rooms mentioned would properly come under the head of "interior decorations," and that it might be proper to charge for such portion at the rate of 10 per cent.

Cleveland Chapter.

The members of the Cleveland Chapter are, in general, living up to the new Schedule of Charges, and are gradually trying to educate clients to a realization of the fact that the architect should receive proper and adequate remuneration for the service he renders.

Cincinnati Chapter.

Voted, That in view of the recent publicity given to investigations of public school work, which reflected unjustly on the architects employed to prepare plans for these buildings, but who were not retained to superintend the work, that the Executive Committee be instructed to draft a letter to the school board, asking that architects be retained to superintend the construction of buildings planned by them, and that the fee for such services, including drawings and superintendence, be not less than 5 per cent of the cost of the building.

ESTIMATING CONDITIONS

Boston Chapter, Joint Meeting.

[EDITORIAL NOTE: In December, 1911, the Boston Chapter had a joint meeting with the Master-Builders' Association of Boston, at which a joint committee, consisting of fifteen from each body, was appointed to consider problems of mutual interest. This joint committee resolved itself into various subcommittees, whose reports, now appearing in this number of the Journal, will not only be of the greatest interest to architects, but will surely suggest a similar activity on the part of other Chapters.]

Approved: That in all cases, contracts be awarded to the lowest bidder, unless other conditions had been clearly stated before contractors started to estimate.

Approved: That if the lowest bidder is rejected,

he should receive an explanation, and reasons for his rejection should be given.

Approved: That drawings at one-eighth inch scale need larger-scale explanatory drawings for accurate estimating.

Approved: That sub-contractors wishing to ask questions in regard to plans and specifications should do so directly of the architect, and that the architect should send a copy of his answer to each of the general contractors estimating.

Approved: That one complete set of blue-prints and specifications should be furnished free to each general contractor estimating, it being understood that such blue-prints and specifications are and remain the property of the architect.

Approved: That contractors and engineers should be paid for special services in laying out work.

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CONTRACT CONDITIONS

Boston Chapter.

[Joint meeting. See note under Estimating Conditions.]

Approved: That on a contract without bond and on small work, the retained percentage should not exceed 15 per cent, and should be less on larger work. On contracts with bond, 15 per cent should be retained until the work is half completed, then payments should be made in full.

Approved: That the arbitration clause in specifications and contracts is unsatisfactory. The committee suggested that a board of arbitration should be appointed by both organizations, consisting of three men from each, and that on questions under dispute three of these six men should be chosen to arbitrate.

Approved: That the expense of liability insurance

should be charged, with the cost of labor and material, on day-work, and that the contractor was entitled to a percentage on the same.

Recommended: That it is desirable to separate mechanical equipment contracts from the general contracts.

Recommended: That sub-contractors on important work should be decided before the general contractor is asked to bid. That is, the architect should get his bids on sub-contracts, and incorporate them as a part of his specifications. This would stop the trading in sub-bids, which is now such a bad feature in work where the general contractor has control of sub-contractors, and which is carried on after the general contract is let.

Recommended: That on small work the general contractor should have charge of sub-bids.

DRAWINGS AND STANDARDIZATION OF MEASUREMENTS

Boston Chapter.

[Joint meeting. See note under Estimating Conditions.]

Approved: This committee recommend that drawings, especially of steel work, be made plainer before the contractors are asked to estimate. That steel-framing plans are absolutely necessary, because

steel is rolled to order in most cases, and in order to avoid delay, accurate information is necessary when the order goes in. That notes should be put on framing plans and not on the one-eighth-inch or one-fourth-inch scale plans.

Approved: That measurements should be standardized to help in estimating and ordering.

SPECIFICATIONS

Boston Chapter.

[Joint meeting. See note under Estimating Conditions.]

Recommended: That specifications be so divided that the work of each sub-contractor is grouped.

OFFICIAL ARCHITECTS

Louisiana Chapter.

A bill creating a State Architect was placed before the state legislature two years ago. It was opposed by the Chapter and the bill was killed.

Southern California Chapter.

The Chapter is at present interested in having created a State Department of Architecture, and one of the members of the Chapter has been delegated to bring the matter before the next session of the California state legislature.

Pittsburg Chapter.

The matter is in the hands of a committee appointed by Mr. Stotz (a member of the Chapter)

as president of the state association. Mr. Rankin, of Philadelphia, is the chairman of this committee.

New Jersey Chapter.

The state of New Jersey has a State Architect. The legislative committee of the Chapter has just caused a bill to be prepared, placing this office upon a proper basis, providing for competitions and sufficient revenue to run the department properly.

San Francisco Chapter.

It was reported that an attempt would be made to amend the law of 1872 so that it would provide either for the direct appointment of the architect or by competition. With reference to the architectural commission bill, the outlook was not so encouraging.

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Cleveland Chapter.

No movement has been made in Ohio toward the employment of a state architect.

Washington State Chapter.

An account was given of the interview with the governor of the state upon the subject of the establishment of a State Bureau of Architecture and the appointment of a State Architect. The governor made a recommendation on the subject, based on the contention that, as the state owned buildings valued at several million dollars, better results could be obtained by having a state department to take care of such work as repairs and additions, than if reliance were placed on local advice, as at present. While recognizing the force of the governor's views, the Chapter representative took exception to a further suggestion that the State Architect design all new work for the state, by showing that the resulting demand on this state official would be so heavy that he could not do justice to the public buildings, which should be objects of state pride. Referred to the Chapter's Committee on Legislation.

Philadelphia Chapter.

No better indication could be given of the necessary qualifications of a city architect, than the mention of the duties set forth in the notice recently issued by the civil service commission of Philadelphia. This notice calls for a competitive examination for the position recently vacated by resignation of the City Architect of Philadelphia, to be conducted by a board of special examiners, selected after conference with the Philadelphia Chapter, by the commission, which has announced that Frank Miles Day and Clarence C. Zantzinger have agreed to serve, together with Arthur M. Swanson, chief examiner, ex-officio. In the language of the notice:

"He should be a man of good training, wide interests and broad view. He must devise and put in operation a sound system of business administration for his office, in order that it may command the fullest measure of respect and confidence, both from the public and the building trades. He must be familiar with the best methods of professional practice and their application to all classes of work. It will be the duty of the city architect to advise the administration as to the manner in which the future construction of the city shall be carried on, whether directly by his office or by appointed architects. He will have in his office a small force of draughtsmen, specification writers and superintendents, with whose assistance he will carry on alterations, repairs and such new work as he may find possible with the force at his disposal. He will nominate for appointment practicing architects, who will be charged with designing and supervising the construction of other city buildings, where such architect or architects are not to be in the regular employment of the city. He will conduct competitions when architects are to be chosen by that method. He will occupy the position of supervising and consulting architect to all work executed by others. As the city's direct representative under these conditions he must be equipped to act in lieu of the owner or building committee, as ordinarily understood in private practice, in safeguarding the city's interests in every direction. The city architect, if he be a man of force and ability, will act as a center for many movements looking toward the welfare and improvement of the city, such as economic housing, the betterment of public parks and open places, improved design and unification of minor street objects. The city architect should serve as a force for coördinating and advising all agencies working for the esthetic development of the city.

"This examination is open only to citizens of the United States who are residents of Philadelphia."

REGISTRATION OR LICENSING OF ARCHITECTS

Louisiana Chapter.

Louisiana has enacted a state law requiring architects to register and obtain a license to practise. The board is composed of five members, two of whom are Chapter members, and two Institute members.

Southern California Chapter.

A state law in California has required the licensing and registration of architects since March 23, 1901.

Washington State Chapter.

While considerable work has been done in the past along the lines of endeavoring to secure a state law for the purpose of licensing architects, it was deemed inexpedient to attempt anything at the present session of the legislature, and nothing is being done now.

Pittsburg Chapter.

This matter is now receiving the attention of a commission appointed by the governor.

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New Jersey Chapter.

The state of New Jersey has an architects' registration law, which has been in operation for eleven years; it has given great satisfaction.

Indiana Chapter.

Reported for the license law section that this bill will be soon introduced, and the importance of immediate and individual assistance by all members is urged in creating sentiment favorable to the consideration and passage of the bill. Assurances of support by members of the legislature from various parts of the state were given by out-of-town members as the result of personal solicitation.

Illinois Chapter.

Under date of March 8, 1913, the board of examiners of architects of the state of Illinois write that they are on record as opposing any agitation of the question of changing the present law with reference to requiring a "majority" vote instead of a "unanimous" vote of the board to cancel an architect's license.

San Francisco Chapter.

California already has a state law and a state board of architecture. The state board, however, has difficulty in punishing offenders against the law, partly on account of hostility to the law on the part of police courts.

Cleveland Chapter.

At the present time no effort is being made toward the enactment of a state law providing for the registration or licensing of architects. At

several times in the past, efforts have been made for the enactment of such a law, but have failed, owing to there being no concerted action on the part of the architects of the state.

New York Chapter.

A proposed bill has been drafted to amend the general business law of the state of New York in relation to the practice of architecture.

The bill has been approved by the Board of Regents of the University of the state of New York, and endorsed by the several New York State Chapters and by the New York Society of Architects.

Briefly, the proposed law provides for the registration of architects who desire to practise in the state of New York, and for a board of examiners to pass upon the qualifications of applicants for registration. It outlines the requirements as to training and experience, and provides for the issuance of certificates, and for dealing with violators of the law.

The proposed act is similar to laws now successfully operative in California, Illinois, New Jersey, and several other states; and is directly in line with the universally accepted practice of requiring legal supervision over those who follow the practice of law and of medicine.

This law would not in any way interfere with anyone who might desire to make plans or drawings for buildings so long as he were not to attach his name to such drawings as architect; but, once in full operation, it would protect the public, in a measurable degree, from impostors and incompetents, just as the present laws protect the public by prohibiting the practice of law and of medicine, as professions, without formal and legal certification.

COMPETITIONS

Louisiana Chapter.

At a meeting of the Committee on Competitions, held for the purpose, it was concluded to urge upon the committee appointed by the Elks the desirability of following the recommendations of the Institute governing competitions, should the Elks' committee decide to hold a competition.

San Francisco Chapter.

Reported that the program for the Sacramento school, with Willis Polk & Co. as advisors, had been approved and was about to be issued; also that the program for the Alameda County Infirmary, with Mr. H. H. Meyers as advisor, had been approved by the committee and was also being prepared for

publication. It was a matter of note that in neither case was the professional advisor a member of the jury of award.

Progress was reported with reference to the work of the Architectural League; and mention made of the fact that the students had adopted a resolution similar in effect to the resolution of the Chapter regarding the advisor in architectural competitions, barring the patron of the atelier from acting as a member of the jury of award in deciding on the student work.

The Committee on Practice proposes to publish notices of competitions and list of members taking part, the lists to apply both to the competitions that have been approved by the Committee on Competitions and those that have not, also a series of articles on Architectural Practice; Schedule of

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Charges; Cost of Running an Architects' Office, and Ethics, answering such questions as the following:

What is an architect?

Why is there a law to protect the public from imposition?

What should the owner require of his architect?

What is he entitled to?

How can each member assist in promoting the artistic, scientific and practical efficiency of the profession?

Why does the American Institute of Architects look with disfavor upon competitions?

When are competitions failures?

When is an architect unnecessary?

What is the responsibility of the citizen to the community for the erection of creditable buildings?

How does it pay to have such buildings in a community?

How does the owner lose when the architect is underpaid?

Is it ever safe to pay the architect less than 6 per cent?

Where does the money go in an architect's office?

How can the evil of "sketches free" be eliminated?

What is the American Institute of Architects?

Is the architect being crowded out by the general contractor?

What are the reasons and remedies?

Is the present schedule of charges the correct method of paying an architect?

Washington State Chapter.

A resolution was presented to the effect that the Chapter recommend the passage of a bill before the state legislature, providing for the erection of a Washington State Building at the Panama Pacific Exposition in 1915, and the appointment of an architect for said building by competition under the code of the A. I. A.

Boston Chapter.

This Chapter has had several interesting competition problems to solve recently. The first was wholly successful. A private corporation wished to obtain, by competition, an architect for its administration building. Four architects were invited to compete. A member of the Chapter acted as professional advisor. The competitors were paid for their services. They were required to submit a sketch plan and a perspective. All the perspectives were rendered by one man, who makes a specialty of architectural rendering, at the expense of the corporation. This insured a similar treatment of each perspective and a uniformity of presentation.

The second case came to the attention of the Executive Committee at the following stage: The members of a church proposed to erect a new edifice. Two architects had at different times, and not recently, submitted sketches for the building, at the request of individual members of the church. A number of the architects had solicited the opportunity to submit designs. The members of the church had appointed a committee to receive plans on or before a certain date. The subcommittee on competitions immediately explained to the church committee the position of the Institute in regard to such competitions. In spite of this, several sets of drawings were submitted and considered. The matter had been brought to the attention of certain members of the church, however, and a question of procedure was raised. After a discussion of the matter the members rejected all the designs and appointed a new committee, with the idea of holding a competition which would conform with the Institute's code. A professional advisor was appointed, and, after several conferences with the members, he persuaded them to appoint an architect without competition. On his recommendation a firm of architects was chosen.

The third case is very much involved and brings up questions of great interest. A firm of architects submitted sketches for a club-house to the executive committee of the club. This executive committee finally placed the whole matter in the hands of a board of trustees, who invited several architects, builders, and engineers to submit plans in competition. As the competition was entirely irregular, all the architects refused to compete, and the original firm withdrew its sketches. Later the trustees accepted the sketches of a contractor, and appointed a firm of architects to act as supervisors of the construction.

Questions of interest which arise are: First, is it right that engineers and contractors, having little or no architectural training, should practise architecture? If they do so practise, should they be bound by the same rules of conduct which apply to architects in the exercise of their profession?

[EDITORIAL NOTE. These questions would appear to raise points which are not within the jurisdiction of the Institute.]

Second, is an architect justified in acting in a professional capacity for an owner who is considering and endeavoring to decide between a number of sets of plans and estimates, even if these have been prepared by contractors and engineers and not by architects? In other words, has the owner instituted a competition?

[EDITORIAL NOTE. It would appear that the owner had instituted an irregular competition, to which the rule of the Institute is clearly applicable.]

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New York Chapter.

A resolution was presented calling upon the President to appoint a committee to consider whether it would not be possible to draught a uniform type of competition program and to select a group of members of the Chapter, who, for a small fee, would be prepared to serve as jurors in competitions for work of moderate cost. After some discussion, in the course of which the advantage of larger juries was urged, and the suggestion made that the members of the profession give their ser-

vices, as jurors, without compensation, as is done in France, the motion was carried.

Indiana Chapter.

It has been resolved that this Chapter go on record as irrevocably opposed to architectural competitions; that a committee on practice, of which the President shall be chairman, shall be named to conduct a campaign of education, publicly and privately, with the object of eliminating competitions wherever possible; and that participation in competitions by any member of this Chapter be discouraged.

EDUCATIONAL WORK

Cleveland Chapter.

The Chapter has done no particular work along the lines of educational or vocational work, but has encouraged and assisted the Cleveland Architectural Club in its atelier work.

Boston Chapter.

This Chapter contributes financially to the educational work carried on by the Boston Architectural Club, and maintains an active interest in this work through the Committee on Education.

The Chapter offers annual prizes in the departments of architecture at Harvard University, in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and in the classes of the Boston Architectural Club.

In the two former cases a special competition is held and is judged by the Committee on Education. In the Architectural Club the prize is given for general excellence throughout the year, and the award is subject to the recommendation of the Committee on Education.

Two years ago the Committee on Education passed the following vote:

"That the Committee on Education considers that the relations of architects to the American Institute of Architects, and the importance of the American Institute of Architects in the development of a high standard of practice, should be understood, at least in part, by students of architecture before graduation, and it feels that the Boston Society of Architects should undertake this instruction. To this end it recommends that the members of the fourth year classes and graduate and special students in the Architectural Departments of Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the students taking Class B planning and Class A work at the Architectural Club, as the directory of the Club approves, should be invited to attend the spring meeting of the Society at which the Rotch prize is awarded, and that the prizes given to Har-

vard, the Institute of Technology and the Club be awarded also at that meeting. The committee recommends that two or three short addresses on the duties and responsibilities of members of the profession be made from different points of view, and that the evening meeting should be largely devoted to some subject of general interest."

The Chapter has for the last two years devoted the May meeting to this purpose. Last year the meeting was very successful. The graduating classes in the Departments of Architecture at Harvard and the Institute of Technology, the winners of the Chapter's prizes, the prize-winner at the Boston Architectural Club, and the officers of the Club and its atelier, and the winners of and the competitors for the Rotch Traveling Scholarship were invited. This made a group of about fifty guests. The Chapter is planning a similar meeting this year, and it is hoped that it will become an established annual event.

Brooklyn Chapter.

The Committee on Education has arranged what it hopes will result in a series of talks before the various New York schools and institutes. The first address was by Mr. Dudley McGrath, of the Brooklyn Chapter, and related to building superintendence.

The entire address is too lengthy for reprinting in the Journal, but a few excerpts are here given to show the fine attitude taken by Mr. McGrath, and the value of the step taken. As far as possible, complete copies of the address will be furnished to all Chapters that make the request to the Chairman of the Institute Committee on Public Information; certainly no Chapter could undertake a better work than to have the article read to the student-body of every school where architecture is taught.

"Of course honesty is of first importance in all the divisions of architecture, as well as in all other professions or business, and I only mention it here

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as the chief quality because experience has taught that a superintendent is likely to be in a hotbed of vice-tempters, and I hope you will always bear this warning in mind, be guarded against it, and fight it with all your might, for by so doing you will help the standing of the profession you have chosen to follow."

"Another quality which a superintendent should have is the ability to read human nature and understand the character of men, so as to deal with each in accordance with his peculiarities. The contractor, sub-contractors, and various foremen for different parts of the work are those with whom one comes in contact, so on the same job there are various characters to deal with. In some cases the best workmanship is obtained by persuasion, while in others only by hard words."

"One should always begin by treating men as honest, and so deal with them until it is discovered they are deceivers or tricksters. To assume that they are honest does not mean that you should not be constantly vigilant or on the lookout to see they are not playing you false. If you start with the assumption that all men are dishonest, you will wrong many a good man. The golden rule 'to do unto others as you would be done by' is always a splendid motto to have in mind and to practise."

"Still another quality is fairness. At the building you are the owner's representative, and should endeavor always to see justice done; materials and workmanship should be exactly as specified, and the intent of the plans and specifications should be carried out. On the other hand you should not endeavor to obtain from the contractor work that is not specified or shown and was not intended, and consequently, has not been estimated upon. Be just as fair with the contractor as with the owner. Oft-times the former needs your protection as much as, or more than, the latter. There may be owners who wish to get more than they are paying for, and think the architect or superintendent an instrument in their hands to force unfair conditions upon the contractor. In such cases be perfectly frank, and make the owner understand that such work is not specified, that he is not paying for it, and should not require the contractor to give it to him. When you can do so, have the owner read the specifications and contract clauses before signing, and help to make them perfectly clear. Many times this will save otherwise unavoidable disputes."

"Conduct yourself at all times at the building, and in all your transactions, with dignity, but never be a snob. The former is respected, the latter abhorred."

"In performing your work, whenever it is possible to do so, compliment the workmen or contractor upon the work being done. We all like to hear nice

things said about ourselves, and one who always finds fault and never anything to commend, is much disliked. You will find that kind words, when it is possible to give them, will, in the long run, obtain much better results."

"Most text-books say that all material that is condemned or rejected should be immediately removed from the building. I very much doubt the wisdom of this, for a rejected part may be removed and returned at another time and used up before it is again seen. A much better method is to require such to be left on the premises until all the work is completed, or at least until all of that kind of material has been installed, and then there can be no question about it."

Louisiana Chapter.

The Chapter revived the Architectural Department of Tulane University after it had been abolished by a vote of the trustees, and has established a scholarship in the department, which is now filled.

The Chapter is helping the New Orleans Architectural Club financially, and the secretary of the Chapter is engaged in the educational work.

It has been recommended: That an architectural exhibit be given once a year, preferably the last week in November, and that all allied arts be induced to join the exhibit.

That two lectures be given in the year, one in the middle of April and the other in the latter part of November, these lectures to be illustrated and to be followed by a general debate.

That an annual dinner be held in the latter part of May of each year by the members of the Association, and that the graduates of Tulane University and other architectural colleges of the state, as well as the certificate members of the Beaux Arts ateliers of the state, participate in the dinner.

The Chapter shows great enthusiasm under its new administration, and the Committee on Public Information has made progress in bringing the doings of the Chapter before the public.

New York Chapter.

The Committee on Education presented a report deploring the lack of proper facilities for the training of young men in the industrial arts most closely allied to architecture, especially decorative painting and modeling. In architectural modeling and sculpture, the Cooper Institute School alone offers the basis for a comprehensive course of training, but in decorative painting, no course is today in existence. The report urges that the Chapter advocate in every way the formation of a serious school, providing instruction in the trades of decorative sculpture and painting, which should be in direct touch

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with the Chapter, the Society of Mural Painters and the National Sculpture Society. There would thus be secured from the members of these societies gratuitous teaching which could be had in no other manner.

New Jersey Chapter.

The Chapter has a live Educational Committee. The work of the committee has been largely confined this year to the education of the members themselves, through papers, lectures, and talks by eminent architects. Mr. Henry F. Hornbostel was the guest of the Chapter at its February meeting, and gave a very instructive talk upon the subject of education. The Educational Committee is working on all sides of the question: First, what can be done to educate the architect and get him out of his particular rut; second, what can the Chapter do for the draughtsman and for the craftsman; third, with great emphasis, what is the duty of the architect toward his own office force, and how may he be of real assistance to it?

The Committee on Public Information of the Chapter is now devising plans whereby a Journal of the New Jersey Chapter of the American Institute of Architects might be established, said Journal to be the official organ of the Chapter and the state board, as well as of the architectural interests of the entire state.

San Francisco Chapter.

Decided upon the appointment of a new standing committee, to be known as the Educational Committee on Practice. The scope of the work of this committee would include the education of members in all matters pertaining to their professional practice and the everyday business problems of the architect. The committee was instructed to be prepared to make reports to the Chapter at frequent intervals, upon educational matter related to these subjects.

It is suggested by the Educational Committee on Practice that a lecture or paper, not to occupy more than one half-hour, be delivered at each regular meeting of the Chapter.

Members will be asked to prepare a short talk or paper on experiences that will prove interesting and instructive to their brother architects, and it will be considered obligatory, on those asked, to respond.

Prominent structural, heating and ventilating, electrical and sanitary engineers will also be asked to contribute in a similar manner. Papers and talks by experts in branches of the arts and crafts allied to Architecture, will also prove interesting and instructive. All members of the Chapter are asked to cooperate in this matter of lectures and papers.

It is also suggested that articles be published from time to time in the "Architect and Engineer," "Pacific Builder," and the daily papers. All of these papers have expressed a willingness to publish these articles.

"The Architect and Engineer" has requested that it be made the official organ of the Chapter, and has offered to devote suitable space for such articles as may be furnished it.

Washington State Chapter.

The Chapter, in cooperation with those interested in the University of Washington, has recently secured from the regents of the university the creation of a Department of Fine Arts, in which, at some time in the future, it is proposed to include a chair in Architecture.

Iowa Chapter.

The Educational Committee will work for the establishment of an architectural department in the state university as soon as possible. The educational advantages of architects and draughtsmen in Iowa are at present nothing, and something should be done for them as soon as practicable.

MUNICIPAL AND STATE COÖPERATION

Southern California Chapter.

In its efforts to cause revisions in municipal and state laws, the Chapter has had the cooperation and assistance of city as well as state officials. The Chief Inspector of Buildings of the city of Los Angeles is a member of the Chapter, and has lent his assistance in a number of legislative measures, having been sent by this Chapter as delegate to the California state legislature. In the legislature, one member of the lower house is also a member of the Chapter. A number of the senators, as well as

assemblymen of the California state legislature, have been present at the Chapter meetings, and have lent their efforts toward the furtherance of legislative measures advocated by the Chapter.

Boston Chapter.

The Executive Committee recently urged the Directors of the Port of Boston to appoint a consulting architect for the important work which they are now carrying on. The suggestion was favorably received, and an architect was appointed to the position. Since then the Directors of the Port of

CHAPTER ACTIVITIES

Boston have asked the Committee on Public Improvements of the Chapter to look at the drawings for the proposed architectural treatment of the new Commonwealth Pier, and to make suggestions and criticisms of the scheme. The action of these officials shows a desire to cooperate with the Chapter, and to take advantage of what it has to offer for the benefit of the public.

The State Armory Commission has under consideration the development of ten acres of land just outside of Boston, and the erection of a large armory, riding-shed, and stables, which would require the expenditure of a large amount of money. Certain members of the commission were in favor of holding an architectural competition for the work. The Executive Committee of the Chapter offered its services in connection with the matter, and, although no definite end has been reached, this offer has been favorably received by some members of the commission, and it is hoped that good results will follow.

San Francisco Chapter.

The Committee on Public Information has been in correspondence with the state controller, with reference to some of the measures advocated by the Committee; it has also had further correspondence with the Southern California Chapter relative to the various measures under consideration. It was agreed that the Southern California Chapter would lend the weight of its influence particularly to the tenement house act and the law of 1872, while the San Francisco Chapter would use its best endeavors for an architectural commission.

It was also reported that the committee had been in consultation with the Southern California Chapter and the housing committee, regarding the tenement house law, and matters had shaped themselves so that it was believed the action toward amending the tenement house law would be harmonious.

The following action was taken by this Chapter:

Resolved, That the Chapter hereby presents to his honor, James Rolph, Jr., mayor, and the board of supervisors and the board of public works, certain

facts in regard to the bureau of inspection of private buildings under the board of public works;

The members of the Chapter have the utmost confidence in the chief of the bureau, but are of the opinion that, as the bureau is now maintained, it is utterly impossible for one man to be responsible for the proper conduct of a bureau having charge of checking of all plans and the inspection of all private buildings under construction;

Therefore, It is recommended to those having jurisdiction, that at least two men, with technical knowledge, especially in the matter of steel-work and reinforced concrete construction, be employed by the city to check the plans as submitted to the bureau, and to inspect the work on the field.

The duties of the chief of the bureau are so varied and diversified, that it is an impossibility for him to check all of the work, especially that of such technical character, and at the same time, wait on the public at large and supervise the work of the various inspectors.

The Chapter is of the opinion that the public, especially those interested in building, would be better served if all inspection pertaining to buildings in general, and including plumbing and electricity, were under one head, in place of a duplication of bureaus, clerks and others, as at present maintained.

This certainly ought to be more economical for the city, and would greatly facilitate the work of all those engaged in the building industries.

This is the mode followed in Los Angeles and most of the largest cities throughout the country.

Washington State Chapter.

A communication from the Superintendent of Buildings was read, in reference to the enforcement of the decisions of the board of appeals by the building department. As there seemed to be a lack of unity in the work of these two bodies, the matter was referred to the Committee on Legislation, with the idea of correlating the work of the building department with that of the board of appeals.

COÖPERATION WITH ALLIED INTERESTS

Illinois Chapter.

Recommends the establishment of a central body in Cook County, so constituted as properly to represent all parties concerned which shall be empowered to unify action affecting labor conditions; and endorses the stated efforts, aims and purposes of the Building Construction Employers' Association

of Chicago, now being put forth to establish such a body.

Washington State Chapter.

Voted, That the Chapter become affiliated with the Central Council of Social Agencies. The proposed work of this council deals largely with the housing problem.

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INSTITUTE AND CHAPTER RELATIONS

Indiana Chapter.

It has been resolved that the Chapter believes the interests at large of the American Institute of Architects can best be served by a board of directors composed of architects representing various sections of the country; that a majority representation on the board from any single section of the country should be discouraged; and that the secretary mail a copy of this resolution to the board of directors, with a request that such action be taken as shall insure the selection of members of the board

of directors on a more evenly distributed geographical basis.

Boston Chapter.

The territory under the jurisdiction of the Boston Chapter now includes Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Massachusetts (with the exception of Worcester County). This is a large field to cover, and it is proposed, in order to encourage out-of-town membership, to make the annual dues of members whose offices are more than thirty miles from the Boston City Hall only two dollars.

TOWN PLANNING AND CIVIC IMPROVEMENTS

Rhode Island Chapter.

The Chapter, with the cooperation of the mayor of Providence, is taking steps for the creation of a City Plan Commission.

Mr. Henry A. Barker spoke on the subject of the proposed Exchange Place Mall, calling attention to the lack of cooperation between the various municipal departments, and illustrating the need of a comprehensive plan for the development of the whole city.

Mr. Henry S. Pitts read a paper on the subject of the establishment of a municipal market in Providence. He gave statistics from many American and foreign cities, which showed the material benefits derived from their public markets, and expressed the hope that the matter would be taken up and settled in Providence at an early date.

Mr. Ray C. Weirick spoke on the growth of the civic movement, which had transformed the City of Des Moines during the last few years. He gave a few of his impressions of the civic center and the rivers of Providence.

Voted, that the Civic Improvement Committee of the Chapter be directed to confer with the mayor, and learn his views on the subject of a City Plan Commission.

Mayor Gainer said, among other things; "I heartily approve of the appointment of a City Plan Commission, but the city is at present in such financial straits that in order to meet expenses the coming year taxes will probably have to be raised ten cents on a dollar. Providence, like most New England cities, has grown up, not developed, and too little

attention has been given to parks, playgrounds, and comfort stations." In concluding, the mayor said that, at the request of ten societies in the city, he had called a meeting of their representatives for Wednesday afternoon, March 12, to discuss the appointment of a City Plan Commission.

New Jersey Chapter.

The Chapter is taking an active part in assisting the work of city planning in the various cities of our state. Newark and Jersey City have City Plan Commissions, toward whose creation the Chapter has helped largely.

Cleveland Chapter.

Reported on activities of the Chamber of Commerce Municipal Art Committee in reference to the placing of a new library. Voted, that the Chapter state its disapproval of placing any temporary building on the Mall, and that it urges the early removal of all buildings now on the Mall.

Louisiana Chapter.

Voted: That the attention of the proper parties be called to the following:

(a) Proper supervision of the new residential and park subdivisions.

(b) The adoption of gateways and archways of either public or private parks, only after due and proper consideration of their designs.

(c) That monuments and statues of all kinds be properly considered, before being ordered and placed at any intersection of city streets or in public parks.

CHAPTER ACTIVITIES

ETHICS

San Francisco Chapter.

The Educational Committee on Practice desires to have discussed any subject that will educate along ethical lines. It should be interesting and instructive to have the opinions of architects on the following topics:

To what extent can an architect solicit work from an owner, where another architect has already been promised the work?

What should be the attitude of architects to their fellows?

Examples: If another architect has helped you, let the committee hear of it. We want to know him.

What action should the Chapter take if members continue to violate the "code of ethics?"

To what extent are we bound by the schedule of minimum charges?

What should be done with "Christmas presents" from contractors and material men?

Chapter meetings should be enlivened by discussions on the above and kindred topics, so that the younger members may be instructed by such

discussions and decisions, as well as by the example of the older members.

The committee recognizes that all architectural work is competitive; that there is a constant strife being waged; but it believes that the strife can be waged on the square, and it therefore proposes to point out by example the right way and the wrong way for an architect to act.

This committee desires that cases of unethical practice, and members taking part in unauthorized competitions, be reported to it, and it will make recommendations to the board of directors for action.

The object of all of this work is to give the members a better idea of their obligations and responsibilities to their fellow-members and the public, and to better inform the public as to their obligations to the architects; the benefit they derive from employing them; the architect's difficulties, expenses and responsibilities, and consequent justification for charging the commission he is obliged to charge.

Also to create a greater interest in the Chapter meetings by lectures and papers on live topics, so that the membership may be increased and the attendance enlarged.

MEMBERSHIP

Iowa Chapter.

The secretary is just sending a letter to the bank cashiers in all cities in the state, in an endeavor to compile a correct list of all men in the state worthy of the name of architect. This work is not only for the direct benefit of the Chapter, but it is proposed to supply directory publishers with a more correct

list. At present various directories give the names of architects in towns of not less than 4,500 inhabitants, and there are frequently included the names of men long since dead or removed from the state. Such lists are an imposition upon material men and manufacturers, who are often too far away to know or easily find out the truth; it is our wish to help them to a correct list of the architects of Iowa.

MEDALS AND HONORS

New York Chapter.

The Jury on Apartment House Medal of the New York Chapter, after a careful study of recently completed work, has awarded the medal for buildings, six stories or under, to the Wedgewood Company of 409 East 163d Street, for the building owned by them at Decatur Avenue and Fordham Road, of which Mr. A. J. Thomas is architect. The medal is awarded for excellence in exterior design. One medal is awarded each year for houses more than six stories in height, and another for houses six stories or less.

Indiana.

The Annual Award of the South Bend Architectural Club is a bronze tablet intended to be attached to the best building erected each year. Its presentation, it is hoped, will be an important event in the artistic life of South Bend.

The building premiated for 1911 is the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Louis Stedman, 730 Park Avenue, built from the plans of Mr. Ernest W. Young.

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EXHIBITIONS, MEETINGS AND REUNIONS

Philadelphia Chapter.

The 19th annual architectural exhibition, under the combined auspices of the Chapter and the T Square Club is being held in the galleries of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, the opening and closing dates being April 20 and May 11.

Chicago Chapter.

The Chicago Architectural Club announces its twenty-sixth annual exhibition at the Chicago Art Institute, beginning May 6 and running until June 11.

The catalogue of the exhibition will be published as usual, with the plan of soliciting subscriptions of

interested patrons, instead of advertisements for defraying the expenses of the catalogue.

Brooklyn Chapter.

Voted that an exhibition be held the latter part of September or the early part of October, 1913.

The Twenty-eighth Congress of the Royal Sanitary Institute will be held at Exeter, England, commencing July 7. There will be sections devoted to sanitary science and preventive medicine, engineering and architecture, and domestic hygiene.

The Pacific Coast Architectural League will meet in annual convention in Portland, Oregon, on the first of June.

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia, April 1, 1913.

The jury appointed to judge the designs in the first- and second-class problems of the Interscholastic Competition in Architecture begs to report that:

After a very careful consideration of the designs, all were eliminated as falling below the standard for mentions, except those enumerated below.

The jury then proceeded to a careful analysis of these remaining designs to which awards were made as follows:

CLASS I

Prize . . .	No. 22	W. J. H. Hough, Pennsylvania.
1st Mention .	13	A. Corrubia, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
2d Mention .	6	W. Pope Barney, Pennsylvania.
3rd Mention .	19	V. A. Frid, Pennsylvania.
Mention . .	16	C. L. Bowman, Cornell.
Mention . .	11	W. D. Lamin, Cornell.
Mention . .	8	L. C. Rosenberg, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
Mention . .	14	C. W. Stedman, Pennsylvania.
Mention . .	3	H. L. Shay, Pennsylvania.

CLASS II

Prize . . .	No. 24	W. B. Rabenold, Pennsylvania.
1st Mention .	31	K. C. Welch, Pennsylvania.
2d Mention .	29	F. P. Witton, Harvard.
3rd Mention .	3	C. M. Lovelace, Pennsylvania.
4th Mention .	8	C. H. Lench, Harvard.
5th Mention .	30	H. W. Fox, Harvard.
Mention . .	14	C. W. Clark, Pennsylvania.
Mention . .	7	N. E. Thompson, Cornell.

The designs in general show a very careful appreciation of the problems under consideration, the standard being very high.

The closeness in merit of the drawings and the general excellence of the competition were such that the jury sincerely hopes it may be continued in future years.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ALLEN H. COX.
PAUL A. DAVIS, 3rd.
JOHN A. GADE.
BERTRAM G. GOODHUE.
CHARLES Z. KLAUDER.
MAURICE PREVOT.

} *Jury Members.*

NEWS NOTES

RESIGNATION OF THE NEW YORK STATE ARCHITECT DEMANDED AND RECEIVED BY THE GOVERNOR.

As a result of the representations made to the Governor of New York by a committee from the New York Chapter, the resignation of Hiram W. Hoefler as State Architect has been demanded and received by the governor.

This matter was the subject of a notice in the last issue of the Journal.

The representations made by the committee above referred to were based only upon the general belief of total incompetence. This belief was not only fully borne out by a subsequent investigation, but revelations were made which led the Governor to characterize the administration of the office as "shocking and disgraceful," according to reports in the press.

The investigation was conducted by a committee of three prominent architects, appointed by the governor, and was supplemented by a further investigation on the part of the executive auditor of the state.

Charles A. Suesdorf, Assistant State Architect, was appointed to fill the vacancy, although it is believed to be understood that this appointment is only a temporary one pending the selection of some architect of known ability and experience, and whose qualifications will entitle him to the indorsement of the New York Chapter.

A REAL MINNESOTA BUILDING

Minnesota desires to be suitably represented at the Panama Exposition. Her building should reflect the dignity, the taste, and the resources of the state. The legislature will not recommend itself to the people of Minnesota by being niggardly.

But the Minnesota Building for the San Francisco Fair should be something more than creditable in design and character. It should be, as far as possible, characteristic of Minnesota. If the site were nearer home, it would be well to build it of local materials; but even to the Pacific Coast we can assuredly pay freight upon enough of our beautiful Kasota stone to dominate the interior decoration.

More important still, the design should be the achievement of a Minnesota architect. The state is seeking, in part at least, to display her own resources, her own capacities. What a mistake it would be to carve the name of some New York or Seattle designer upon a Minnesota exhibit in California!

Nor should the architect be chosen according to any standard save that of excellence of design. Minnesota must be represented at her best. Some competent Board—preferably the American Institute of Architects—should draft a series of conditions upon a competition open to every architect in the state. The selection should be made by judges of unquestioned eminence in architecture. Minnesota would then be assured a building of true dignity and beauty—the design of one of her own sons.

"A bill now pends before the legislature to provide for a Minnesota Building at the Panama Exposition. It should by all means specify the use of characteristic Minnesota material as far as practicable, and the selection of a design as a result of a proper competition among the architects of the state."—From the "Tribune," Minneapolis, Minn.

EXTRACTS FROM TWO VERY INTERESTING LETTERS, WHICH PASSED BETWEEN A NEWSPAPER AND A CHAPTER, WITH NAMES AND LOCALITIES OMITTED.

"To the Editor.

"Dear Sir: From time to time your paper has published sketch perspectives and plans of small houses that frequently contain interesting suggestions for prospective home-builders. This excellent custom interests a constantly increasing number of people, but unfortunately the estimates quoted are so deceptive that any preparations based on your figures can lead only to disappointment, or to complete abandonment of the projects.

"Among architects and contractors, the figures given in your paper have long been laughed at or considered to be attempts to deceive the public. Moreover, this continued under-estimating is harmful to local architects, contractors, and builders, as it tends to create false ideas of the real standards of value that prevail today in ——— and other cities of ———.

"Because we believe that your paper is misinformed, and would not willingly lend itself to deliberate deception of the public, the Committee on Public Information of the ——— Chapter of the American Institute of Architects has asked three reputable ——— contractors to figure the house published in one of your issues, under the heading 'A brick veneer house to cost about \$5,000.' All the contractors were requested to figure as carefully as

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they would in regular competition. The following table shows the results obtained:

	Total cost of house
"_____	\$9,535.00
"_____	9,991.00
"_____	10,072.00

"You will notice that the lowest figure for the work included in your \$5,000 estimate is \$8,085, a difference of \$3,085, or an increase of 61 per cent. To obtain the total cost of the house, the figures for plumbing, heating, light fixtures, and architect's fee should be added to the above, giving a total cost that varies in the three bids from \$9,535 to \$10,072. In other words, instead of the \$5,000 stated in your heading, the lowest figure for the complete house requires an increase of \$4,535, or 90.7 per cent.

"We understand that the article referred to is 'syndicate' material, for which your paper and other papers pay and assume responsibility. We respectfully request, therefore, that you look into the matter for the good of all your readers, and in future give estimates of the cost of sketch designs that agree with the cost of building in this locality.

"Please understand that this criticism does not apply in any way to the designs, but only to the published estimates of cost."

Chairman of the Committee on Public Information.
————— *Chapter.*

THE REPLY

"Dear —: For the newspaper let me thank you for the interest shown both in your letter of yesterday and in the investigation on which your figures are based. I am very glad to have the authoritative information in regard to miscalculations in our series of house-plans, because it confirms my own opinion on the subject, which some time ago led me to take up the matter with the architect who furnished the plan. I am tonight forwarding the figures which you have furnished to substantiate my previous criticisms on this point, and shall hope for a more definite understanding within a short time.

"Your letter shows that you recognize our desire to make this feature, which we started in response to numerous requests from readers, as practical and reliable as possible. The matter of the cost estimate has been the only thing we have found to criticize about the plans, judging from the popular response. If, however, you should have any other suggestions, I shall be extremely glad to know them, or to discuss the feature with you personally at any time."

The attitude of the newspaper in question was wholly admirable and most encouraging. The

material was no doubt accepted in the utmost good faith, and the newspaper had no intention of misleading or misinforming its readers.

The matter may well occupy the thought of the Chairman of the Committee on Public Information in all Chapters, since articles similar to that under discussion in the letters above are not of infrequent appearance throughout the country.

Whether the figures as cited are correct, when applied in the locality where the calculation is made, one cannot say; it hardly seems possible that so great a difference in building cost actually exists.

But the point remains that in the syndication and widespread publication of house-designs and misleading costs, no little injury may be done to the architects, builders, and contractors in any community, and no little degree of mistrust created in the minds of prospective house-builders.

It is suggested that other newspapers and publications be watched, and that similar action be taken, wherever the smallness of the costs quoted affords a basis for suspecting their accuracy.

A LAST WORD ON THE DESIGN OF THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL

In the "Independent" of February 6, there appeared an editorial entitled "How Lincoln Would Have Laughed," in which the writer took occasion to severely criticize the design of the Lincoln Memorial. The article cannot be reprinted here, but its general tenor may easily be surmised from the answer, which was printed in the "Independent" of March 27.

The original article came to the attention of the Committee on Public Information, who, first securing the assent of the "Independent," persuaded Mr. C. Grant LaFarge to undertake the preparation of an answer. How ably he fulfilled the task may best be judged by reading his reply, which the "Independent" published on March 27, under the title of "Lincoln and Compulsory Greek." Incidentally, it is perhaps permissible to again remark upon the value of the Committee on Public Information.

Mr. LaFarge's reply was as follows:

"How Lincoln would have laughed—yes, how 'he who looked with a genial eye on all the follies and ineptitudes of men' would have laughed at the crass ineptitude of those who would make the memorial of his greatness and his deep significance an experiment station for the uncultured commemoration of his mere personal attributes. For that is one question, one of the two strange questions, propounded by those who decry Bacon's noble and scholarly design. They say that it is not a fitting memorial of Lincoln. Why? Because it is based upon tradition; because it is scholarly; because

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it is a 'temple;' because it exhibits him as a pagan deity.

"What is it, then, that we commemorate? Apparently, if one must follow their line of reasoning, it should be his uncouthness, his humble beginnings, a certain almost Rabelaisian quality of his. These are the merest externals. It is not because of these that he lives, a resplendent figure, in the minds of men, and it is not these that should be perpetuated here in this enduring shrine. For when the assassin's blow sent his frail mortal body to its long rest, there rose from its poor clay a figure destined to grow in glory with the passing years; to be stripped of all that was sordid and temporary; to stand forever among his peers, the eternally great—great for their common possession of the heroic qualities which know not time, nor place, nor race, nor condition.

"He would have laughed, you say, at the following of tradition, what you so cheaply call 'imitation.' Would he? What was it that the gaunt hobbledehoy studied when he wished to form *his* style? He did not try to invent a new language, to cut loose from the examples of a classic past. With an eagerness not to be thwarted by obstacles or ridicule from the narrow-minded world in which he lived, he sought that past. Read the story of his reading, and then read again the Gettysburg address. If the Doric order is not there, then our tongue has no form or rules.

"His effigy, you say, should not stand in a temple. Well, this building is a temple only by implication. It certainly is patterned on no classic form of temple, except in that it has a colonnade about it. But grant that it recalls a temple. It is not the body of Lincoln that is here to be set before our gaze, it is his spirit. Since men began to honor their great dead and exalt their memories, they have found no nobler expression of their sentiment than the monumental edifice. They know today no graver form, none of greater dignity, none more abstract, freer from a connotation that would verge close upon blasphemy, than one based upon the models of classic antiquity. And they know none more appropriate, because of the roots from which spring their law, their literature, their art and their learning of today. If this place to which shall come the generations of our country to do homage, to learn a great spiritual truth, to revere a splendid soul, shall appear to be a temple, then indeed it is well.

"We are told that Lincoln will be made to appear as a Greek deity. Any statue of a hero under a colonnade is a Greek deity, then. Very well, a statue in the open air is a Greek deity; a statue in almost any place is a Greek deity. The only thing that prevents our taking the statues in Central Park, or in the various 'circles' of Washington, for Greek

deities is, perhaps, that they are not chryselephantine! It is probably some dullness of comprehension that debars us from realizing the truth, that the figure, alleged to be George Washington, on the steps of the Sub-Treasury in Wall Street, is really Jupiter Tonans, or perhaps Augustus Cæsar.

"What insufferable nonsense! But it ceases to be nonsense, and becomes a sheer insult to the intelligence, when we are requested to believe that Lincoln would not have taken the stand he did on the slave issue had he been subjected to compulsory Greek. This is a pretty comprehensive insult, for it is directed not alone at us, but at Abraham Lincoln. Think what it means: that he—wise, patient, suffering soul, seeker through all his days for learning and great example, shrewd disentangler of truth from sophistry—would, had he in his youth been brought into the high company of the great poets and reasoners, from whom flow the undiminished rivers that still refresh our thirsty minds and hearts, have been deluded into following the paths of cruelty and oppression. And you, who think this of him, think you are fit to counsel us! You would have us, we take it, believe that among those who so nobly gave the last full measure of devotion were none who were taught the humanities. You would persuade us to ignore all the long centuries of man's slow growth, his struggle upward toward perfection; to set aside, as of no worth, all his experience of the need to follow in known and proven paths, if his footsteps shall lead him to any sure result. You would have us substitute chaos, ignorance, lawlessness, and a carnival of eccentricity, for decency and order.

"You say that this design is alien. We reply that its origin is the common heritage of civilization, of which we will not be despoiled.

"You say that as it is Greek, so is it dead. We reply that great art never dies.

"Tout passe; l'art robuste
Seul à l'éternité;
Le buste
Survit à la cité.

"Et la médaille austère,
Que trouve un laboureur,
Sous terre,
Révèle un empereur."

Superior—A City Beautiful.

The Superior, Wisconsin, "Telegram," of March 15, contains an extensive article on "Superior—A City Beautiful." It is illustrated by drawings prepared by Robert Loebeck, of the firm of Lignell & Loebeck, architects, of Duluth. Mr. Loebeck, in advancing his arguments for making Superior a city beautiful, made use of a very happy phrase which should receive the widest publicity.

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

"What is city planning? It is a prolonged state of contemplation for the purpose of higher perfection."

Surely, it is one of the most inspiring factors of the present, that here and there, and more and more frequently, the note of contemplation is being sounded, and that more and more people, and towns and cities, are beginning to look with shame and distrust upon the disorderly, selfish and wasteful activities which have everywhere sacrificed beauty to the gain of the moment—the loss of the future. The Fifth National Conference on City Planning, to be held in Chicago on May 5, 6 and 7, should aid in giving the whole movement a great and far-reaching impetus.

A NATIONAL CONVENTION ON FIRE WASTE

Mr. Franklin H. Wentworth's recent tour, during which he delivered lectures under the auspices of seventeen of the Chapters of the Institute, came to a close at Philadelphia on the seventh of March. At that meeting, which was a joint one at the mayor's office, the following was resolved:

"This joint meeting on Fire Prevention in the city of Philadelphia heartily favors calling a national convention on Fire Waste, to be held in this city approximately the middle of October next, on the

invitation of the Philadelphia Fire Prevention Commission, under the auspices of the city government."

Mr. Wentworth's tour had the hearty support of the Institute, and the proposed national convention should have the active indorsement of architects throughout the country.

HOW ONE NEWSPAPER IS HELPING

On March 4, the Philadelphia "Public Ledger," a widely known daily newspaper, began the publication of a weekly section devoted to "City Planning, Architecture and Real Estate." The chairman of the Institute Committee on Public Information, who, from the start, has been assisting the "Public Ledger" in the presentation of architectural information, mailed a copy of the first two issues to each member of the Institute and to the chairman of each Subcommittee on Public Information.

Here is an opportunity which lies open in other cities, for many other newspapers would doubtless gladly avail themselves of the coöperation of members of the Institute in the publication of such material. Certainly it is unnecessary to enlarge upon the educational possibilities with which such work might be fraught.

BOOK REVIEWS

BOOKS RECEIVED DURING FEBRUARY, 1913.

- The American Institute of Electrical Engineers. New York, N. Y. Year Book, 1913.
- The Art Commission of the City of New York. New York, N. Y. Report for the year 1911.
- The Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department. Washington, D. C. Annual Report 1912.
- The Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. A Study of Maya Art, its Subject Matter and Historical Development by Herbert J. Spinden, 1913.
- Enrique Serrano Fatigati de la Real Academia de Bellas Artes de San Fernando. Madrid, Spain. Escultura en Madrid 1912.
- Junta Para Ampliacion de Estudios e. Investigaciones Cientificas. Madrid, Spain. Medina Azzahra y Alamiriya por D. Ricardo Velazquez Bosco. Madrid, 1912.

PAMPHLETS RECEIVED DURING FEBRUARY, 1913.

- Presented by the Public Library of the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C.:
Monthly Bulletin.
- Presented by the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C.:
The Cementing Progress of Excluding Water from Oil Wells as Practised in California. By Ralph Arnold and V. R. Garfias.
- Accidents from Mine Cars and Locomotives. By L. M. Jones.
- Presented by the Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.:
Forty-sixth Report, 1913.
- Presented by the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Mass.:
Bulletin. Vol. XI. No. 61. February, 1913.

Presented by the National Fire Protection Association, Boston, Mass.:

- Tanneries. Suggestions for their improvement as Fire Risks. 1912.
- Suggested Ordinance Regulating the Construction and Equipment of Theatres. February, 1913.
- List of Gas, Oil, Mechanical and Chemical Appliances. January, 1913.
- List of Manufacturers of Fire Appliances. January, 1913.
- Presented by the John Herron Art Institute, Indianapolis, Ind.
Catalogue Sixth Annual Exhibition of Works: by Indiana Artists.
- Presented by the University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.:
Bulletin, No. 61. Characteristics and Limitations of the Series Transformer.

SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED DURING FEBRUARY, 1913.

- The Royal Institute of British Architects, London, England. Vol. XX, Third Series, No. 4. 21 December, 1912.
- The Royal Society of Arts, London, England. Journal, Vol. LXI, No. 3142. February 7, 1913.
- The Society of Architects, London, England. Vol. VI, No. 64. February, 1913.
- The Architectural Association, London, England. Journal, Vol. XXVIII, No. 312. February, 1913.
- Societe Centrale des Architectes Francais, Paris, France. 26e Annee, No. 7. 15 Fevrier, 1913.
- Svenska Teknologforeningen, Stockholm, Sweden. Arkitektur, Haft 1, No. 5. 15 Jan., 1913.
- Società degli Ingegneri e degli Architetti, Rome, Italy. Vol. XXVIII, No. 2, 16 Gennaio, 1913.
- Ingenieur-und Architekten-Vereins, Zurich, Schweitzerland. Schweizerische Bauzeitung, Band LX, No. 21, 23 Nov. 1912—Band LX. No. 25. 21 Dez, 1912.

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