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MAKING A CAPITAL CITY

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MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

An address delivered at a meeting on the development of the City of Washington held at the United States Chamber of Commerce Building, Washington, April 25, 1929

THE physical plan of a city should bear the same relation to the development of its separate elements that a constitution or charter bears to the development of the social and political life of its people. Washington and his advisers recognized this fact and gave us a physical plan with our Constitution. Had they anticipated the chaos and anarchy associated with the physical development of many American cities during the period which followed the early Republic, I am inclined to think they would have provided a Government agency as guardian of the physical plan of Washington in much the same manner as the Supreme Court is called upon to measure the development of social and political institutions in terms of the Constitution.

Such a plan must necessarily be basic and flexible enough to permit the freest development in accordance with the varying conditions of a constantly changing social order, insisting only that all individual elements of a city's growth shall be in harmony with each other and with the whole.

The value of large and farseeing planning is by no means confined to the aesthetic. In considering each project in the development of a city as a part of a grand purpose, great economies result from the avoidance of overlapping interests and the consequent destruction of previous development by the encroachment of newer work, and through the conveniences of use resulting from orderly arrangement of related interests. Each step in such a program gradually but consistently leads in the

direction of that true simplicity in the arrangement of the city as a whole which can result only from a singleness of purpose behind all of its physical works.

Without such purpose physical chaos will eventually deprive a city of much of its usefulness as well as its dignity. The period of artistic illiteracy which governed the development of Washington during the period between the influence of the L'Enfant Plan and the Plan of 1901 well illustrates this point, a notable example being the introduction of railroad tracks and stations in the great park designed by L'Enfant and known as the Mall. The cost and manner of correcting this mistake illustrate both the lack of economy resulting from unguided development and the value to a city of the orderly disposition of its utilities in their true relation to a great basic plan. The great industries of the country never hesitate to scrap entire plants, if badly planned, not for aesthetic reasons but as a necessary measure of economy of production and maintenance, and our universities, hospitals and other large institutions are frequently under the same necessity.

Huge as our country has become and accustomed as we are to large figures, we are often staggered by large plans because of the ultimate cost of their realization. The size and cost of the ultimate realization of the City of Washington as planned by L'Enfant did not seem extravagant to Washington and the group of his advisers who dictated that plan. The infant Republic was in no position to

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think of its immediate realization, but nevertheless it was planned to be the capital of what Washington believed would be a great nation and in discussing such details of the plan as the size of the White House he stated that the plans were being made for a far-distant future.

The McMillian plan, made in 1900, is, after nearly thirty years, only partly realized. It would seem reasonable, therefore, to anticipate a period of twenty-five to fifty years in any comprehensive plans for the future and in doing so they should represent the normal annual development multiplied by 25 or 50 without implying any increase in normal average expenditure.

This much farsight at least would be required to insure against the destruction in one decade of what had been built in an earlier one while at the same time paving the way to ultimate results not possible in individual projects. The cost of public works is largely a state of mind, and, while we are accustomed to the costs of naval vessels and great reclamation works, we are not accustomed to compare the cost of the Capitol on the hill, symbolizing the whole Nation, with the cost of single units in a naval program, or to the thought that a dozen navies have been built and scrapped while the Capitol has been serving the Nation, and that it stands today, as through its whole history, one of the notable buildings of the world.

Turning for a moment to the model of the departmental buildings as exhibited here tonight—the line of buildings facing on B Street and continued west beyond the Monument toward the river would cost much less than a line of warships of the same length and would outlive them by more than a century. Or, as another example, the cost of two aeroplane carriers recently constructed would more than build and equip all of the buildings in the Triangle.

A National Capitol or a Federal City has stood as a challenge to the American people ever since provision was made for it in the Constitution and since L'Enfant crystallized in a definite form the vision of Washington and his associates of a city belonging to and typifying the whole Nation, independent of any of the States, a plan so farseeing that the early structures, which were planned in harmony with its spirit, although surrounded for years with thoughtless development, maintain their places as dominating elements in the original plan or in any worthy plan conception of today, and affirm the judgment of L'Enfant in fitting the proposed city to the topography of the site.

An era of rapid development is the usual explanation of the lack of vision which characterized the development of Washington after the period of the early Republic. The renewed interest in the National Capital which has followed the Plan of 1901 indicates however that rapid development offers no excuse but rather demands greater vision. The Plan of 1901 made it clear that what was envisioned and physically begun by the Founders of the Nation was the only basis upon which it can consistently develop into a great beautiful capital.

Perhaps it was because there was no complicated group of local city interests to confuse the vision of its Founders, and because in their minds there must have been a firm intention that such interests when they came should always be secondary and kept in their true relation to the national character of the City, that the construction of all the early public works was begun with the plans of L'Enfant taken for granted and apparently without the suspicion that they would be forgotten and ignored. It would seem wise for us to think of the Washington of the future as it was thought of by its Founders and in all public works on legislation affecting the City to have in mind the dignity and distinction of its ultimate character as a national city distinguished from the great commercial cities which justly and fittingly express their *raison d'être*, each in its own way. There should be no conflicting national and local interests; as the Capitol on the hill is the Nation's Capitol so the City must always be the Nation's City. It was founded for this purpose, and its construction nobly begun and its future left in faith and trust to the successors of the Founders. Washington is the place where it seems to me more than anywhere else all the men who have loved this Country and planned great things for it and had visions of its greatness and power live today in the life they have put into it.

The costs of building and maintaining a Nation's Capital have been the subject of much controversy and it is not my purpose to discuss the merits of the many suggestions which have been offered, but I believe the effect upon the character of the Capital of the application of certain principles demands careful consideration. Washington should not only be the seat of the National Government, but should also invite as its guests the national organizations having to do with the arts and sciences and the cultural and spiritual elements of life. If the Capital is to become the cultural center of the Nation, the housing of such



WASHINGTON MONUMENT FROM THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL
REPRODUCED FROM A COPYRIGHTED PHOTOGRAPH BY THEO. HORYDCZAK



STUDY OF CIRCULAR COURT, DEVELOPMENT OF THE TRIANGLE, WASHINGTON, D. C.
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT OF THE TREASURY

DELANO & ALDRICH, ARCHITECTS

From a drawing by Chester Price

interests requires the creation and maintenance of streets and utilities, police and fire protection, and many other obligations of a city government, and it would seem as if a plan could reasonably be devised by which the national and local interests could be definitely segregated permitting the Capital to be built as generously as it may wish of the love of a whole Nation, without complication with the finances of the District, reaffirming the original hope that Washington should never become a competitor of the commercial and industrial centers of the country.

Frequent reference has been made to the L'Enfant Plan, and so much has been said concerning it that it seems important to discuss those elements which make it applicable to the present time and not merely an interesting historic document. Its greatness lies in its simplicity and in its development to the utmost of the topography of the District.

With the Capitol placed upon the hill a great park extends westward to the river, thus giving the Capitol major importance for all time. The center of this park was planned as an open Mall dominated by the dome of the Capitol. From the cen-

ter of the dome great arterial avenues radiated in all directions each of which led up to and in turn was dominated by the dome, thus radiating the influence of the Capitol to all parts of the City, and in turn leading all parts of the City up to the Capitol. The same arrangement focused upon the President's House which also had its own great park, though of lesser importance in the plan, leading southward to the Mall. The intersection of the great diagonal avenues offered minor focal points as ideal locations for memorials of the Nation's history. Lying between these great thoroughfares a network of smaller streets offered access to individual properties not exposed to the confusion of the heavier traffic on the main arteries. This is a controlling principle sought today in all modern planning and zoning regulations.

The flexibility of the L'Enfant Plan is best illustrated by the fact that many developments of the present day, undreamed of in L'Enfant's time, find their best expression by conformity with the greater elements of his plan. As a specific illustration, the Department of Commerce, now building, houses one of the greatest activities of the Federal Government and is a structure of such great size

that it would be a dominating element in any large city. Every apartment within this building has been designed to meet the requirements of the particular work which will be housed in it. These apartments have been assembled into a great building and take their relative places within it. The building itself, however, becomes merely a unit in a greater project known as the Triangle Development. The name "Triangle" is merely an acknowledgment of the L'Enfant Plan and represents the triangular space between Pennsylvania Avenue, radiating from the Capitol toward the northwest, and the boundaries of the Mall, running directly west from the Capitol grounds. This larger unit in itself recognizes the greater plan and has been designed to create a monumental and effective separation of B Street and Pennsylvania Avenue at the apex of the Triangle and to make a fitting closure of the cross vista from the Mall to the Department of Justice building. It gives a facade to Pennsylvania Avenue worthy of the importance of that thoroughfare, and creates on B Street a part of the great frame of the Mall envisioned by L'Enfant, holding the City back from

the great central motif in which the Nation's tributes to Washington and Lincoln are enshrined as no other location, however commanding, could enshrine them. Imagine these same two monuments erected anywhere in the built-up part of the City and deprived of their reverent isolation!

By the application of the principle that, no matter how important the project, it must take its place in the treatment of the whole, it has been possible to make every office in the proposed group of departmental buildings not only serve its own purpose in the most efficient way but do its part in paying homage to the great central motif of the City and to the majestic simplicity of the L'Enfant Plan. This treatment points the way for the location and design of such buildings as well be needed in the future to the west of the Monument, and for the completion of the frame on the south side of the Mall.

At the present time the Mall is marred by the temporary building erected during the War. The Munitions and Navy buildings should be removed and their functions housed on the north side of B Street. They now occupy a site originally



LINCOLN MEMORIAL, WATERGATE, AND ARLINGTON MEMORIAL BRIDGE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

COURTESY, NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

From a drawing by William Partridge, Consulting Architect

planted with trees, and during the ten years since the War the balancing trees on the south side have grown to such a size that it will be many years before a new planting on the north side, on the site of these buildings, can reestablish the balance necessary to the setting of the Lincoln Memorial. President Lincoln's action in completing the dome of the Capitol during the stress of the Civil War is a significant challenge to the continued obstruction of the park leading up to the Capitol by these war structures.

The Smithsonian Group should be studied in order that its future constructions from time to time will ultimately give it its true relation to the L'Enfant Plan, one of its units, the Freer Gallery, having already been so placed.

Another interesting illustration of the multiplied values resulting from good planning is the proposed development of a municipal group at John Marshall Place. There is no more beautiful example of early republican architecture in the country than the District Court House now somewhat lost in Judiciary Square and seen by the casual visitor only by accident. By the wise choice of a site and the understanding manner of the planning and designing of the proposed structures, this group, without adding anything to the bulk or cost of its buildings, will frame a portion of the north side of Pennsylvania Avenue, will open a splendid vista through to the Court House bringing this ancient building directly into the main plan of the City, and create a monumental frontage for the south side of Judiciary Square, while in turn the old Court House will add its distinction to the municipal group by occupying the end of its principal court, much as the Madeleine is seen when looking from the Place de la Concorde.

It was for these reasons that the McMillan Commission, after an exhaustive study of the problems confronting the City in 1900, determined that no plan of the City could be devised which would ensure a nobler future than that prepared by Major L'Enfant in collaboration with Washington and Jefferson. This Commission reaffirmed that plan and extended it to meet the many new conditions which had asserted themselves and modified it only where original opportunities had been permanently lost.

Many of the proposals of the Plan of 1901 for park extensions and building locations have not been realized and some of them are no longer available. Other great assets of the Capital pointed out in that plan are still available but may not long remain so. I have in mind the development

of the great scenic region extending from Potomac Park up to and including the Great Falls of the Potomac. The lower portion of the river is now happily made available by the legislation creating Mount Vernon Boulevard. With a park development extending from this boulevard up to and including the Falls, Washington would have a river park unrivalled by any of the world's capitals. The project of the Fort Drive connecting the ring of Civil War forts occupying the heights around the City is rapidly becoming almost impossible of realization.

On the other hand, much that was proposed by the report and Plan of 1901 has been realized, some of it, notably the railroad situation, in spite of what might have been regarded as insurmountable obstacles. The greatness of the plan for the Mall, in its ultimate simple dignity, appealed to the imagination of the then president of the Pennsylvania Railroad and resulted in clearing the way for a realization of the Plan not only in the development of the Mall but in the creation of a great gateway to the City in the form of the Union Station and plaza as now constructed, and the development of the land from the station to the Capitol as now authorized.

The extension of the Mall and the location of the Lincoln Memorial represent additions to the original plan of elements unknown at the time of its creation, while the Memorial Bridge, connecting the heart of the City with the memories of the Nation's dead at Arlington, completes the greater central motif of the Plan of 1901 now approaching realization. The Grant and Meade memorials in Union Plaza ensure the development of the head of the Mall as planned and the removal of the temporary war buildings will make possible the opening of the Mall from the Capitol to the Monument. From the Monument to the Lincoln Memorial, the plan has been realized and the Arlington Bridge is well under construction. The Washington Monument Gardens remain to be treated as a part of the Mall scheme and of the intersection of the White House axis with that of the Mall. It had been hoped that this might be a project inaugurated in connection with Washington's 200th Birthday.

B Street North was planned as a great ceremonial street, over which corteges might pass, from the dome of the Capitol to the Arlington National Cemetery. This also has been provided for and should be realized in the near future.

The proposal that the gardens of the Mall should include buildings of the museum type has



LINCOLN MEMORIAL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

REPRODUCED FROM A COPYRIGHTED PHOTOGRAPH BY THEO. HORYDCZAK

been partly realized by the location of the National Museum and the Freer Gallery.

The proposal that a legislative group should be created around Capitol Square and an executive group about Lafayette Square has been partly realized in the creation of the Senate and House Office Buildings and the proposed additional House Office Building. The Supreme Court has also been authorized in the location proposed. Rock Creek Park has been enlarged and extended, Potomac Park largely realized, and work on the Anacostia Park begun. All of these projects have taken their places as elements of one great plan and would have lost much of their significance if treated as unrelated units like the Interior Department Building.

The buildings of the early Republic were models of good taste, sound design, and beauty of mass, proportion and detail. These buildings represented a standard unsurpassed in any of the private or semi-public work throughout the country. Jefferson's interest in architecture is historic and his doctrine of the obligation of the Government to set an example in the arts of design governed the early development of the National Capital and should find expression today in all the works of the Federal Government.

In addition to the obligation of the Federal and District governments, the obligation to maintain an appropriate character of the City extends to owners of private property. In this connection we

learn of another of the many examples of President Washington's wisdom and vision. In the original terms governing the building of the Capital he made the design and materials of construction of private structures subject to such regulations as might be thought necessary to ensure their appropriateness. Unhappily this control has long since been relinquished but it is a matter for congratulation that the legislation recently proposed for re-establishment of such control has received the almost unanimous approval of the citizens of Washington and it is to be hoped that before long such legislation may be enacted into law.

Our National forests and parks witness our faith that the beauty of woodland and meadow are as necessary to a wholesome national life as their material products. The building of our national Capital should witness the same faith.

In closing, let me again repeat and leave with you the statement that no city can have dignity, beauty and distinction, or be a great city in the best sense of the word unless its every element is an appropriate part of a greater whole.

The Plan of 1901 has never been officially adopted; its intrinsic merit has given it force and carried conviction. Since 1901 the National Commission of Fine Arts has been created and more recently the National Capital Park and Planning Commission. These two agencies have been governed in their advice and decisions on all individual projects by their relation to the City as a unit.



PROPOSED BRIDGE ON THE POTOMAC RIVER, AT GREAT FALLS, WASHINGTON, D. C.
MEIGS, LONG & BEALE, ENGINEERS

COURTESY, NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

The Development of the National Capital

AT THE invitation of Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, the delegates to the Convention at Washington were invited to inspect the models of the government buildings to be erected in the Pennsylvania Avenue Triangle from Fifteenth Street to the Capitol, which were on exhibition for the first time on Thursday evening, April 25th, in the Council Chamber of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Invitations were also sent to the President, the Vice President, the Cabinet, the United States Supreme Court, the Senate and House of Representatives, the Fine Arts Commission and the National Capital Park and Planning Commission. Secretary Mellon acted as presiding officer. His address of welcome follows:

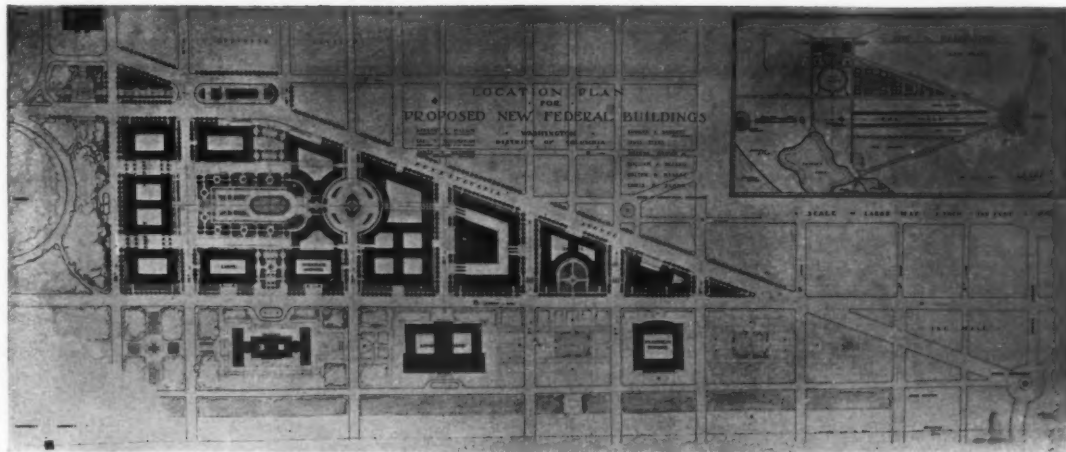
Tonight History repeats itself. We are met under cir-

cumstances almost identical with those under which a meeting was held twenty-five years ago in the old Arlington Hotel, only a short distance from this place. Then, as now, it was a meeting of those representing the Government, and it was held for the purpose of considering plans to make the City of Washington more beautiful.

The principal speaker on that occasion was President Roosevelt. The Congress of the United States was represented by the speeches of Speaker Cannon and others; and Mr. Root, with his great eloquence, championed the cause which he had so much at heart and which he, himself, had done so much to advance.

On that historic occasion, the host was the American Institute of Architects. It is most fitting, therefore, that tonight we should have as our guests the representatives of that great and influential organization, to whose foresight and untiring efforts we owe not only the revival but the preservation and advancement of a plan for the orderly and systematic development of the nation's capital.

The meeting held in 1905 centered attention on the needs of Washington. At the same time it made certain that the future development of the city should conform to a balanced



DEVELOPMENT OF THE TRIANGLE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT OF THE TREASURY

EDWARD H. BENNETT, CHAIRMAN; LOUIS AYRES, ARTHUR BROWN, JR., WILLIAM A. DELANO,
MILTON B. MEDARY AND LOUIS SIMON, BOARD OF ARCHITECTURAL CONSULTANTS

and comprehensive plan, based upon the spacious and dignified ideas of President Washington and Major L'Enfant, with such modification as might be required to meet modern conditions and the city's growth.

Now we are engaged in trying to carry out those ideas. Conditions have reached a stage where economy demands that the Government's activities should be adequately housed in buildings owned by the Government itself; and, in order to meet this need, Congress has made the necessary appropriations to begin this work and to proceed with certain other plans for the orderly development of the city. The responsibility for the condemnation and purchase of sites and the erection of most of these buildings has been placed by Congress on the Treasury Department and has become, therefore, an integral part of Treasury activities.

The placing of these buildings involves a great responsibility, for the proper determination of this question will largely influence the future development of Washington. Before coming to a decision, the Treasury obtained the advice of Edward H. Bennett, of Chicago, a well-known architect, whose efforts have had so much to do with bringing to completion the plans for beautifying his native city. Mr. Bennett was appointed Consulting Architect of the Treasury; and, with a small group of other eminent architects from different parts of the country, has given unstintedly of his services in arriving at a solution of this problem.

These men have come to Washington at frequent intervals and have served without adequate remuneration in helping to work out a plan under which the new buildings shall be grouped and designed in such a way as to contribute in the greatest measure possible to the beauty of Washington. In evolving these plans the Treasury has had the coöperation of the Fine Arts Commission and its able and devoted chairman, Mr. Moore; with the Capital Park and Planning Commission; the Office of Public Buildings and Parks; and especially with those members of the Senate and House of Representatives who are most directly concerned in this work and who have been so largely responsible for the developments now under way.

All of these developments have been embodied in a comprehensive plan; and it is this plan which will be presented to you tonight. We want also to have you view the model which has been made of public buildings to be erected along Pennsylvania Avenue. This model is on view tonight in a room adjoining the one in which we are now, and will be taken later to the Treasury where it will be left permanently on exhibition for all who care to view it.

It was to place these plans before you and also to make something in the nature of a visual presentation through motion pictures that have been prepared, that we have asked this distinguished audience to come together tonight. I hope that the plans will meet with your approval, so that we can proceed with carrying them out, fortified in the knowledge that we have your sanction and support. I am sure in advance of your deep interest, for it is a work which makes a strong appeal to every one and gives us all an opportunity to do something of permanent value for the country.

No one has taken a deeper interest in this great undertaking than has President Hoover. In all the things that have been done and are now under way, he has given his counsel and support, and behind the plans which have been made for the future he has placed the full force of his Administration. It is a great privilege to have him here tonight, and to have the honor of announcing the President of the United States who will now address you.

Speeches were made relating to the development of Washington by President Hoover, Senator Smoot, Congressman Richard N. Elliott, and Milton B. Medary, of Philadelphia, past president of the Institute, who is a member of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission.

In the course of his remarks, President Hoover said that there was need for additional buildings to house several thousand federal employees, whose number was now twice that of a score of years ago. "The Government," he said, "is expending vast sums for rented buildings throughout the city and this expense would thus be eliminated."

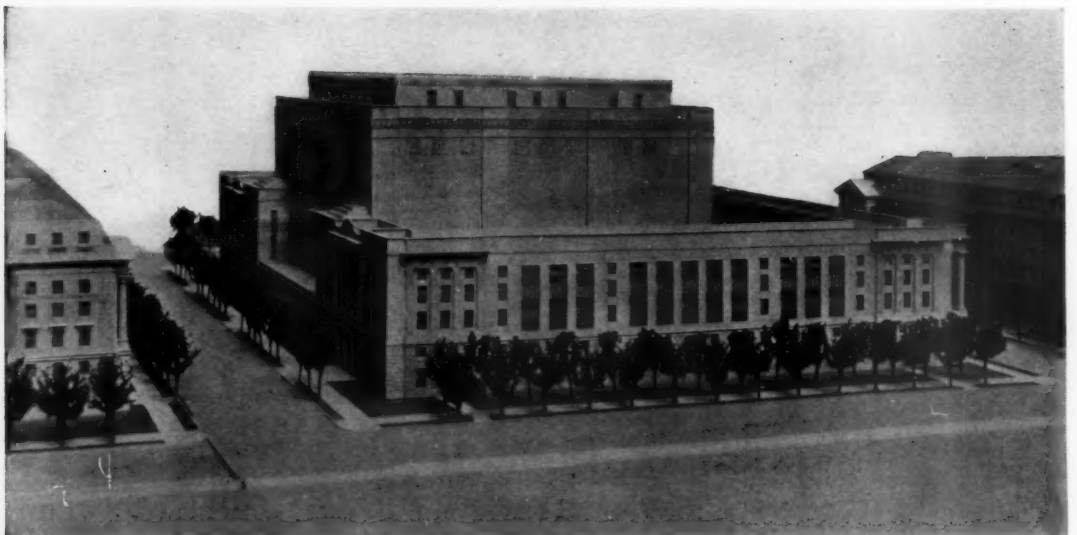
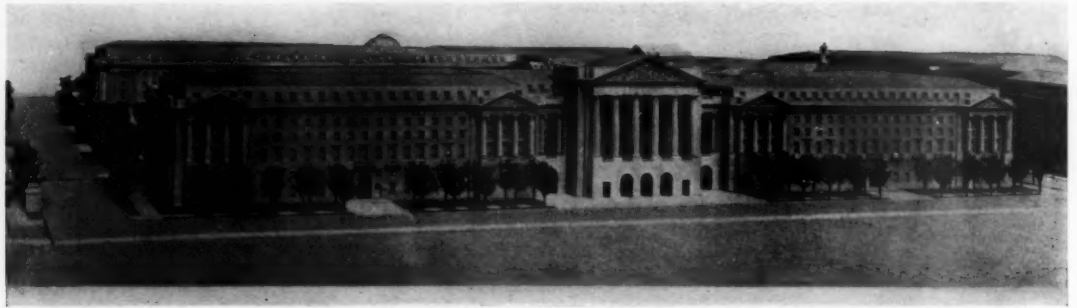
Concerning the architecture of the several buildings, he said:

This is more than merely the making of a beautiful city, Washington is not only the nation's capital, it is the symbol of America. By its dignity and architectural inspiration we stimulate pride in our country, we encourage that elevation of thought and character which comes from great architecture. . . . Congress has authorized the beginning of a great program which must extend over many years. It is our primary duty to do more than erect offices. We must fit that program into the traditions and the symbolism of the capital. Our forefathers had a great vision of the capital for America, unique from its birth in its inspired conception, flexibility and wonderful beauty. No one in 150 years has been able to improve upon it. The founders of the Republic also gave us a great tradition in architecture. In after years we have held to it in some periods and in others we have fallen sadly away from it. Although it is perhaps too early to envisage such a glorious future, I do hope to live to see the day when we shall remove from Washington the evidences of those falls from the high standards which would have been deplored by the founders of our republic and have been deplored by the citizens of good taste ever since these transgressions. It is the wish and demand of the American people that our new buildings shall comport with the dignity of the capital of America, that they shall meet modern requirements of utility, that they shall fulfill the standards of taste, that they shall be a lasting inspiration. In architecture it is the spiritual impulse that counts. These buildings should express the ideals and standards of our times; they will be the measure of our skill and taste, by which we will be judged by our children's children. . . . And I am confident that we have within the nation the taste, skill and artistic sense to perform our task, for our architects have already given to America the leading place in their great art.

Senator Reed Smoot followed the President with an address on the subject of "Appropriations for Public Buildings." He stated in some detail costs of various buildings already planned, and included in the so-called Triangle Area, and referred to certain plans which are contemplated for the improvement of Columbia Island in the Potomac, for the widening of several streets in Washington and for carrying out the long delayed plans for the development of the Mall.



THE TRIANGLE, WASHINGTON, D. C.—OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT OF THE TREASURY
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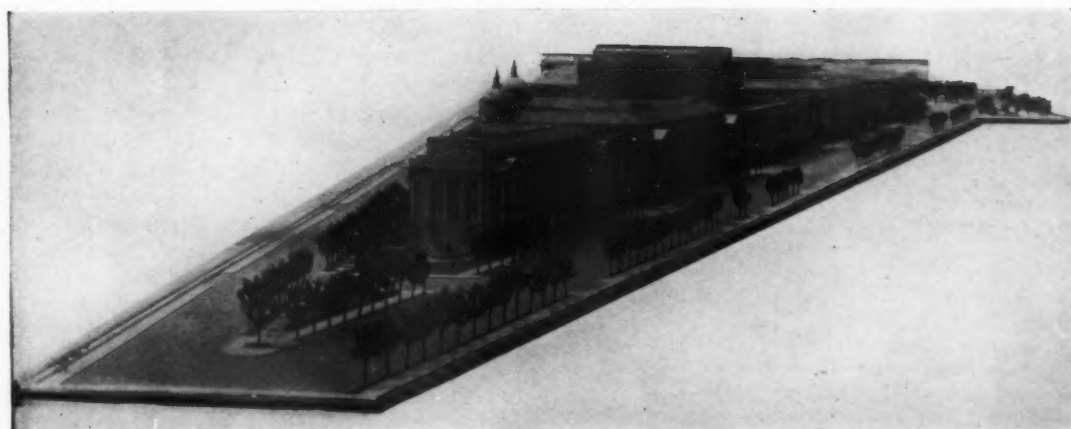
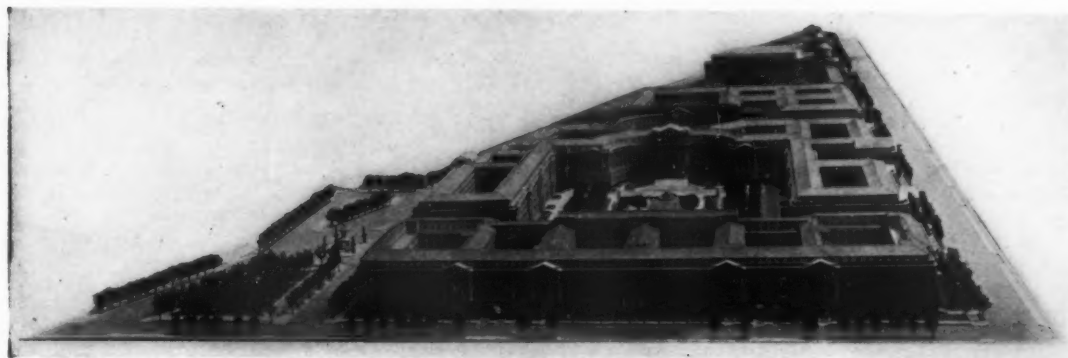


Photos by Horydczak

MODEL OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE TRIANGLE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

**TOP: SOUTH FACADE, LABOR AND INTERSTATE COMMERCE BUILDINGS—ARTHUR BROWN, JR., ARCHITECT
CENTER; DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BUILDING—MILTON B. MEDARY, ARCHITECT; BOTTOM: ARCHIVES BUILDING
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT OF THE TREASURY**

Model made by Bertram Keyes



Photos by Horydczak

MODEL OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE TRIANGLE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

**TOP: VIEW OF MODEL LOOKING WEST ON PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE; CENTER: DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—
YORK & SAWYER, ARCHITECTS; BOTTOM: VIEW OF MODEL LOOKING EAST
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT OF THE TREASURY**

Model made by Bertram Keyes

Mr. Smoot's speech is printed herewith in part:

The President has told you of the great importance of the work on which we are engaged in building a beautiful capital city. Now I want, in a very few words, to tell you of the ways and means by which we hope to accomplish it.

For a quarter of a century I have had a desire and un-failing faith that I would see Washington, America's Capital City, the most beautiful city in the world. The realization of this desire and faith is near at hand. I call to mind that the late Senator Heyburn and myself, twenty-one years ago, thought the time had arrived to purchase the privately owned land in the triangle and had in mind the beginning of the erection of buildings to supply the needs of the Government, thus making it the center of the nation's activities. Senator Heyburn exhibited drawings of a type of building he thought ought to be approved.

An appropriation of \$10,000,000 was asked for the purchase of the land. This vast sum asked for at that time was the death knell of the plan. I, for one, am thankful it failed, for if it had succeeded we would never have had anything to compare with the plans now fully under way. A twenty million dollar appropriation in 1908 is fairly comparable with 200 millions today, the amount required to complete the present triangle building program.

Congress has already authorized \$75,000,000 for public buildings in the District of Columbia. Of this amount \$50,000,000 is to be used for construction of buildings and \$25,000,000 for the acquisition of land on which these buildings are to be erected. Most of this latter sum will be spent in acquiring land in the so-called Triangle area, extending along Pennsylvania Avenue from Fifteenth Street to the Capitol and bounded on the south side by the Mall. The former sum of \$50,000,000 will include a site which has already been purchased for the Supreme Court Building, facing the Capitol and extending along East Capitol Street, covering an area approximating that of the Congressional Library on the south side of the street. A commission, of which the Chief Justice is Chairman, is now securing a design for the building.

Now for the buildings: Under the \$50,000,000 authorization \$43,500,000 will be expended for construction, the balance to be expended for sites for certain of these projects. Some of this work is now under way. An Administration Building connecting the two existing wings of the Department of Agriculture is being built at a cost of \$2,000,000. The Agricultural Department will also have another building to be constructed shortly on the south side of the Administration Building, containing a number of laboratories and housing many activities now scattered in other buildings.

An extension to the Government Printing Office will be made at a cost of \$1,250,000. A beautiful building for the Bureau of Internal Revenue is being built at a cost of \$10,000,000. This building will be a part of the Triangle development and will cover the area bounded by Tenth, Twelfth, B and C Streets North West. It is expected that this building will be completed in a little over two years. It will house all the activities of the Internal Revenue Bureau now so widely scattered throughout the City.

A building for the Department of Commerce is being erected at a cost of \$17,500,000. It is the largest building that will be constructed in the Triangle area and will be over one thousand feet in length along Fifteenth Street, and will extend from the Mall to Pennsylvania Avenue and Fourteenth Street.

An Archives Building has been authorized at a limit of

cost of \$8,750,000. This will be one of the most important buildings in the Triangle group. It will house the archives and valuable records of the Government which are now scattered in many buildings, some of which are not fireproof.

In addition to the Triangle project, it is expected that additional accommodations will be provided for the Legislative branch of the Government by constructing an addition to the House Office Building on the south side of the Capitol, at an estimated cost of \$7,500,000; and by enlarging the Senate Office Building, thus completing the quadrangle of which the present building forms three sides, the cost of which is not established but will probably be somewhat over \$2,000,000.

An appropriation of \$4,912,414 has been authorized for completing the park between the Capitol and the Union Station and also carrying out the long delayed plans for the development of the Mall. At the western end of the Mall the Arlington Memorial Bridge is now under way, and when finally completed will represent a total cost of \$14,750,000. This will include, besides the bridge, the construction of a plaza west of the Lincoln Memorial, the improvement of Columbia Island in the Potomac, a formal terraced avenue on the Virginia side leading to Arlington Cemetery, and the widening of several streets in Washington to give suitable approach to the Bridge.

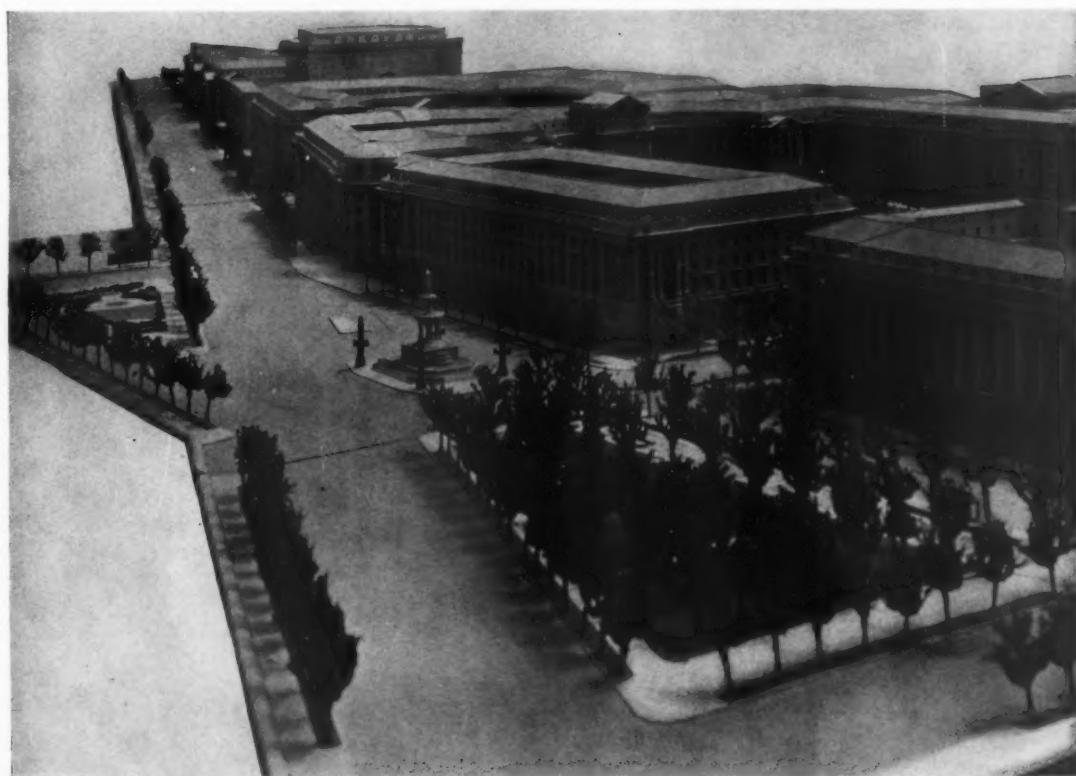
All of these plans, when carried out, will add greatly to the convenience and beauty of the city. They will not involve a very great outlay each year. For the great Triangle Development, it has been estimated that only \$11,000,000 will be expended this year, and next year only \$24,000,000.

The plans have been carefully made and will, I believe, meet general approval. I am a strong believer in the necessity of carrying forward this great work in an orderly and systematic manner and am confident that, in so doing, we will merit the thanks and approbation of future generations who will come here to view the work which we have done.

Honorable Richard N. Elliott, Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the House of Representatives, then addressed the assemblage. He traced the history of the planning of the Capital City, from the time that Congress met in Philadelphia in 1790, and passed an act to remove the Capitol from that city to the District of Columbia, up to the acceptance of the present plans on March 4th, 1929. He spoke of the fact that the Arlington Memorial Bridge was the realization of a dream of Andrew Jackson and the part played by Lieut. Col. U. S. Grant, 3rd. In closing he said:

It is well to note that in this time of reconstruction of the national capital we are fortunate in having as chief executive of the nation a man who is a trained engineer and builder, one whose life has been devoted to the handling of large affairs. President Hoover, by reason of his great ability and industry, will have many constructive achievements to his credit at the end of his administration, and he will no doubt go down in history as the great builder, and the monument to his administration will be Washington, the finest capital in the World.

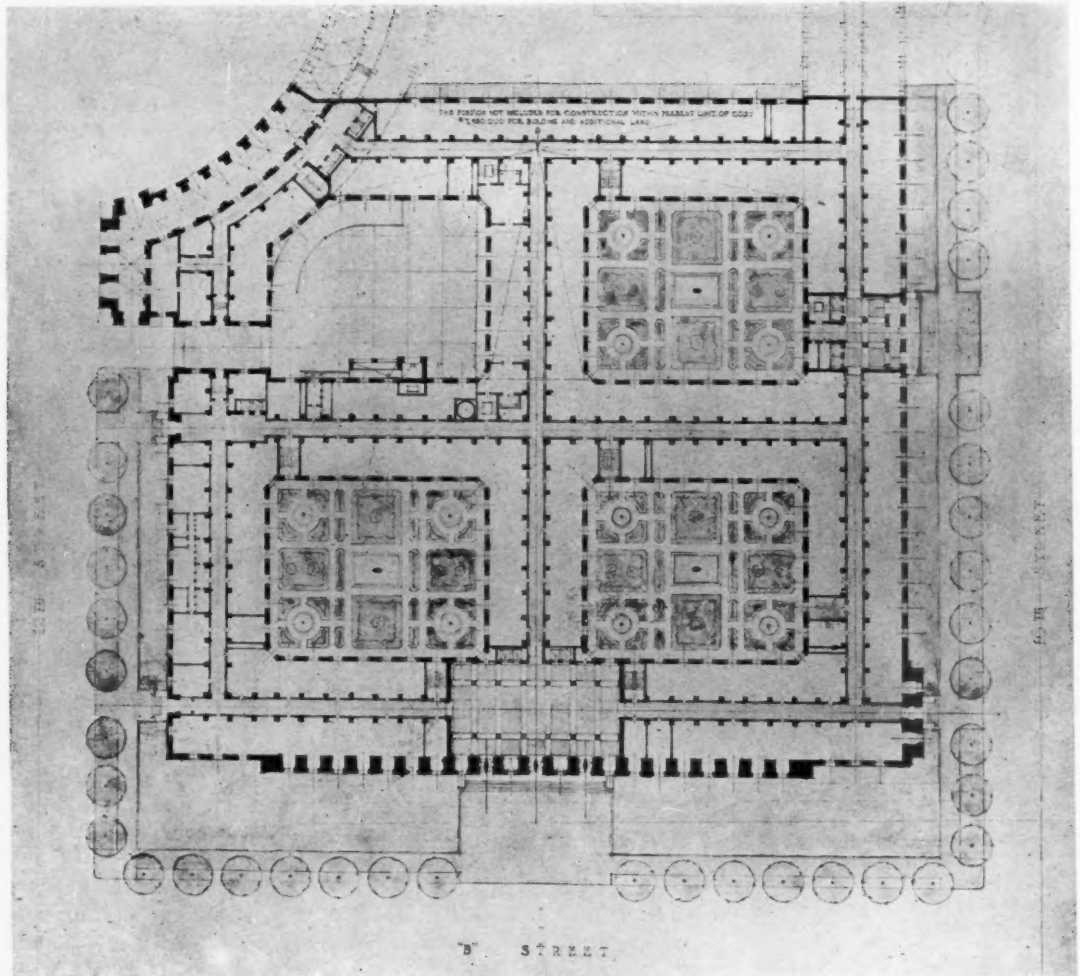
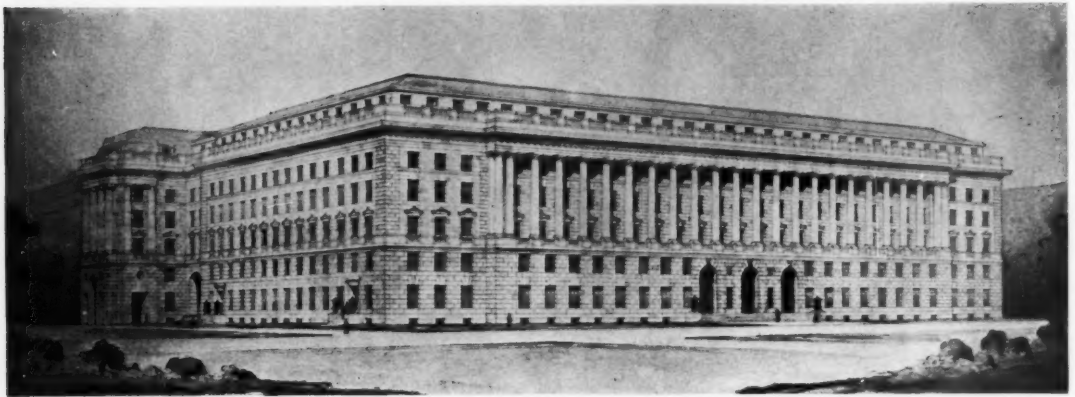
Milton B. Medary's address is printed in full elsewhere in this issue.



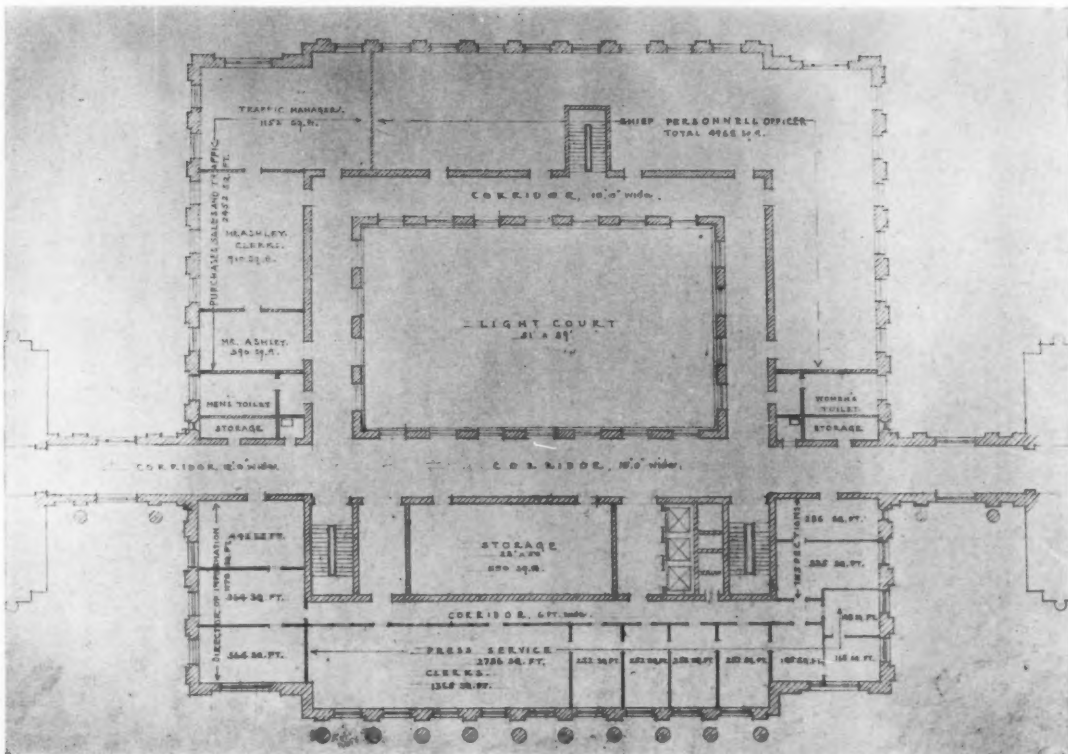
Photos by Horydczak

MODEL OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE TRIANGLE, WASHINGTON, D. C.
VIEWS LOOKING EAST IN CENTRAL COURT AND DOWN PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT OF THE TREASURY

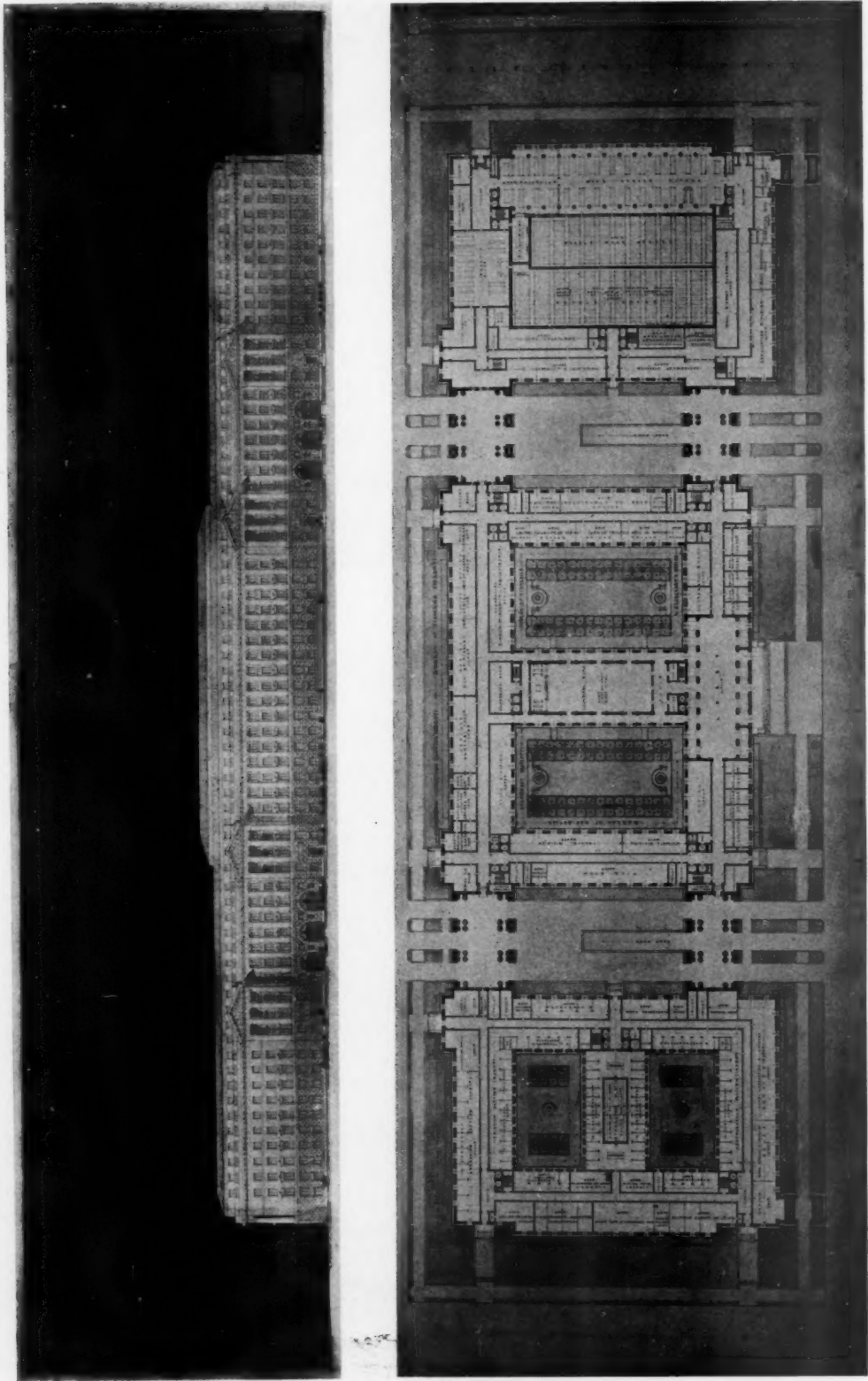
Model made by Bertram Keyes



BUILDING FOR BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE, DEVELOPMENT OF TRIANGLE, WASHINGTON, D. C.
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT OF THE TREASURY



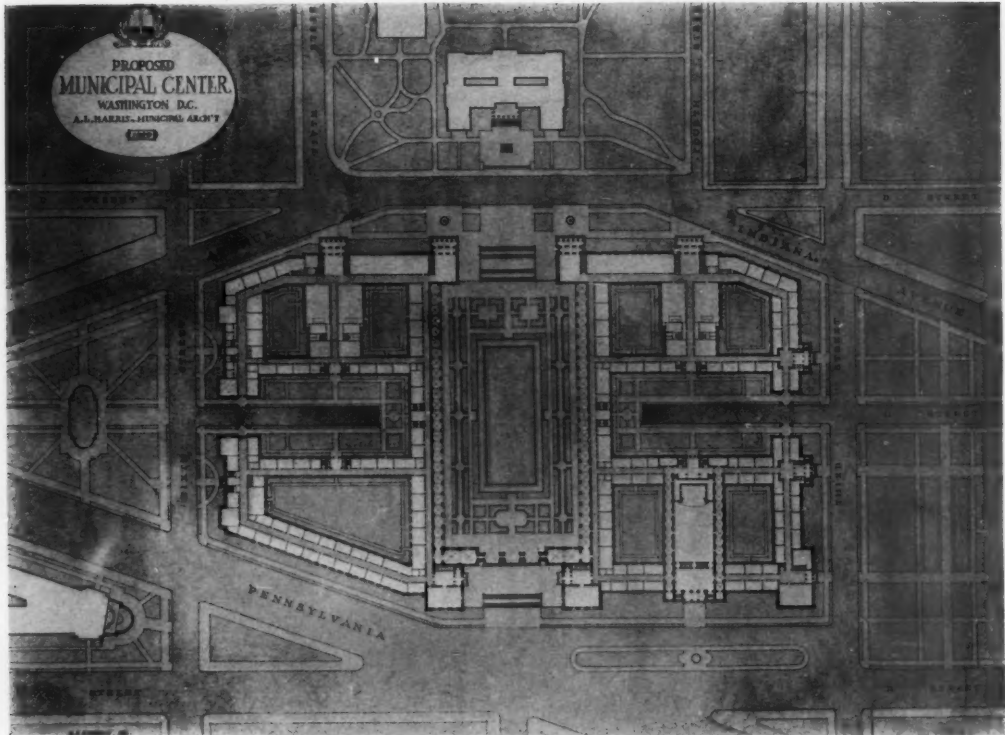
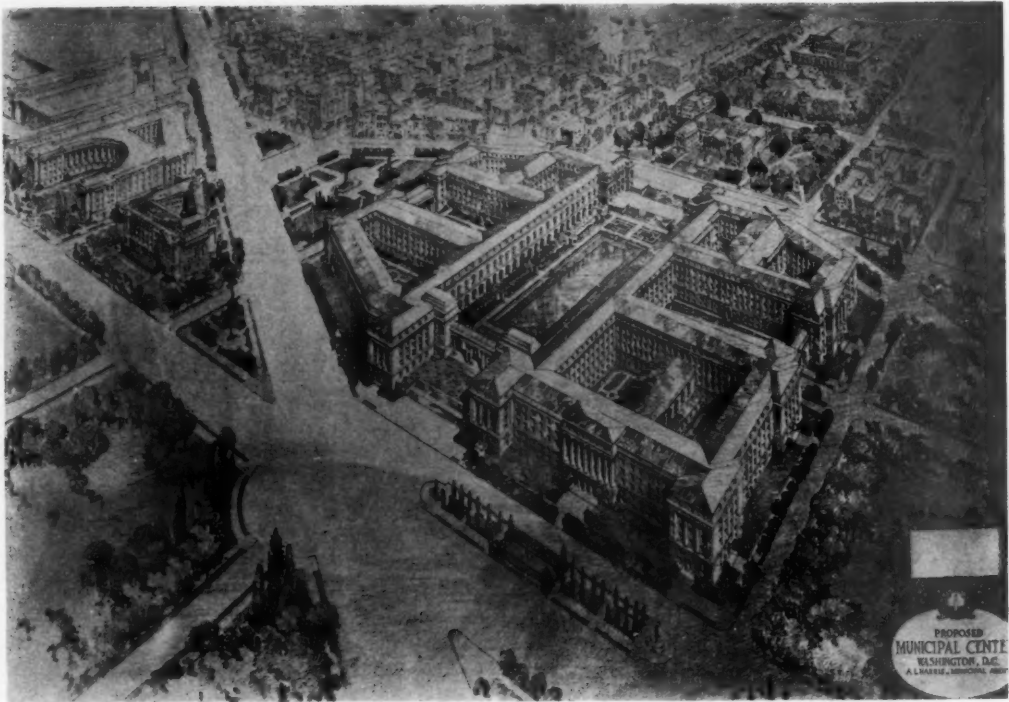
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.
 OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT OF THE TREASURY



DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUILDING, DEVELOPMENT OF THE TRIANGLE, WASHINGTON, D. C.
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT OF THE TREASURY—YORK AND SAWYER, ARCHITECTS



Photo by Fairchild Aerial Surveys, Inc.
AIRPLANE VIEW OF WASHINGTON LOOKING WEST SHOWING EXISTING CONDITIONS

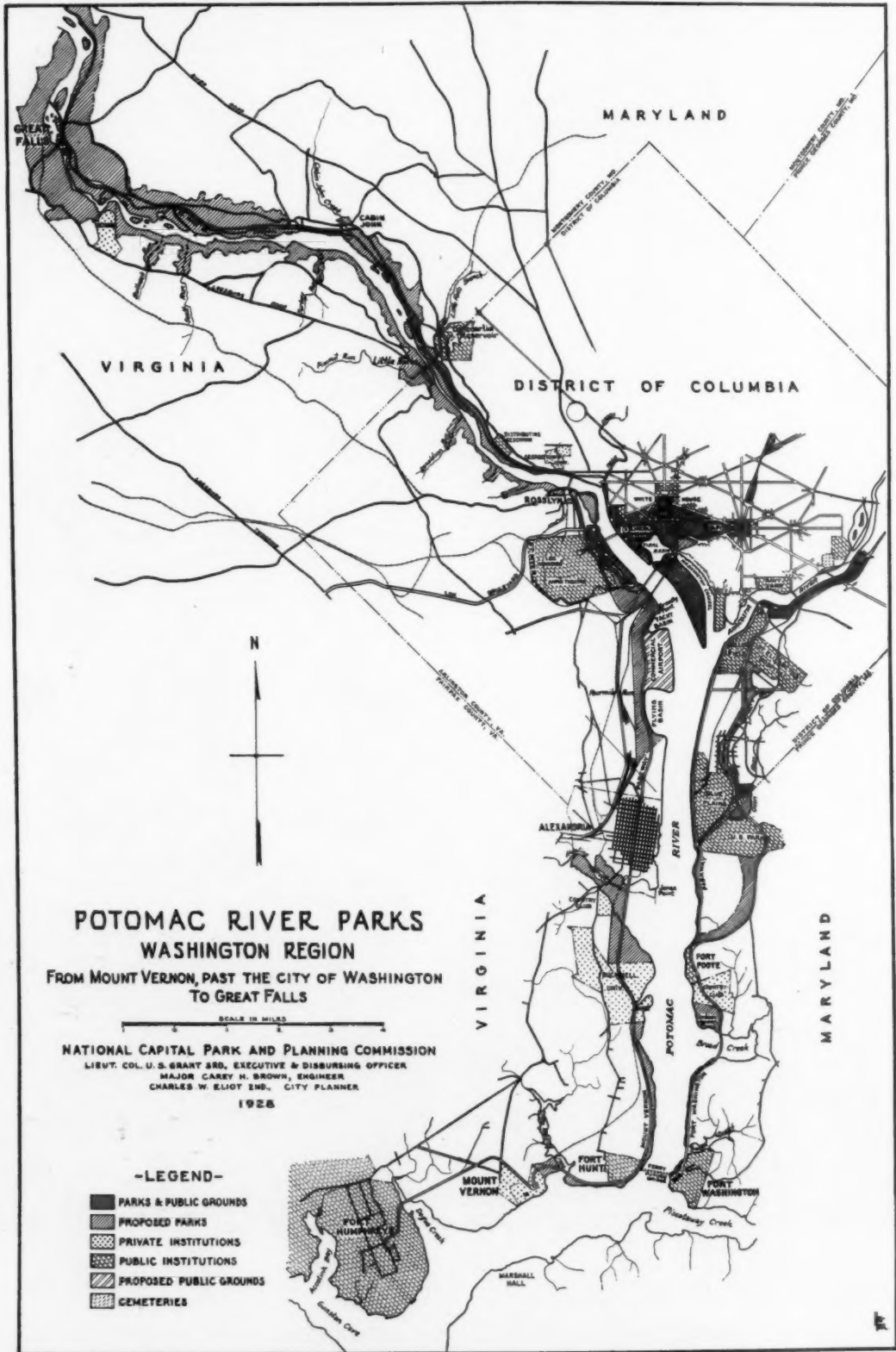


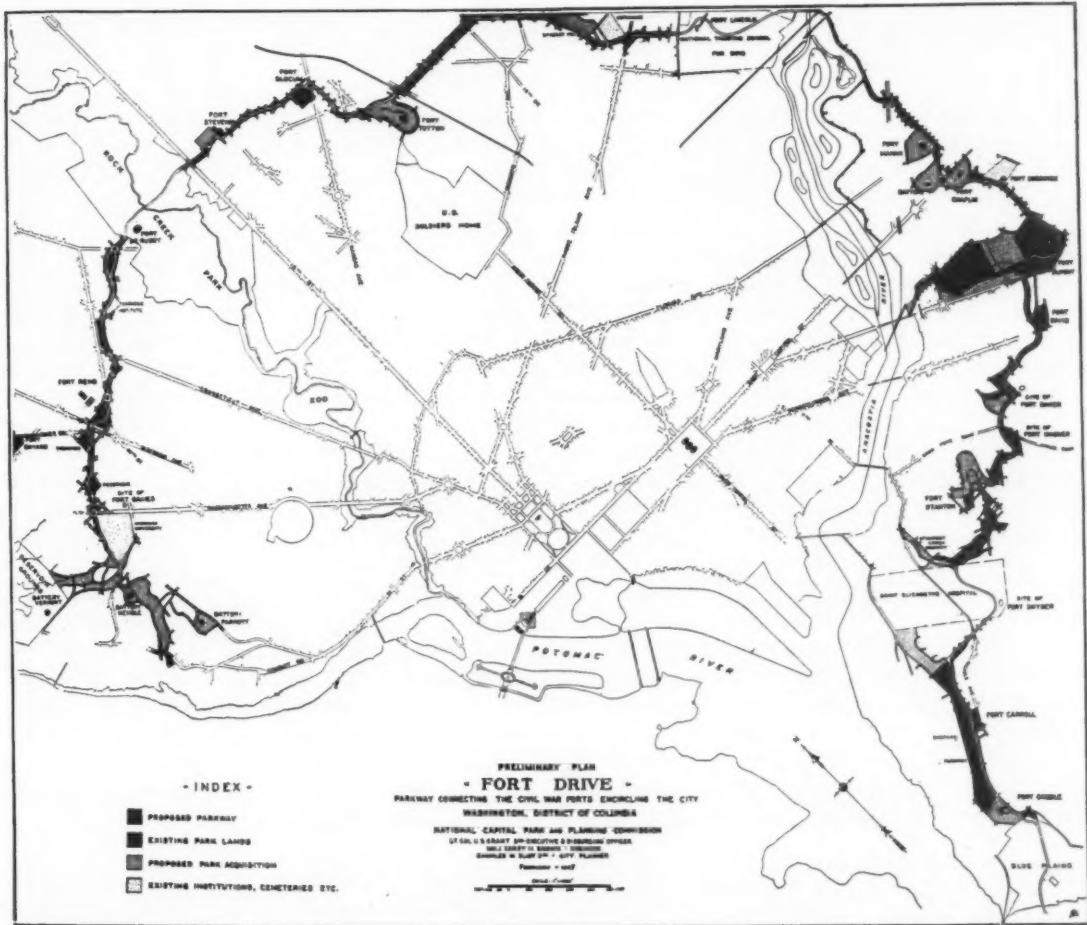
PROPOSED MUNICIPAL CENTER, WASHINGTON, D. C.
A. L. HARRIS, MUNICIPAL ARCHITECT



THE UNION STATION PLAZA IS IN THE LOWER LEFTHAND CORNER. THE AREA BETWEEN THE STATION AND THE CAPITOL IS NOW LARGELY GIVEN OVER TO TEMPORARY BUILDINGS BUILT DURING THE WORLD WAR.

DAVID LYNN, ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL; BENNETT, PARSONS & FROST, CONSULTING ARCHITECTS





PLANS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL INCLUDE A PARKWAY CONNECTING THE CIVIL WAR FORTS THAT ENCIRCLE THE CITY

Courtesy, National Capital Park and Planning Commission



FORT STEVENS IN 1864 AND 1928. THE MONUMENT LOCATES THE SPOT WHERE LINCOLN WAS UNDER FIRE DURING JUBAL EARLY'S RAID. THIS SITE HAS RECENTLY BEEN ACQUIRED BY THE NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION AND WILL BE PRESERVED FOR ALL TIME

Courtesy of the Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital

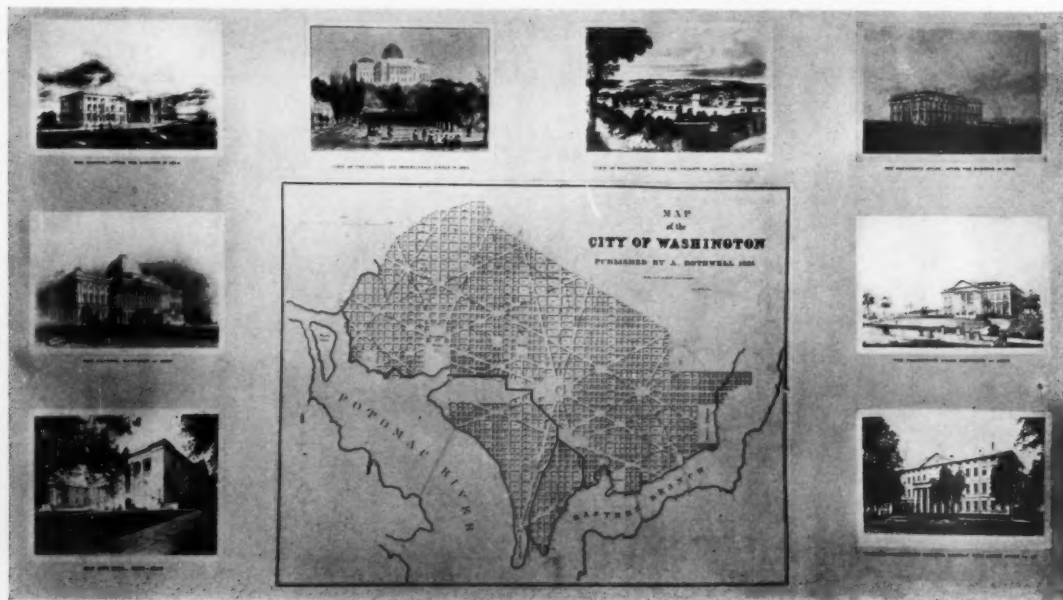
PHASES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF WASHINGTON, D. C. 1791 - 1929

THE following pages, which are reproduced through the courtesy of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, visualize the progressive development of Washington by important periods. The reproductions have been made from a Traveling Exhibit prepared under the direction of William Partridge, consulting architect to the Commission. It is of interest to learn that Mr. Partridge has been connected with the Washington plan from time to time since his association with Charles F. McKim and the McMillan Commission of 1901. The Traveling Exhibit will be shown throughout the United States at schools, universities and libraries to acquaint the general public with the history of the development of the National Capital.

The first plan of Washington was made in 1791 by Peter Charles L'Enfant, Major U. S. Engineers, who was commissioned to prepare plans for the "Federal City" by President Washington. Andrew Ellicott was appointed surveyor at the same time. L'Enfant and Ellicott both prepared plans. Many variations in these plans indicate that they were based upon different surveys. Ellicott's plan of 1792 is supposedly a reduced copy of L'Enfant's final plan. Departures by Ellicott

from the original plan became a subject of controversy. L'Enfant's name was omitted from the title and Ellicott's was not only retained but much enlarged in the explanatory notes. Both L'Enfant and Ellicott were eventually dismissed. The design was not finally approved until 1797-1798 when George Washington and John Adams authenticated a plan drawn by James R. Dermott.

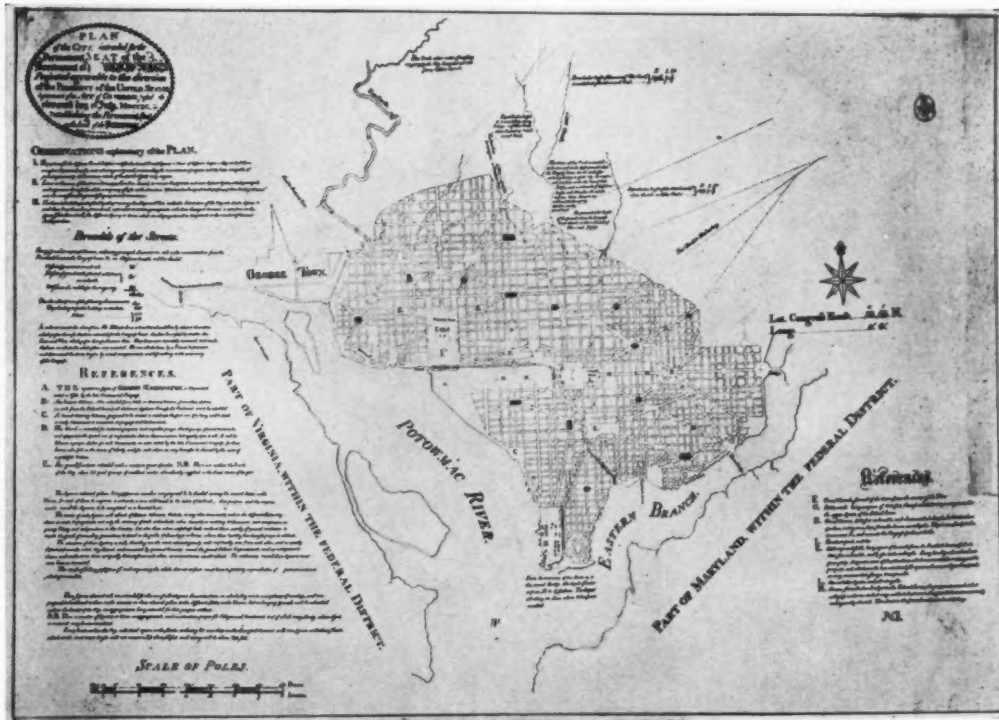
For a period of a hundred years, Washington developed more or less haphazardly, there being no one authority responsible for the planning and zoning of districts and control of building design or location. The first step in correcting this situation was the appointing of the McMillan Commission of 1901 to report on existing conditions and what course should be followed in the future. The McMillan Commission, consisting of Daniel H. Burnham, Charles F. McKim, Frederick L. Olmsted, and Augustus St. Gaudens, worked for more than a year upon this report without compensation for their services. The present control of the development of Washington is in charge of the Fine Arts Commission, the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury and Board of Architectural Consultants, and the National Capital Park and Planning Commission.



WASHINGTON: 1814-1840

THIS PERIOD MARKS THE BURNING OF THE CAPITOL AND THE PRESIDENT'S HOME,
AND THEIR RESTORATION

Courtesy, National Capital Park and Planning Commission

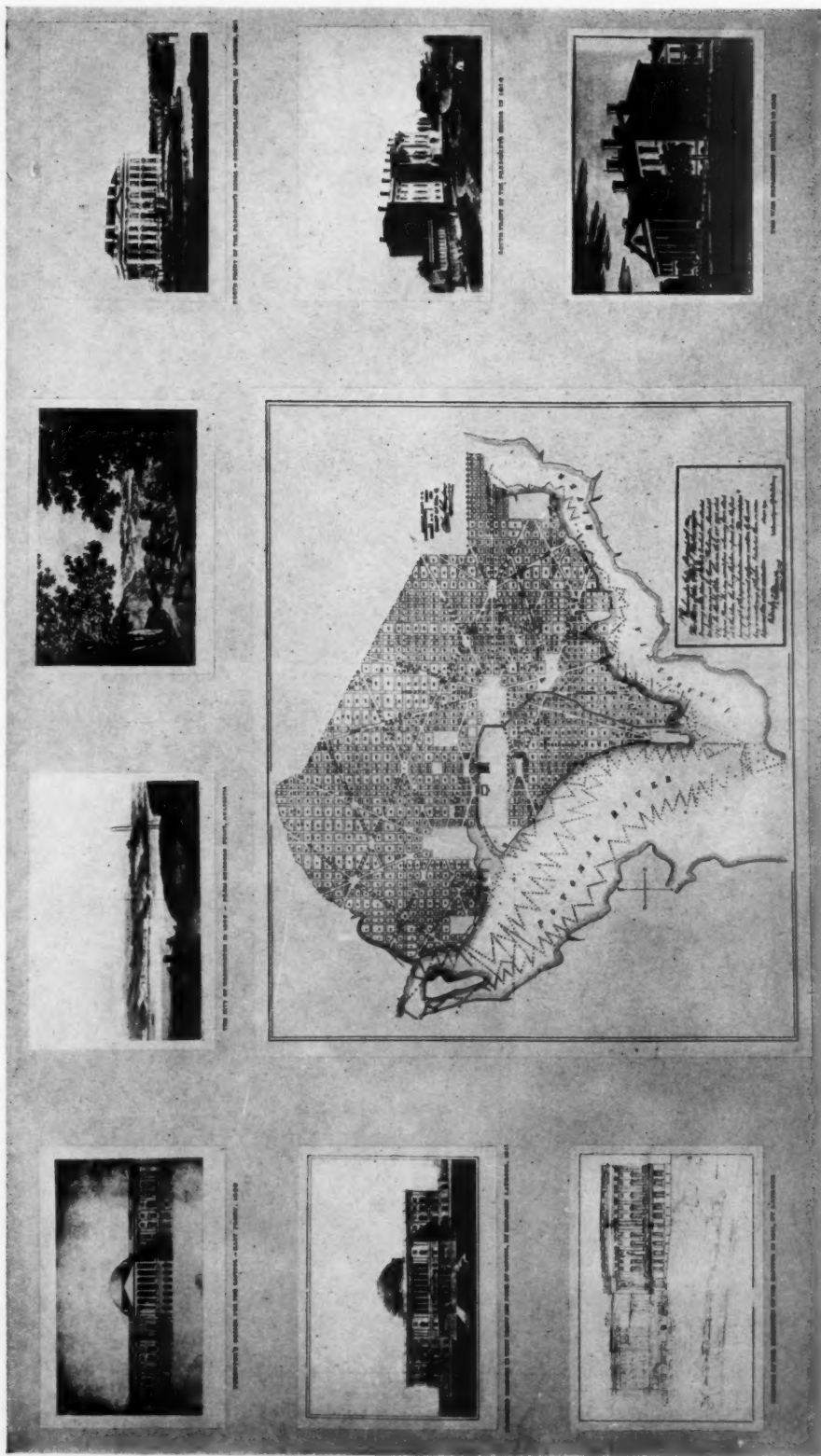


THE L'ENFANT PLAN—1791



THE ELLICOTT PLAN—1792

THE ELLICOTT PLAN WAS SUPPOSEDLY A REDUCED COPY OF L'ENFANT'S FINAL PLAN FOR THE CITY OF WASHINGTON. CHANGES IN THE PLAN BROUGHT VIOLENT PROTESTS FROM L'ENFANT
Courtesy, National Capital Park and Planning Commission



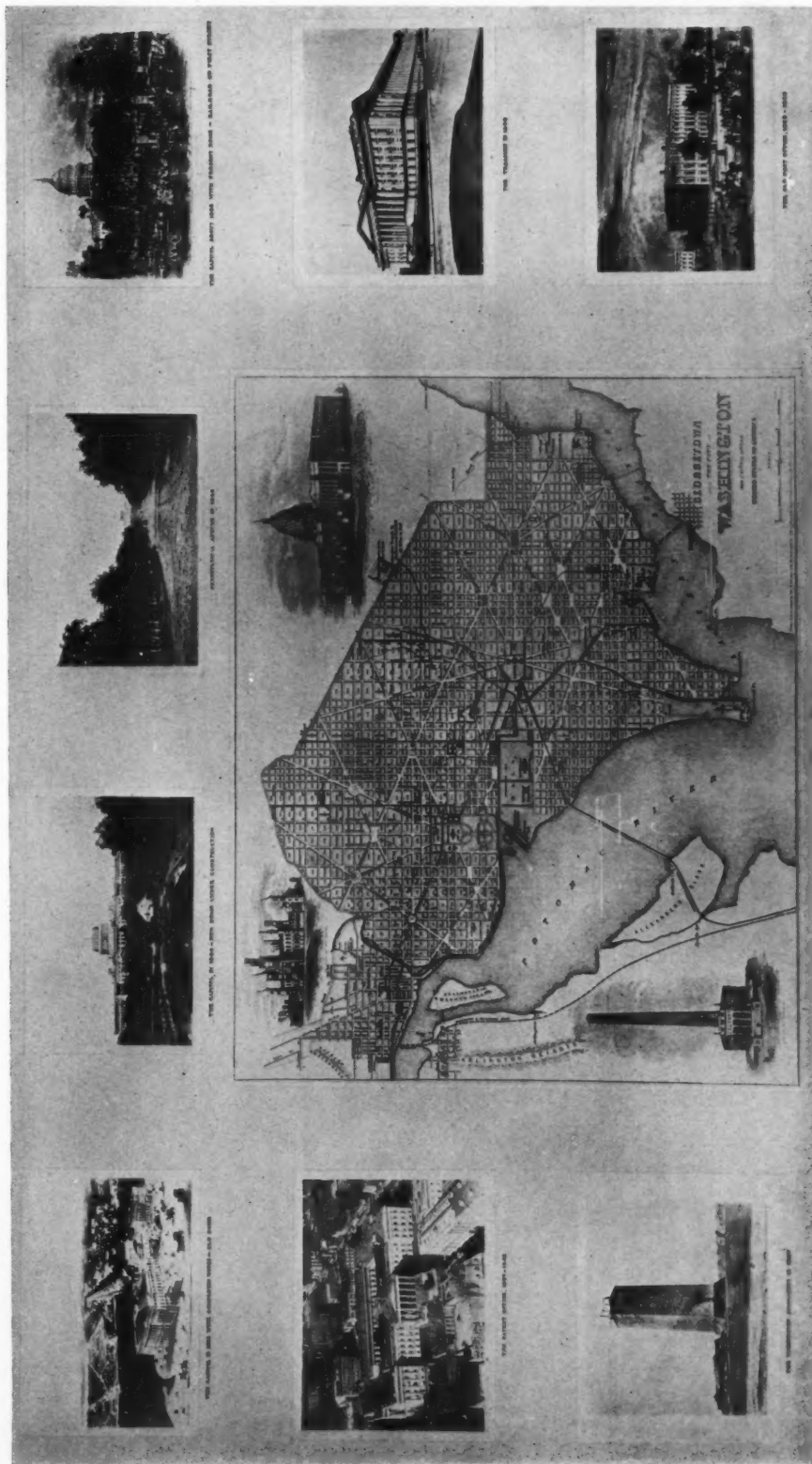
WASHINGTON: 1800-1812

VIEWS OF THE PERIOD INCLUDE SKETCH OF THE CONDITION OF THE CAPITOL IN 1811 BY LATROBE; PROPOSED CHANGES IN WEST FRONT AND DOME OF CAPITOL BY LATROBE, 1811; THORNTON'S DESIGN FOR THE CAPITOL, EAST FRONT, 1800; CITY OF WASHINGTON FROM GEISBORG POINT, 1800; WASHINGTON FROM GEORGETOWN, 1800; PRESIDENT'S HOUSE, CONTEMPORARY SKETCH BY LATROBE, 1811; PRESIDENT'S HOUSE, 1814; WAR DEPARTMENT BUILDING, 1812

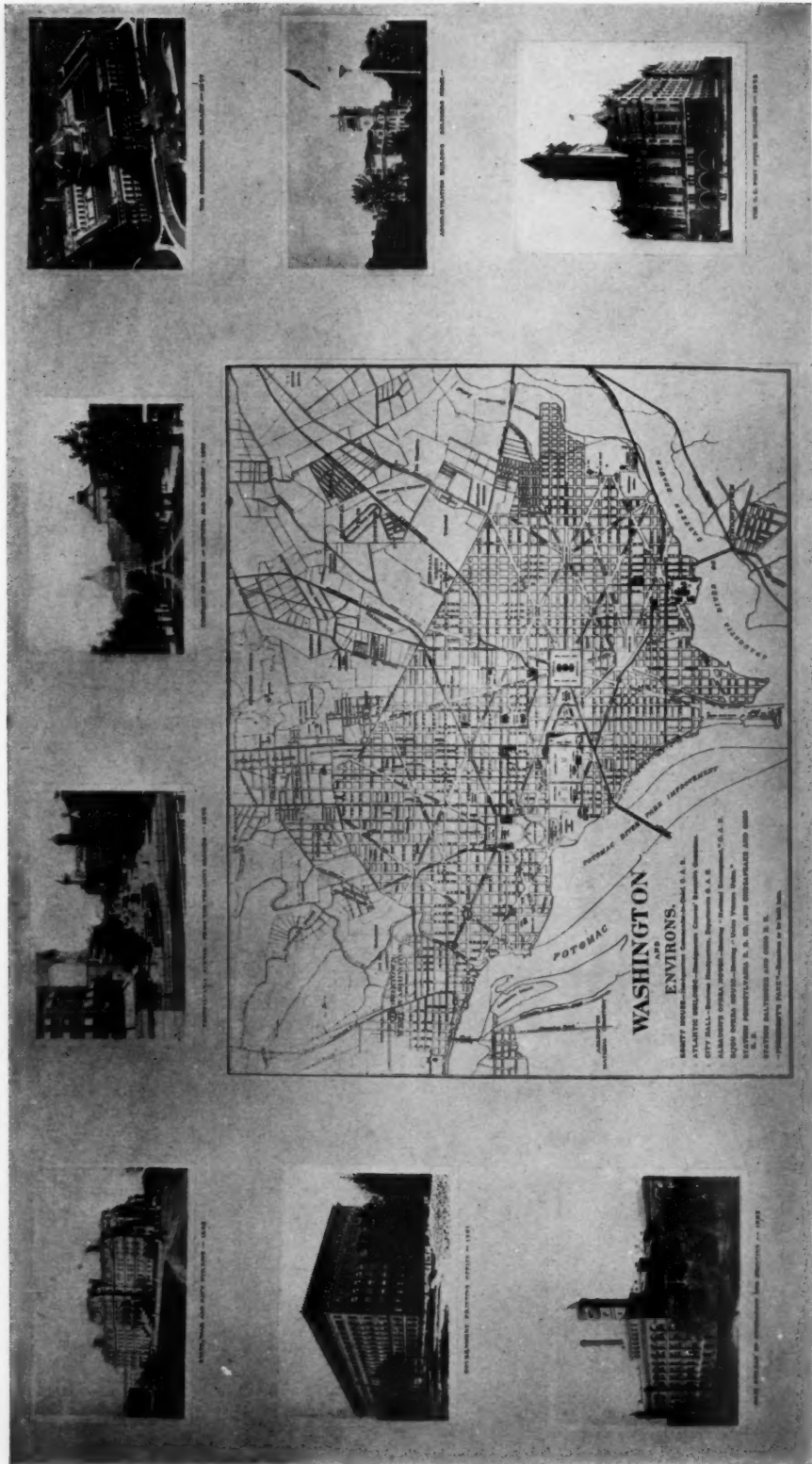
THE DERMOTT MAP, SIGNED BY WASHINGTON AND ADAMS, IS THE OFFICIAL MAP RECOGNIZED BY THE SUPREME COURT

Courtesy, National Capital Park and Planning Commission

THE DERMOTT MAP, SIGNED BY WASHINGTON AND ADAMS, IS THE OFFICIAL MAP RECOGNIZED BY THE SUPREME COURT
Courtesy, National Capital Park and Planning Commission



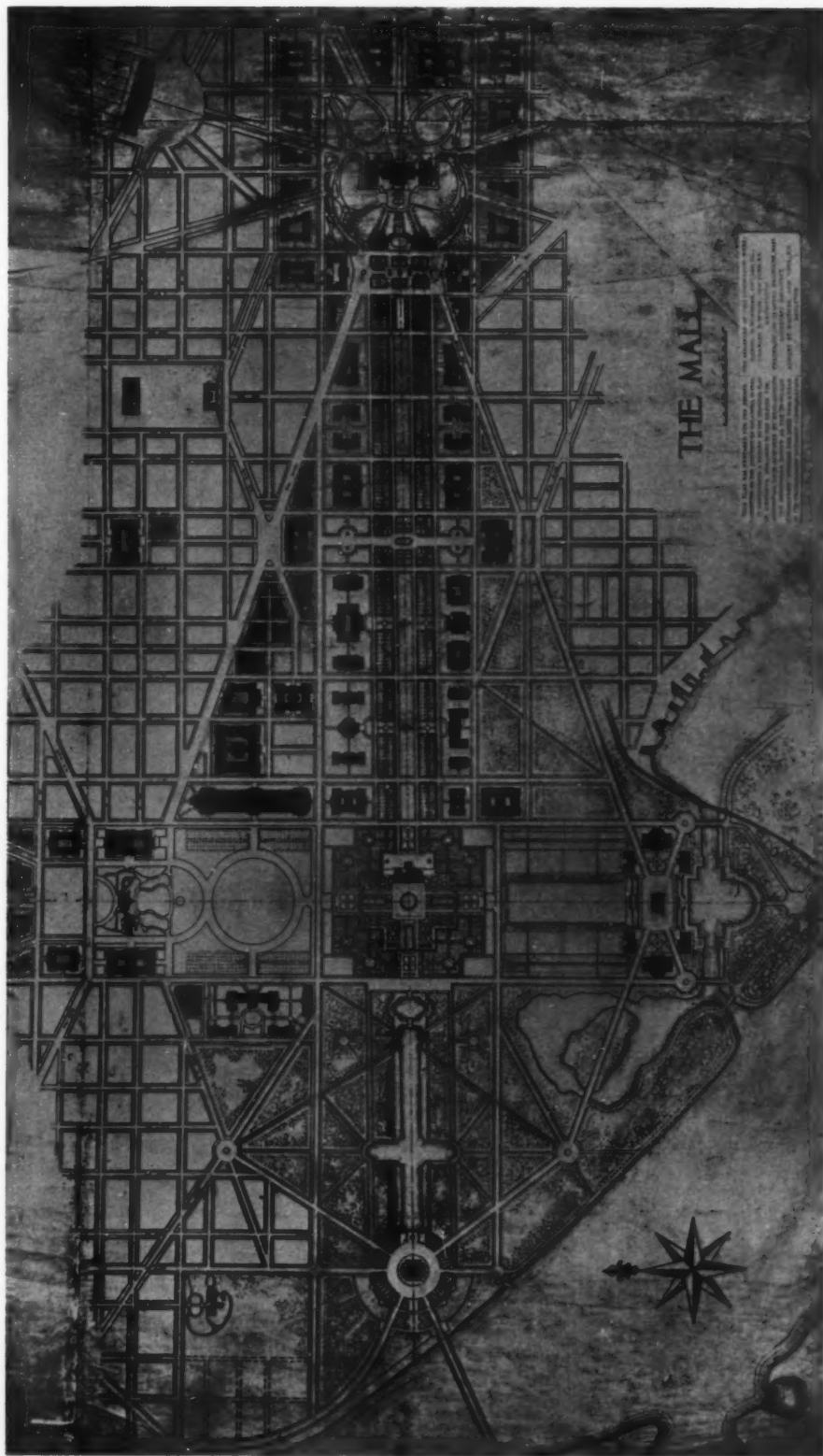
WASHINGTON: 1840—1865
 VIEWS OF THE PERIOD INCLUDE THE OLD POST OFFICE, 1839-1855; THE TREASURY, 1852; THE CAPITOL, 1852, 1860 AND 1865; PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE
 IN 1860; PATENT OFFICE, 1837-1842; WASHINGTON MONUMENT, 1857
 Courtesy, National Capital Park and Planning Commission



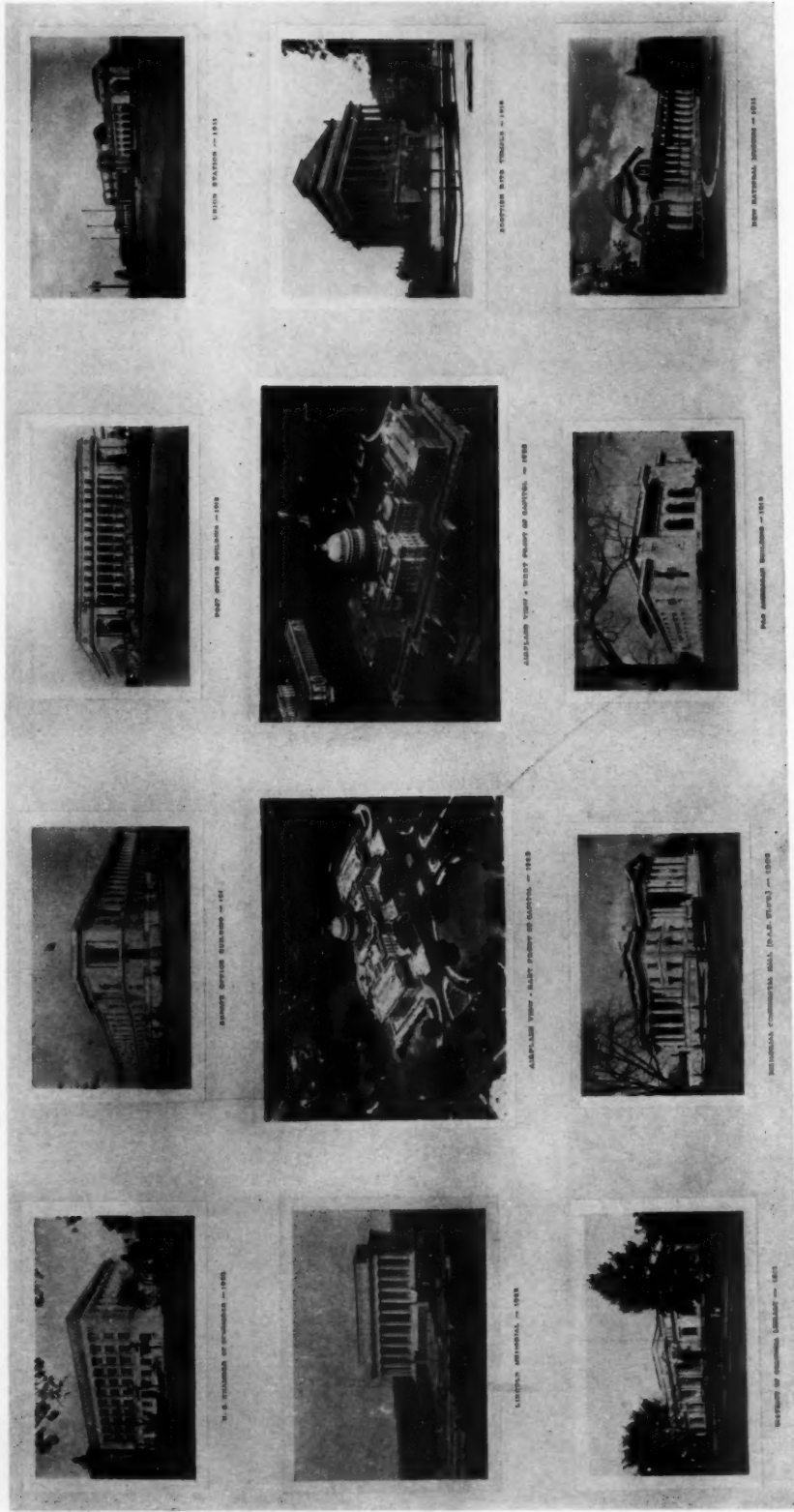
WASHINGTON: 1885-1901

VIEWS OF THE PERIOD INCLUDE—(OLD) BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING, 1885; GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, 1901; STATE, WAR AND NAVY BUILDING, 1885; PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE FROM TREASURY GROUNDS, 1895; CONFLICT OF DOMES, CAPITOL AND LIBRARY, 1897; CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY, 1897; ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, SOLDIERS' HOME; U. S. POST OFFICE, 1892. THE MAP SHOWS SPORADIC GROWTH OF CITY BEYOND LIMITS OF L'ENFANT PLAN

Courtesy, National Capital Park and Planning Commission



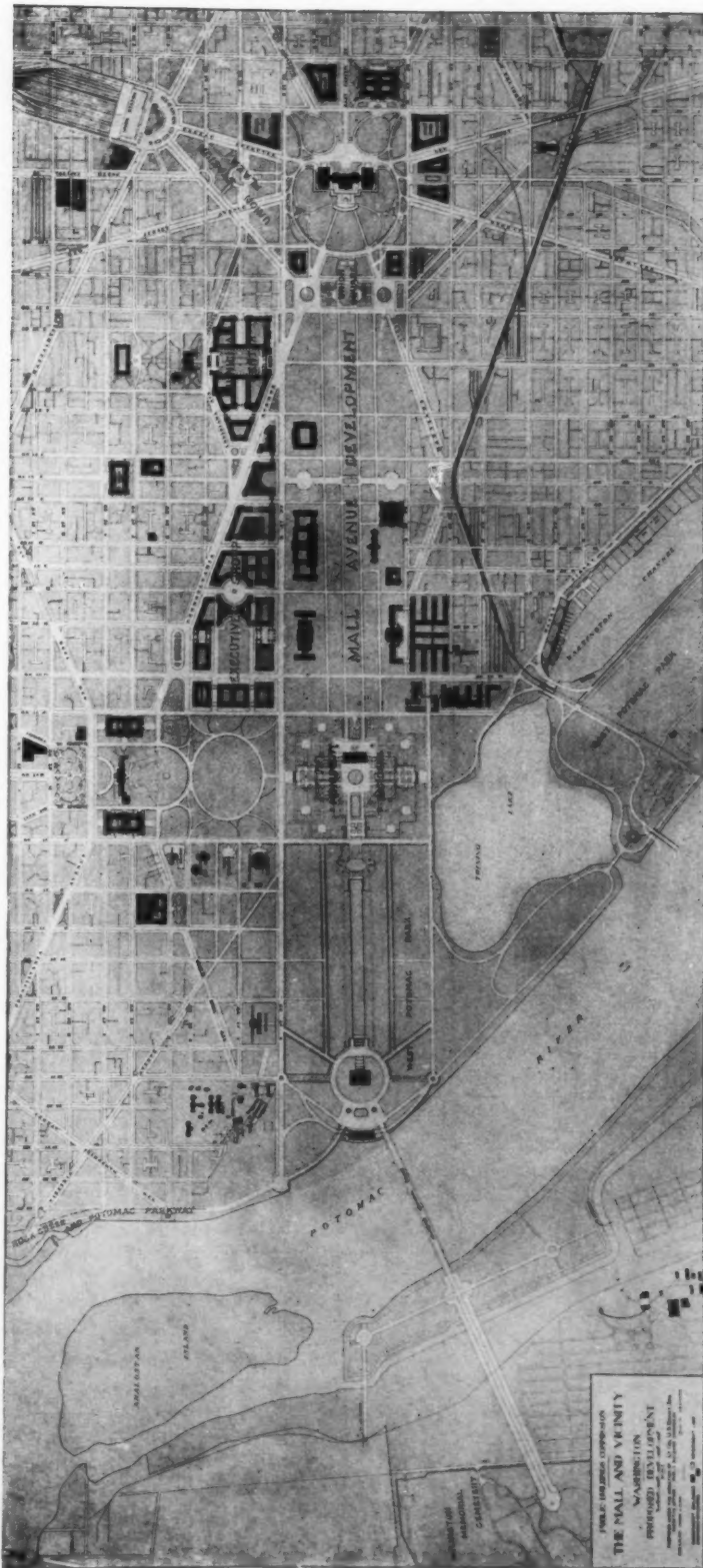
THE MCMILLAN PLAN OF THE MALL—1901
THIS PLAN, PREPARED FOR THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA IN 1901, REPRESENTS A RETURN TO THE ORIGINAL PLAN OF L'ENFANT, INCLUDING IN THE DESIGN THE ADDITIONAL LAND ACQUIRED BY RECLAMATION
Courtesy, National Capital Park and Planning Commission



WASHINGTON: 1901-1928

PUBLIC AND SEMI-PUBLIC BUILDINGS OF THE PERIOD INCLUDE—MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL, 1905; SENATE OFFICE BUILDING, 1908; PAN-AMERICAN BUILDING, 1910; DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY, 1911; NEW NATIONAL MUSEUM, 1911; UNION STATION, 1911; POST OFFICE BUILDING, 1912; SCOTTISH RITE TEMPLE, 1916; LINCOLN MEMORIAL, 1922; AND U. S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 1922. THE AIRPLANE VIEWS OF THE CAPITAL WERE TAKEN IN 1928

Courtesy, National Capital Park and Planning Commission



PLAN OF EXISTING AND PROPOSED GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, WASHINGTON, D. C.
COURTESY, NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION



STUDY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CENTRAL AREA OF THE MALL, WASHINGTON, D. C.—1928
NOTE THE RELATION OF THE EXECUTIVE GROUP OR "TRIANGLE DEVELOPMENT," THE MUNICIPAL CENTER AND THE UNION STATION PLAZA. PLANS AND DRAWINGS OF THESE GROUPS ARE SHOWN ELSEWHERE IN THIS ISSUE

Courtesy, National Capital Park and Planning Commission



PROPOSED AVENUE OF THE STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.—1929

EAST CAPITOL STREET IS THE EASTERN EXTENSION OF THE MALL FROM THE CAPITOL TO ANACOSTIA RIVER. IT IS PROPOSED TO PLACE PERMANENT STATE EXHIBITION BUILDINGS ON EITHER SIDE OF THE STREET, THE SEMI-CIRCULAR DEVELOPMENT NEAR THE CENTER IS COLONIAL SQUARE, AROUND WHICH WOULD BE PLACED THE BUILDINGS OF THE THIRTEEN ORIGINAL STATES

Courtesy, National Capital Park and Planning Commission

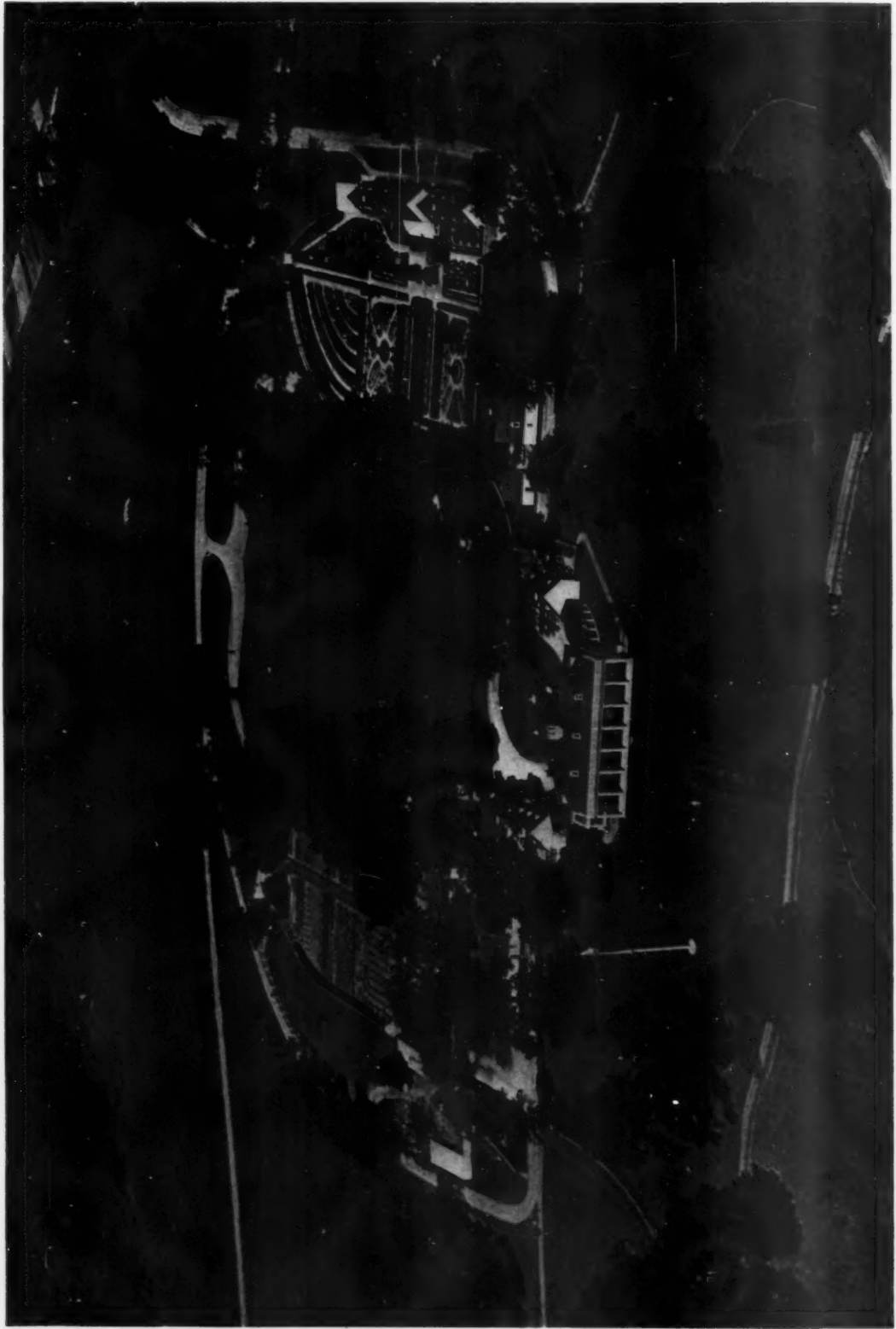


Photo by Fairchild Aerial Surveys, Inc.
AIRPLANE VIEW OF MOUNT VERNON
PLANS ARE NOW UNDER WAY TO DEVELOP A BOULEVARD AND PARK SYSTEM CONNECTING MOUNT VERNON AND THE GREAT FALLS OF THE POTOMAC

ADDRESS OF C. HERRICK HAMMOND

President of the American Institute of Architects

AT THE SIXTY-SECOND CONVENTION OF THE INSTITUTE AT
WASHINGTON, D. C.—APRIL 23, 1929

FELLOW Members of The American Institute of Architects, and Guests:

Your Board has completed three strenuous days of preparation for the Convention. It has been hard work, but the spirit of good fellowship and coöperation that has been so evident in recent years in the Board continues to prevail. The members of the Board deserve the appreciation of the entire membership for their unselfish devotion to your best interests.

They have my whole hearted and sincere gratitude.

To the retiring members I express for the entire membership the thanks and appreciation of their splendid service. The Board has worked together in harmony and with a singleness of purpose that has been an inspiration to your President. The Institute was so well conducted under the leadership of Mr. Medary that our duties have been greatly simplified. We have endeavored to carry on where his administration left off, and have to the best of our ability completed the plans of reorganization started by our predecessors.

I also wish to thank the Chairmen and Members of Institute Committees for their untiring efforts in behalf of the Institute and the profession. The work of the Board has, as in the past, been made easier and of greater pleasure because of the splendid work of our Executive Secretary, Mr. Kemper, and the faithful and efficient members of the Octagon Staff.

It is not my intention to give you a resumé of the work of the Institute during the past year because the work and the accomplishments of the Institute will be covered in the Board's report, and anything that I might say would be in the nature of repetition.

We have before the Convention, in definite form, the plans for The Octagon property development. This matter has been before us for many years and in the past the Institute has gone definitely on record in favor of the development.

This year we have before us the raising of funds, and the report of the Treasurer shows the obligations of the Institute necessary to carry on and complete the improvement. A comparison of the condition of the Institute at the time of the purchase of The Octagon property, in 1902, and

its condition at the present time should convince the most skeptical that the undertaking before us today is a no more difficult task than that which confronted the original purchasers of the property.

The Convention should take the necessary action to assure the successful fulfillment of the project so as to enable the Institute to have its own meeting place for our Conventions and to provide space for the libraries now in our possession.

We have confidence in the Chairman of the Building Committee and in those associated with him, and I believe that further delay in securing a suitable building will be an embarrassing reflection on the character and dignity of the profession. Now is the time for united action and a determination to overcome all obstacles leading to the speedy raising of the necessary funds.

The Committee on Public Information has developed a plan for publicity which should receive the hearty coöperation of all members. It will no doubt require many years to arrive at the goal set by the Committee, but we are sure to succeed if we follow the lead of Mr. Beers, who deserves your coöperation and sincere appreciation.

Your President wishes to make public acknowledgement of the splendid coöperation now existing between the New York Herald Tribune and Mr. Beers in connection with the page of the Sunday edition published under his direction, which is certain to be of great benefit and lead to a more beautiful development of the small home and its environs.

The last two conventions have been largely devoted to a collaboration of the arts, and at these meetings we were privileged to discuss the painters, sculptors, landscape architects, and patrons of the arts, ideas relating to a scheme of collaboration, the roots of which go back to the report of C. Grant LaFarge, made before the Board of Directors at the Century Club of New York during the first year of Mr. Medary's administration.

This year we have dedicated the convention to the National Capital and its development. Through this theme we are bringing to the attention of the delegates, and we hope through them to the entire nation, a demonstration of collaboration on a scale greater than ever before attempted.

All these elements essential to the carrying out

of the ideas expressed at our recent conventions have been brought together and are here gradually, step by step, bringing to life the noble conception of the L'Enfant Plan, all of which—including the plans of highway development—will be placed before you by the speakers who follow. It is the earnest request of your President that you make it your special business to arouse the public, and to endeavor to mold public opinion in your communities so that the citizens of the country will be alive to all the features of the proper development of our Capital City, so that they will insist that no selfish interests be allowed to interfere so as to deprive future generations of the essential and beautiful features which are so evident to us at this time. I refer especially to the acquisition of lands along the Potomac from Great Falls to Mount Vernon, to the system of highways under contemplation, and to the development of private property in our National Capital.

The main obstacles in the way which hamper the development of these worthy undertakings, which are destined to bring happiness and beauty to our people, lie in the hearts of men. You men can overcome in a large measure these obstacles. To do so requires only the will to win. Daniel H. Burnham, architect and leader of men, who gave so freely of his skill and imagination to the development of Washington, said—"Make no little plans. They have no magic to stir men's blood and probably themselves will not be realized. Make big plans. Aim high in hope and work, remembering that a logical diagram once recorded will never die, but long after we are gone will be a living thing, asserting itself with ever-growing insistency. Remember that our sons and grandsons are going to do things that would stagger

us. Let your watchword be Order and your beacon Beauty."

Today we demand beauty in the things that surround us. The hard-headed business man now considers beauty a business asset, although we can all remember that there was a time not long distant when if a man had a weakness for beauty he was tempted to conceal it lest he be suspected of unfitness to have a place in this practical, hard-headed, efficient world.

Ernest Elmo Calkins states—"That beauty is a greater force in human affairs than steam or electricity, than economics or engineering, and the meeting place of all can be found, for in fact it is being found. There is behind all these changes the desire to sell. Beauty is introduced into material objects to enhance them in the eyes of the purchasers. The appeal of efficiency alone is nearly ended. Beauty is the natural and logical next step."

We must be ambassadors of happiness and beauty and spread this gospel throughout the land, and in doing so we must be filled with that greatest of all assets—Enthusiasm. "Enthusiasm tramples over prejudice and opposition, spurns inaction, storms the citadel of its object, and like an avalanche overwhelms and engulfs all obstacles. It is nothing more or less than faith in action. Faith and initiative rightly combined remove mountainous barriers and achieve the unheard of and miraculous."

May we have faith in our Government, faith in our President, Mr. Hoover, and in all of those entrusted with the carrying out of the Capital's development and may we have an abiding hope that in the end it shall express the soul of this great Nation.

"If our country wishes to compete with others, let it not be in the support of armaments but in the making of a beautiful Capital City. Let it express the soul of America. Whenever an American is at the seat of his Government, however traveled and cultured he may be, he ought to find a city of stately proportion, symmetrically laid out and adorned with the best that there is in architecture which would arouse his imagination and stir his patriotic pride. In the coming years Washington should be not only the art center of our own country but the art center of the world. Around it should center all that is best in science, in learning, in letters and in art."—Calvin Coolidge.

THE SIXTY-SECOND CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

Washington, D. C.—April 23-25, 1929

New York City—April 26, 1929

THE Sixty-Second Convention of the American Institute of Architects was called to order by President C. Herrick Hammond in the auditorium of the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, on Tuesday, April 23rd. The report of the Board of Directors stated that, as previously announced, the theme of this convention would be "The Development of the National Capital." With reference to the character of the convention the report further stated, in part:

It is fitting that the architects of the United States, assembled in Convention, should consider and study the steps being taken to create a Capital City which shall express to the world the highest aspiration of the nation.

Little does the country at large know of the momentous work going forward through the efforts and vision of Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon, or of the untiring efforts of Senator Smoot, Representative Elliott, Charles Moore, Colonel U. S. Grant, III, and many other public-spirited citizens and officials of our Government.

It is our purpose, in dedicating this Convention to such a theme, to show our appreciation of the efforts of these men.

The master conception of L'Enfant, Washington, and Jefferson was far in advance of its possible realization during the short span of their lives, and its development after their passing was sporadic and almost forgotten until the year 1900, the One Hundredth Anniversary of the establishment of the Federal City.

The Institute has been a vital factor in the development of Washington, a fact recognized by President McKinley in the year 1900 when he invited the members of the Institute, who were in session at the time of the Anniversary, to a conference with official Washington; the outcome of which was the creation of the McMillan Commission in 1901.

The inspiration of the Chicago World's Fair gave strength and courage to those interested in the Capital City and, under the leadership of Burnham, McKim, St. Gaudens and Olmsted, the original plan for Washington was revived.

Under Roosevelt the Mall was saved, the railroad eliminated and the Fine Arts Commission created.

Under Taft the site of the Lincoln Memorial was established.

Step by step the work has progressed, gathering headway as public opinion has developed a demand for the completion of the plan.

During the administration of President Coolidge actual accomplishments have given his administration a foremost place in the history of the development of Washington.

It is fortunate indeed that President Hoover in his wisdom has asked Secretary Mellon to continue the work he has so well started.

There is a tremendous task ahead with many obstacles to be overcome, and in recognition of this we pledge our support to the Administration in its effort to bring to a glorious realization the dream of L'Enfant and Washington.

Following the statement of the convention theme the president delivered his address, which

is printed elsewhere in this issue. This address was followed by an able discussion on "The Development of the National Capital" by Horace W. Peaslee, Chairman of the Committee on the National Capital and president of the Washington, D. C., Chapter. Mr. Peaslee prefaced his remarks by stating that, if the delegates would promise to read the report of the committee, he would agree not to read it or his prepared address. The applause that followed the conclusion of the address, in which he urged the development of Washington's Park system and the passing of the Cramton Park Bill, indicated that those present appreciated the fact that Mr. Peaslee did not keep to the letter of his promise.

Milton B. Medary presented the report of the Committee on Public Works, and was followed by an address by Colonel Ulysses S. Grant, 3rd, executive officer of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission. Colonel Grant stressed the importance of maintaining the Capitol dome as the dominating feature of Washington and dwelt at length on the importance of restricting the height of buildings erected by private interests on the north side of Pennsylvania Avenue and other areas adjacent to this section of the city. The need for expansion of the park system was also cited by Colonel Grant. In conclusion statistics were presented showing the economic importance of the Cramton Park Bill, which proposes to lend to the District of Columbia \$16,000,000 for the purchase of park land.

The Tuesday afternoon session opened with the reading of the treasurer's report by Edwin Bergstrom. The printed report is a twenty-four page document and most complete in scope. This report indicates that the financial condition of the Institute has steadily improved in recent years. In this connection the following is quoted from the report:

A society, which in less than two years can pay off more than fifty-five thousand dollars on an indebtedness of nearly \$100,000.00 without seriously crippling its activities and during the same period can increase the capital of its endowment funds by \$65,800.00, and its net worth by \$60,260.00, surely must be in a favorable condition financially and one in which the members of the Institute and the donors of endowment funds may have confidence.

The indebtedness referred to in this extract refers to the amortization of the press and journal enterprise. Eight endowment funds have been provided for since 1926, making a total of eleven such funds at the end of 1928. The report states that the net increase in membership of the Institute in 1928 was eight. "Clearly the Institute was at a standstill in 1928 as far as new members were concerned."

Among matters of importance covered by the report, is that under the heading of "New Building." The present plan of the Institute is to maintain the Octagon property intact in its original condition, making it in a sense a national museum owned and controlled by the Institute, and to erect on an adjacent site an administration building planned to meet the requirements of the Institute. The Building Committee is authorized to prepare preliminary sketches and cost estimates and submit them to the Board of Directors for its consideration and approval whenever the Building Committee has sufficient funds available to pay for such work.

Following the treasurer's report, the report of the Board of Directors was read for action by the delegates to the convention. The following resolutions, among others, were adopted by the convention:

Whereas, A public building program has been developed for the National Capital and construction work started; and

Whereas, This program in its scope and in the manner of its execution promises to produce a notable group of Federal structures; therefore

Be it Resolved, That The American Institute of Architects records its recognition and appreciation of the efforts of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the Chairman of the Public Buildings Commission, and of the Senate and House Committees in this great accomplishment; and

Be it Further Resolved, That The American Institute of Architects expresses its appreciation of the contributions by the officers of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury and of the Municipal Architect to the plans for the Triangle Group and for the new Municipal Center.

APPRECIATION OF PROFESSIONAL EFFORTS

The Board proposes the following resolution:

Whereas, For over a quarter of a century representative men in the professions of architecture, city planning, landscape architecture, painting and sculpture have given generously of their time and talents toward the development of the national capital; therefore

Be it Resolved, That The American Institute of Architects records its recognition and appreciation of the professional service rendered without compensation on the McMillan Commission, on the successive Commissions of Fine Arts, on the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, and on the Board of Architectural Consultants of the Treasury; and

Be it Further Resolved, That the Institute records its appreciation of the work of the various chapter groups contributing to the development of the Capital, especially the sustained efforts of the Washington architects in maintaining in cooperation with the District Government, a weekly jury for the review of plans for private buildings.

PARKS AND HIGHWAYS

The Board proposes the following resolution:

Whereas, A broad-gauge Public Buildings program has been developed for the national capital; and

Whereas, A correspondingly adequate park, parkway, playground and highway program is delayed for lack of authorization and appropriation; and

Whereas, Delay in launching the park program permits destruction of scenic features and tree-growth, and involves ultimate purchase only at greatly increased valuation; therefore

Be it Resolved, That The American Institute of Architects in convention assembled urges the early passage of such legislation as the Cramton Bill "for the comprehensive development of the Park system of the District of Columbia and of the national capital region," and of bills authorizing desirable changes in the highway plan; together with the early development of plans for the Washington waterfront; and

Be it Further Resolved, That no more fitting tribute could be rendered to the memory of George Washington than the passage of legislation permitting the start and the maximum accomplishment before the 1932 Bicentennial of the great plans for the city which he founded.

The Board of Directors proposed that modernism in architecture be made the subject of the major discussion at the convention in 1930.

Announcement was made of the election of Edward H. Bennett, of Chicago, Emery Stanford Hall, of Chicago, and Bayard S. Cairns, of Memphis, as Fellows in the Institute; the award of the French Travelling Fellowship for 1929 to Marcel Chappey, of Paris; and the winning of the second Competition for the A. W. Brown Memorial Travelling Scholarship by Edgar F. Bircsak.

The principal social function of the convention occurred Tuesday evening at the Corcoran Gallery of Art, at which time the Gold Medal of the Institute was presented to Milton Bennett Medary, of Philadelphia. J. Monroe Hewlett, first vice-president of the Institute, made the citation for the Board of Directors, who authorized the bestowal of the medal in recognition of Mr. Medary's "achievements in design, his distinguished public service, and his leadership in the profession of architecture." The medal was presented to Mr. Medary by the Secretary of the Treasury, Andrew W. Mellon.

Following the presentation of the medal the delegates to the convention and guests were privileged to view a special exhibition of drawings and models illustrating the development of Washington.

On Wednesday morning, April 24th, about two hours were spent in continuing the reading and discussion of the Report of the Board of Directors, the first subject being that of the contemplated Administration Building to be erected by the Institute.

Announcement was made of the nomination of the following as Honorary Members: Hon. An-

drew W. Mellon; Hon. Reed Smoot; Col. Ulysses S. Grant, 3rd; James Rowland Angell; Bernhard Hoffman; Samuel S. Fleisher; and the following distinguished artists and craftsmen: Nicola D'Ascendo, and Edgar Brandt.

The following were nominated for the distinction of Honorary Corresponding Membership: William Symmes Richardson, Rome; Raymond Unwin, London; A. Letrosne, Paris; Alejandro Christopherson, Buenos Aires, Argentina; Paul Bonatz, Stuttgart, Germany; Fritz Schumacher, Hamburg, Germany; Paul Leon, Paris; and Howard Richardson, London.

It was also announced that Antonin Raymond, a member of the Institute residing in Tokyo, would attend the World Engineering Congress to be held in Tokyo in October, 1929, as the spokesman for the Architects of the United States. The report stated that the Board hopes that it will be possible to send representatives to the Fourth Pan-American Congress of Architects, which will be held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1930.

The Wednesday morning session was completed with an address by William T. Foster on "Long Range Planning of Public Works." The discussion which followed was led by William Stanley Parker of Boston.

The Wednesday luncheon was under the auspices of the Structural Service Department. Thomas D. Brophy, of The Producers' Council, and Charles Evan Fowler, of The American Society of Civil Engineers, were the principal speakers.

At the Wednesday afternoon session the Board announced that charters had been granted to six new Chapters of the Institute. These are: In Wisconsin, the Madison Chapter. In California, the San Diego Chapter; the Santa Barbara Chapter. In Florida, the Florida North Chapter; the Florida Central Chapter, and the Florida South Chapter.

The attention of the profession was called to the opportunity afforded it through the development of airports. The following statement made before the First National Aeronautical Safety Conference by Harry H. Blee, chief of the Airport Sections of the Department of Commerce, was read:

Aviation is becoming a vital factor in our business and social life; and, before we realize it, swift aerial carriers will be bearing their cargoes to every corner of the land, with a degree of safety and reliability rivaling the best of our surface carriers. The establishment of carefully designed, well located airports throughout the country will hasten the development of this new means of transportation and play an important part in bringing about the high standard of safety essential to its complete success.

Nat G. Walker, of Florida, presented a most interesting address on "The Architect in the Small Community" that inspired considerable discussion lead by William H. Lord, of North Carolina.

The report of the Committee on Education was presented at the Wednesday evening meeting held in the Chinese Room of the Mayflower Hotel. The principal speaker of the evening was Frederick P. Keppel, president of the Carnegie Corporation, who took, as his theme, "Adult Education." Following Mr. Keppel's address, J. Monroe Hewlett, chairman of the Committee on Allied Arts, read citations in connection with the conferring of the Institute's Fine Arts Medal and the Craftsmanship Medal. The Fine Arts Medal was awarded to Diego Rivera, of Mexico City. The Craftsmanship Medal was awarded to Cheney Brothers, of South Manchester, Conn.*

The morning session of Thursday, April 25th, was given over to the continued reading of the Report of the Board of Directors and election of officers. Addresses were delivered by Dr. Miller McClintock and Harvey Wiley Corbett on "Street Traffic and the Office Building." The reading of the Report of the Board of Directors was concluded at the afternoon session. The election of the following officers was announced:

President—C. Herrick Hammond, Chicago
First Vice President—J. Monroe Hewlett,
New York

Second Vice President—William J. Sayward,
Atlanta

Secretary—Frank C. Baldwin, Washington

Treasurer—Edwin Bergstrom, Los Angeles

Directors: Fred Fielding Willson, Bozeman,

Mont.; Charles T. Ingham, Pittsburgh, Pa.;

Frederick W. Garber, Cincinnati.

On Thursday evening, the delegates to the Convention were guests of Secretary Mellon at an exhibition illustrating the plans of the Treasury Department for the executive group of buildings in the Triangle Area.

Friday, April 26th, was "American Institute Day" at the Architectural and Allied Arts Exposition, held in New York under the auspices of the Architectural League of New York. Delegates and members of the Institute were invited to a tea and exhibition of student work held at the Beaux Arts Institute of Design. In the evening the annual dinner of the Institute was held in conjunction with the Architectural League of New York, the Society of Beaux Arts Architects and the New York Building Congress.

*For basis of award of both medals please refer to the report of the Committee on Allied Arts, under Committee Reports in this issue.

THE COMMITTEE REPORTS

THE SIXTY-SECOND CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

April 23-25, 1929

A RESUME of the committee reports submitted to the convention is given herewith. Since the theme selected for the convention was "The Development of the National Capital," the report of the Committee on the National Capital is printed in full.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

The Committee on the National Capital reports progress—not casual progress, but amazing progress—in the development of the Federal City.

The only way that the extent of this progress can be realized is by comparing present conditions with conditions five years ago.

Then and Now. In 1923, when this committee was organized, the development of Washington was handicapped not only by lack of funds but by lack of coordinated, comprehensive planning. Not only was there lack of cooperation in planning, but there was a large factor of planning at cross purposes. The Mall idea was a project of disagreement. The park system was lagging away behind the growth of population. The highway system was developing without regard for its inter-relationship with parks and other elements of city planning. The public buildings system was practically at a standstill. Private building development was taking scant recognition of its obligations to the capital of the nation, and Congress, witnessing the general confusion, gave appropriations grudgingly.

At the 1923 convention, the Institute took the position that if a definite program of development were established this confusion would be eliminated, and Congress would give full support to the adequate development of the capital. The theory expressed itself in a resolution "that there should be developed, by a competent and properly qualified body created for the purpose, a comprehensive, coordinated plan for the future harmonious development of the entire District of Columbia and its environs"; and it appointed a special committee, with a representative in every Chapter, to develop this line of procedure.

Results have amply justified the theory. In five years almost unbelievable accomplishments have been made. The national capital has its planning commission. The planning commission has evolved comprehensive plans for the District of Columbia, and for the entire region. It has the sympathetic and active support of a corresponding Maryland Planning Commission, with ample legal backing. It has received the beginnings of support from a similar Virginia planning commission.

Not only have plans of vast scope been developed, but they have been actively gotten under way. The legislative branch of the Government has been liberal in its appropriations, the executive branch sympathetic. The country at large has caught the idea of a great capital truly representative of the genius and power of the nation, and from every state has come organized support.

Millions for Public Buildings. We may measure accom-

plishment in terms of millions. From a standstill, the public buildings project under the sponsorship of Secretary Mellon. Senator Smoot and Representative Elliott has jumped to a two-hundred-million project for the entire triangle between Pennsylvania Avenue, B Street and Fifteenth. Of this total, twenty-five millions have been authorized for the purchase of the land and fifty millions toward the building development. Five millions have been appropriated for the development of the area between the Union Station and the Capitol, including new highway connections and carrying with it authority for the development of the Mall along the lines laid down by L'Enfant and carried forward by the McMillan Commission.

A twenty-five-million-dollar project has been authorized for a new municipal center on the north side of Pennsylvania Avenue, of which six and a half millions are for land and eighteen and a half millions for the building development.

Fourteen million dollars have been authorized for the Arlington Memorial Bridge and its connections, which include the development of B Street as a memorial highway to the foot of Capitol Hill; and four and a half million dollars have been appropriated for the development of the Mount Vernon Boulevard.

In all, more than one hundred and sixteen millions have been authorized for federal buildings and improvements in the capital.

The results obtained have been due in large measure to the sympathetic contact developed between the Planning Commission and the legislative bodies through the membership on the commission of Senator Capper and Representative Zihlman.

Aside from any question of appropriations, it should be noted that the Government is giving full consideration to the importance of having its work carried out by the ablest men it can obtain and it should be noted in this connection that a changed attitude towards the professions at large is the result of a changed attitude on the part of the professions. We find no longer a scramble for government work. We find instead the ablest men in the professions willing to give hugely of their time and ability without compensation.

In this connection, and at this time, it would seem fitting for the Institute to adopt a special resolution of appreciation to the men of various professions who, through the McMillan Commission, the successive Fine Arts Commissions, the Park and Planning Commission, and the Board of Consultants of the Treasury, have so generously given their service.

But Not Enough for Parks. Analysis of the situation as it stands indicates that, insofar as the public building program is concerned, the adequate development of a great capital seems assured; but there are other conditions which have not yet been met upon which attention and action should be focused immediately. The success that has followed the efforts of The American Institute of Architects and of other agencies should encourage all of these cooperating groups to redouble their efforts and round out the full program.

The most urgent situation in need of support is the development of the park system. The present million-dollars-a-year is but a drop in the bucket in the carrying out of the great schemes, because the desired land is being either wiped out by development with elimination of irreplaceable tree-growth, or its value is appreciating so rapidly that it can not be purchased. At the present rate of purchase, even if the land were not made useless for park purposes, it would take forty years and a corresponding number of millions to acquire it.

A solution has been ably developed by Representative Cramton of Michigan in a bill calling for a loan of sixteen million from the Treasury, repayable, without interest, from the regular appropriation of a million a year, for the purchase of park, parkway and playground areas inside the District of Columbia. The bill carries with it an additional corresponding loan-appropriation of seven millions to be expended in the state of Maryland and Virginia, providing that these states match the appropriation at the rate of million for million along the Potomac River, and two million to one for other park or regional developments.

As is obvious by a study of costs and results under this measure compared to letting things go as at present, the proposed legislation is not only in accord with broad-gauge planning but is based on sound business principles.

The bill received a tremendous nationwide backing. It passed the House of Representatives, but failed of passage in the Senate due to last minute pressure of business. It is a matter of such urgency, and of such general accord, so needed immediately to conserve for the national capital a park system in keeping with its public building development, that it is hoped that it will be made a matter of special legislation during the current session of Congress. Passing of this legislation is urgent.

The private development of the Potomac River for power purposes has been temporarily blocked by a special Act of Congress, and it is hoped that the purchase of the Potomac Gorge, as protected under the Cramton Bill, will do all that is necessary in the way of protecting posterity in case at some future time the power of the river should be required.

Incidental Needs. In public planning and in public works there are other matters, of secondary rank but still of urgency, which should receive early consideration. Of these the most important is that of provision for transportation. Legislation should be enacted freeing the hand of the Planning Commission in the closing of dedicated streets which have not been developed, and of making necessary changes in the highway plan within the old city limits, in order to provide the necessary arteries for traffic. Nothing can be done in the matter of planning for street car extension or correlation until the competing lines have been merged. There is also the development of the water front, especially of the Washington channel, the plans for which should be gotten under way at once and coordinated with the general plans.

Private Building Development. This completes the summary of public buildings and public projects having to do with the development of Washington. They represent the contribution of the nation at large to the building of the capital. There now remains for consideration another main factor in the capital development—a secondary factor according to the intent of the fathers, but one which has assumed such large proportions that it warrants very careful handling if it is not to interfere seriously with the federal character of the city. This is the element of private development.

The founders of the city carefully considered the relation

of private to public developments. The original regulations, established by President Washington, were based "on such conditions as thought reasonable by the President for regulating the materials and manners of the building and improvements generally"; and in detail they called specifically even for minimum heights, character of materials, and coordination with definite building lines on certain streets. Many of these regulations were set aside and forgotten, in the haphazard development of the capital. For decades the main considerations were structural safety, fire prevention.

Gradually, under zoning, came other considerations of health, safety and public order, with classification of areas according to use, height and area occupancy. Finally came a movement inaugurated by the Washington architects, voluntarily to censor their own work, which they have carried forward faithfully for eight years, building up a clinic in architecture, with weekly juries and finally with monthly boards of review.

Too-High Buildings. But these steps have not yet been far reaching enough. The zoning regulations have been constantly subject to pressure for readjustment, and to piecemeal amendment, with no general review since their institution. Individual interpretations of these regulations and of the building regulations are admitting into the national capital buildings of setback type of distinctly metropolitan character, the presence of which threatens to change the entire architectural character of the national capital.

The Planning Commission, backed by various city planning groups, has put itself on record as favoring curtailment of height privilege. The Institute at its last convention made opposition to extreme heights one of the major functions of this committee.

Attention has been focused by the Planning Commission upon the first example of the new type in Washington, a building at Fourteenth and K Streets, which, under the special-permit loopholes of existing regulations, has gone to a height of 185 feet in a district zoned at 110. If this privilege can be granted in some instances, there can be no equity in denying it in others in the same height zone; and it should be obvious even to the man in the street that the extension of this privilege throughout the 110-foot zone would be disastrous to architectural predominance of the federal development.

The most striking illustration is that of Pennsylvania Avenue, with federal buildings of six stories on the south side, averaging 97.5 feet high, while those on the north are free to go to 110 feet, with the special-privilege possibility of more or less. The idea is preposterous in any well ordered scheme of planning. It is imperative that attention and action should be focused upon this situation immediately, before it is too late; and it is the obvious duty of the profession to take the initiative.

Work to be Done. Two courses commend themselves for consideration. One is reconsideration, at the special session of Congress, of the Shipstead Bill for the regulation of "the height and exterior design and construction of private and semi-public buildings in certain areas of the national capital."

This bill, first presented in 1927, modified and re-introduced in 1928, passed the House of Representatives, but had not been passed by the Senate before it adjourned on March 4th. Even in its modified form, it will be helpful in checking the invasion of speculative building in the immediate federal domain.

The second course is a thorough restudy of the zoning regulations by the ablest specialists obtainable, under the di-

rection of the Planning Commission, in accordance with the authority granted that commission in the Act which authorized it; or restudy under the joint supervision of the Planning and Zoning Commissions.

If the Institute agrees with the analysis of the situation as presented by this committee, it is recommended that it be brought officially to the attention of the President, the members of Congress, and the commissions concerned, and that every effort be made to obtain action at the earliest possible moment.

It would seem that no more fitting tribute could be made to the Father of his Country than to have accomplished, by the time of the bicentennial in 1932, at least all of the groundwork necessary to produce the great capital, which, with L'Enfant, he had the capacity to envision more than a century ahead of his day and generation.

Good Capitalists. The attention of the convention is directed to the work which has been and is being done by various Institute groups in collaboration with the Planning Commission.

The Chicago Chapter, working through the students of Armour Institute, has prepared a study of the entire north side of Pennsylvania Avenue. The Boston Chapter, with the Harvard School of Architecture and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is studying the area south of the Washington Monument. The New Jersey architects have developed a scheme for one terminus of the Key Bridge. The Rhode Island architects have studied a complicated street intersection. The George Washington School of Architecture and the Federal Atelier of Washington have taken three other problems. The Baltimore and Philadelphia Chapters each have a problem for study. A graduate student of the Yale School of Fine Arts is studying the problem of the Washington airport.

To all those groups who are rendering this service the thanks of the Institute are due. To others willing to cooperate along similar lines the opportunity is open.

Respectfully submitted,

HORACE W. PEASLEE, *Chairman.*

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COMMITTEE ON ALLIED ARTS

One of the duties of this committee is to nominate recipients of the Fine Arts and Craftsmanship Medals of the Institute. Earnest consideration has been given to these two matters.

The committee recommend that the Fine Arts Medal be awarded to Diego Rivera of Mexico City. This suggestion has caused much discussion among the members of the committee. The prevailing recommendation is based on the following considerations: This artist is the acknowledged leader of a new and intensely national movement in Mexican art. Though his technique includes certain elements distasteful to many of the admirers of traditional art and, though in certain instances, the treatment of his themes may well be regarded as lacking in stability and partaking somewhat of the nature of exaggeration, his work in general shows a mastery in the spacing, patterning and composition of his decorated surfaces and an intensity of racial and national significance which compels deep admiration.

Decorative art in this country today is suffering, not from any lack of technical proficiency on the part of the artists but from the lack of vital significance in the themes which are expressed.

Students and critics of painting and sculpture are much concerned with formulas and recipes, with modernism and

traditionalism, as though technique were the only thing that counted. This whole false attitude of mind does not seem to characterize to the same event the consideration of architecture. We recognize and accept the propriety of architectural forms and treatments varying all the way from the crudest rusticity to the maximum of elegance and refinement according to our conception of the appropriateness of the treatment adapted to its theme. If painting and sculpture are to become intrinsically a part of the architecture that they enrich we must acquire the same liberality in our point of view as to their technique that we have already adopted as to the technique of architecture.

It is in this spirit that the work of Diego Rivera must be approached if its beauty and significance are to be appreciated. Your committee suggests recognition by the Institute of the work of this artist because his work is an integral part of the walls it enriches, and because it typifies national character and theme simply, straightforwardly and powerfully. No other American artist is today expressing the spirit of his time and place so vitally as Rivera is expressing modern Mexico.

Your committee recommends that the Craftsmanship Medal be awarded to the Cheney Brothers for beauty of design and texture in their modern machine woven silks. In the past this medal has uniformly been awarded to a single individual. This proposal, therefore, tends to create a new precedent in the recognition of a firm or corporation. The distinguished products of the Cheney Looms are literally the result of highly organized team work and no single individual can be designated as primarily responsible for them. In the judgment of your committee the precedent proposed will prove a valuable one. The more highly developed the achievements of quantity production become the more impossible it will be to find any individual primarily responsible for the excellence of results. The encouragement of systematic coordination in the production of beautiful products should prove no bar to our recognition of the results.

Respectfully submitted,

J. MONROE HEWLETT, *Chairman.*

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COMMITTEE ON CONTRACTS

The Committee on Contracts submitted the following report:

1. The Brochure of interpretations of the Institute Documents, edited by Mr. William Stanley Parker, has now been printed and distributed amongst the members of the Institute, and we believe will be of great assistance to them.

2. The revision of the bond, the approval of which was left at the last convention to the Board of Directors, "with full power," has, after conferences with representatives of the National Association of Builders' Exchanges and a representative of the Surety Association of America, been completed and submitted for final approval to the Board of Directors.

3. The committee is still in conference with representatives of the fire insurance companies to obtain a reduced average rate for new buildings and has great hopes of succeeding in attaining this object.

4. Applications have been made by several surety companies to use our bond, with their name printed in it, but we have advised these companies that a revision of the bond is under way and they have decided to await this revision.

Respectfully submitted,

T. E. SNOOK, *Chairman.*

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS

The report of this committee briefly outlined the work of The National Capital Park and Planning Commission in the District of Columbia and in cooperation with similar agencies created by the States of Maryland and Virginia. Recent accomplishments and future plans of the Commission are fully set forth elsewhere in this issue and do not require further comment here. The report closes with the following statement:

Your Committee feels that a happy contact has been established between the Federal Government and the arts of design and that with the realization of the projects now under way in the Nation's Capital this contact should become a deeply rooted part of our national life. The present seems to offer the opportunity for all lovers and practitioners of the arts to give unselfishly of their best efforts to the end that this relation of the arts to our national life may be permanently established.

The time would seem to be ripe for extending some of the functions of the Public Buildings Commission beyond the District of Columbia and to make the functions of the Advisory Board created by Secretary Mellon a permanent part of the administration, possibly by expansion of the duties and personnel of the national Commission of Fine Arts, but in any event, to provide permanently for technical, aesthetic advice much as legal advice is made available for all Executive departments.

Respectfully submitted,

M. B. MEDARY, *Chairman.*

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COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

The report of this committee states that its work continues to reach an ever broadening field of opportunity and that new steps in relation to adult or post-graduate education and to traveling scholarships is being initiated. The Carnegie Corporation has signified its approval of the results accomplished in the past by a renewal of its \$10,000 grant for summer courses at Harvard University in 1929.

The committee is making a study of the present chaotic conditions in the matter of architectural degrees.

There are today numerous traveling scholarships available for students of architecture. The committee is of the opinion that a residence abroad of more than two years is in most cases inadvisable and believes that a fund that can grant any one student a period of study covering two to three years would serve a better purpose by dividing the opportunity between two students.

The report makes reference to the promoting of interest in the fine arts through traveling exhibits, the cooperation of the committee with the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture, and the stimulating of interest in the Institute by recent graduates of architectural schools through the creation of junior memberships in the Institute Chapters.

The report also contains the report of the sub-committees on Public Appreciation of the Arts, Architectural Education, and General Education.

The report on General Education closes as follows:

Vocational Training. The committee views with some alarm the tendency to stress unduly the importance of the work done in trade and high schools, welfare organizations, and other groups, in training architectural draftsmen. The public often confuses the trained and the untrained architect. A clear line of demarcation should be drawn between voca-

tional and professional training. The various Chapters would do well to appoint committees to investigate vocational courses given in their fields, and attempt to enlighten both the students and the public as to the limitations of vocational courses, at the same time stressing the importance of full and complete professional training.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM EMERSON, *Chairman.*

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COMMITTEE ON COMPETITIONS

The report of the committee is, in part, as follows:

The Committee on Competitions has the honor to report that during the year little complaint has been received by the Competition Code other than the usual suggestion of having a simpler form of schoolhouse competition. Your Committee has advised such complainants that in their opinion the simplest form of competition can now be held under the Code, and that we do not believe any other form necessary, although we would gladly consider any suggestions.

The War Department asked for the approval of the competition for the Wright Memorial at Kill Devil Hill, Kitty Hawk, N. C. Your Committee recommended a few changes in the program which were agreed to and corrected by the Department, and the program was finally approved by your Committee. It is gratifying to find the Federal Government increasingly soliciting the cooperation of the Institute in connection with its competition programs.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR WALLACE RICE, *Chairman.*

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COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION

This report is, in part, as follows:

Since January 1, 1929, when an enlarged program went into effect, unprecedented progress toward building up a representative and durable system of public information has been made. The period under review is distinguished by three forward developments: (1) original action by the press in the direction of greater recognition of architecture; (2) pioneer effort in aiding the Chapters to establish local publicity systems; (3) expansion of national activity.

Unquestionably, the most important of these three developments is the establishment by the New York Herald Tribune of a weekly page devoted solely to architecture and entitled "The American House and Its Setting." This page is under the direction of the Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, and the contributors include architects eminently qualified by character and experience to inform the lay mind . . . It is, therefore, not too much to expect that architecture will eventually have its own forum in the newspapers of the country. Were a forum like this to exist in each of the cities in which the Institute has a Chapter, the task of interpreting architecture would be enormously simplified, and new educational values would arise. Chapters are being urged to bring this about . . .

The national publicity is producing gratifying results. Articles are being sent continually to leading newspapers, to press associations, and to other vehicles of news. Typical clippings indicate that success has been most pronounced in New York, Washington, Cincinnati, Hartford and California cities, though the geographical range covered by the news of the Institute is as wide as the nation . . .

The sympathetic attitude of the Directors of the Institute has been a strong incentive to more zealous and more productive effort. This summary of progress, we hope, at least

evidences that the responsibilities of the committee are, on the whole, being fully met.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. HARMON BEERS, *Chairman.*

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STRUCTURAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

Among the major developments in the work of this department is the revision of the electrical section of the A. I. A. filing system and the Alphabetical Index of the system now in course of preparation. On May 1st, 1929, the offices of this department will be moved from New York to Octagon House, Washington, D. C. The Producers' Council has leased the offices formerly occupied by the Structural Service Department. The Department has cooperated with the Producers' Council, the United States Department of Commerce, The American Society of Illuminating Engineers, and other bodies. The report concludes as follows:

During the past year the Structural Service Department has succeeded in collecting and filing much new data on building materials and appliances and methods of construction. This information is available to any member of the Institute and should, we believe, be taken advantage of. It should be understood, however, that this Department can only furnish results of authoritative tests and investigations that it has been able to collect, and that the Department itself neither approves nor disapproves any materials or appliances. It puts the inquirer in touch with sources of information which may assist him in arriving at a proper solution of his problem.

N. MAX DUNNING, *Director.*

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PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC MONUMENTS AND NATURAL RESOURCES

In addition to the awakening of interest in the preservation of historic monuments, this committee reports that it has also been active in aiding park and forest conservation and in protesting against the intrusion of billboards and other unsightly structures on the countryside. The report cites the work of the committee on the Williamsburg Restoration, and the preservation of historic monuments in Valley Forge Park, the Betsy Ross House and several other activities in New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Indiana, Oklahoma, Chicago, Kentucky, Texas and Oregon. This committee is carrying on a valuable work, the importance of which will be realized by future generations as well as the present. The report is signed by A. Lawrence Kocher, chairman.

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REGISTRATION LAWS

This report gives in detail the work being carried on by the committee with chapters located in states having no Architects registration laws. The report also goes into the question of transfer of registration from one state to another. The work of this committee is of such importance that this journal contemplates devoting space in future issues to the registration question. For this reason the com-

plete report of the committee is omitted in this issue. The chairman of the committee is Arthur Peabody.

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COMMITTEE ON SCHOOL BUILDINGS—PROGRESS STUDY

The report of this committee embodies a restatement of A. I. A. Document No. 234, Cubic Contents of Buildings—A Standard Method of Calculation and Form of Statement. There is also included a classification of school buildings as to fire hazard.

The committee is cooperating with educational, safety and technical bodies to secure better school building codes. Information is being presented to educators and school officials which it is hoped "will tend to improve the architects' status in school work." The report continues:

With a view to preparing a statement of desirable requirements and provisions for school buildings, and with a view to simplifying practice but with an absolute and definite objection to any action tending to standardize school buildings, the committee is studying such problems as:

A—Recommended construction classifications and an examination into current structural systems.

B—Requirements for natural lighting in various parts of the country with a consideration of methods for controlling daylight.

C—Requirements for artificial illumination including a study of color treatments for walls, ceilings, and trim.

D—Blackboard and tackboard requirements with a consideration of the possibility of improving materials for boards and crayons.

E—Sanitary provisions including research into types of fixtures and fixture ratios.

F—Exit provisions, stairways, ramps, et cetera.

G—School costs.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRY D. PAYNE, *Chairman.*

This report was returned by the Board to the committee for further study.

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INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

This committee reports as its major activity the rendering of "assistance in the setting up of Building Congresses to bring about better industrial relations and assistance in organizing committees for the Recognition of Craftsmanship." Since the convention held at St. Louis in 1928, the Indianapolis Building Congress has been established and some twenty Chapters of the A. I. A. have requested information on the Building Congress movement. The report is signed by William Orr Ludlow as chairman.

* * *

HONOR AWARDS

This committee is now engaged in studying a complete honor award program that will result in a simple and direct document as a basis for Chapter, Regional and National awards as a means of encouraging the appreciation of Architecture, allied arts of design and the industrial arts. The report is signed by David J. Witmer, chairman.



EDITORIAL COMMENT



MODERNISM IN ARCHITECTURE TO BE KEYNOTE
OF A. I. A. CONVENTION IN 1930

WE question whether the Exhibition of American Industrial Art, as presented this year at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, could have taken place a few years ago. Thought changes with the times, and we see about us an awakening to the fact that architectural design should express the spirit of our own time—which comes about logically enough when buildings are designed to conform to modern requirements and materials. Interior decorators and department stores have been quick to grasp the opportunity to satisfy the desire of the masses for "something new." Much of this is but a reflection or direct importation of motifs developed in Germany, Austria and France during the past quarter century. Modern architecture, however, is real, the result of a logical solution of present-day problems. The movement is rational and logical. To go with it we must have contemporary furniture and decoration. We are thoroughly in accord with "modernism in architecture" and note with favor and interest that the American Institute of Architects proposes to make this the subject of the convention to be held in 1930. We believe that the statement made in the Report of the Board of Directors to the sixty-second convention of the Institute, relative to the character of the sixty-third convention, is worth repeating here. This statement, by the way, was prepared by Louis Le Beaume, of St. Louis:

"It is with some diffidence, and with the embarrassment accompanying self-consciousness, that the Board of Directors addresses itself to this caption. For, if we are not modern, what are we? And, if we assume to practice an art which should satisfy the needs of our contemporaries (our fellow Moderns), how can we fail to welcome its continuous refreshment?"

The art of architecture, like all other arts, must be free to respond to man's developing needs—and widening horizons. To cramp it by rigid adherence to the technique, or formulae of other times, or uncongenial dogmas, would be to stop up the springs of its inspiration.

There has been much discussion, of late, regarding certain new tendencies in architectural de-

sign; and some animated questioning of their propriety. The new is ever startling and much tact is needed in appraising the unfamiliar. The present situation as regards architecture has been repeated many times. But, in all the great architecture of the past, however varied, we may discern analogies due to the inevitable response of the artist to the rhythm which underlies all true design. The history of our art is but a revelation of the fresh application of ancient principles, by succeeding generations of men, to forms expressive of their needs and their ideals. In the development of any art we cannot avoid change, for change is an attribute of life itself.

But though forms may vary—and systems suffer alteration, the fundamental principles of sound building—coherent composition, rational expression of function and true architectural harmony, must persist. All affectation whether it tends toward the consecration or the imitation of outworn motives—or strains toward the merely strange and unfamiliar, is false.

The architecture of today must be tested by its adherence to the true principles of design—rather than by its likeness to the details of historical precedent. It is the spirit rather than the precise form which is of supreme importance.

It is proposed to make modernism in architecture a subject of major discussion at the Convention of 1930, thus giving time for the preparation of the data required to permit of intelligent illustration."



ARCHITECTS ARE MORE ETHICAL

IT is of interest to note that, according to the report of the Board of Directors presented at this year's convention of the American Institute of Architects, for the first time in a number of years there are no cases of unprofessional conduct before the Institute. While the millenium has not arrived, it is an indication that the ethics of professional practice are better understood than ever before in history. The fight waged by the Institute probably largely accounts for this healthy situation. The ranks of the profession are rapidly being filled with graduates from architectural schools who leave their alma mater with a sense of the fitness of things and a knowledge of what is

and what is not good professional conduct. Perhaps we understand the meaning of the Golden Rule better than we used to. There is another factor, however, and that is the marked attention that has been paid to better business methods during the past few years in all lines of business activity. As a result, we find today that serious thought is given this subject by manufacturers, retailers, contractors, trade associations and others, as well as by professional organizations. There is plenty of business for all and no need for unfair methods that ultimately result in losses rather than gains.

The report further states that the Rules of Procedure of the judicial bodies of the Institute are undergoing revisions with the purpose of making them less technical and less military in form. They are to be made with "constructive, remedial and preventive results in view." An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.



ARE ARCHITECTS INTENTIONALLY DISCOURTEOUS?

The following communication, addressed to the editors of this journal, is published because we believe that it is a matter which should be called to the attention of members of the architectural profession.

"What is there in the environment of an architectural office that permits the utter disregard of the elementary courtesies of business practice, and makes it necessary to expend so much effort, time and money to get information or an answer to an inquiry on matters entirely within the province of the architect?

"We know all about the architect's alleged lack of time to answer every communication he receives, and of the tremendous expense in postage alone if he tried to do so. We know also of his trials of temper with importunate and ill-informed sales representatives; but, when a firm known to be competent and experienced in its field writes to Mr. Architect to discover whether their services are to be considered by him, or whether the owner will handle the matter him-

self, and when the whole purpose of such inquiry is to prevent nuisance, waste and annoyance to Mr. Architect if the matter has been decided or the owner is the man to follow up, and when every inquiry is accompanied by a self-addressed stamped envelope, and four, five and six inquiries are ignored—what hope is there for a minimizing of duplication of effort, or genuine good-will or efficient coöperation?

"Are we to believe that Mr. Architect and his staff have not the few moments to give the answer informally on the bottom of the letter and return it in the already addressed and stamped envelope provided? Or, that the amenities of the architectural profession are so engrossing and so different from all other business activities? Or are they, in the majority, just a careless lot, indifferent to the ordinary courtesies of business practice?" (Signed) W. GREY LESLIE.

If Mr. Leslie's questions are based upon conditions that are nationwide, it would seem but fair, or courteous at least, to correct them. In all walks of life persons intentionally discourteous are in the minority. We like to think so anyway. We are confident that a more courteous group of professional men cannot be found than that practicing the profession of architecture. Business men know from experience that courtesy pays dividends. Gentlemen are courteous by instinct. Gentlemen in the architectural profession outrank those who are not by an overwhelming majority. If the profession as a whole is accused of discourtesy in failing to reply even briefly to business letters of inquiry and the accusation is true, then we believe that it is done thoughtlessly and not intentionally.

In further correspondence Mr. Leslie states that the above letter was written in "an entirely friendly spirit prompted by an accumulation of instances of either carelessness or a deliberate disregard of and indifference to business courtesy."

The editors would be interested in knowing whether other business men find architects generally careless or indifferent to business courtesy. The other side of the story would be equally interesting.





PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

of

WASHINGTON AIRPORT

for

WASHINGTON AIR TERMINALS, INC.

Washington, D. C.

BENJAMIN WISTAR MORRIS
LANSING C. HOLDEN, JR.
Associated Architects



AIRPLANE VIEW OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF WASHINGTON AIRPORT
FROM THE ORIGINAL DRAWING BY SCHELL LEWIS



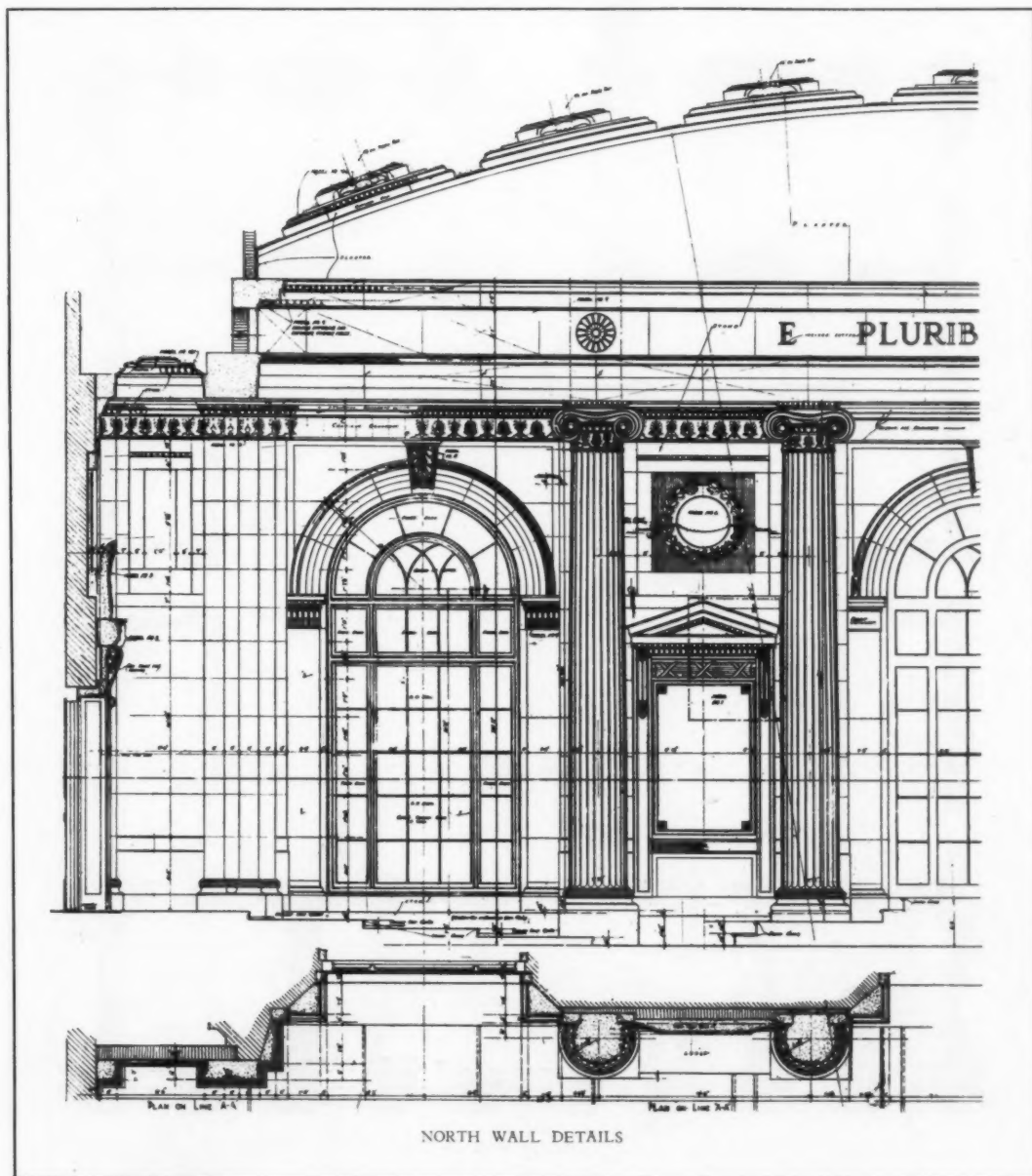
GENERAL PLAN OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF WASHINGTON AIRPORT, WASHINGTON, D. C.
BENJAMIN WISTAR MORRIS, LANSING C. HOLDEN, JR., ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS

ENLARGING THE SENATE CHAMBER

PLANS prepared by Carrere & Hastings, Architects, for enlarging the Senate Chamber in the Capitol at Washington, D. C., by means of which better lighting and ventilation conditions will be afforded were recently approved by Congress and an appropriation of \$500,000 made for carrying out the work at the earliest opportunity.

It was originally intended to perform this work during the long recess of Congress this year, but due to the calling of a special session by President Hoover, it is now supposed that the actual work will not start until March 4th, 1931.

The plans call for altering the Chamber, so that it will have an outside wall affording direct light



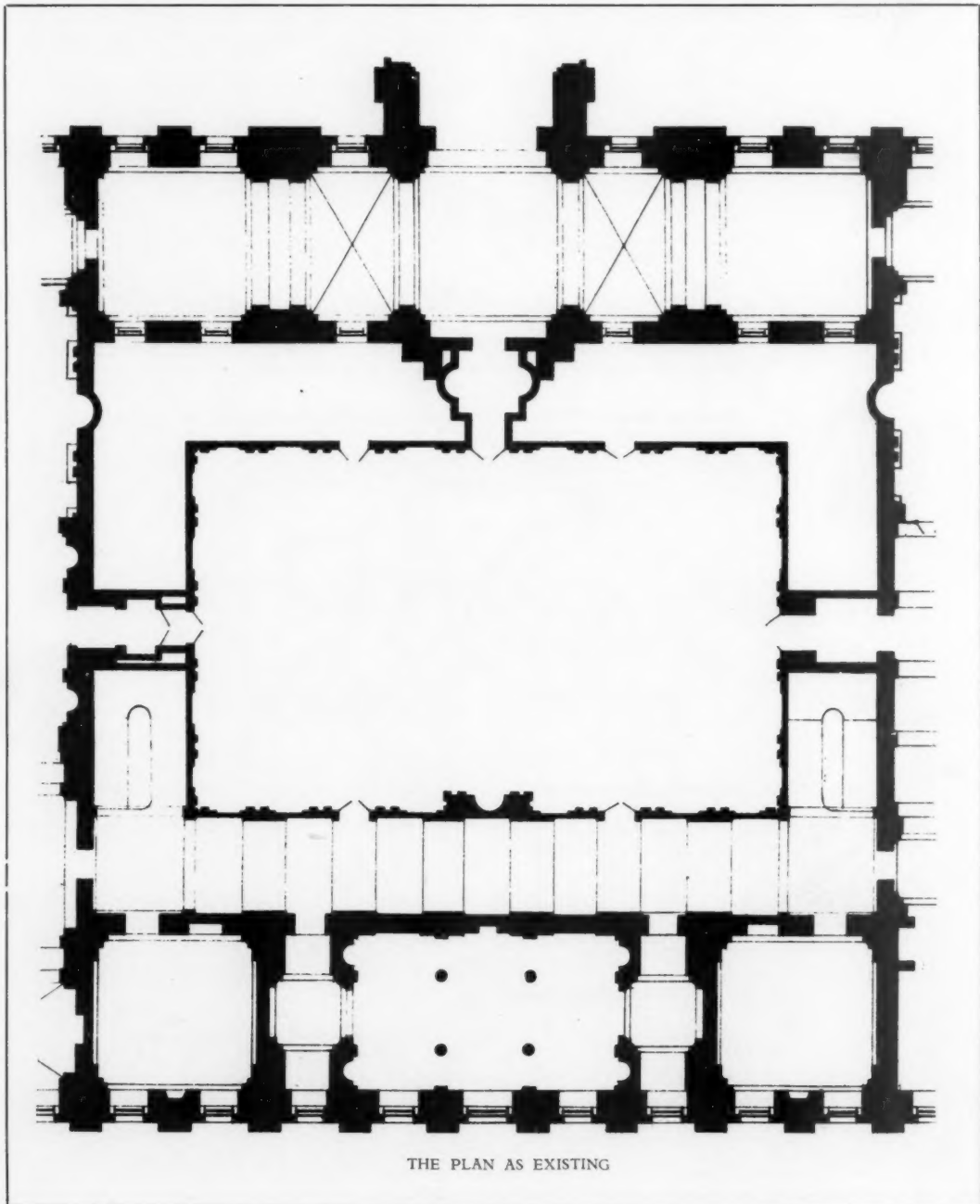
NEW SENATE CHAMBER, THE CAPITOL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

DAVID LYNN, ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL; CARRERE & HASTINGS, CONSULTING ARCHITECTS

and adequate ventilation, and will be otherwise made over into an amphitheatre. The early Victorian character of the present room will be entirely eliminated. Mr. Hastings believes that the old Chamber is really not worthy. He claims it is a very dreary and formidable room. The room

as altered will be very serious in its general design and it has been the endeavor of the architects to keep it absolutely in character with the old building, especially that part designed by Thornton & Latrobe.

It is stated that certain members of the Senate



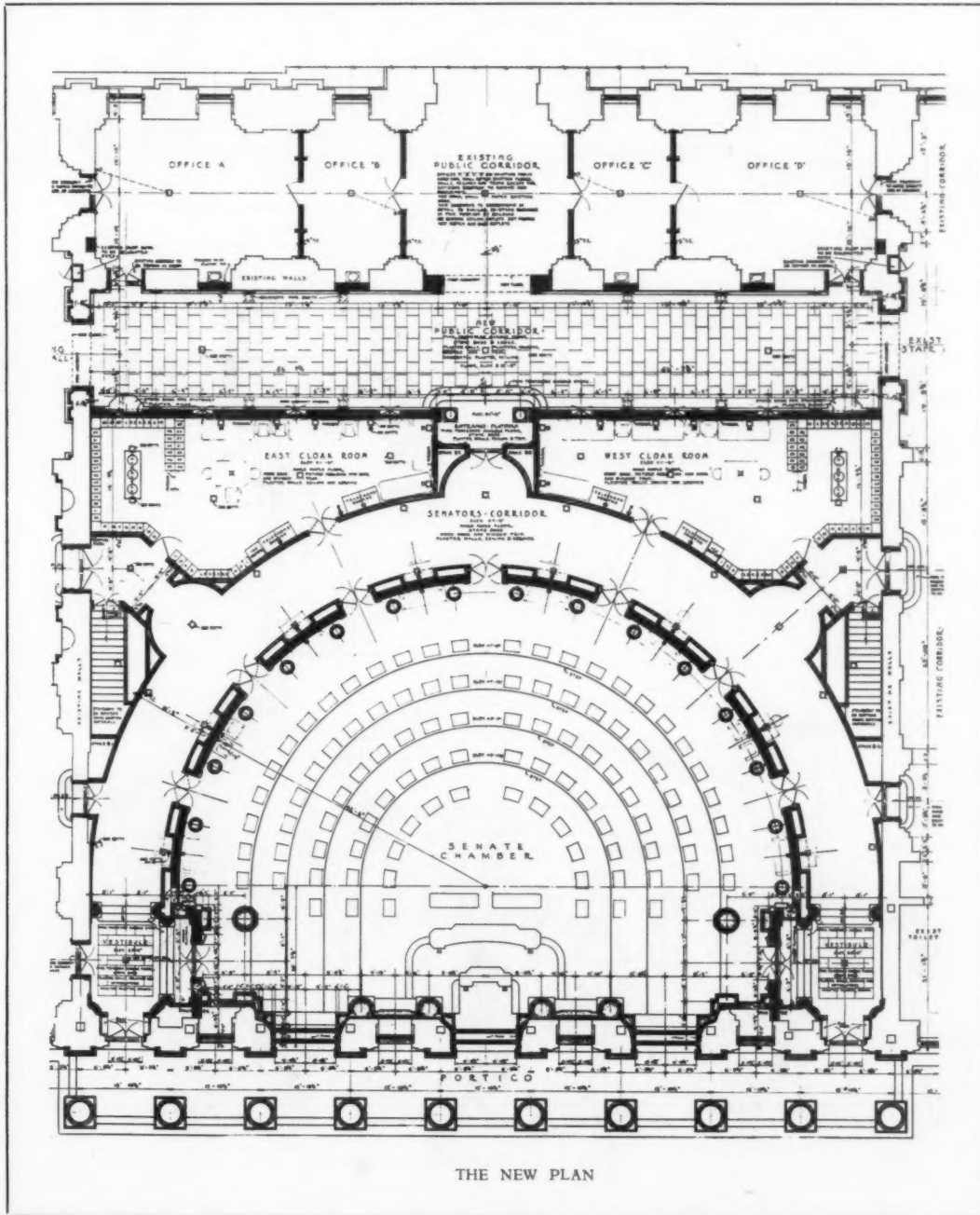
THE PLAN AS EXISTING

A COMPARISON OF THIS PLAN WITH THE NEW PLAN SHOWS THE EXTENT OF THE ALTERATIONS
IT WILL BE SEEN THAT THE PRESENT CHAMBER HAS NO DIRECT LIGHT

had long complained that their health was being impaired by insufficient light and air. Unsatisfactory ventilation conditions similarly existed in the House of Representatives. An appropriation was made last fall to better these conditions there and the House Physician reports that since the new

system of ventilation was installed, illness among representatives, particularly colds and grippe, has been reduced to a marked degree.

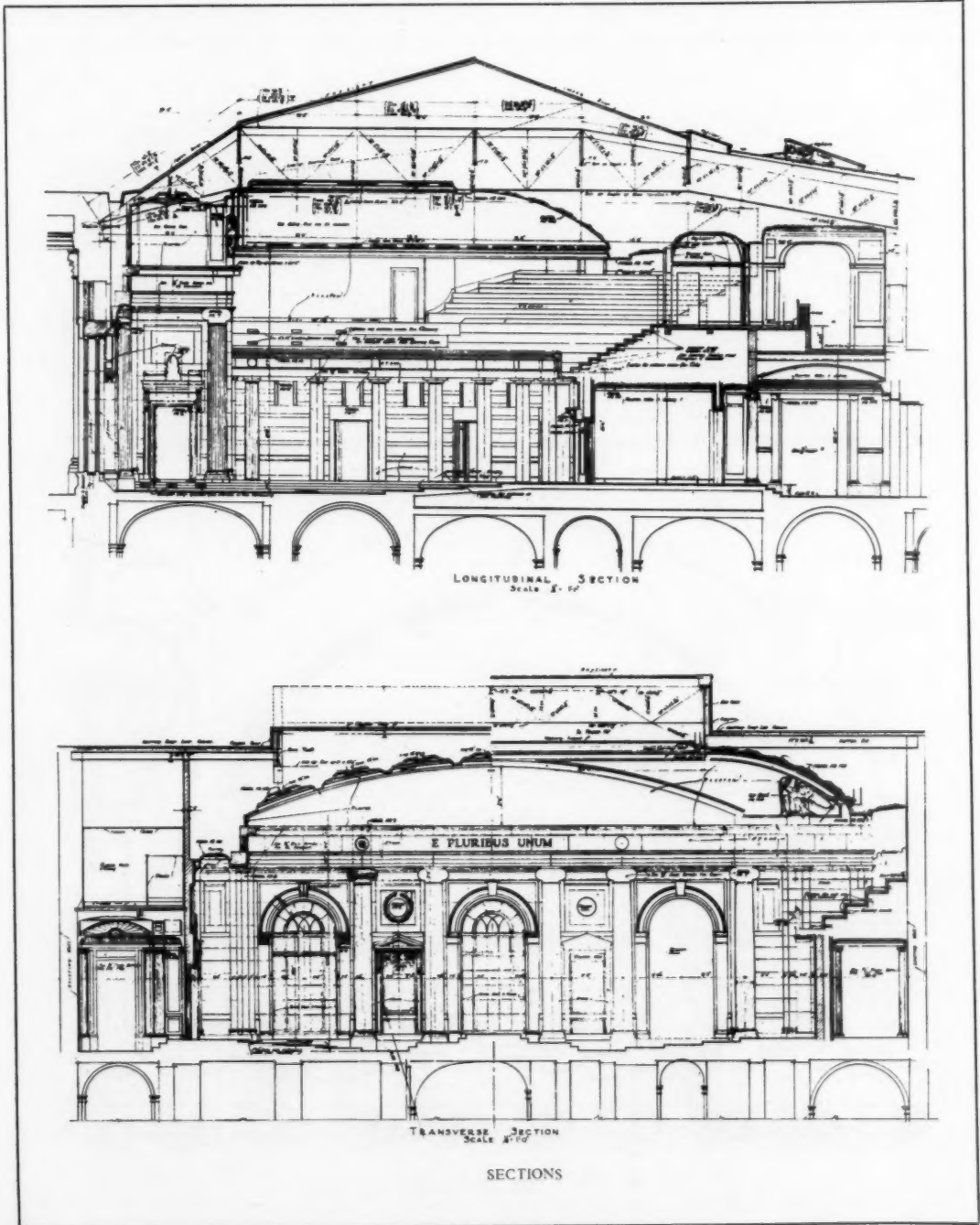
As shown on the plans, the new Chamber will be built in the form of an amphitheatre with direct north light. Large windows will open out



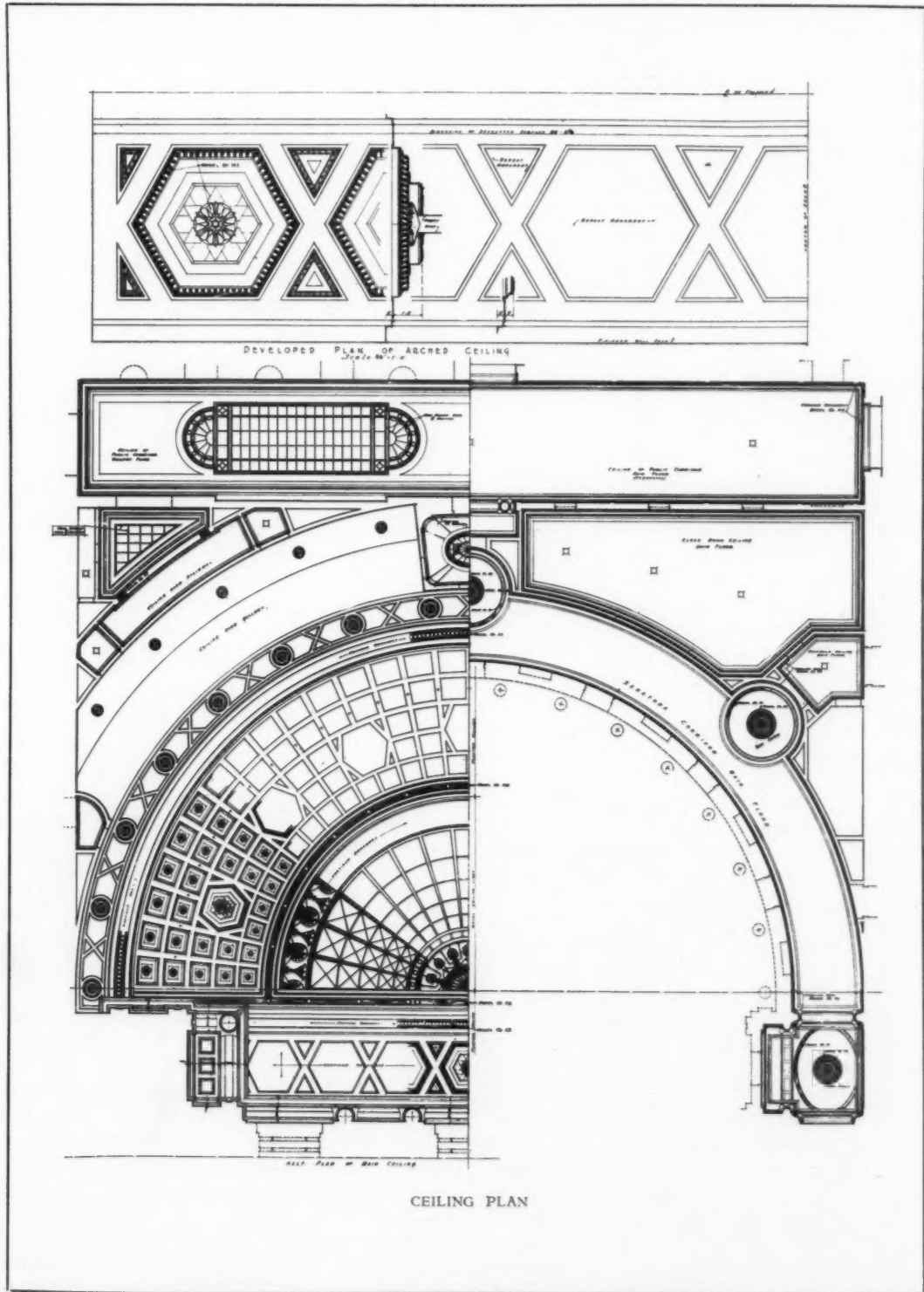
NEW SENATE CHAMBER, THE CAPITOL, WASHINGTON, D. C.
DAVID LYNN, ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL; CARRERE & HASTINGS, CONSULTING ARCHITECTS

on a colonnade. Around the amphitheatre will be circulation space somewhat like a foyer, where senators may congregate. The room will be provided with galleries and there will be sev-

eral retiring rooms for the press adjoining. David Lyman, architect of the Capitol, is in direct charge of the work, with Carrere & Hastings acting as consulting architects.



NEW SENATE CHAMBER, THE CAPITOL, WASHINGTON, D. C.
DAVID LYNN, ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL; CARRERE & HASTINGS, CONSULTING ARCHITECTS



NEW SENATE CHAMBER, THE CAPITOL, WASHINGTON, D. C.
DAVID LYNN, ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL; CARRERE & HASTINGS, CONSULTING ARCHITECTS

XUM

SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PRODUCERS' COUNCIL

Washington, D. C.—April 22-24, 1929

THE Sixth Annual Meeting of The Producers' Council was held at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., on April 22nd, 23rd and 24th, 1929, in connection with the Convention of The American Institute of Architects.

Horace W. Peaslee, President of the Washington, D. C., Chapter of the Institute, welcomed the members of the Council to Washington, outlining briefly some of the points in his report to the Institute in connection with the beautification of Washington. He welcomed the members of the Council as those who had helped in simplifying building procedure and who had furnished architects with necessary data for preparing specifications and working drawings; and also as those interested in the elimination of waste. He made a very interesting suggestion regarding mailing lists to be used by manufacturers, which he felt could be centralized at some one point, possibly by the Council, so as to eliminate duplication and waste in mailing matter which is sent to architects. He discussed the two types of salesmen, one of which is of great benefit to the architect and his office force in being able to give useful information on his product.

F. P. Byington, President of the Council in his annual address, stressed the important changes in the Council organization since the last annual meeting, which were the incorporation of the Council; the opening of a New York office, due to the moving of the Structural Service Department to Washington and the arrangements for an Executive Secretary to devote his entire time to the work of the Council.

M. H. Furbringer, of Memphis, on behalf of the southern Chapters of the Institute, invited the Producers' to hold their Semi-Annual Meeting at Memphis in November, during the Southern Architectural Exposition which is to be held at that time. This invitation was accepted.

A full report was rendered on the Regional Meeting held in Chicago on February 12th between the Council and the Chicago Chapter of the Institute, the Illinois Society of Architects, the Architects Club of Chicago and the Evanston North Shore Architectural League, at which some 260 Chicago architects were present, with a total attendance of about 395. Harvey W. Corbett, of New York, the principal speaker, spoke on "The

Meaning of Modernism." This was probably the largest single gathering of architects anywhere in the country outside of an Institute Convention.

General reports were submitted and acted upon by the meeting covering all phases of the Council's activities.

G. A. Cooper, of the Department of Commerce, addressed the meeting in connection with the Department's program of simplification as applied to the building industry.

Julian Clarence Levi, of the New York Chapter of the Institute, spoke in appreciation of the work which he and many other architects realized The Producers' Council has been doing toward improving conditions in the building industry. He also introduced Marcel Chappey, of the Diplome Society of Paris, and holder of the French Traveling Fellowship of the Institute.

There was considerable discussion as to the formation of a code of ethics to serve as a guide for the members, which it was believed would be of such nature that many organizations not members of the Council would probably adopt it.

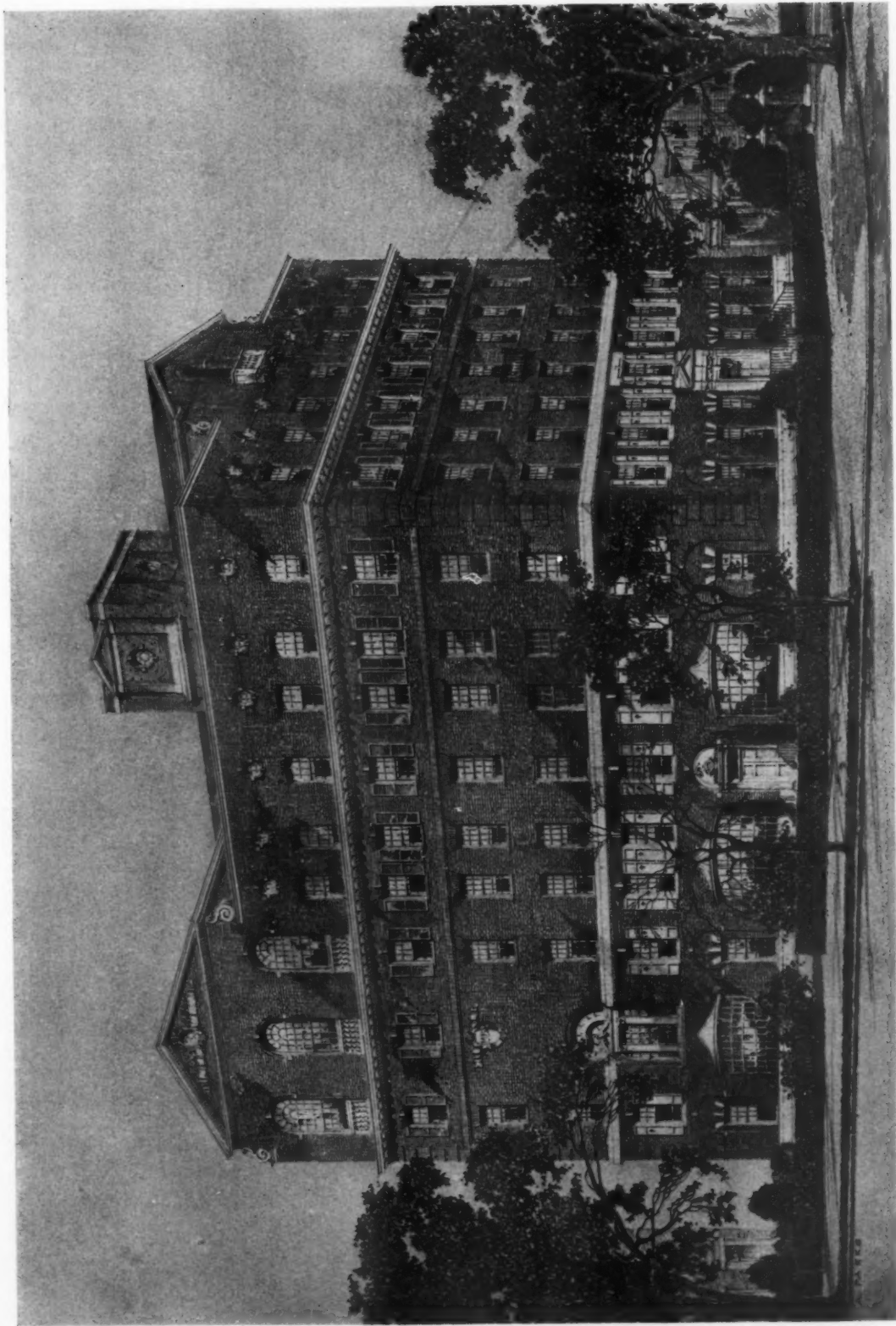
At the luncheon meeting of the Institute on April 24th, T. D. Brophy, as a representative of the Council, spoke on the subject of the architectural profession as viewed by a manufacturer.

At the annual election of officers, those holding office in 1928 were all reelected.

At the evening meeting, on April 22nd, the principal speakers were John Reed Kilpatric, Vice President of the George A. Fuller Company, New York; Gen. A. C. Dalton, former Vice President of the Merchant Fleet Corporation, United States Shipping Board, and Foster Gunnison.

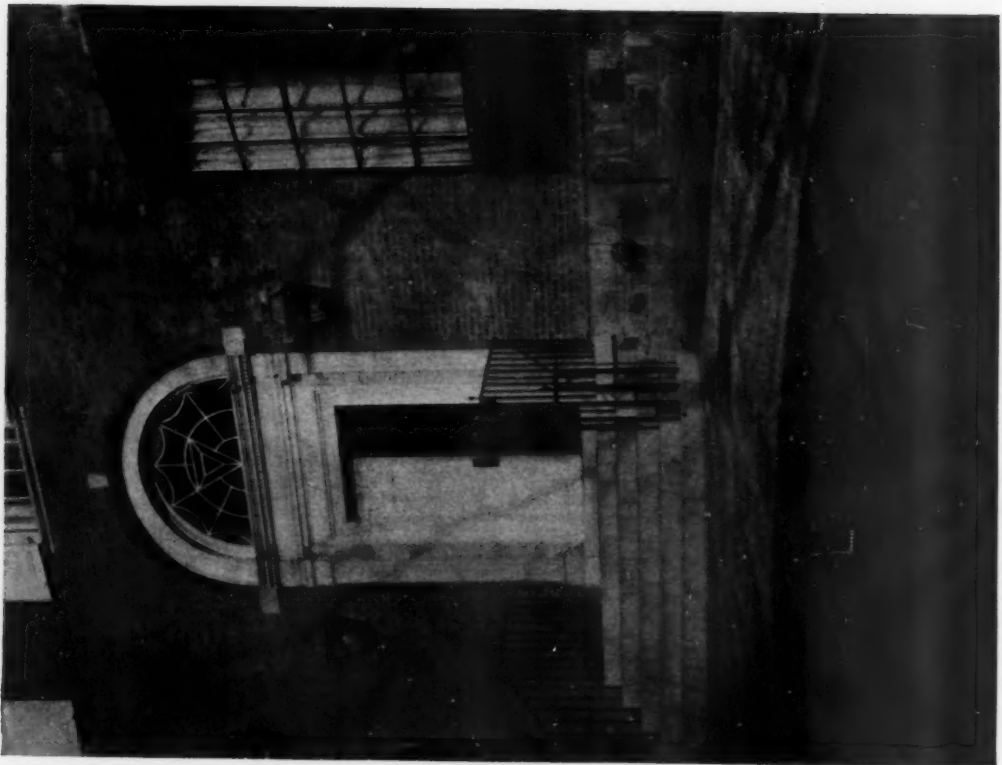
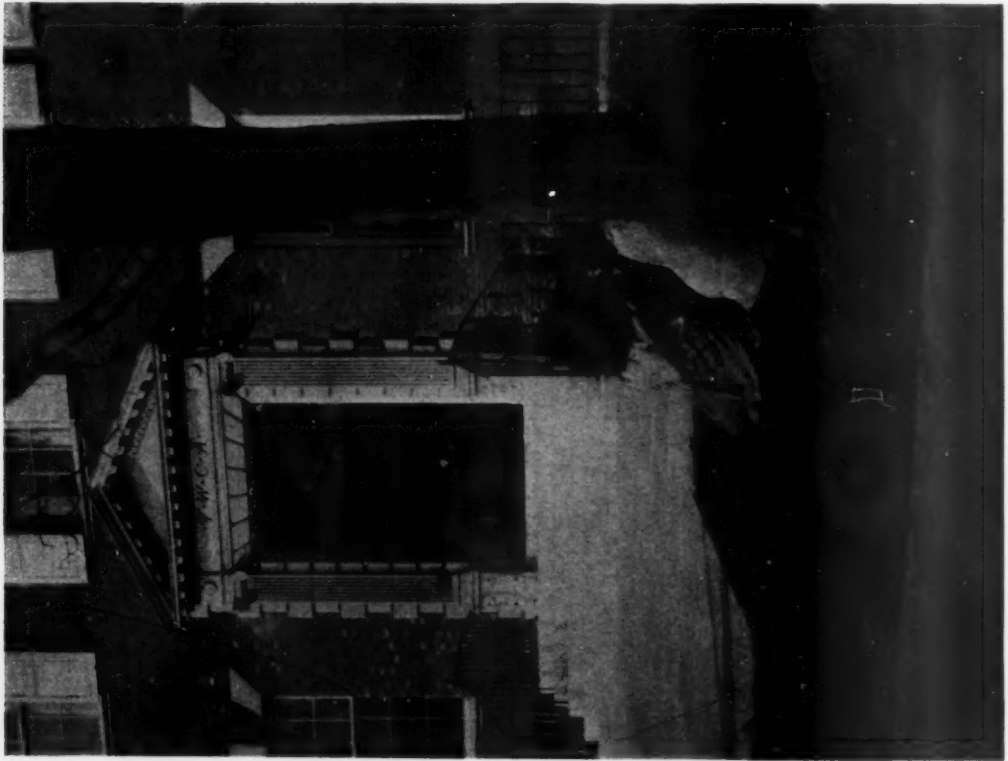
C. Herrick Hammond, President of the Institute, J. Monroe Hewlett, First Vice President, Edwin Bergstrom, Treasurer, and N. Max Dunning, Director of the Structural Service Department of the Institute, were present at the Wednesday morning meeting and expressed their interest in the work and the improved conditions due to the movement of coöperation between architects and manufacturers.

The meeting was the most successful one that has yet been held and is indicative of the increasing recognition of this very important movement toward collaboration between all branches of the building industry.

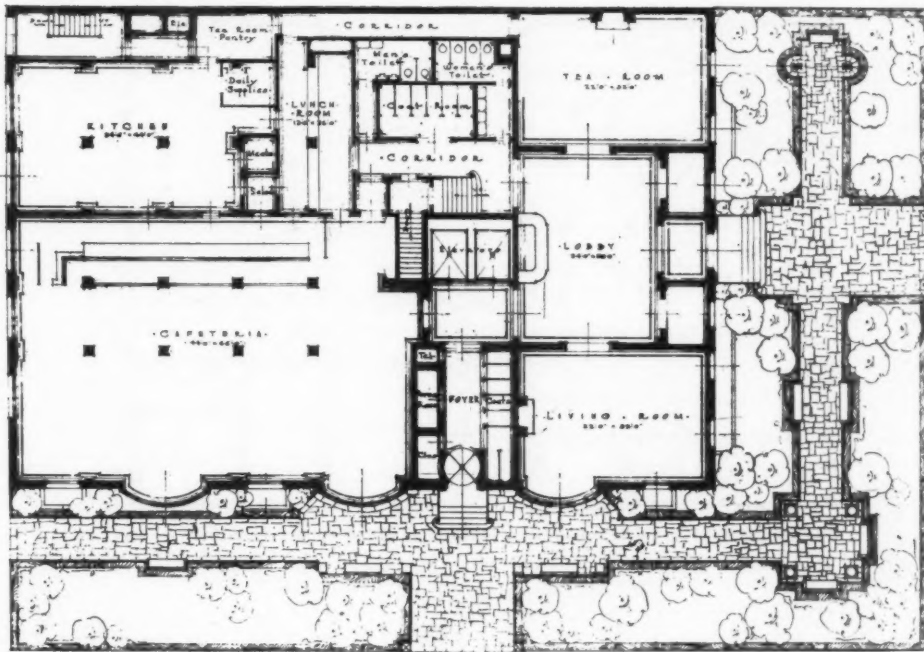


YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.—ARTHUR B. HEATON, ARCHITECT

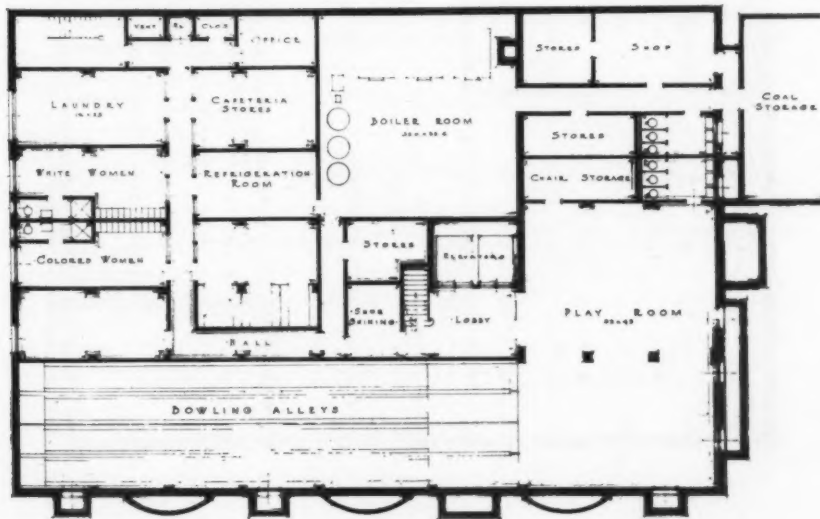
One of eight buildings to receive award of meritorious design 1928-1929 by the Washington Board of Trade



ENTRANCE DETAILS, YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.—ARTHUR B. HEATON, ARCHITECT
One of eight buildings to receive award of meritorious design 1928-1929 by the Washington Board of Trade



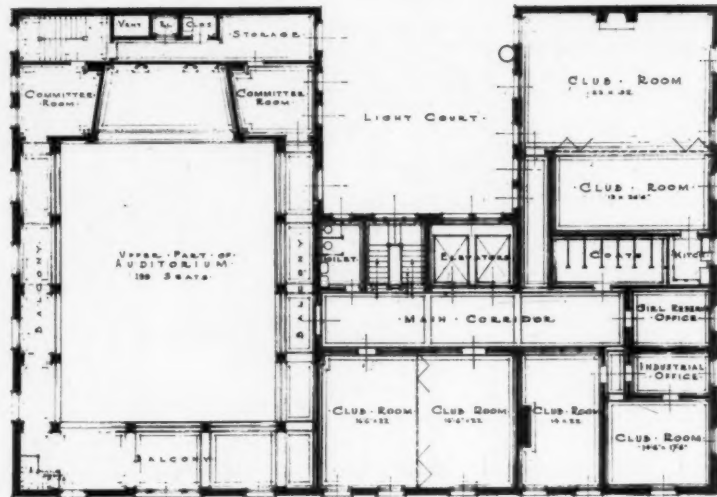
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



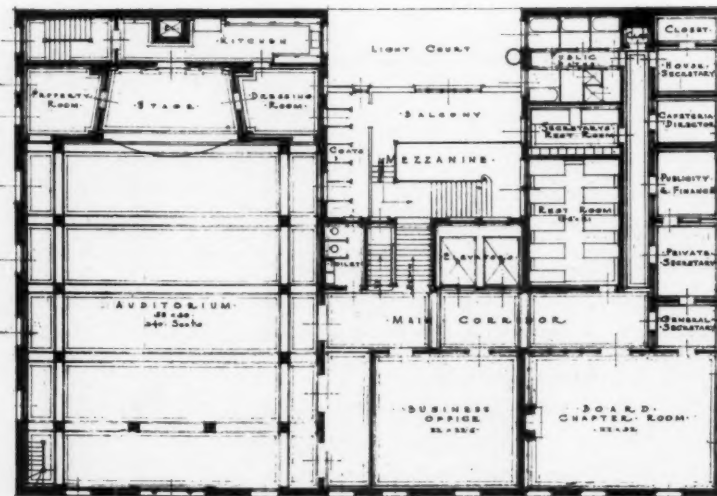
BASEMENT PLAN

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

ARTHUR B. HEATON, ARCHITECT

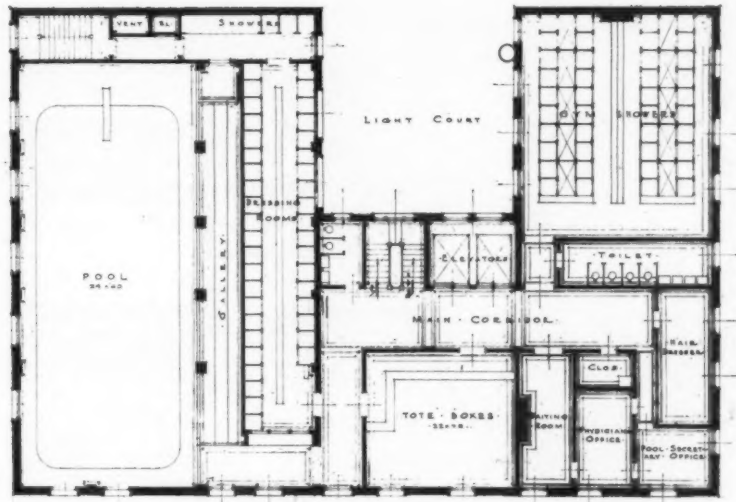


THIRD FLOOR PLAN

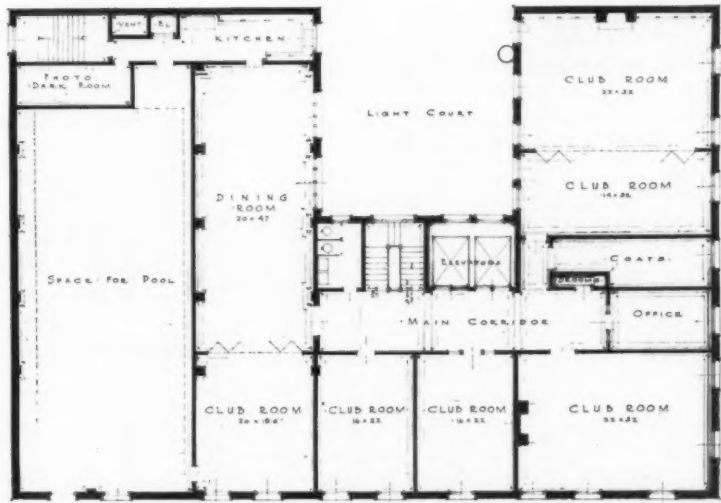


SECOND FLOOR PLAN

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.
ARTHUR B. HEATON, ARCHITECT

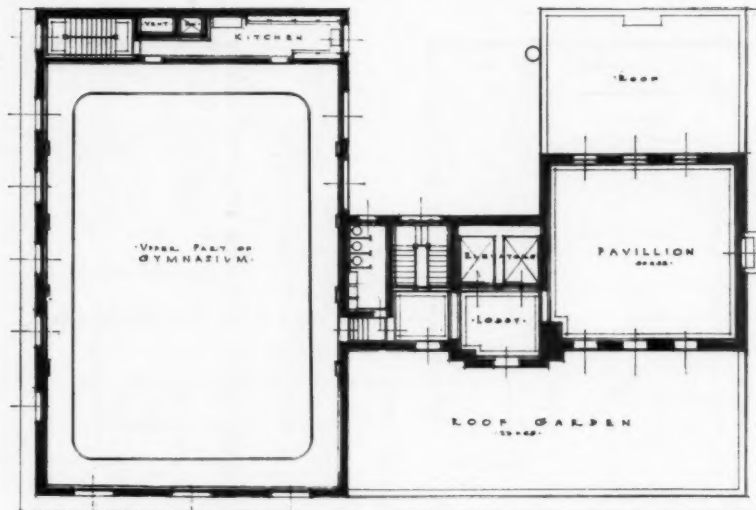


FIFTH FLOOR PLAN

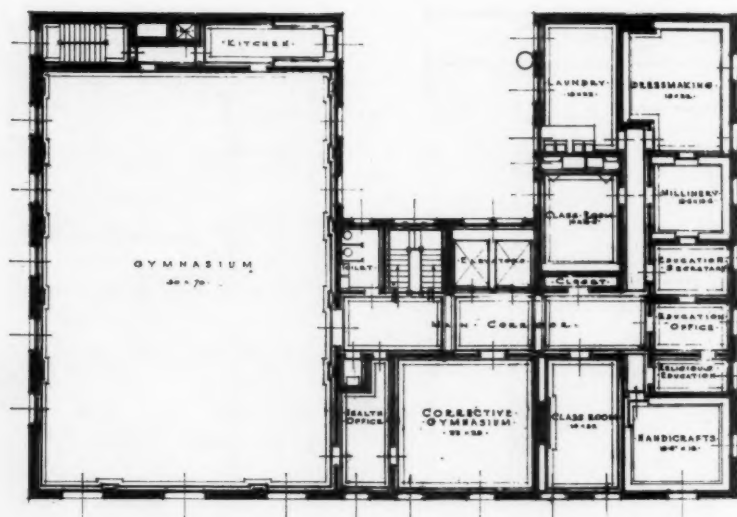


FOURTH FLOOR PLAN

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.
ARTHUR B. HEATON, ARCHITECT



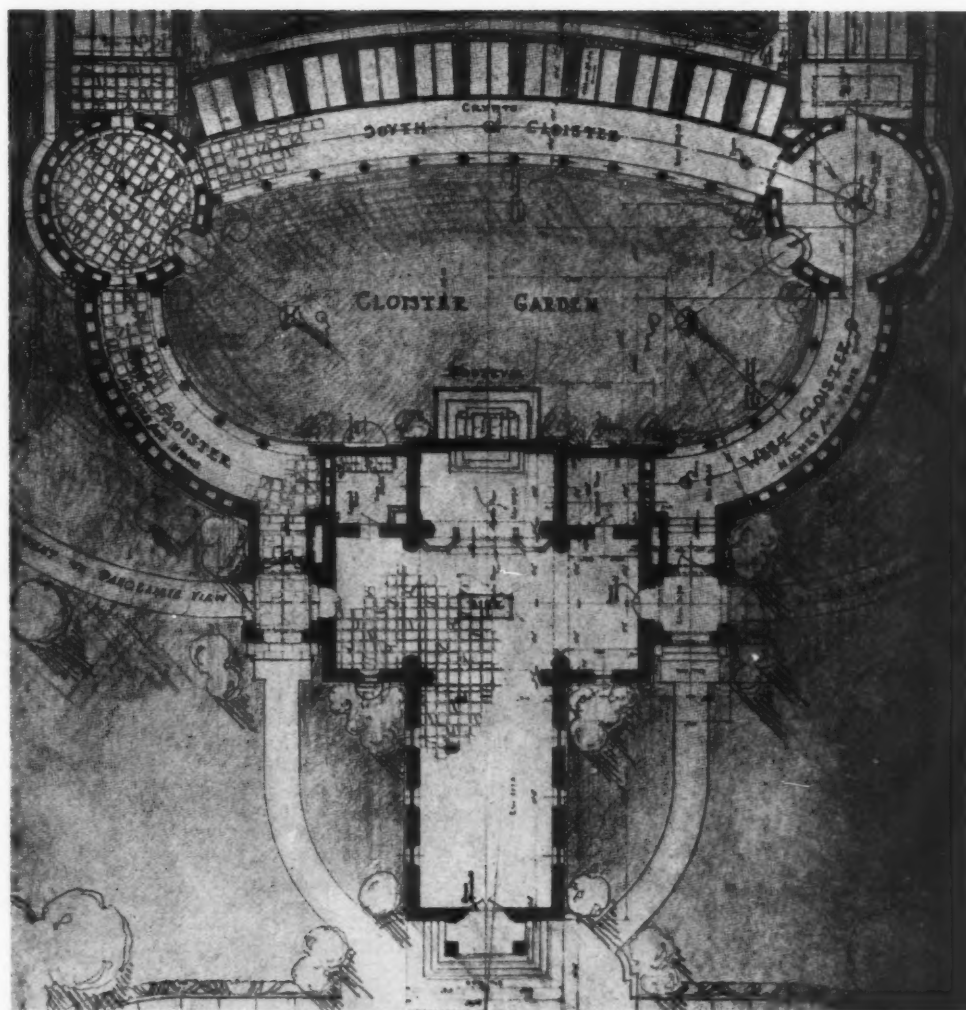
ROOF PLAN



SIXTH FLOOR PLAN

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

ARTHUR B. HEATON, ARCHITECT



FORT LINCOLN CEMETERY MORTUARY CHAPEL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

HORACE W. PEASLEE, ARCHITECT

One of eight awards for merit, 1928-29, Washington Board of Trade



Photo by Paine

FORT LINCOLN CEMETERY MORTUARY CHAPEL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

HORACE W. PEASLEE, ARCHITECT

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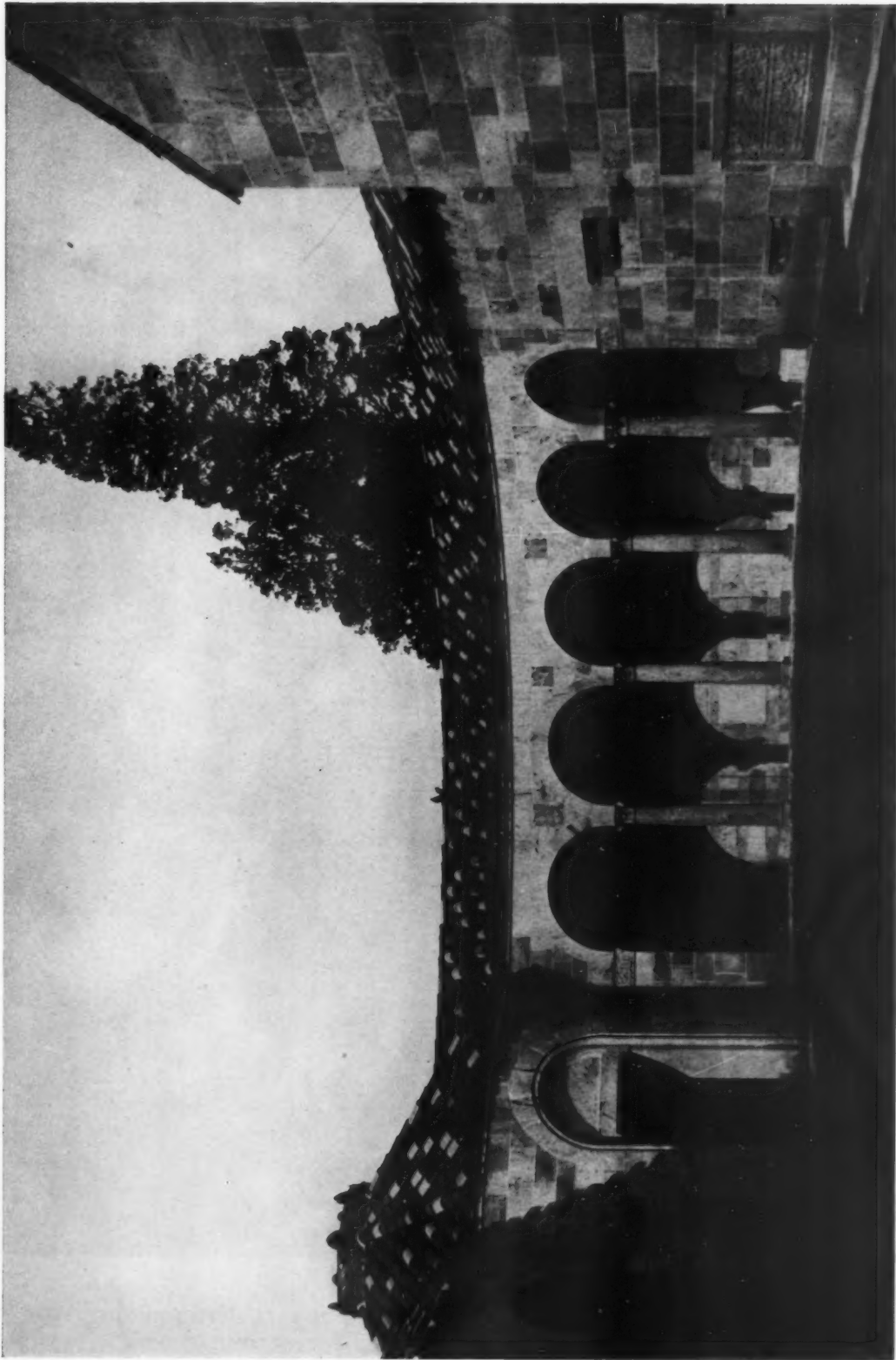


Photo by Paine

FORT LINCOLN CEMETERY MORTUARY CHAPEL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

HORACE W. PEASLEE, ARCHITECT

One of eight awards for merit, 1928-29, Washington Board of Trade



Commercial Photo Co

RENO WATER TOWER, WASHINGTON, D. C.—ARTHUR L. HARRIS, MUNICIPAL ARCHITECT
ONE OF EIGHT AWARDS FOR MERIT, 1928-29, WASHINGTON BOARD OF TRADE

CONSTRUCTION VIEWS OF WASHINGTON CATHEDRAL

FROHMAN, ROBB AND LITTLE, Associated Architects

WE are privileged in this issue to illustrate three interesting views of the Washington Cathedral. Work upon the Cathedral progresses and in the near future the editors hope to present a more complete review of the work that is now being completed. The illustration taken from the top of the triforium of south transept, over the triforium of the choir under course of construction, looks toward the apse. The apse seen in the background was designed by Dr. George F. Bodley and Henry Vaughn. Dr. Bodley died soon after the completion of the preliminary designs of the Cathedral and Mr. Vaughn died in 1917. The lower portion of the apse above and the Bethlehem Chapel in the crypt under the apse have been built in accordance with the revised designs of Frohman, Robb and Little, present architects of the Cathedral.

A general view from the southwest shows the clerestory of the choir under course of construction, the great piers of the crossing almost completed and one bay of the east side of the south transept built up to the top of the triforium. Since this photograph was taken the clerestory of the choir has been completed, as well as the vaulting and roof construction.

The illustration of a typical clerestory window of the choir shows the conoids of the vaulting ready for placing of centering and construction of vaulting ribs. The thickness of the clerestory walls are six feet six inches.

The structural anatomy of this cathedral is



TYPICAL CHOIR CLERESTORY WINDOW
WASHINGTON CATHEDRAL. WASHINGTON, D. C.
FROHMAN, ROBB & LITTLE, ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS

probably more like a great medieval cathedral than any other large church that has been built since the fourteenth century. At the same time, the design of the cathedral in structure and detail is not a mere work of archeology, nor meaningless and slavish copying of medieval precedent. The design suggests marked medieval inspiration.



Above: GENERAL VIEW FROM SOUTHWEST SHOWING CLERESTORY OF CHOIR IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION

Below: VIEW FROM SOUTH TRANSEPT OVER TRIFORIUM OF CHOIR, TOWARD APSE

WASHINGTON CATHEDRAL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

FROHMAN, ROBB & LITTLE, ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS



SPECIFICATIONS

Communications relative to specifications addressed to THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT will be answered, in the pages of this department, by H. R. Dowsnell, of the office of Shreve & Lamb, Architects.



The Specification presented in this issue is the result of many conferences between the Standards Committee and the best authorities on Stone Setting in the Metropolitan district, and, although many controversial matters have not been definitely solved, the specification has been written so as to bring these to the Architect's attention and individual preferences may be stated in Part A.

The manner of delivery will depend upon the location of the building site and cutting plant. If the plant is within convenient trucking distance of the site, Part A Specifications for "Furnishing" should specify delivery to the job. If, on the other hand, the finished stone is to be shipped, Part A Specifications for "Furnishing" should call for the material f. o. b. cars at nearest point and Part A Specifications for "Setting" include unloading and trucking to the site.

Non-staining mortar has been definitely specified except for Manufactured Stone. Portland Cement mortar is generally satisfactory for setting Manufactured Stone, but, as some Architects prefer non-staining mortar for setting this material, Paragraph 8 has been worded to permit such a preference to be specified under Part A. If waterproofed mortar is desired Part A should specify it and also list approved products. In this connection it should be borne in mind that some waterproofing compounds cannot be used in mortars containing lime. The choice of waterproofing compounds should therefore be limited to those products which are not affected by lime, or where the use of lime is prohibited.

Paragraph 10 specifies the usual practice in the Metropolitan district in regard to Setting Materials. Care should be taken however to see that the furnishing of mortar materials for setting, parging and pointing is called for under Part A Specifications for Masonry.

Paragraph 12 also follows Metropolitan practice, but it should be noted under "Special General Conditions" that the General Contractor is to supply all general scaffolding and planking unless it is desired to have the contractor for this division furnish all scaffolding and planking required, in which case it will be necessary to include this requirement under Part A for "Setting."

All of the authorities consulted on Stone Set-

ting were of the opinion that Centers should be furnished, set and removed by other Contractors. These may be included under Part A Specifications for Carpentry, or if, as in many fireproof operations, there is no Carpentry division, Centers may be included as part of the General Contractor's work and so noted under "Special General Conditions" or "Miscellaneous Work."

The furnishing of Anchors, Cramps and Dowels, both for stone and terra cotta, has been the subject of much controversy. Architectural Iron workers claim it as part of their work, but at the same time demand that they be furnished with diagrams and schedules in order that they may have a definite basis for estimating. This demand is reasonable, but unfortunately offers many practical difficulties, since the Architect is not in a position to furnish diagrams and schedules when bulk bids are called for. Paragraphs covering this item have therefore been included in Part B, Specifications for Setting Granite, Cut Stone, Marble or Manufactured Stone; Part B Specifications for Setting Terra Cotta; and Part B Specifications for Architectural Iron. The Architect is left to decide in which of these divisions Anchors, Cramps and Dowels are to be included and so specify them under Part A of the division selected.

One-quarter inch has been specified as the normal width of stone joints, but Paragraph 15 has been written to permit the Architect to specify, under Part A, any desired variation from this.

It is frequently desirable to caulk top joints in cornices, copings and projecting courses with an elastic compound. Paragraph 23 provides for this, where so specified under Part A, and it may be included in the Setting division or under the Caulking division, as individual preference dictates. Temporary covering of stone and masonry work is extremely important, especially in view of recent research work carried out to determine causes of efflorescence and staining. Such covering as well as protection for sills and projecting stone work should be furnished, set and removed either by the General Contractor or Contractor for Carpentry. The responsibility for this work, however, must be definitely specified either under Special General Conditions, Miscellaneous Work or Part A Specifications for Carpentry.

New York Building Congress Standard Specification for
SETTING GRANITE, CUT STONE, MARBLE OR MANUFACTURED STONE
PART B.

General Conditions.

1. GENERAL CONDITIONS OF THE CONTRACT of the American Institute of Architects, current edition shall form a part of this Division, together with the Special Conditions, to which this Contractor is referred. **General Conditions**

Arbitration Clause.

2. Any dispute or claim arising out of or relating to this Contract, or for the breach thereof, shall be settled by arbitration. Arbitration shall proceed under the requirements specified in the General Conditions, current edition, of the American Institute of Architects; or under the Rules of the Arbitration Court of the New York Building Congress, or of the American Arbitration Association, and judgment upon an award may be entered in the court having jurisdiction. One of these methods of arbitration shall be chosen at the time of the signing of the Contract, or, if not then determined, the choice of these methods shall be at the option of the party asking for arbitration. **Arbitration Clause**

Scope.

3. The following requirements in regard to materials and workmanship specify the required standards for the Setting of all Granite, Cut Stone, Marble or Manufactured Stone. **Scope**
4. These requirements, however, form a part of the Contract only insofar as they describe items mentioned in Part A of this specification, or as indicated on the Contract drawings.

Materials.

5. The materials and methods described under Part B of the specifications describing "Masonry and Concrete Materials, A.I.A. Division 3," shall apply to this Division and form a part of this specification, except where other materials or methods are herein specifically mentioned. **Materials**

Delivery and Storage.

6. The delivery of granite, cut stone, marble or manufactured stone shall be f.o.b. cars or f.o.b. trucks at the building site, as noted under Part A. In either case the material shall be handled throughout by competent workmen and by such methods as will guard against soiling, mutilation or snipping. The material shall be stored on planking set so as to be entirely clear of the ground. Arrises shall be protected from damage and all surfaces kept free from dirt, dust, soot, mud, grease or other discoloring matter. **Delivery and Storage**

Setting Mortar.

7. All granite, cut stone, or marble shall be set in carefully prepared non-staining mortar composed of one (1) part of non-staining cement to three (3) parts of sharp, clean washed sand, with the addition of one-fifth ($\frac{1}{5}$) part of mason's hydrated lime. No non-freezing compound shall be used in setting mortar. **Setting Mortar**
8. Manufactured stone, unless otherwise specified under Part A, shall be set in Portland cement mortar, otherwise composed as specified in Paragraph 7.
9. Where waterproof mortar is called for under Part A, the waterproofing shall be accomplished through the use of an approved waterproofing compound used strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's specification.
10. Unless otherwise specified under Part A, the materials for all setting, parging and pointing mortar will be furnished by the Contractor for Masonry, but this Contractor, as a part of this Contract, will be required to do all mixing.

Hoists.

11. Unless otherwise stated under Part A, this Contractor, as a part of this Contract, shall furnish and operate all necessary hoisting plant required in the execution of work in this Division, or, in lieu of plant, arrange for the use of and pay the cost of operating the General Contractor's equipment. **Hoists**

Scaffolds.

12. All scaffolding and planking, except hanging scaffolds used exclusively by this Contractor, will be provided by the General Contractor, unless specifically included under Part A, as part of this Division. **Scaffolds**

New York Building Congress Standard Specifications—

SETTING GRANITE, CUT STONE, MARBLE OR MANUFACTURED STONE—*Continued.***Centers.**

13. Except where specifically noted under Part A to form part of this Division, all centers required for setting granite, cut stone, marble or manufactured stone will be furnished, set and removed under another division. This Contractor, however, as a part of this Contract shall cooperate in the locating of centers and, when ready for striking, shall remove all wedges so as to relieve them of their load. **Centers**

Anchors, Cramps and Dowels.

14. Where so specified under Part A, this Contractor shall provide and place all anchors, cramps and dowels necessary to the secure erection of the work. All anchors, unless otherwise specified under Part A, shall be of iron, galvanized or coated with hot asphalt after they have been bent to shape. Cramps and dowels shall be of brass or bronze, of size required to properly secure the stone. Anchors for ashlar shall have a minimum sectional area $3/16" \times 1"$, and shall be increased, where necessary, for the bonding of large stones. Generally one anchor shall be furnished to each stone over $1/2$ square feet in area, and at least two anchors to all stones three (3) feet long or more. Where the requirements of Paragraphs Nos. 27 and 28, Part B, Specifications for Furnishing Granite, Cut Stone, Marble or Manufactured Stone cannot be complied with, special anchors shall be provided, coated as noted above. **Anchors, Cramps and Dowels**

Setting.

15. Unless otherwise stated under Part A, all beds and vertical joints shall be of a maximum width of $1/4"$ except where otherwise indicated. Mortar shall be raked out $1/2"$ from the face of the stone to allow for pointing, and the granite, cut stone, marble or manufactured stone shall be sponged off along all joints. **Setting**
16. Splashing exposed faces with mortar shall be avoided and any splashing shall be immediately removed with a sponge and clean water.
17. The entire back of all granite, cut stone or marble shall be plastered by this Contractor with not less than $1/2"$ coat of setting mortar before backing up same. Where the granite, cut stone or marble occurs as a facing applied direct to previously erected structural members, both back of granite, cut stone or marble and face of structural work shall be plastered with setting mortar and the space between grouted, to insure a thoroughly filled back joint.
18. The ends only of sills shall be set in a full bed of mortar; balance of sill to be left free until pointed.
19. Steps shall be set with a slight pitch to the front.
20. Where granite, cut stone or marble extends down to or below the finished grade, the first course shall be set on a layer of an approved non-staining impervious material, applied under another division; or, where specified, under Part A, this Contractor shall lay a bed of waterproofed mortar below the first course.
21. Heavy stones or projecting courses shall not be set until the mortar in courses underneath has hardened. All projecting stones shall be securely propped until the work above has been built.
22. Except where otherwise specified under Part A, all cornices and projecting belt courses, and stones forming gutters shall be set with the vertical joints dry. These joints shall be caulked on the exterior profile with dry rope and shall then be filled solid from above with a mortar grout. Grout for granite, cut stone or marble shall be composed of one (1) part of non-staining cement and one (1) part of fine, white sand, mixed in small quantities, stirred vigorously until used, and of as thick consistency as can be poured into joints. In grout for manufactured stone, Portland cement may be used in place of non-staining cement.
23. Where, under Part A, cornices, copings and projecting courses are specified to be caulked under a separate division, with an elastic caulking compound and the joints, to be so caulked, work out in the setting to less than a full one quarter ($1/4"$) inch, these joints shall be cut out, by this Contractor, to provide an open joint at least one quarter ($1/4"$) inch in width and at no point less than three-quarters of an inch ($3/4"$) in depth for the full length of the joint.

Lead Pads and Buttons.

24. Where required in connection with the setting of heavy stones and projecting courses, in order to arrest the squeezing out of mortar beds, tipping or uneven setting of the stone, and wherever required in connection with stone bedded on structural members, to prevent cracking or spalling from unequal pressure, this Contractor shall provide and install lead pads or buttons. These pads or buttons shall be made **Lead Pads and Buttons**

New York Building Congress Standard Specifications—

SETTING GRANITE, CUT STONE, MARBLE OR MANUFACTURED STONE—*Continued.*

of soft, sheet lead, either round or octagonal in shape, and of same thickness as mortar joints. They shall be set in the bed not less than one (1) inch back from the face of the stone and have the mortar bed spread around them.

Temporary Covering.

25. The walls shall be fully protected at the top during the entire process of the work. This Contractor shall cooperate with and assist the General or Masonry Contractor who will provide covering with tarpaulin and boards or with waterproof paper and boards. The protecting material shall be free of all matter which will in any way discolor the stone. **Temporary Covering**

Protection.

26. Except where specifically noted under Part A to form part of this Division, all protection for sills, projecting stone work, steps and platforms will be furnished and set under another division. This Contractor, however, shall, as a part of this Contract, notify the General Contractor of the need for protection as the work progresses. **Protection**
27. Where protection is required for projecting stone, column caps and carved work, this Contractor shall provide and build into the mortar bed joints, in suitable locations, one (1") inch wide strips of sheet zinc projecting at least six (6") inches, to which the protection may be secured.

Replacements.

28. Defective, broken, spalled, patched or otherwise damaged granite, cut stone, marble or manufactured stone shall not be delivered to or set in the building and shall be removed from the site and replaced by perfect material, unless permission is given by the Architect to set same. All such stone, approved for use, shall be repaired or recut in a manner satisfactory to the Architect. The cost of replacement or recutting shall be borne by the manufacturer or setter of the material who is at fault, unless the fault shall be proven to be caused by others beyond the control of manufacturer or setter. **Replacements**

Pointing.

29. All face joints shall be raked and brushed out clean $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in depth, carefully removing all loose mortar so that pointing will be continuous, and after a thorough wetting of the stone, be pointed flush with mortar, consisting of one part stainless cement, two parts clean, white sand and sufficient cold lime putty to make as stiff a mixture as can be worked. Portland cement may be used with manufactured stone. **Pointing**

Clearing Down.

30. The face of all granite, cut stone, marble or manufactured stone work under this Contract shall be thoroughly cleaned upon completion with an approved cleaning compound applied vigorously with stiff fibre brushes. After cleaning, the exposed surfaces shall be drenched with clean water. **Cleaning Down**



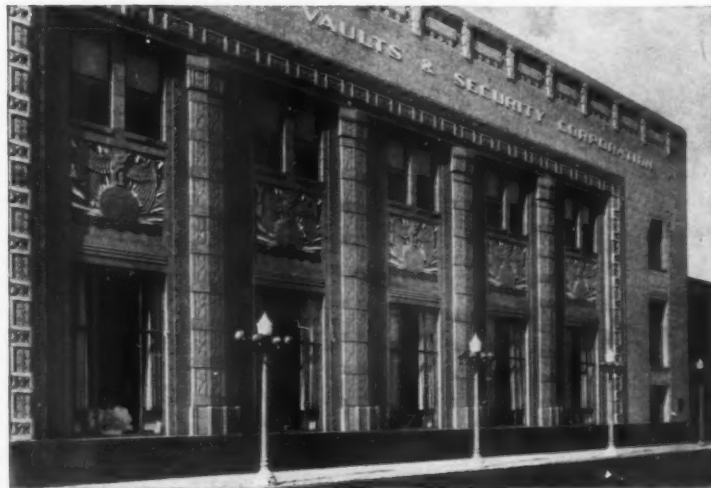
BALUSTRADE AND LIGHT POSTS, HETHS RUN BRIDGE, HIGHLAND PARK, PA.

STANLEY L. ROUSH, ARCHITECT

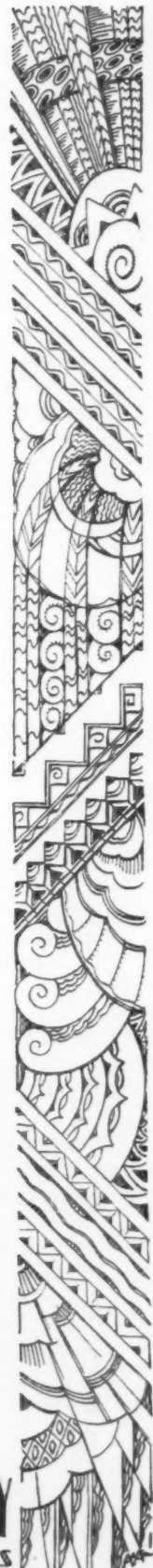


NORTHWESTERN TERRA COTTA

Another fine example of the modern spirit in American architecture. The rugged texture of ashlar work and the symbolic ornamentation are frankly and sincerely products of burnt clay—masculine and strong in character. Colors: White, mottled tan and white in ashlar field, with golden yellows and warm greens in motifs. Laramie State Bank of Chicago. Meyer & Cook, Architects.



THE NORTHWESTERN TERRA COTTA COMPANY
DENVER. S. LOUIS. CHICAGO CHICAGO HEIGHTS



CURRENT NOTES

STRUCTURAL SERVICE DEPT. OF A. I. A. MOVES TO WASHINGTON

ON May 1st the Structural Service Department of the American Institute of Architects removed to the Octagon House, Institute Headquarters, at Washington, D. C.; LeRoy E. Kern, Technical Secretary, is now located at that address. On the same date The Producers' Council took over the office formerly occupied jointly by it and the Structural Service Department at 19 West 44th Street, New York City. F. S. Laurence, Executive Secretary of The Producers' Council, is now in charge of the latter office, occupied now by the Council exclusively.

FINE ARTS FEDERATION'S RECOMMENDATIONS ON BRIDGE

JOSEPH H. FREEDLANDER, newly elected President of the Fine Arts Federation of New York for 1929-30, has announced that the Federation will continue its study of building projects affecting the layout of New York City. The directors have adopted a resolution recommending to the city that in erecting the tri-borough bridge it be placed as far as possible from the existing steel-arch Hell Gate Bridge, and that the new structure be designed to harmonize with Hell Gate Bridge.

AMERICAN SECTION, INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ARCHITECTS, MEETS

THE following communication has been received from George Oakley Totten, Jr.:

"A meeting of the American Section of the Permanent Committee of the International Congress of Architects was held March 23rd, 1929, at the residence of the Chairman, Cass Gilbert, 1 East 94th Street, New York City. Mr. Gilbert entertained the members of the Committee at dinner preceding the meeting.

The members present were: Professor William A. Boring, Dr. C. Howard Walker, Dr. Warren P. Laird, John Russell Pope, J. Otis Post, J. Monroe Hewlett and George Oakley Totten, Jr., Secretary. Of the two remaining members, Glenn Brown was ill and C. C. Zantzinger was in Europe. Whitney Warren, J. E. R. Carpenter

and Arthur Brown, of San Francisco, and John A. Holabird, of Chicago, were elected members of the Committee.

On motion of Mr. Gilbert, the Secretary was directed to cable the following message to J. M. Poupinel, Honorary Secretary General of the Permanent Committee: "American Section of the International Congress of Architects in session tonight begs to offer through you a wreath in token of our reverence for the great Marshal of France."

An invitation was read from the Hungarian Society of Architects inviting all American architects to participate in the International Congress of Architects in Budapest in September, 1930.

An invitation was extended to the Permanent Committee in Paris to hold the following Congress in America in 1933 during the Chicago World's Fair."

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CITY PLANNING

THOSE whose business or civic interest is concerned with the right development of land will be interested in the twenty-first annual meeting of the National Conference on City Planning to be held in Buffalo and Niagara Falls, New York, from May 20th to 23rd inclusive.

Among other papers to be presented are "Some Problems in New Planning" by Louis Brownlow; "The Development of Outlying Shopping Centers" by J. C. Nichols; "Where City Planning and Housing Meet" by Harold S. Buttenheim; "What makes 'The City Beautiful'?" by George B. Ford; and "Street Replanning in Downtown Districts of Large Cities" by Harland Bartholomew. Other speakers on the program include Thomas Adams, George C. Diehl, Horace L. Seymour and Edward M. Bassett.

These annual sessions of the National Conference on City Planning have been held each year since 1910, and the history of the conference is coincident with the growth of city and regional planning commissions in the United States. The conference has proven to be of great value as a forum for the interchange of experience among members of city planning commissions and municipal administrators. Those desiring additional information may communicate with Flavel Shurtleff, Secretary, 130 East 22nd Street, New York.



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Architects—Burnham Bros.
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**There is great satisfaction
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CHICAGO REGIONAL MEETING OF THE
PRODUCERS' COUNCIL

THE Producers' Council held a regional meeting in conjunction with the Chicago Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, the Illinois Society of Architects, the Architects' Club of Chicago and the Evanston-North Shore Association of Architects, at the Lake Shore Athletic Club in Chicago on February 12th.

Over 270 members of the architectural profession were present, and there was a total attendance of 396 who sat down to a dinner which was voted afterward to be one of the most successful dinner-meetings ever held in architectural and building circles in the Chicago district. The attendance of architects was the largest ever recorded outside of an Institute Convention.

The principal speaker was Harvey Wiley Corbett, who paid a tribute to the work of The Producers' Council and gave an extremely interesting description of the plans for the World's Fair to be held in Chicago in 1933. Addresses were also made by Charles A. Foster, J. C. Bollenbacher, Howard J. White and R. J. McLaren.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION FOR ASSISTANT
ARCHITECT AND JUNIOR ENGINEER VACANCIES

TWO announcements of open competitive examinations have been received by us from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.—one for *Assistant Architects* to fill vacancies in the Office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, and the other for *Junior Engineers*, Structural Steel and Concrete, to fill vacancies in various branches of the service throughout the United States.

The entrance salary for the position of *Assistant Architect* is \$2,600 a year. Higher salaried positions are filled through promotion. Applications must be on file with the Civil Service Commission at Washington not later than May 22nd. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on their education, training and experience and on specimens of drawings from tests to be furnished by the Commission.

The entrance salary for *Junior Engineer* positions in Washington is \$2,000 a year. For appointment outside of Washington the salary will be approximately the same. Higher salaried positions are filled through promotion. Applications must be on file with the Civil Service Commission at Washington not later than May 21st. Senior students will be admitted to the examination.

Competitors will be rated on general physics, mathematics, general engineering and structural steel and concrete engineering.

Full information may be obtained from the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or the secretary of the U. S. Civil Service Board of Examiners at the post office or custom house in any city in the United States.



NEW OFFICES FOR WESTERN DIVISION OF JOHNS-
MANSVILLE CORPORATION

AN announcement has been received of the removal, on May 1st, of the Western Division headquarters of the Johns-Mansville Corporation from South Michigan Avenue and 18th Street to the Carbide and Carbon Building, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.



NEW YORK BUILDING CONGRESS ELECTS OFFICERS

D. EVERETT WAID, Chairman of the Nominating Committee of the New York Building Congress, at a meeting held April 30th, 1929, submitted the ballot of officers for the ensuing year, who were elected as follows:

President, Robert D. Kohn; Vice-Presidents, Alexander Kelso, J. R. Kilpatrick, Wm. O. Ludlow, R. A. Wolff and H. C. Turner; Treasurer, B. D. Traitel; Secretary, E. Strickland.



THE PRODUCERS' COUNCIL BULLETIN

RESEARCH Bulletin No. 6, on building materials and appliances, was issued in April by The Producers' Council. The bulletin consists of information selected from data furnished by The Producers' Council, Inc., to the Structural Service Department of the American Institute of Architects. The Bulletin sheets contain data for the selection and specification of materials, and developments in building materials and equipment.

The Bulletin is published in the form of loose sheets, each bearing the correct file number for filing under the Institute's Classified Filing System.

The Producers' Council now has under consideration the development of a permanent holder for the preservation of all Producers' Council Bulletins, for those offices that do not maintain an A. I. A. Classified Catalog file. The Council would welcome advice as to the desirability of such a holder. Communications should be addressed to F. S. Laurence, Executive Secretary, 19 West 44th Street, New York City. Architects desiring a copy of the Bulletin may address the executive secretary at the above address.

STRUCTURAL STEEL CREATED THE SKYSCRAPER

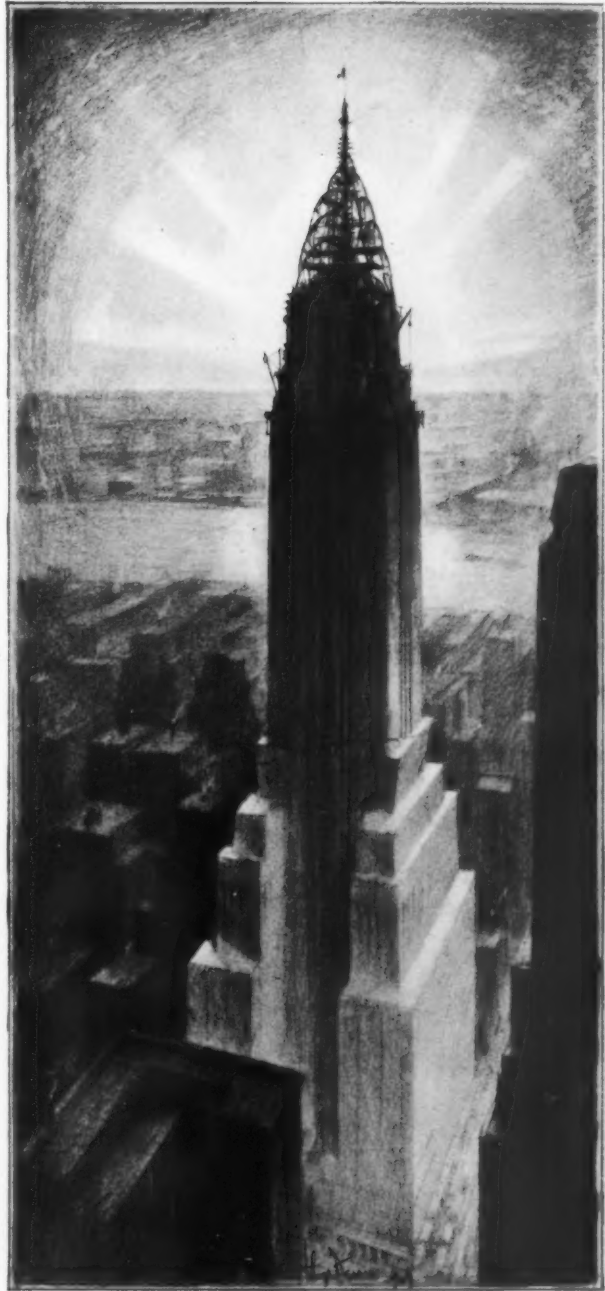


**ARISTOCRATS
OF
ARCHITECTURE**

THE skyscrapers, the cloud-touchers, the cubist spires that so magnificently look down upon our cities, are products of structural steel. Steel's strength takes them high. Steel's security gives courage to their beauty.

Structural steel is not only the strongest, safest and most thoroughly reliable of all building materials . . . it has the great added advantage of providing the most rapid means of construction. Steel saves time because it comes to the job ready to go into place—immediately. All its characteristics are known. It can be used anywhere with complete confidence. Wherever construction calls for speed—and where doesn't it?—you see steel serving with the utmost expedition. Steel construction is the most efficient—most modern—type of construction for every kind of building from skyscraper to dwelling.

A Technical Service Bureau is at the disposal of architects, engineers, owners and others who have need of any information which can be supplied through the American Institute of Steel Construction, Inc.



A reproduction of this rendering by Hugh Ferriss, suitable for framing, will be mailed free of cost to any architect

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF STEEL CONSTRUCTION, INC.

The co-operative non-profit service organization of the structural steel industry of the United States and Canada. Correspondence is invited. 200 Madison Avenue, New York City. District offices in New York, Worcester, Philadelphia, Birmingham, Cleveland, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Topeka, Dallas and San Francisco. The Institute publishes twelve booklets,

STEEL
INSURES STRENGTH
AND SECURITY

one on practically every type of steel structure, and provides also in one volume, "The Standard Specification for Structural Steel for Buildings," "The Standard Specification for Fire-proofing Structural Steel Buildings," and "The Code of Standard Practice." Any or all of these may be had without charge, simply by addressing the Institute at any of its offices.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN TO GIVE SUMMER
COURSE IN NATURAL LIGHTING OF BUILDINGS

PREDICTION of the amount and distribution of the daylight illumination that will result from any proposed fenestration of a building, with fair accuracy, convenience and rapidity, has recently become possible as a result of a series of researches in the Departments of Engineering Research and of Electrical Engineering at the University of Michigan, extending back to 1923 or earlier and still in progress. Methods of prediction have undergone a gradual evolution until now the simpler problems may be solved in a few minutes by measuring a few angles or taking off a few dimensions from the plans and elevations of a building, and referring to a few curves that have recently become available.

A great amount of important incidental knowledge has been accumulated also through these researches, such as the influence of window glasses, shades and blinds of various kinds, data on variation in sky conditions usually experienced and the like. This, and the tested and preferred methods of estimation, have been organized into a consistent course of instruction by Professor H. H. Higbie, under whose direction the researches were planned and executed, and are offered in the 1929 Summer Session of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor under the title "Natural Illumination of Buildings." Instruction, given by means of illustrated lectures and problems begins with the opening of the Summer Session on June 24th and extends until about August 16th.

For those who desire to make the fullest use of their time, courses are available also in architectural design, freehand drawing and painting, structural engineering and a variety of other subjects for which credit toward degrees is given for satisfactory work. Those interested should address a request for an announcement of courses to the Secretary of the Summer Session, and correspond with the instructors of those courses of special interest as long in advance of the Session as possible.



WINNERS IN COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIGHTHOUSE
COMPETITION

ANNOUNCEMENT was recently made of the names of the authors of the ten designs which were placed first in the Architectural Competition for the Columbus Memorial Lighthouse. The names of the winners are as follows:

Rice Amon, New York; Helmle, Corbett & Harrison, Rogers & Poor, and W. K. Oltar-Jevsky,

New York; Douglas D. Ellington, Asheville, N. C.; Joaquin Vaquero Palacios, Madrid, Spain; Josef Wentzler, Dortmund, Germany; Filippo Medori, Rome, Italy; Louis Berthin, Paris; Théo Lescher, Paris; Donald Nelson, Paris; and J. L. Gleave, Nottingham, England.

Selections were made by an international jury, appointed by the competing architects, which met at Madrid and consisted of Raymond Hood, representing North America, Eliel Saarinen, for Europe, and Horacio Acosta y Lara, for South America. The ten winners will now re-compete in the second stage of the competition for the final selection of the design for the Lighthouse, which will be erected on the coast of the Dominican Republic, the scene of the first permanent settlement in the New World.



HOLMES & EDWARDS PRIZE PATTERN AWARDS

AT the conclusion of the Holmes & Edwards Five Thousand Dollar Prize Pattern Competition, January 15th, 1929, selection of the ten designs most nearly answering the call for an original and inspired silverware design was made by the Jury of Awards consisting of: Chairman, Charles Dana Gibson; Frank Alvah Parsons, Neysa McMein, Emily Post and Elsie De Wolfe.

Uniform reproductions of the ten prize winning designs were prepared and representatives were appointed to obtain a true cross-section vote of the women of the United States. Fifteen thousand votes were secured.

The ten award winners are as follows:

\$2,500.00—Edna B. Tucker, Artist, New York, N. Y.

\$1,000.00—I. C. Barousse, Architect, Elmhurst, Ill.

\$300.00—Henrik Hillbom, Engraver, Wallingford, Conn.

\$200.00—Walter T. Rolfe, Professor of Architecture of the University of Texas, Austin, Tex.

\$100.00 awards—Hilton Leach, Art Student, East Haven, Conn.; Clyde S. Bain, Artist, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Walter W. Wefferling, Architectural Designer, New York; Theodore E. Cayer, Artist, Taunton, Mass.; William C. Sponholz, Architect, Chicago, Ill.

It is stated that the Prize Pattern Competition has been highly successful in that it has resulted in the creation of a new style in silverware and created keen interest in silverware design among trained craftsmen throughout the country.

IN AN address delivered at the first annual convention of the Airport Section of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America, Incorporated, at Cleveland, Ohio, on May 15, 1929, it was stated that, according to reports and estimates of the Department of Commerce, at the end of 1928 the number of airports proposed to be built in the United States was 921, showing an increase of 499 over the previous year. On January 1, 1929, there were in existence in the United States some thirteen hundred airports. At the end of March it was stated, over a thousand cities and towns were undertaking the construction of landing fields and aircraft accommodations. It is estimated that during the next year and a half at least \$500,000,000 will be spent on airports. * * * Aerial transportation is developing at a rate that has not been approached by any other industry of similar magnitude. Proper and adequate facilities at landing fields must progress along with other branches of the industry. Much of the work of developing an airport is an architectural problem. It is a problem in planning and designing for which architects are particularly well qualified. The accompanying engineering features mean that architects and engineers will have an opportunity to become prominently identified with these projects. Here is a new outlet for architectural service, an opportunity for the profession to cope with distinctly modern problems and solve it in a modern way. * * * **THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT**, appreciating the opportunity, has taken a keen interest in this subject for some time. The November 5, 1927, issue presented the first article on "The Design of Airports" to be printed in an American architectural publication. The April 5, 1929, issue included a discussion of the proposed airport for Chicago planned for the World's Fair of 1933, and illustrations of air terminals in California, Oklahoma, Texas and Florida. This was followed by "Tomorrow's Airports" in the May 5, 1929, issue. A study for an airport at Washington, D. C., was published in the May 20, 1929, issue. The editors of this journal are now arranging for the publication of further data and illustrations on other airport projects which will be published from time to time as they become available.

June 5, 1929

The Publishers



A SMALL SUMMER COTTAGE OF STONE ON THE HIGHEST POINT OF BLOCK ISLAND, R. I. FROM THE TOP OF THE ROUND OBSERVATION TOWER FOUR STATES ARE VISIBLE.—ROGER H. BULLARD, ARCHITECT

FROM THE DRAWING BY SCHELL LEWIS

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT
June 5, 1929