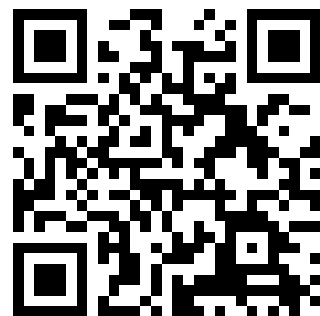

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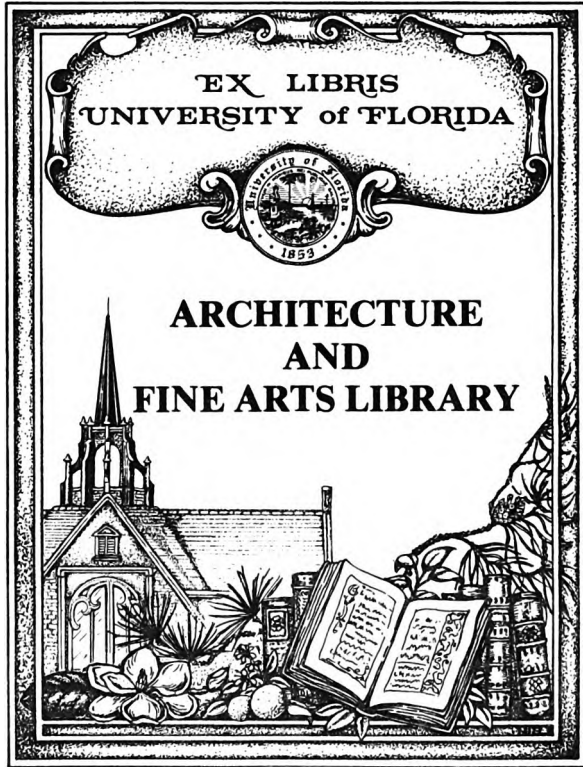
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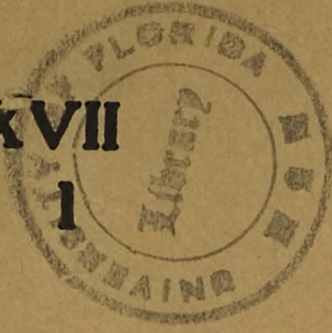
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VOLUME XXVII
NUMBER 1



JANUARY
1918

THE WESTERN ARCHITECT

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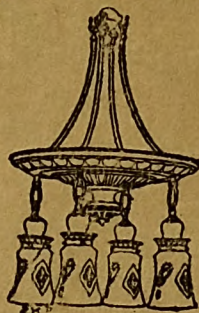
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IMPERIAL SPANISH TILE
George W. Maher, Chicago, Architect



IMPERIAL SPANISH TILE
C. B. Dunham, Boston, Architect

SOME residences showing Terra Cotta Tile roofs. These tiles are of various colors. They are shown here to illustrate the three standard shapes of Roofing Tiles in practical application on buildings of different styles.



IMPERIAL CLOSED SHINGLE TILE
Heacock & Hokanson, Philadelphia, Architects



IMPERIAL CLOSED SHINGLE TILE
Grosvenor Atterbury, New York, Architect

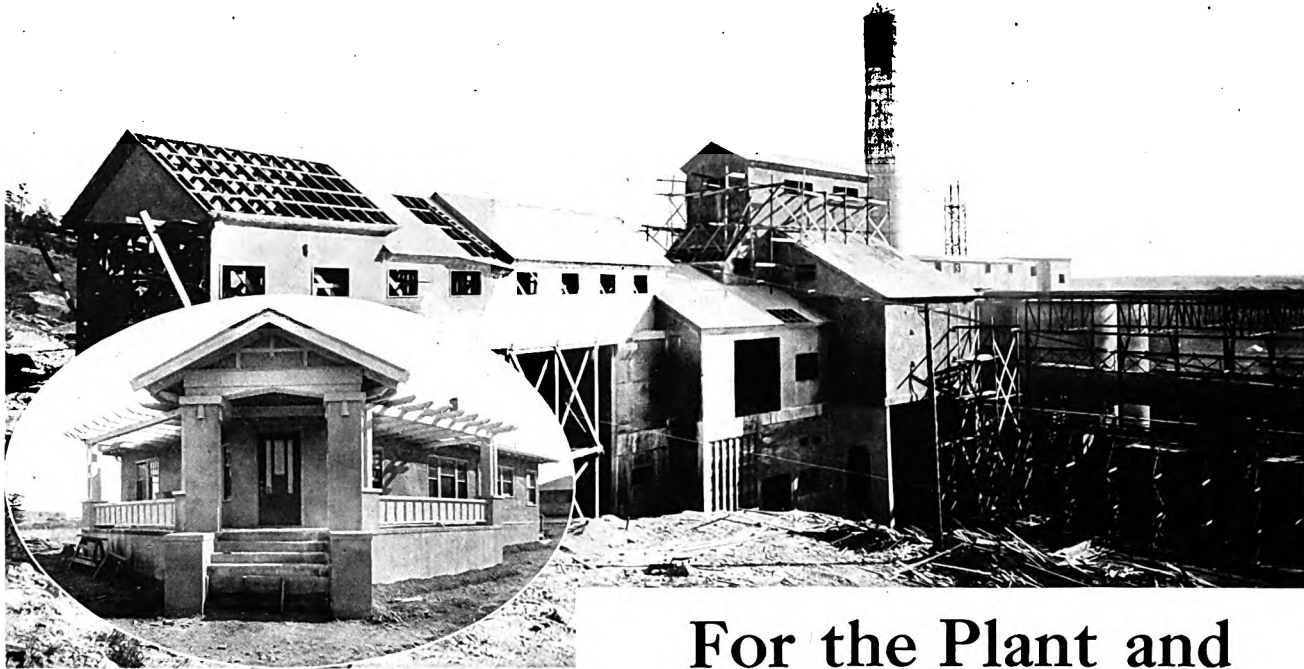


IMPERIAL FRENCH TILE
R. L. James, Ben Avon, Pa., Architect



IMPERIAL FRENCH TILE
Newhall & Blevins, Boston, Architects

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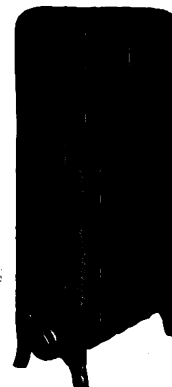
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The Portland Cement Association held its annual meeting at Chicago on December 12. B. F. Affleck of the Universal Portland Cement Co., Chicago, was elected president; F. W. Kelley, president of the Helderberg Cement company of Albany, New York, is first vice-president; Richard Hardy, president of the Dixie Cement company of Chattanooga, Tennessee is second vice-president; G. S. Brown, president of the Alpha Cement company of Easton, Pennsylvania, is treasurer. The co-ordination that has been brought about in the distribution and uses of cement by the association, and particularly the assiduous promotion of good roads in the interest of the farmer and the short-haul problem is a distinctive patriotic activity of this association.

Changes in personnel that will largely advance the efficiency of the National X-Ray Reflector Company, are announced. Norman B. Hickox is sales and advertising manager; Hugh D. Butler, assistant sales manager; Guy R. Hastings, manager of Chicago sales; and George D. Bryson, assistant advertising manager, and editor of the very live, informing and efficient publicity medium of the Company, "Eye Comfort." Former Manager Ernest H. Cameron, has severed his connection with the National X-Ray Company to take up other work, at Seattle.

The Indiana Quarrymen's Association, through R. H. Richter, of Bedford, has notified the War and Navy departments that the giant cranes owned

by the quarrymen were at the government's disposal where required for handling heavy guns, it being understood that delays have occurred in the production of heavy ordnance through the lack of adequate handling facilities.

ADMIT THESE TO PRACTICE

At the recent examination conducted by the Committee of Examiners of Architects under the jurisdiction of the Department of Registration and Education, the following passed:

Clarence W. Lampe, Chicago.
Fred A. Eskridge, Chicago.
Otto G. Happel, Des Moines, Iowa.
Anton Ansel, Chicago.
Neal C. Davis, St. Louis, Mo.
C. C. Henderson, Evanston, Ill.
Carrol A. Klein, Davenport, Iowa.
E. R. Dunlap, Detroit, Mich.

The elimination form of competition seems to be favored in California, as following the example of San Francisco, the state buildings contemplated for Sacramento are to be thus competed for. Three million dollars have been voted by the state to be expended on these buildings. Competition number one is open to all United States citizen architects. Number two will be between eight architects selected by the jury. The conditions can be obtained by communicating with George B. McDougall, Forum building, San Francisco. The competition has been approved by the San Francisco sub-committee of the American Institute of Architects.

Gottlieb Renuus Magney and Wilbur H. Tusler have become associated for the practice of architecture and engineering under the firm name of Magney & Tusler with offices at 607 Metropolitan Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Harry Eames Netcott, architect, formerly of Independence, Iowa, has removed to Waterloo, where he has established an office in the Leavitt & Johnson Bank building, and desires manufacturers' catalogues.

Under the firm name of Miller & Reeves, Orlando C. Miller and Robert R. Reeves have become associated to practice architecture with offices in the new First National Bank building, Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Miller announces the association, Mr. Reeves having been in the office of Frank L. Packard, for many years.

Newstrom and Haugan, architects, Minneapolis, have moved their offices to enlarged quarters on the sixth floor of the Plymouth building.

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VOLUME XXVII

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DETAIL ENTRANCE DOORS TO IDA NOYES HALL, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
Coolidge & Hodgdon, Architects
G. L. Lockhart, Del.

DETAIL VESTIBULE ENTRANCE DOORS, IDA NOYES HALL, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
Coolidge & Hodgdon, Architects
G. L. Lockhart, Del.

Illustrations

ELEVENTH CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, CHICAGO
Leon E. Stanhope, A. I. A., Architect
Exteriors, Interiors, Details and Plans

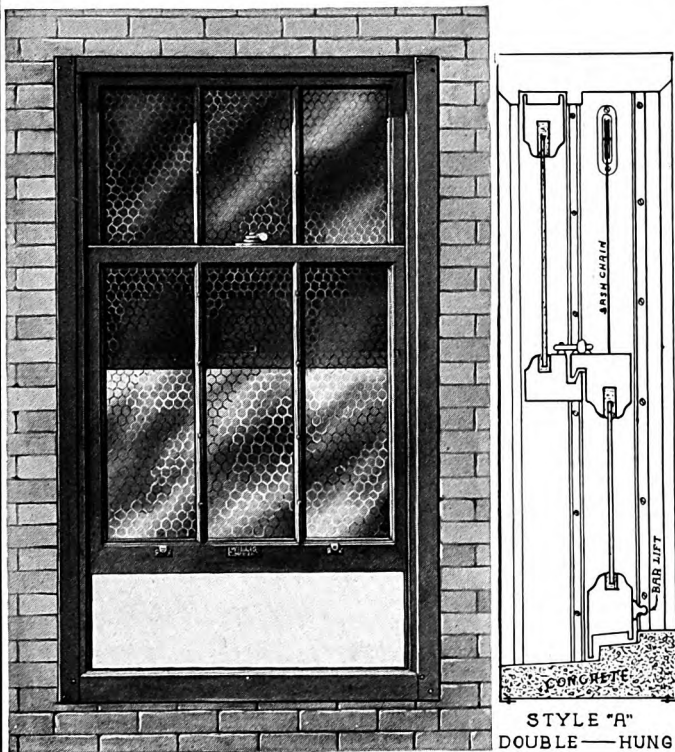
GARDEN COURT APARTMENT HOTEL, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
Frank Meline, Architect
Exterior, Interiors and Plans

APARTMENT HOTEL FOR WILLIAM M. McMILLAN, CHICAGO
Horatio R. Wilson & Company, Architects
Exterior and Plan

RESIDENCE FOR MR. RICHARD C. CHASE, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
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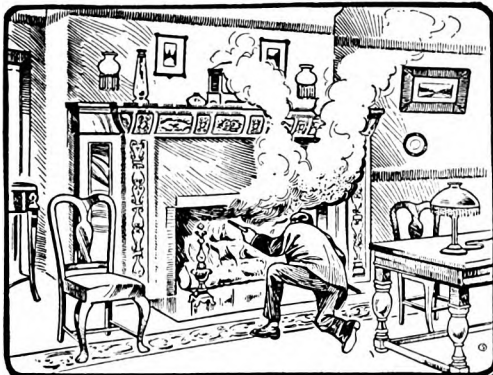
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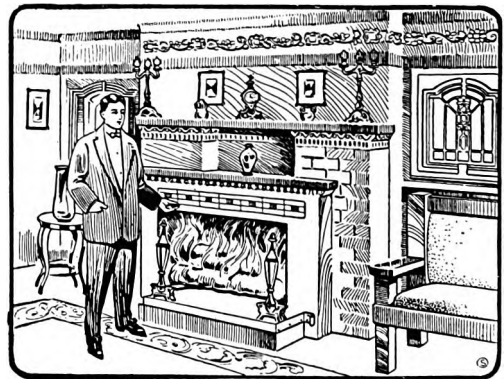


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THE WESTERN ARCHITECT

A NATIONAL JOURNAL OF ARCHITECTURE AND
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VOLUME 27

JANUARY, 1918

NUMBER 1

Architects'
Duty of
Leadership in
Public Affairs

The time has come when it is not only the patriotic but the humanitarian duty of every architect to use the intellect which has made him an architect, in a persistent and practical endeavor to educate the people of a his neighborhood in a higher standard of living. Not alone in the buildings of a community or their sanitary perfection that physical health may be conserved, but in that self-government which forgets self for the benefit of the present and future of the country. Numerically small, the profession contains an intellectual force which is equal to the sum of that of the community. Standing apart, with little of the self-interest that governs most of those who direct affairs, the architect can see with an impartial eye that which is best rather than that which is most feasible. He sees his country plunged into a great war without preparation because the sentiment, "I did not raise my boy to be a soldier," was dominant, and headed off every effort of the wise and far-seeing to waken the people to the duty of military preparedness. He sees that the railroads which first developed the country have for half a century dominated all legislation looking to improvement, not to say installation, of water-carrying by river or canal. He has seen the same misguiding influences opposing any move that tended to restore the American flag to the Seven Seas by a revived ship-building industry: effectively accomplished through the ignorance of the people of its commercial importance to them and when agitated in the press through a proposed subsidy-stimulation of ship-building, the people's ignorant hostility to "capital" and "trusts," used to stifle any effort to pass enabling laws. Now that the necessity horse is stolen, the misguided people are beginning to think and endeavoring to place, the preparedness lock upon the barn door of National peace and well-being. They must pay for their distaste for military training by sending their sons untrained to meet the foe at the gates. They must endure the lack of accustomed food and fuel, in a country that has

enough and to spare, because the railroad-bound waterways are deserted of carriers and the railroads that prevented their use and absorbed their traffic, cannot meet the demand suddenly thrust upon them. They must feel the impotency of a vast army awaiting transportation to where their fellows are dying through lack of their support; and all Europe starving because there are not ships to carry our plenty to their doors. These facts are now borne upon the people by actual example. The situation has wakened them from their smug self-sufficiency and selfishness. Mental processes, long dormant are active and minds are receptive. It is the psychological time for all who are truly patriots, whose love of country looks beyond the present into a future where the happiness of a now distressed people may be found, to bend every effort in concentrating their thought upon these things that have been so disastrous through past neglect. Architects in every community can, and it is their duty to organize and concentrate upon this educational preparation. Some have already done so and with signal success. Others are too much absorbed in private differences; some are so disorganized as to be nonentities as far as public recognition is concerned in their communities; yet those that are active must put forth more effort, private differences must be set aside "till after the war," and those who in a close and narrow view of professionalism have left to others the ordinary duties of citizenship, must meet and join with their fellows in an organized effort to place their superior talents to public service in advising and directing the people along lines that will in time correct the mistakes of the past. In many cities architects are endeavoring to convince the people of the certain financial disaster that in a near future will attend a present neglect of the building industry. Added to this effort must be that for the establishment of a leadership that will be strong, and because it is unselfish, win and hold the confidence of the people of the community in which they dwell.

Injustice
to Bidders
Exemplified by
School Board

It has been our fortune—or misfortune?—to discover school boards that either belong to the primer class in intelligence, or the premier class in knavery. The boards are not large in number, fortunately for those they serve, but wherever there is a virulent case of playing to the public gallery as savers of the taxpayers' money by issuing "invitations" to architects or contractors to compete on impossible terms, the result is always disastrous to the public and a matter of aggravation to the building contingent. Palo Alto, California, comes into the limelight with the latest—and worst—school building program we have seen concocted by a school board in many days. To be brief—for the matter is only worth a short paragraph—it seems that sealed proposals were invited from contractors for a school building. Original, or straight bids were invited upon fifteen separate propositions. To this was added the requirement of forty-nine "alternative" or additional bids, all bids to be backed by a cash deposit. This means that bids were asked for in sixty-four different ways. Twenty-five dollars deposit was required on plans figured elsewhere than in the board office at Palo Alto, where "one" complete set was on file for figuring purposes. Of course, as all responsible contractors in that section will be careful to ignore this "invitation to bid," the public this board serves will pay for their dense ignorance of the first principles of equity and fair dealing. Ignorance and dishonesty are equally to be guarded against in the selection or retention of school boards, as above all other forms of public service. The intellectual and physical future of the race is in their hands; the graft, or the waste of money through ignorance or knavery, being a minor consideration.

Charges of
Excessive Wages
Investigated
By Institute

Accusations ranging from rumors to direct charges have been rife during the fall in regard to excessive wages paid to tradesmen and their "loafing on the job" at the army cantonments in course of construction. Investigation has in most, if not all, cases proved the charges to be false. To decide the matter in one instance, at Camp Deming, near Boston, a member of the Boston Society of Architects and the secretary of the American Institute of Architects made an investigation of reports concerning the steam fitters, a report now made public. It was

found that the wages paid steam fitters were about ten per cent higher than those paid in Boston, yet this advance was mainly to pay the board of the workmen while in the camp. Large sums per week were earned by individuals as the work was an emergency rush. Some worked twenty-four hours at a stretch and earned double wages for overtime. The "loafing" charge was occasioned by delays in the arrival of material and the necessity of keeping the force together in the interim. As the heating plant was composed of fourteen units and developed twelve thousand horse-power, using one hundred and sixty-six boilers, some idea of the magnitude of the steam fitting work is obtained. It is probable that in preparation for and prosecution of no other war has so little waste been prevalent. Inevitable at first until a routine could be established and the unusual conditions mastered, costs, particularly for labor, have been brought to a reasonable standard both in the United States and Canada. Until this was accomplished, undoubtedly, exorbitant prices were paid, particularly in the making of large shells which, at first were turned out on the common lathes of the average machine shop, the large contracts being distributed among them. How these abnormal costs have been regulated is shown by the story of what happened in Canada. At first the big shell contracts were distributed to every shop that had a lathe, and most of these machinists were content to turn them out with the unsuitable machine at the price of \$6.50 per shell. Soon the price was cut to \$4.00 and though there was a shaking of heads not many dropped out. The wise ones, however, proceeded to fit out for shell-making on a large scale with proper machinery. When the price was cut to \$2.50, the wisdom of this was apparent, yet even these well-equipped shops affirmed that there was "no money in it." When the price was finally set at \$1.80 they were sure of it. Yet, none had ever figured the exact shop cost of a shell. They had made shells and bank accounts had grown. Why figure costs? This drop to seeming rock-bottom brought about the delayed investigation, and the cost per shell was found to be sixty-eight cents. The answer is that the revolution in demand, output and quantity has forced the government to pay any price so long as it got the required goods. As soon as possible, in the hands of practical business men these goods have been reduced in manufacturing and labor cost to a basis of reasonable profit.

The Eleventh Church of Christ, Scientist, at Chicago

LEON E. STANHOPE, A. I. A. Architect

By ROBERT CRAIK McLAIN

Since Man became a morally conscious being, the faith of the people has always been exemplified in the most enduring material, shaped by the most skilled and most devoted of the cult, into a temple for the living or an acropolis for the dead. At the dawning of the Christian religion the fanes of the heathen were transformed into places of worship by the followers of the Christ, and when, as at Byzantium, the "heathen" came into possession of Saint Sophia, the reverse was practiced.

When the dark ages that followed the decline of the Roman Empire began to pale and a new intellectual light began to show, the Church was first to meet the new order by the construction of its edifices. The Roman Gothic reached into southern France, and from this the people of the North took hope and example and evolved their own forms, meeting the beliefs and temperament of the worshippers. These expressions of a people's faith have stood as the architectural wonders of the world. As Anglo-Saxons the form taken for religious expression in the churches of England spread to our shores and became ours, until our "English Gothic" is held synonymous with the Episcopal form of worship everywhere.

A new cult, an expression of a faith as old as humanity, put into form to meet the needs and sentiment of a modern world, has been formulated, and, as in all times, its concrete expression is sought in its churches. It found in the purity and simplicity of Greek lines that expression best suited to the atmosphere of the cult. In the hands of a few skilled and sympathetic architects these churches have been designed and their pure lines and dignified proportions have materially advanced the cause they represent and stimulated the worship of the people they shelter. Solon S. Beman early became imbued with the sanity and beauty of the Christian Science Church tenets and his skilled hand has formed many edifices that will long stand as examples of that religious thought which the church stands for. His son has aptly followed in his footsteps and faithfully carries on the work to which his father devoted the last years of his life.

Another, also a Chicago architect of high attainments, has placed his art at the service of the Church of Christ, Scientist, and the execution of the Eleventh Church by Leon E. Stanhope is illustrated as an example of the latest and best work that has been inspired by the tenets and requirements of the Science church.

The Eleventh Church of Christ, Scientist, is located on a corner facing Logan Square on the south, and Mozart street on the east and covers an area of ninety by one hundred and twenty feet. In height the building is fifty feet to the top cornice, and sixty feet to the peak of a low, hipped roof not visible in the photograph of the exterior. The entire exterior is constructed of buff Indiana limestone.

The design has been carefully studied from the best examples of classical forms and is pure Greek in detail. The distinguishing feature of the front is in a wide portico supported by six monolithic Ionic columns, with a total height of twenty-five feet. The building is roofed with buff asbestos tiles. The window frames are steel, glazed with a harmonious shade of golden, opalescent glass.

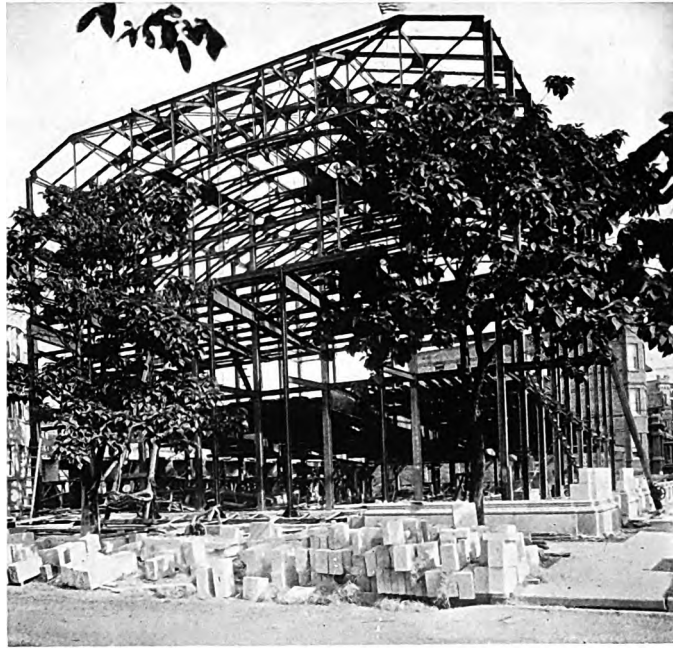
The entrance from the portico is through five double doorways into a vestibule forty-five feet in width by eight feet in depth and from this five doorways lead into a foyer, eighty-five by thirty-five feet in size. In the foyer directly opposite the main entrance is a mantel and fireplace trimmed in pavonazzo marble. At either end are stained glass windows. The floor is tessellated mosaic tiles in black and white. Broad staircases lead from the foyer to the main auditorium above. They are four in number, each seven feet wide, two placed in tunnels and two in well-lighted stair halls.

The main auditorium is eighty-five feet in width by ninety-five feet in length. Its height is thirty-seven feet from floor to ceiling. The design is classical, in keeping with the exterior of the building. Around the four sides is an aisle eight feet in width, separated from the main audience room by thirty concrete monolithic Ionic columns. The ceiling is barrel-shaped, pierced with stained

glass ceiling lights. The entire room is decorated in putty shades with blue and gold high lights in the ornament, brown carpets and American walnut seats and furniture. An impressive feature is the reader's desk of interesting design, at the north end of the auditorium. The overhead lighting above this desk, both daylight and artificial, is arranged to bring out the design in detail. An unbroken view of this platform can be had from

every part of the auditorium as the main floor is pitched one inch to the foot, and the broad cantilevered balcony at the south end has a still greater pitch. The balcony seats three hundred. The total seating capacity is fifteen hundred. The auditorium is so carefully and logically proportioned as to give it exceptional acoustic properties.

Back of the reader's platform is a large pipe organ electrically controlled, from a keyboard in the extreme northwest corner of the room and which also operates an echo organ and chimes at the south end over the balcony. Back of a partition surrounding the reader's platform are two emergency fire exits, each four feet wide. Here are also provided decorated and furnished private rooms for the church readers as is customary in buildings of this character, each room having its separate toilet. Over the ceiling of the main auditorium at the front are the business offices of the church, reached by

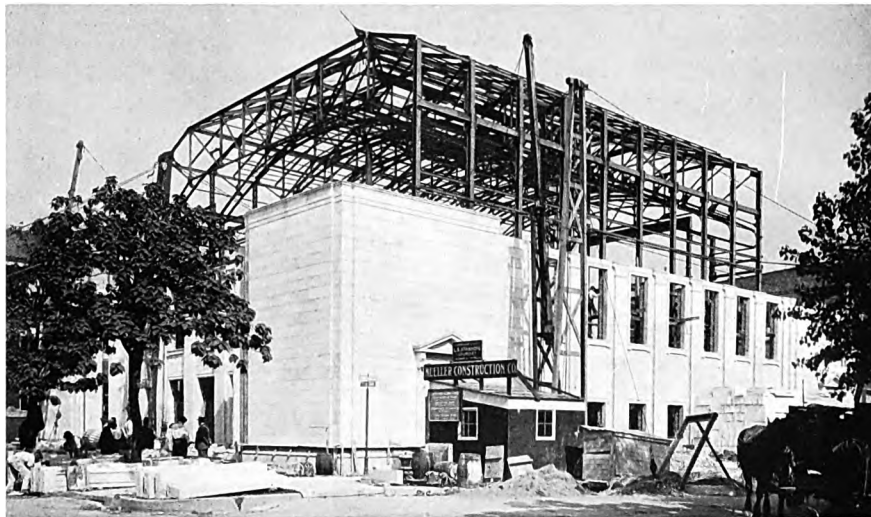


Steel Structure of Eleventh Church of Christ on July 1st.

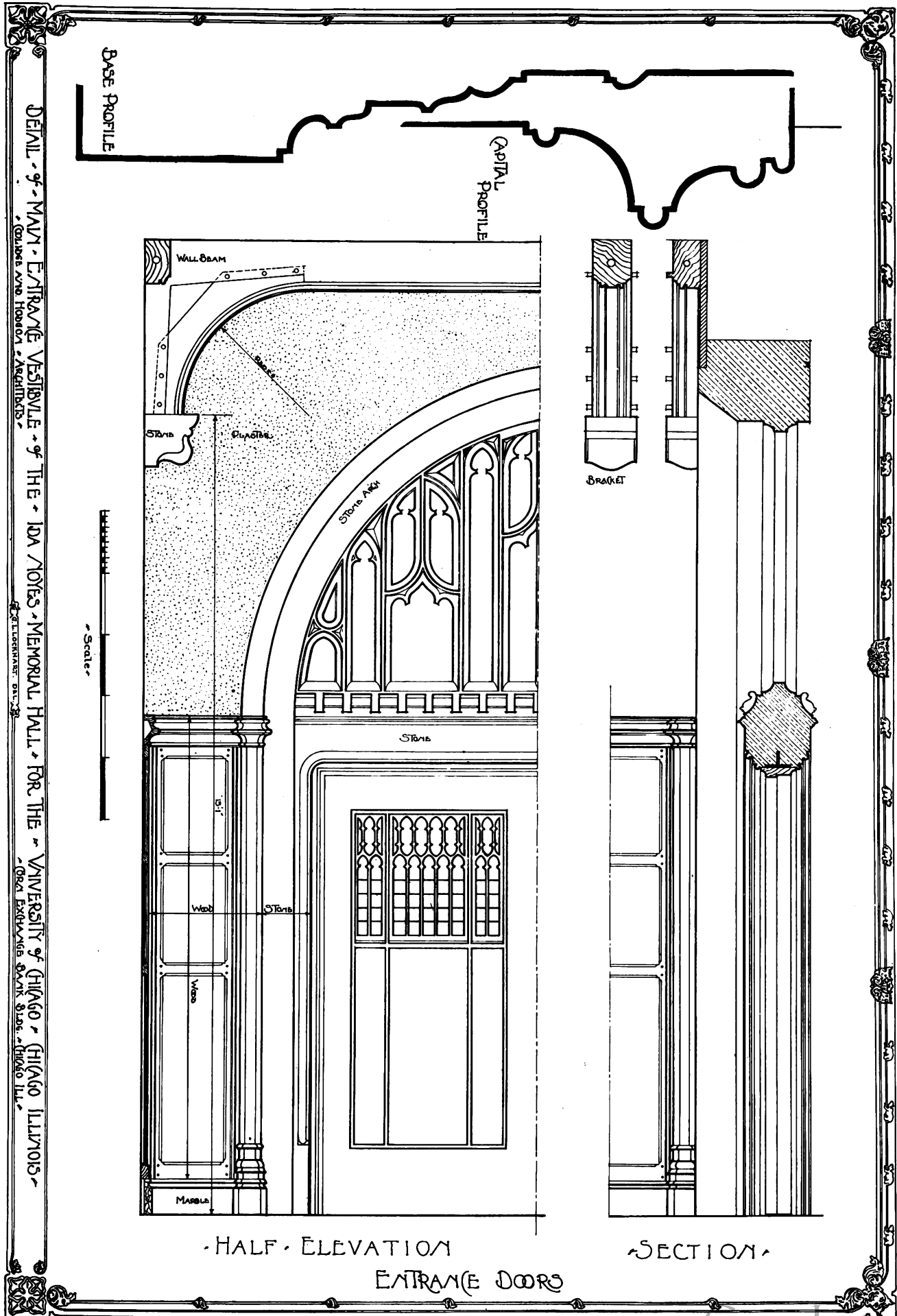
directly back of the foyer the Sunday school room is located. Ample locker space is here provided. The floor is covered with battleship linoleum on a solid concrete base. Back of the Sunday school room is one arranged for the use of the church distributing committee. It is equipped with ample shelving and folding tables. It is separated from the Sunday school room by a folding partition which permits its use in conjunction with it.

The construction of the building is strictly fireproof and exceptionally massive. The foundations are of reinforced concrete and extend to a depth of twelve feet below the street grade. Above the foundation the walls are brick, faced with buff Indiana limestone bonded into

and forming a portion of the walls, which are self-supporting from foundation to roof. At a point nine feet inside the walls and extending entirely round the interior of the building, is a continuous colonnade



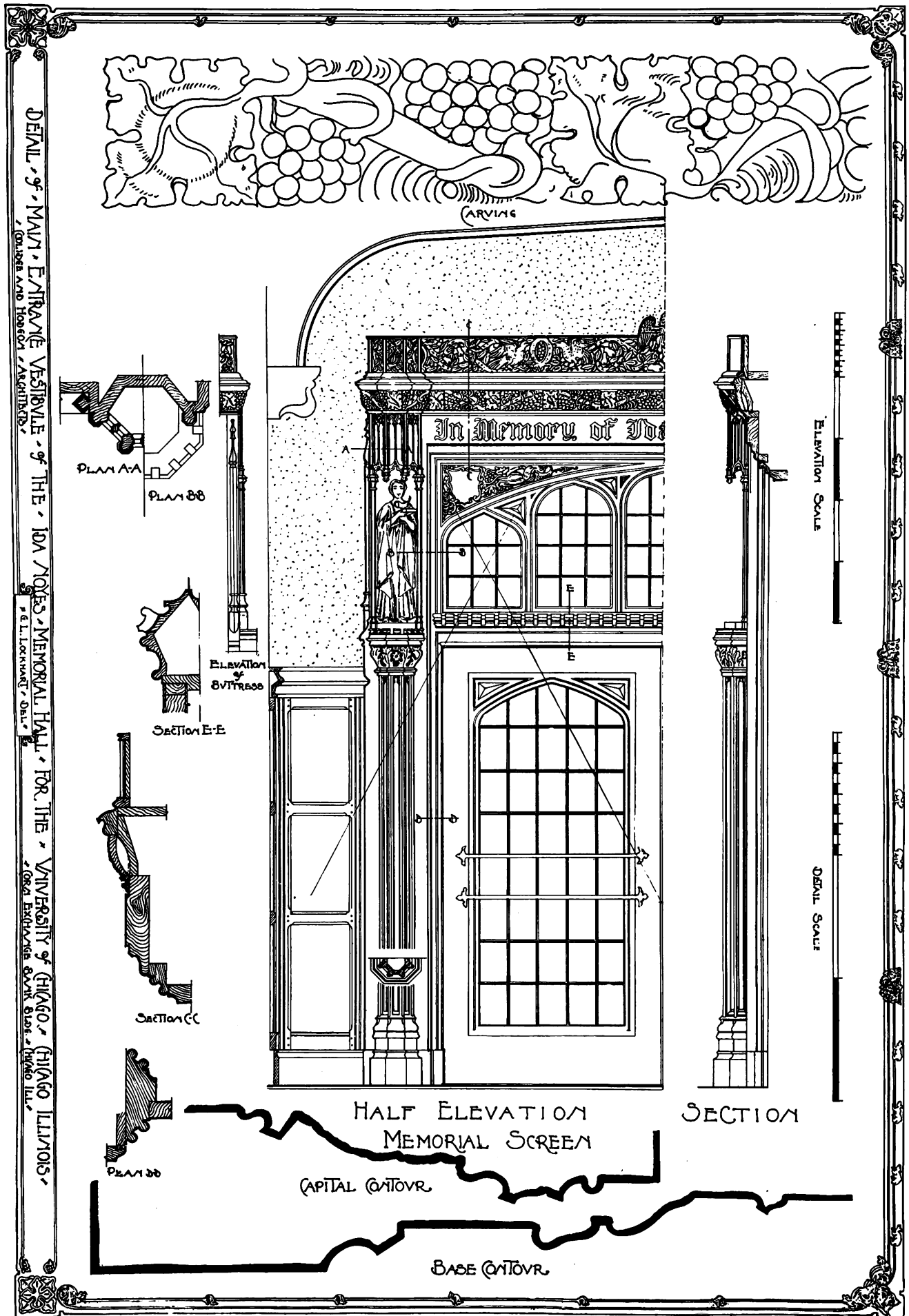
Condition of Construction on August 24th



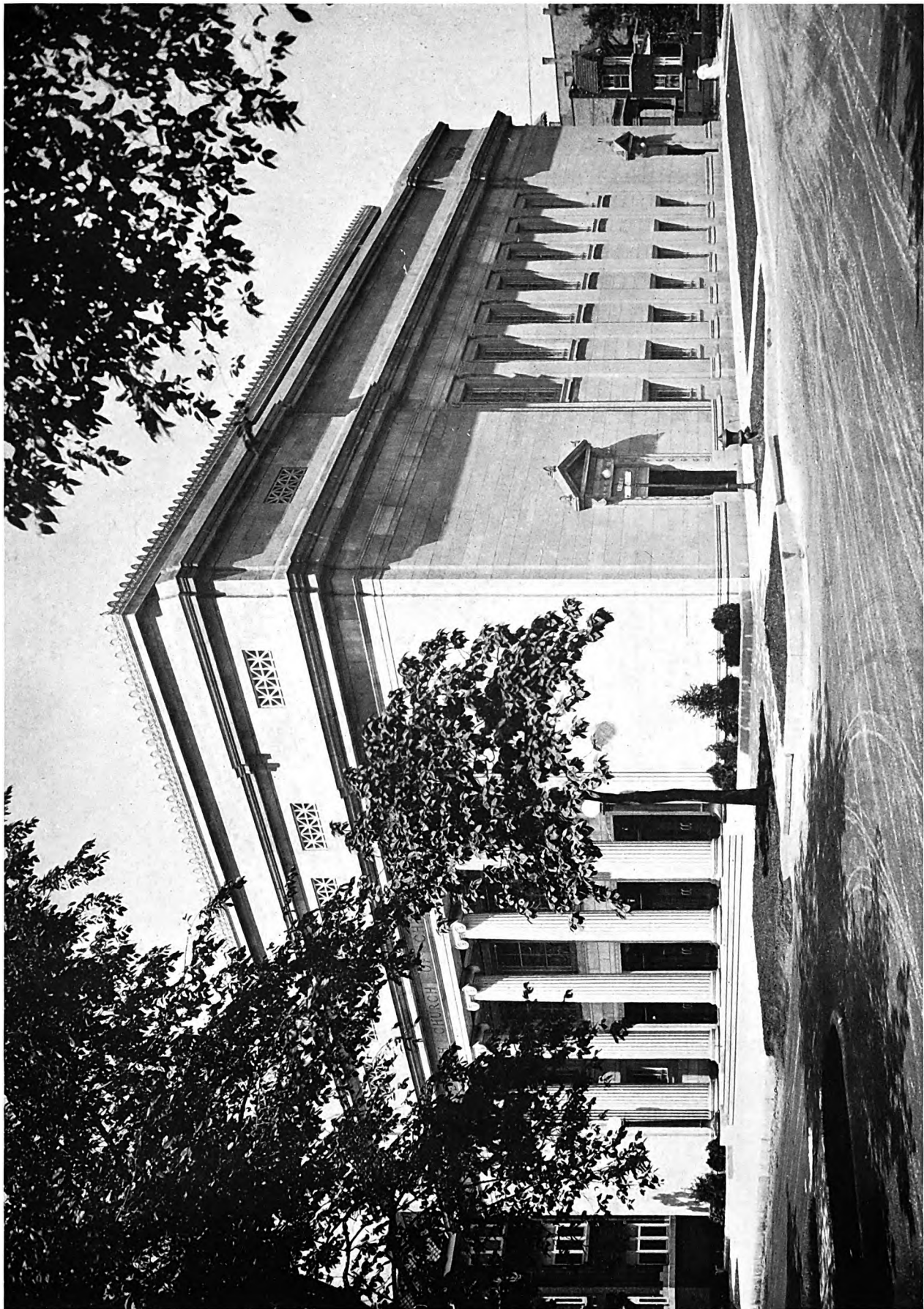
DETAIL - of - MAIN - ENTRANCE - VESTIBULE - of - THE - IDA - NOYES - MEMORIAL - HALL - for - THE - UNIVERSITY - of - CHICAGO - CHICAGO - ILLINOIS -
 COOLIDGE - and - HODGDON - ARCHITECTS -
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HALF - ELEVATION
ENTRANCE DOOR

SECTION



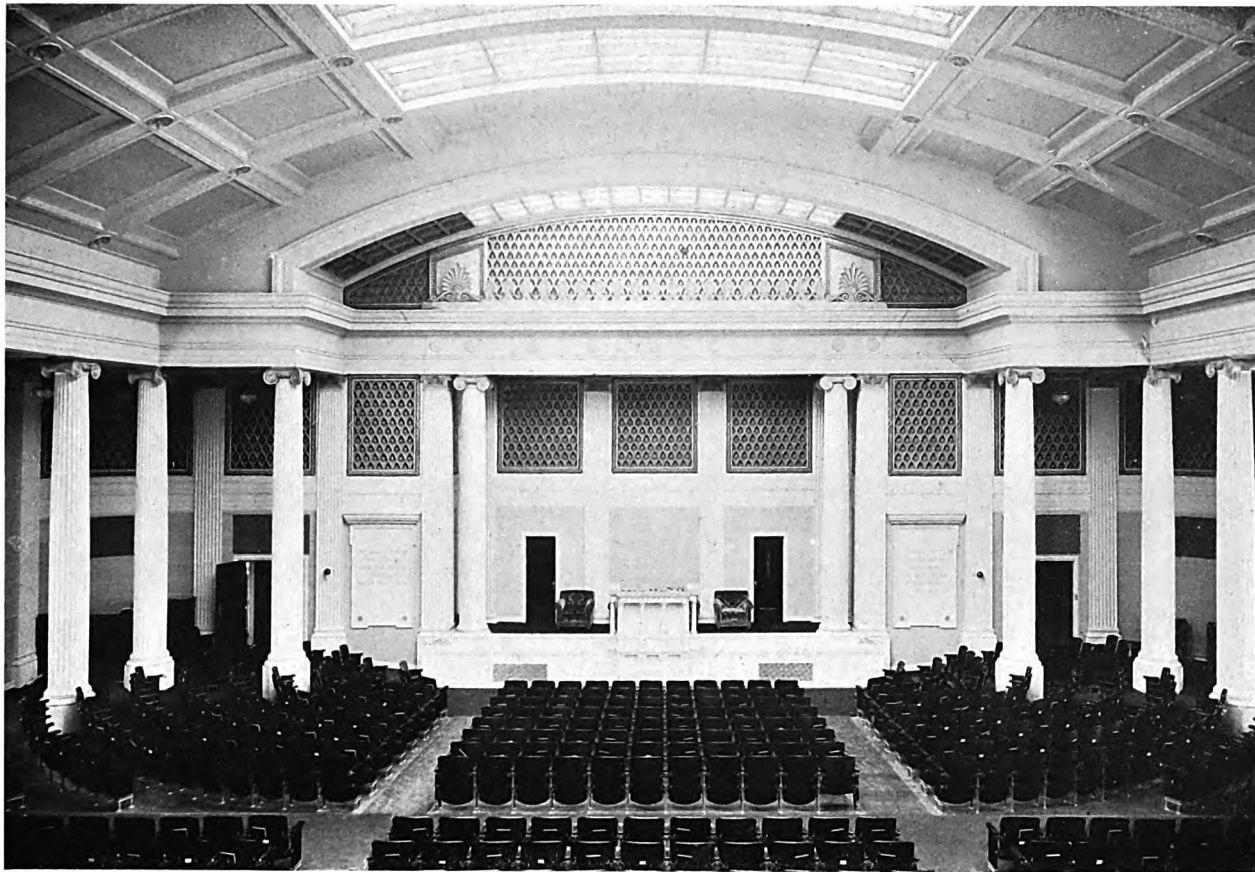
DETAIL MAIN ENTRANCE VESTIBULE. THE NOYES HALL, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
COOLIDGE & HODGDON, ARCHITECTS



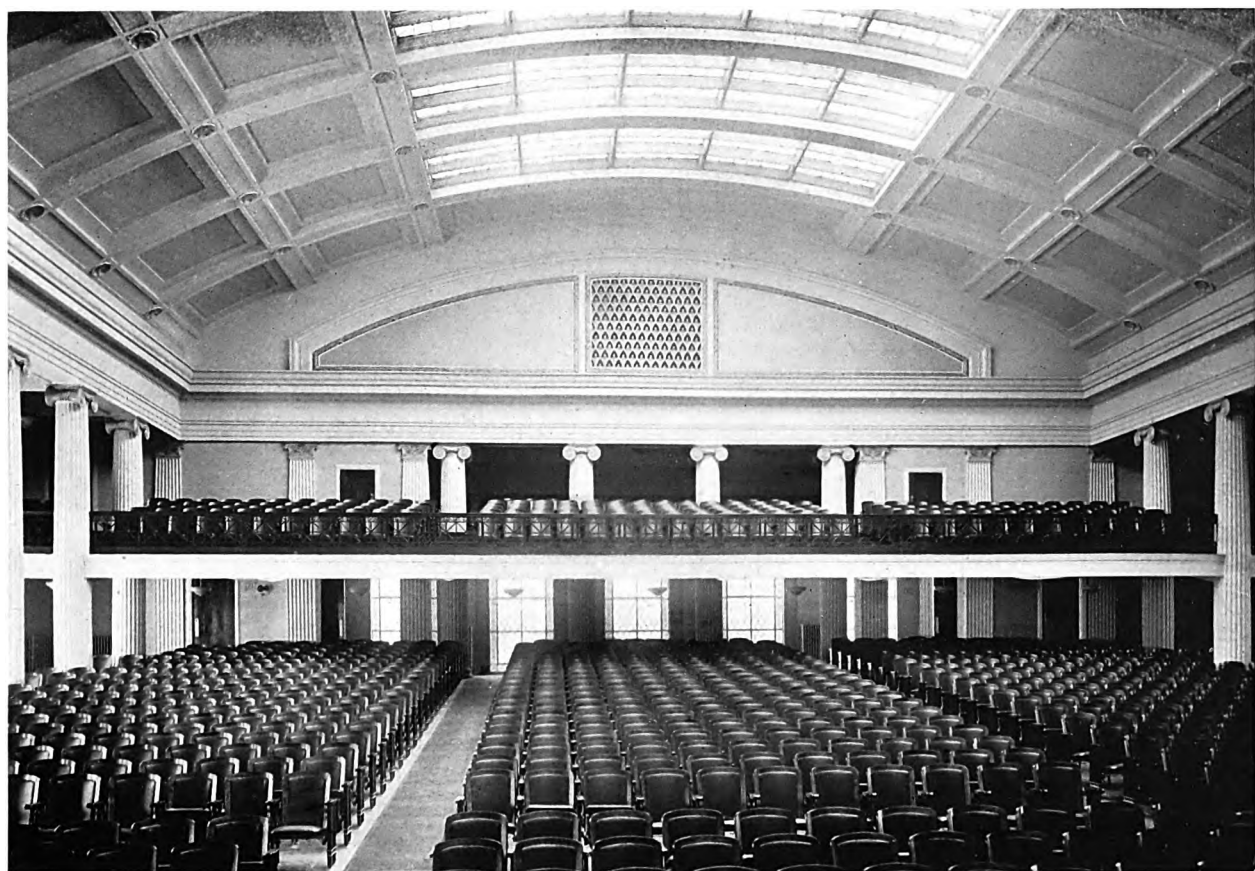
ELEVENTH CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, CHICAGO
LEON E. STANHOPE, A. I. A., ARCHITECT



SIDE AISLE IN MAIN AUDITORIUM
ELEVENTH CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, CHICAGO
LEON E. STANHOPE, A. I. A., ARCHITECT :: ::



VIEW TOWARD READER'S PLATFORM

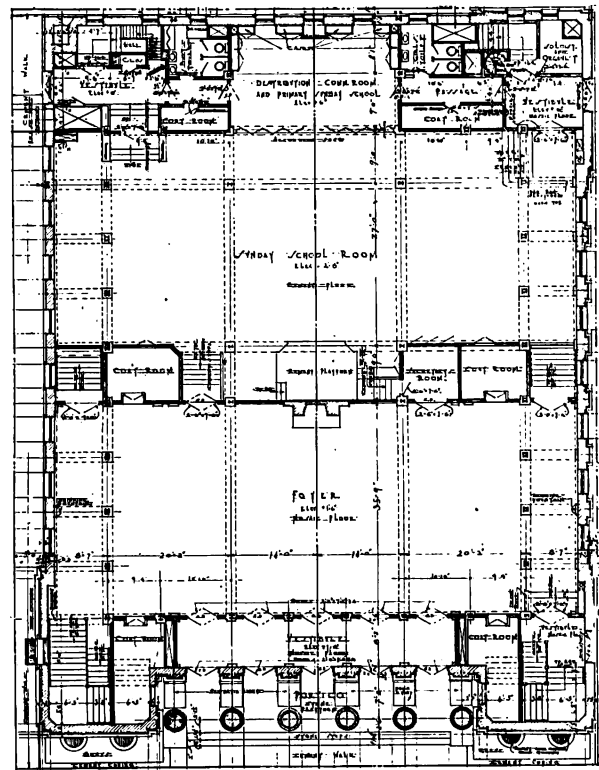
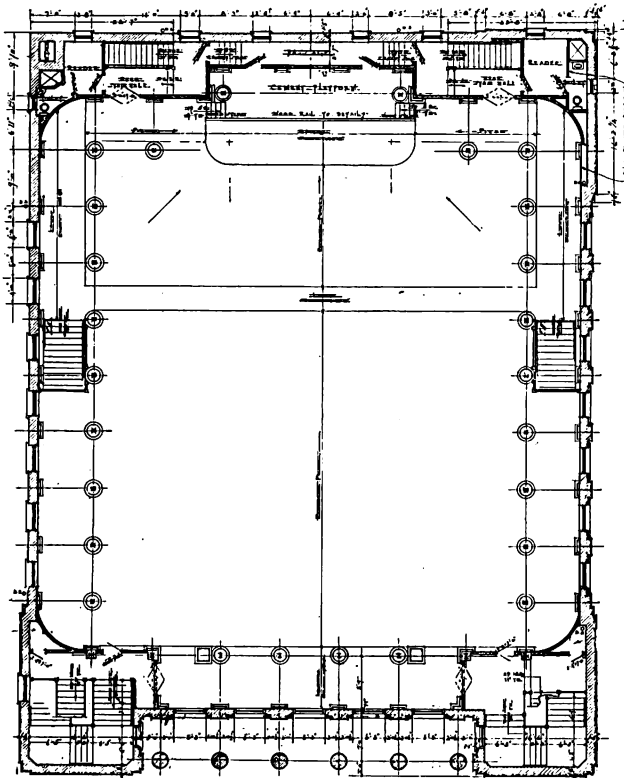


VIEW OF BALCONY AND REAR OF AUDITORIUM

ELEVENTH CHURCH OF CHRIST: SCIENTIST, CHICAGO
LEON E. STANHOPE, A. I. A., ARCHITECT :: ::



FOYER



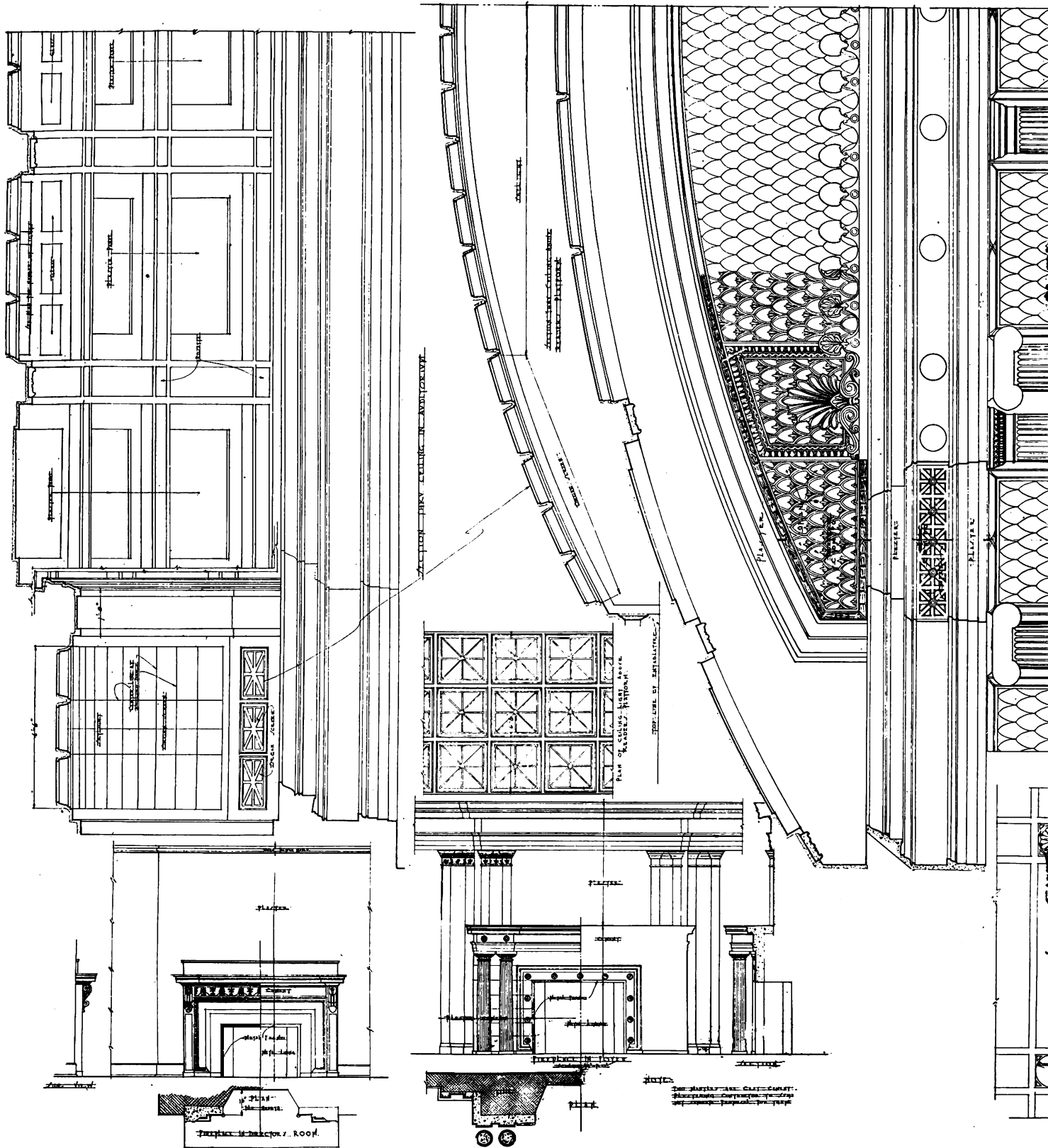
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LEON E. STANHOPE, A. I. A., ARCHITECT :: ::

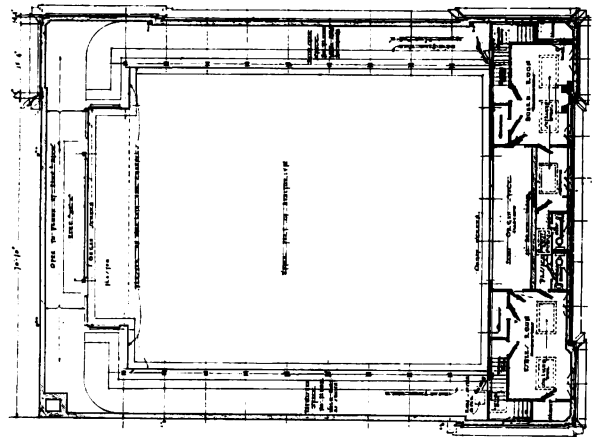
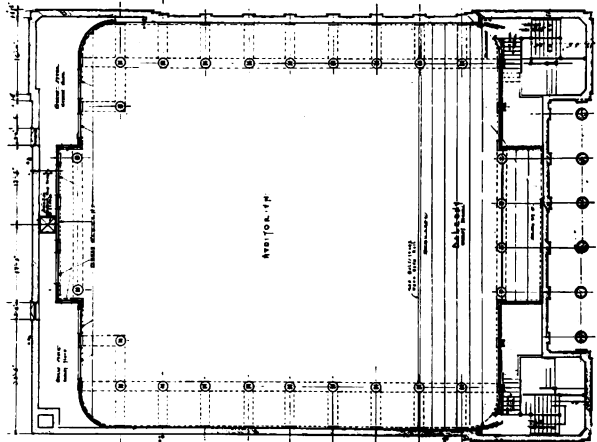
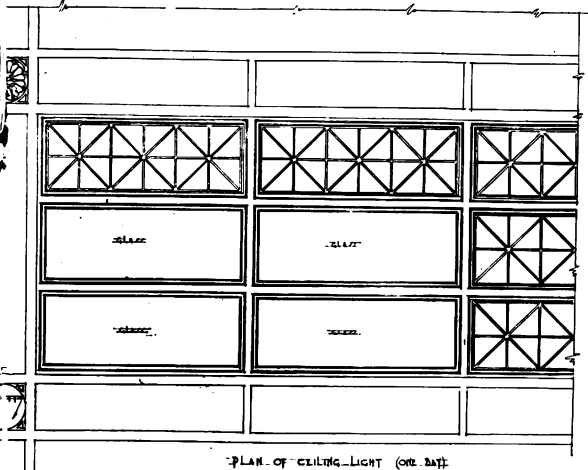
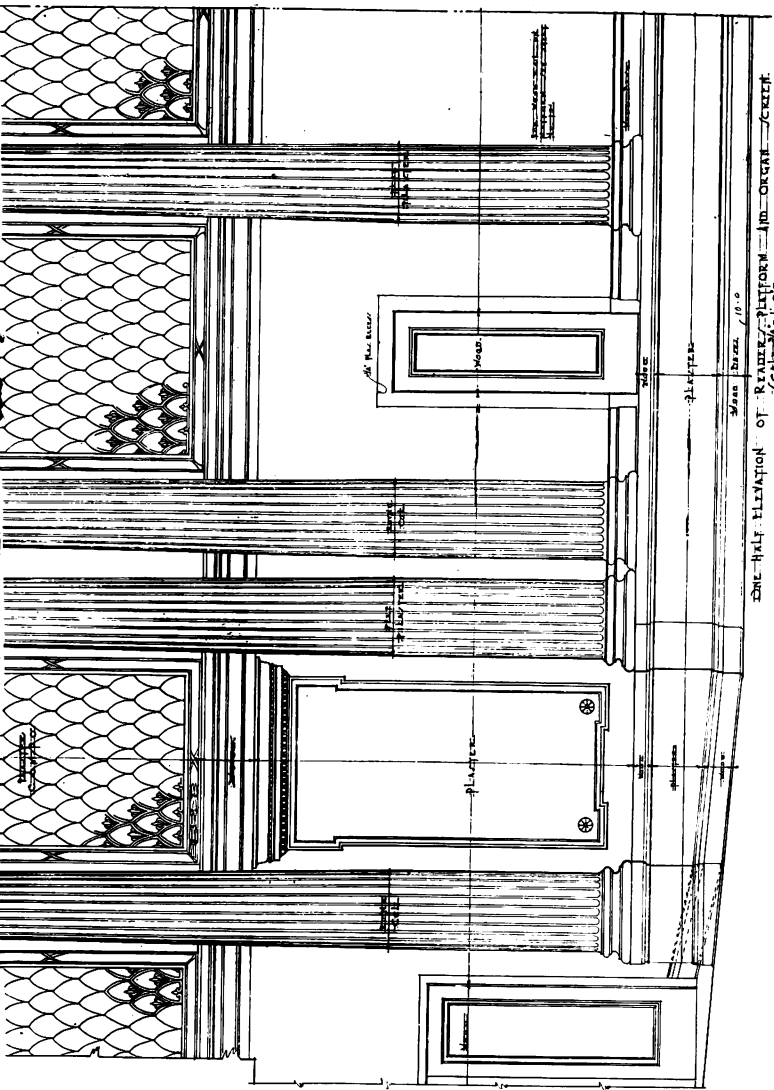


DETAIL FRONT ELEVATION

Reproduced at scale, three-twentieths of inch equals one foot

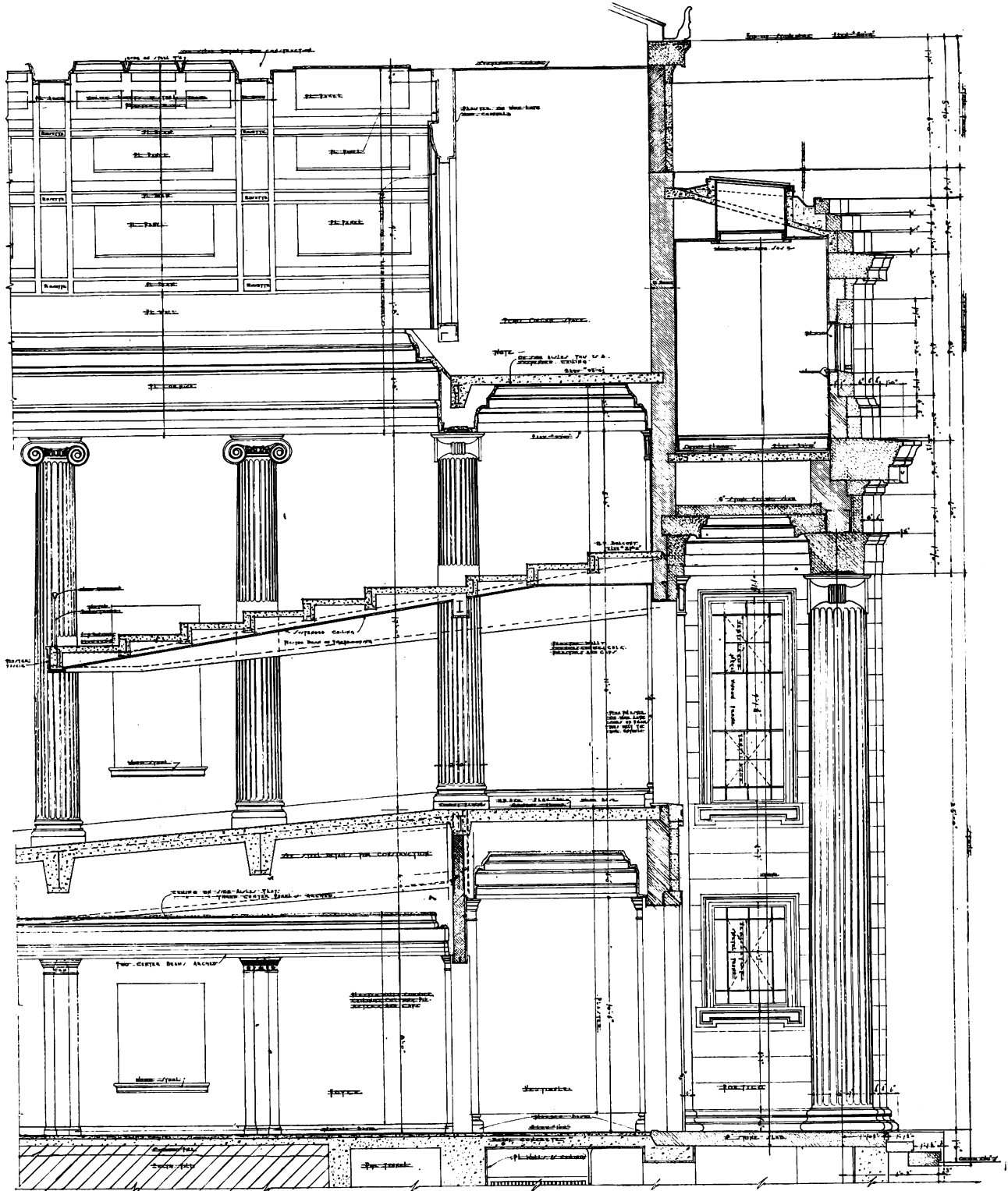
ELEVENTH CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, CHICAGO
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Details Reproduced at Scale, Three-sixteenths inch equals one foot

ELEVENTH CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST,
 CHICAGO
 LEON E. STANHOPE, A. I. A., ARCHITECT

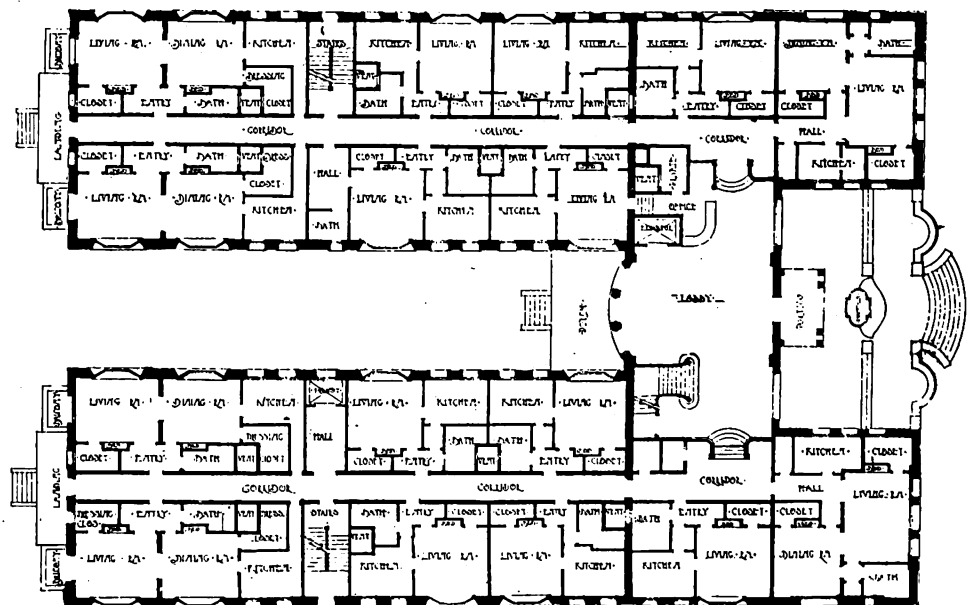
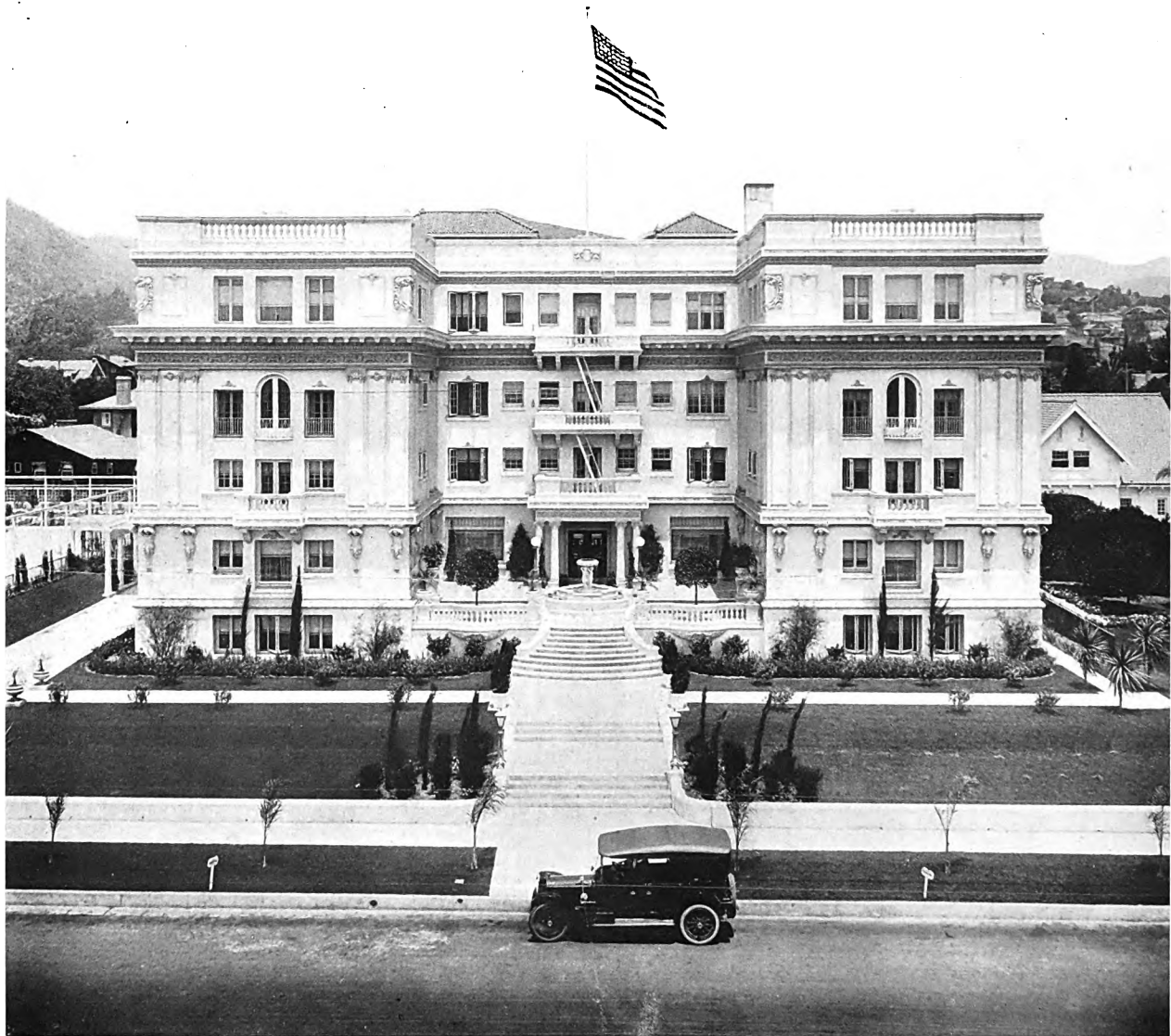


Reproduced at Scale, Three-twentieths inch equals one foot

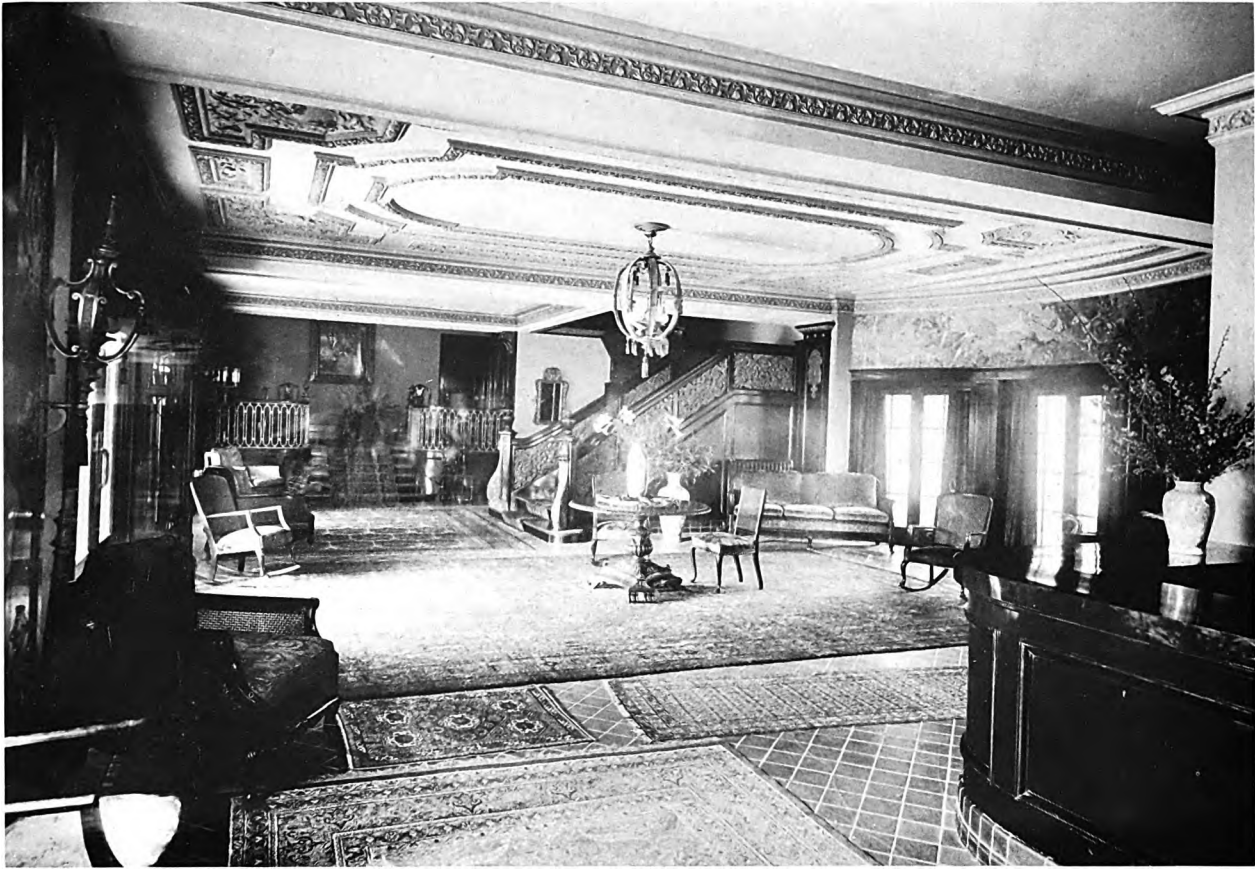
ELEVENTH CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, CHICAGO
LEON E. STANHOPE, A. I. A., ARCHITECT



DETAIL OF PORTICO AND FOUNTAIN
GARDEN COURT APARTMENT HOTEL, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
FRANK MELINE, ARCHITECT



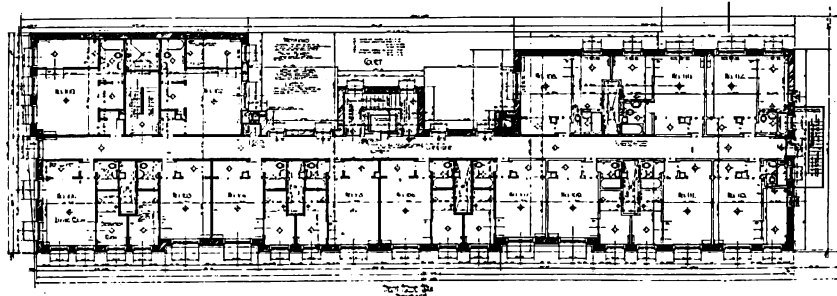
GARDEN COURT, APARTMENT HOTEL, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
 :: ::
 FRANK MELINE, ARCHITECT



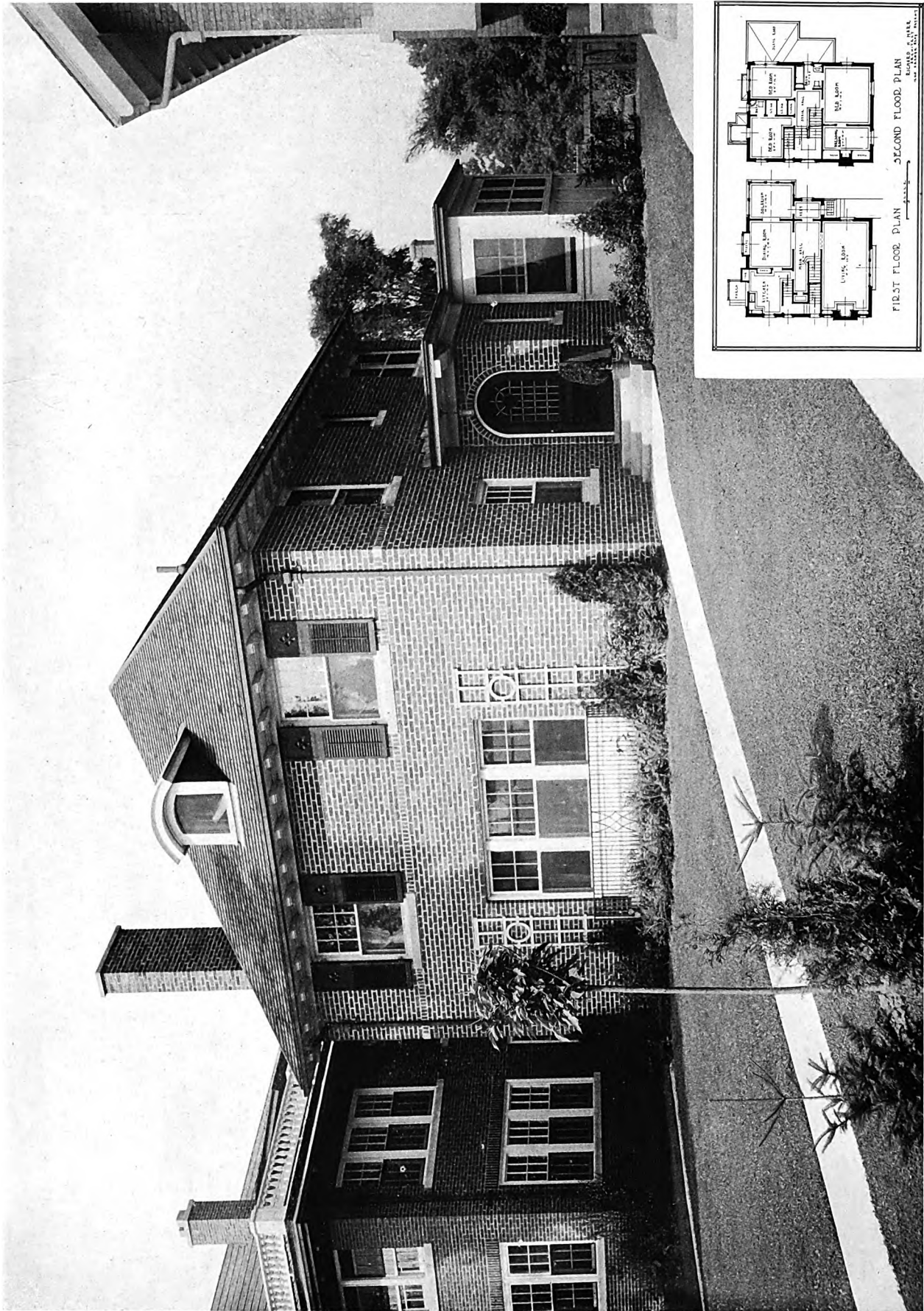
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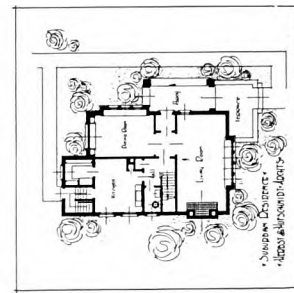
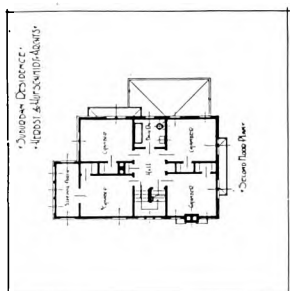
BILLIARD ROOM
GARDEN APARTMENT HOTEL, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
FRANK MELINE, ARCHITECT :: :: ::



APARTMENT HOTEL FOR MR. WILLIAM M. MC MILLAN, CHICAGO
H. R. WILSON & COMPANY, ARCHITECTS



RESIDENCE FOR MR. RICHARD B. CHASE, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
 RICHARD H. MARR, ARCHITECT



RESIDENCE FOR MR. RICHARD WENZEL, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
HERBST & HUFSCHMIDT, ARCHITECTS

of steel columns encased in ornamental concrete facing. These columns support the floor construction of the main auditorium and above that the entire roof construction, no loads from the roof trusses coming upon the exterior walls.

The entire skeleton frame work of the building is of steel, fireproofed with concrete. The floors are carried upon steel beams spaced nine feet on centers with a five-foot reinforced concrete slab between. The roof is formed of light steel trusses between which is placed gypsum block tiles, forming very light but extremely rigid construction.

Heat is secured by a battery of down-draft, smokeless boilers and ventilation from two large ventilating fans operated by electricity in the basement under the Sunday school room. This system gives six complete changes of heated air per hour in winter and cool air in summer. The lighting system consists entirely of indifferent units in the smaller rooms and concealed indirect reflectors placed in the top of the cornice around the four sides of the auditorium.

WANT WORK TO PROCEED

Urging the municipality of Chicago to continue its public works in the interest of prosperity at home, the Illinois Society of Architects has adopted the following resolutions:

"Whereas, the city council of the City of Chicago is considering the abandonment during the period of the war of practically all public improvements, and

"Whereas, should this action be taken, many other cities throughout the United States will follow the example set by Chicago, and

"Whereas, the war must be financed largely out of the peoples' savings and these savings necessarily bear a direct ratio to the people's earning power, it becomes of paramount importance that every line of business not definitely interfering with or curtailing the prosecution of the Government's war program, should be continued and encouraged to the fullest extent in order that the earning power of the people be increased to the maximum and unemployment be reduced to the minimum, and

"Whereas, the experience of other nations seems to have shown that the added industrial and financial burden assumed by them through participation in the war can best be met by maintenance wherever possible of employment in usual channels rather than by a radical readjustment of

employment made necessary by a forced suspension or disorganization of long established and important lines of business, public or private, and

"Whereas, in order to render its best service to State or Nation every community should be held to its highest state of proficiency. A cessation of all public work immediately sets in action forces of deterioration which impair this proficiency and in the end are extremely uneconomical.

"Therefore be it resolved, by the Illinois Society of Architects in regular meeting assembled that we urge upon the city council of the city of Chicago the wisdom of a continuance of all public improvements, this action being justified in our belief by consideration of economy and patriotism.

"Be it further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be mailed to His Honor the Mayor and to each member of the city council over the signatures of the President and Secretary and under the seal of the Society."

The vice-president and active director of a syndicate of Cincinnati capitalists engaged Gustav W. Drach to design a million-dollar terminal building. Subsequently this representative of the syndicate withdrew from the combination, and though recognized by the secretary, Mr. Drach has been ignored by the remainder of the syndicate. He is suing for his commission. Unless he gains this perfectly legitimate suit, architects will be wise to have the individual signatures as well as the official, to all contracts when dealing with "high finance" in the future.

At the annual meeting of the Cincinnati Architectural Club on December 12 the officers elected were: President, William B. Ward; vice-president, Gus Linger; secretary, Frank Brinkman; treasurer, Jack Postler; honorary member of the executive committee, Harry Hake.

Architects who have in their vaults tracings which are of no practical use can materially aid the Red Cross by turning them over to the nearest laundry where they will be transformed into bandage material. The linen is of the finest quality and is therefore a boon to the hospital receiving it.

Under the auspices of the Portland Architectural Atelier and in connection with the architectural department of the University of Oregon, an exhibition of local drawings and student work has just closed in that city.

ADVERTISING THE ARCHITECT

Illinois architects are taking a leading part in the agitation for a revision of the code of practice of the American Institute of Architects which shall permit the signing of buildings under process of construction. The Illinois Society of Architects took the lead by adopting a resolution urging such a course. The executive and publicity committees of the Illinois Chapter of the Institute, later recommended the passage of a resolution which was submitted by the board of directors and endorsed by a vote of the chapter. The resolution is as follows:

"Be it resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting, consisting of the publicity committee, that we are in favor of a standardized tablet of approved size and design with the name of the architect placed thereon and under his name, his organization or standing, A. I. A. or F. A. I. A., respectively, as the case may be, and that all architects who are members of the Institute be strongly advised to place this tablet against structures or improvements during the period of construction from the time the work is actually commenced until its final completion."

In the Bulletin of the Illinois Society the subject has received considerable attention, and discussion has aroused much interest. In fact, in its last issue, the Bulletin goes still further in submitting for discussion among members the question of permitting the insertion of an architect's business card in publications. The editor of the Bulletin, Mr. Frank E. Davidson, in submitting this question asks for a full discussion of this and of any other amendments which may suggest themselves to members.

CHICAGO SEEKS A. I. A. CONVENTION

Following the resignation of Captain Charles H. Hammond as president of the Illinois Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, N. Max Dunning, first vice-president, was advanced to the presidency. Captain Hammond is attached to the aviation section of the service. Charles W. Waterbury, treasurer, also offered his resignation, and Richard E. Schmidt was elected to that position. Daniel H. Burnham was elected first vice-president to fill the vacancy created by the advance of Mr. Dunning.

The Illinois Chapter will attempt to secure the next convention of the American Institute for Chicago. President Mauran in a communication read at the recent meeting of the chapter, declared that the board of directors of the Institute will consider the holding of the convention in some city other than Washington, owing to the fact

that proper quarters can not be obtained in Washington. The full plans and the place of meeting will be announced after the next meeting of the board of directors. President Mauran also suggested that the number of delegates to the next convention be decreased as a matter of economy.

Frank B. Gray, architect, who has been practicing for a number of years in Chicago, has announced the removal of his office from 10 South La Salle street to 344 Coulter Block, Aurora, Illinois, where he will succeed to the practice of Worst & Shepardson. Mr. Worst recently was killed in an accident.

Arthur S. Devor, architect, and Mr. P. E. Stevens, consulting engineer, have removed their offices from 405 Germania Life building to 487 Endicott building, St. Paul.

Twelve research fellowships in the College of Engineering at the University of Illinois will be filled at the close of the academic year. These fellowships carry an annual stipend of \$500, appointments to which must be accepted for two years, lead to the degree of Master of Science. Research work may be undertaken in architecture, architectural engineering, ceramic engineering, chemistry, civil engineering, electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, mining engineering, municipal and sanitary engineering, physics, railway engineering, and in theoretical and applied mechanics. Two additional fellowships are available in gas engineering. Dean C. R. Richards of the College of Engineering, announces that the war department has ruled that graduate students in engineering, candidates for an advanced degree, on request, may be enlisted in the Engineer Reserve Corps and placed on the inactive list until they have completed their educational training.

IOWA CHAPTER HOLDS MEETING

Professor Allen H. Kimball, A. I. A., Ames, was elected president of the Iowa Chapter of the American Institute of Architects at the annual meeting held in Des Moines. At this meeting it was voted that the Iowa Chapter recommend the omission of the annual convention of the Institute this fall unless it should appear that such a convention in some way could render an important service to the government in this crisis. Other officers elected were: Vice-president, George M. Kerns, Ottumwa; secretary-treasurer, Eugene H. Taylor, Cedar Rapids. Directors, Henry D. Rawson, Des Moines; Park T. Burrows, Davenport.

The next meeting will be held in Ottumwa, the date to be set by a committee. A visit to Camp Dodge, planned as a feature of the entertainment, was abandoned because of the intensely cold weather.

The Master Builders' Association of Wisconsin at a recent meeting held in Watertown, adopted the standard form of contracting documents issued by the American Institute of Architects.

Thomas C. Young, architect, chairman of the Civic Plan Committee of St. Louis, of the St. Louis Chapter of the American Institute, has presented a plan for the rebuilding of the business blocks opposite the St. Louis Station. It is proposed to erect a great exhibition building upon the two blocks from Eighteenth to Twentieth streets between Market and Chestnut streets, the lower floors to serve as shops and the upper floors as display rooms for city and state products, agricultural and manufactured. The plan, with another less extensive, is before the City Plan Commission.

IN THE SERVICE

James R. Stewart, member of the firm of Stewart & Stewart, Architects, Cincinnati, has received appointment as captain of Engineers, and has reported for service at Camp Lee, Petersburg, Virginia.

Alan C. Fleishbein, architect, formerly located at 514 Endicott building, St. Paul, has enlisted as a draftsman in the aviation section of the signal corps and is now at Jefferson barracks.

Lieutenant Earl W. Porter, formerly an Omaha architect, now a flyer in the aviation corps, has landed in France, where he has been assigned to the aviation section of the American expeditionary forces.

Louis Hage has opened an office for the practice of architecture at Billings, Mont.

Peter Oliver Moe, architect, has moved his office from 354 Plymouth building to 601 Wilmac building, Minneapolis.

James A. Burner, architect, has moved his offices from 945 McKnight building to 554 McKnight building, Minneapolis.

Victor A. Matteson, one of the well-known architects of Illinois, located at La Salle, has joined the service in the quartermasters' corps. At present he is in Washington, and his office in La Salle will be closed indefinitely.

James F. Gause, architect, of Wilmington, North Carolina, president of the North Carolina Association of architects, has taken up government

construction at Sheffield, Alabama. As Mr. Gause is also a member of the state board of examiners of architects, his successor has been appointed. He will return to Wilmington at the end of the war.

Great Britain, Sweden and Germany are represented by the last names added to the already long Honor Roll of the Chicago Architectural Club. Gerald Barry, Walter Swensson and Fred Shroeder have joined the colors and are at training camps.

Illustrating the attitude of the architects of the country toward the war, is the report from Professor James M. White, supervising architect of the University of Illinois, upon the members of the profession who have joined the service from Champaign and Urbana, Illinois. Those who have entered military service, says Professor White, are:

Ralph L. Kelley, Signal Corps, is in charge of the construction of an aviation field at Lake Charles, Louisiana.

George E. Wright, George E. Ramsey, Charles J. Pankow, and Harry R. Temple, all of the Signal Corps, are with construction divisions in France.

C. L. Gustafson, who has passed the state examination but who may not have taken out his license, is in the same service in France.

Of the 18 architects credited to Champaign and Urbana in the 1917 handbook of the Illinois Society of Architects only J. W. Royer, E. V. Kratz, and H. R. Temple are now listed as practicing architects in the telephone directory and, as stated above, Mr. Temple is in France. Four of the 18 are still employed by the University.

Robert Frost Daggett, architect, of Indianapolis, is a First Lieutenant of Engineers and has gone to France.

OBITUARY

WILLIAM RALPH EMERSON

Something more than incidental note should be made of the passing of William Ralph Emerson, architect, of Boston, who died at Milton, Massachusetts, on November 23 at the advanced age of eighty-five years. Mr. Emerson was a Boston product, his education, architectural training and his practice, until his retirement some fifteen years ago, all being secured in that city. In his practice he was one of the architecturally notable figures of his time. When Richardson was startling the architectural world into new ideas in design with his Romanesque, Hunt delighting his confreres through his picturesque renditions of French renaissance, and Carrere and Hastings showing in Alcazar and Ponce de Leon what a field lay before the American architect in adaptations from Span-

ish forms, Mr. Emerson was no less successful in attracting general interest and approval in the distinctive and picturesque country residences, which from Bar Harbor to Newport he designed with breadth of scale and a sweep of roof hitherto unknown to American house design. His one notable creation outside the chosen field of domestic architecture is the Boston Art Club which he designed. Mr. Emerson was cultured in Art, and gave freely of his knowledge in lectures at the Lowell Institute and in others delivered in the country at large. His works had an elevating influence upon those of his contemporaries and his precepts lifted the public ideals in the art of the period, a most valuable service, as his greatest activities were at the commencement of America's renaissance in architecture. He was a member of the Boston Society of Architects.

VALENTINE JOBST

Note should be made of the passing of Valentine Jobst, of Peoria, Illinois. He died in Peoria at the age of eighty-five. His history is typical of many both in the profession and out of it who, born and educated in a foreign country, came to our shores and became vital and integral parts of our social advancement. Mr. Jobst was born at Fulda, Germany, in 1833, studied architecture and received a diploma in the School of Architecture of the Polytechnic Institute at Frankfort. In 1854 he came to New York and entered the office of Leopold Eidlitz; then perhaps the most advanced in the profession in the city. In five years Mr. Jobst became head of the office. With this experience he moved west, and settling in Peoria, commenced practice, the competition for the old city hall which he won, giving him the needed start. Circumstances, after many years of successful practice, connected Mr. Jobst with contracting and the lumber business from which he retired some years ago. His life is typical of that of many who are today occupying places in the main structure of our art and commercial life. Though born in a foreign country and retaining an abiding love

for that soil, such is their loyalty to the country that has sheltered and prospered them that they have been and are Americans in every sense but that of birth and devote all their talents and energies to America's advancement.

WILLIAM WATERS

Central Wisconsin has lost, through the death of William Waters, architect, of Oshkosh, one of its oldest and most valuable practitioners. Mr. Waters died in that city on December 14 last, at the age of seventy-four years. Mr. Waters was born in Delaware County, New York, and graduated in architecture at the Polytechnic school at Troy. He soon after went to Oshkosh and his practice has been large and continuous in that city and in the state at large. Such was his state-wide reputation when the Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago that he was appointed to represent the architecture of the state in the designing of the Wisconsin building. His son, William Waters, a practicing architect was superintendent of construction of the Panama-Pacific exposition and is now "doing his bit" as consulting engineer for the war department on the cantonment buildings at Palo Alto, California. Retiring in disposition, faithful as well as talented, Mr. Waters' name will be carried forward by his architectural works, by the city to which he gave of his best in its upbuilding, and in the hearts of the draftsmen who were educated in his office and are now practicing in many cities both the precept and art which he instilled.

F. E. Cox, architect, formerly of the firm of Cox and Schontgen, architects, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and recently practicing in Chicago, was killed in a railway accident at Buffalo last month.

Charles H. Chandler, state architect of Kansas, died at Topeka on December 18. His works during his regime have been many and varied, practically all the modern state institutions having been designed in his office.

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The text of the volume is addressed to the lay reader but nevertheless will be found to contain points of importance to the profession.

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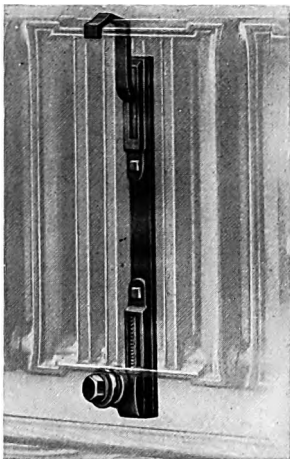
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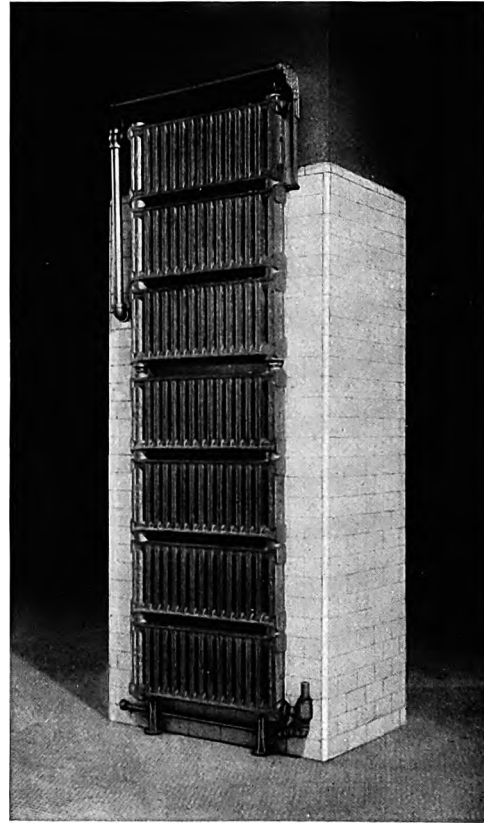
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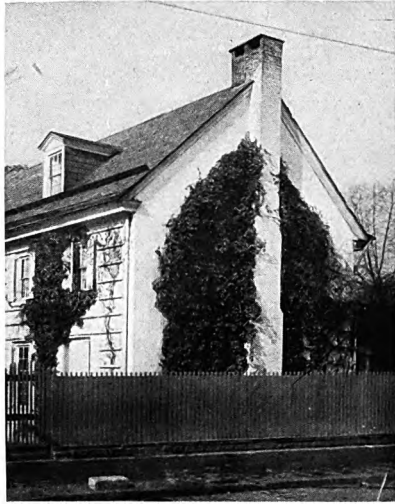
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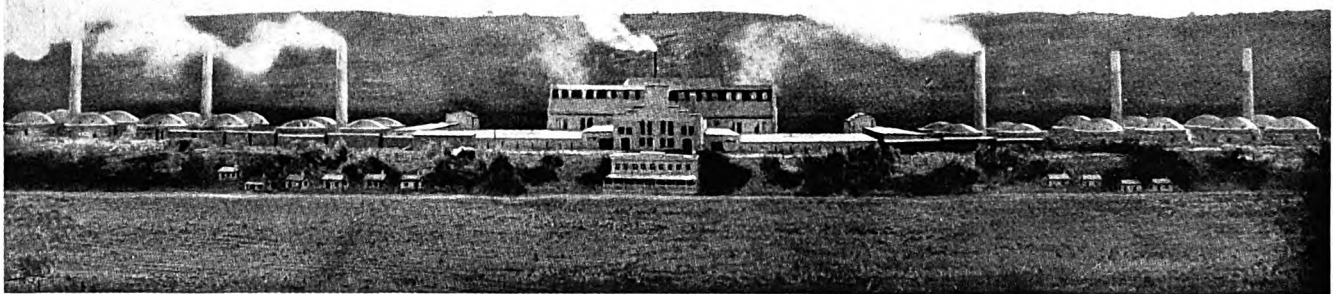
Our beautifully illustrated free monograph for architects, "Color Tones in Stucco" contains specimen panels of color stucco, in full color and scale, and specifications for color stucco. Your copy will be sent upon request.

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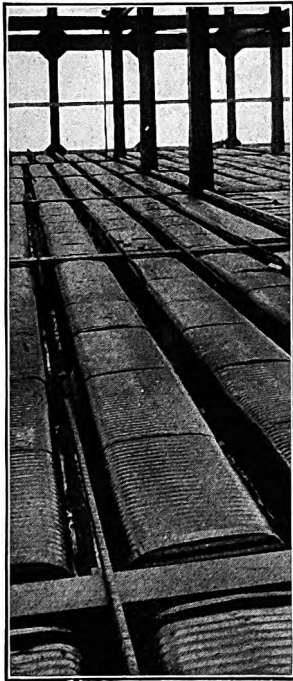
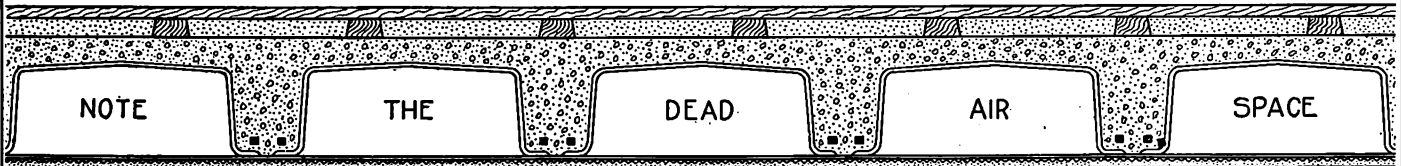
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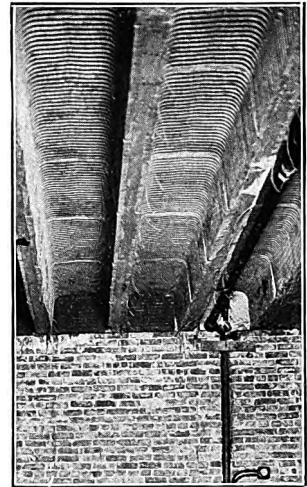
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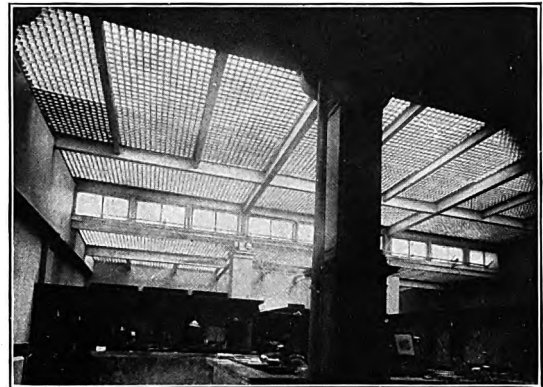
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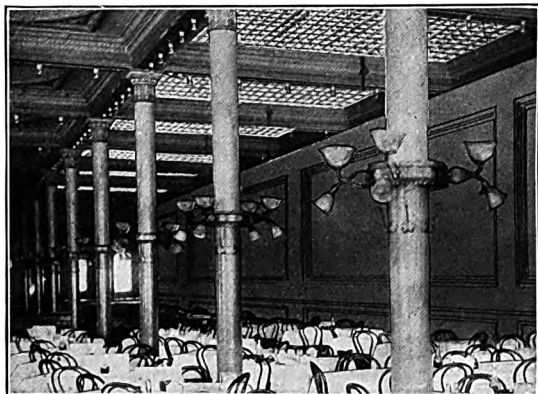
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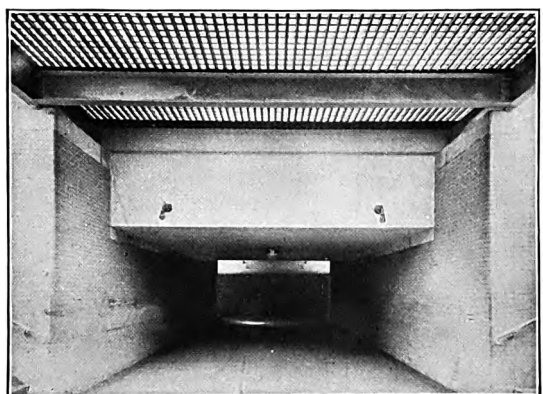
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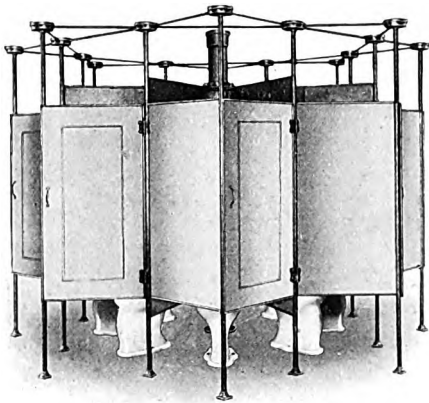


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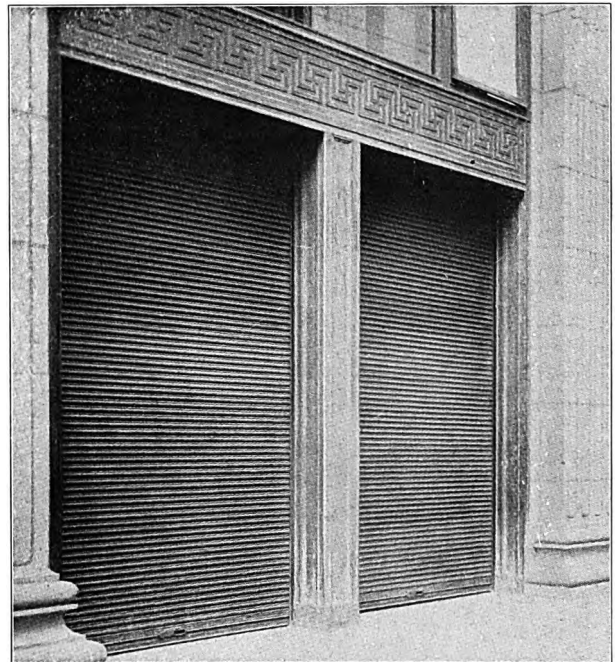
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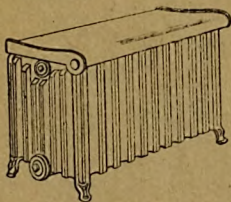
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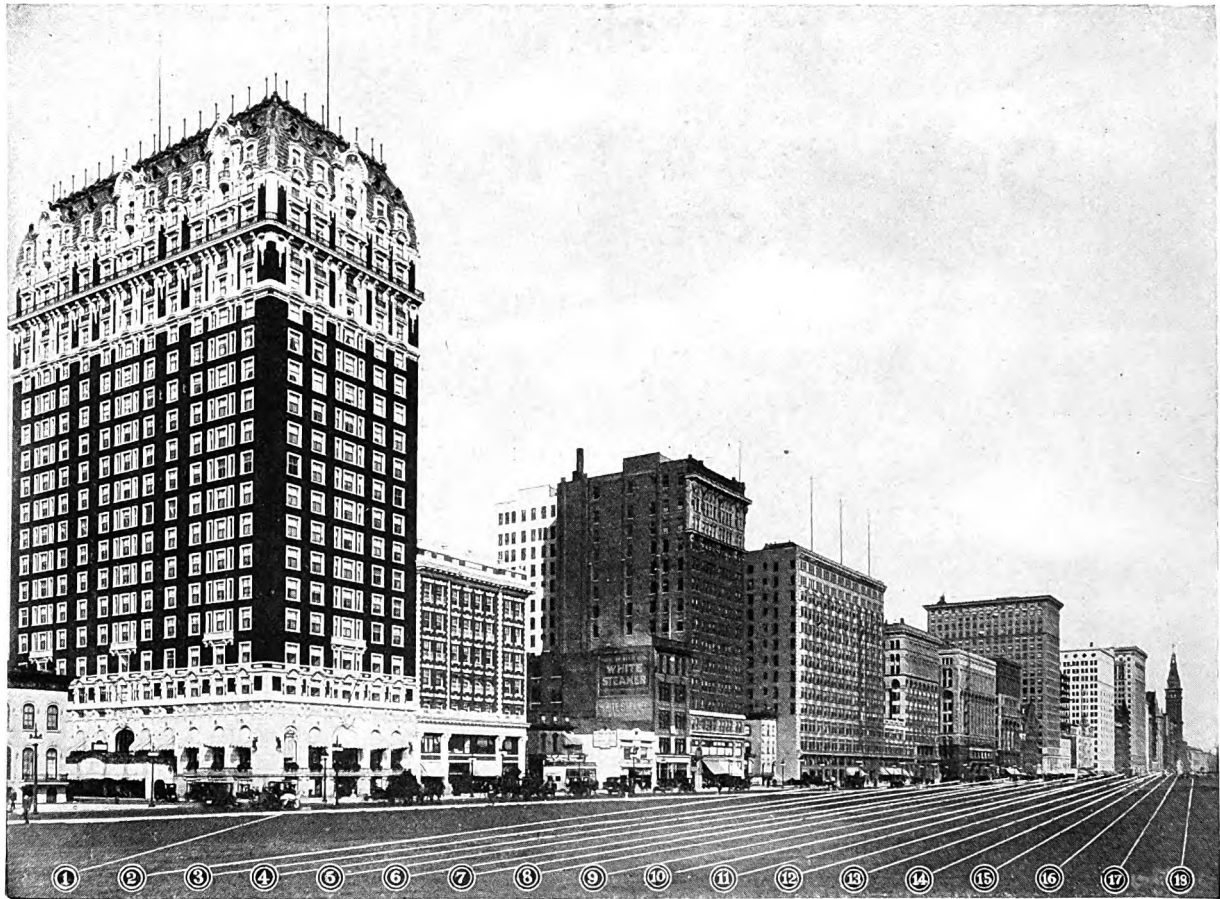


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The War and Building

The year 1918 must see the war won for World Democracy and every American worthy the name will support the Government with all his heart, mind, soul and strength.

But the vast majority of the people are not needed for direct war activities and must show their patriotism in some other way. For them, the only other way is to support generously those who do directly prepare for and carry on the war. Without such support, all war activities would utterly fail for want of material and money.

Hence, the essential patriotism of fully 90,000,000 of Americans is to pursue their usual daily avocations and business with the utmost energy, so as to create the material and earn the money needed by our war leaders. The more normal and active business, as a whole, can be kept, the more fully the country will be able to support successfully that "pomp and circumstance of glorious war" into which we are now plunged. The more disturbed and abnormal business becomes, the less able the country will be to meet its stern obligations at the international front.

Disturbance and dislocation, to an extent, there must be, and this will necessitate certain readjustments; but the great every day world of men and affairs must go on, war or no war, in much its usual way, with all the infinitely complex activities that characterize human life from the cradle to the grave.

It is these complex activities that constitute for the most part the business of the world, and upon them all people, from puling infancy to doddering age, depend for their daily necessities, comforts and luxuries.

As absolutely essential as it is to prepare for and prosecute the war with "vigor and rigor," it is as absolutely essential to maintain the body, social, economic, industrial, and financial, in its normal healthy condition; and that can be done only by keeping everyone at work to produce what everyone else needs, thus earning money to buy what everyone else produces.

In the great building industry of the country, with its billions of annual expenditure, there is a possible element of unnecessary pretentious building that may be postponed to more propitious times; and the architect and the material man will suffer accordingly. But so far as the architect is concerned he ought to make it clear to his future clients that all the planning and designing for such luxury building can be done to best advantage now, so that, when the time comes for action, as it surely will at no distant future, there will be no irritating and costly delays, due to the abnormal rush of building activity which must inevitably follow the close of the war.

So far as the material man is concerned, he should make it clear to his prospects that waiting for prices to fall after the war closes is a snare and a delusion. With many of the building materials, the prices have not kept up with their cost of production of which labor constitutes more than 90 per cent. And the labor scale is not going to descend appreciably when the war is over. All normal and needed building can be done now to far better advantage than in the hurry and congestion of post war times when building will be in great demand.

Besides, as a steadying industrial influence, building gives remunerative work to more different kinds of professions and trades than any other single industry. Every building erected results, at one and the same time, in creating fixed values and distributing fluid capital. An abnormal restriction or disturbance of building activities would be fraught with serious consequences to the community as a whole.

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Color aggregates *for toning stucco*

The beauty and variety of color in aggregate-toned stucco are due to the richly colored marble or granite screenings or warm-toned sands or gravels—and not to artificial coloring matter or coatings.

The true color values of the aggregates are assured by using Atlas-White, a pure white Portland cement.

On the other side of this page are color reproductions of actual panels. Our architectural monograph "Color Tones in Stucco" contains many other charming effects, also sources of aggregates and a convenient guide to specifications. Send for your copy.

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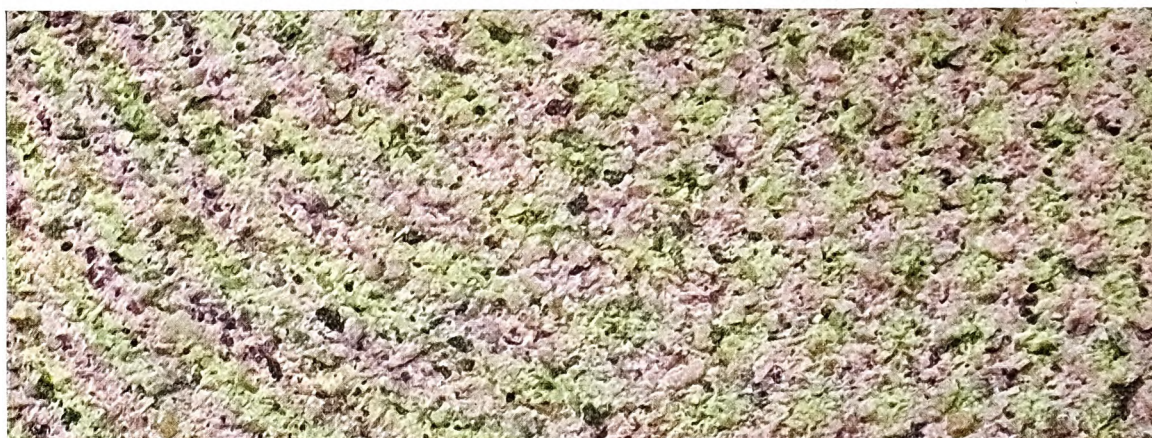
*Seth B. Hunt residence, Mount Kisco, N. Y.
Atlas-White stucco with white quartz and pink felspar
Benjamin W. Morris, New York, Architect*



Stucco toned with color aggregates



Hunt House formula: 1 part Atlas-White Cement; 1 part white quartz and pink felspar dust. While plastic, 1 part quartz and 3 parts felspar, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch grits thrown on and lightly floated.



1 part Atlas-White Cement; 3 parts white sand; $\frac{1}{8}$ - to $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch Pompton pink granite screenings cast on and lightly floated.



1 part Atlas-White; 1 part white sand, and 2 parts $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch gravel of naturally variegated color; integral method.

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VOLUME XXVII

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Oscar Wenderoth, Supervising Architect.
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- RESIDENCE FOR MRS. JOHN BUCKINGHAM, WINNETKA, ILLINOIS.
Brown & Walcott, Architects.
Exterior, detail and plans.
- RESIDENCE FOR MR. WILLIAM S. ELLIOTT, WINNETKA, ILLINOIS.
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Detail Plates

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN.
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Front Elevation—Side Elevation.

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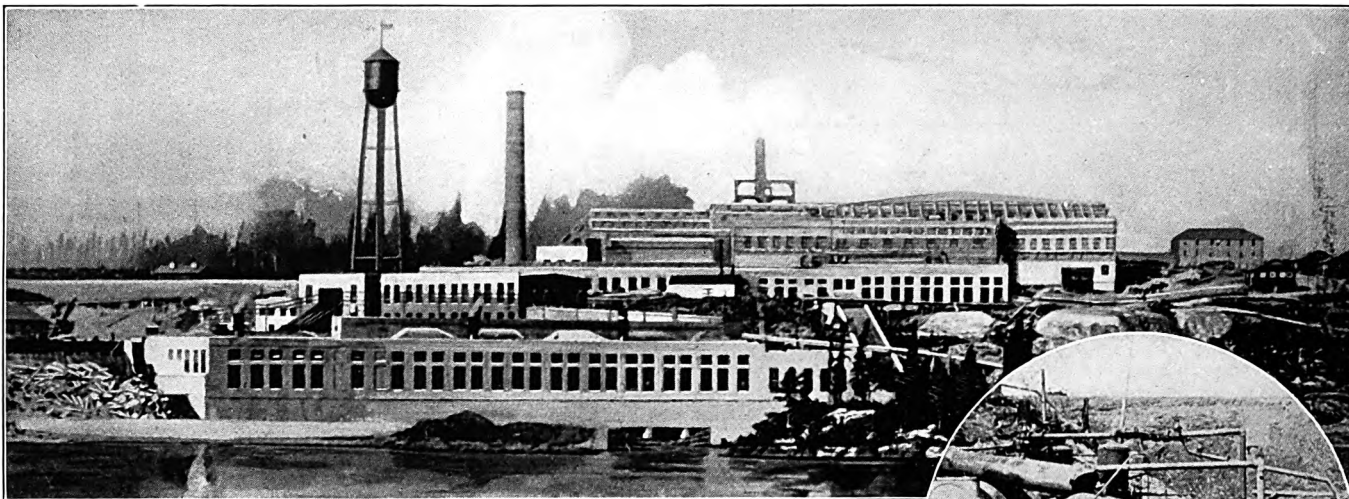
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The building was wrapped in smoke and flame. The air was literally afire. Thousands of cords of wood in the adjacent yards blazed in the fierce sixty-mile-an-hour wind.

For nine hours they covered there with windows and doors locked air-tight and fire-hose

and sprinklers working, while the fire raged about them.

The insurance inspectors who arrived four days later stated in their official report that *the mill-buildings were brought through undamaged.*

The roof was in good condition and is still on duty. It made an ideal, fire-proof, non-inflammable fire-blanket. Embers that fell upon it made the pitch soften and smoke but did not ignite it.

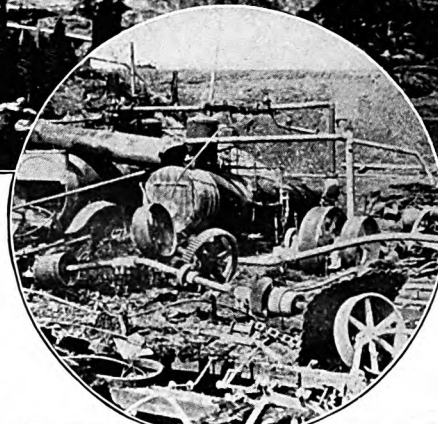
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The photos above, taken after the great fire had passed through Iroquois Falls, give some idea of the terrific heat all around the Abitibi Pulp & Paper Co. plant. Note the bent and twisted steel rails and frame-work.

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in Design with certificate. Catalogues on application.

A new corporation headed by Adrian D. Joyce has bought the Glidden Varnish Company at Cleveland, Ohio, and its Canadian subsidiary, The Glidden Company, Ltd., of Toronto. Mr. Joyce was formerly director and general manager of sales and distribution of the Sherwin-Williams Company. Associated with him in this new venture are O. H. Hasse and R. R. Horsburgh, both of whom were connected with the Sherwin-Williams Company. All three associates have severed their connections completely with the latter company and announce that the new concern is not in any way connected with other concerns in paint and varnish lines.

The National Radiator Company, Johnstown, Penn., has purchased the Federal Radiator Company, of New Castle, and increased the capital stock to \$2,500,000. Main offices will continue in Johnstown where the original plant of the company is located. This and a new plant at Trenton, N. J., will manufacture steam and hot water radiation, while the New Castle plant will manufacture boilers exclusively.

A census of the lumber production of the country during 1917 is to be made by the Forest Service in co-operation with the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, as in past years. Questionnaires have already been mailed to the 30,000 saw-mills throughout the country asking that the amount of each kind of lumber cut be reported promptly.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Prominent architect in large Southwestern city who recently purchased associate's interest desires correspondence with thoroughly capable, Protestant designer well posted in Gothic, Classical, Renaissance and Colonial Architecture. Must be thoroughly capable on reasonably large work, preferably college educated, absolutely a non-drinker, strictly moral and of highest personal character. Exceptional future opportunity. Require references, etc., that will bear closest investigation. Address, Southwestern Architect, Care Western Architect.

WANTED: Specification writer for Architect's office in Middle West. One desired with experience in writing specifications for large and varied types of buildings and also with experience in the field. Address, K. A. H., The Western Architect.

A cost system for contractors is published by the Atlas Cement Company. It is compiled by B. R. Leed, M. E., who secured the first prize in a competition for an article on the subject. It is based on the proposition that "an accurate knowledge of costs is the foundation upon which rests the contractor's efforts to make a fair profit." While it is not expected that all contractors will adopt the entire system, it is suggestive of ways in which an account of work in different branches and adapted to the business according to its size and conditions. It is issued in pamphlet form to the customers of the Atlas Cement Company by John Morron, its president.

The Milwaukee Corrugating Company called in its salesmen at Christmas time and held a four-day convention for comparing of notes, instruction and amusement. The plan was successfully carried out and will add much to the efficiency of the force and the wider distribution of the firm's sheet metal building products. The session ended with a banquet.

H. C. Bowlus, Springfield, Ohio, head of the Bowlus Manufacturing Company, has invented a device to prevent rattling of windows which will be manufactured by the United States Manufacturing Company. The device holds the window at any height and serves also to close sash so tightly as to act in the place of weather stripping.

Joseph A. McKee, vice-president of Merchant & Evans Company, died at Philadelphia recently. Mr. McKee's death is a distinct loss to the metal trade in which he has been for many years a prominent figure, as well as to the concern with which he was directly connected.

After having experienced the regime of two politically appointed "state architects," the State of Kansas has now a real professional at the head of its state building department. That the state buildings designed during the past ten years have been usually of good design is probably owing to the fact that the present appointee was chief draftsman in the state office during that time. R. L. Gamble has been appointed to succeed C. H. Chandler, deceased, as state architect for Kansas. That the newspaper report naively says in its announcement of the appointment; "Mr. Gamble, who is practically unknown politically in Kansas," is not only an indication of his professional ability but shows that it is an unusual proceeding in Kansas, as in too many other state, to appoint an architect for his abilities, and not for his political prominence. The personnel of the state office remains unchanged, other than that A. W. Ross moves up to the chief draftsmanship, with C. B. Mitchell as his assistant.

The Indianapolis, Indiana, Architectural Association has established the annual award of two bronze tablets to be presented to the owner of the best designed and planned commercial structure built in the city and to the owner of the best domestic structure. The tablets will bear the name of the owner and the architect. A capable jury will be selected to make the awards.

The Columbus, Ohio, Real Estate and Building show competition, for a six thousand-dollar house, in which two hundred and fifty entries were made from all parts of the United States, closed on December 27. The judges were: H. I. Schenk of Schenk and Williams, architects, of Dayton; F. L. Walker, of Walker and Weeks, architects, Cleveland; Frederick W. Garber, of Garber and Woodward, architects, Cincinnati; and L. S. Bellman, of Mills, Rhines, Bellman and Nordhoff, architects, Toledo. The prizes, seven in number, were awarded to: Fred Wells, Toledo, Ohio, first; Daniel R. Shae, Springfield, Massachusetts, second; John S. Kelley and O. Lenski, Columbus, Ohio, third; H. E. Rich and V. F. Finsley, Des Moines, Iowa, fourth; Elmer E. Nilman, Colorado Springs, Colorado, fifth; William H. Scopes, New York City, sixth; Olaf W. Shelgren, Buffalo, New York, seventh. Honorable mention was awarded to: Edward H. Stefler, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Thos. Ewing King, Toledo, Ohio; John S. Kelley and O. L. Lenski, Columbus; Geo. H. Erard, Toledo; Alfred Cookman Cass, New York City; A. Raymond Ellis, Hartford, Conn.; and Daniel Neelinger, New York City. The Columbus Lumber Dealers Trade Exchange presented fifty dollars each to local winners of prizes. The prize-winning drawings were exhibited at the mid-winter exposition held at Columbus last month.

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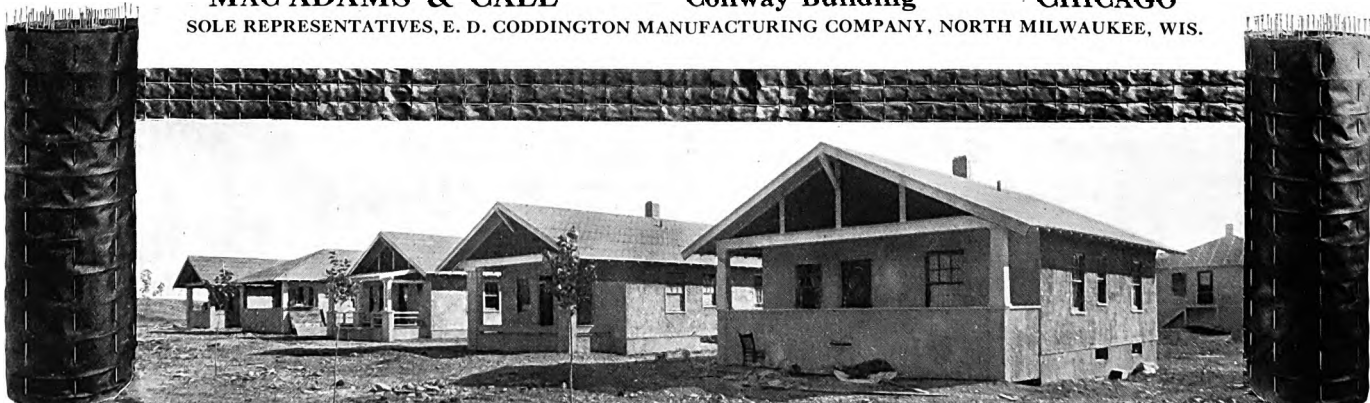
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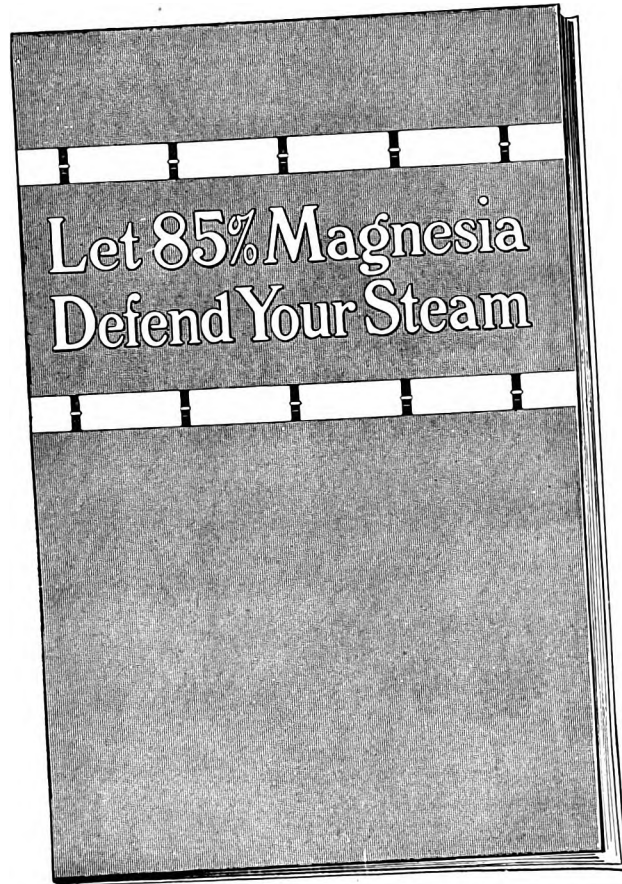
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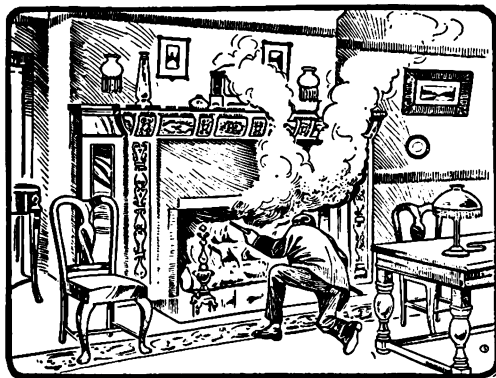
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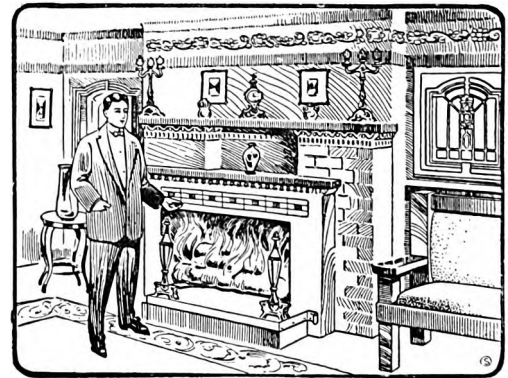


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THE WESTERN ARCHITECT

A NATIONAL JOURNAL OF ARCHITECTURE AND
ALLIED ARTS, PUBLISHED MONTHLY

VOLUME 27

FEBRUARY, 1918

NUMBER 2

War Workers
Housing an
Immediate
Necessity

In these days of adverse criticisms of the methods of government officials, particularly where it relates to fatalities in army cantonments, it may be well to mention, and for the sake of history to record, that, though the entire membership of the American Institute of Architects tendered its services to the Government, these services have not been made use of in its vast building program, approximately ninety-five per cent of new government structures having been handled by railway or engineering contractors. Now comes another attempt at another angle, to induce the government to recognize, not only the common horse sense of employing technical men for technical work but the fact that the building of cantonments for recruits is only a small part of the housing problem that confronts the Nation, with an imperative necessity for a quick answer. The Wartime Housing Committee has been appointed by the president of the National Housing Association, an organization that for some years has studied and promulgated better housing in the United States. This committee of the Housing Association consists of Grosvenor Atterbury, the architect of New York; John Nolen, city plan architect, of Cambridge, Massachusetts; and Lawrence Veiller, the association's secretary. This committee has formulated recommendations which have been placed before President Wilson with the petition that the president appoint a national housing administrator and order the carrying out of the program as outlined by the committee. In its recommendation schedule the committee urges that "a housing administration of the federal government be established; the immediate appointment of a housing administrator in direct charge of the housing of workers in the country's war industries; that legislation be obtained from Congress empowering the president to loan government money upon proper security to employers of labor and other agencies for the housing of workers in industries producing goods in the opin-

ion of the president necessary for the successful conduct of the war; to build houses for sale or rent, to buy and condemn land and take all necessary steps for the development of communities in which workers in such communities are to live." Under the head of necessary preliminary work the committee urges "the appointment of a small board of technical experts; a quick survey to determine those communities where additional housing is most important to the proper conduct of the war, a selection from these of those cases which can be met by the loan of government funds as distinguished from the building of houses by the government; an estimate of the amount of money needed for such plans and a thorough investigation of the basis on which they are to be made and the character of the security to be required; the adoption by the housing administration of standards to which buildings on which government money is loaned must conform; a field study of local conditions in those communities where it may be necessary for the government to do its own building." There is no doubt that this housing situation next to the direct supplying of armies in the field, is the most immediate, necessary and imperative demand before the people of the United States. It extends far beyond the present demand for war-workers housing and reaches those after-the-war conditions that will be fatal to the nation's economic recovery unless taken up now, and as far as possible prepared for at least in plan. The British Government finds that at the present time about one hundred thousand new workingmen's dwellings are required immediately, and to meet after-the-war conditions about twice that number must be erected. This the government has already organized for through local authorities, under the Local Government Board, a work that was projected by and carried out in sympathy with, the advice of the National Housing and Town Planning Council, an organization similar to our National Housing Association in intent and activities. Under its advice standardization of design will be avoided, as each individual

site of dwelling or community of dwellings will require individual treatment, but a standardization of component parts and fittings will be fully followed; the settlement of the standard of parts being held the first requirement, so that manufacturers can begin calculations for their supply. The best professional talent is being drawn upon in this national effort to supply comfortable homes and workable gardens for those who supply the labor of the nation. That Mr. Atterbury's committee may be successful in impressing upon the president the immediate importance of its recommendations, and action at once be taken by Congress in placing them in operation, is the desire of every citizen who cares for the effectual prosecution of the war and a constructive peace afterward.

**Contractor Designed
Government Work
an Architectural
Menace**

We must issue a note of warning. Not that it will do any good—knowing by experience the futility of “notes” in general except as evidences of good faith. This warning is in relation to the style, or lack of style in the government erections for war purposes. We recognize the temporary character of these constructions and the necessary haste in their erection. That materials most convenient and at hand had to be used in their construction. But this does not in any way excuse the plan and design which has been followed, if anything that deserves the name has been used. The entrance of America into the war was promptly met by the American Institute of Architects' entire membership individually offering their services to the government, each architect listing his capabilities, general and special, and signifying his willingness to respond instantly to any call to service. With a large proportion of the best architectural talent in the country placed at its disposal, the estimate is that ninety-five per cent of the government housing to date, from the army training cantonments to the “national defense” and “horse-shoe block” buildings at Washington, have been built by contractors and engineers. Photographs of these erections show just what might be expected as to design of the lack of it. Those who use the buildings and who are obliged to work with expedition and require the limit of convenience and comfort, can testify as to the layout of their interiors. Such buildings as those erected at Washington and other centers will remain in use long after the war is ended or a vast waste effected in their razing. Their unsightliness will further emphasize the low plane of recent government architecture and what is now a phase will soon become a habit in public building erec-

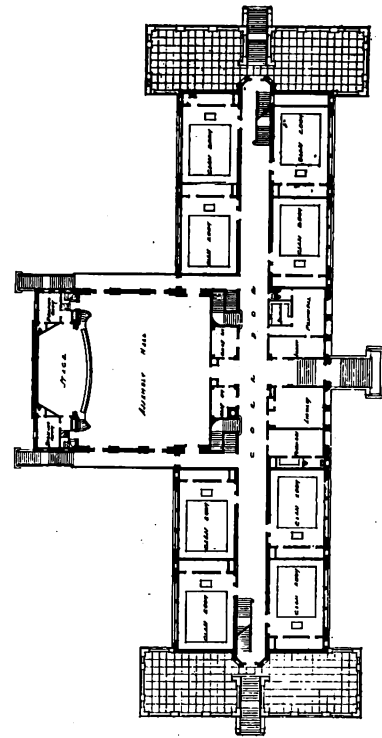
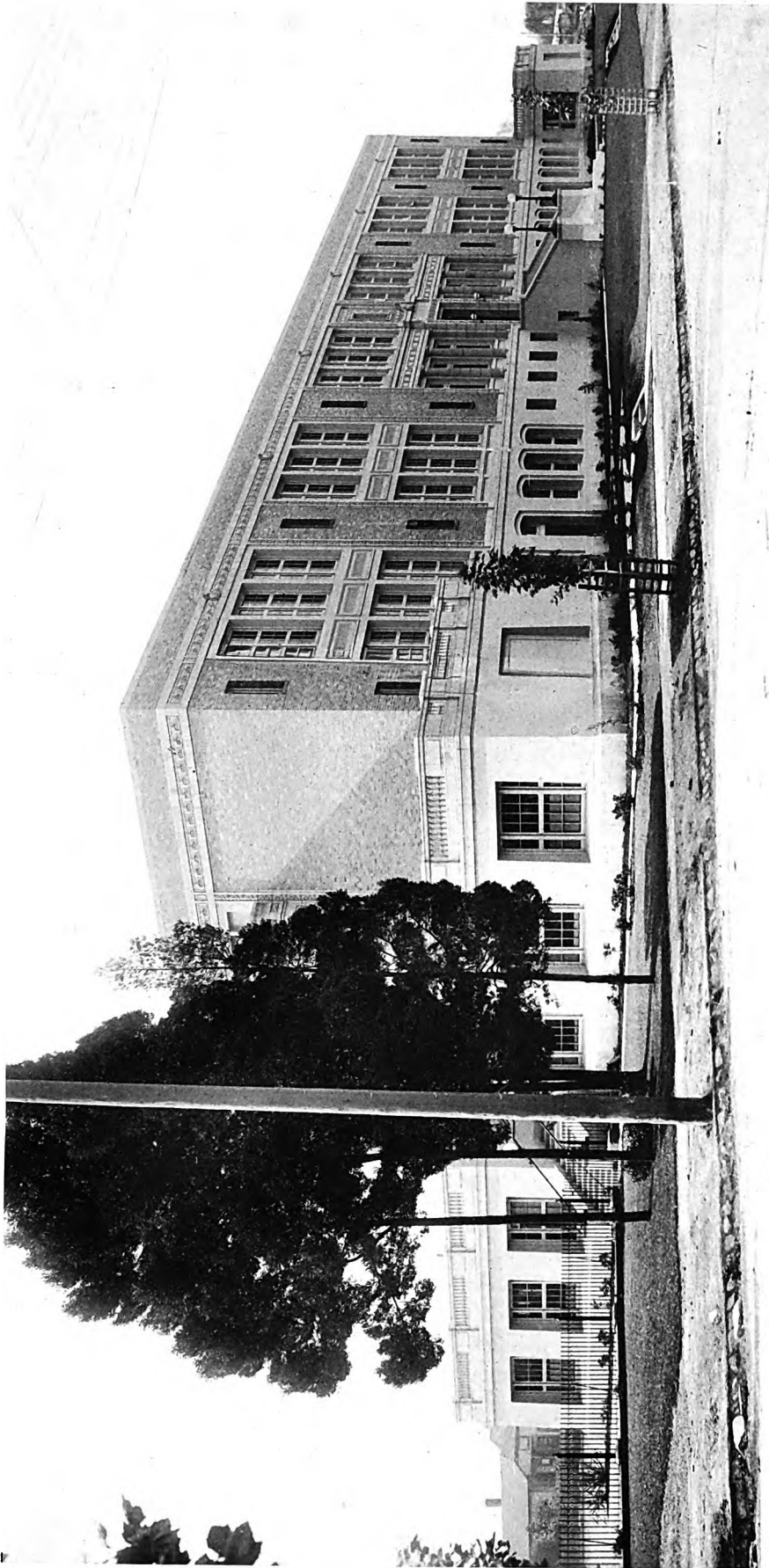
tion unless corrected. This enlightened country cannot afford to advertise to the world that its art instinct is nil, nor can it afford to educate its people as to the falsity of the belief that art is not an asset, but a luxury that as a commercial people we should ignore. Persistence in the present “contractor designed” erections by the government will vitiate if not destroy that taste for proportion and careful planning which has been so laboriously instilled in the public mind, and will spread to the private erections of the people. Persistence in ignoring the architectural talent of the country by the government, will place architecture on the plane it occupied in the days of “Queen Anne” and “Mansard” in the private architecture of the future.

**As to
Value of
Builders
Lien Laws**

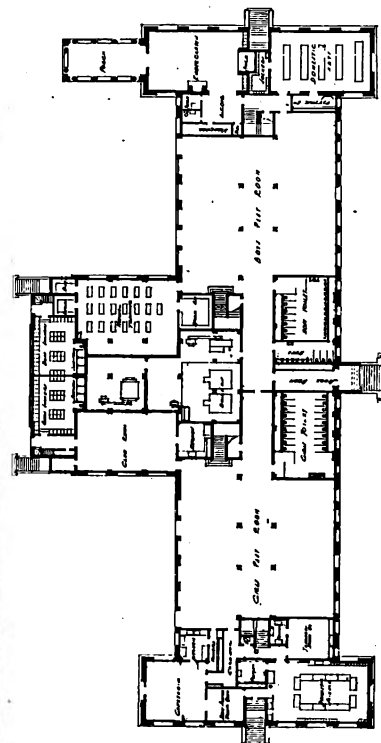
New York State is agitating for a new lien law, on the ground that the one now in force is “inadequate and so cumbersome as to be beyond the ken of an ordinary layman as well as most lawyers.” Lien laws have been discussed by builders for the past forty years and are as inadequate, complicated and obstructive now as then. Why does not New York “take a chance” and wipe out the builders' lien law entirely, thus placing the selling of building materials and labor upon the same commercial plane with all other purchases? At most, that section of the Ohio lien law which requires that the general contractor before receiving a payment furnish a certificate showing his indebtedness to sub-contractors, should cover all situation where the “middleman” is concerned. The forty years of discussion has not proved that a contractor or material concern requires any different protection from that the law gives to a bank or a grocery store. It only requires the same business methods.

One of the “curiosities” of the present disturbed conditions in the building business is, that while in Great Britain a permit to build, reconstruct or remodel to a cost of over five hundred pounds must be obtained from the Minister of Munitions—and then no steel can be used—in this country, with no prohibition, but with every encouragement that circumstances will allow, there is some psychological influence that is as dictatorial as an official order and has the same effect.

Albert M. Allen, architect, of Columbus, Ohio, of the firm of Allen and Hall, has been appointed supervisor of Y. M. C. A. army buildings in the Eastern division.



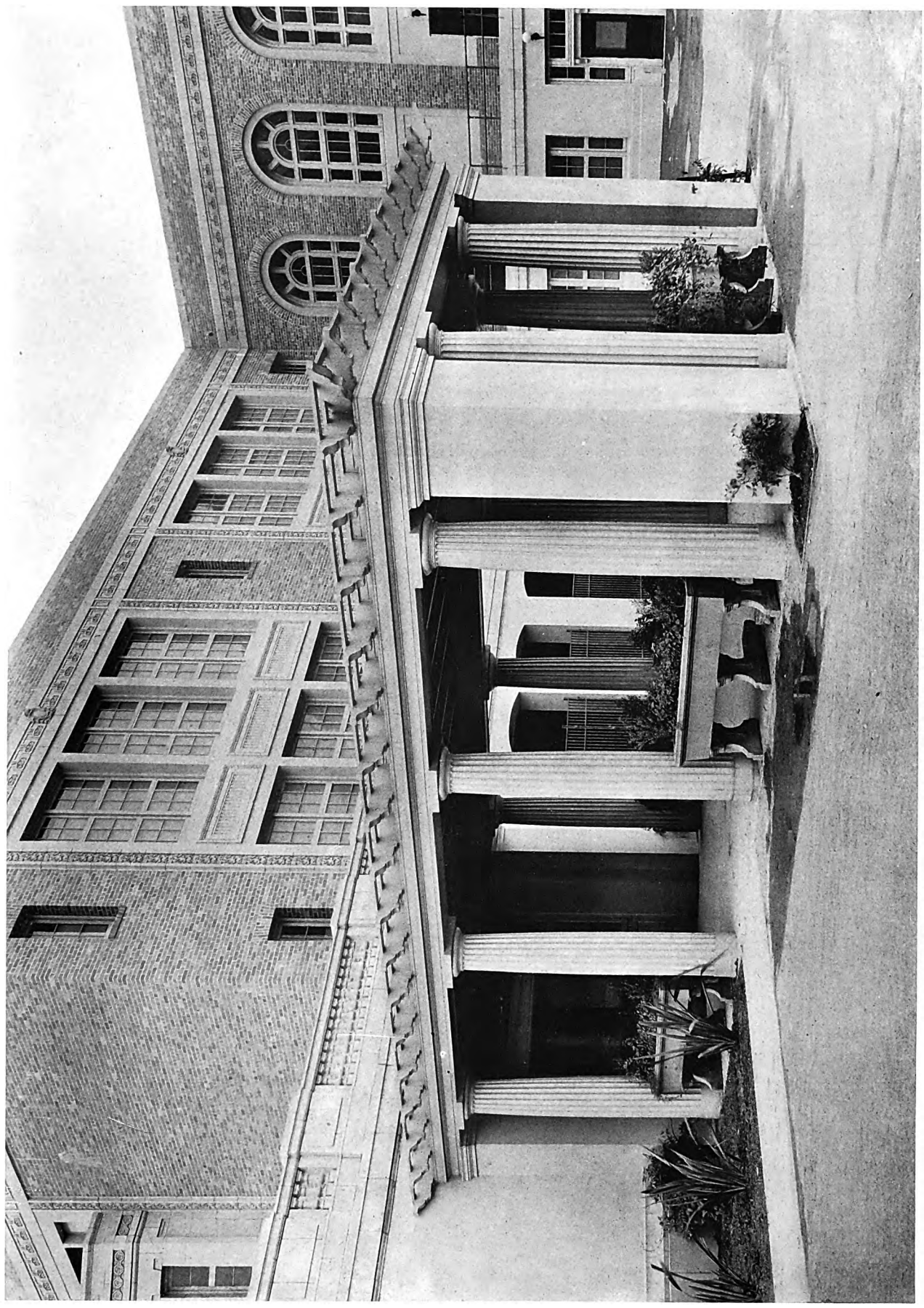
LEFT, GROUND FLOOR PLAN
RIGHT, FIRST FLOOR PLAN



CLAWSON SCHOOL, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA
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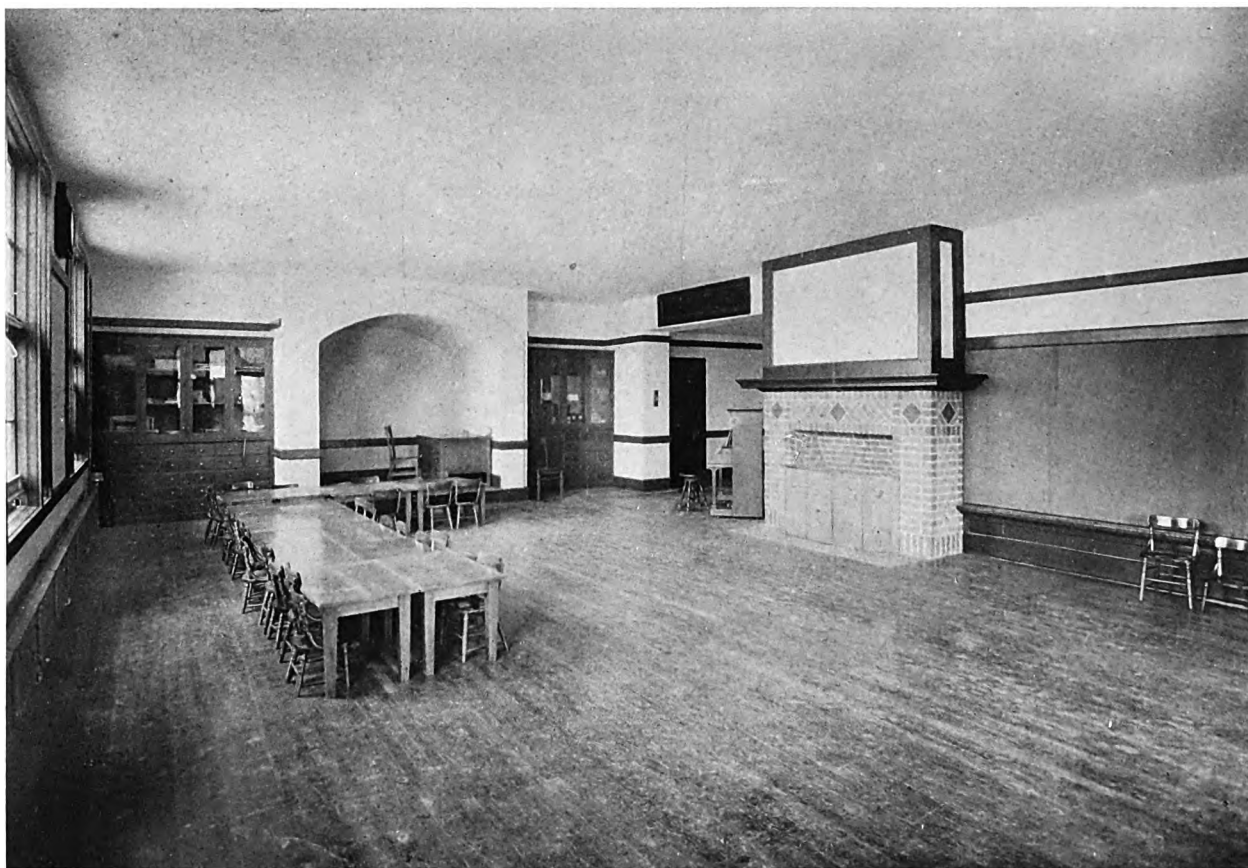
ELEVATION
CLAWSON SCHOOL, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA
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DETAIL OF PORCH AND COURT
CLAWSON SCHOOL, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA
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DETAIL IN ASSEMBLY HALL

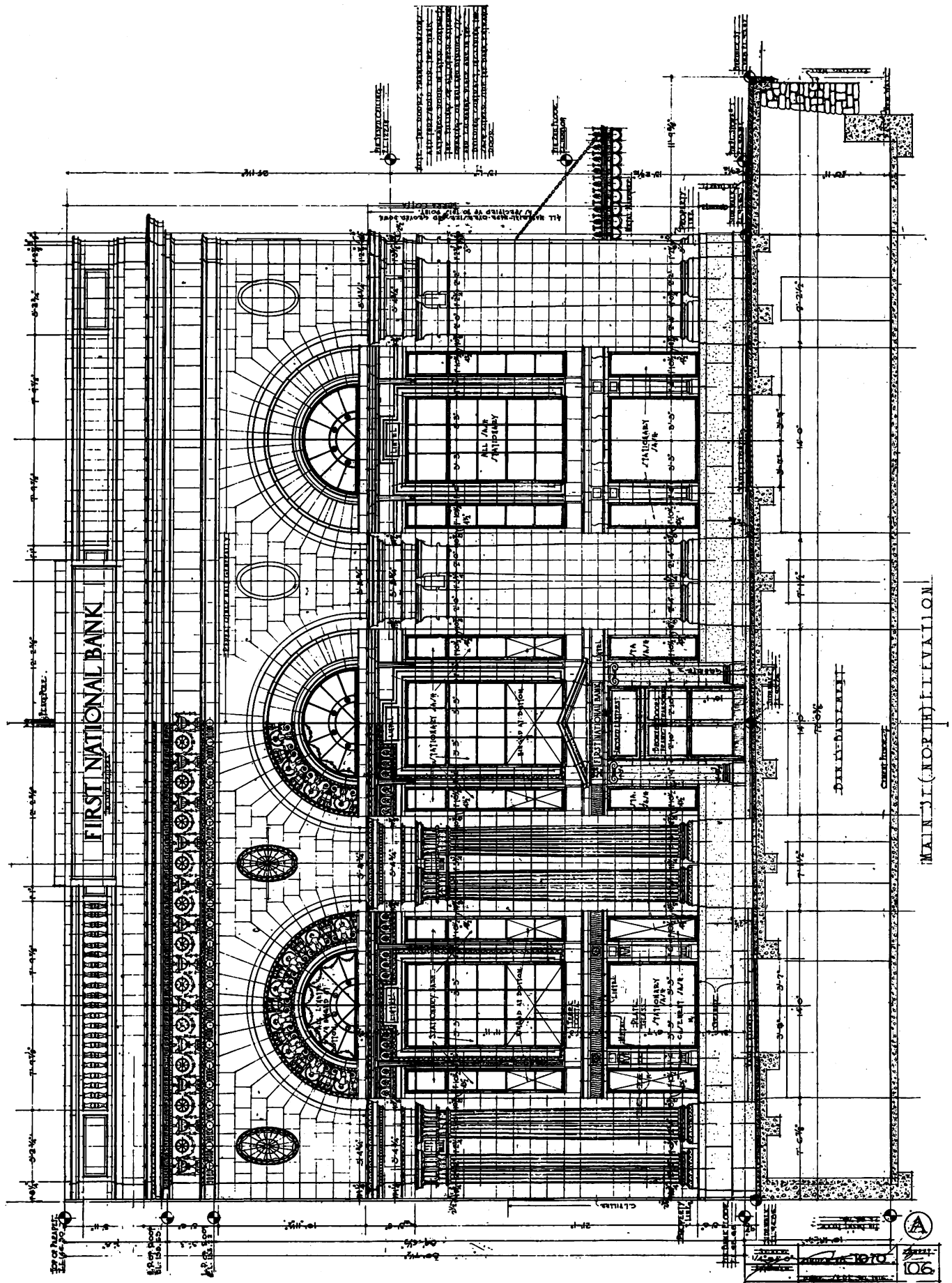


KINDERGARTEN ROOM

CLAWSON SCHOOL, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA
JOHN J. DONOVAN, ARCHITECT :: ::

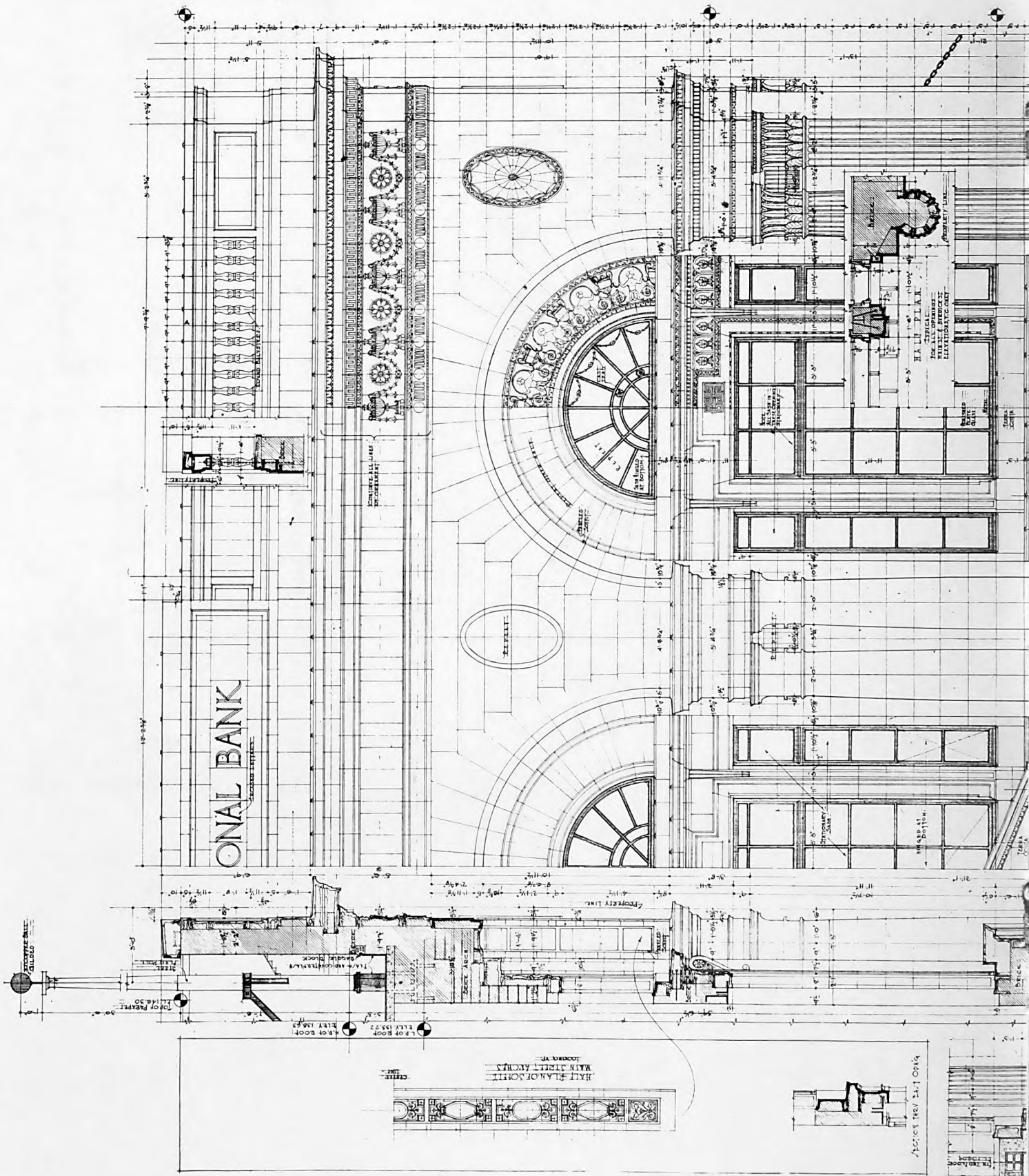


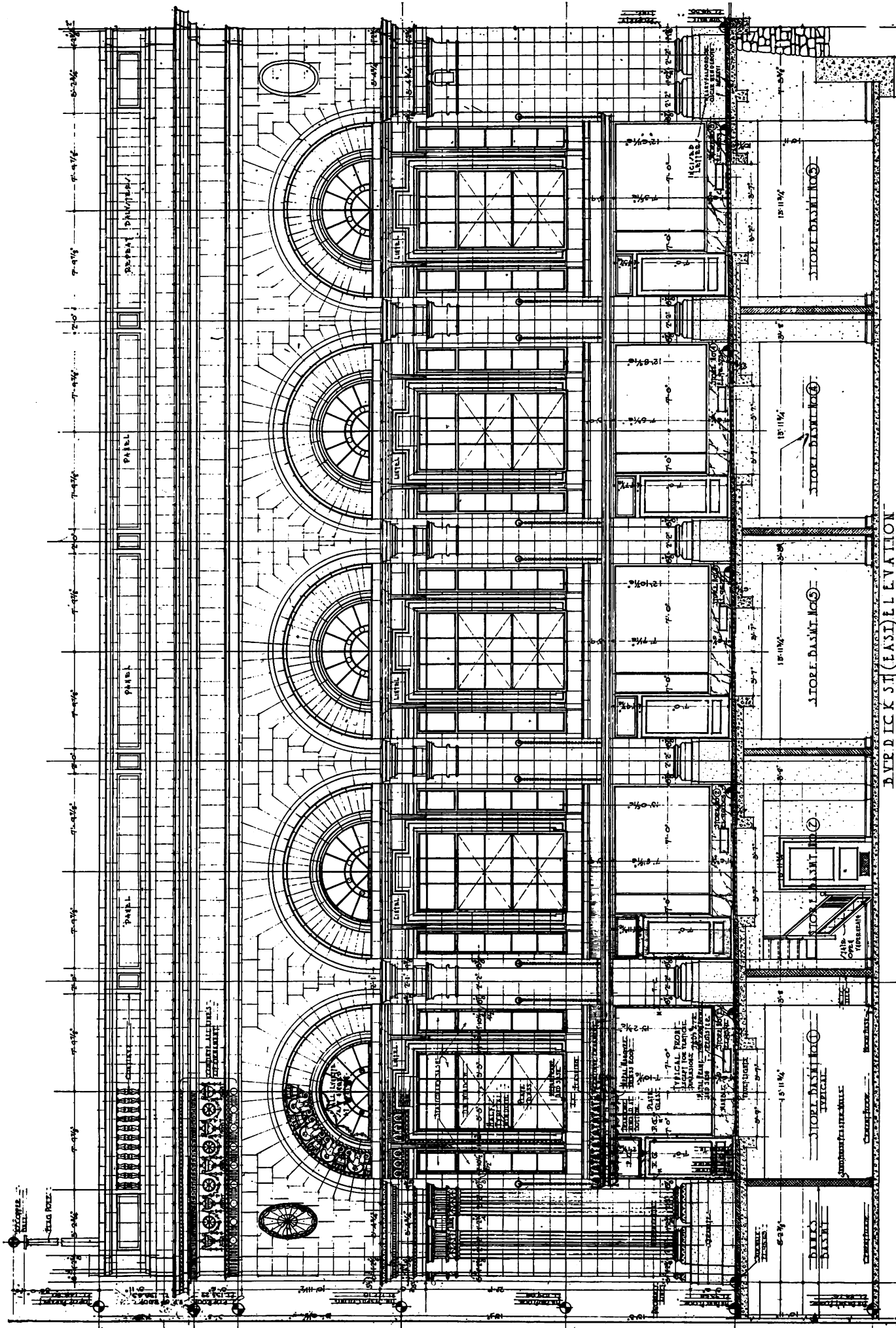
INTERIOR BANKING ROOM, LOOKING TOWARD ENTRANCE
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN
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BVEDICK ST (EAST) ELEVATION

DETAIL SIDE ELEVATION
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INTERIOR BANKING ROOM, LOOKING TOWARD VAULT
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN
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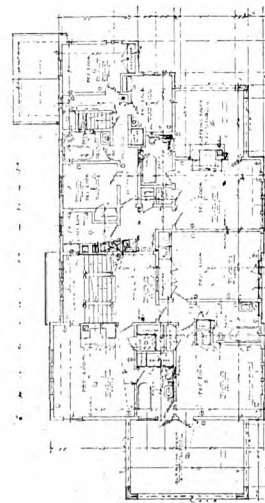
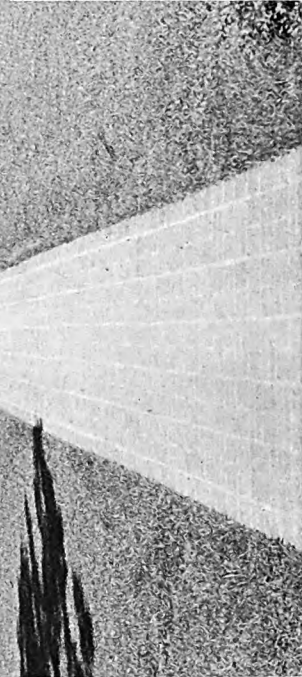
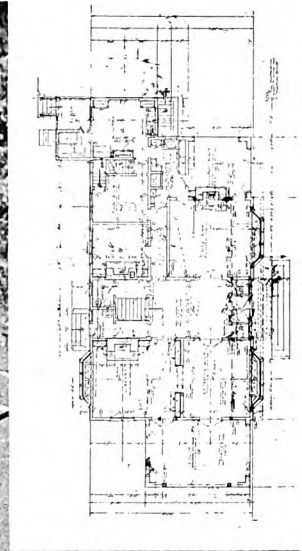


FRONT ELEVATION



ROOM FOR BOARD OF DIRECTORS

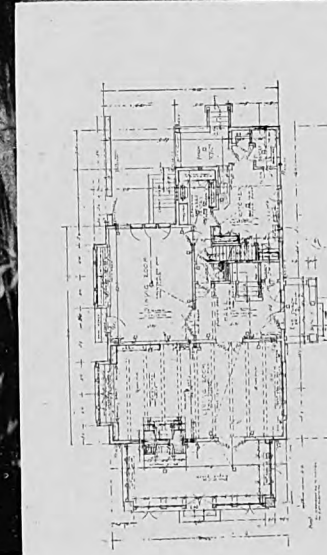
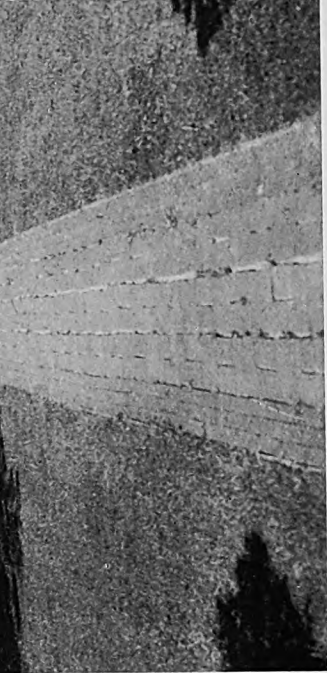
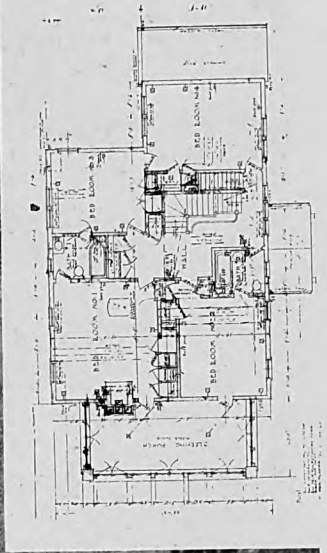
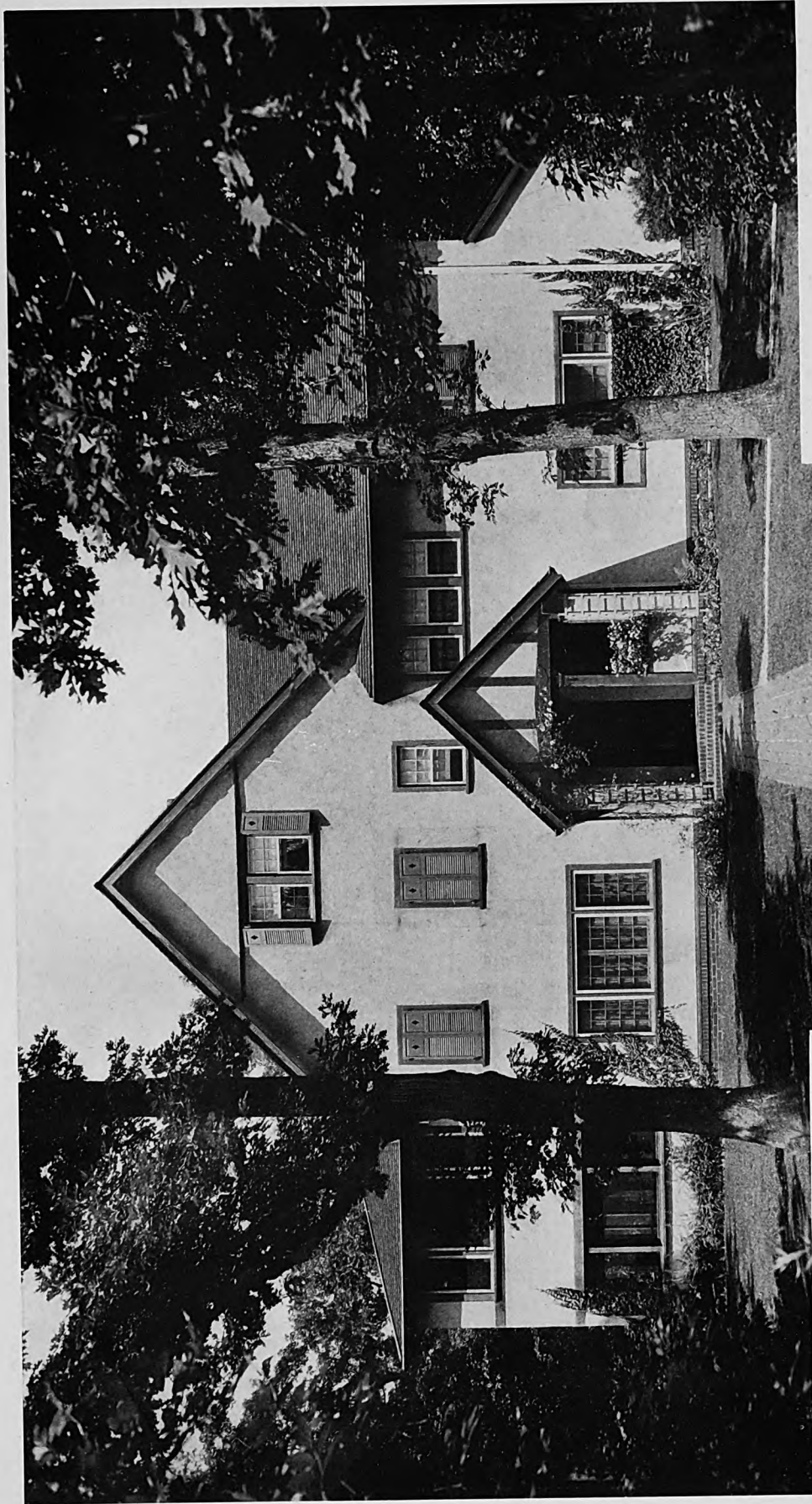
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RESIDENCE FOR MR. JOHN BUCKINGHAM, WINNETKA, ILLINOIS
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DETAIL OF ENTRANCE AND FRONT ELEVATION
RESIDENCE FOR MR. JOHN T. BUCKINGHAM, WINNETKA, ILLINOIS
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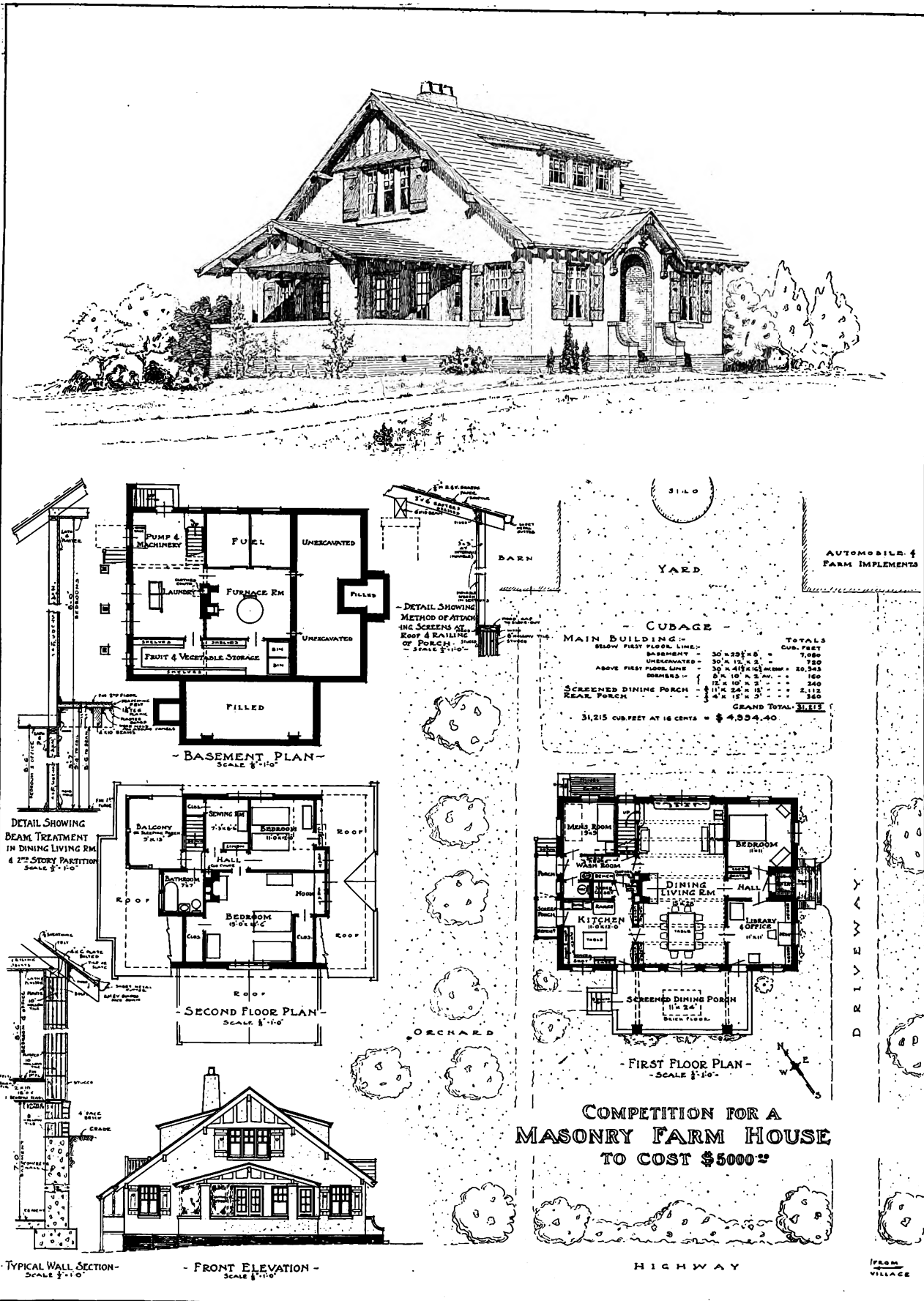


RESIDENCE FOR MR. WILLIAM S. ELLIOTT, WINNETKA, ILLINOIS
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DETAIL OF ENTRANCE

RESIDENCE FOR MR. WILLIAM S. ELLIOTT, WINNETKA, ILLINOIS
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PRIZE DESIGN FOR A MASONRY FARM HOUSE TO COST \$5000

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 COMPETITION HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE ILLINOIS CHAPTER
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 STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE :: :: :: ::

The First National Bank of Kalamazoo

WEARY & ALFORD COMPANY

OSCAR WENDEROTH, Supervising Architect

The First National Bank of Kalamazoo, Michigan, was built in its present form at the recommendation of the architects, the officers of the bank at first planning to erect a ten-story office building on the same site, housing the bank on the first floor. The plan presents an interesting solution of the problem of furnishing income from a two-story structure which, at the same time, is an imposing home for the bank, in a community in which a taller structure would not be profitable.

The bank is located on a prominent corner. Income is secured from five stores on the ground floor and a second story store room. The bank occupies that portion of the building on the inside of the lot and the building, in spite of its diversity of use, maintains an admirable architectural unity, gracing an important site in the business district, a monument to the intelligent treatment of a rather complex situation.

"Our intention originally was to erect a building of the 'skyscraper' type," said F. S. Parsons, vice-president, "but we are glad now that we followed the advice of our architect and put up the present structure. The advantage of the type of building that we now occupy comes to us in several different ways. Entirely beside the increased revenue, we have the benefit of perfect light from the skylight over practically the entire banking room and a ground floor location on one of the busiest corners which enables us to give comprehensive service.

"We think that our revenue on the rental of the five stores on Burdick Street and the second floor space just above these stores will be fully as much if not more than if we had built a ten-story office building and secured our rental income from offices alone. The office rental in Kalamazoo per square foot is very low."

The original plot upon which the bank intended to erect its taller building was 50x100 feet. After a study of the situation the architects proposed a purchase of 22x100 feet additional so the new structure is 72x100 feet. The bank entrance is on the principal business street. The shops on the less important thoroughfare are rented to business concerns of high class. The second-story store room is rented to a music house. Through arrangements in the leases even the lighting is under control of the bank, so that the front elevation always maintains a unity of illumination.

The banking room occupies the inside 48 feet of the property by its entire depth of 100 feet. The room is 36 feet in height and the color scheme is a buff monotone.

The building is 53 feet in height and the Main Street elevation is designed with the entrance feature in the center of the 72-foot lot. No evidence of shops is hinted by the general treatment of this elevation. The entrance leads into a vestibule on one side of the banking room which emerges into the center of the central lobby. A stairway to the second floor rental space leads from this vestibule.

The exterior treatment consists of a rubbed gray granite base, the terra cotta above this being of a mottled gray white finish of a slightly roughened texture, comporting with the granite, but not being exactly an imitation of it. The window filing is all of cast and wrought iron. A cast iron marquee extends the entire width of the stores on the Burdick Street side.

The stores vary in size from the cigar shop at the corner which is 20 feet in width by 17 feet in depth to a store occupied by the jeweler which is 20 feet, 6 inches in width by 23 feet in depth. Each store has its own basement space for storage purposes and salesrooms, which are connected by a basement corridor leading to a freight elevator for the purpose of bringing in supplies. Central toilets and locker space are provided in the basement for these tenants. The building is of reinforced concrete construction, except for two large steel girders which span the banking room.

From an investment standpoint the results have been all that were anticipated, as an income of approximately \$15,000 per year is being received from the rental spaces which does not require the service of janitors other than those necessary for the banking premises.

The banking room is in the imitation Travertine stone treatment. The detail is in low relief and only two colors of buff have been employed in the wall and ceiling color scheme. The room is perfectly lighted by a skylight 20 feet x 40 feet, the area of which adds materially in bringing out the detail. The main banking floor provides a center lobby 64 feet in length and 18 feet in width with a cash and safe deposit vault located in the rear of the room at the end of the lobby.

WIDEN SCOPE OF CHICAGO EXHIBIT

Features which have never been included in any similar exhibition will appear in the thirty-first annual Chicago Architectural Exhibition which will be held at the Art Institute, March 23 to May 1. The event is being planned to exert in unusual ways an educational influence upon the public and to acquaint people of Chicago with the wide scope of the architects' activities. It is being arranged, as usual, by the Chicago Architectural Club, The Illinois Society of Architects and the Illinois Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, in cooperation with the Art Institute.

The exhibit will reflect the great interest of the architects of Illinois in the problem of bringing the profession more prominently into the public eye, and of acquainting those interested in building with the ability of the profession to handle a wide range of work. Francis W. Puckey, A. I. A., is chairman of the general exhibition committee, and is responsible in a large degree for the widening of the scope of the exposition. In addition to the usual showing of architectural work, it is intended to include a display of craftsmanship in as many other lines as possible. A special committee, consisting of Thomas A. Tallmadge, Howard Shaw and William A. Warren is in charge of this particular phase of the exhibit. Response to their appeals for material has been very gratifying.

Because of the great activity in the building of industrial plants, especial attention will be given to this type of building and the exhibits will contain much of interest contributed by architects to this form of construction. Examples of the best types of craftsmanship in the many fields upon which the architect draws for his material will be included, and the exhibit committee will make especial effort to bring this work to the attention of workmen in these fields.

The arrangements are in charge of the following:

Joint Exhibition Committee: Francis W. Puckey, chairman; A. J. Lawrence, secretary; George A. Knapp, treasurer.

Finance: George A. Knapp, chairman; publicity, John A. Nyden, chairman; catalogue, George W. Awsumb, chairman; decorations and hanging, Frank A. Childs, chairman; special features, William A. Warren, chairman; Thomas A. Tallmadge, Howard Van Doren Shaw.

MODERN APARTMENT HOTELS

*Modern Type of Apartment Hotels
Throughout the United States*

Exhibiting photographic reproductions of exteriors and typical floor plans, together with a description of the essential advantages and rental schedule, showing the possibilities of this class of building from tenant's standpoint. Robert Carroll Cash, Publisher, 105 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, 1917. Price \$5.00.

Out of the West, specifically from California, has come a new kind of an apartment building, springing from the necessities of housing winter tourists with a maximum of comfort and a minimum of space and expense. It is the apartment hotel and with the advent of the disappearing bed this type of structure has worked its way eastward. It is to be found today in most eastern cities. The increase in its popularity from the standpoint of investor has been marked. Statistics are quoted to show that the return is much greater than in the ordinary type of apartment house, and some of the most imposing structures being erected in Chicago today, are of this type.

Briefly stated, the apartment hotel is devised to give to the tenant a combination of home comfort and hotel service. It provides one, two or three rooms fully furnished by the owner, bringing high rents as compared to the five-room or larger apartment. The volume under review contains photographs and typical floor plans of some of the best apartment hotels in the country. From the preface this is quoted:

"The success of the Apartment Hotel is due to its many advantages in comfort, convenience and economy. It combines the service secured in the better class of family hotels with the conveniences of the modern small apartment.

"A modern two-room apartment in one of these buildings, has all the comforts of four—containing a reception hall, living room, breakfast room, kitchenette fully equipped, bath, dressing room allowing space for dresser and a concealed bed placed in a position to be thoroughly ventilated during the day, yet completely concealed so that it can be let down in the living room at night."

Larger apartments give additional space and the service depends upon the price charged. The rentals quoted in the volume range from \$40 to \$300 per month per apartment. Descriptions of each building illustrated are given in convenient form for reference by architect and client. Some of the more prominent architects in the west are represented, though as a rule the architectural merit of the structures shown is not such as to attract much attention. It is apparent, however, that as the demand for the partment hotel increases, the more capable designers are devoting their attention to the problem and a better type of structure will result.

HOUSING OF WAR WORKERS

Government ownership, or at least close governmental supervision of housing for workmen engaged in war activities is the object of a memorial addressed to President Wilson and to Congress by the board of directors of the American Institute of Architects. The resolution, outlining the plan of the Institute, also has been sent to the shipping board and to the labor council. It points out the necessity of adequate housing under sanitary conditions of the great industrial army which plays so important a part in the carrying on of the war.

For the purpose of insuring proper conditions, the Institute plan provides for the creation of a central priority board to work with other duly constituted authorities in mapping out and putting into effect a complete housing plan. It is suggested that these authorities shall have the broadest supervision over the housing problem. The resolutions in full are as follows:

Whereas, It is the belief of the board of directors of the American Institute of Architects that the question of providing within the shortest possible time a supply of workmen's houses such as will reduce the present waste in labor turn-over, relieve the intolerable congestion and provide good living conditions for workers, has for months been the gravest menace to the safety of the nation and has now become vitally necessary to the victorious conclusion of the war, and,

Whereas, The manner in which such relief is provided will not only determine the measure of our effort to increase the present volume of industrial production, but will profoundly affect the economic and social life of the nation in the future,

Be it resolved, That the board of directors of the American Institute of Architects, at their meeting held in Washington on January 17, 1918, submit to the President of the United States the Congress, the labor council and the shipping board the following recommendations as expressing their belief in these essential features which should govern the whole progress of industrial housing:

(A) The duly constituted authorities should have the right to take land for this purpose.

(B) Powers to survey needs for housing facilities and to determine, in co-operation with a central priority board, the relative importance of industrial operations.

(C) Powers to design and construct communities where the needs of such have been made evident by the survey.

(D) Powers to operate and manage these communities during the war and for a period of years thereafter.

(E) Powers to maintain a high standard of physical well-being in munition plants (adopting the standards set by our most progressive industrial corporations) and to organize community activities within the communities thus created, and

Be it further resolved, That as the ultimate disposition of these communities with the least loss and the greatest good to the nation cannot at this time be determined there be created a commission to consider and report upon the following within a fixed period after the war:

(A) The basis upon which such communities could be transferred to municipalities or local limited dividend corporations.

(B) The organization of local limited dividend corporations to manage and develop the communities created during the war.

(C) The establishment of that part of the cost which should be written off as belonging to the cost of war.

(D) The methods of saving of the appreciation of land values for the benefit of the community as a whole.

WESTERN CHAPTER BUSY ON HOUSING

Housing of employes of the ship yards in the vicinity of Seattle, Washington, is receiving the earnest attention and study of the Washington State Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. Recommendation that the government should provide immediate temporary quarters for these workers and that the community should take steps to assist these workmen to secure permanent homes, was made by the housing committee of the chapter at a recent meeting in Seattle attended by city officials. The support and co-operation of the members of the Chapter were pledged at this meeting, presided over by President D. R. Huntington.

In its report the committee recommended temporary cantons and colonies because of the necessity of providing immediate shelter for the large numbers of men who will be employed in the shipyards. But emphasis is laid upon the fact that no such temporary structure should be built to house more than 100 men, and that in the case of men with families such structures should be provided with plenty of light, heat and modern equipment. In the case of single men one or two-story buildings are recommended, these to have individual rooms to secure privacy, though the alcove system of open dormitories is admitted to permit the utmost speed in construction.

Temporary housings for families, says the report, should be arranged with a regard for space, air, privacy, approach, drainage and proximity to

colony interests such as recreation facilities, stores and schools. In preference to the latter, it is recommended that the school board report on the locality which may be selected.

In summing up these recommendations, the Washington Chapter is willing to provide:

First—A block plan of a family colony showing main approach, communicating streets, location of activities, skeleton plank driveways, etc.

Second—A block plan of a family house unit, one-story high and housing ten families.

Third—A block plan of a single men's colony, showing surroundings similar to the family colony idea.

Fourth—A block plan of a unit dormitory, either one or two stories high, housing 100 men and showing necessary conveniences.

The recommendation also asserts that such temporary housing should not be so extensive as to discourage the ambitious workman who intends remaining permanently in Seattle from securing his own home. In so far as private enterprise does not finance permanent homes for workmen, the government should take some action whereby these workmen might be so provided. The architects suggest applying some system based on the methods of the federal farm loan board.

In the matter of this constructive suggestion the Washington Chapter agrees to provide a number of plans of low-cost permanent homes at nominal prices, providing the Seattle Real Estate Association will co-operate through its organization.

Arthur Brown, architect, of San Francisco, a graduate of the California University, who is author of considerable distinctive work on the coast, as member of the firm of Bakewell & Brown, has accepted the appointment of lecturer in design in the Harvard School of Architecture.

Mr. Will Sterling Hebbard, architect, announces the removal of his offices on February 1, 1918, from the Grant building to Suite 1106 American building, Fifth and Broadway, San Diego, Cal.

The Toledo, Ohio, Chapter of the American Institute of Architects held its annual meeting on January 9 and elected the following officers: president, Thomas F. Huber; vice-president, Harry W. Wachter; secretary, Lawrence S. Bellman; treasurer, Bernhard Becker; trustee, Charles A. Langdon; delegates to the state convention (to be held at Dayton) E. C. Fallis, Charles M. Gamble, Charles A. Langdon; alternates. Charles Nordhoff, Bernhard Becker and Mark Stophlet.

A DISCLAIMER, BY CASS GILBERT

To the Editor of the Western Architect:

Several newspapers have recently published an article on a proposed "Better Homes Exposition" proposed to take place at the Grand Central Palace, New York, May 18th to 25th, in which my name has been mentioned as representing the Architectural League. I would be pleased to have you publish this general disclaimer to the effect that my name has been used absolutely without authority and furthermore that I do not at present represent the Architectural League in that or any other matter. I am not in sympathy with the proposed Exposition and I distinctly object to my name being used in connection with it.

Yours very truly,

CASS GILBERT.

NEW JERSEY CHAPTER A. I. A.

That there is no need for cessation of activities in architectural association work is evidenced by those of the New Jersey Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. Two members have joined the colors; Shiras Campbell of Elizabeth as first lieutenant in the Signal Corps and J. T. Tubby as first lieutenant in the instruction division of the Signal Corps; both in over-seas service. Many of those over military draft age have been placed in the reserve to be called at any time and over two hundred architects of the state have signified their willingness to serve and have been classified by the preparedness committee. These war-time activities have not abridged the regular work of the chapter for the benefit of the profession and state. The committee on Lincoln Highway, by action and advice to municipalities is securing a uniform system of construction and beautification. The educational committee is promoting the architectural education branch of Rutgers College and with the faculty, promoting a plan for the practical construction of a class in architecture. The Chapter membership is doing its duty as a body and as individuals. It is most creditable to the profession in the United States that this attitude of the New Jersey Chapter is synchronous with that of other Institute chapters in almost every other locality.

Percy Dwight Bentley has associated himself with Otto A. Merman for the practice of architecture, under the firm name of Bentley and Merman, architects, with offices at 209 Linker Building, La Crosse, Wisconsin.

OBITUARY

GEORGE W. RAPP

It is with exceptional regret that the announcement must be made of the death on January 10, of George W. Rapp, architect, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Though Mr. Rapp was a comparatively young man, his age being sixty-six, for a long time he has been subject to rheumatism and its effects have rendered his recent years painful. Mr. Rapp was a Cincinnati product both in birth and education, and his life service was given to his city and state. Upon graduating from high school, Mr. Rapp entered the office of J. W. McLaughlin, the nestor of Ohio architects, and completed his architectural education under that tuition. In time he opened his own office, later took as a partner John Zettel, and finally, his son Walter was added under the firm name of Rapp, Zettle and Rapp. The name was changed when Mr. Rapp abandoned practice to serve his city as building commissioner, to its present style of Zettel and Rapp.

During Mr. Rapp's term of office as building commissioner Cincinnati enjoyed the too rare feature in city government, a building control that was at once capable, honest and progressive. That most necessary, yet seldom found as a distinct branch of service, a housing department, was established by Mr. Rapp and so definite was its work and so beneficial its results that it has been continued through subsequent administrations to the lasting benefit of the city and honor of its founder. The present high structural and fire-safe standard of the city's places of amusement is due to his careful inspection and requirements. His authoritative and wise edicts extended to the cleaning up of congested housing conditions and a spreading of those districts; though one of them led to encroachment upon a neighborhood of the better class where he owned property, the value of which was depreciated by the movement. Mr. Rapp was a persistent and enthusiastic supporter of all association movements which tended to organize and elevate the architectural profession. In 1870 he was one of the organizers and a charter member of the Cincinnati Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. He became a Fellow of the Institute in 1882. In 1885 he attended a meeting called at Columbus for the organization of a state association of architects under the Western Association of Architects, having been delegated to this duty by the architects of Cincinnati with authority to represent them. There have been very few meetings of national importance to the building fraternity that have not numbered George W. Rapp among those present. His genial presence was

a constant factor in the success of Institute meetings. The National Association of builders frequently received support by his presence as an architect visitor and his home chapter in which he served four times as president, was constantly drawing upon his practical knowledge and active co-operation for its continued betterment. This was his public record. His private friendships were in the same line of active interest and intimacy. Those who had the privilege of such acquaintance will long miss his hearty and sympathetic companionship. A simple manhood with a practical and energetic way of doing things, an honesty of purpose that could not be changed and with all, a kindly, genial character, marked the professional and social life of George W. Rapp.

ADOLPHUS I. SIMMONS

Adolphus I. Simmons, the oldest architect and one of the oldest residents of the city of Utica, New York, died in that city on December 27 at the age of eighty-nine years. From a draftsman and pattern maker in mills Mr. Simmons became one of the principal mill builders of his state and his architectural talent was evidenced in some of the most notable residences erected in his time in central New York. Since 1902 he has not been active, as a failing of his eyesight at that time compelled abandonment of practice. A long and honorable career was his, the city of Utica and the surrounding territory in which he practiced since 1861 having benefited at his hands in its constructions.

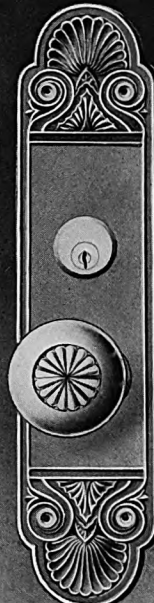
GEORGE B. FERRY

All architects who believe in the strict adherence to the profession's ethical code, the advancement of architecture as an art and the high calling of its votaries, will regret to learn of the passing of George B. Ferry, architect, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, which occurred in that city on January 29, at the age of sixty-seven years.

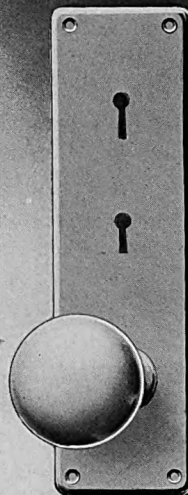
Mr. Ferry was a graduate of the Boston Institute of Technology and commenced practice at Springfield, Massachusetts. In 1881 he established an office and home in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and ever since he has occupied a leading position among the architects of the West. This was owing to no inclination toward self-assertion, for his mein was retiring and his habits gentle and studious. But his intense love for his profession and regard for all who served in it worthily lead him into the ranks of those who sought by association and contact to elevate the art he professed and educate the public in its value and benefit to humanity. Thus he occupied and held for over thirty-five years



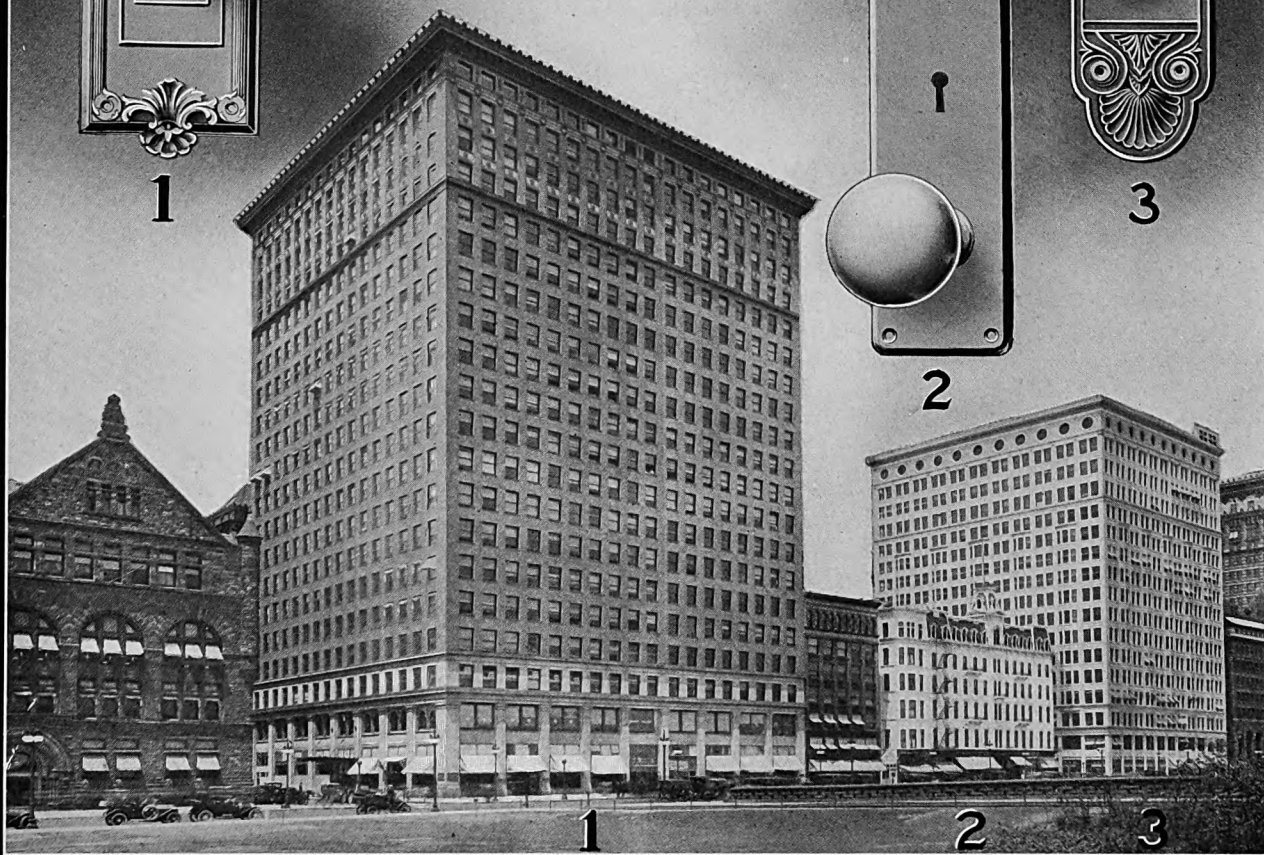
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that architectural salient which projected itself north and west of Chicago into the at first architecturally deficient territory of his state.

When the Western Association was formed he saw in it a means by which the disorganized profession in the west could be placed on a higher plane of practice and he joined its ranks in 1885. Believing that a greater good could be accomplished by the amalgamation with the American Institute of Architects, he urged that movement, and becoming a Fellow of the Institute by that joining of forces, his activities in all of its work have been incessant and pronounced. With his partner, Alfred Clas, and conferee, W. H. Schuchardt, he formed the Wisconsin Chapter of the Institute in 1911. He served repeatedly on the Institute's board of directors and his attendance upon conventions was as constant as a somewhat delicate health would allow. His professional life was full and rounded by faithful service and his high designing abilities are expressed in many of the most notable structures in his city and state.

Herbert G. Brinsley of the architectural department of the board of education, Chicago, died early this month. He was 49 years old and is survived by the widow and a 4-year-old daughter. Mr. Brinsley had been connected with the school system for twenty years and was head of the drafting division.

William H. Schuchardt, F. A. I. A., of the firm of Schuchardt & Judell, Milwaukee, has been appointed by the mayor of Milwaukee as a member of the public land commission, succeeding H. W. Buemming, also an architect. Mr. Schuchardt's term expires January 1, 1921.

Edward A. Juul of Sheboygan, Wis., and Lawrence Richardson of Milwaukee, Wis., have associated for the practice of architecture in Sheboygan and Manitowoc. Mr. Juul will continue his office in the Imib Building, Sheboygan, and Mr. Richardson will establish offices in Manitowoc, Wis.

Mr. F. W. Kenney, architect, Plymouth Building, Minneapolis, because of ill health has retired from practice and has taken active charge of his farm in southern Minnesota. He has been practicing architecture in Minnesota for thirty years.

Olof Z. Cervin announces the admission to partnership of Benjamin Albert Horn for the practice of architecture under the firm name of Cervin and Horn, architects, with offices at 310 Safety Building, Rock Island, Illinois.

The Wichita (Kansas) Association of Architects was organized in that city on January 10 with the following officers elected for the year: president, G. W. VanMeter; vice-president, Lorentz Schmidt; secretary and treasurer, Don Schuler.

The Michigan chapter, American Institute of Architects, at its annual election chose the following officers: President, Charles Kotting; vice-president, Dalten J. von Schneider; secretary, Adolph Eisen; treasurer, James B. Nettleton; director, Marcus R. Burrowes.

Mr. Paul F. Jaquet was elected president of the Minneapolis Architectural club at the annual meeting. Other officers elected were: Vice-president, J. T. Jackson; secretary, B. J. Knowles; treasurer, Paul H. Perkins; directors, Paul Haugen and H. T. Cook.

Charles E. Fox, architect, of the firm of Marshall & Fox, Chicago, has been appointed associated director of camp service at national headquarters in charge of construction work for the Red Cross.

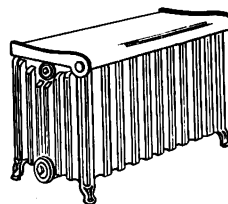
F. L. Knoblock, formerly of the firm of Simank & Knoblock, architects, Beaumont, Texas, has secured a commission in the aviation service and at present is at the field at Leon Springs.

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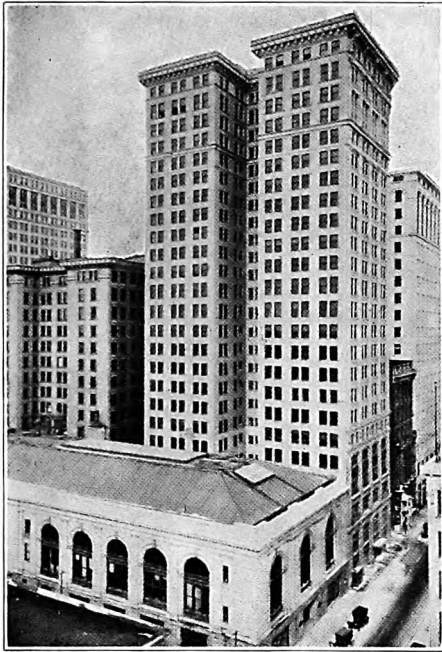
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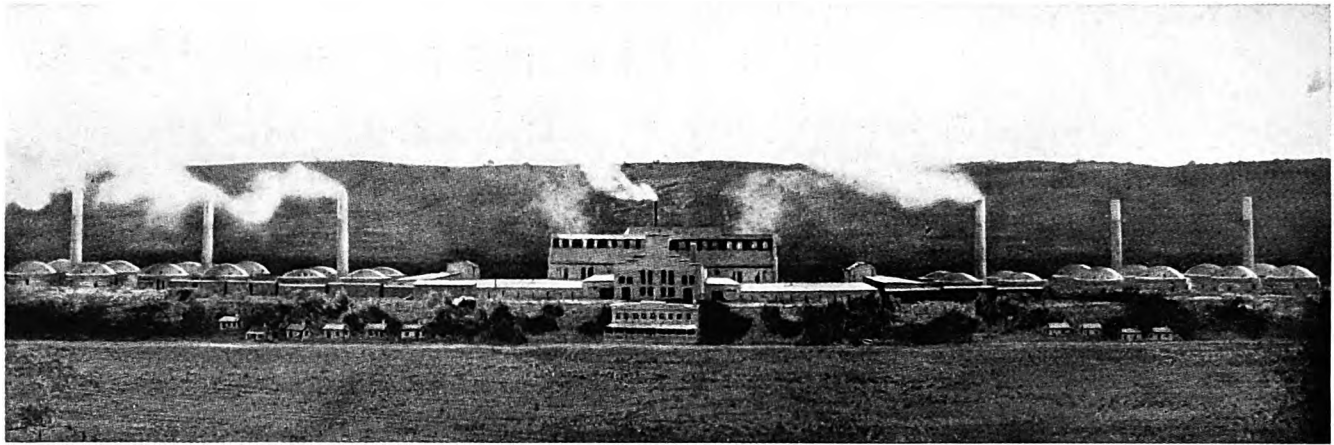
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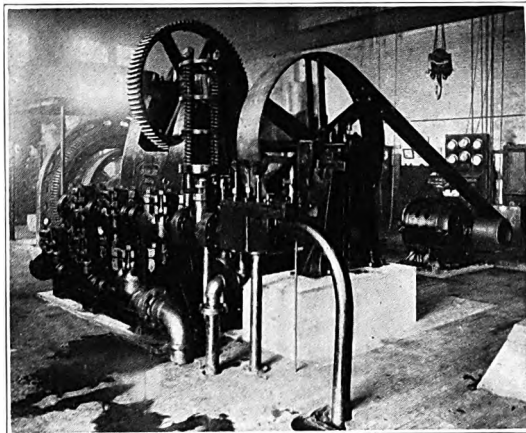
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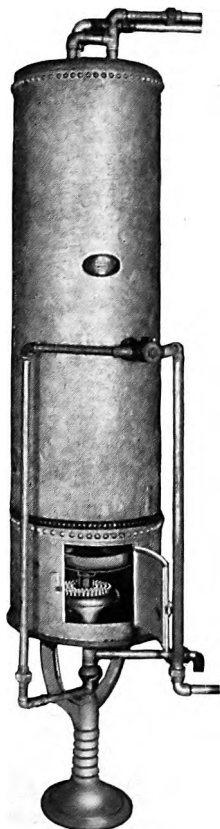
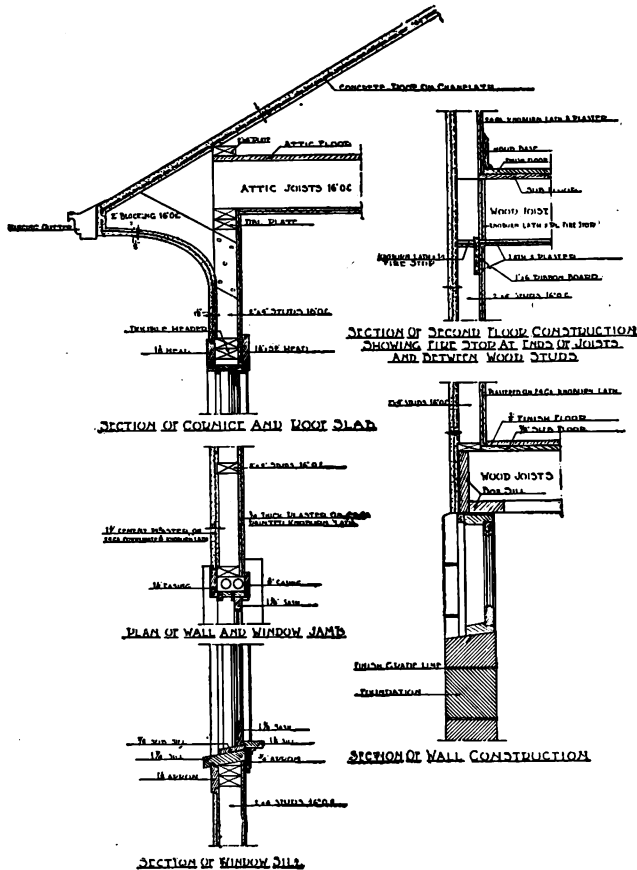
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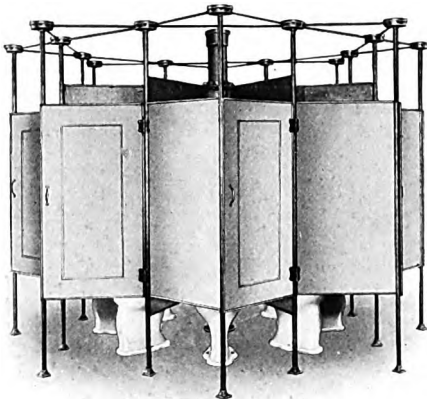
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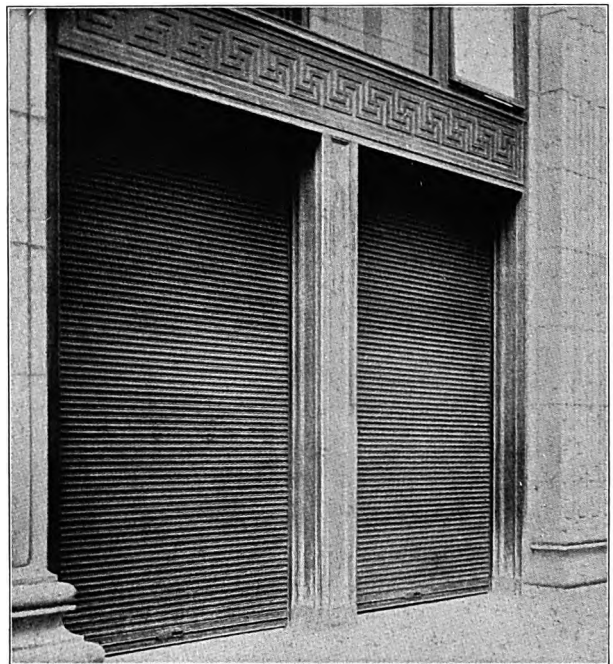
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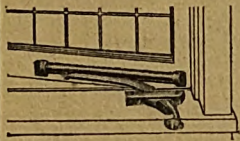
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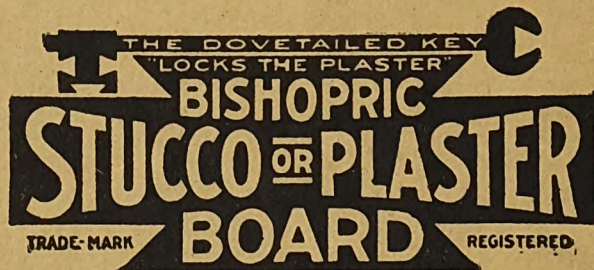


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