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IRVING F. MORROW
EDITOR

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BOULEVARD—SANTA ANA ROAD
SAN DIEGO STATE HIGHWAY

THE ARCHITECT

VOL. XVII. SAN FRANCISCO, JANUARY, 1919 NO. 1

A WELL PLANTED PORTION OF OUR STATE BOULEVARD SYSTEM IN SAN MATEO COUNTY

Landscape Gardening In California

By DONALD McLAREN

WHEN we consider landscape gardening as an art in California it will be found that its development has been practically accomplished within the last decade. Previous to that time it was confined to the development of a few large estates owned by our pioneer settlers and scattered throughout the entire State, but chiefly centered in the Peninsular section of the San Francisco Bay region. Its development on this Coast received a wonderful impetus from the remarkable successes made along these lines at both the San Diego and the San Francisco Expositions; and undoubtedly no art or science received a greater impetus from or was so greatly affected by these two great Expositions as was the art of landscape gardening.

Probably in no portion of our great State, or of the entire Pacific Coast, is landscape gardening better appreciated than at Montecito and Santa Barbara. This is due to the fact that this section of the State has been chiefly taken up by people who have developed and cultivated the sense of the artistic, and who in addition have

A PLANTING OF RHODODENDRON HYBRIDS IN GOLDEN GATE PARK

the means and the desire to carry out artistic ideas. Another factor making for the development of landscape gardening in this locality is the wonderfully equable and mild climate which prevails; here sub-tropical and even tropical plants in many instances may be grown and will thrive, whereas it will be found that the same plants will die in any other portion of the State.

A great factor in retarding the development of landscape gardening in California is the fact that everything grows so easily and so luxuriantly in this State. Plants which in the east and in Europe have to be coddled and nursed and given attention under glass, grow readily if merely planted in the ground in California.

In connection with the laying out of a garden, whether large or small, it will be perhaps well for us to analyze the best method of proceedure, for this is a most important element in such a work.

The importance of having a definite plan worked out in every detail on paper, prior to starting any gardening operations, cannot at this time be too strongly emphasized, as it is a matter of vital importance to the owner. This plan should not be prepared in haste, but should be a matter of deep consideration, not only to the owner, but to the architect and landscape gardener working in conjunction. These three should work in co-operation and should give careful thought and care to every detail, as we all know that it is a matter of common occurrence to meet with people who have started to lay out their own gardens without the assistance of a landscape gardner, and have become discouraged and given up hope of ever attaining their end; a result which is, of course, deeply to be regretted, as beautiful gardens are obtainable here in California so easily and with comparatively little expense. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of a complete and full understanding between the owner, architect and landscape gardener; in fact, the house site itself should not be selected without a decision having been reached by them all, as there are a very great many angles and points of view to be considered and the matter must be threshed out from every standpoint.

Another very important element in connection with the garden, and one which is often overlooked or not given sufficient attention, is the class of help employed

STATE HIGHWAY NEAR SAN MATEO

to direct the laying out of the garden, whether it be from plans, or, as frequently occurs, left entirely in the hands of the gardener. It should always be borne in mind that a competent man in this line of work is entitled to as much consideration as in any other occupation. It will be found that any well qualified gardener will have served

ORANGE GROVE AVENUE, PASADENA, CAL.

his apprenticeship for at least four years either before coming to America or on some of our large estates or public parks in this country; but we often find the entire management of the garden left in the hands of some incompetent person who has had no training whatsoever, with results, of course, very unsatisfactory to the owner.

Naturally the first consideration in connection with the development of any country estate is the selection of the house site, which should be governed entirely by natural conditions. It is most essential that every advantage be taken of the natural adaptability of the country surrounding the estate; for instance, we must consider the various vistas which might be obtainable from the site selected. This, of course, is quite important. Another very important element in connection with the selection of a house site is the possibilities of approaches thereto from whatever highways are adjacent to the property. To my mind the approach to a house is most essential, for this, if properly carried out, may be made a matter of great beauty and of lasting pleasure to the owner. There should be as little gravel space in connection with the development of a country estate as possible, for I believe that the more open lawns and vistas we create in such a work, the more lasting will be the pleasure to the owner.

In developing country estates it is possible to produce individuality in each instance, for in my experience I have found that each piece of land which it is proposed to develop naturally provides some distinctive character of its own. In some cases it might be certain individual vistas not obtainable in other localities. In other places it is possible to develop, for instance, rock gardens, in other cases lakes, while in others again we might make our chief feature broad sweeping lawns or open spaces.

In any event we should always aim to preserve the most prominent views or vistas, for these we know will prove sources of great pleasure for all time. In addition to this we should always aim in our planting schemes to blot out whatever disagreeable features may be prominent, not only on our own estates, but in the adjacent country. I believe that this will always be found necessary unless one be fortunate enough to have obtained a portion of open country almost unlimited.

The matter of grouping of the various plant materials is something which is frequently given insufficient consideration. We must always bear in mind that in making a country estate, or a garden for that matter, that

we are not attempting a botanical collection. We should avoid for instance planting or grouping up large-leaved plants with small-leaved varieties, and if we are making a specialty of coniferous trees, we should confine our work entirely to that class of plant; although, however, in this case it will be found that practically all of the Erica family as well as Diosma ericoudes will harmonize gracefully with such a grouping. It is really wonderful to find how effectively practically all of the Heath family may be used in California. It was presumed for years that they would not thrive in our climate, but we find of late years that they are eminently adapted to our conditions, and they have proved to be wonderfully suited to all of our Coast regions from Eureka to San Diego. However, there are one or two of the more tender varieties which we have found too delicate to stand our climate around San Francisco Bay. I would greatly like to see them attempted at Santa Barbara. The most prominent ones I have in mind are Erica cavendishiana and the many varieties of Erica ventricosa. I firmly believe that it would be a most interesting work, and a most instructive one as well, if some one in Santa Barbara could be persuaded to take up this matter of Erica development.

We should at all times endeavor to plant as simply as possible and to keep to natures planting schemes so far as we can. There are no more effective groupings imaginable than are to be found around the mountains and meadows of our own Sierras, where the planting is all of one character practically, but where the bays or promontories which nature herself has created constitute the chief charm of the landscape.

Hillside and large mass groupings are to be in the future matters of vital consideration in the development of our State. A fine example of the importance of this work is found at Hillsborough, back of San Mateo, which forty years ago was a bleak, cold, desolate and wind-swept territory, but which today is one of the most charming and popular portions of the State. Only the most hardy and drought-resisting trees were used for this work—Eucalyptus, Pines and Cypress; but they form wonderful groups and sky line effects, and provide as well ample protection from the summer winds and the storms of winter.

The importance of keeping up a garden after it has been once set out is not always realized and is often the source of much dissatisfaction. Many owners install first class gardens, but failing to realize how important it is to give the plants good care, at least for the first few years, put in charge inexperienced gardeners, with the result that their gardens prove to be failures.

During the last few years there has been a remarkable development in our public highways throughout the entire United States, including all the regions of the Pacific Coast. Development in this respect has been particularly

MARENGO AVENUE—PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

OLD BALDY FROM A COVINA ORANGE GROVE

wonderful in California, but up to the present time there has been a remarkable lack of provision or even discussion in respect to the planting of trees along our public highways. This is a matter which to my mind should have attention at the time the highway is first considered, for it is a most important item in the development of a highway system. It is a work which will be appreciated twenty or thirty years from now, or in the next generation, a great deal more than it will be appreciated by ourselves.

There are a great many angles to be considered in such a tree planting scheme, for in planning work of this kind consideration must be given to the soil and climatic conditions, as well as the demands of each locality of our great State. In some regions it may be found advisable to plant trees that are drought-resistant, while in other sections we would be enabled to utilize trees which prefer a moist climate; and it will be found that the same applies to soil conditions. Again, in one portion of the State it would be advisable to plant deciduous trees, while in other sections evergreens would be preferable. In considering a work of this character, to my mind, it would be advisable to plant trees only of the most hardy varieties, for it will be found impossible in most cases to give expert care to individual specimens.

A PRIVATE ROADWAY

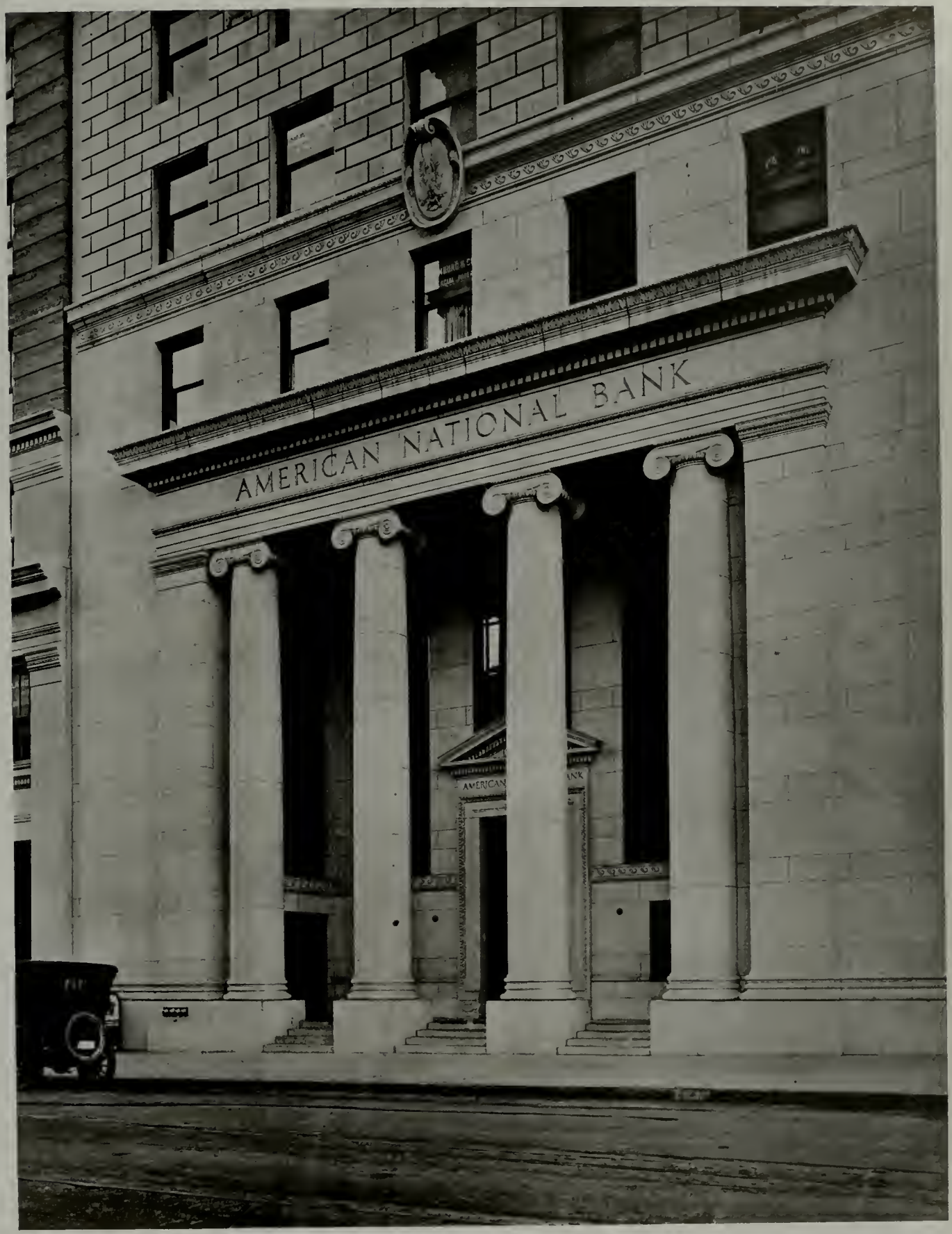
However, a great and lasting good would be accomplished if, when the highways are planned, or even after this present date, when many of the great arteries of our highway system have been already established, trees were set out under some comprehensive and definite plan by the State Highway Commission. Were this work to be done in a first class manner, I think it would be possible to provide some means of upkeep for the future development of the trees. It might be possible to place each individual county in a position to undertake the care and upkeep of the trees set out along the highways within its boundaries. On the other hand it might be possible for the State to create an office of forester or superintendent, under whose jurisdiction this work of upkeep and maintenance be continued.

A very good illustration of what it is possible to accomplish along these lines will be found in San Mateo County, along the present State Highway, or El Camino Real, between Millbrae and San Mateo. At the present time these trees form a wonderful wind break for the highway. In addition, during the summer, they provide a most charming and cool shelter from the hot sunshine, while they form avenues of beauty throughout the entire year.

It is a fact sad but true that many of the trees which were planted along our public

(Continued on Page 42)

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO
GEORGE W KELHAM, Architect



ENTRANCE DETAIL
THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO
GEORGE W. KELHAM, Architect

DETAIL OF UPPER STORIES

BANK ENTRANCE

DETAIL OF ENTRANCE TO OFFICE BUILDING

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO
GEORGE W. KELHAM, Architect

OFFICERS PLATFORM
THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO
GEORGE W KELHAM, Architect

WORKING SPACE

WORKING SPACE
THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO
GEORGE W. KELHAM, Architect

OFFICERS PLATFORM

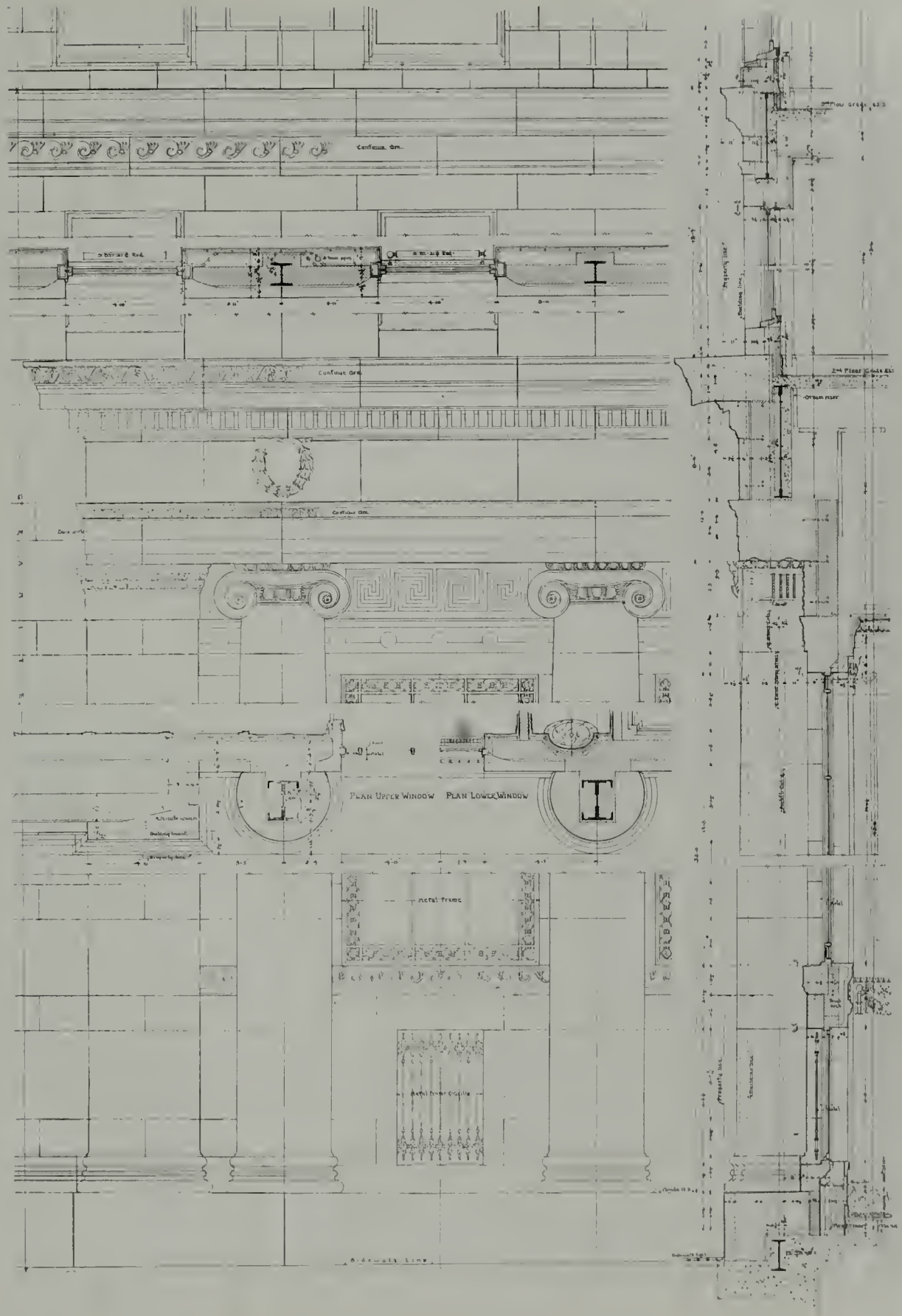
PUBLIC SPACE
THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO
GEORGE W KELHAM Architect

DETAIL OF BRONZE ENTRANCE DOOR

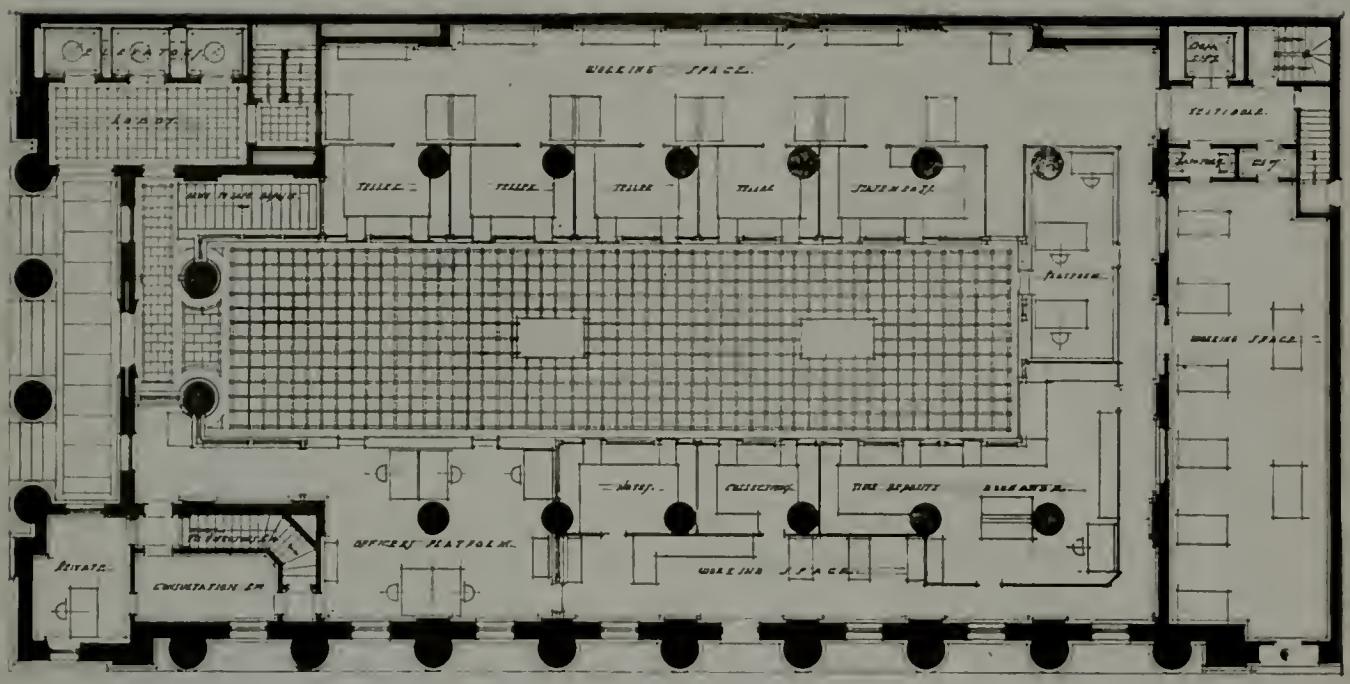
DETAIL OF MARBLE PILASTERS

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO

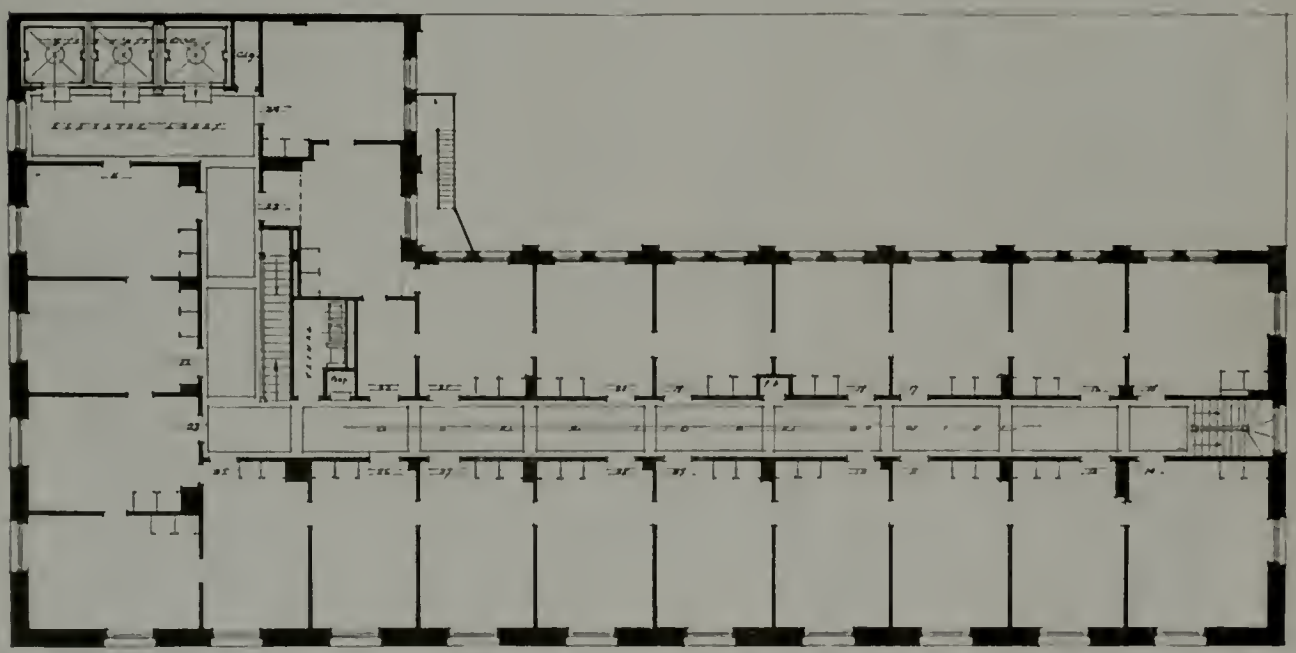
GEORGE W. KELHAM, Architect



DETAIL OF MAIN ENTRANCE—AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK BUILDING. SAN FRANCISCO
GEORGE W KELHAM, Architect



PLAN OF BANKING ROOM



TYPICAL OFFICE FLOOR PLAN
THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO
GEORGE W KELHAM Architect

I. N. VAN NUYS BUILDING, LOS ANGELES
MORGAN, WALLS & MORGAN, Architects

HAAS BUILDING

MORGAN WALLS & MORGAN, Architects LOS ANGELES, CAL.

HOLLINGSWORTH BUILDING

MORGAN, WALLS & MORGAN, Architects LOS ANGELES, CAL.

SAVOY HOTEL
MORGAN WALLS & MORGAN Architects LOS ANGELES CAL

MOROSCO THEATRE. IN THE GARLAND BUILDING
MORGAN WALLS & MORGAN Architects LOS ANGELES. CAL.

The Architectural Treatment of Business Offices

By HORACE G. SIMPSON
Member of the American Institute of Architects

IT has often struck me as remarkable that so few business offices with a really adequate architectural treatment exist. One notes the great descrepancy, in matters of beauty and good taste, between the homes and the offices of the great majority of business and professional men and, when one considers the relative amount of time spent in each case it seems difficult to assign reasons other than custom and mental inertia. Many thousands of dollars are often invested in the building and furnishing of the residence, and a great deal of thought and care given by the owner to the matters of comfort, beauty and that nice adjustment to social requirements without which any residence is a failure. At times the owner, by reason of dining out and other social activities may get comparatively few hours of real use of this carefully created environment except as a sleeping place. And yet we find this same owner putting in seven hours or more every day in an office which, often, except for its movable furniture is bare and devoid of interest. It does not require very much thought to arrive at the idea that this man's investment is not wisely distributed and that he might be better off if he had not put "all his eggs in one basket."

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON D. C
CHARLES BUTLER, Architect
(From "Architectura, Record")

Presumably one is the same person in his office as in his home and carries with him there the same tastes and the same appreciation of beauty, so that the desire for similar surroundings, insofar as they are consistent with business, may reasonably be assumed.

Other reasons exist besides that of gratifying one's esthetic sense. The indication of permanent prosperity conveyed by a well designed and well executed interior design undoubtedly has a beneficial effect on business prestige which no amount of costly movable furniture will produce; the latter, alone, always having by its movability, a sort of "fly by night" magnificence. Also the specially planned suite with careful provision for entrance, exit, waiting etc, and just the right "atmosphere" in the several rooms, adds immensely to the speed and smoothness of business.

The large banking houses have grasped this point and we find all of them in their more recent institutions, have given attention to a proper and adequate treatment of the officers' rooms as well as to the main banking space; so also have some of the larger mercantile establishments which occupy buildings of their own. There exists however a large professional, financial and commercial class of prominence and prestige quite equal to the foregoing, often not requiring a building of their own but occupying leased offices in the more prominent office buildings. It is remarkable that so few of this class give attention to the matter of an adequate, sane and beautiful treatment of their offices,—one which would be in keeping with their prestige and a constant source of satisfaction both to themselves and to their clients or customers.

Probably many persons in fitting up a suite of offices recognize the advantages of good design, but, having little knowledge of building costs and a vague feeling that any suitable architectural embellishment must necessarily involve a great deal of expense and delay, they content themselves with what can be accomplished by the services of the paperhanger and furniture dealer with a few draperies and Persian rugs thrown in for good measure. Many interiors have been done in this way which have cost nearly as much as similar rooms treated with good architectural woodwork and

have failed entirely to produce the effect of dignity and permanence sought.

There are also examples where the cabinet maker, draper and office equipment dealer are put to work independently without the necessary guidance of an architect in formulating a general scheme and correlating their endeavors. In such instances each tradesman naturally strives to unload as many of his wares as possible and the result is likely to be crowded elaborately and showy, often very costly, but inharmonious, — entirely lacking in consistency and in the quiet good taste and simplicity which is the prime essential of the best type of business office.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE. AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.
W W BOSWORTH Architect NEW YORK (From "Architecture")

In solving a problem of this sort in the proper way the first considerations, cost, convenience and efficiency, should receive attention before the decorative side may be approached. Various financial matters such as the length of lease (if any) volume and profits of the business and so forth will determine the reasonable limit of expense; the character and volume of business, number of persons received, amount of necessary paraphernalia and considerations of efficiency and convenience will determine assignment of floor space. When these matters have received attention the study of the purely decorative side of the problem is in order.

In approaching this aspect of the problem two matters claim first attention, lighting and material, indeed these two are in reality one, — the amount of light available will govern the selection of material, or, vice versa, the selection of a certain material will, by its reflecting or light-absorbing qualities determine the amount of window area required.

PRIVATE OFFICE (Preliminary Sketch) HORACE G SIMPSON Architect

PRESIDENT'S ROOM GUARANTY TRUST CO., NEW YORK
CROSS & CROSS. Architects *Reproduced from "Architecture"*

In general, I believe that the mistake is made of using fixed rules for the amount of light required irrespective of the number of persons in the room. We find many private offices, occupied by only one or two persons, badly over lighted, with a very adverse effect upon mental concentration and eyesight, frequently the cause of nervousness, irritability and other ills. Reducing the amount of light (by shades, etc.) is the usual expedient and often the wrong one. What is wanted is not less light but less reflection, so that a change in the color or material of the walls is the real solution; changing perhaps from plaster to wood, or from light toned wood to a darker tone. In other cases special conditions such as frontage on narrow streets or interior courts or an insufficient window area may require exactly the opposite treatment and the difficulty then is to secure a dignified and solid effect with the very pale colors necessary; often not an easy matter.

The selection of material has also, besides its effect on the lighting problem, a very important effect upon the character,—what may be termed the psychological effect—of a room, which is the very essence of its commercial value. In this respect, material has an importance scarcely second to form in the architectural design. Probably, everything considered, no material offers so many advantages for the average interior as wood panelling; hardwoods if cost permits, if not some of the less expensive substitutes. Wood is durable, warm, pleasant to the touch, capable of great dignity and variety of treatment and lends itself to a range of tones suited to almost any quantity of light or direction of exposure; and perhaps most important, it is "safe." Working with wood for the main wall surfaces one is almost automatically insured against "wild" color schemes or the unbusinesslike character sometimes described as "millinery" which often results from the use of textile wall coverings.

Two further advantages offered by wood panelling are the opportunity afforded for effective sound proofing,—often a very important consideration,—and the possibility of installing new work, with very slight interruption of business, in existing offices. Work of this kind may be fitted together and finished at the shop, brought to the building assembled in large sections and put in place with very little noise or debris, and in a very short time.

Much importance attaches to the selection and arrangement of the movable furniture, which should harmonize with the wall surfaces in color and form and should be grouped to enhance the spacious effect without sacrificing utility. There has been, in recent years, a very marked improvement in stock commercial furniture which is just as businesslike as it used to be and not nearly so hideous, although, where distinction is more important than economy, the advantage of having certain pieces made to order justifies the slight extra expense and the delay involved. This is equally true regarding the lighting fixtures and other minor accessories.

It should be constantly kept in mind by both

PRIVATE OFFICE MORGAN & CO., NEW YORK
TROWBRIDGE & LIVINGSTON Architects *Reproduced from "Architecture"*

CONFERENCE ROOM. (Preliminary Sketch) HORACE G SIMPSON. Architect

architect and client that the aim is not one of mere embellishment but the creation of a environment of a definite character for a definite purpose and that that the introduction of any elements not in accord with that character inevitably destroy the effect of the ensemble. This will be found to be the safest guide in avoiding unwise economy, on the one hand, or undue elaboration on the other.

This brief survey, scarcely more than a mere mention of the main points of interest, should serve to show that more of the indications of taste and more of the enjoyment of beauty, which are prized as highly in private life, could be introduced into business without encroaching on efficiency; indeed, by making business more pleasant, would actually promote efficiency. And let us not forget that efficiency and production are not ends in themselves, merely means to an end which is the broadening and enrichment of life. Nothing contributes more directly to this end than the creation of a suitable environment for the day's work.

DIRECTOR'S ROOM 1st SAVINGS BANK OAKLAND
L B DUTTON CO Architects

BOARD ROOM. FURNESS WITHY & CO N Y
W B CHAMBERS Architect

THE ARCHITECT

VOL. XVII SAN FRANCISCO, JANUARY, 1919 NO 1.

Editorial.

THE full extent of the losses sustained by art in the recent war is perhaps not yet realized. Of certain capital and spectacular acts of vandalism much has been made. We know only too well of charred traceries and libraries at Louvain, of glasses and sculptures shattered at Rheims. Many lesser churches and public buildings are duly listed among those having suffered irreparable damage. But who has yet told the total, who shall ever tell the total, of countless parish churches and chapels, romanesque, gothic, flamboyant, renaissance, of their sculptures in stone and wood, their treasures of glass, paintings, vestments, gold and silversmiths' work, of obscure villages with picturesque windings, of quaint public fountains, of timbered house gables and carved doorways and balconies, of arched bridges over quiet streams, of sweet bells hung aloft in towers to herald the coming and the passing of day? These things, which had become intimate parts of the lives of generation after generation, have perished in untold quantities. Now what will this war, which has been thus unprecedentedly avid of the art of the past, be able to offer in restitution of art of its own inspiration?

We recall having playfully noted, in the faraway August of 1914, that an unreserved Teutonic victory would menace Europe with an incubus of war monuments from which its art might never recover. As month succeeded month of interminable war the day for any kind of construction seemed to recede ever further into an indeterminate future. We forgot that war memorials were to be required. Peace brings us up with a sudden halt and reminds us not only that war memorials are indeed to be erected, but that we ourselves are to be among the chief builders.

Will we realize how heavy is the obligation that rests upon us? Fortunately the time is past when we could be guilty of the pathetic ineptitudes of many monuments of former wars. Some we have erected which are nothing short of sacrilege, arousing irreverent mirth in the beholder before testimonials to men who were undoubtedly good and worthy of respectful memory. Today anything to which our hands are turned, at least in the more enlightened communities, is sure of a tolerably accomplished execution. The danger is rather that we may be content to let the formal accomplishment of the hand appear as substitute for insight and enthusiasm. To glorify a victorious Kaiser and von Hindenburg Germany would doubtless have sought inspiration in the Burbankized asparagus. Will we, in commemoration of our conquering armies, offer anything more significant than the common or garden variety of acanthus?

That yearnings for war memorials are beginning to stir in many a patriotic but artistically innocent breast is evinced by a circular of suggestions on their treatment recently received from the American Federation of Arts. These are issued in response, the Federation says, to requests for advice from different quarters. Let us look over its ten suggestions. Briefly they are;—to consider the amount of money available; to consider tentatively the kind of memorial preferable; to consider the proposed site; to use appropriate material; to see that the approaches are adequate; to treat the site effectively; if an interior memorial, to pay due regard to the nature of the housing structure; to use good lettering; to strive for good design rather than rich design or costly material. One may be pardoned for wondering just for whose enlightenment these suggestions are designed. Some of the points covered concern the board or committee having the proposed memorial in charge; others are the affair of the designer. Furthermore they are too elementary to be other than superfluous to anyone really qualified to act in either capacity; too brief even to stimulate intelligent curiosity in a person not already aware of their significance. Nor can we see the need of the nine points just summarized in view of the tenth and last which we quote in full;—"Before the adoption of tentative plans, and preferably before any plans are made, secure expert advice. This can usually be best obtained by calling in a competent artist, be he an architect, a sculptor, a painter, or a landscape architect. If there is to be a competition careful specifications setting forth the terms of the competition should precede it. It should be remembered that the ablest artists are not usually willing to enter competitions except for structures of the most important kind."

Although the points of a properly composed peace program are now numbered as the lines of the sonnet, we should be tempted to set forth our own post-war policy with the more than epigrammatic brevity of one sole stipulation, somewhat as follows;—Obtain the services of the most competent artist available and faithfully follow his advice. Undoubtedly, however, many a proposed memorial will be in the hands of confident but inexperienced committeemen; and confident but inexperienced committeemen, while notably resentful of dictation, can sometimes be led to tolerate professional advice if only they can with sufficient delicacy be brought to appreciate the difficulty of their problem. Possibly the American Federation of Arts has taken the psychologically soundest course in just vaguely intimating that the war memorial problem is one which, by virtue of its

specialization and complexity, the local tombstone cutter is not qualified to handle.

Certain it is that a period of war memorials is upon us, and we welcome every effort to avoid its pitfalls and make it a period of achievement. Shall this country, which has displayed notable idealism in entering and prosecuting the war and in looking toward the future abolition of war, fail when it comes to displaying the imagination and the technique adequately to commemorate what it has been pleased to designate the last war? We were quick to sense the fallacy of economic war after the war. Let us stand watch no less determined that our own cities and towns shall not employ art as a pretext to perpetuate the horrors of war after its close.

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Landscape Gardening In California

(Continued from Page 16)

highways through the commendable foresight of some of our early settlers, and which had developed into stately and beautiful avenues, have been and are being, in many cases, ruthlessly cut down by real estate speculators and short-sighted owners. This is a matter which should have competent supervision and which should receive the attention of the authorities, for many of these beautiful trees are growing on public property, and their destruction is nothing short of vandalism.

Travelling through an open, treeless country is a very monotonous and tiresome experience, particularly in a hot, dry climate. Contrast this experience with a journey through a wooded country and mark the difference. One is a joy, the other a task. This is pre-eminently the age of travel, and public conveyances have enormously increased. Trolley cars and jitneys carry eager people to all parts of the life giving country, and the line of travel should be made attractive and interesting. One will notice beautiful things and draw attention to them, so that people who otherwise would pass along without observing these beauties will have their eyes opened and their minds broadened to the charms of nature. We all enjoy travelling along a road, even if it be fifty miles in length, if the country is wooded or lined or grouped at intervals with shade trees; whereas if the country is open and devoid of shade or of trees, even ten miles of travel will become unendurable.

The selection of varieties of trees for planting along our highways demands careful attention. Wherever the soil is rich and well drained the Black Walnut makes a good shade tree, and where the soil is heavy and wet the Poplar or Willow. Where the soil is good, but not very rich, the Elm or Locust should be tried, and where the soil is poor or rocky the Cypress, Pine, Acacia and Eucalyptus corynocalyx, should be planted. In every instance I would recommend the planting of trees that grow well in situations similar to the place which is to be planted —of course, studying the soil, the exposure, and the climatic conditions, for climate and altitude have a great deal to do with the success of tree planting. It will be found that the European Sycamore, or Orientnl Plane, as it is often called, is the most satisfactory in general for highway work in California. It is of rapid growth, very hardy, and has a beautiful round head with a broad leaf. It is also deciduous, which is an advantage in the winter time, as it permits the sunlight to penetrate to the highway proper. The selection of trees for the different localities should be put into the hands of an expert who has had experience in California. The upkeep of the trees set out should also be under the direct supervision of an expert who has had experience in our climate, for the conditions surrounding tree planting and upkeep in California are far different from those in the Eastern States, where frequent rain during the summer months does away with the necessity for a great deal of the irrigation which is required to support our plants throughout the dry season.

In all of our interior valleys, owing to the extreme heat of summer, it is advisable to plant the trees in regular lines that will give shade and protection from the sun. On the other hand, in many of our Coast counties, it will be found advisable to plant the trees in groups so as to allow vistas across the valleys. This latter method, of course, will give a more beautiful effect than if the trees are planted in straight rows, and will add charm and beauty to the landscape; but as I have stated it is not recommended for work in the hot valleys.

In closing let me most earnestly urge the vast importance of this tree planting problem; for, as I have already said, it is a matter which will be appreciated generations hence, and the sooner the work is taken up the sooner will the results be obtained.

Official News of Pacific Coast Chapters, A. I. A.

The regular minutes of meetings of all Pacific Coast Chapters of the American Institute of Architects are published on this page each month.

San Francisco Chapter, 1881—President, Sylvain Schnaittacher, 533 Post Street, San Francisco, Cal.; Secretary, Morris M. Bruce, Flood Building, San Francisco, Cal. Chairman of Committee on Public Information, William B. Faville, Balboa Building, San Francisco. Chairman of Committee on Competition, William Mooser, Nevada Bank Building, San Francisco. Date of Meetings, third Thursday of every month; Annual, October.

Southern California Chapter, 1891—President, H. M. Patterson, 324 O. T. Johnson Building, Los Angeles, Cal. Secretary, H. F. Withey, 621 Exchange Building, Los Angeles, Cal. Chairman of Committee on Information, W. C. Pennell, Wright & Callender Building, Los Angeles. Date of Meetings, second Tuesday, except July and August, at Los Angeles.

Oregon Chapter, 1911—President, Joseph Jacobberger, Board of Trade Building, Portland, Ore. Secretary, Alfred H. Smith, Board of Trade Building, Portland, Ore. Chairman of Committee on Public Information, Ellis F. Lawrence, Chamber of Commerce Building, Portland, Ore. Date of Meetings, third Thursday of every month at Portland; Annual, October.

Washington State Chapter, 1894—President, Daniel R. Huntington, Seattle, First Vice-President, Carl Gould, Seattle, Second Vice-President, George Gove. Third vice-President, Albert Held, Spokane, Secretary, Louis Baeder, Seattle. Treasurer, Frank L. Baker, Seattle. Counsels: Charles H. Bebb, James H. Schack, James Stephen. Date of Meetings, first Wednesday, except July, August and September, at Seattle, except one in spring at Tacoma. Annual, November.

The American Institute of Architects—The Octagon, Washington, D. C. Officers for 1918: President, Thomas R. Kimball, Omaha, Neb.; First Vice-President, Charles A. Favrot, New Orleans, La.; Second Vice-President, George S. Mills, Toledo, Ohio; Secretary, William Stanley Baker, Boston, Mass.; Treasurer, D. Everett Waid, New York, N. Y.

Directors for Three Years—Edward W. Donn, Jr., Washington, D. C.; Robert D. Kohn, New York, N. Y.; Richard Schmidt, Chicago, Ill. **Directors for Two Years**—William B. Faville, San Francisco, Cal.; Burt L. Fenner, New York, N. Y.; Ellis F. Lawrence, Portland, Ore. **Directors for One Year**—Edwin H. Brown, Minneapolis, Minn.; Ben L. Lubschez, Kansas City, Mo.; Horace Wells Sellers, Philadelphia, Pa.

Minutes of San Francisco Chapter

JANUARY 16, 1919

The regular monthly meeting of the San Francisco Chapter, American Institute of Architects was held at Lacay's Restaurant, 80 Ellis Street on Thursday, January 16th, 1919, at 12:15 p. m. The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. Sylvain Schnaittacher at 1:10 p. m.

Members present were: G. A. Applegarth, Hermann Barth, Morris M. Bruce, Leo J. Devlin, Wm. C. Hays, G. A. Lansburgh, Fred H. Meyer, James T. Narbett, Sylvain Schnaittacher and Henry Smith.

MINUTES

The Minutes of the meeting held on December 19th, 1918, were read and approved.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

There was no unfinished business.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES

San Francisco Sub-Committee on Competitions of the A. I. A. No report.

Practice. No report.

Relations with Coast Chapters—It is proposed by the Institute that representation on the Board of Directors, be regional and for the present, the San Francisco Chapter and the Southern California Chapter are placed under the jurisdiction of Mr. W. B. Faville.

Building Laws—Mr. Applegarth reported the collection of Building Laws of various cities and other data relating to the proposed new Building Laws.

Legislation—Mr. Hays will obtain information as to the proposed law governing the practice of architecture, which has been introduced in the Legislature.

Public Information—The Institute proposes to abolish this committee as its functions will be taken over by another committee.

Education—Mr. Hays reported that Gladding, McBean Company proposes holding a competition limited to draftsmen, with cash prizes, for an office building to be approved by the Committee on Education of the Chapter. It was resolved that the Committee on Education be authorized to endorse the competition. Seconded and carried.

Entertainment—Mr. Meyer reported that this committee will submit a program for the year.

Library of San Francisco Architectural Club—The Chair announced that Mr. Brown would submit a report.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Collection of Delinquent Dues—The committee reported progress.

Building Material Exhibit—No report.

Committee on Combining Quarters with San Francisco Architectural Club—Mr. Meyer reported that the Building Material Exhibit will provide rooms with the Chapter's share at $25.00 a month and the Club, the same.

Materials and Specifications—Mr. Smith O'Brien as Chairman of this committee received communications from the Master Plumbers and Painters' Association in reply to letters from the Committee in redrawing up of standard specifications.

GENERAL BUSINESS

COMMUNICATIONS

From C. H. Whitaker enclosing copy of Minutes of Meeting of the Executive Council of the Post War Committee of the American Institute of Architects; copy of Minutes of the Board Meeting of the American Institute of Architects; from Mr. George A. Dodge Manager of the Building Materials Exhibit in recombining quarters of the Chapter and the San Francisco Architectural Club.

It was moved by Mr. Lansburgh that the Board of Directors be requested to take favorable action on the letter from the Building Materials Exhibit for quarters in accordance with Mr. Meyer's report, and make the necessary arrangements. Seconded and carried.

It was moved that the time is opportune for the Chapter to send letters to interested organizations asking them to co-operate with the Chapter in requesting the Supervisors to pass new Building Code.

It was moved that all members be urged to write their suggestions as to the Relation of Architects to the Public. Seconded and carried. This is to be considered at a special meeting to be held on January 31st.

ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business before the Chapter, the meeting adjourned at 2:15 p. m.

Subject to approval, , 1919.

MORRIS M. BRUCE, Secretary.

Minutes of Southern California Chapter

The one hundred and twenty-second regular meeting of the Southern California Chapter, A. I. A. was held at Hoffman's Cafe, 215 South Spring Street Tuesday evening, January 14th, 1919.

The meeting was called to order by the retiring president, Mr. J. J. Backus, at 7:30 p. m. the following members being present: J. E. Allison, J. J. Backus, W. J. Dodd, A. M. Edelman, Lyman Farwell, R. G. Hubby, F. H. Hudson, J. P. Krempel, S. T. Norton, H. M. Patterson, John Parkinson, August Wackerbarth and H. F. Withey.

As guests of the Chapter were present: Lieut. W. H. Perdue, of the U. S. Engineering Corps, and Mr. John Bowler of the Southwest Builder and Contractor.

Minutes of the 121st meeting were read and approved, as likewise were the Minutes of the 94th meeting of the Executive Committee.

Mr. J. J. Backus presented the annual address, at the conclusion of which he relinquished the Chair to his successor, Mr. H. M. Patterson, the latter addressing the Chapter on subjects of importance to its interests and welfare for the coming year.

The Secretary's report was next presented, followed by the annual report of the Treasurer.

The President appointed as Auditing Committee, Messrs. Norton, Farwell and Edelman, to go over the Treasurer's statement, and report at the next meeting.

Under the head of "New Business" the Secretary announced the necessity of electing delegates to the next Annual Convention of the Institute, but no nominations having been made, action by the Chapter was deferred until the next meeting.

Under "Communications" the following letters were read:

From Mr. E. C. Kemper, Executive Secretary of the Institute, stating that Mr. Robert D. Farquhar of this Chapter had been selected for Fellowship in the Institute, requesting that the Chapter confirm the nomination. It was moved by Mr. Krempel, duly seconded and carried, that Mr. Farquhar's name be ratified, and the Secretary of the Institute be notified accordingly.

From the Secretary of the Municipal League, Los Angeles, to the effect that the League had addressed a Resolution to the City Council relative to the Hancock Grant of the La Brea Oil Fields to the County, copy of which Resolution accompanied the letter.

ARCHITECTS' REFERENCE INDEX

Containing List of Manufacturers, Their Representatives and Serviceable Literature

ASBESTOS BUILDING LUMBER

Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa.

J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Illustrated and descriptive pamphlet, 7¾x10¾. 8 pp. Pamphlet, 4x8½. 8 pp. Price list, 3½x6¼. Literature of various sizes, samples, etc. "Service Sheets," working drawings, details of application, size 16½x21½.

ASBESTOS CORRUGATED SHEATHING

Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa.

J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Descriptive catalogue, 5⅛x8¼. 24 pp. Catalogue of details and specifications for application of roofing and siding, size 8½x11, 40 pp. Lists of buildings covered. Price lists, 3½x6¼. 6 pp., and literature of various sizes, samples, etc. "Service Sheets," working drawings, details of application, size 16½x21½.

ASBESTOS SHINGLES

Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa.

J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Illustrated catalogue. Detail specifications, 8x10, 20 pp. Descriptive catalogue, various types of roof covering, 5¼x8¼. Various pamphlets, 3¾x6. Current price lists, 3½x6¼. 6 pp. Lists of buildings and literature, various sizes, samples, etc. "Service Sheets," working drawings. Detail of application, size 16½x21½.

BARS, REINFORCING

Pacific Coast Steel Co., Rialto Building, San Francisco, Cal.
Square, round and corrugated.

BRICK, FIRE AND REFRACTORIES

Simons Brick Company, 125 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

BRICK, PRESSED

Simons Brick Company, 125 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

BUILDINGS

Asbesto-Crete Buildings Co., 1927 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.

J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.
Fireproof, Portable and Permanent, Inexpensive Buildings for use in Schools, Garages, Camps, Hospitals, Barracks, Seashore Bungalows and Oil Service Stations.

CEMENT, PORTLAND

Santa Cruz Portland Cement Co., Crocker Bldg., San Francisco.

Standard Portland Cement Co., Crocker Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
Bulletin 12 pp. Size 6x9; also furnish bulletins and specifications for various classes of work requiring Portland Cement.

CORK FLOOR

Van Fleet-Freear Co., 120 Jessie Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Illustrated catalogues, etc.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa.

J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Descriptive Pamphlet, 3½x6. 12 pp. Descriptive, 4x8½. 8 pp. "Service Sheets" working drawings. Detail of application. 16½x21½.

Walter Both, 1645 Mission Street, San Francisco.

ELEVATORS

Otis Elevator Co., Eleventh Avenue and 26th Street, New York.

Otis Elevator Co., 2300 Stockton Street, San Francisco, Cal. Offices in all principal Coast cities.
Otis Electric Traction Elevators. Bulletin. 6x9 in. 28 pp.

ESCALATORS

Otis Elevator Co., Eleventh Avenue and 26th Street, New York.

Otis Elevator Co., 2300 Stockton Street, San Francisco, Cal. Offices in all principal Coast cities.
Otis Escalators. Bulletin. 6x9 in. 36 pp.

FACTORY EQUIPMENT

Manufacturing Equipment and Engineering Co., Framingham, Mass

J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal
Bulletins and various literature. "Sanitary Washbowls," 6x9 in., 8 pp. "Metal Lockers," 6x9 in., 8 pp. "Plumbing Fixtures," 6x8 in., 8 pp. "Metal Stools and Chairs," 6x9 in., 8 pp.; "Metal Storage Racks," 6x9 in., 16 pp. "Bubbling Fountains," 6x9 in. 4 pp.

GLASS

W. P. Fuller & Co. Principal Coast cities.
Plate, Sheet and Mirror Lists.
Glass Samples.

Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa.

J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal. Pacific Coast representative CORRUGATED WIRE GLASS for skylight construction (without housings), used in connection with Asbestos Corrugated Sheathing. Catalogue of details. 8½x11. 40 pp.

INSULATED MATERIALS

Van Fleet-Freear Co., 120 Jessie Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Illustrated catalogues, etc.

IRONING BOARDS

National Mill & Lumber Co., 318 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Pamphlet. 3½x6⅜ in. 4 pp.

LABORATORY FURNITURE

Leonard Peterson & Co., 1234-48 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.

J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Catalogue No. 9 for Chemistry, Physics, Biology, Physiography, Domestic Science, Pathology, Hospitals, Filtration, City Testing, and Industrial Plants. 7x10 in., 95 pp.

LANDSCAPE ENGINEERS

MacRorie-McLaren Co., 141 Powell Street, San Francisco, Cal
Descriptive catalogue. 5x8¾. 52 pp.

LIGHTING EQUIPMENT

The Reflectolyte Co., 914 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Reflectolyte, containing specifications, illustrations and engineering data for superior indirect illumination. 7¾x10½ in., 24 pp. Folder, 3½x6¼ in., illustrating the Junior Reflectolyte for inexpensive installation.

Walter Both, 1645 Mission Street, San Francisco.

MILL WORK

National Mill & Lumber Co., 318 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Catalogue of Moulding Columns, Doors and General Mill Work 7x10. 94 pp.

PAINTS, ENAMELS AND WOOD FINISHES

Berry Bros., Wight and Leibe Streets, Detroit, Mich.

Berry Bros., 250 First Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Natural Woods and How to Finish Them. Complete varnish specifications. 4¾x6½ in. 94 pp.
Luxeberry Cement Coating. Color card. 3½x8⅞ in. 3 pp.

Boston Varnish Co., Everett Station, Boston.

San Francisco Office, A. L. Greene, Mgr., 269 Eighth Street.
Kyanize Enamel. Complete specifications. Booklet. 5x7 in. 20 pp.
Kyanize White Enamel. Directions. Circular. 3½x6 in. 8 pp.
Price List of Varnishes and Enamels. 3½x6 in. 24 pp.

W. P. Fuller & Co. Principal Coast cities.
Paints and Varnish specifications. 14-page booklet.
Pertinent Facts on Paints and Painting. 14-page booklet.
Color cards and descriptive circulars on: House Paints, Floor, Porch and special paints for all purposes.
Silkenwhite Enamel, Tinted Panels, and descriptive matter, Wall Finishes and Kalsomine. 20-page booklet.
Decorator's Sample Books.

R. N. Nason & Co., 151 Potrero Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.
Catalogues, literature and color cards.

Wadsworth, Howland & Co., Inc., 139 Federal Street, Boston.

San Francisco Office, James Hambly & Sons, 269 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Los Angeles Office, 447-449 E. Third Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
Bay State Brick and Cement Coating. Catalogue. 4x9. 24 pp Color plates.
Bay State Finishes, Stains, and Varnishes. Pamphlets. Color cards, etc.

PLUMBING EQUIPMENT

Pacific Sanitary Mfg. Co., 67 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Northern Manager, H. L. Frank, 80 Front Street, Portland, Ore.

L. A. Williams Scott Building, Salt Lake City, Utah
General catalogue "C." 6½x9 in. 176 pp. Indexed.
School Sanitation Book. 6x9. 32 pp.
Export Catalog "E." 6x9. 160 pp.
Book of Bath Rooms (for clients). 6x9. 56 pp.

Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Co.

San Francisco Warehouse, Display Rooms and Offices, 149 Illinois St

Los Angeles Warehouse, Display Rooms, Offices, 216-224 So Central

Seattle, 5300 Wallingford Ave.
General Catalogue "P." 9x12. 674 pp. General Catalogue "PF," 9x12. 329 pp. Factory Sanitation Catalogue. 9x12. 36 pp Built-in Bath. 9x12, 37 pp. Pottery Catalogue Sanitary Earthenware. 9x12. 38 pp. Shower Booklet. 3½x6, 19 pp. Efficiency Kitchen Book — Modern Kitchen Equipment. 6x7. 15 pp Plumbing Fixtures for the Home, 5x7¾. 63 pp

PIPE, WOOD

Pacific Tank & Pipe Co., 318 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal
Catalogue of wood pipe and tanks for all purposes. 4x9¾ in 40 pp.

PORTABLE HOUSES

National Mill & Lumber Co., 318 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal
Catalogue Treatise on Portable House. Suitable for any location Size 4x9. 12 pp.

REFRIGERATION

Kroeschell Bros. Ice Machine Co., 472 West Erie St., Chicago, Ill.
J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Catalogue descriptive of installation for various purposes and types of buildings, 6x9 in., 12 pp. "Hospital Refrigeration," 6x9 in., 8 pp. "Marine Refrigeration," 6x9 in., 12 pp.

ROOFING

W. P. Fuller & Co. Principal Coast cities.
Samples and descriptive circulars.

ROOFING TIN

Taylor Co., N. & G., 300 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
A Guide to Good Roofs. Booklet. 3¾x5⅞ in. 24 pp.
Selling Arguments for Tin Roofing. Booklet. 6x9¼ in. 80 pp.
"Service Sheets." Working Drawings. Details of tin roofing construction and tables of covering capacity. 16½x21½ in.
Standard Specifications for Tin Roofing Work. 7½x9 in.
Current Price List.

SCHOOL FURNITURE

Leonard Peterson & Co., 1234-48 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.
J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Catalogue No. 8, complete equipment for Domestic Science and Manual Training Departments, 7x10 in., 64 pp.
Leonard Peterson & Co., 1234-48 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.
J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Laboratory Furniture Catalogue No. 9 for Chemistry, Physics, Biology, Physiography, Domestic Science, Pathology, Hospitals, Filtration, City Testing, and Industrial Plants. 7x10 in., 95 pp.

SCREENS—FOR METAL SASH

Richard Spencer, 932 Hearst Building, San Francisco, Cal.

SEWER PIPE AND CLAY PRODUCTS

Gladding, McBean & Company, Crocker Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
Los Angeles Office, Trust and Savings Bldg.
Price list No. 45 on Clay Products. 5x7½ in. 70 pages, containing illustrations.

SLIDING DOORS

National Mill & Lumber Co., 318 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
"Pitcher's Disappearing Door." Folder. 3½x6 in. 8 pp.

STEEL

Pacific Coast Steel Co., Rialto Building, San Francisco, Cal.
Open-hearth steel products.
Woods, Huddard & Gunn, 444 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

TANKS, WOOD

Pacific Tank & Pipe Co., 318 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Catalogue illustrative and descriptive of house and building tanks, towers and wood pipe for various purposes. 4x9. 40 pp.

TILE, HOLLOW

Simons Brick Company, 125 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

TILE, ROOFING

Simons Brick Company, 125 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
Fibrestone & Roofing Co., 10th and Howard Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

TREES, PLANTS AND SHRUBS

MacRorie-McLaren Co., 141 Powell Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Descriptive catalogue. 5x8¾. 52 pp.

VARNISHES

Berry Bros., Wight and Leibe Streets, Detroit, Mich.
Berry Bros., 250 First St., San Francisco, Cal.
Natural Woods and How to Finish Them. Luxeberry cement coating color cards. 3⅛x8⅞. 3 pp. Complete varnish specifications. 4¼x6½. 94 pp.
Boston Varnish Co., Boston, Mass.
San Francisco Office, A. L. Greene, Mgr., 269 Eighth Street.
Kyanize White Enamel. Directory Circular. 3½x6 in. 8 pp.
Kyanize Enamel. Complete Specification Booklet. 5x7. 20 pp.
Price lists of varnishes and enamels. 3½x6. 24 pp.
W. P. Fuller & Co. Principal Coast cities.
Unvarnished Facts. 8-page pamphlet.
Varnish and Enamel Descriptive Catalogue. 32-page catalogue.
Valentine's Valspar. Booklets and Circulars.
Wooden Panels Finishes with Fuller Varnishes and Oil Stains. Over 1,000 different Finishes.
Wadsworth, Howland & Co., Inc., 139 Federal Street, Boston.
James Hambly & Sons, 268 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Pamphlets and color cards.
Los Angeles Office, 447-449 E. Third Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
R. N. Nason & Co., 151 Potrero Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.
Pamphlets, descriptive literature and color cards.

SASH CORD

Samson Cordage Works, 88 Broad Street, Boston, Mass.
Pamphlet in colors. 3½x6¼. 24 pp.

WALL BOARDS

National Mill & Lumber Co., 318 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Pamphlet. A treatise on application of wall boards. 3½x6⅜. 6 pp. Also sample.

WATERPROOFING

W. P. Fuller & Co. Principal Coast cities.
Color samples and descriptive circulars.
Concreta and Armorite.
R. N. Nason & Co., 151 Potrero Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.
Pamphlets and literature.
Wadsworth, Howland & Co., Inc., 139 Federal Street, Boston.
James Hambly & Sons, 268 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Los Angeles Office, 447-449 E. Third Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
Bay State Brick and Cement Coating. Catalogue. 6x9 in. 24 pp.

CHAPTER MINUTES

(Continued from Page 44)

Summarized, the paper stated that the League took the stand of approving the retaining of the Hancock gift by the County, but suggesting that new conditions be mutually agreed upon by Mr. Hancock and the Board of Supervisors relative to the investment of a sum for improvements to the said oil fields, with the appointment of a commission to supervise the work. It was moved and duly carried that the Chapter endorse the Resolution, notifying the Municipal League to that effect.

Receipt of the Minutes of the Institute Board of Directors, November meeting was reported by the Secretary.

The President announced the appointment of the following committees; for the year:

Membership—Walter E. Erkes, Chairman; Lyman Farwell, Percy A. Eisen.

Ethics and Practice—S. T. Norton, Chairman; Alfred W. Rea, S. B. Marston.

Entertainment—J. J. Backus, Chairman; A. M. Edelman, H. F. Withey.

Contracts and Specifications—J. P. Krempel, Chairman; F. D. Hudson, R. H. Orr.

Permanent Legislation—G. E. Bergstrom, Chairman; J. J. Backus, J. E. Allison.

City Planning—H. F. Withey, Chairman; Sumner Hunt, C. M. Winslow.

Education — Elmer Grey, Chairman; C. M. Winslow, F. P. Davis.

Public Information—J. E. Allison, Chairman; H. G. Hubby, A. C. Martin.

Competitions — J. C. Austin, Chairman; R. H. Orr, R. D. Johnson.

The Secretary read the recommendation of the Executive Committee that the Medal of Award for Meritorious Architectural Work for the past year be passed by owing to the war and the general dullness in building. It was moved, duly seconded, and carried, that this recommendation be accepted.

Under the head of "Papers and Discussions" the President introduced Lieut. W. H. Perdue, who addressed the members at length in a most interesting manner on his experiences in France during the war, at the conclusion of which the Chapter's thanks and appreciation were expressed for the entertainment given them.

It was moved, duly seconded and carried, that the President's report, also that of the Treasurer and Secretary be copied in the Minutes of the meeting.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 9:30 p. m.

_____ Secretary.

Minutes of Oregon Chapter

DECEMBER 19, 1918.

Regular monthly meeting of Oregon Chapter, A. I. A., was held December 19, 1918, at the Oregon Grille.

The meeting was opened by President Jacobberger, with the following members present: Lawrence, Holford, Schacht, Williams, Hogue, Naramore and Smith.

On motion by Lawrence, seconded by Schacht, it was proposed that all special notes of special meetings, also special notes such as the statement of Mr. Lazarus in reference to his designs for the War Emergency Housing Competition, made at the annual meeting, be made part of the records. Motion carried.

The statement of Mr. Lazarus, at the annual meeting, was, that at the judgment of the designs at the office of Whitehouse & Fouilhoux he told two members of the Chapter that the designs he had submitted he did not claim as original. The President thereupon questioned each member who had attended the judgment, if they had heard Mr. Lazarus make such a statement. Each answer was in the negative.

A letter was read from the President of the Seattle Chapter, extending an invitation to their annual meeting on January 8, 1919.

Mr. Lawrence reported that the Housing Campaign has been made an "Own Your Home" campaign and a series of exhibits will be given in the "Bungalow" at Fourth and Stark Streets.

The "Victory Memorial" matter was referred to by the President, who stated that the drawings promised by the Chapter were now well under way.

City Planning Committee—On motion by Lawrence, seconded by Naramore, it was proposed that the President be instructed to speak at the Council meeting at the final reading of the "City Plan Commission" ordinance.

County Hospital—The President, as chairman of the Competition Committee, reported that no competition was desired by the County Commissioners and all Chapter members were free to accept the commission, if offered.

Education Committee—Mr. Lawrence stated that Mr. Cleve-

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CHAPTER MINUTES

(*Continued from Page 47*)

land, of the Benson Polytechnic, would like a conference with the Chapter's committee.

There being no further business for discussion, meeting adjourned. A. H. SMITH, Secretary.

MINUTES OF JANUARY 16, 1919.

Regular monthly meeting of Oregon Chapter, A. I. A., held January 16, 1919, at the Hazelwood Restaurant.

The meeting was opened by President Jacobberger, with the following members present: Holford, Post, Webber, Hogue, Whitehouse and Smith.

A letter of resignation, from Mr. Knighton, was read and referred to the Executive Committee.

A letter from Mr. Whittlesey was read, re-Post War Work-and, on motion by Holford, seconded by Post, it was proposed that the President appoint a committee to consider same. Motion carried.

Municipal Plans—Mr. Holford reported the completion and presentation to the Mayor, of the "Victory Memorial" drawings, as prepared by the Chapter.

Building Laws—Discussion relative to the Housing Code took place, all present agreeing that the Code, as prepared, should be passed by the City Council.

Competition Committee—Mr. Whitehouse reported on the Marshfield Armory, to the effect that an interview with two members of the Adjutant General's office showed that it was too late to have the competition held under A. I. A. rules. The office stated that Mr. Jacobberger's letter had been mislaid and should have been answered sooner.

Legislative Committee—Mr. Post reported and recommended that the Chapter endeavor to pass a bill for an Architect's Registration Law and the appointment of a State Board of Architects. On motion by Webber, seconded by Whitehouse, it was proposed that the report and recommendation be adopted. Motion carried.

Auditing Committee—Mr. Post reported that his committee had examined the accounts of the Chapter and found them correct.

War Emergency Housing—On motion by Post, seconded by Whitehouse, it was proposed that the committee be asked to interview the Realty Board re- the suitability of a man to have charge of the Bungalow at Fourth and Stark Streets.

There being no further business, meeting adjourned.

Secretary.

Current Notes and Comments

AMERICAN MARBLE AND MOSAIC CO.

All the interior marble work for the American National Bank as illustrated on page 45 of this magazine was furnished and set complete by the American Marble and Mosaic Company. Hauteville marble from the famous quarries at Hauteville, France, has been used for all the banking counters and screens, also for base, wainscoting, floor border, check desks and seats of banking room and entire wall finish of main entrance and stairway to Safe Deposit Department in basement. Hauteville marble is considerably ununiform in the block and, therefore, the uniformity of the work in this bank merits special attention, for many blocks more than actually used for said work was required to effect the present beautiful uniform appearance and specially illustrates the skill with which said work has been completed. The jointing of the banking counter and screen is another special feature which has never been undertaken before in the West, which consists of the banking screen pilasters with the bases, caps and jambs cut in one solid piece of marble and the back of said pilasters polished, which gives the general appearance of a beautiful banking screen even from the working space. Each of the above mentioned banking screen pilasters are very elaborately carved by extremely well trained and skilled artisians whom it seems would do justice to the best sculptured work, as the many medallions and heads carved in said ornamentation are truly works of art. The flooring between the borders consists of Champville tile with Gray Tennessee narrow borders around each tile and Red Numedian dots. Napoleon Gray marble is used for the entire wall finish of basement Safe Deposit Department and treads and risers leading to same.

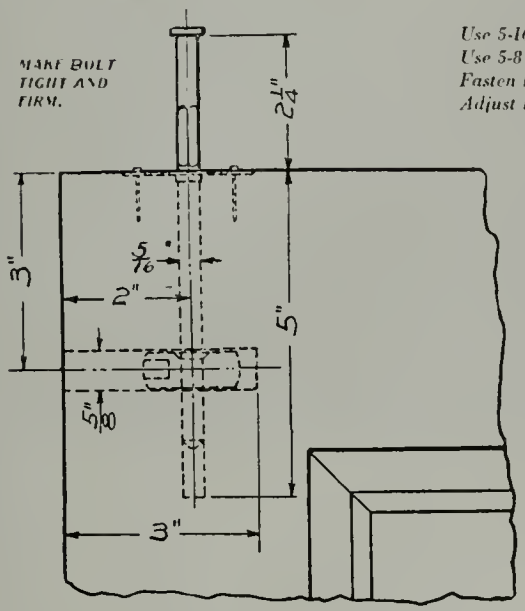
BERRY BROTHERS NEW CATALOG

Many manufacturers would do well to reflect that in the best architectural offices, advertising of the old-fashioned scare-head appeal is generally consigned unread to the waste basket. There is one type of advertising, however, which the best manufacturers are coming to realize is really useful to the architects, and hence in turn to themselves as well. This consists of straightforward description purged of the emotional appeal of the "clever salesman;" statement of common errors to be avoided, with reasons therefor concisely expressed; and accurate specifications for the varying grades and conditions of work commonly encountered; all put into the proper form for filing for reference.

From Berry Brothers an attractive example of this latter kind of advertising has recently been received. The book contains some three dozen pages covering just such material as we have indicated, plus sheets of sample colors of the various paints and stains which they furnish.

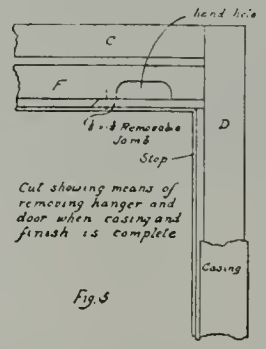
Pitcher's Adjustable Disappearing Door Hangers and Frames

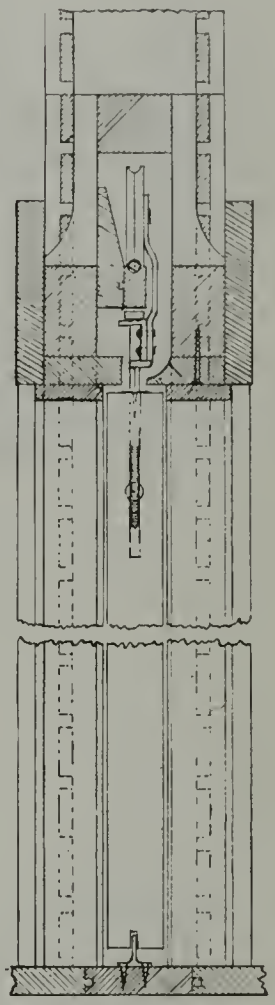
Details for Boring Holes and Setting Bolt *TOTAL THICKNESS OF WALL 5 1-2 INCHES* *Scale, 3 inches equal 1 foot*



Use 5-16 bit for boring hole for bolt.
Use 5-8 bit for boring hole for nut.
Fasten top plate to door with nails as per detail
Adjust height of bolt with wreach.

DETAIL FOR POCKET

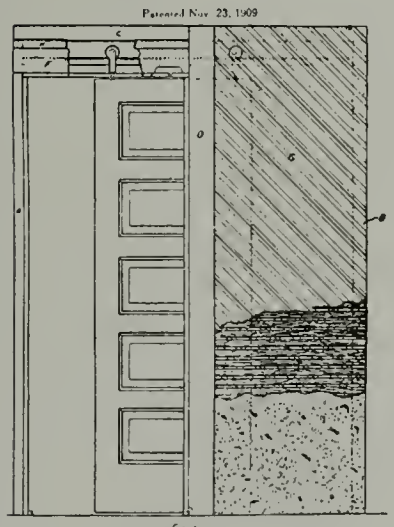




Do NOT use any other size bit than size specified.

Cut Jamb on bevel as shown. Fasten with screw.

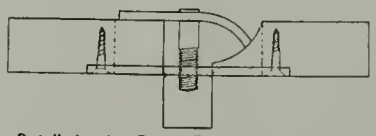
Leave all stops 3-16 inch in clear.



Door Frame made to set on line of finish floor. Set frame in position and stud around it.

SIZE OF FRAMES

Height: Height of Door plus 9¼ inches
Width: Twice width of Door plus 5¼ inches.
Width Double: Four times width plus 7¼ inches.



Detail showing Center Stop for Double Doors

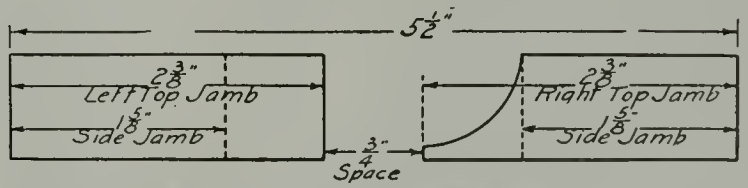
When using Hangers and Track only—make distance between bottom of track and finished floor the height of door plus 3 inches. Distance from bottom of track to bottom of header 4¼ inches.

Groove door ¼ inch wide by ¾ inch deep to receive center guide.

Set center guide on line with stops and flush with front edge of door.

CAUTION

Do not drive nails through into pocket of door.



Do not set stops less than 3-16 inch from door.

Detail for Jambs. Cut off and give to Mill.

THE ARCHITECT

VOLUME XVII · NUMBER 2-3
FEBRUARY - MARCH 1919

Vol. XVII. No. 2-3

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IRVING F. MORROW
EDITOR

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FEBRUARY-MARCH, 1919

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¶ The editor will be pleased to consider contributions of interest to the profession. When payment for same is desired, this fact should be stated.

GENERAL VIEW FROM FRONT
CARMELITE MONASTERY, SANTA CLARA, CAL
MAGINNIS & WALSH Architects

THE ARCHITECT

VOL. XVII. SAN FRANCISCO, FEBRUARY-MARCH, 1919 NO. 2-3

CYATHEA MEDULARIS IN GOLDEN GATE PARK

Spring Flowering Plants Adapted to California

By DONALD McLAREN

WHEN we consider flowers in California, our spring may be said really to begin in January, at a time of the year when in most countries, and in most sections of our own country, it is mid-winter.

It is started with the blooming of the beautiful Acacia Baileyana, the earliest blooming of all the Acacia family, and undoubtedly the most striking as well as one of the most rapid growing; although it does not make the tall growth of some of the other varieties of this wonderful Australian tree, attaining a height of only thirty feet. We are indeed fortunate in being able to grow practically all of the members of the Acacia family out of doors, for Acacia Baileyana is followed by Acacia mollissima, Acacia dealbata, Acacia verticillata, Acacia latifolia, Acacia melanoxylon, and so on throughout the entire family. But doubtless Acacia Baileyana appeals to most

of us probably more strongly than any of the other varieties of this group, opening as it does in great bundles of yellow flowers early in January, their brilliant yellow contrasting strongly with its silvery fern-like foliage.

One of the most useful Acacias for work in general in California is Acacia mollissima, which blooms immediately after Acacia Baileyana, and is equally as brilliant. It has a feathery foliage and is very highly prized indeed for its wonderful freedom of bloom, its flowers being a clear yellow, very fragrant, and borne in clustered racemes in the utmost profusion, practically covering the entire tree. It forms a tree fifty feet in height, and when young its growth is almost unbelievably rapid, making a good sized tree in two or three years' time.

Another extremely useful Acacia for California is the Acacia latifolia, which at the present time is rapidly coming into use for trained standard trees to take the place of the Bay tree, formerly so universally utilized for formal landscape treatments. It is of very rapid growth and in three or four years' time forms a very beautiful standard specimen. It has a big advantage over the Bay tree, as it is absolutely free from insect pests, and when in bloom makes a most striking and beautiful effect, as its flowers are rich yellow and are borne rather freely in long spikes.

Another very striking early blooming plant is the purple leaved Plum, or Prunus pissardi, a native of Persia, which also blooms here in California during the month of January. It forms a most handsome tree, attaining a height of about thirty feet, and is a tree which should be seen more often in our landscape effects, for it has so many good points. Its beautiful white flowers, tinted with pink, appear before the leaves, after which the reddish purple leaves come out, making a very beautiful contrast throughout the spring, summer and autumn; while in the fall its handsome light red fruit make it indeed a most desirable tree.

The flowering fruits, the Cherries, Peaches, Pomegranates, Apples, etc., are undoubtedly the most beautiful of all the spring flowering effects, and their branches of

RETINOSPORA OBTUSA NANA (JAPANESE CEDAR) IN LATH HOUSE OF MacRORIE-McLAREN COMPANY AT SAN MATEO

beautiful blossoms are greatly admired both in the landscape and for decorative work indoors. It is, of course, unfortunate that they are in bloom for so short a period. Later on we have the Lilacs, Spiraeas, Weigelias and many other very beautiful spring effects, but perhaps one of the most interesting families we use, especially in landscape work, in and around San Francisco, and in fact one which should be used in all the Coast regions throughout the entire State, is the Rhododendron family.

There is one special variety of the Himalayan type, by

feet in diameter, they were very expensive plants indeed, costing the Exposition Company $20.00 each laid down in San Francisco; but this was amply offset by the fact that the plants did all that was claimed for them, as they were in bloom at the time the Exposition opened on February 20th. As there was no duty paid on these plants, it was impossible for the Exposition to dispose of them for money, and the only alternative was presenting them to the Park Commission, which was indeed fortunate, for our beautiful Golden Gate Park.

RHODODENDRON CATAWBIENSE IN GOLDEN GATE PARK

name Rhododendron cornubia, which blooms during the month of February, about three months in advance of all the other members of this numerous family, and which is one of the most striking, as the large trusses of finely formed magnificient flowers are a brilliant red. The only plants at present on the Pacific Coast are in Golden Gate Park. These plants were imported by the Panama-Pacific International Exposition from the Southern part of England. As the plants were at the time of their importation five to six feet in height and about three

In the same manner the city obtained the seven thousand Rhododendron hybrids which were imported by the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, and which have all been planted in Golden Gate Park, where they make a wonderful effect, as they are all planted in one section. It is a sight to which all plant lovers in this section eagerly look forward, as the plants have thrived and are becoming famous throughout all the United States. There are approximately forty varieties in this collection, comprising all of the best hybrid types which

have been proven in the past to do well in California, ranging in colors from pure white, through the pinks, reds and purples. Two thousand additional hybrids of the same varieties have been added to the collection recently.

Another very charming little plant which blooms here in California about the first of March is a beautiful little Azalea from Japan, known as Azalea hinodegiri. It is so thickly covered with its dainty little red flowers that it is impossible to see the foliage. Three thousand

SPECIMEN AZALEA HINODEGIRI, AZALEA OF JAPAN

of these plants were imported by the Panama-Pacific International Exposition and served their purpose very nobly, giving a wonderful mass effect of red in the north approach to the Court of the Universe. These were likewise turned over to Golden Gate Park, and have all flourished, forming a most brilliant sight, as they have all been planted in one place, and from a distance they certainly startle the eye. They are very hardy indeed and will stand any amount of sunshine, in this particular being greatly different from the majority of the members of the Azalea family, which in general prefers a cool, shady situation.

Another member of this family which should be used more in California is the Ghent types of Azalea mollis. These, while their season of flowering is very short, form a wonderful combination of flower in orange and yellow tints, which colors, by the way, are becoming very popular.

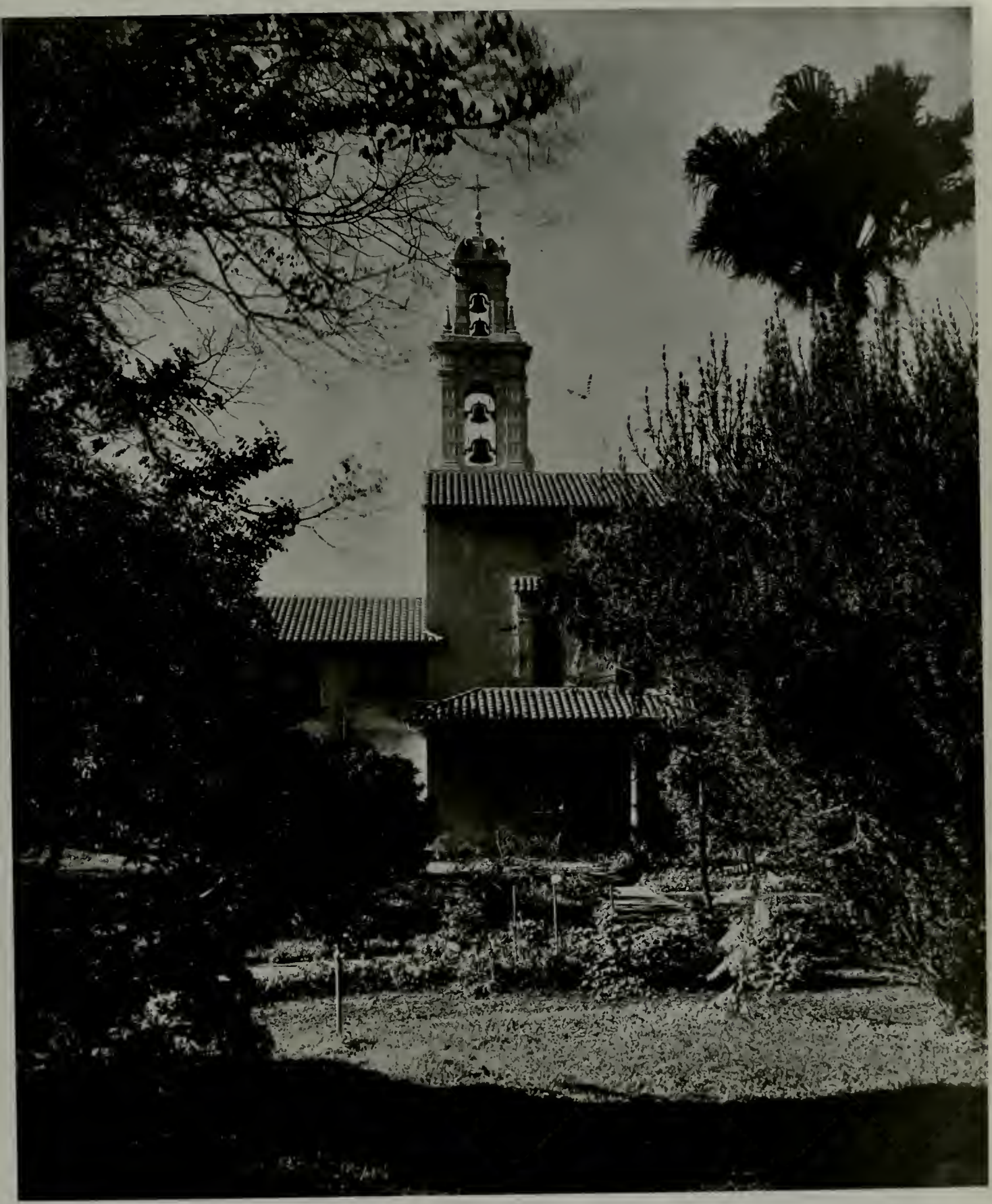
We, of course, use practically all of the members of the spring flowering bulb family, such as the Tulips, Daffodils, Narcissus, Hyacinths, Ranunculus, Anemones, etc., with the exception of the early flowering Tulips, which we have found by experiment will not do well out of doors in our California climate. Practically all of the other types of spring flowering bulbs, however, do exceptionally well here and give wonderful effects. They are used both for indoor and outdoor color, and whenever an outdoor effect of a certain color is desired, no class of plants is so effective as these beautiful Holland bulbs.

While on the subject of spring flowering trees and shrubs we must not neglect to consider the beautiful flowering Leptospermum laevigatum, sometimes known as the Australian Tea plant. This shrub attains a height of approximately twenty feet and is of very graceful habit. During the spring months it is covered completely with a thick mass of dainty white blossoms, giving the shrub the appearance of being covered with snow. It is a native of Australia and very hardy throughout all of California with the exception of the higher altitudes. It is very drought resistant and is found growing all through the western section of Golden Gate Park, in practically pure sand, and in situations where the only water it ever receives is that given by nature in the winter months. It is of fairly rapid growth, and is most effective when used in mass plantings, while on the other hand treated as a formal hedge, it gives a very wonderful effect.

When considering spring flowering effects, we must not forget the popular and widely distributed Erica or Heath family, for two of its members, Erica persoluta and Erica persoluta rosea, are among our most popular Easter flowering plants. Erica persoluta is a white flowering variety, a native of South Africa, quite hardy in all our Bay sections, and extremely useful for the Easter trade, especially among the florists. Erica persoluta rosea is a very beauiful pink flowering variety which also flowers for Easter, but which is unusually hard to propogate. For this reason it is very seldom seen and is not generally known, except to people who are directly interested in horticultural matters. It is one of the most beautiful of all the Erica family and when better known will be extremely popular. It seems a pity that so little is known of the Ericas, or Heathers, as they are generally called, especially in the regions of San Francisco Bay, and all our northern counties, as they grow so freely and do so well with us. Practically all of them will be found to grow and flourish in any ordinary garden soil and under almost any of our ordinary conditions.

WISTARIAS

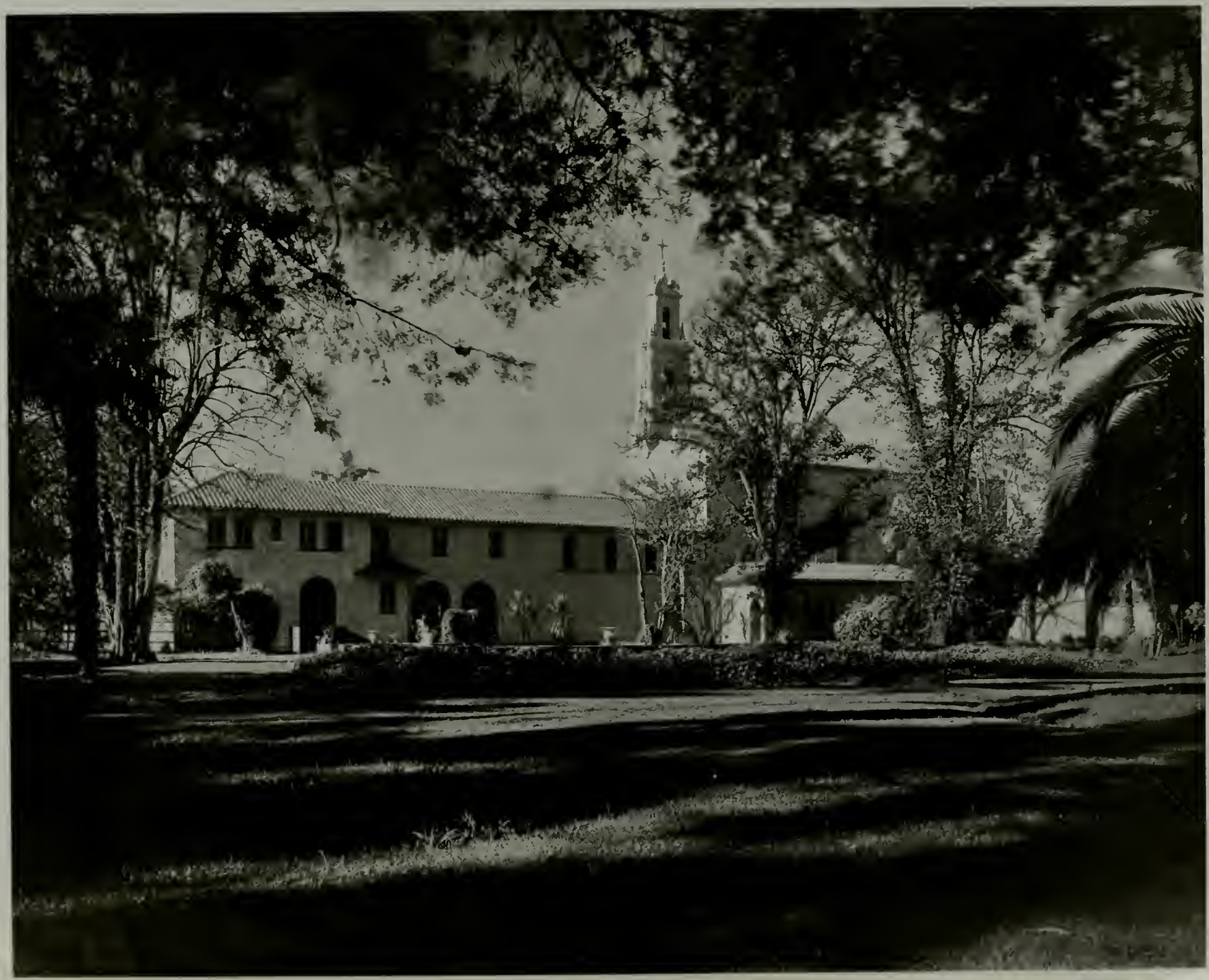
IRISH YEW TREES IN LATH HOUSE OF MacRORIE McLAREN COMPANY'S NURSERY AT SAN MATEO



BELFRY FROM GARDEN
CARMELITE MONASTERY, SANTA CLARA, CAL.
MAGINNIS & WALSH Architects

FRONT OF CHAPEL, WITH MORTUARY CHAPEL AND MONASTERY ENTRANCE
CARMELITE MONASTERY, SANTA CLARA, CAL.
MAGINNIS & WALSH Architects

BELFRY FROM CLOISTER
CARMELITE MONASTERY. SANTA CLARA. CAL.



VIEW FROM GARDEN
CARMELITE MONASTERY, SANTA CLARA, CAL.
MACINNIS & WALSH, Architects

MORTUARY CHAPEL AND CHAPEL
CARMELITE MONASTERY, SANTA CLARA, CAL.
MAGINNIS & WALSH, Architects

ENTRANCE LOGGIA TO MONASTERY
CARMELITE MONASTERY, SANTA CLARA, CAL.
MAGINNIS & WALSH Architects

AISLE IN CHAPEL
CARMELITE MONASTERY, SANTA CLARA, CAL
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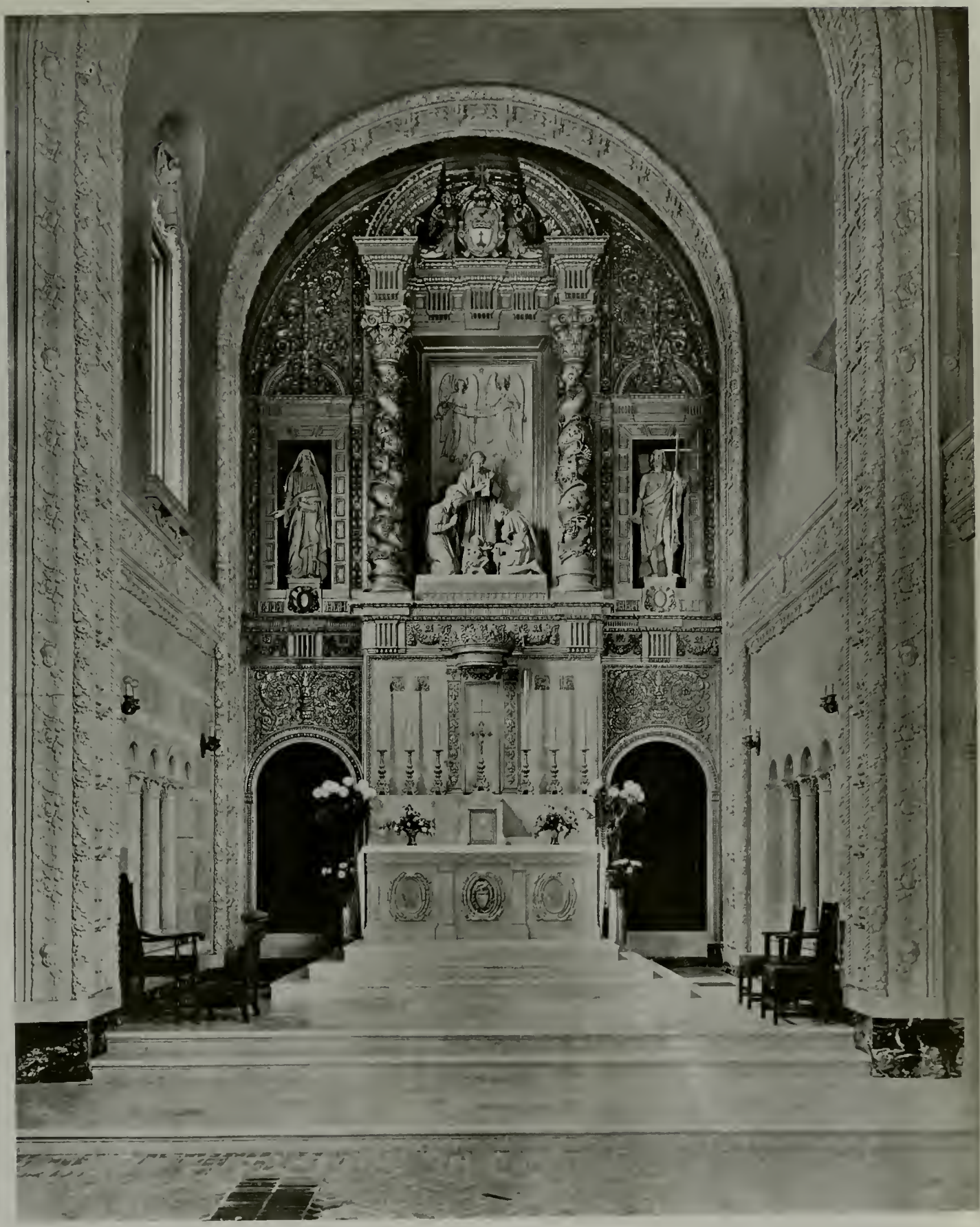
INTERIOR OF CHAPEL, LOOKING TOWARD ENTRANCE
CARMELITE MONASTERY, SANTA CLARA, CAL.
MAGINNIS & WALSH Architects



ALTAR IN CHAPEL
CARMELITE MONASTERY, SANTA CLARA, CAL.
MAGINNIS & WALSH, Architects

MORTUARY CHAPEL
CARMELITE MONASTERY, SANTA CLARA, CAL.
MAGINNIS & WALSH, Architects

The Carmelite Monastery of Santa Clara

IN the Old World a venerable culture has bestowed art with an unsparing hand, and it is there that have accrued the reverence which goes to past achievement, and the romance which is of time. And yet all the adventures of touring are not to be had abroad. Sightseeing at home can be one of the most exhilirating of diversions. Here it does not settle into a protracted and exacting business, but comes rather as an occasional and grateful interlude in the routine of affairs; and if the romance of age is missing, there is in compensation the romance of unexpected discovery. Abroad there are no discoveries; we approach everything over-prepared by meddling and prying guide-books, which rob adventure of its zest and arouse expectations which either in kind or in degree are doomed to disappointment. But as there are no places of which we are so ignorant as home, discoveries at home are therefore the real surprises. Of those who spin along the smooth highway through the orchards of the pleasant country between San Jose and San Francisco, how many know that a park of stately trees on the outskirts of the town of Santa Clara secludes a building which in Europe they would gladly incur discomfort and expense to visit, and which is theirs to see for the mere stopping? For those who may turn down the orchard lane under the old wooden arch which bears the inscription "Carmelite Monastery," there await not only the aesthetic pleasures to be derived from the architecture of Monastery front and Chapel, but the joy of real discovery.

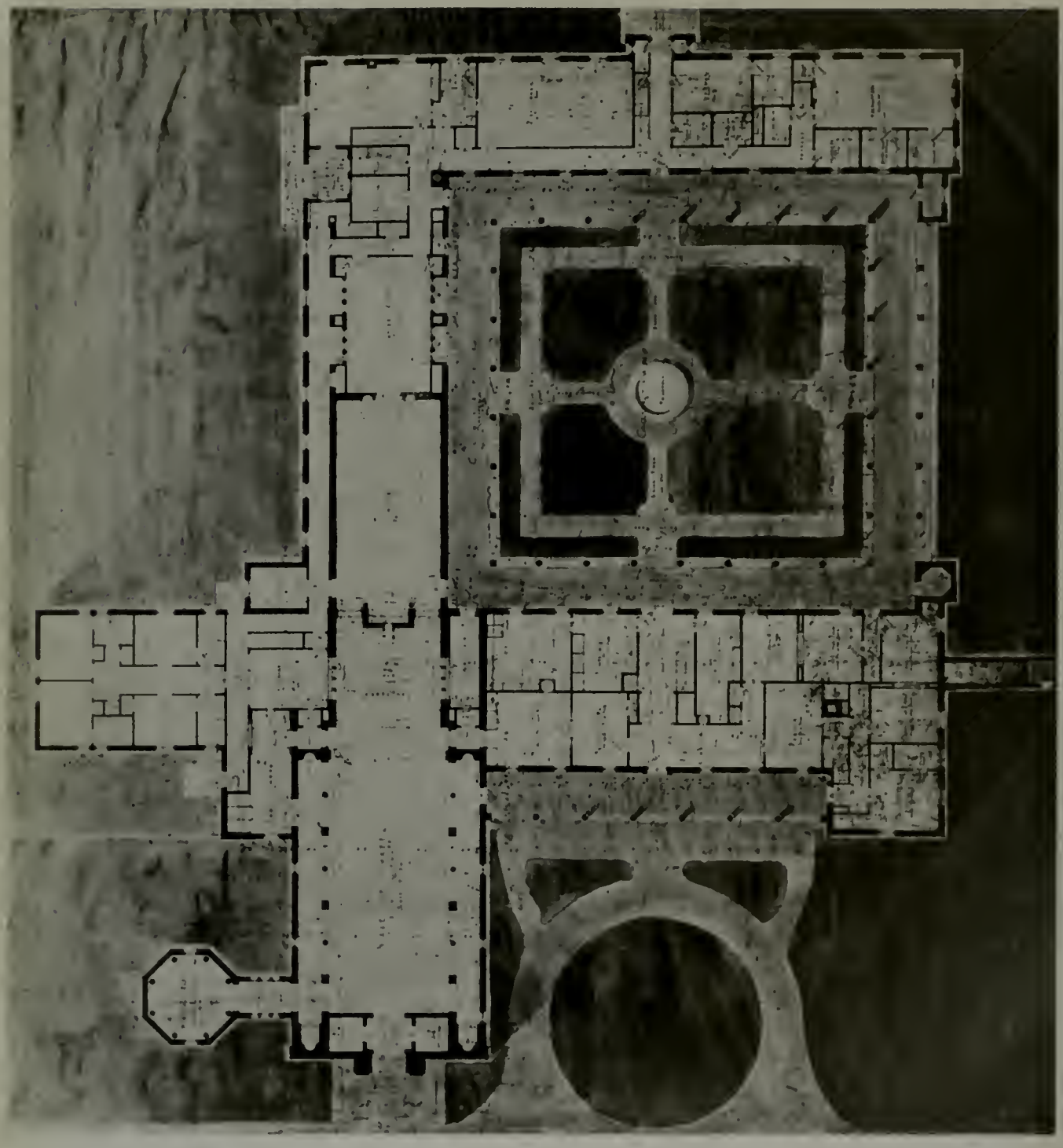
It was, indeed, like a day remembered from old-world travel when one fine morning we pinned a card on the office door and set out for the Santa Clara Valley. The spirit of wandering and sightseeing was upon us. Otherwise how could early morning have found us at San Jose revisiting the Normal School, one of the most joyful and human pieces of architecture the State has erected; or late afternoon at Palo Alto inspecting the delightful High School recently completed on the outskirts of the town? But ostensibly and primarily it was a pilgrimage to the Carmelite Convent, and there we passed from mid-morning to mid-afernoon of a fruitful day.

The park of trees rising over the tile-coped wall of the inner enclosure, as well as the long stretch of orchard filling the still unwalled outer enclosure, appear to be the planting of an old-time estate. The day was of late January, when even in these climes the trees still reveal no sign of leaf or bud; yet all growing things seemed instinct with life potential. Perhaps this premonition of impending activity came from the warmth of early sunshine; perhaps from the freshness of the green grass already spreading the ground. Be that as it may, to look through and over the delicately-wrought traceries of bare branch and twig was to picture in the mind the scene of a month or so hence, with the buff-pink monastery walls buoyed up on a sea of billowy white blossoms, and Chopin-like cadenzas of fluttering petals trailing to earth in the breeze. Only those who have lived through the California year can know the full beauty of the first promptings of the new life. In other climes are familiar those mellow days known as Indian summer, when the closing year, as it were, goes over reminiscences of the real summer past. Here mid-winter brings a similar interlude of forward-looking days which is a promise of spring to come.

We passed down the entrance roadway which follows beside the high pink wall of the inner enclosure. Even here is manifest the intimate sympathy which pervades the building seen through the trees beyond. How quaintly solicitous (yet how sensible) is the diversion of the wall in a niche-like detour to spare a spreadng elm! At the loggia of the Monastery entrance beyond the Chapel we met an out-sister and presented our request for permission to see parts of the interior. It was but a short wait before the Mother Prioress graciously consented to receive us in the speak-room. If there was a momentary sense of restraint or impediment at conversing through double iron grilles, it was rapidly dispelled by her sympathetic and detailed knowledge of the buildings under her charge, as well as by her lively interest in the most varied topics of the world both within and without monastery walls. Discussion touched upon the organization and the conduct of the cloistered life; information as to the monastery buildings, the symbolism of their ornament, the ultimate intentions for the completion of unfinished or temporarily executed items; and the significance of such perfectly conceived surroundings to a well-ordered life. We emerged from an engrossing interview to view the buildings with interest quickened by fuller understanding. Then, as we had hoped but hardly dared to expect, the door which separates the cloister from the outer world was opened to us, and we were conducted through the important parts of the interior under the sympathetic and appreciative guidance of the Mother Prioress.

In essential scheme the building is a rectangular arcaded cloister, surrounded on three sides by two-story building, with the public Chapel projecting from one corner. In treatment it is replete with those incidents and accidents which are the breath of life, though these features are always held accountable to a strict unity of the large composition. If the groves and the orchards of the inner and the outer enclosures seem to have become integral with the level valley floor, so does the building slip quietly and naturally into its place among the trees like a thing which has always been. You might call its architecture Italian, or you might call it Spanish; its inspiration is unmistakably Mediterranean. But such considerations are of minor significance. What is really important is that it is now one with the broad, sunny Valley of Santa Clara. Could the old Mission Fathers revive from their long rest they would surely rub their eyes to whirl a long day's journey in an hour over a concrete Camino Real; but arrival here would bring a more comfortable reassurance that, however ideals may have changed and technique progressed, this, after all, is the inevitable fruition of their own work.

The dominant character of the building, as a whole as



PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR
CARMELITE MONASTERY, SANTA CLARA, CAL.
MAGINNIS & WALSH, Architects

well as in its parts, is adequacy, or poise. There is not wanting a certain feeling of richness, yet a richness which never lapses into lavishness or display, and which does not preclude a prevailing note of simplicity and restraint. In part this is the result of a sincere solicitude, an evident pleasure attending the most inconspicuous detail. In the more precious parts, the small chapels and the altars, this is enhanced by that sumptuousness which resides in the dignified use of fine material.

A few notes as to materials and color may aid those who have not been so fortunate as to see this structure in interpreting the photographs appearing herewith and to appear next month. Throughout exterior and interior alike there is evident a just feeling for materials, and the handling of color is a source of particular satisfaction. So restricted is the range of color used throughout that it might almost be described as monochrome; yet the combining and the contrasting of slightly varying tints

and of different values of the same color are so manipulated as to produce the most grateful effects of quiet and richness. The exterior walls are plaster of a pinkish buff tone. All ornament is of buff terra cotta, lighter and less pink in tone. The roofs are tile in slightly varying shades of red. These colors are ideal foils to the green of the California foliage and the blue of the California sky; throughout the rainless seasons of the year they must enter into happy combination with the tawny brown of the dry grass covering the ground. The interior cloister is in similar materials and of similar colors, with pavements of dull red brick. The planting of the cloister gardens has not yet assumed the form necessary for its proper effect. On the interior the most noteworthy room is the Nuns' Choir, behind the Chapel and connected therewith by metal grilles through which the nuns can hear the services unseen. The barrel vault and penetrations are of white plaster, the walls of face brick of buff hues varied by pale tones of greenish and lemon yellow, the pavement of dull red brick. The wood of benches and altar is gum in its rich natural color. Before the benches on each side is a strip of brown cork tile. This room possesses an air of reserve which approaches austerity, yet its color is so subtly modulated and its proportions are so singularly felicitous that we are inclined to regard it as perhaps the most completely satisfying feature of the establishment. The most ambitious architectural effort, and undoubtedly the most successful, is the public Chapel. This room is of cream plaster, light buff terra cotta, with dull red brick pavement, and open ceiling of wood in its natural color, or but slightly mellowed by stain. The richly designed carved wood altar end is finished with a soft metallic luster, a quasi-irridescent sheen which may be silver or may be gold, which partakes of the nature of both, yet can not accurately be described as either. Thus the entire interior may be said to be treated really in monochrome—a neutral wall tone, a deeper shade of the same, as it were, in the ceiling, and its sublimation in the altar. The only actual polychrome is the very inconsiderable spot of soft red and blue in the small cartouche surmounting the altar composition. Yet the progressive elaboration in design and the progressive concentration of tonal richness toward the altar is irresistable in effect, breathing a spirit of dignified and reverent splendor. Separated by bronze grilles from the east aisle of the Chapel are the small Lady Chapel and the Mortuary Chapel, the latter a memorial to the donor of the building. Here are a scale and finish more jewel-like, precious marbles covering walls and floors, altars and appointments of detailed perfection, and gilded plaster vaults.

We would be ungracious indeed to close an appreciation of the Carmelite Monastery of Santa Clara without an expression of gratitude to the monastery authorities, who, desirous that the buildings in their charge be presented in the most adequate manner, have shown us every courtesy, and placed at our disposal every facility consistent with the rules of their Order.—I. F. M.

Proposed Memorial In Honor of Citizens Who Rendered Distinguished Service In World War 1914-18

By LOUIS CHRISTIAN MULLGARDT

IT is natural that our community should display a grateful interest in the erection of a War Memorial in honor to and affection for the men and women who were in the brunt of the recent war; our fullest expression of appreciation shall be extended to them. These men and women were converted from peaceful citizens into powerful units of a colossal war machine. They assisted so magnificently in the speedy termination of brutal slaughter and destruction that the war was ended at least one year earlier than was predicted by the wisest heads of both continents. They share in the honor of bringing it so speedily to a rightful conclusion.

The greatest sacrifices in times of war are made by those who are crippled for life, those who have lost members of their own family, those who have cripples returned to them from the ghastly war, especially the fathers and mothers of those who fought. It remains a question as to who are the greatest suffers. Perhaps they are most frequently the parents of the dead, and the crippled. Who knows how often the entire world is the greatest loser due to some death unrecorded?

All nations have built many monuments in honor of their warriors. Out of the great number and variety there are relatively few monuments which possess genuine merit. Victory is fickle. Justice is too frequently the loser to the wand of Victory. Many monuments have been conceived to an Unjust Victory. Their flattery continues to be thoughtlessly admired, and their influence is unconsciously pernicious. Justice alone can direct mankind toward a higher state of civilization. Civilized peoples do not indulge in war through choice. They take up arms reluctantly and as a measure of defense only. Small consideration has been given to the harmful influences which for centuries have been instilled into the peoples of the world by fallaciously conceived monuments. Brute force applied with covetous intent is without justice or merit, and therefore deserves no memorial. All monuments which have been erected in flattery to an unjust victory are but the hollow expressions of a servile people in bondage. Such monuments act as a blight on civilization; they tend further to distort such minds as yet incline to greater faith in the application of brute force instead of justice. Monuments which have been erected to mere victorious brute force incline man's ambition to

create further unjust wars whereby to win the blood-stained laurels which invariably crown victory regardless of cause. If we concede that more than fifty per cent. of all mankind inclines toward brutality, then all wars are justifiable. Natural law provides that wild brute life shall vanquish or be vanquished through processess of physical force. Why try to distinguish between such animals and peoples who are similarly inclined?

Whatever were the incentives which served as direct causes for previous wars, it is undeniable that we were compelled to engage in this brutal strife in self-defense, and because of obligations to civilization. Our aims were altruistic. We entered the war to stop the war. Our men and women fought, bled and died, to put an end, if possible, to war forever. These facts can not be too strongly expressed in the proposed monument, thereby to give greatest emphasis to the true glory which was presumably achieved. Our people went into this war primarily to defeat a merciless, arrogant, autocratic foe, whose diabolic war measures were incomparably cruel. Secondly we went into this war to abolish all war, and thereby establish the Threshold of International Civilization. Our greatest reasons for wishing to give praise to our men and women veterans who became active units in the recent war are therefore altruistic. They fought for Universal Peace which shall reign before genuine Civilization takes root.

Whatever the facts are concerning the recent war they have been more clearly defined pictorially and in script than those of other similar world tragedies, becuse of new accomplishments and greater rapidity with which facts are recorded in this age. These established records of the war are in the last analysis the very embodiment of all that is most worthwhile to treasure. They will show for all time to come that which has really been accomplished. These records constitute the epitome of achievement. By treasuring them, we do intelligently honor the memory of those who manifestly have won that great glory which only those records can fully convey to all mankind. It is most important that we should preserve the illustrations and text records of this terrible holocaust as the only remaining evidence of facts which must be made to live forever. They must be cherished if the horrible sacrifices made for civilization shall be rewarded with final success. These records will clearly show how our young men and women were forced to engage in sacrifice for the good of all mankind and how valiantly they deported themselves. Let us therefore preserve this influence for good as an open book.

Such important records demand ease of access for ourselves and especially for the "Stranger within our gates," —they require to be monumentally housed and provided with spacious grounds in a dignified locality.

The memorial should possess five principal elements. A Library of War Records; A Hall of War Illustrations; An Art Gallery of War Paintings; An Assembly Hall for display of War Motion pictures and for War Lectures. These four Departments will give true expression of the unjustifiable horrors of war as the strongest educational influence against their repetition. Nothing could be made more expressive of the utter futility of human conflict in the destruction of life and man's best work than an institution of this kind, nor could anything express more fully and satisfactorily the sacrifices which have been made by those to whom this Monument shall serve as a Memorial.

It would be an edifice with a real soul, and not a solid block of material possessing a mere outward expression. Outward expressions are too frequently misinterpreted, as is true of many things which man creates in marble and bronze.

The fifth element should be an Inner Court formed within a quadrangular plan. In this Garden Court an audience may be entertained with orchestral music and other forms of aesthetic entertainments expressive of the higher life.

The structure and surrounding grounds will form a distinct monumental glory to our city. It will have the warmth of the pulsating heart of the Nation which has made its sacrifices of war, because of its great Soul, some records of which are to be found within.

A Letter From France

(Mr. Ernest Coxhead, who went overseas under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., has since the armistice been transferred to the Educational Department in France and has been assigned the district in and about the city of Le Mans covering a territory of about 80 miles. The following letter has just been received by his brother Almeric Coxhead.)

January 26, 1919.
Le Mans, France.

Mon cher Almeric.

I received your fine letter yesterday, the day after my return with the thirty or more Soldier Boy Architects from our Grand Tour of the Cathedral towns and Chateaux of this region of France, and I was immensely pleased to get the letter, as well as one from Mary and Bud; all fine long letters, full of your Xmas doings—news that I have been looking forward to for so long—at least, it seems long to me, as I have now been absent from you all over seven months.

Bud tells me of the Flu he had and that he had gotten over it. He always registers a few "wants" in his letters, which entertain me and give me new ideas. This time it is French posters, of which I have three or four, but no means of sending, I am afraid, without injuring them by folding; however, I will see about it. The trouble is that I have no time to do anything as my work demands now more time than I have to spare.

You write a very fine letter, which is a great gift.

Several of my boys (in the school) have "service stripes" and I may get one myself later—I don't know—they give them to "Y" men over here.

Well, now about the A. E. F. School of Architecture, which is my creation here, and of which I am proud. We have today finished our first course of intensive training and yesterday and today inaugurated a Public Exhibition at the school of the work done by the boys during the course. Yesterday afternoon the exhibit opened promptly at 2 p.m. and continued to 9 p. m., then again today, Sunday, it was open from 2 to 5 p. m. It is to continue for a day or two more as so many others want to see it. So far about 275 people or 300 have visited the exhibit and it is curious to see how interested the French people are in the drawings, which cover the walls and the sketches which are shown on the tables. There are about 250 drawings on the walls, all made during the course by the thirty men in the school! So you see the amount of work accomplished; and they are all drawings of merit, some very fine indeed, equal to the exhibits of architectural drawings in the States.

This morning I reported to Army Headquarters that I had finished the first course as per schedule, and when the officer visited the exhibit he said the work was too important to let it drop and authorized the second course at once, which commences right away tomorrow morning at 8 sharp. That is the way the army does things here when they are satisfied.

The final week of the course was mostly taken up with the tour of the country for miles around. We left here Monday last (as per schedule) at 7:30 sharp in the morning—thirty soldier boys of the school in a carrion auto truck and five days travelling rations—iron rations the boys call them, because they are all in tins,—blankets, etc., for Chartres, 100 kilometers, which we reached about 1 o'clock (trucks make about 12 to 15 miles an hour). Then we billetted, having opened our rations at a village cafe on the way, all in military style, myself in command of the expedition. I have visited Chartres before, but we found the Cathedral (specially) and town more interesting and profitable for architectural study than ever. It is great, especially the grandeur of the western facade. It has stood there for nearly 800 years. We made drawings and sketches before leaving the next morning, and arrived at Orleans about 11:30, saw the cathedral and other things, but it is not interesting, so pushed on to the Chateaux of the Loire, which are scattered along the valley of the river for miles. We reached Chambord in a couple of hours or more. This took the boys by surprise and wonder, and the great Park and gardens were something to open their eyes; from here on to Blois, which we reached with a magnificient sunsetting behind the town and chateau of Blois on the hill—a sight never to be forgotten by the fellows. It rained a few hours here; otherwise the weather, though cold and freezing, was perfect.

From Blois we went next morning to Chaumont (chateau) and on again to Amboise, both along the river Loire. Amboise is wonderful, and we had good accommodations there and plenty of time to sketch and draw as well as to visit the historic chateau, famous for associations with Francis I, Catherine de Medici, etc., etc., —a wonderfully picturesque village surrounding the castle. From Amboise then to Chenonceaux sur le Cher, whew! but that took the boys! We lost our way partly, but recovered it as I had complete maps of the whole territory with me on the front seat.

It is impossible to attempt to describe what we saw on this trip in a short space, so I will gallop along. From Chenonceaux (chateau) to Azay-le-Rideau chateau, to Langeais chateau, to the Chateau de Luynes, and from there to Tours, where we arrived and billetted late Thursday night. We were cold and tired, having driven and sketched every day since Monday. We devoted Friday morning to Tours Cathedral and other interesting things. We sketched until we were frozen stiff, but the boys felt it was perhaps their last chance before returning to the States and kept at it. I had to call a halt and order all aboard, so we started for Le Mans and took in the Chateau of Le Lude on the way, arriving at Le Mans at 5:30 Friday, frozen and hungry, at the school.

There was not a hitch the whole trip and the boys were fine and did everything I asked or suggested. I detailed different men during the trip to certain duty, one for the commissary, another to attend to billeting and so on, while I reported to the Provost Marshall at each place where we stopped. In that way we got along finely without loss of time. The French people were fine all along the way and helped us in many ways to study the things we wanted to see.

I am now laying out the schedule for the next course commencing tomorrow.

I shall have lots to tell you about this trip and the school when I return. I am now planning to establish other centers of architectural interest for the boys at various important points in France with a stationary Director of Architecture so that the students can be sent from one place to another after having finished a course and thus cover more of France. This plan will probably take me to Paris for a conference with Headquarters maybe this week.

Later I hope to get up in Major General W. G. Hean's (Uncle Billie's) territory with the Army of Occupation on the Rhine. So far I feel pleasantly confident I have done fairly well at my "job" and the hard work seems to agree with me, as I am perfectly well.

To day the weather has changed and it is snowing to beat the band.

I am so glad you had such a good Xmas and please give my love to Aunt Mary and say I shall write soon.

With love to all

Yours affectionately

ERNEST COXHEAD.

Editorial.

ON another page of this issue Mr. Louis Christian Mullgardt discusses the question of war memorials. Mr. Mullgardt writes with special reference to the memorial proposed for San Francisco, yet with characteristic insight and conviction he sets forth a thesis which is of universal applicability. That a memorial commemorating a war of and for Democracy should be conceived and executed in a spirit and for a purpose different to the war memorial of tradition would seem to be a proposition which the mere statement should suffice to establish beyond question. Yet we confess that we are none too sanguine as to the general adoption of the idea. There is against it one decisive consideration; namely, it is a radical departure from precedent, and as such requires the exercise of independent thought. We have but to turn the pages of the "Fragments Antiques" to find, without further ado, an array of arches and columns any one of which should satisfactorily serve as a useless adornment to the most exacting community. Our only embarrassment is of choice; our only problem the decision as to just which line or profile had best be altered to avoid the odium of copying.

Useless adornments! Before the phrase can be flung back at us with the charge of "materialist" let us protest that we are none such. For that petty utilitarianism which blindly fancies that man shall live by bread alone we have the profoundest aversion and contempt. Practical usefulness is not necessarily anything; spiritual significance is everything. Looking back over history we witness a progressive shifting of emphasis away from the old dynastic and nationalistic political interests, toward a more broadly social point of view. The recent war has focussed this movement more sharply than could have decades of normal development. What, then, could be more fitting than that, in commemorating our victory, we should reject those perfunctorily clamorous tributes to personal, dynastic, or national military prowess, and exact memorials which shall be dedicated at one and the same time to the memory of all the people who contributed in any capacity, and to the service of all those who are to come after? Such memorials, ministering to the spiritual needs of the community, would further utility in its highest sense. For all that, we are prepared for a crop of monuments in which all the paraphernalia of an aggressive and insolent imperialism will be drafted into the loyal service of Democracy, while councils of cultural defense stand by prepared sternly to repress the first signs of artistic bolshevism.

THE idea which Mr. Mullgardt has put forward for the San Francisco war memorial was of course by no means intended to exhaust the possibilities of types which would repudiate the discredited ideals of homage to the glory of force and embrace those crescent ideals of service to the people. The number of such possibilities would seem to be limited only by the promptings of the special circumstances surrounding particular cases. That a large part of England's war memorials are already constructed, for instance, is perhaps not generally realized, even in England. There too we may expect to witness the erection of numerous monuments blighted by the same subservience to triumphant force which vitiates our political philosophies. Yet how much more significant, because conceived out of the necessity of a deeper sincerity and dedicated to a higher utility, are the communities of industrial housing which have sprung up in the land! These are England's real war memorials, come from the very travail of war itself, and created in the service of the people. The decision that the workers must be housed, even amid the stress of hostilities, and that no emergency should be permitted to enforce inadequate or temporary standards of housing or construction, was universally recognized and applauded, even at a distracting moment. When calm shall have ensued and the praise or the blame for this successful or that unsuccessful military operation shall have faded from the public memory, it will be recalled as one of the wise and worthy acts of the war.

The policy—or lack of policy—of our own government in this matter leaves much more to be desired. The opening of the war found us already behind England, as well as the principal continental countries. Only after a delay involving considerable hardship and labor uncertainty could Congress be induced to give attention to the subject at all. The signing of the armistice undoubtedly called for a careful revision of the work in hand with special reference to its adaptability to normal peace work. What it did not call for is the apparent blanket repudiation of the whole activity involved in the scrapping of partially completed projects, or their almost inevitable relegation to the hands of the speculator. Here, one would think, was the signal for an enlightened and forward-looking policy to announce. Now that the strain and the distraction of war has passed, we shall apply ourselves to this work in good earnest, as a first step in rational reconstruction. Instead, the attitude of Congress seems to have been, Now that the pressure of emergency is relieved and we are under no further obligation to bother with this troublesome matter, which will not buy us anything anyway, here is a good opportunity to get out and cover our retreat with a flourish of economy.

One need not subscribe to the enthusiast's view of industrial housing as a panacea for all our social and industrial ills in order to realize its large importance. The people are in their own right entitled to the advantages and the comforts of proper living; also to protection from the real-estate speculator. Under the economic regime now obtaining it is but a small minority which can achieve either, not to speak of both, unaided. Furthermore, abandoning the position of abstract justice and looking from the point of view of interest and expediency alone, here is an influence which may be of considerable importance in the mitigation of industrial unrest.

Faced with the necessity of affirming in enduring stone our spiritual allegiance, are we going to declare for Democratic America of the twentieth and subsequent centuries, or for Imperial Rome?

Official News of Pacific Coast Chapters, A. I. A.

The regular minutes of meetings of all Pacific Coast Chapters of the American Institute of Architects are published on this page each month.

San Francisco Chapter, 1881—President, Sylvain Schnaittacher, 333 Post Street, San Francisco, Cal.; Secretary, Morris M. Bruce, Flood Building, San Francisco, Cal. Chairman of Committee on Public Information, William B. Faville, Balboa Building, San Francisco. Chairman of Committee on Competition, William Mooser, Nevada Bank Building, San Francisco. Date of Meetings, third Thursday of every month; Annual, October.

Southern California Chapter, 1894—President, H. M. Patterson, 324 O. T. Johnson Building, Los Angeles, Cal. Secretary, H. F. Withey, 621 Exchange Building, Los Angeles, Cal. Chairman of Committee on Information, W. C. Pennell, Wright & Callender Building, Los Angeles. Date of Meetings, second Tuesday, except July and August, at Los Angeles.

Oregon Chapter, 1911—President, Joseph Jacobberger, Board of Trade Building, Portland, Ore. Secretary, Alfred H. Smith, Board of Trade Building, Portland, Ore. Chairman of Committee on Public Information, Ellis F. Lawrence, Chamber of Commerce Building, Portland, Ore. Date of Meetings, third Thursday of every month at Portland; Annual, October.

Washington State Chapter, 1891—President, Daniel R. Huntington, Seattle, First Vice-President, Carl Gould, Seattle, Second Vice-President, George Gove. Third vice-President, Albert Held, Spokane, Secretary, Louis Baeder, Seattle. Treasurer, Frank L. Baker, Seattle. Counsels: Charles H. Bebb, James H. Schack, James Stephen. Date of Meetings, first Wednesday, except July, August and September, at Seattle, except one in spring at Tacoma. Annual, November.

The American Institute of Architects—The Octagon, Washington, D. C. Officers for 1918: President, Thomas R. Kimball, Omaha, Neb.; First Vice-President, Charles A. Favrot, New Orleans, La.; Second Vice-President, George S. Mills, Toledo, Ohio; Secretary, William Stanley Baker, Boston, Mass.; Treasurer, D. Everett Waid, New York, N. Y.

Directors for Three Years—Edward W. Donn, Jr., Washington, D. C.; Robert D. Kohn, New York, N. Y.; Richard Schmidt, Chicago, Ill. **Directors for Two Years**—William B. Faville, San Francisco, Cal.; Burt L. Fenner, New York, N. Y.; Ellis F. Lawrence, Portland, Ore. **Directors for One Year**—Edwin H. Brown, Minneapolis, Minn.; Ben L. Lubschez, Kansas City, Mo.; Horace Wells Sellers, Philadelphia, Pa.

Minutes of San Francisco Chapter

FEBRUARY 20th, 1919.

The regular monthly meeting of the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was held on Thursday evening at the Plaza Hotel, Post and Stockton streets at 6:30 p. m. The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. Sylvain Schnaittacher at 7:50 p. m.

Members present were: Hermann Barth, Morris M. Bruce, John J. Donovan, J. W. Dolliver, W. B. Faville, B. J. Joseph, E. G. Bolles, James A. Magee, C. A. Meussdorffer, Wm. Mooser, George W. Kelham, John Reid, Jr., Sylvain Schnaittacher, Charles P. Weeks.

MINUTES

The minutes of the regular meeting held on January 16th, 1919 and the Special Meeting held on January 31st, 1919, were read and approved.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

There was no unfinished business.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES

San Francisco Sub-Committee on Competitions: The Chairman reported that the Competition committee had approved the program for a limited competition to be held for the new Bank of Italy Building.

Practice: No report.

Building Laws: The Chairman reported the receipt of a resolution adopted by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce and that correspondence on the subject had been had with other organizations, from which similar action was expected. It was suggested by Mr. Donovan that the Chapter procure a copy of the new Oakland Ordinance which was in course of preparation.

Legislation: The Chairman placed before the meeting a copy of Senate Bill No. 559 referring to the creation of a Board for the Registration of Professional Engineers and also Senate Bill No. 166 providing for the appointment of a State School Inspector, which was also read. After some discussion the Chair appointed a committee consisting of John J. Donovan, Chairman, and Messrs. W. B. Faville, John Reid, Jr. and J. W. Dolliver, and the committee was directed to suggest such amendments to the State Legislature, as may be developed by a careful study of the measure.

Public Information: No report.

Education: No report.

Entertainment: No report.

Library of San Francisco Architectural Club: No report.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Collection of Delinquent Dues: The committee reported progress.

Building Material Exhibit: No report.

Committee on Combining Quarters with San Francisco Architectural Club: Owing to the illness of Mr. Meyer there was no report on the matter of combining quarters with the San Francisco Architectural Club and the Building Material Exhibit.

Materials and Specifications: The committee reported progress.

GENERAL BUSINESS

COMMUNICATIONS

From Mr. Max Dunning, Chairman of the Committee on Architectural Practice, enclosing documents suggesting lines of investigation and discussion in connection with the work being undertaken by the Post War Committee on Architectural Practice; From the International Federation of Draftsmen's Union explaining the object of that organization; From the Northern California Hotel Association asking the Chapter's support on Senate Bill No. 562; From the Legislative Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce in re bill prohibiting the use of machines for spraying paint; From the General Contractors' Association asking that a Committee from the Chapter be formed to act with a committee from their organization; From Mr. E. C. Kemper relative to copies of the new constitution and by-laws.

The communication from the International Federation of Draftsmen's Union was referred to the Committee on Practice with a request to meet with Mr. Wilkinson and report at the next Chapter meeting.

On motion duly made, seconded and carried the Chapter endorsed Senate Bill No. 562 as requested by the Northern California Hotel Association.

With reference to the communication regarding the use of spraying machines, it was carried that the Chapter was opposed in its present form, to the adoption of Assembly Bill prohibiting the use of such machines and believes that the regulation of matters of this sort should be done by the Industrial Accident Commission.

The Chair was directed to appoint a suitable committee to confer with the General Contractors' Association as expressed in their communication and to express the spirit of co-operation with them. The Chair announced that the Executive Committee would act as a committee until a permanent committee was formed.

The Chapter's understanding of the matter contained in Mr. Kemper's communication was correct and no action was therefore taken.

Mr. Donovan having brought the attention of the Chapter to several sections in the Hotel Law, the matter was referred to the Building Laws committee, of which Mr. Applegarth is the Chairman and the committee instructed to attempt to have the matters revised if possible during the present Legislative session.

The letter from the Post War Committee on Architectural Practice and the reprint of the article from the January issue of the Journal was read to the Chapter by the Chair and urged to seriously take up the study of the problems suggested by the questionaire. As a result the Chair was directed to appoint committees for each section of the questionaire who should report at a special meeting of the Chapter to be held on March 6th and that meanwhile copies of the questionaire should be sent to all the members with the request that they get in touch with the various section committees or submit their ideas at the special meeting.

The Chair stated that a communication had been received from the Institute Committee on Competitions and that in order that some idea might be had of the sentiment of the profession on the matter, it was suggested that this Chapter take a poll of its membership on the question, stating their preference for or against.

ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business before the Chapter, the meeting adjourned at 10:30 p. m.

Subject to approval, , 1919.

MORRIS M. BRUCE, Secretary.

Minutes of Washington State Chapter

SPECIAL MEETING

Minutes of the 239th meeting held on January 24, 1919, at 12:00 noon, at Frederick & Nelson.

The following members were present: President Huntington, Messrs. Baeder, Baker, Bebb, Booth, Brust, Field, Ford, Gould,

Loveless, Mouldenhour, Park, Schack, Thomas, Wilson, Willatzen, Willcox.

Subject of meeting:

WAR MEMORIALS AND ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL

Mr. Gould as Chairman of the Civic Design Committee was called upon to report relative to their work in hand on the subject and introduced his subject by referring to the annual report of this Committee in which was expressed the desire to make its influence statewide, citing the possibility of a memorial at Olympia, the road to Mt. Rainier, and perhaps other locations; for Seattle, the Duwamish Head location an open amphitheatre, and stated that most favor was found for a Civic Auditorium and Art Museum to be part of a Civic Group. At a meeting recently held, various representatives present, notably from the Women's Clubs and the Municipal League concurred in this conclusion. Mention was made of the approval of the Chamber of Commerce through its Secretary, Mr. Corbaley, and of the Osburn Estate Trustees who have a fund of $86,000 available for such purposes and to which $20,000 to $25,000 from the Ladies' Musical Club as nucleus. It was decided at the meeting that a large meeting be called inviting representatives from all organizations of the city including business, labor and Women's organizations. This meeting to be in the hands of the Architects who are to arrange for speakers, and to endeavor to strive for location as well as the building. Mr. Wilcox moved the approval and adoption of the Committee's report and in doing so called upon the Committee to direct the attention of the public to the high ideals back of the movement to the end that the work be done in a generous manner. Motion duly seconded was carried.

Mr. Gould suggested that in financing the project, it might be done by the issuance in small denominations for popular subscription.

The President then offered the suggestion that the Chapter as a body undertake the work of making the necessary drawings for the work contemplated and that it be put into the hands of a Committee of five Architects of the Chapter who would work as a unit for the Chapter, subject to the criticism of the Chapter. A full and thorough discussion ensued in which Messrs. Willcox, Behb, Gould, Thomas, Willatzen, Ford and others partook. The question of being able to get a harmonious action and result with the work in the hands of more than one man was raised; opinion prevailed against this thought. The question of recompense was discussed as was the question of finished working drawings and the method of producing them, but no decision was reached.

Mr. Willatzen then moved that it is the sense of the Chapter that the Chapter as a body make preliminary sketches for a Civic Auditorium and Art Museum, and defining its location; sketches to be subject to the criticism and approval of the Chapter. This portion of the work to be done without charge. Motion seconded and carried.

Mr. Willatzen then moved that the Executive Committee appoint a Committee of Architects from the Chapter to make the aforesaid sketches. Motion seconded and carried.

Mr. Wilcox spoke of the movement to rename one of our parks, Roosevelt Park, as a memorial and deplored the idea as inadequate, asking for an expression from the Chapter. The subject was referred to the Executive Committee with power to act.

LOUIS BAEDER, Secretary.

MEETING OF FEBRUARY 5, 1919.

Minutes of 240th meeting held February 5, 1919, at 6:00 p. m. at the Blue Bird Cafe.

The following members and guests were present: President Huntington, Messrs. Baeder, Baker, Blackwell, Booth, Field, Gould, Harvey, Jacobs, Loveless, Myers, Richardson, Schack, Siebrand, Stephen, Wilson, Willatzen, Willcox, Williams and Ziegler; Guests: Messrs. Perrine, Campbell, Knox and Vogel.

The minutes of the previous Special meeting were read and upon request of Mr. Willcox, that portion relating to the proposed memorial to Theodore Roosevelt was corrected and the words "as inadequate" were inserted after the word "idea;" thus corrected the minutes were approved.

There were no committee reports except those of the Legislative and of the Post War Committees, both being progress reports.

The President then laid before the Chapter the subject of the resolution published in the Times and P. I., which was the result of a meeting held in the assembly hall of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Club February 4, to consider the impending strike. He informed the Chapter that though the Chapter's name was among the list of those published as having endorsed the resolution that such was not true, and in agreement with the Secretary, who was also in attendance, decided it was a matter for the Chapter as a whole to take action upon.

The resolution as published was then called for and read, as follows:

Resolved, That we stand at all times for a government of law and order administered by the duly constituted authorities, city,

(*Continued on Page 100*)

ARCHITECTS' REFERENCE INDEX

Containing List of Manufacturers, Their Representatives and Serviceable Literature

ASBESTOS BUILDING LUMBER

Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa.
J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Illustrated and descriptive pamphlet, 7¾x10¾, 8 pp. Pamphlet, 4x8½, 8 pp. Price list, 3½x6¼. Literature of various sizes, samples, etc. "Service Sheets," working drawings, details of application, size 16½x21½

ASBESTOS CORRUGATED SHEATHING

Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa.
J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Descriptive catalogue, 5¼x8¼, 24 pp. Catalogue of details and specifications for application of roofing and siding, size 8½x11, 40 pp. Lists of buildings covered. Price lists, 3½x6¼, 6 pp., and literature of various sizes, samples, etc. "Service Sheets," working drawings, details of application, size 16½x21½

ASBESTOS SHINGLES

Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa.
J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Illustrated catalogue. Detail specifications, 8x10, 20 pp. Descriptive catalogue, various types of roof covering, 5¼x8¼. Various pamphlets, 3¾x6. Current price lists, 3½x6¼, 6 pp. Lists of buildings and literature, various sizes, samples, etc. "Service Sheets," working drawings. Detail of application, size 16½x21½.

BARS, REINFORCING

Pacific Coast Steel Co., Rialto Building, San Francisco, Cal
Square, round and corrugated.

BRICK, FIRE AND REFRACTORIES

Simons Brick Company, 125 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

BRICK, PRESSED

Simons Brick Company, 125 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

BUILDINGS

Asbesto-Crete Buildings Co., 1927 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa
J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.
Fireproof, Portable and Permanent, Inexpensive Buildings for use in Schools, Garages, Camps, Hospitals, Barracks, Seashore Bungalows and Oil Service Stations.

CEMENT, PORTLAND

Santa Cruz Portland Cement Co., Crocker Bldg., San Francisco.
Standard Portland Cement Co., Crocker Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
Bulletin 12 pp. Size 6x9, also furnish bulletins and specifications for various classes of work requiring Portland Cement.

CORK FLOOR

Van Fleet-Freear Co., 120 Jessie Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Illustrated catalogues, etc.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa.
J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Descriptive Pamphlet, 3½x6. 12 pp. Descriptive, 4x8½. 8 pp "Service Sheets" working drawings. Detail of application. 16½x21½.
Walter Both, 1645 Mission Street, San Francisco.

ELEVATORS

Otis Elevator Co., Eleventh Avenue and 26th Street, New York.
Otis Elevator Co., 2300 Stockton Street, San Francisco, Cal. Offices in all principal Coast cities
Otis Electric Traction Elevators. Bulletin. 6x9 in. 28 pp.

ESCALATORS

Otis Elevator Co., Eleventh Avenue and 26th Street, New York
Otis Elevator Co., 2300 Stockton Street, San Francisco, Cal Offices in all principal Coast cities.
Otis Escalators. Bulletin 6x9 in. 36 pp.

FACTORY EQUIPMENT

Manufacturing Equipment and Engineering Co., Framingham, Mass
J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal
Bulletins and various literature. "Sanitary Washbowls," 6x9 in., 8 pp. "Metal Lockers," 6x9 in., 8 pp., "Plumbing Fixtures," 6x8 in., 8 pp., "Metal Stools and Chairs," 6x9 in., 8 pp., "Metal Storage Racks, 6x9 in., 16 pp., "Bubbling Fountains," 6x9 in., 4 pp

GLASS

W. P. Fuller & Co. Principal Coast cities.
Plate, Sheet and Mirror Lists.
Glass Samples.
Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa.
J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal Pacific Coast representative CORRUGATED WIRE GLASS for skylight construction (without housings), used in connection with Asbestos Corrugated Sheathing. Catalogue of details. 8½x11. 40 pp.

INSULATED MATERIALS

Van Fleet-Freear Co., 120 Jessie Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Illustrated catalogues, etc.

IRONING BOARDS

National Mill & Lumber Co., 318 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal
Pamphlet. 3½x6¾ in. 4 pp.

LABORATORY FURNITURE

Leonard Peterson & Co., 1234-48 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.
J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Catalogue No. 9 for Chemistry, Physics, Biology, Physiography, Domestic Science, Pathology, Hospitals, Filtration, City Testing, and Industrial Plants. 7x10 in., 95 pp.

LANDSCAPE ENGINEERS

MacRorie-McLaren Co., 141 Powell Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Descriptive catalogue. 5x8¾. 52 pp.

LIGHTING EQUIPMENT

The Reflectolyte Co., 914 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.
J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Reflectolyte, containing specifications, illustrations and engineering data for superior indirect illumination. 7¾x10¼ in., 24 pp. Folder, 3½x6¼ in., illustrating the Junior Reflectolyte for inexpensive installation.
Walter Both, 1645 Mission Street, San Francisco.

MILL WORK

National Mill & Lumber Co., 318 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Catalogue of Moulding Columns, Doors and General Mill Work 7x10. 94 pp.

PAINTS, ENAMELS AND WOOD FINISHES

Berry Bros., Wight and Leibe Streets, Detroit, Mich.
Berry Bros., 250 First Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Natural Woods and How to Finish Them. Complete varnish specifications. 4¾x6½ in. 94 pp.
Luxeberry Cement Coating. Color card. 3½x8⅞ in. 3 pp.
Boston Varnish Co., Everett Station, Boston.
San Francisco Office, A. L. Greene, Mgr., 269 Eighth Street.
Kyanize Enamel. Complete specifications. Booklet. 5x7 in. 20 pp.
Kyanize White Enamel. Directions. Circular. 3½x6 in. 8 pp.
Price List of Varnishes and Enamels. 3½x6 in. 24 pp.
W. P. Fuller & Co. Principal Coast cities.
Paints and Varnish specifications. 14-page booklet.
Pertinent Facts on Paints and Painting. 14-page booklet.
Color cards and descriptive circulars on: House Paints, Floor, Porch and special paints for all purposes.
Silkenwhite Enamel, Tinted Panels, and descriptive matter, Wall Finishes and Kalsomine. 20-page booklet.
Decorator's Sample Books.
R. N. Nason & Co., 151 Potrero Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.
Catalogues, literature and color cards.
Wadsworth, Howland & Co., Inc., 139 Federal Street, Boston.
San Francisco Office, James Hambly & Sons, 268 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Los Angeles Office, 447-449 E. Third Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
Bay State Brick and Cement Coating. Catalogue. 4x9. 24 pp. Color plates.
Bay State Finishes, Stains, and Varnishes. Pamphlets. Color cards, etc.

PLUMBING EQUIPMENT

Pacific Sanitary Mfg. Co., 67 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Northern Manager, H. L. Frank, 80 Front Street, Portland, Ore.
I. A. Williams, Scott Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.
General catalogue "C." 6½x9 in. 176 pp. Indexed.
School Sanitation Book. 6x9. 32 pp.
Export Catalog "E." 6x9. 160 pp.
Book of Bath Rooms (for clients). 6x9. 56 pp.
Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Co.
San Francisco Warehouse, Display Rooms and Offices, 149 Bluxome St
Los Angeles Warehouse, Display Rooms, Offices, 216-224 So. Central
Seattle, 5300 Wallingford Ave.
General Catalogue "P," 9x12, 674 pp. General Catalogue "PF," 9x12, 329 pp. Factory Sanitation Catalogue, 9x12, 36 pp Built-in Bath, 9x12, 37 pp. Pottery Catalogue Sanitary Earthenware, 9x12, 38 pp. Shower Booklet, 3½x6, 19 pp. Efficiency Kitchen Book — Modern Kitchen Equipment, 5x7, 15 pp Plumbing Fixtures for the Home, 5x7¾, 63 pp.

PIPE, WOOD

Pacific Tank & Pipe Co., 318 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Catalogue of wood pipe and tanks for all purposes. 4x8¾ in 40 pp.

PORTABLE HOUSES

National Mill & Lumber Co., 318 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Catalogue Treatise on Portable House. Suitable for any location Size 4x9. 12 pp.

REFRIGERATION

Kroeschell Bros. Ice Machine Co., 472 West Erie St., Chicago, Ill.
J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Catalogue descriptive of installation for various purposes and types of buildings, 6x9 in., 12 pp. "Hospital Refrigeration," 6x9 in., 8 pp. "Marine Refrigeration," 6x9 in., 12 pp.

ROOFING

W. P. Fuller & Co. Principal Coast cities.
Samples and descriptive circulars.

ROOFING TIN

Taylor Co., N. & G., 300 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
A Guide to Good Roofs. Booklet. 3¾x5⅞ in. 24 pp.
Selling Arguments for Tin Roofing. Booklet. 6x9¼ in. 80 pp.
"Service Sheets." Working Drawings. Details of tin roofing construction and tables of covering capacity. 16½x21½ in.
Standard Specifications for Tin Roofing Work. 7½x9 in.
Current Price List.

SCHOOL FURNITURE

Leonard Peterson & Co., 1234-48 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.
J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Catalogue No. 8, complete equipment for Domestic Science and Manual Training Departments, 7x10 in., 64 pp.
Leonard Peterson & Co., 1234-48 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.
J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Laboratory Furniture Catalogue No. 9 for Chemistry, Physics, Biology, Physiography, Domestic Science, Pathology, Hospitals, Filtration, City Testing, and Industrial Plants. 7x10 in., 95 pp.

SCREENS—FOR METAL SASH

Richard Spencer, 932 Hearst Building, San Francisco, Cal.

SEWER PIPE AND CLAY PRODUCTS

Gladding, McBean & Company, Crocker Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
Los Angeles Office, Trust and Savings Bldg.
Price list No. 45 on Clay Products. 5x7½ in. 70 pages, containing illustrations.

SLIDING DOORS

National Mill & Lumber Co., 318 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
"Pitcher's Disappearing Door." Folder. 3½x6 in. 8 pp.

STEEL

Pacific Coast Steel Co., Rialto Building, San Francisco, Cal.
Open-hearth steel products.
Woods, Huddard & Gunn, 444 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

TANKS, WOOD

Pacific Tank & Pipe Co., 318 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Catalogue illustrative and descriptive of house and building tanks, towers and wood pipe for various purposes. 4x9. 40 pp.

TILE, HOLLOW

Simons Brick Company, 125 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

TILE, ROOFING

Simons Brick Company, 125 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
Fibrestone & Roofing Co., 10th and Howard Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

TREES, PLANTS AND SHRUBS

MacRorie-McLaren Co., 141 Powell Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Descriptive catalogue. 5x8¾. 52 pp.

VARNISHES

Berry Bros., Wight and Leibe Streets, Detroit, Mich.
Berry Bros., 250 First St., San Francisco, Cal.
Natural Woods and How to Finish Them. Luxeberry cement coating color cards. 3⅛x8⅞. 3 pp. Complete varnish specifications. 4¼x6½. 94 pp.
Boston Varnish Co., Boston, Mass.
San Francisco Office, A. L. Greene, Mgr., 269 Eighth Street.
Kyanize White Enamel. Directory Circular. 3½x6 in. 8 pp.
Kyanize Enamel. Complete Specification Booklet. 5x7. 20 pp.
Price lists of varnishes and enamels. 3½x6. 24 pp.
W. P. Fuller & Co. Principal Coast cities.
Unvarnished Facts. 8-page pamphlet.
Varnish and Enamel Descriptive Catalogue. 32-page catalogue.
Valentine's Valspar. Booklets and Circulars.
Wooden Panels Finishes with Fuller Varnishes and Oil Stains. Over 1,000 different Finishes.
Wadsworth, Howland & Co., Inc., 139 Federal Street, Boston.
James Hambly & Sons, 268 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Pamphlets and color cards.
Los Angeles Office, 447-449 E. Third Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
R. N. Nason & Co., 151 Potrero Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.
Pamphlets, descriptive literature and color cards.

SASH CORD

Samson Cordage Works, 88 Broad Street, Boston, Mass.
Pamphlet in colors. 3½x6¼. 24 pp.

WALL BOARDS

National Mill & Lumber Co., 318 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Pamphlet. A treatise on application of wall boards. 3½x6¾. 6 pp. Also sample.

WATERPROOFING

W. P. Fuller & Co. Principal Coast cities.
Color samples and descriptive circulars.
Concreta and Armorite.
R. N. Nason & Co., 151 Potrero Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.
Pamphlets and literature.
Wadsworth, Howland & Co., Inc., 139 Federal Street, Boston.
James Hambly & Sons, 268 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Los Angeles Office, 447-449 E. Third Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
Bay State Brick and Cement Coating. Catalogue. 6x9 in. 24 pp.

CHAPTER MINUTES

(Continued from Page 97)

county, state and national, and deprecate any agitation or action which would seek to ignore or override those authorities.

That in making this declaration we know that we express the sentiments of the vast majority of the people of Seattle.

That we urge all patriotic and loyal citizens, regardless of affiliations of any character, to discountenance and prevent, as far as lies in their power any course of action which would plunge Seattle into disorder or bring irretrievable reproach upon her fair name.

Mr. Blackwell spoke in favor of endorsing the resolution, expressing the hope that the members would volunteer as individuals to help enforce law and order. He then moved that the Chapter instruct the President and Secretary to endorse the resolution as published. In speaking further on the subject he called attention to the purpose of the strikers to police the city with men from its own ranks, thus establishing two forms of government. Mr. Willcox then stated that he understood their patrol was organized to control their own members, and that the city authorities were expected to maintain law and order.

Mr. Blackwell again spoke saying that violence was most likely to happen and that it was a mistake not to nip it in the bud. Motion seconded and carried without dissenting vote.

The President then called upon Mr. Perrine to speak on the subject of advertising as applied to the architectural profession. Mr. Perrine introduced the subject and then called upon Mr. Campbell to present the matter in detail. Mr. Campbell opened his remarks by stating that the Architects needed salesmanship, and that he would show them how to get it. He spoke of the large number of vacant lots in the downtown district averaging in value from $100,000 to $300,000, which represented a loss of interest on investment added to which was the taxes based on a milage of .5645. He proposes by constant monthly notices to keep the owners of these properties informed of their losses due to the failure to improve their holdings. To do this a bureau of statistics is to be established at an expense of from $900 to $1200 per month, which is to be maintained by contractors of all kinds, material men, and architects, and to be extended over a period of three years. Mr. Baker spoke of the educational value showing to the investor the folly of buying unless it be with the intention of improving it.

Mr. Blackwell moved that the Chairman appoint a committee to meet with similar committees from the Master Builders and Material Men, in conjunction with Messrs. Perrine and Campbell to investigate and report to the Chapter. An amendment was offered and adopted appointing the Ways and Means Committee. Motion as amended was seconded and carried.

Mr. Loveless was called upon by the Chairman to report on the trip to Portland where he served as Juror on the Oregon Chapter contest held to determine the ten important architectural examples of Portland. His report proved most interesting and illuminative and concluded by pointing out the good feeling brought about between the Chapters by the visits of delegates in this manner.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

LOUIS BAEDER, Secretary.

Current Notes and Comments

Otto A. Deichmann will open an Architectural office in Willows, Barceloux Building, where he will be pleased to receive Architectural Samples and Catalogues.

REFLECTOLYTE

Makes Day of Night

THE REFLECTOLYTE is a scientifically constructed and mechanically perfect lighting unit, designed to radiate and diffuse the brilliant light of modern high-intensity lamps.

Unlike the average lighting unit, the reflector of the Reflectolyte is not simply covered with white paint or enamel, but is "fired on" porcelain.

The result is a reflecting surface that is impervious to wear and which will remain white indefinitely after installation and use.

The sharp edge of a knife drawn along the surface of any reflector will determine its permanent quality. If a knife will remove the painted surface, the intense heat and the bleaching effect of the light must and will cause deterioration and final destruction of the reflecting surface.

Type P. F.
Band dull brass finish. Reflector, white porcelain enamel.

Type A. N.

The reflecting surface of the Reflectolyte will remain white forever. The sharpest knife cannot remove it, and it is not affected by alcohol, gasoline, boiling water or heat not in access of 1000 degrees Fahrenheit.

The body of the reflector is made of heavy enameling steel of the best quality. The rim or band is brass covered, especially treated so that it will not tarnish.

Type J. Metal parts, dull brass finish. Reflector, opal glass.

ARCHITECTS, OWNERS, DEALERS, CONTRACTORS
Even if all other things were equal, you would give first consideration to a lighting system that promises to endure

THE REFLECTOLYTE CO.

Manufacturers

245 Mission Street San Francisco, Cal.

Catalogs and Information on Request

ASBESTOS SHINGLE, SLATE & SHEATHING COMPANY

AMBLER, PENNA.

Bill of Material for No. 2 Standard Moving Picture Booth

Size 9 ft. 0 in. wide, 8 ft. 0 in. deep, 7 ft. 0 in. high.

No. Req.	Angle Iron.	Marked
2	Pcs. 1½ in. x 1½ in. x 3-16 in. Angles 9 ft. 0½ in. long for Sill, 1 r. hand, 1 l. hand	Marked 1
2	" 1½ in. x 1½ in. x 3-16 in. " 8 ft. 0 in.	2
3	" 1½ in. x 1½ in. x 3-16 in. " 6 ft. 9½ in. Corner Uprights	3
1	" 1½ in. x 1½ in. x 3-16 in. Angle 6 ft. 9½ in. Door "	" 4
2	" 1½ in. x 1½ in. x 3-16 in. Angles 6 ft. 9½ in. Tee " back to back	5
13	" 1½ in. x 1½ in. x 3-16 in. Angles 6 ft. 9½ in. "	" 6
1	" 1½ in. x 1½ in. x 3-16 in. Angle 6 ft. 9½ in. " Door Jamb with keeper	" 7
2	" 1½ in. x 1½ in. x 3-16 in. Angles 6 ft. 9½ in. " Plate riveted to ½ in. Plate	" 8
2	" 1½ in. x 1½ in. x 3-16 in. " 6 ft. 0½ in. " " " ½ in. "	" 9
3	" 1½ in. x 1½ in. x 3-16 in. " 9 ft. 2½ in. " " Purlins	" 10
1	Door Frame 2¾ in. x 6 ft. 9½ in. 1½ in. x 1½ in. x ¼ in. Angle	" 11
2	Rewinding Bench Brackets, 10½ in. x 10½ in. 1½ in. x 1½ in. x ¼ in. Angles	

Castings.

8 Corner Foot Castings riveted to Corner Uprights

Hinges.

2 2½ in. x 2 in. Spring Hinges riveted to Door

Bolts.

6 Braces ½ in. x ½ in. R. H. Stove Bolts with Nuts, 10c per box
1 " ½ in. x ½ in. F. H. " " "
3 Doors ½ in. x 1½ in. R. H. " " "

Vent.

4 3½ in. x 17 in. 6 Mesh 23 Gauge Wire Vents

Asbestos Building Lumber

2 Pcs. 42 in. x 97 in. x ½ in. } Front — 2 Pcs. 42 in. x 96 in. x ½ in. } Roof
2 " 42 in. x 43 in. x ½ in. } — 1 " 24 in. x 96 in. x ½ in. }
2 Pcs. 42 in. x 96 in. x ½ in. } Rear — 2 Pcs. 42 in. x 96 in. x ½ in. } Floor
2 " 42 in. x 42 in. x ½ in. } — 1 " 24 in. x 96 in. x ½ in. }
4 Pcs. 42 in. x 96 in. x ½ in. Sides — 7 Pcs. 3½ in. x 96 in. x ½ in. Battens
Waste from 2 Side Pcs. for Door — 2 " 9 in. x 24 in. x ½ in. Rewinding Bench

NOTE—Asbestos Building Lumber Sheets to be applied on inside of booth to steel frame so as to protect same from fire.

Owing to the uncertain conditions of the present steel market, angle irons are likely to be 1½ in. x 1½ in. 1½ in. x 1½ in. or 2 in. x 2 in. but 1½ in. x 1½ in. is always used for the above booth when obtainable.

When 1½ in. x 1½ in. Angle Iron is used all uprights are cut ½ in. shorter than specified above.

When 2 in. x 2 in. Angle Iron is used, all uprights are cut 1 in. shorter than specified above.

ASBESTOS SHINGLE, SLATE & SHEATHING COMPANY

AMBLER, PENNA.

Bill of Material for No. 1 Standard Moving Picture Booth

Size 6 ft. 0 in. wide, 8 ft. 0 in. deep, 7 ft. 0 in. high.

No. Req.	Angle Iron	Marked
2	Pcs. 1½ in. x 1½ in. x 3-16 in. Angles 6 ft. 0 in. long for Sill	Marked 1
2	" 1½ in. x 1½ in. x 3-16 in. " 6 ft. 0½ in. "	" 2
3	" 1½ in. x 1½ in. x 3-16 in. " 6 ft. 9½ in. Corner Uprights	3
1	" 1½ in. x 1½ in. x 3-16 in. Angle 6 ft. 9½ in. Door "	4
6	" 1½ in. x 1½ in. x 3-16 in. Angles 6 ft. 9½ in. "	" 5
1	" 1½ in. x 1½ in. x 3-16 in. Angle 6 ft. 9½ in. " " Jamb with keeper	7
2	" 1½ in. x 1½ in. x 3-16 in. Angles 6 ft. 9½ in. " Plate riveted to ½ in. Plate	8
2	" 1½ in. x 1½ in. x 3-16 in. " 6 ft. 0½ in. " " " ½ in. "	9
3	" 1½ in. x 1½ in. x 3-16 in. " 6 ft. 2-16 in. long for Purlins	10
1	Door Frame 2¾ in. x 6 ft. 9½ in. 1½ in. x 1½ in. x ¼ in. Angle	11
2	Rewinding Bench Brackets, 10½ in. x 10½ in. 1½ in. x 1½ in. x ¼ in. Angles	

Castings.

8 Corner Foot Castings riveted to Corner Uprights

Hinges.

2 2½ in. x 2 in. Spring Hinges riveted to Door

Bolts.

5 Braces ½ in. x ½ in. R. H. Stove Bolts with Nuts, 10c per box
1 " ½ in. x ½ in. F. H. " " "
3 Doors ½ in. x 1½ in. R. H. " " "

Vent.

4 3½ in. x 17 in. 6 Mesh 23 Gauge Wire Vents

Asbestos Building Lumber

2 Pcs. 42 in. x 96 in. x ½ in. } Front — 1 Pc. 42 in. x 96 in. x ½ in. } Roof
2 " 24 in. x 42 in. x ½ in. } — 1 " 30 in. x 96 in. x ½ in. }
2 Pcs. 42 in. x 96 in. x ½ in. Rear — 1 Pc. 42 in. x 96 in. x ½ in. Floor
2 " 24 in. x 42 in. x ½ in. — 1 " 30 in. x 96 in. x ½ in.
4 Pcs. 42 in. x 96 in. x ½ in. Sides — 5 Pcs. 3½ in. x 96 in. x ½ in. Battens
Waste from 2 Side Pcs. for Door — 2 " 9 in. x 24 in. x ½ in. Rewinding Bench

NOTE—Asbestos Building Lumber Sheets to be applied on inside of booth to steel frame so as to protect same from fire.

Owing to the uncertain conditions of the present steel market, angle irons are likely to be 1½ in. x 1½ in. 1½ in. x 1½ in. or 2 in. x 2 in. but 1½ in. x 1½ in. is always used for the above booth when obtainable.

When 1½ in. x 1½ in. Angle Iron is used all uprights are cut ½ in. shorter than specified above.

When 2 in. x 2 in. Angle Iron is used, all uprights are cut 1 in. shorter than specified above.

Stationary Fire Proof Moving Picture Booth
Constructed of Amber Asbestos Building Lumber

ASBESTOS SHINGLE, SLATE & SHEATHING COMPANY

AMBLER, PENNA.

Bill of Material for No. 3 Standard Moving Picture Booth

Size 12 ft. 0 in. wide, 8 ft. 0 in. deep, 7 ft. 0 in. high.

No. Req.	Angle Iron	Marked
2	Pcs. 1½ in. x 1½ in. x 3-16 in. Angles 12 ft. 0½ in. long for Sill, 1 r. hand, 1 l. hand	Marked 1
2	" 1½ in. x 1½ in. x 3-16 in. " 8 ft. 0 in.	2
3	" 1½ in. x 1½ in. x 3-16 in. " 6 ft. 9½ in. Corner Uprights	3
1	" 1½ in. x 1½ in. x 3-16 in. Angle 6 ft. 9½ in. Door "	4
7	" 1½ in. x 1½ in. x 3-16 in. Angles 6 ft. 9½ in. Tee " back to back	5
13	" 1½ in. x 1½ in. x 3-16 in. Angles 6 ft. 9½ in. " "	" 6
1	" 1½ in. x 1½ in. x 3-16 in. Angle 6 ft. 9½ in. " Door Jamb with keeper	7
2	" 1½ in. x 1½ in. x 3-16 in. Angles 12 ft. 0½ in. " Plate riveted to ½ in. Plate	8
2	" 1½ in. x 1½ in. x 3-16 in. " 6 ft. 0 in. " " ½ in. "	9
3	" 1½ in. x 1½ in. x 3-16 in. " 12 ft. 3 in. " Purlins	10
1	Door Frame 2¾ in. x 6 ft. 9½ in. 1½ in. x 1½ in. x ¼ in. Angle	11
2	Rewinding Bench Brackets, 10½ in. x 10½ in. 1½ in. x 1½ in. x ¼ in. Angles	

Castings.

8 Corner Foot Castings riveted to Corner Uprights

Hinges.

2 2½ in. x 2 in. Spring Hinges riveted to Door

Bolts.

6 Braces ½ in. x ½ in. R. H. Stove Bolts with Nuts, 10c per box
1 " ½ in. x ½ in. F. H. " " "
4 Doors ½ in. x 1½ in. R. H. " " "

Vent.

6 3½ in. x 17 in. 6 Mesh 23 Gauge Wire Vents

Asbestos Building Lumber

2 Pcs. 42 in. x 96 in. x ½ in. } Front — 3 Pcs. 42 in. x 96 in. x ½ in. } Roof
2 " 42 in. x 60 in. x ½ in. } — 2 " 60 in. x 60 in. x ½ in. }
2 Pcs. 42 in. x 96 in. x ½ in. Rear — 3 Pcs. 42 in. x 96 in. x ½ in. Floor
2 " 42 in. x 60 in. x ½ in. — 2 " 60 in. x 96 in. x ½ in.
4 Pcs. 42 in. x 96 in. x ½ in. Sides — 21 Pcs. 3½ in. x 96 in. x ½ in. Battens
Waste from 3 Side Pcs. for Door — 2 " 9 in. x 24 in. x ½ in. Rewinding Bench

NOTE—Asbestos Building Lumber Sheets to be applied on inside of booth to steel frame so as to protect same from fire.

Owing to the uncertain conditions of the present steel market, angle irons are likely to be 1½ in. x 1½ in. 1½ in. x 1½ in. or 2 in. x 2 in. but 1½ in. x 1½ in. is always used for the above booth when obtainable.

When 1½ in. x 1½ in. Angle Iron is used all uprights are cut ½ in. shorter than specified above.

When 2 in. x 2 in. Angle Iron is used, all uprights are cut 1 in. shorter than specified above.

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The ARCHITECT

CHAPEL DETAIL AND ENTRANCE TO LADY CHAPEL
CARMELITE MONASTERY, SANTA CLARA, CAL.
MAGINNIS & WALSH, Architects

CARMELITE CONVENT, SANTA CLARA

By CHARLES D. MAGINNIS

TO express fittingly in terms of architecture the idea of the convent is to engage the most picturesque esources of design. A community of women, whose ives are wholly consecrated to religion, represents a domesticity which calls for unique and delicate expression, with implications both of the church and of the home. Europe furnishes very many examples of the artistic romance of Convent architecture. If the typical con-

SIDE OF LADY CHAPEL
CARMELITE MONASTERY, SANTA CLARA, CAL.
MAGINNIS & WALSH, Architects.

WINDOWS IN CHAPTER ROOM
CARMELITE MONASTERY, SANTA CLARA, CAL.
MAGINNIS & WALSH, Architects.

vent of America has little or nothing of this character; if, on the contrary, it is singularly and perversely a mere cube of masonry whose phlegmatic bulk negatives at once the idea of spirituality and of femininity, it but demonstrates that this particular problem has not yet received from the architect the thoughtful study it deserves.

The new monastery of the Carmelites at Santa Clara, California, is the result of a deliberate effort to find this architectural solution. The Architects were fortunate in the scene of this effort, to begin with. The traditions of the Carmelite order, associated as they intimately were with the Renaissance of Spain, held implications of singular promise for a setting on a land already so rich in Hispanic suggestion. Something of a hint may be given even in these technical pages that the Carmelites are a cloistered order of an unusual austerity of habit. The hours not devoted to domestic

LOGGIA IN CLOISTER
CARMELITE MONASTERY, SANTA CLARA, CAL.
MAGINNIS & WALSH, Architects

duty are given to prayer, contemplation and spiritual exercise.

The obvious importance of the chapel, as the vital center of the Community, has its own suggestion for the architect. The right placing of this chapel is indeed a determining principle in the design, because it must serve at once both the Community and a considerable public, which is attracted by the spiritual ideals of the order. The Community have a personal communication with this public by voice only, the sisters not being visible. This is accomplished by what is known as the "speak-room," which consists of two apartments (an outer and an inner speak-room) separated by a fixed grille of metal, veiled on the inner side. The "outer speak-rooms" are directly accessible from the public lobby of the convent. In this lobby, conspicuously placed, is the typical Carmelite institution, known as the "turn." A symbol of the dependence of Carmel on the charity of the world (a dependence which is inflexibly of the rule) the "turn" is a revolving cylinder of wood, furnished with shelves, on

WORK ROOM
CARMELITE MONASTERY, SANTA CLARA, CAL.
MAGINNIS & WALSH, Architects

which alms, in food or money, may be conveyed to the community. Other than as has been stated, the organism of the Carmelite Convent is not affected by the public relation.

The Chapel, which dominates the whole architectural composition, is approached from Lincoln Street by a straight avenue which is bounded by one of the claustral walls. As to the general characteristics of the building, as they disclose themselves externally, there is indicated clearly the architects' intention to achieve a spreading composition and a general picturesqueness of effect.

The style chosen is the Spanish Renaissance. There has been no attempt, however, to adhere literally to any particular phase of this tradition. A note of responsible Renaissance character is struck in the chapel, which is the only feature of the Carmelite institution where architectural ornamentation is permitted.

This interesting accent has been made possible because of the salient placing of the chapel, standing, as it does, almost free of the quadrangular plan. By way of interesting reminiscence, certain items of the external design are reproduced from the noted Carmelite Convent at Avila, Spain,—such as the unique belfry. The external effect, in point of color, depends on the highly interesting tile roofs, of beautiful and varied tones, which combine to give an effect of grayish violet at some distance. The walls are a very delicate shade of pink; the trimmings of a light shade of terra cotta thinly enameled.

The chapel, which is approached through a small vestibule, is 87 feet long and 35 feet wide, including the side aisles. A series of alternating piers and columns supports the lofty clerestory. The roof construction is frankly expressed in interesting truss forms of wood. The floor of the chapel is paved with brick, laid herringbone. The sanctuary is deep-set and is distinguished by a great gilded reredos. Incorporated in the design of the reredos is a Nativity group, flanked by standing figures of Isaiah and St. John the Baptist, in niches. The two great twisted columns which form an important feature of the reredos have been copied from small antique examples in the possession of Senator Phelan at Montalvo. The altar proper is rendered in Botticino marble with inlays of gilded carving; the floor of the Sanctuary is paved with marble tiles.

Connected with the main chapel, towards the east, is a small octagonal Memorial Chapel, 16 feet in diameter, erected to the foundress. This is finished in Botticino marble, with eight columns at the angles supporting a low dome. On the axis facing the large chapel is the memorial altar of Siena and black Belgium marble. On the pavement, in front of this, is set a large memorial stone with bronze inlaid inscription.

On the east side of the main chapel and accessible from the bay nearest the sanctuary, is the Lady Chapel. This has been planned so that its altar may be approached by the priest without issuing from the main sanctuary, proper provision having been made at the same time for communicating oratories. Prominently placed in the

REFECTORY
CARMELITE MONASTERY, SANTA CLARA, CAL.
MAGINNIS & WALSH, Architects

Lady Chapel is a recessed confessional. The chapel is ceiled by a semicircular vault, Botticino marble lining the walls up to the spring of the arch. Over the altar will be placed, in a niche provided for it, a statue of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel. A niche is provided in the west wall for a figure of St. Veronica.

The plan of the convent, as it developes from the public portion of the institution, is comparatively intricate. In this connection it should be stated that the authorship of the plan is attributable very largely to the community. The architects have been impressed by the singular skill shown in the development of the plan, in view of the interests involved. The convent is arranged to frame a patio, which is approximately 89 feet square, in the center of which is to be placed a fountain of terra cotta, surmounted by a little figure of the Infant Saviour. The four sides of the patio are defined by colonnades which frame the well paved walks for the Community. On the corner is provided a tourelle with winding stairs reaching the look-out to the distant hills.

The wing to the north, paralleling Benton Road, is devoted to the public lobby, parlor and inner and outer speak-rooms, and, at the point of junction with the chapel, to the sacristies. Opposite this, to the south, and across the patio, is the domestic wing, connected at its east end with the rear of the chapel by the wing devoted to the Choir and Chapter Room, which are related laterally to the axis of the main chapel.

On the east side is a short pavilion given over to the Infirmary; it is composed of two wards, a refectory and a room for the infirmarian.

The Choir is a paved room of long interesting proportions, with a semi-circular vault, the walls being lined with light brick of warm tone. The grilles on either side of the altar of the main chapel serve to bring the community into relation with the public services. The choir benches are placed longitudinally facing each other in the customary way. A handsome altar of wood is set against the south wall and so disposed to permit the exposition of the Blessed Sacrament. In a panel overhead is set a sculpture in composition in very slight relief of St. John of the Cross and St. Theresa. This apartment is very effectively lighted from windows high up in the vaulted ceiling.

The Chapter Room, which opens by means of double doors from the Choir, is furnished with an altar for relics placed against the south wall, surmounted by a large crucifix, and has seats along the wall as in the Choir. The present altar is of a temporary nature. A recumbent figure of St. Cecilia, the martyr, is to be placed beneath the altar table.

The architects are Maginnis & Walsh of Boston, who were responsible for the complete designs of the building. Representing them, as supervisor of the construction, was Mr. Albert A. Cauldwell, of San Francisco.

VIEW IN GROUNDS OF CARMELITE MONASTERY
SANTA CLARA, CALIFORNIA

RE-EDUCATING THE DISABLED WORKER

By DOUGLAS C. McMURTRIE.*

IN the past our method of dealing with the man permanently disabled in the course of employment has been to pay the worker a pension in the form of compensation, and forget him and his injury. But the cost of disability to the building trade has not been alone in the premiums paid for casualty insurance. There has been the cost involved in the training, experience, and adaptation of a skilled worker who does not return to his job, and the fitting of a newcomer to take his place.

There are three means of reducing and approaching the complete elimination of the cost of disability: first, accident prevention; second, thorough medical attention to mimize the disability resulting from the injury; and third, salvage of the remaining abilities of the worker through rehabilitation for self-support. The first of these has already received wide attention from employers and has wisely been encouraged in a financial way by casualty insurance companies and state funds. The values of the latter two have, however, not as yet been appreciated. Their energetic application would effect a tremendous saving to industry.

Many injuries from which men would completely recover in a short time under adequate and high-grade medical attention are treated for an insufficient time, or by incompetent physicians; and instead of a prompt return to work, the case at best drags along over an extended period and at worst becomes chronic or develops into permanent disability. Some states require the insurance carrier to provide but two weeks of compulsory free medical attention to the injured man. For the insurance company to take advantage of this limitation is the most short sighted policy possible, because for every dollar saved in physicians' or hospital fees, the insurance carrier pays out later ten dollars in compensation. And what the insurance company pays is actually paid by the insuring employers in their regular premiums. Unlimited medical attention of the highest grade should be an axiom of casualty practice. It should be insisted upon by employer and workman alike. The best outcome of any injury is to have the employee return to his job as a well man in the shortest possible time. It is well to develop a science of dealing with cripples, but the ideal is to have fewer cripples with which to deal.

The third method of attack on the cost of disability is rehabilitation for self-support—the re-education of an injured man for an occupation which he can follow, or a process which he can perform, in spite of his handicap. The science of rehabilitation is new, and the experence in it has practically all been gained in the effort to make sound and just provision for the disabled soldier or sailor. Every country among the recent belligerents is to-day operating a comprehensive system of re-education for disabled soldiers, and is placing upon that system more dependence than upon the pension system.

Paying a man a small monthly or weekly stipend on which he is expected to live in idleness is not a very constructive method. With the breakdown of confidence in the pension system, it was realized that the only real compensation for disablement was restoration of capacity for self-support. It was further realized that very few jobs require all the physical faculties and that in the present-day variety of industrial processes, it is possible to find a job in which a man with a given type of disability can function 100 per cent. efficient. Some jobs are standing, some seated, others require walking about, some jobs at a bench working on small articles require but little strength, others involve great physical exertion. Still others do not require the sense of hearing, in others the sense of sight is not essential. Finding the future work of the disabled man, therefore, requires expert and painstaking choice, but a successful selection is possible even for the seriously handicapped. The first aim is to place the man back in a different job in his own trade or in a trade closely related. In such a job his past experience will stand him in good stead. Failing this, he can be re-trained for a different line.

The process of re-training the disabled is known as re-education, and can best be provided in a special school for crippled men. The first school of this kind in the United States is the Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men, established in New York City through the generosity of Jeremiah Milbank. At this school, open to disabled civilians and soldiers alike, six trades are already being taught: artificial limb making, motion picture operating, oxy-acetylene welding, printing, jewelry work, and mechanical drafting. More will be added as the demand develops. Graduates are already giving satisfaction in the jobs to which they have been graduated, so the enterprise has passed the experimental stage. And in the results attained with disabled soldiers abroad there is overwhelming evidence of the logic and practicality of rehabilitation.

The cost of soldier rehabilitation is being met by the United States government and by the governments of some of our allies. It will be admitted without argument as desirable that the advantages of re-education be made available to disabled civilians as well, but will not the cost be prohibitive? The fact is that rehabilitation effects a reduction rather than an increase in the cost of disability to industry or to the community as a whole.

A typical case will illustrate how the saving is effected. A worker in Massachusetts was injured by a fall while working inside a submarine and his hand be-

* Director, Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men 23rd Street and Fourth Avenue, New York City.

came permanently crippled. In due course his compensation rate was determined and he was referred to the insurance carrier to be paid ten dollars a week for a long period, with a maximum total payment of four thousand dollars. Since the disability was manifestly permanent the insurance company wrote the case off their books as a four thousand dollar loss and transferred that amount to reserve to cover the weekly payments. After the compensation had been paid for nearly a year, a new official of the insurance company began looking over the list of men to whom the company was paying compensation. His attention was directed to the man in question and the latter was requested to call at the office of the company. The case was like many thousands of others susceptible of rehabilitation for self-support, so the insurance company official put a proposition to the man in very frank terms. "I believe that you can be trained to earn a good living. I want you to understand very clearly, however, that this proposal is to the financial advantage of the company, but I also believe it is to your advantage as well. A total income of ten dollars a week is not very attractive to you and you would probably rather return to work at a good wage than remain idle. If you will consent, the company will send you to a school of re-education and see if we cannot get you back on your feet in good shape." The injured man consented to the proposal and the company sent him to the Red Cross Institute in New York. They began to pay him not ten dollars a week as required by law; but forty dollars a week, twenty to him in New York and twenty to his wife at home. The company also paid liberally his traveling expenses in both directions. In the period of eight weeks he was re-educated in oxy-acetylene cutting and welding and returned home. He is now making not only a satisfactory wage but twice as much as he had ever earned before the accident took place.

In the whole transaction every party at interest was benefitted. The man was advantaged in that his general living standard was distinctly raised, and the necessity of working for his living could not be considered as a hardship. The company paid less than five hundred dollars for his rehabilitation and this expense in conjunction with the five hundred dollars already paid in weekly compensation during the first year of idleness made a total for the case of one thousand dollars. They were thus enabled to charge three thousand dollars of profit to the account of profit and loss. The community was infinitely the gainer in that the man, formerly an unproductive consumer, became a useful producer instead. The community further gained in the elimination of the disabled man from the category of a prospective dependent, because while compensation might have taken care of him in a very insufficient way during the period of idleness, there would have come a time when compensation ceased and then he would have been in a desperate economic status indeed—confirmed in habits of idleness, untrained for skilled work, and without any source of support.

A more intelligent handling of disability by insurance carriers will, therefore, reduce their expense, and will thus cut the cost of casualty protection to the employer. There is needed also, however, some revision of compensation laws so that there may be definite encouragement to insurance carriers to offer opportunity of re habilitation and definite encouragement to the disabled men to take advantage of it. Practically every compensation case that has ever come to the Red Cross Institute has come on the day his compensation expired. For one year, for two years, or for four years the man has existed in idleness, drawing compensation, and cultivating habits of indolence. When his support was cut off, he then became interested in re-habilitation. Present compensation legislation tends to encourage the man to remain idle because his payments are reduced by any improvement in earning capacity. A revision of this practce will make for more constructive provision.

In short, the first effort should be to prevent injury, the second to minimize its permanent effects, the third—when disability has ensued—to offset its economic consequences. The execution of this complete program is not only sound humanitarian practice—it is good business as well.

WAR MEMORIALS

The following has been issued in a circular by the American Federation of Arts under date of February 24, 1919.

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THE American Federation of Arts on January 2nd, issued a circular letter containing suggestions for the treatment of war memorials. That letter contained the statement that an advisory committee would be appointed, whose services and advice can be placed at the call of those throughout the United States who are considering the erection of war memorials. This committee has now been appointed and announcement of its personnel is made herewith.

The purpose of this committee is to deal with the entire subject of War Memorials in such a way as to afford assistance to officials, commissions and committees who are earnestly endeavoring to make the memorials of the Great War express in a permanently satisfactory manner feelings of honor, sacrifice and patriotism.

The Federation is strongly of the opinion that the American artist should be called on to design and to execute any structural memorials of this war, and that in every community the memorial should be an individual, artistic creation. Too often it has happened that war monuments in the past have taken the form of stone or metal soldiers, with little or no variation in design

and utterly devoid of artistic feeling and expression—the products of the shop, not the studio.

The Federation expects members of the General Committee to confer with any organization which is about to erect a war memorial, in order to influence the decision in favor of a work having artistic merit, and to acquant the members of such an organization with the proper methods to be taken in order to secure that result. Pains should be taken to make organizations understand that the Committee is not interested in any particular form of memorial, or in any particular artist or group of artists, the only end in view being a memorial worthy of the community and the cause.

Members of the General Committee may be consulted on the choice among various forms of memorials, and also as to methods of selecting a designer and bringing the work to a satisfactory conclusion. Any person interested in obtaining fitting memorials may write to the Secretary of the General Committee for information touching any phase of the matter. The aim is not to dictate but to be helpful. The Federation is convinced that thoughtful attention at the beginning of the project will bring good results. The enterprise is a great one,—the adequate commemoration of a noble cause by memorials expressing the highest attainments of American art.

PRINCIPLES AND METHODS

For the guidance of its members, as well as of advisers and persons charged with the duty of erecting war memorials, the General Committee of the Federation of Arts has adopted the following principles, which are substantially the same as the one laid down by the National Commission of Fine Arts and approved by the National Academy of Arts and Letters:

Memorials may take many forms, varying with the nature of the site, the amount of money available, the desires and needs of the community. Among many types these may be mentioned:

1. **A Flag Staff With Memorial Base.** The expense may be little or much, according to the simplicity or elaborateness of the base and the extent of the architectural setting. There is one type of staff to be used in connection with buildings, and quite another suited to an isolated situation. There is variety in flags, also. The great, undulating, sumptuous silken folds of the Venetian flags on the piazza of St. Marks are the extreme of art in flags. Something of this kind and quality we may aspire to in decorative flags.

2. **A Fountain,** which may be designed so as to afford places for inscriptions. A fountain may be simple in extreme or most elaborate. It may cost one thousand dollars or tens of thousands. Well placed, it is one of the most permanent of monuments. In European cities fountains are enduring, attractive, useful and distinguished features. Americans are just beginning to realize the possibilities of fountains as memorials.

3. **A Bridge,** which shall get its chief beauty from its graceful porportions and the worthiness of the material used. The bridge should be built to last a thousand years and to be a continuing delight during that period. The memorial features may be furnished either by tablets or sculpture or monuments at the bridge approaches.

4. **A Building,** devoted to high purposes, educational or humanitarian, that whether large or small, costly or inexpensive, would through excellence of design be an example and inspiration to present and future generations, expressive of the refinement and culture which mark the highest order of civilization. It should, however, be understood that a building entirely utilitarian can not altogether satisfy the desire for a commemorative work of art. The transept of Memorial Hall at Harvard University is an example of the triumph of memorial feeling over utility and even architecture.

5. **Tablets,** whether for out-of-doors, or for the walls of church, city hall, lodge room or other building, offer a wide field for the designer. These tablets get value from the beauty of form and especially from the design of the lettering. The inscription should be designed even to the names of individuals, and should not be made from type kept in stock by the tabletmaker.

6. **Gateways** to parks or other public places afford a fitting and expressive method of commemoration. Here, too, the architect and sculptor may find full play for their fancy.

7. **Symbolic Groups,** either in connection with architecture or isolated, depend for their interest on the universality of the ideas or sentiments depicted and the genius of the sculptor. Success is not impossible; but talent of a high order alone can achieve it.

8. **Portrait Statues** of individuals are a favorite form of commemoration. A portrait statue which is also a work of art is not an impossibility, but it is such a rarity that committees should exhaust other possibilities before settling on this one.

9. **Medals.** To make a good medal is one of the most exacting things an artist can be called upon to do. Properly to execute a medal takes much time and study, even from the most skillful and experienced. It is not the work of the die-maker, or for the artist who works simply on paper, or for a combination of the two. The designing of a medal should be entrusted only to those who have a fine sense of composition, skill in draughtsmanship, and a knowledge of the subtleties of relief. Not only is the space limited, but the range of ideas and motives adapted to relief is limited. People are inclined to ask too much to be told on a medal. While a sketch on paper or a water color may be valuable as a preliminary step, an order to strike the medal should never be given until the design has been developed in relief, as even a very careful drawing may give a false idea of the relief itself.

10. **Stained Glass Windows** offer a field commonly resorted to, and with varying success. The subject is one requiring special study and consideration, and should only be taken up with competent advice.

11. **The Village Green,** which exists in almost every small town or may easily be created. Usually this common is ill-kept and without symmetry of form. It might readily be laid out for playground and park purposes, and so improved and maintained. A fountain with seat carrying an inscription, or a tablet well designed, would form the center of memorial interest.

12. **Other kinds of memorials** (such as bell towers, band stands, memorial doorways and memorial rooms) will suggest themselves. Any form that can be made to express feelings of honor, respect, love of country, devotion to freedom and the glory of the triumph of democracy will be appropriate. If the utilitarian structure shall be used, it is of first importance that it shall impress the beholder by beauty of design, the permanent nature of the material used and the fitness of the setting. What shall be done is less important than the manner in which it is done.

The Professional Adviser.

In any case where it is decided to erect a memorial, the first step for the individual or committee having the matter in charge is to seek the advice of some one trained in the arts to act as an adviser, and to confer with him in regard to

1. *The location,* whether out-of-doors or indoors. If out-of-doors, the site is of prime importance. Crowded thoroughfares are to be avoided. Works of art should not be obstructions to travel, either at the time of erection or prospectively. It should be borne in mind that a work of art is not noticed when placed where crowds continually pass it. People will go a distance to enjoy a masterpiece and, unless a memorial has such distinction as to command attention and admiration, it fails of its purpose.

2. *The type of memorial* is the second subject for consultation with the professional adviser. He should know how to spend the money available in the manner best suited to carry out the purpose intended:
3. *The Selection of the artist* should be made with the assistance of the professional adviser. The site and type of memorial having been determined, the adviser should be able to furnish a list of the artists, whether architects, sculptors or painters, who have established reputations for executing the particular kind of work in view. One of these artists should be selected, after an examination of his completed work, and the commission should be given to him. The adviser should be retained, in order to make sure that the completed work in all particulars (including of course, the inscriptions) conforms to the best standards. No lay committee is competent to pass judgment on these essential elements. Then, too, the adviser should see to it that the landscape or other setting is in harmony with the design, and is calculated to enhance the memorial.
4. *Competitions* are sometimes imperative. In such cases, the professional adviser should draw up the programme and conduct the competition. Artists of high standing often enter competitions limited to selected artists of established reputation; they rarely enter unlimited competitions. In any competition the essential elements are, first, a good programme; and, secondly, competent and impartial judges.

Methods of conducting competitions have been formulated by the American Institute of Architects, the National Sculpture Society, and the National Society of Mural Painters. These methods should be followed by the adviser.

The Character of the Memorial.

The most impressive monument is one which appeals to the imagination alone, which rests not upon its material use but upon its idealism. From such a monument flows the impulse for great and heroic action, for devotion to duty and for love of country. The Arch of Triumph in Paris, the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial are examples of such monuments. They are devoid of practical utility, but they minister to a much higher use; they compel contemplation of the great men and ideals which they commemorate; they elevate the thoughts of all beholders; they arouse and make effective the finest impulses of humanity. They are the visible symbols of the aspirations of the race. The spirit may be the same whether the monument is large or small; a little roadside shrine or cross, a village fountain or a memorial tablet, speaks the same message as the majestic arch or shaft or temple, and both messages will be pure and fine and perhaps equally far-reaching, if the form of that message is appealing and beautiful. Display of wealth, ostentation and over-elaborateness are unbecoming and vulgar. Elegant simplicity, strength with refinement, and a grace of handling that imparts charm are the ends to be sought. These ends require, on the part of everybody connected with the enterprise—committee, adviser and artist—familiarity with the standards of art, and above all, good taste. Only by a combination of all these elements can a really satisfactory result be obtained.

DISCUSSION OF WAR MEMORIALS

At the annual meeting of the American Federation of Arts, to be held at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, May 15, 16, 17, Thursday will be devoted to a discussion of various phases of the subject of war memorials, with illustrations taken from past and present successes and failures in this country and other countries.

GENERAL COMMITTEE ON WAR MEMORIALS

Honorary Chairman, Hon. William H. Taft; Chairman, Charles Moore, Chairman, National Commission of Fine Arts; Vice-Chairman, Robert W. de Forest, President American Federation of Arts, President Metropolitan Museum of Art; Secretary, Leila Mechlin, Secretary, American Federation of Arts; Herbert Adams, New York; Thomas Allen, Boston; Pierce Anderson, Chicago; Henry Bacon, New York; James Barnes, New York; Edwin H. Blashfield, New York; George G. Booth, Detroit, Michigan; Arnold W. Brunner, New York; Charles A. Coolidge, Boston; Andrew W. Crawford, Philadelphia; Walter Denegre, New Orleans; Charles W. Eliot, Combridge, Mass.; John H. Finley, Albany, N. Y.; Daniel C. French, New York; Cass Gilbert, New York; Charles Grafly, Philadelphia; Morris Gray, Boston; Arthur A. Hamerschlag, Pittsburgh; Myron T. Herrick, Cleveland, Ohio; Charles L. Hutchinson, Chicago; Francis C. Jones, New York; Otto H. Kahn, New York; George E. Kessler, St. Louis, Mo.; William M. Ladd, Portland, Ore.; Samuel Mather, Cleveland, Ohio; Charles C. Moore, San Francisco; Charles D. Norton, New York; Frederick Law Olmsted, Brookline, Mass.; James D. Phelan, U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.; Elihu Root, New York; James L. Slayden, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.; Lorado Taft, Chicago; John R. Van Derlip, Minneapolis Institute of Fine Arts, Minneapolis, Minn.; Joseph E. Widener, Philadelphia; Ansley Wilcox, Buffalo, N. Y.

In addition to the General Committee named above there are special Regional Sub-committees and a list of professional advisors for the aid and convenience of those in different parts of the country who wish specific and professional advice.

For the names of Chairmen of these Sub-committees and professional advisors application should be made to the Secretary of the General Committee to whom all communications on this subject may be addressed.

Suggestions with reference to different forms of suitable memorials may also be sent to Miss Leila Mechlin, Secretary, 1741 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C.

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The illustrations of the Carmelite Monastery at Santa Clara, California, Maginnis & Walsh, architects, form the second installment of material dealing with this building. The first installment appeared in The Architect for February-March, 1919.

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Miss Gertrude E. Comfort, architect, announces the removal of her office to Room 908, French-American Bank Building, 110 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Calif.

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The Electric Vacuum Cleaner Company, Inc., has been incorporated with principal offices in Cleveland, Ohio, and New York. The new concern is a consolidation of the business and manufacturing facilities of the Frantz-Premier Co. of Cleveland and the vacuum cleaner business of the Edison Electric Appliance Co. of Chicago. It will be devoted to the manufacture and sale of electric vacuum cleaners (including stationary and portable types). It is understood it will equip its output with General Electric Motors. The present local service stations maintained by the Frantz-Premier Co. will be extended and developed to give complete service to users of products of the new concern

Official News of Pacific Coast Chapters, A. I. A.

The regular minutes of meetings of all Pacific Coast Chapters of the American Institute of Architects are published on this page each month.

San Francisco Chapter, 1881—President, Sylvain Schnaittacher, 333 Post Street, San Francisco, Cal.; Secretary, Morris M. Bruce, Flood Building, San Francisco, Cal. Chairman of Committee on Public Information, William B. Faville, Balboa Building, San Francisco. Chairman of Committee on Competition, William Mooser, Nevada Bank Building, San Francisco. Date of Meetings, third Thursday of every month; Annual, October.

Southern California Chapter, 1894—President, H. M. Patterson, 324 O. T. Johnson Building, Los Angeles, Cal. Secretary, H. F. Withey, 621 Exchange Building, Los Angeles, Cal. Chairman of Committee on Public Information, J. E. Allison, 1405 Hibernian Building, Los Angeles. Date of Meetings, second Tuesday, except July and August, at Los Angeles.

Oregon Chapter, 1911—President, Joseph Jacobberger, Board of Trade Building, Portland, Ore. Secretary, Alfred H. Smith, Board of Trade Building, Portland, Ore. Chairman of Committee on Public Information, Ellis F. Lawrence, Chamber of Commerce Building, Portland, Ore. Date of Meetings, third Thursday of every month at Portland; Annual, October.

Washington State Chapter, 1894—President, Daniel R. Huntington, Seattle, First Vice-President, Carl Gould, Seattle, Second Vice-President, George Gove. Third vice-President, Albert Held, Spokane, Secretary, Louis Baeder, Seattle. Treasurer, Frank L. Baker, Seattle. Counsels: Chas. H. Bebb, Sherwood D. Ford, and G. C. Field. Date of Meeting, first Wednesday, except July, August and September, at Seattle, except one in Spring at Tacoma. Annual, November.

The American Institute of Architects—The Octagon, Washington, D. C. Officers for 1918: President, Thomas R. Kimball, Omaha, Neb.; First Vice-President, Charles A. Favrot, New Orleans, La.; Second Vice-President, George S. Mills, Toledo, Ohio; Secretary, William Stanley Baker, Boston, Mass.; Treasurer, D. Everett Waid, New York, N. Y.

Directors for Three Years—Edward W. Donn, Jr., Washington, D. C.; Robert D. Kohn, New York, N. Y.; Richard Schmidt, Chicago, Ill. Directors for Two Years—William B. Faville, San Francisco, Cal.; Burt L. Fenner, New York, N. Y.; Ellis F. Lawrence, Portland, Ore. Directors for One Year — Edwin H. Brown, Minneapolis, Minn.; Ben L. Lubschez, Kansas City, Mo.; Horace Wells Sellers, Philadelphia, Pa.

Minutes of San Francisco Chapter

MARCH 20th, 1919.

The regular monthly meeting of the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was held at the Plaza Hotel, Post and Stockton Streets on Thursday evening at 6:30. The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. Sylvain Schnaittacher at 7:30 p. m.

Members present were:

Messrs. Morris M. Bruce, Leo J. Devlin, Albert Farr, W. B. Faville, B. J. Joseph, Wm. C. Hays, James A. Magee, Wm. Mooser, Mathew O'Brien, Sylvain Schnaittacher and Arthur G. Scholz.

MINUTES

The Minutes of the regular meeting held on February 20th, 1919 and of the Special Meeting held on March 13th, 1919, were read and approved.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

There was no unfinished business.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

San Francisco Sub-Committe on Competitions—No report.

Practice—No report.

Building Laws—A resolution from the Board of Directors of the General Contractors' Association was received; also copy of the items which were discussed at the joint meeting with the Board of Directors of this Chapter held on March 5th, 1919.

Legislation—A communication from Mr. J. J. Donovan, Chairman of this committee was received, a copy of which was sent to Senator Sample at Sacramento, California in re Senate Bill No. 166.

Public Information—No report.

Education—No report.

Entertainment—No report.

Library of San Francisco Architectural Club—No report.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Collection of Delinquent Dues—No report.

Building Material Exhibit—No report.

Committee on Combining Quarters with San Francisco Architectural Club—No report.

Materials and Specifications—No report.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

Communications—From Mr. William Binder in re plans for Mayfield Town Hall; From Mr. J. J. Donovan in re Senate Bill No. 166; From San Francisco War Camp Community Service in re memorial buildings, also a circular from the American Federation of Arts on the same subject; From the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce thanking the Chapter for its prompt and earnest co-operation in the defeat of bill prohibiting the use of machines in spraying paint.

With reference to the circular from the American Federation of Arts the following resolution was offered, seconded and carried.

"RESOLVED that the San Francisco Chapter, American Institute of Architects hereby endorses the opinion and sentiment of the American Federation of Arts as expressed in the Circular on War Memorials issued on February 24th and will co-operate to these ends with the Federation and any of the other bodies interested so that the spirit of the circular may be carried out and that a copy be sent to the San Francisco War Memorial Committee, the San Francisco War Camp Community Service and the American Federation of Arts."

The reports of sub-committees to consider the questionnaire sent out by the Post War Committee of the Institute were read and discussed and on motion of Mr. Faville, duly seconded and carried, it was decided to send such answers as he had returned by the sub-committee to the Post War Committees as a progress report and that copies be sent to all members, to the other Coast Chapters and to all other architects practicing in northern California.

On motion of Mr. Magee, duly made, seconded and carried, the following resolution was adopted:

"WHEREAS the Chapter is vitally interested in the efficiency of the teaching force in our public schools and that the present salaries of teachers are inadequate, be it

RESOLVED that the Chapter recommends that the teachers' salaries should be increased."

On March 5th, 1919, the Board of Directors met with members of the General Contractors' Association at the invitation of the latter to consider certain matters of mutual interest. After discussion of an informal report by the Directors, the Chapter expressed itself as follows in relation to the various subjects discussed.

The suggestion of a permanent Arbitration Board for the

settlement of disputes between members of the Chapter and of the Association was approved, but not to be made obligatory.

The proposal to open bids in public was generally approved as tending to eliminate many troubles.

The method of obtaining estimates on refigured work by giving preference to the low bidder at the first figuring was not approved unless modified.

There was general assent to the proposal that the members of the Chapter and Association would profit by better feeling and closer acquaintance.

A resolution thanking the General Contractors' Association for their invitation and the resulting discussion was duly made, seconded and carried.

ADJOURNMENT.

There being no further business before the Chapter, the meeting adjourned at 10:10 p. m.

Subject to approval————————1919.

MORRIS M. BRUCE, Secretary.

Minutes of Southern California Chapter

FEBRUARY 11th, 1919.

The One Hundred and twenty-third regular meeting of the Southern California Chapter, A. I. A. was held at Hoffman's Cafe, 215 South Spring street, Tuesday evening, February 11th.

The meeting was called to order by the president, Mr. H. M. Patterson, the following members being present:

J. E. Allison, J. J. Backus, G. E. Bergstrom, S. O. Clements, Walter E. Erkes, Elmer Grey, Myron Hunt, R. G. Hubby, J. P. Krempel, S. T. Norton, Robert H. Orr, John Parkinson, H. M. Patterson, Alfred W. Rea and H. F. Withey.

As guests of the Chapter were present: Mr. Perry Sawyer, representing the Building Trades Development Committee; Mr. George Gove, Architect of Tacoma, Washington, and Mr. W. Dellamore, of the Southwest Builder and Contractor.

Minutes of the 122nd meeting were read and approved.

Under Committee Reports, Mr. Krempel for the Committee on "Contracts and Specifications" stated that he had been in consultation with Mr. Weeks of Seattle upon the subject of Quantity Surveying, and suggesting that it might be of interest to members if Mr. Weeks were invited to attend a meeting of the Chapter in the near future.

For the Committee on "City Planning," Mr. Withey reported that Mayor Woodman was expected to appoint a "Civic Center Committee' within the next few days, and it was expected three or more architects would be chosen to serve on that committee.

For the Committee on "Competitons" the Secretary reported that the Committee had been in consultation with the Supervisors of the County of Santa Barbara relative to the proposed Competition for a Courthouse; that information had been given out that the Competition was to be held, and the Committee hoped to have the program made in compliance with the Institute rules.

Mr. Bergstrom, for the Committee on "Permanent Legislation," reported having attended meetings of the Joint Committee of the Technical Societies within the past few days, when the proposed State Licensing Law for Engineers was being discussed. The Committee's recommendation to the Chapter was not to endorse the bill in its present form, thereupon it was moved by Mr. Krempel, seconded by Mr. Norton and duly carried, that the Chapter endorse the action of the Technical Societies in opposing the passage of the bill in its present form. It was further moved by Mr. Norton, seconded by Mr. Grey and duly carried, that the Legislative Committee keep in touch with the status of this Bill, and for any necessary expense involved, that the Committee be allowed the maximum of $25.

Mr. Bergstrom further stated that his Committee had been taking up and considering the various Bills that are now before the State Legislature, and the Committee's suggestion is, that with the exception of two Bills, the Chapter recommend that these measures be not passed, and that a letter be written by the Secretary to each Assemblyman and Senator, said letter to be signed by both the Secretary and President.

Of these proposed measures it was moved, seconded, and duly carried, that the Chapter endorse Senate Bills No. 367 and 617, for "Prohibiting the use of cut-offs, etc." and "Tenement Houses" respectively, and that the following be not endorsed:

ASSEMBLY BILLS.

No. 142, Unnecessary Sunday Labor; No. 441, Regulation of Sale of Paints, etc.; No. 673, Eight Hour Working Day; No. 709, Tools Operated by Compressed Air; No. 793, Licensing Painters; No. 795, Tenement Houses; No. 850, Adulteration of Paints.

SENATE BILLS.

No. 77, Unnecessary Sunday Labor; No. 274, Material Men's Protection; No. 324, Examining Plumbers; No. 344, Material Men's Protection; No. 372, Workmen's Protection; No. 393, Building and Altering; No. 570, Inspection of Electric Wiring; No. 416, Hotel Regulations; No. 576, Public Welfare; No. 506, Size of Brick; No. 613, Material Men's Claims; No. 517, Tenement Houses; No. 518, Licensing Painters; No. 533, Forfeiture of Claims; No. 546, Buildings; No. 569, Inspection of Boilers.

Mr. Allison for the Committee on "Public Information" reported having met with the Joint Committee of the Technical Societies, and taking up with them the method and means of obtaining employment for the returned soldiers.

Under "Unfinished Business" the Secretary stated that the matter of selecting delegates to the Annual Institute Convention to be held in April should now receive consideration, and accordingly the following names were offered:

S. T. Norton, nominated by Messrs. Krempel and Allison; J. E. Allison, nominated by Messrs. Parkinson and Krempel; Lyman Farwell, nominated by Messrs. Backus and Grey; Myron Hunt, nominated by Messrs. Withey and Allison; G. E. Bergstrom, nominated by Messrs. Backus and Parkinson; John Parkinson, nominated by Messrs. Krempel and Grey. For Alternates: J. E. Krempel, nominated by Messrs. Backus and Parkinson; Elmer Grey, nominated by Messrs. Orr and Allison; J. J. Backus, nominated by, Messrs. Krempel and Allison; R. G. Hubby, nominated by, Messrs. Backus and Krempel; W. J. Dodd, nominated by Messrs. Parkinson and Krempel; J. C. Austin, nominated by Messrs. Backus and Allison.

Under "Communications" the Secretary read a card of acknowledgement from Mr. Octavius Morgan for the flowers recently sent to his wife's funeral.

Under "Papers and Discussions" the President introduced Mr. Perry Sawyer, who spoke at some length on the subject of building conditions and future prospects of the country, and California in particular. A general discussion followed, at the close of which Mr. Grey spoke of an experience he had had recently in consultation with a representative of one of the local building companies.

Mr. Gove was next introduced, and gave a short talk on Chapter activities in the Washington State Chapter.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 9:40, with the president expressing the Chapter's thanks to the guests for their presence.

H. F. WITHEY, Secretary.

MEETING OF MARCH 11th, 1919.

The One Hundred and twenty-fourth regular meeting of the Southern California Chapter, A. I. A. was held at the Jonathan Club, 6th and Main Streets, Tuesday evening, March 11, 1919.

The meeting was called to order by the president, Mr. H. M. Patterson at 6:30 p. m. the following members being present:

J. J. Backus, Lyman Farwell, R. G. Hubby, J. P. Krempel, Robert H. Orr, H. M. Patterson, Alfred W. Rea, A. Wackerbarth, H. F. Withey.

As guest of the Chapter was present Mr. Henry Rosenthal, of Cincinnati, Editor of the "Building and Loan Association News."

In compliance with the president's request, Mr. Farwell took the chair for the evening.

Minutes of the 123rd meeting were read and approved.

For the Executive Committee, the Secretary reported a meeting held previous to this meeting, at which the following letters were read:

From Mr. E. C. Kemper, Executive Secretary of the Institute, stating that Mr. Summer Hunt's and Mr. J. C. Hillman's membership in the Institute were discontinued.

From Mr. T. C. Roberts, architect of Clarkdale, Arizona, reaffirming his desire to become a member of the Chapter, and requesting that his application for membership be put thru.

From Mr. Garrett van Belt, Jr., stating that S. B. Marston

is still in France in "Y" service for the year, and requesting a remission of his dues during his absence.

Under "Committee Reports" the following were given:

For "City Planning" Mr. Withey reported that the Mayor had appointed a Civic Center Committee for the purpose of studying the problem and making a recommendation to the Mayor and Council for the establishment of a Civic Center for Los Angeles. Although the Mayor had agreed to place three architects on this Commission, none were included in the final appointment: That the President of the Chapter had written a letter to the Mayor regretting he had not seen fit to include Architects in this appointment; nevertheless offering the services of the Chapter insofar as the Mayor might see fit to call upon it. Mr. Withey added in conclusion that the Chapter Committee was closely following the work of the Civic Center Committee and would shortly offer some suggestions, to bring to their attention the interest the Chapter has in this matter.

For the Committee on "Competitions," Mr. Orr reported that the Committee had approved the Competition Program for the Santa Barbara County Courthouse.

For the Committee on "Permanent Legislation," Mr. Backus reported that the Committee had met with the Joint Committee of the Technical Societies for further discussion of the proposed Licensing Law for Engineers, and that the matter stood as reported at the last Meeting.

The Secretary read a letter from the Secretary of the Joint Committee of the Technical Societies, which briefly was to the effect that the proposed law is entirely unsatisfactory and urges that the measure be not passed at this session of the Legislature.

Mr. Patterson reported a meeting on Wednesday, March 5th, of several members of the Chapter with Mr. Bert L. Fenner, one of the Institute Directors, at which was talked over matters concerning the work of the Post-War Committee of the Institute. There was also present at this meeting Mr. Schnaittacher, president of the San Francisco Chapter, and Mr. Johnson of the Washington State Chapter.

Under "Unfinished Business," Mr. Farwell- recommended changes in certain of the State Laws. The President referred these suggestions to the Committee on "Permanent Legislation" with power to act on the same.

Under the subject of "Debates," Mr. Rosenthal was introduced and spoke interestingly and at length on "National Housing" after which those present took part in a general discussion on the subject.

The meeting adjourned at 9:30.

H. F. WITHEY, Secretary.

Minutes of Washington State Chapter

Minutes of 241st meeting, held March 5th, 1919, at 6:00 p. m., at the Blue Bird Cafe. The following members were present:

President, Huntington; Messrs. Baeder, Baker, Bebb, Brust, Field, Ford, Gould, Jacobs, Loveless, Mann, Myers, Park, Richardson, Schack, Siebrand, Svarz, Willcox.

Guests present were: Messrs. Wilder, McGonigle, Hope and Rankin.

The minutes of the preceding meeting of February 5, 1919, were read and approved.

Report of resolution offered and approved by Building Officials' Conference was read. Mr. Gould moved the adoption of the resolution. Motion seconded and carried.

The report of the Committee of Chapter Branch Groups, carrying the approval of the Executive Committee was read. Mr. Richardson moved the adoption of the report. Motion seconded and carried. The report of the Committee follows:

"Under the existing Constitution and By-laws of the Chapter we recommend that a provision be made for the formation of local groups of not less than five members in Tacoma and Spokane, to be known as the Tacoma or Spokane Group of the Washington State Chapter, A. I. A. The members of these groups to consist of Associate members of the Washington State Chapter and members of the American Institute of Architects residing in the above mentioned districts. These local groups may also associate with themselves a probationary class of members, which shall be obliged to become Associate Chapter members within one year. This probationay class shall have no voice in Chapter business or right to use of the title. We would recommend the remission of initiation fees for members applying for Associate Membership in the Chapter through these groups for a period of six months from March 1, 1919, and a reduction of dues to the members of these groups to $5.00 per annum.

ALBERTSON, BAEDER,
BORIEK, LOVELESS,
SIEBRAND, FIELD, Chairman."

Committee Reports.

Education: Mr. Gould in speaking brought to the attention of the Chapter the availability of a room at the University which could be used for the Beaux Arts projects in connection with the local architectural club and asked that the young draughtsmen be encouraged to organize with this in view.

Programme: The President asked this Committee to assume charge of the Chapter meetings. Mr. Richardson as Chairman agreed to call a meeting of the Committee for the purpose.

Ways and Means: Mr. Baker spoke of his work with Messrs. Perrine and Campbell for publicity and reported that they had no definite programme to offer; and that being true, nothing will be done. Mr. Bobb moved acceptance of the report.

Special Committee Reports:

Capital Group Plans: Before calling on Mr. Bebb, the Chairman asked Mr. Wilder to lay before the Chapter the situation relative to the Capital Group. He spoke of the involved situation due to the illness of Governor Lister, and reported the interview had in his office with Acting Governor Hart, Senator Carlyon, Mr. Bebb and himself present.

Mr. Bebb when called upon, spoke in detail of this interview, the substance of which is that Acting Governor Hart is very favorable to our point of view and that Governor Lister seems to have receded somewhat from his previous stand, and may yet be led to accept our views.

Mr. Wilcox moved that a Committee for Capital Group Plans be appointed. Motion seconded and carried.

The report of the War Memorial Committee was made by Mr. Gould, which embraced the crystalization of public thought into the idea of a Civic Auditorium as a memorial and the definite location of the same. He then presented the plan as offered by the Chapter locating the Auditorium on the site the center of which would be approximately Fifth Avenue and Blanchard Street, with the west front on the east side of Fifth Avenue, as concurred in by the Joint Memorial Committee.

Mr. Willcox moved the approval and adoption of the report. Motion seconded and carried.

Mr. Bebb spoke of the Civic Center in connection with the Memorial asking that it be considered with it. Mr. Huntington answered by saying the Committee had discussed this and had decided to defer the matter for the time being.

Mr. Willcox was called upon to introduce the subject for the Post War Committee. Outlining briefly the long programme being considered, he concluded by calling upon Mr. Huntington whose subject was "Definition of Architect, and is He Essential." He clearly showed that by reason of his work increasing the financial value of the work, he was necessary.

Mr. Field's subject "Charges" was exhaustively entered into, the substance being that the present system is not fair in all instances, and presented for consideration the change making charges on the basis of fixed fee plus the cost of production, the fee being approximately one-half the present fee, or (3%) three per cent.

Mr. Willcox moved the adoption as the sense of the Chapter. Motion seconded and carried.

Mr. Baeder's subject, "General Contracts." After speaking of the impracticality of the Architect, his report led into the subject of General Contracts as opposed to Sub-contracts, the system in operation twenty to thirty years ago, and he favored a return to the latter system. This seemed the sense of the Chapter after a discussion. Mr. Gould then moved the adoption as the sense of the Chapter. Motion seconded and carried.

It was the sense of the meeting that foregoing Post War subjects as adopted be forwarded to the Institute Post War Committee for their consideration and adoption.

Meeting adjourned.

The firm of Woods, Huddart & Gunn has been incorporated under the name of Gunn, Carle & Co. Mr. C. C. Carle, succeeding Mr. Huddart, who died in January last, has been in the employ of the firm for the past ten years as structural engineer and salesman. The business will be conducted as heretofore, but on a larger scale. In addition to iron and steel products, electric furnaces, cranes, industrial trucks, plant equipment and supplies will be furnished.

The GARDEN

"NATURE DOES NOT CAPRICIOUSLY SCATTER HER SECRETS AS GOLDEN GIFTS TO LAZY PETS AND LUXURIOUS DARLINGS, BUT IMPOSES TASKS WHEN SHE PRESENTS OPPORTUNITIES, AND UPLIFTS HIM WHOM SHE WOULD INFORM. THE APPLE THAT SHE DROPS AT THE FEET OF NEWTON IS BUT A COY INVITATION TO FOLLOW HER TO THE SKIES."—E. P. WHIPPLE.

Only to those with the eye to see does Nature unfold the wonders of Her exquisite artistry, manifested in the verdant hills, the stately forests, and the radiant flowers. Only those with the mind to comprehend does She call into communion with Her. To be inspired to the fullest, we must know Her; and in that never-ending quest for knowledge, must perform the tasks She imposes. Thus does She play the part of teacher.

By Her guidance only can we aspire to a Religion of Life, a comprehension of our fellow plants and animals. Merely to see, is a ray of light on the path. To avail one's self of Her secrets is the stepping stone to knowledge. To unite hand and knowledge to the end of nourishing and revealing Her potential beauties to the fullness of life is truly living. To the man in the garden is offered this wonderous intimacy with Nature. Who would not be Her confidant!—W. C. T.

LAWNS, THEIR MAKING AND MAINTENANCE

By PROF. J. W. GREGG

Professor of Landscape Gardening, University of California.

IN California, with such a wide range of soil and climatic conditions, and the extremes of moisture and drought, lawn making has been a much neglected phase of gardening. It is the prevailing opinion that good lawns are expensive luxuries, both in construction and maintenance, and that the same area would give greater satisfaction at less cost if it were devoted to the growing of flowering plants. It is true that with many soils in California, the first cost of lawn construction often appears more or less prohibitive to the average home owner. When it is remembered, however, that a lawn once well made is the foundation of perfect home grounds, and that it requires no more general care than various flowering plants grown to perfection in the same area, and that it furnishes a soft, rich carpet of green upon which one may walk, romp, sit, or recline at ease, the many advantages and comforts of lawns will be appreciated and the first cost and after care will appear trifling.

Because the lawn is such an important feature of home grounds, no mistake should be made in its construction. Shrubs and trees may be transplanted, flower borders may be rearranged every year with comparatively little trouble and expense, but the making of a lawn is of far greater importance, and all the failures and discouragements, no matter what the after care has been, can be traced directly back to poor, haphazard first construction.

The first thing to do in making a new lawn is to put the soil into proper condition to receive the seed. More lawn failures are due to insufficient preparation of the soil than to all other causes combined. No intelligent man would try to grow grass upon a cement sidewalk, yet grass seed is often sown on hard, packed ground, offering just as little chance to take root, and is expected to grow luxuriantly, with little or no care. If the soil is poor and of a sandy, clayey, or adobe nature, and a good rich loam is not available, satisfactory results may be obtained by spading in a liberal quantity of stable manure. Lawn grasses are voracious feeders and for that reason it is desirable to have at least eight or ten inches of good rich soil.

If the soil is coarse or contains red or yellow clay, it should be thoroughly worked to a depth of from twelve to fifteen inches or more, and should be well mixed with a

A GREEN CARPET 'NEATH SHADE TREES LENDS A REFINED TOUCH TO THE COUNTRY HOME.

IN SUBURB OR CITY A LAWN IN THE FOREGROUND INTENSIFIES THE BEAUTY OF THE HOME.

liberal amount of the best manure obtainable. Unevenness in soil texture and fertility produces unevenness in the growth and color of the lawn grasses, even to the extent of grass dying in patches. Oftentimes where there is much rock or hardpan existing near the surface, the subsoil should be broken by the use of dynamite. Many soils are also greatly improved by the addition of lime, which loosens up heavy soils, renders plant food more available, and makes sour soils sweet. Preparing soils in this thorough manner permits the roots of grass plants to penetrate to a greater depth where it is cool and moist, and insures a strong, vigorous growth and produces a close, compact turf which better resists drought, severe heat, and hard usage.

The next operation is sowing the seed. This is usually done by hand, using about one pound of seed to two hundred square feet of lawn area. This heavy sowing is better than a thin sowing because many weed plants are crowded out by a good thick stand of lawn grass. The seed is sown evenly when the wind is not blowing and lightly raked into the surface. If the soil is of a light, sandy nature, a good rolling will tend to press the soil around the seed and promote even germination. With heavy clay or adobe soil, care should be taken in the use of the roller, either rolling very lightly or not at all.

In many sections of California, mulching the lawn after sowing the seed is a very desirable and oftentimes a necessary practice. The material used for such mulching should be quite fine and light in weight. Old, well-rotted and finely divided stable manure, as free from weed seeds as possible, is generally used and applied lightly over the surface. After the mulch is applied a thorough watering may be given and the soil kept moist by daily watering until the seed germinates. As soon as the grass is tall enough to be clipped, the lawn mower should be used. This early clipping tends to check the top growth of the young grass plants, and encourages them to make roots, thus producing a firm sod. After the first clipping a good rolling will tend to smooth the surface and promote better growth. Lawns should be watered thoroughly about two or three times a week during dry weather, preferably in the evening. Light surface sprinklings for a few minutes every evening are worse than nothing, and waste water.

The grasses now being used for lawn making in California are mixtures of Kentucky blue-grass (Poa pratensis) Australian Rye grass (Lolium perenne) and white clover (Trifolium repens). While the basis of all lawn grass mixtures is usually Kentucky blue-grass, some mixtures consist of one-half Kentucky blue-grass, and one-half Australian Rye grass, with possibly a little white clover added. Whether lawns should be seeded with Kentucky blue-grass alone, or with some of the various mixtures, is a question upon which there is a great variety of opinion. It is generally conceded, however, that Kentucky blue-grass should be used either alone, for the best permanent lawns, or with a little white clover added; two parts of Kentucky blue-grass to one part of clover being a good proportion, although equal parts of each variety are often used.

Good results may be expected when Kentucky blue-grass lawns are established in the middle and northern counties during April and May, or immediately after the cold rains are past, but in the southern part of the state, lawns may be made earlier. Early autumn or early spring are the two most favorable seasons, however.

Lawns should not be clipped too short during the hottest and driest months of the year. The knives of the machine should be set high and the short, fine clippings thus produced may be allowed to remain on the lawn where they will quickly work down around the grass plants, and produce a mulch that conserves moisture and protects the crown of the plants from extreme heat. If the grass is allowed to grow too long before cutting, and a large amount of clippings are produced, they are better raked off and taken away.

Weeds will usually give considerable trouble, especially in new lawns, and very often in old ones, and

(Continued on Page 19)

EDITORIAL

WHAT William James termed the will to believe is eloquently exemplified in the building world today. No available evidence would seem to indicate that the industry has to date re-acted very substantially from the depression and the artificial restrictions of war time; yet on all sides we are greeted not only by confidence, but by an aggressive faith which at times might almost be described as a grim determination. The state of mind has both its pathetic and its humorous phases; yet in a large way there can be no douht that it is psychologically sound, and that such an attitude, when thus prevalent and persistent, helps to create the condition it desires. Viewed in connection with the known necessity for construction in many lines, it would seem unquestionable that a really important building revival is destined for a not distant future.

There are likewise present certain conditions for making this revival as important in its quality as in its quantity. In the years preceding the war the character of American architecture was, in certain respects at least, undergoing a progressive improvement. If rarely of the soil, if often oblivious to the influences animating the life of the people, and lacking in informing ideas, its technical equipment and attainments were unquestionable. An enforced pause for breath can do no harm. It has not been sufficiently protracted to induce a deterioration in acquired technique; it may have been long enough to provide opportunity and occasion for many a designer to reflect upon the inadequacy of the ideals he was in the habit of expressing. Another factor which may be counted upon as not entirely negligible is the unprecedented number of our population who have been brought into contact with European architectural conditions. Not all the members of our expeditionary forces can return with an easy assurance that it will require only the introduction of electric advertising and skyscrapers on the Grands Boulevards to make the world completely perfect and up-to-date. Many are bound to have their knowledge and their ideals affected in a way that will ultimately operate to the benefit of American architecture.

BELIEVING that through certain re-organizations of policy it can put itself in a position more adequately to serve the period of building progress which all feel is before us, THE ARCHITECT this month inaugurates changes in form and make-up which call for a word of explanation.

The diminution in size to the more compact and now almost universal page of nine by twelve inches will not fail to attract immediate attention. The curtailment, it should be noted, is almost exclusively in the margins. In the text pages a reduction of the space between columns leaves the type areas entirely unaltered, while the dimensions of plates measure but a quarter of an inch in each direction under the average of former practice, and but three quarters of an inch in width and a half of an inch in height under the extreme sizes which were adopted in rare instances. Make-up and paging are such that plates may be filed, bound separately, or bound with the magazine; while text may be bound with or without the inclusion of advertising pages.

Beyond this, the new features would be less accurately described as changes than as additions. The former Architect, with letterpress and plates undiminished in extent and unaltered in quality and in aim, becomes but the leading department in a more comprehensive journal. Supplementing it is a group of new departments, edited by a competent staff, and covering the whole field of the building industry. The natures and purposes of these additional sections, as well as the resultant broadening of the journal as a whole, are sufficiently indicated by a list of the new title headings—The Home-Builder; The Garden; Interior Decoration; The Farm; The Engineer; The Contractor; The Manufacturer; The Dealer; Real Estate, Loans and Insurance; Construction News.

Naturally this enlargement of scope has necessitated a more inclusive title. Henceforward THE BUILDING REVIEW, succeeding to The Architect, will really be all that its name implies—a journal devoted to all the interests, artistic, scientific, and economic, of the building industry. The standards maintained by The Architect in the past, far from being in any wise relaxed, will be applied as well to the new obligations assumed. Special emphasis will continue to be laid, as formerly, upon the Pacific Coast field.

These innovations are the result of a desire to furnish a magazine of enhanced attractiveness and value. It is hoped that readers will concur that this aim has been furthered at least to some degree.

THE augmentation of contents as outlined above is not the only step which has been taken to increase the usefulness of The Building Review. It has been planned to enlarge its field of activity as well by placing it in the hands of the greatest possible number of readers. With this end in view, the yearly subscription rates have been reduced to $2.00 domestic, $2.50 foreign, and the magazine will be placed on all western news stands, where it will sell for twenty-five cents a copy. It will thus be brought readily within the reach of every person who is interested in building, whether as designer, constructor, investor, or prospective owner.

Unexpired remainders of subscriptions to The Architect will be extended pro rata on the subscription books of The Building Review.

GENERAL VIEW
CARMELITE MONASTERY, SANTA CLARA, CALIF.
MAGINNIS & WALSH, Architects

CLOISTER LOGGIA FROM INNER ORCHARD
CARMELITE MONASTERY, SANTA CLARA, CALIF.

TOURELLE AND CLOISTER
CARMELITE MONASTERY, SANTA CLARA, CALIF.
MAGINNIS & WALSH, Architects

LOGGIA IN CLOISTER
CARMELITE MONASTERY, SANTA CLARA, CALIF
MAGINNIS & WALSH, Architects

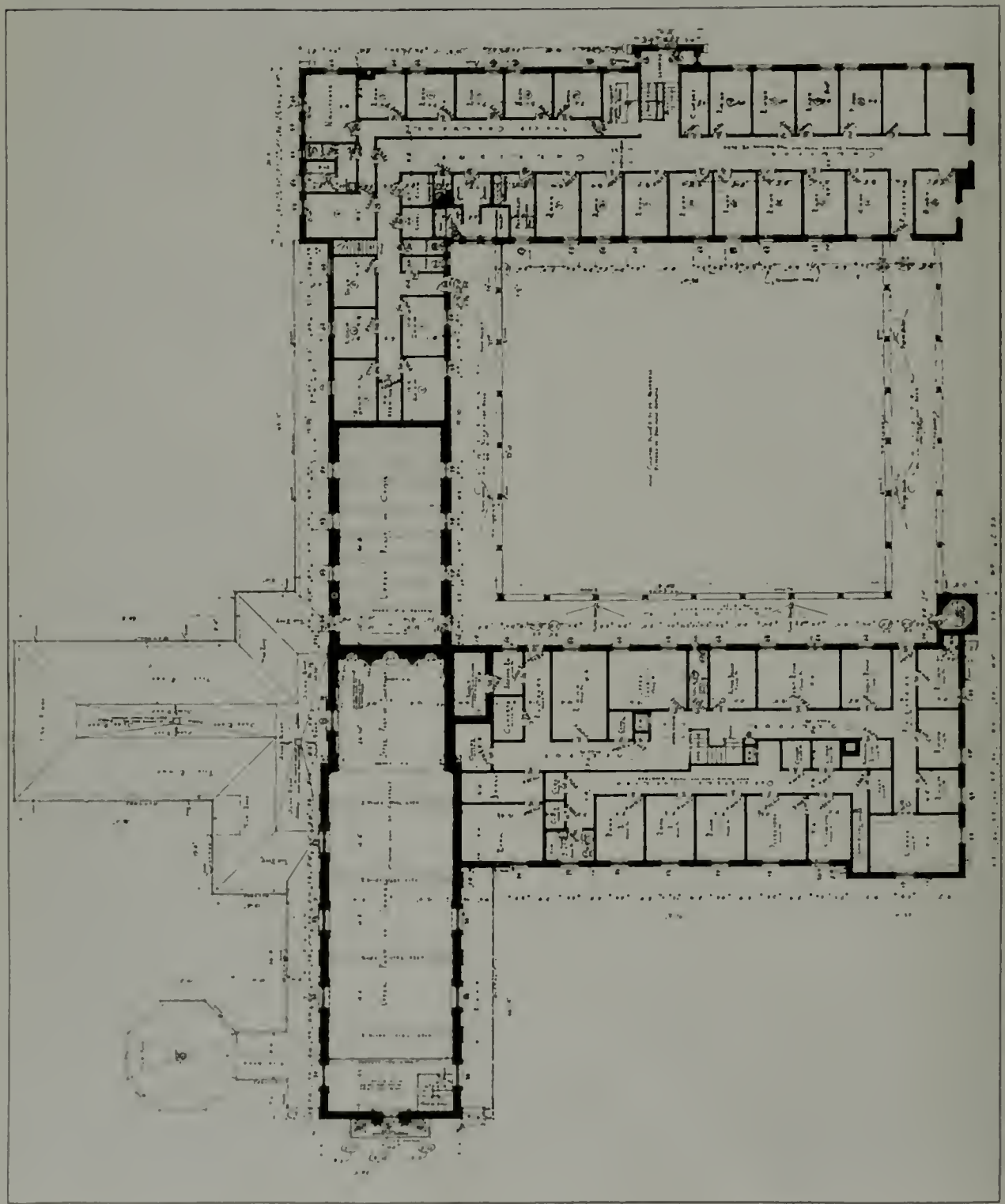
BELFRY FROM CLOISTER
CARMELITE MONASTERY, SANTA CLARA, CALIF.
MAGINNIS & WALSH, Architects

NUNS' CHOIR
CARMELITE MONASTERY, SANTA CLARA, CALIF.
MAGINNIS & WALSH, Architects

ALTER IN CHAPEL
CARMELITE MONASTERY, SANTA CLARA, CALIF.
MAGINNIS & WALSH, Architects

CHAPEL, LOOKING INTO MEMORIAL CHAPEL
CARMELITE MONASTERY, SANTA CLARA, CALIF.
MAGINNIS & WALSH, Architects

CHAPEL ENTRANCE AND ORGAN LOFT
CARMELITE MONASTERY, SANTA CLARA, CALIF.
MAGINNIS & WALSH, Architects



PLAN OF SECOND FLOOR
CARMELITE MONASTERY, SANTA CLARA, CALIF.
Maginnis & Walsh, Architects

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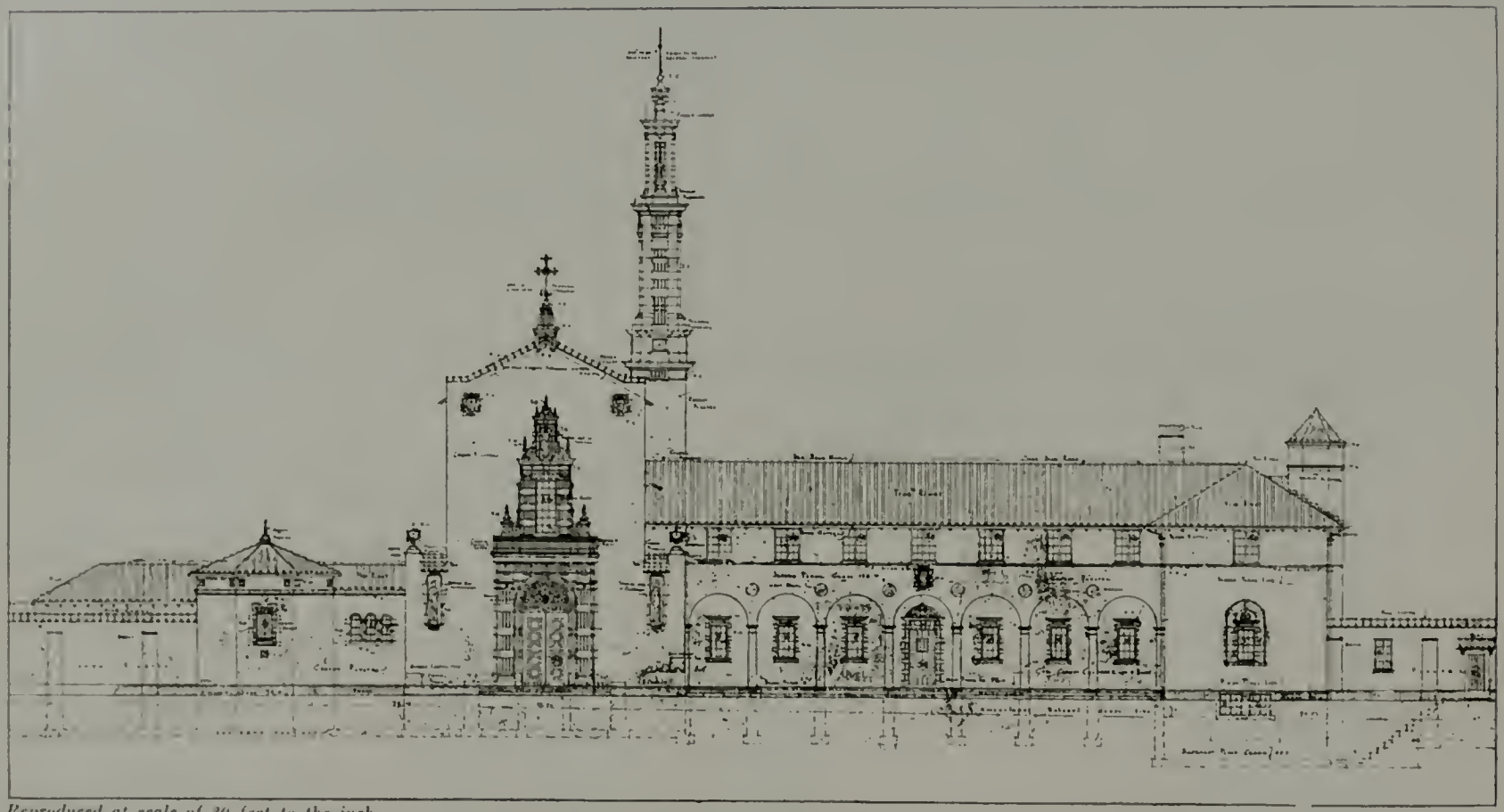
Reproduced at scale of 20 feet to the inch

SECTION THROUGH CLOISTER AND ELEVATION OF DOMESTIC WING
CARMELITE MONASTERY, SANTA CLARA, CALIF.
MAGINNIS & WALSH, Architects



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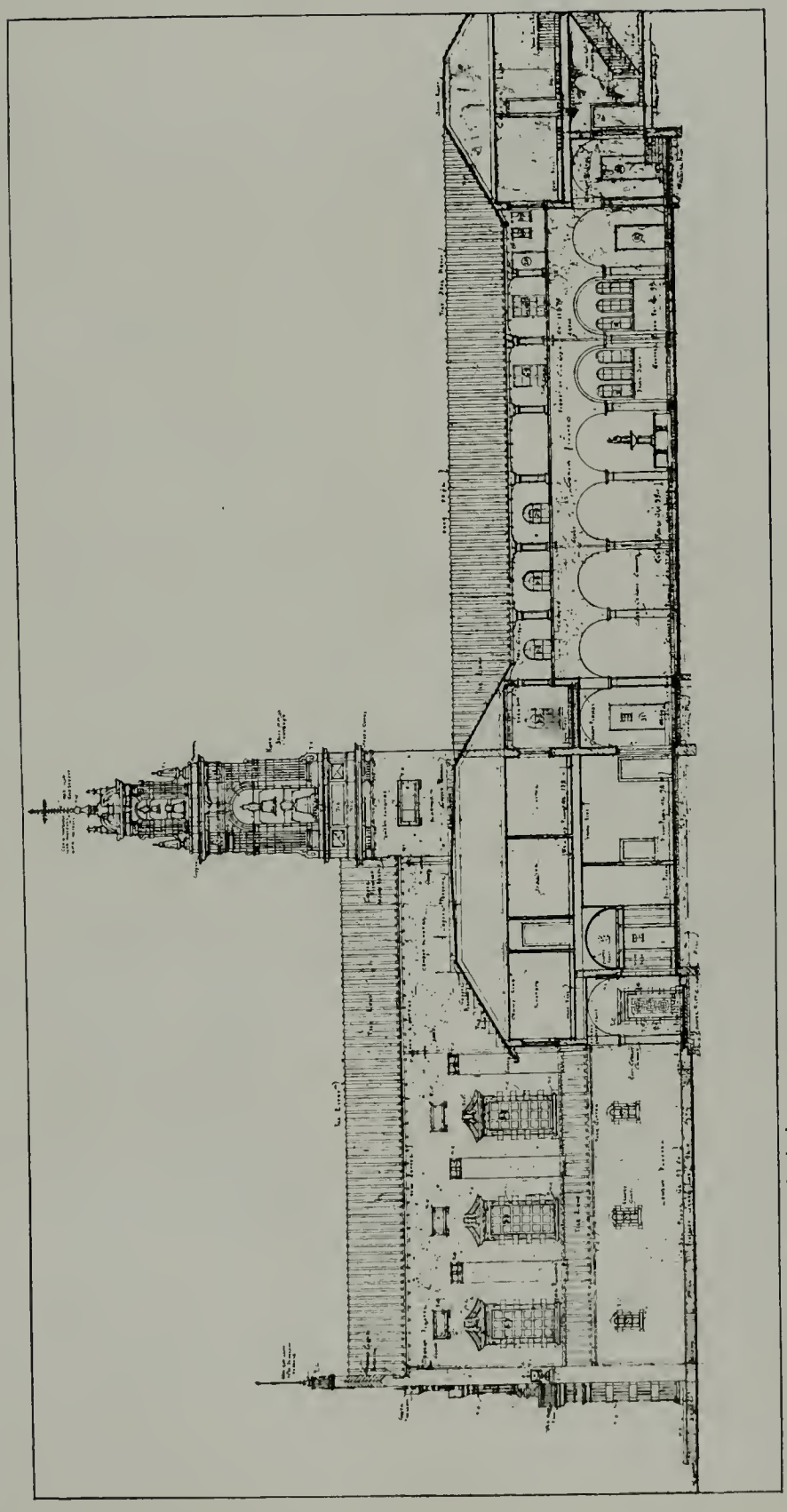
FRONT ELEVATION OF CHAPEL AND OUTQUARTERS
CARMELITE MONASTERY, SANTA CLARA, CALIF.
MAGINNIS & WALSH, Architects



SIDE ELEVATION OF CHAPEL AND SECTION THROUGH CLOISTER
CARMELITE MONASTERY, SANTA CLARA, CALIF.
MAGINNIS & WALSH, Architects

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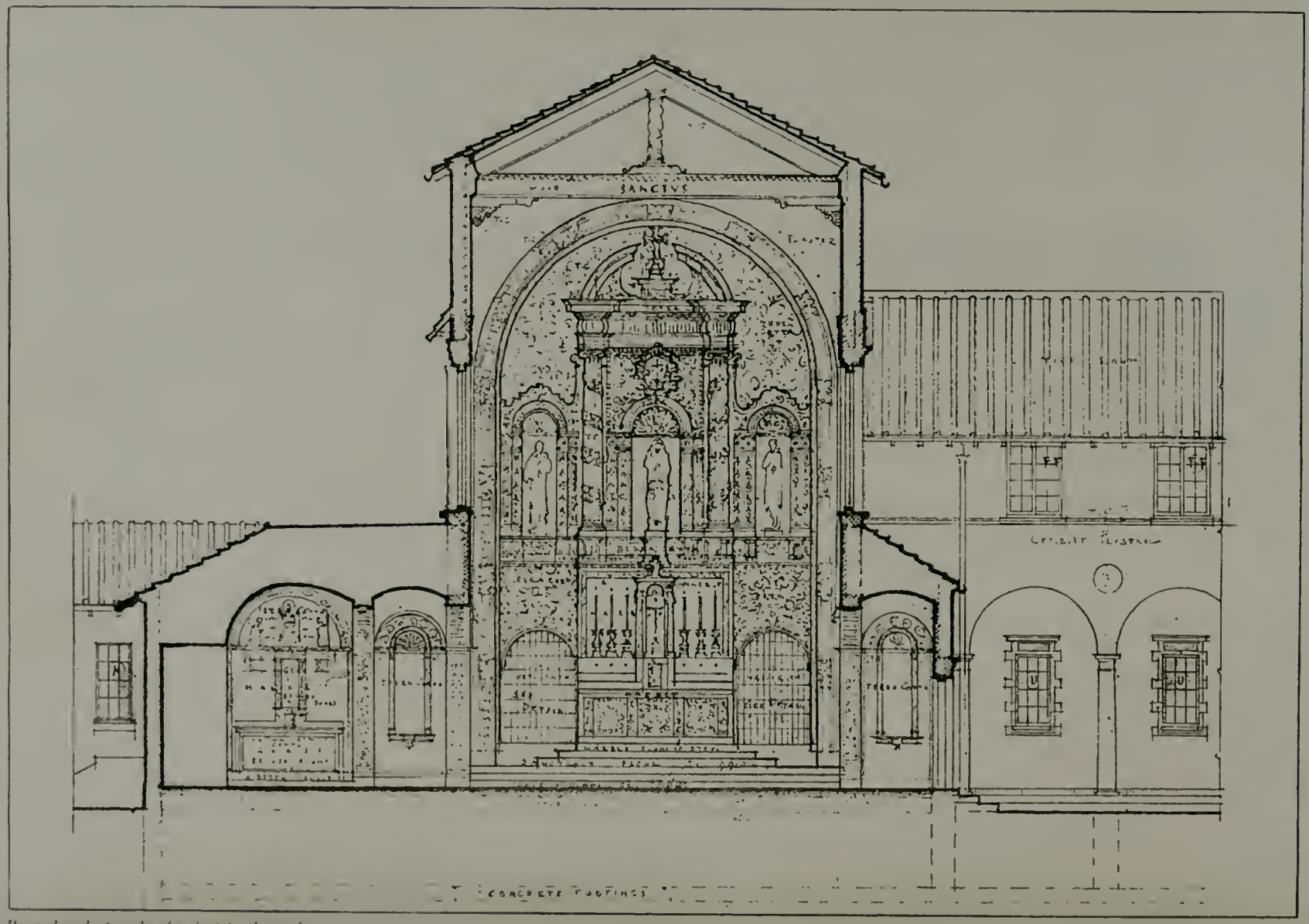

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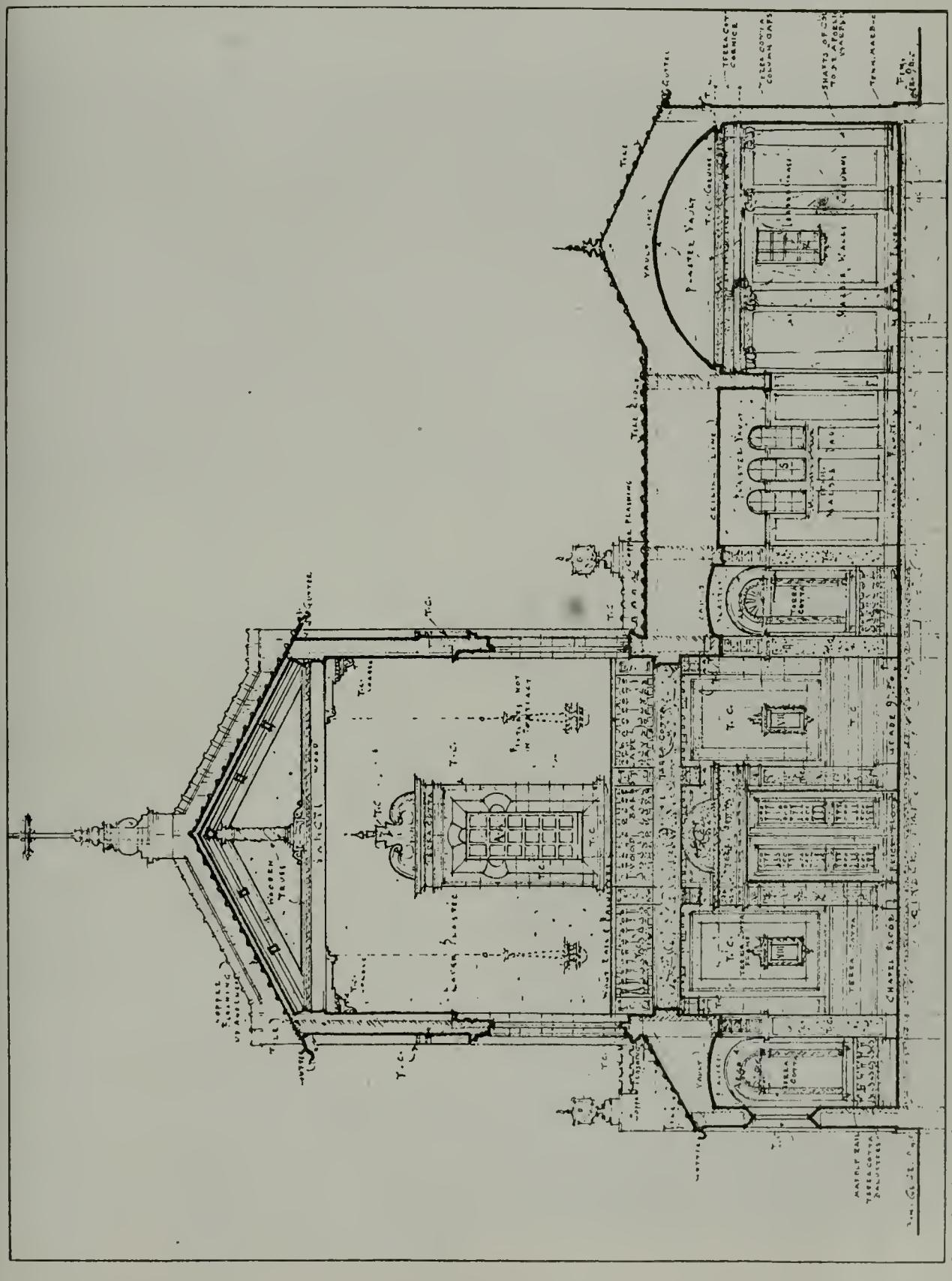
CROSS SECTION OF CHAPEL AND LADY CHAPEL
CARMELITE MONASTERY, SANTA CLARA, CALIF.
MAGINNIS & WALSH, Architects



TRANSVERSE SECTION OF CHAPEL AND MEMORIAL
CARMELITE MONASTERY, SANTA CLARA, CALIF.
MAGINNIS & WALSH, Architects

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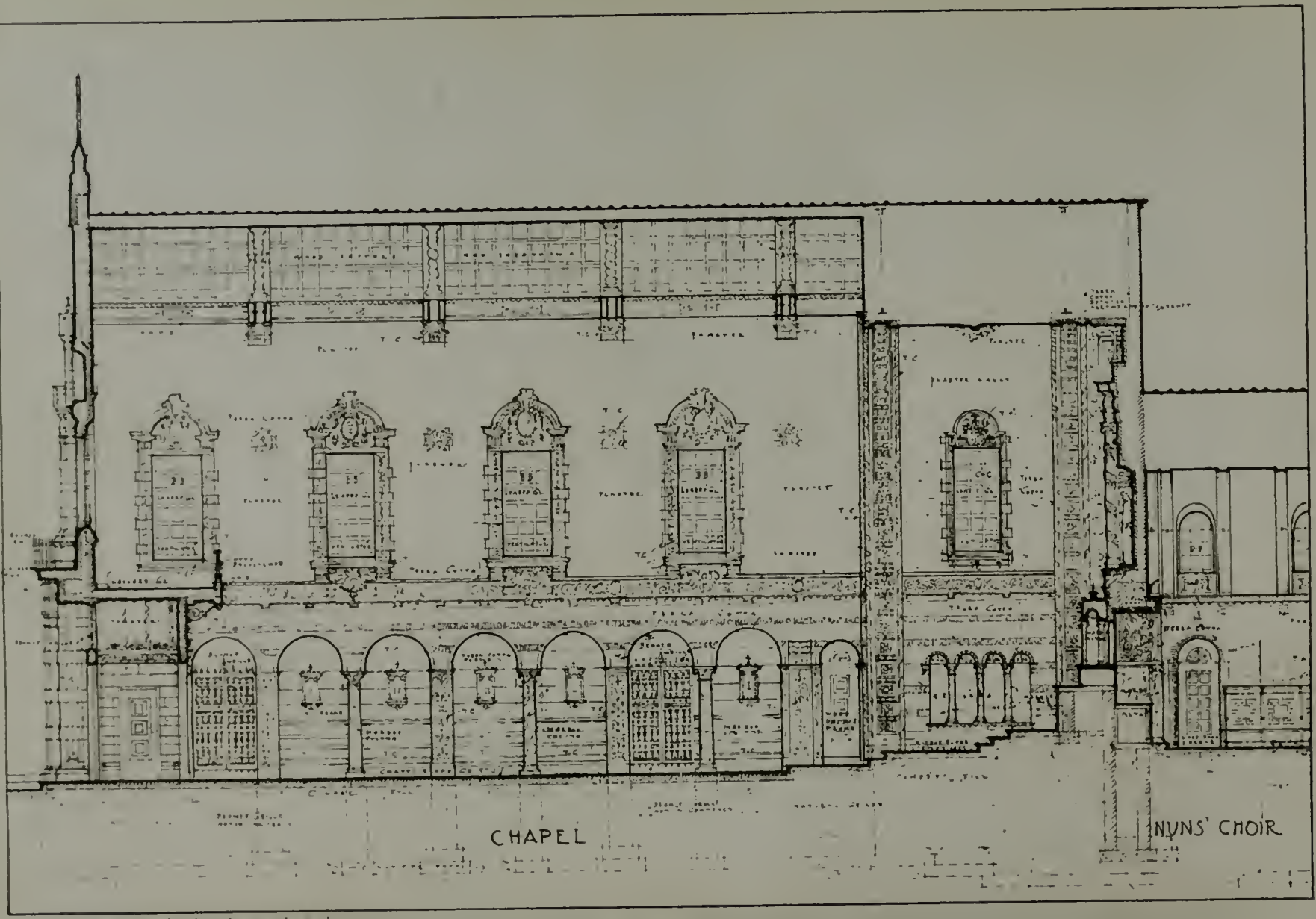

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LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF CHAPEL
CARMELITE MONASTERY, SANTA CLARA, CALIF.
MAGINNIS & WALSH, Architects

The HOME BUILDER

BUNGALOW OF C. P. BROOKE, ALTADENA, CAL.

BUSINESS REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION

By BURLEIGH DAVISON

Since the signing of the armistice and the assurance that peace is once more to be the condition under which we will live—the country has given much thought to the problems of rehabilitation and rebuilding, of taking up the loose threads of industry and commerce.

The appeal sent out last year by the federal government asking the people to restrict building activities to the least possible amount consistent with the absolute needs of the country, during the period of the war, had a marked effect upon the building development of the country, so that now we find with the return of peace, a strong demand for homes, business structures and industrial plants. The question of prices of material is naturally one which the owner of property must look into well before he decides to launch any new construction. Labor conditions also affect his enterprises so vitally that this important factor in the new building revival must be taken into consideration.

The tendency in a number of building materials to drop in prices seems to forecast a return to a definate basis where the owner, architect, and builder, can confidently go ahead and put up the much needed structure without worrying about drastic cuts in prices and harmful changes.

There has been considerable advertising of late in the newspapers dealing with reduction in price of build-

HOUSE FOR MR. LOUIS HICKS, BERKELEY, CAL.
Miss Julia Morgan, Architect.

RECEPTION HALL

LIVING ROOM LOOKING TOWARDS RECEPTION HALL

TYPICAL INTERIORS OF HOMES BUILT BY C. W. GOMPERTZ, OAKLAND, CALIF.

ing material, giving the impression that there has been considerable reduction in all lines. While the general tendency in price of all building material is downward, in most instances the reduction has not been material. The first manufacturer to announce a substantial reduction was the American Radiator Co., cutting their boilers, radiators and other specialties 25%.

The lumbermen followed with a reduction amounting to an average of 15%.

Plumbing fixtures have been reduced about an average of 20%. This applies to finished plumbing, meaning basins, tubs, etc. Brass goods have been reduced but not exceeding 10%. Pipes and fittings, while the tendency is downward, the reductions have been so slight that at present moment it is not worth considering. They still stand at an unusually high level.

Electrical goods of all kinds, such as motors, wire, conduit, etc., remain stationery. The tendency, however, is downward, and all supply houses look for a substantial reduction, particularly as copper is piling up with no buyer. Just as soon as the manufacturers of electrical goods, motors, etc., catch up with back orders, the dealers look for a reduction in the price of motors and other electrical specialities.

Naturally, with the price of electrical equipment and metal remaining stationery, the price of elevators remains high. In talking with the Otis Elevator Co., they look for reductions in the near future.

The most encouraging sign in the present situation is the reduction in price of steel, and it is prophesied by those who are in a position to know that within the very near future the price of structural steel will come down to a point that will give a great impetus to the construction of steel frame buildings.

The other standard commodities used in building, such as brick, lime, cement, sand, etc., remain stationary, the advancement in price of these materials not having been serious or out of proportion during the war.

All in all, the outlook for building is very encouraging.

State Building Convention Meets in Fresno.

The ninth annual convention of the California State Building Council which met in Fresno during the week of March 17, was one of the most successful and enthusiastic ever held. Over three hundred delegates gathered in the Raisin City to deliberate on important matters affecting the various crafts affiliated with the state council.

W. F. Toomey, mayor of Fresno and representatives of the different civic and industrial bodies welcomed the delegates in a big reception at the Auditorium. President P. H. McCarthy of the State Building Trades Council responded to the addresses of welcome.

Among the speakers who addressed the meetings of the convention were Professor Charles Mills Gayley of the University of California, Ralph Merritt, Federal Food Commissioner of California, and William J. French of the California Industrial Accident Commission.

An elaborate program of entertainment for the visitors was enjoyed by them, including a reception, the annual grand ball, and a dinner to the delegates tendered by the Fresno Building Trades Council and a theatre party.

Own-Your-Own-Home Movement Receives Support.

The Own-Your-Own-Home movement which is being fostered by the U. S. Department of Labor with the co-operation of various business and building industries of the country, has received assurance of the united support of the real estate men of the nation. Ten thousand members of the National Association of Real Estate Boards through their secretary Tom S. Ingersoll have notified Paul C. Murphy the secretary of the Own-Your-Own-Home movement that the real estate boards have pledged their united aid to further this meritorious campaign.

The effects of the work to educate the property owner and builder to the desirability of building now, instead of waiting for prices of materials and labor to drop —which even should they decrease may not occur for months or even for years—is having its effect on the

LIVING ROOM

DINING ROOM

TYPICAL INTERIORS OF HOMES BUILT BY C. W. GOMPERTZ, OAKLAND, CALIF.

public opinion of the country and those behind the Own-Your-Own-Home movement expect a decidedly improved condition in the building and construction industries within a short time.

3,485,403 Men Placed During Year By U. S. Employment Service.

The United States Employment Service during the period from January 25, 1918 to January 25, 1919, placed in employment 3,485,403 men. This is the first years record of the bureau's work since it has been a separate placement and employment service.

For the same period of time 4,465,987 were referred to employment, but only those cases actually known to be placed, of which a record is had, are listed as placed.

Prior to the signing of the armistice 2,371,667 were placed; since the signing, 1,123,736.

The peak during this period, in which the greatest number of calls were made on the service for labor was during the first half of the month of November, when 1,715,100 calls for labor came into the various employment offices. During the same month 560,551 were placed in employment.

Calls for help, indicative of a growing labor surplus, during the following month succeeding the end of the war, fell to 1,015,000. January figures showed an aggregate of only 755,857 calls for help, and with the growing surplus of labor it is anticipated that this figure of calls for help for succeeding months will be small.

Nation Wide Demand for Resumption of Building.

Replies to questionaries recently sent out by the department of labor to city officials of seventy-five leading cities throughout the country indicate, that there is a wide spread demand for new homes and business buildings. Fifty-seven out of the seventy-five cities so far heard from are in favor of the immediate resumption of building both in the residental and business line and blamed the high cost of materials and labor for the delay in the resumption of construction work.

"Ohio, Indiana and Illinois show a shortage in dwellings, with an occasional demand for schools and factories," the department says.

"The major percentage of the shortage in Colorado, California, Utah and Washington is for more homes. In the south and southwest there is a demand for business buildings."

———o———

The National Federation of Construction Industries in its second News Letter announces the creation of a National "Own Your Own Home" Bureau as a division of the U. S. Department of Labor. The Bureau is composed of representatives of the National Federation of Construction Industries, the National Association of Real Estate Boards and the U. S. League of Local Building and Loan Associations. The National "Own Your Own Home" Bureau will operate as a Government agency. A complete plan of campaign is now ready for distribution to those who are interested. Requests should be sent to National "Own Your Own Home" Bureau, c/o Department of Public Works and Construction Development, Department of Labor, 1607 H. St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

Persons who are interested in the work of the National Federation of Construction Industries should communicate with its General Offices at 757 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

(*Continued from Page 15*)

hand weeding seems to be the only reliable remedy. Weeds should be pulled, root and all, as soon as they make their appearance and are large enough to handle. They are also more easily pulled from soft, moist soil than from a hard, dry surface.

In conclusion, it may be stated that if a person would give a lawn the same amount of intelligent care, both in construction and mantenance, that is usually given any other important element of garden design, it would not prove an expensive luxury, but a most serviceable and pleasing part of the home grounds.

The ENGINEER

HEATING OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS

By CHARLES T. PHILLIPS, C. E. *

A diversity of opinion has existed for some years with regard to the relative merits of various systems of heating and ventilating of public school buildings. When the architect is called upon to prepare specifications for these services, he is frequently drawn into controversies between manufacturers, contractors and school trustees. This condition often restricts competition, fosters monopoly, and, in many instances, contracts are awarded upon a low bid submitted with a specification, ultimately resulting in an inferior heating system.

An analysis of existing conditions, coupled with a consideration of the requirements of heating, ventilating, humidity, initial cost, durability, up-keep, safety, operating cost and cleanliness, with data tabulated so as to show that these items were given detailed study, will usually be convincing evidence that the plans and specifications have been properly prepared.

A general description will be given of the various methods used for heating and ventilating of schoolhouses.

Hot Air Furnaces.

The conventional hot air furnace is little more than a specially designed stove surrounded by a casing and usually installed in the basement of the building to be heated. The circulation of the warmed air is accomplished by gravity. This system is the most common method used in heating small buildings, as compared with other systems providing ventilation. Its advantage is its low initial cost; a disadvantage is that it is very difficult to heat any portion of a building while that particular portion is exposed directly to a strong wind. Other serious objections are that the ducts are liable to become unsanitary, owing to the collection of dust, and that cracks and leaks in the furnace permit the absoption of soot and noxious gases by the incoming air, thus impairing, rather than improving ventilation. Hand regulation is usually depended upon for temperature and humidity control, and this is unsatisfactory, automatic regulation is not apt to prove any more successful.

This system cannot be recommended for any but very small schools where economy in first cost is absolutely essential.

Forced Circulation Hot Air Furnaces

Hot air systems with forced circulation are subject to the same disadvantages as the gravity hot air system with the added initial operating and maintenance cost, except that there is a more positive circulation of the air. The fans usually furnished with this system are inefficient and unsuited for the work to be done. The fire hazard is increased with this system, and it is more difficult to maintain a uniform temperature in the class rooms.

Hot Water Systems.

This system is usually economical in the use of fuel because the low temperature of the radiators leads to a greater transfer of heat through convection than through radiation, and this may recommend it over the direct steam systems of heating.

The high first cost, the lack of positive circulation unless pumps are used, the slowness in heating, and the liability of burst pipes and radiators due to freezing, are its objectionable features. Neither does it incorporate provisions for ventilation, which in schoolhouses, is a serious omission.

Direct Steam Systems.

The various systems of steam heating are unquestionably superior to hot air or hot water for heating purposes, but, like the hot water, they do not include any provisions for ventilating.

The most common system of piping for direct steam heating is the one-pipe system, in which the pipe carrying the steam to the radiators also returns the condensed water to the boiler. The two-pipe system, which is almost always employed in large and first-class installations, consists of one set of pipes carrying steam to the radiators and a separate set to carry the return water, and, in the vacuum systems, the air also. In ordinary buildings a system of piping more satisfactory than the one-pipe system is a combination of the one-pipe and the two-pipe systems. Here the mains are installed as a two-pipe system and the risers are on the one-pipe system. This eliminates the objectionable feature of the mains carrying the condensation from the radiators.

For buildings of medium and larger size a very satisfactory system of piping is that known as the overhead distribution system, where a vertical steam main is run to the attic and a set of distributing mains there installed, from which vertical risers are extended down through the building, with drip and return pipes in the basement. The radiator connections to the risers are single pipe. The steam and water in this system travel in the same direction.

For heating small buildings there has recently come into use a number of so-called "atmospheric" and "vapor" systems, which are manufactured by various concerns and usually patented. They operate at a low pressure or a partial vacuum, and differ from the usual vacuum

* Consulting Engineer, Pacific Building, San Francisco.

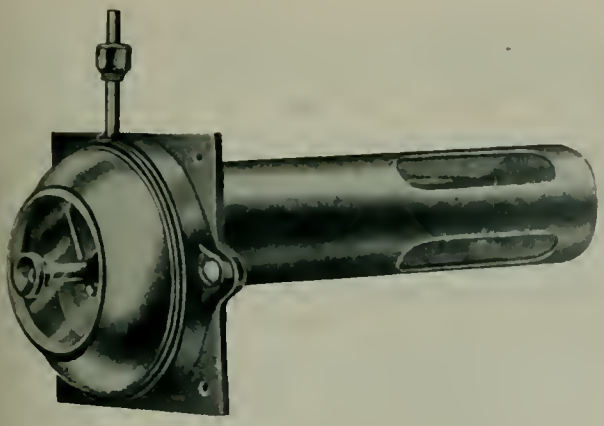


Figure 3

system used in large buildings only in the method of producing the vacuum and the amount carried. If these systems are of a flexible design, the degree of vacuum can be increased in mild weather, and during cold weather the system can be operated under pressure, thus obtaining as efficient fuel consumption as with hot water.

Direct—Indirect System.

The application of this system necessitates placing the radiators along an outside wall in order to secure the necessary fresh air supply which is its feature. This system calls for careful designing and a thorough knowledge of the principles of heating and ventilating. Its advantages are comparatively low installation cost, a separate source of heat for each room, the necessary air for ventilation and the fact that it is not so materially affected by winds as the furnace system. Hand control for both the heating and the air is usually used.

Objectionable features, however, are that when no heat is required the ventilation is inadequate and that there is no provision for satisfactorily providing the proper moisture to the air. Although there are a number of humidifying devices on the market for attachment to the radiators, they are not subject to the proper control.

Indirect Steam Heating.

In heating with indirect steam radiation cold air is drawn by a fan from the outside, passes through and around the hot radiator, and is delivered by ducts to the rooms to be heated.

The principal advantages of this system are that each room has a separate source of heat and ventilation which can be controlled independently of the other rooms; the system is not affected by the winds; no dust or obnoxious gases are carried into the rooms; and all radiation, valves, fans and other apparatus can be located in a convenient position in the basement and repairs and adjustments made without entering the school rooms.

There are many devices on the market in the way of attachments and auxiliaries for making the indirect system automatic. These auxiliaries include air washers, humidifiers and humidity control devices, cooling coils and automatic thermostats and humidostats. Where

Figure 1

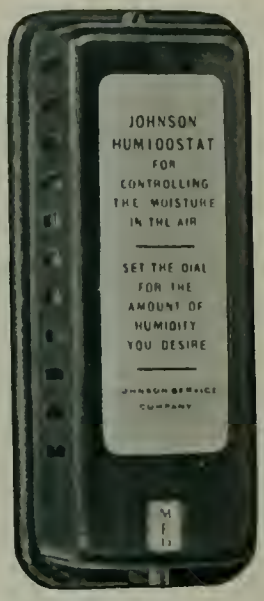


Figure 2

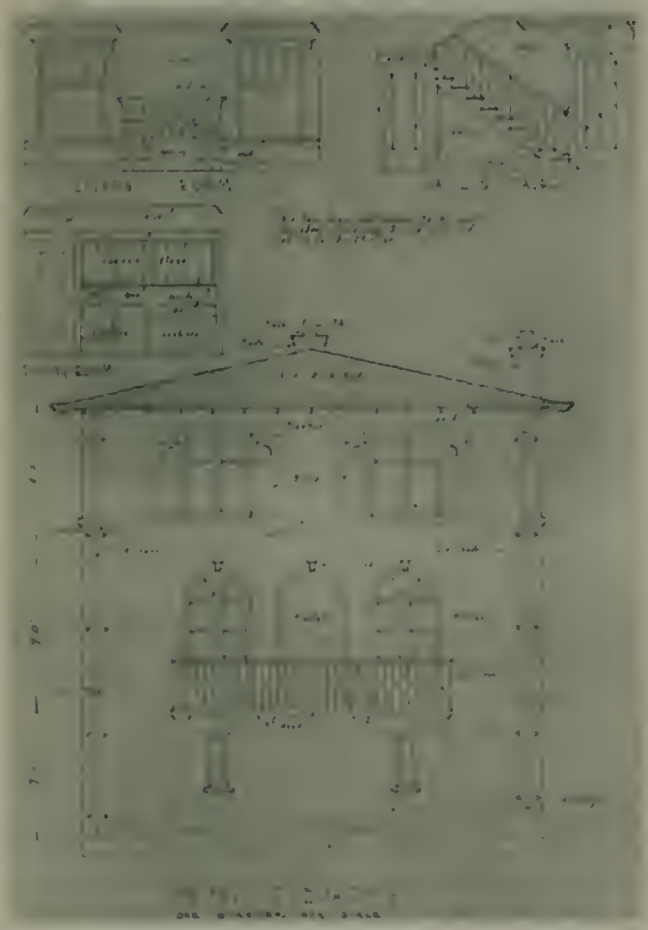
proper air washers are used it is possible to recirculate a large percentage of the air and still obtain perfectly satisfactory ventilation, which makes a saving of from 20 to 50% in fuel.

General Considerations.

It is necessary at all times to guard the health of children, and especially when they are confined within the school room. The proper temperature and humidity should be maintained, and means should be provided for removing the vitiated air and introducing fresh air without the incoming fresh air striking the occupants of the room.

Fresh air should be supplied at a minimum rate of 2000 cubic feet per hour for each 250 cubic feet of school room space, regardless of other factors. The temperature should be kept at 70°F and a relative humidity of not less than 40% should be maintained. Devices for the automatic control of temperature and humidity by a number of reliable concerns, and a thermostat for controlling the temperature of the room is shown in Figure 1. This device is only 4¾ inches in height and 2 inches in width and is to be mounted on the wall of the room in which the temperature is to be controlled. A humidostat, to control the humidity, and similar in appearance and size, is shown in Figure 2. A humidostat, for insertion in the air duct, is shown in Figure 3. From each of these devices a small air pipe is run to the damper, valve, humidifier or other apparatus to be controlled, the controlling medium being compressed air. Electricity is also used for this purpose, wires being used instead of the pipes. It is possible to regulate both temperature and humidity within two per cent. with these automatic devices. Such close regulation is impracticable with hand control.

The CONTRACTOR



FRONT ELEVATION
HOUSE NO. 1, OAKLAND, CAL., BUILT BY MR. C. W. GOMPERTZ
EARLE B. BERTZ, Architect.

SHALL WE BUILD?

By CHAS. W. GOMPERTZ

Every Investor, Speculator, Real Estate man and Owner is asking himself, and everybody he thinks is interested, this question; "Shall we build?" From the viewpoint of a speculative builder, there has never been as good a market in San Francisco, and Bay Cities, as exists today.

Many houses, built years ago, that have clogged the market, have been disposed of, buyers have not been so particular as the majority were forced to buy in order to secure what they could not rent.

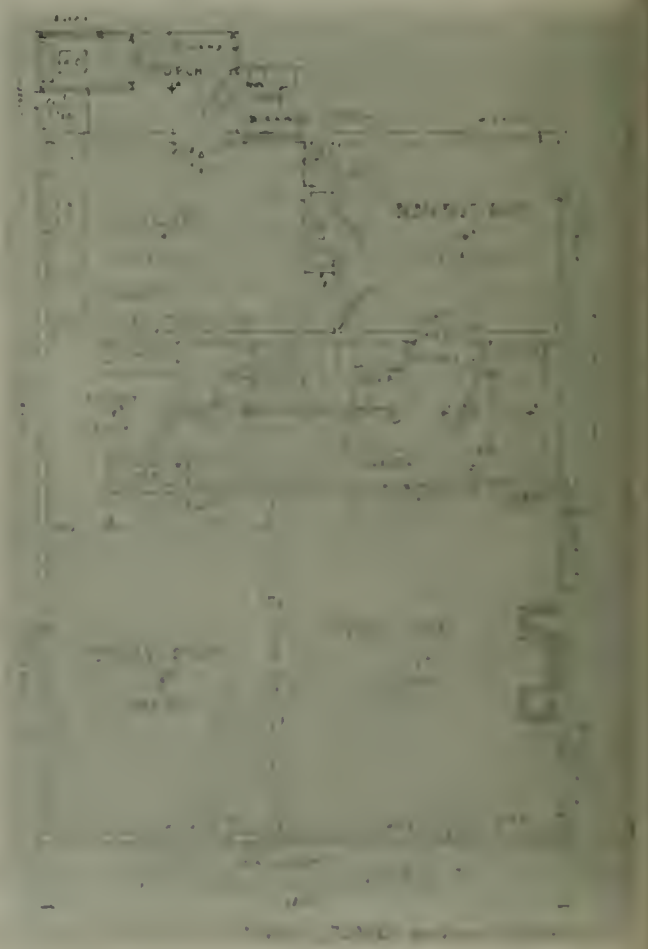
Desirable apartments, both in San Francisco and Bay Cities, are bringing in unheard of returns and the writer visited twenty of these in one day, without finding a vacancy, and in most cases, the owners had a waiting list of from ten to twenty people.

One builder in San Francisco has sold ten houses since the first of January, that are under construction, and has orders for seventeen more that he has not even started. The City of San Francisco is, at this time, contemplating spending millions for new schools that are an absolute necessity. The State will shortly erect the proposed Armory in the Civic Center and every farmer throughout the State is taking advantage of the opportunity of buying cheap lumber and material that was taken from the wrecked buildings at Camp Fremont, U. C. grounds at Berkeley and elsewhere.

Real Estate has never been so cheap in and around the Bay Cities, and though it costs more to build at this time than before the war, yet, with the present price of real estate and the good market, it seems the logical time to build.

Many Owners, Architects and Builders are waiting for prices to drop, but it seems to the writer, that you can safely build at this time without a fear of having to depreciate your property for years to come.

Let us analyze the situation. Steel has dropped about $20.00 per ton, lumber has dropped about $6.00



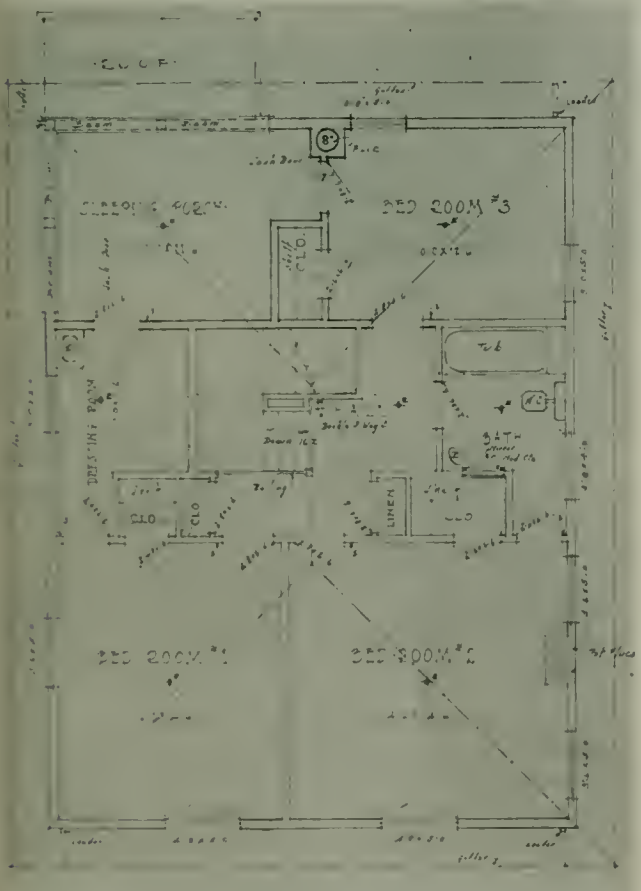
FIRST FLOOR

per M, plumbing supplies have dropped 25%, brick has dropped $2.00 per M, and many other materials that go into a building have dropped since the signing of the armistice.

Now, another question that the Investor asks is will they drop further, or will they advance.

I had occasion to attend three Conferences of the National Federation of Building Industries in Washington, D. C. and New York, during the war, and was in close touch with the War Industries Board and also attended the Reconstruction Congress of the National Chamber of Commerce of the United States, held at Atlantic City, after the signing of the armistice, and the impression I received from coming in contact with representative men, engaged in building and handling building materials, was that, when the war ended, all stocks were depleted, our closets were empty, our shelves were bare, not locally or nationally, but universally, and if this were true, what would be the logical result?

We are at least two years behind in our normal building throughout the United States, and at the present time, there is no building, yet there is bound to be a building boom as soon as you can educate the Investor that he will not have to write off twenty to thirty per



SECOND FLOOR

SIDE ELEVATION

cent on his investment in the next two years, and when there is a demand for building materials, and in stocks, there will be an advance in prices.

The question of labor is, at this time, hard to analyze. Some of the Unions have forced an advance in wages, since the signing of the armistice. The tinners were granted an increase from $7.00 to $8.00, the plasterers and brick layers from $8.00 to$9.00, the painters from $6.00 to $7.00, but there is considerable amount of labor obtainable at this time, and necessity may force a reduction of wages.

After all, if labor will give the proper amount of efficiency the present scale of wages does not seem out of proportion to living costs.

Living costs and wages seem to travel hand in hand. When carpenter's wages were $3.50 per day, it took a day's pay to buy a good pair of shoes and when the wages advanced to $5.00, it took a day's pay to buy a good pair of shoes, and so to-day, when wages are $7.00 per day, you have the same result, a good pair of shoes costs a day's pay.

The fact that there is a Victory Loan pending, which will have to be taken care of, may deter timid investors from building at this time, but the banks seem to be disposed to make building loans and there is also a lot of private money that can be obtained for building at bank rates.

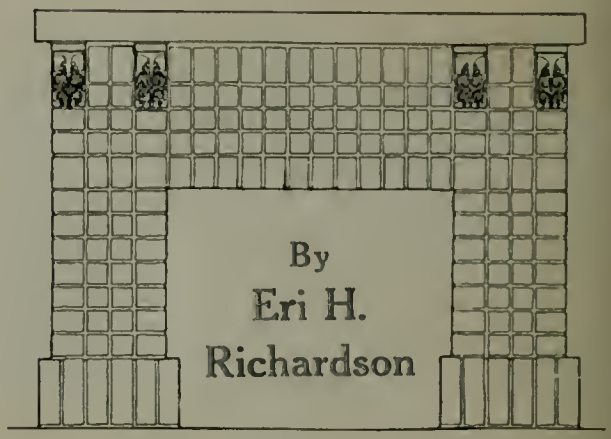
In the last analysis, the facts are as follows: there are no apartments vacant and no houses to rent.

Rents are being continually raised and there is a good market for any building for living purposes.

Also the Eastern Manufacturers are turning to the Pacific Coast and are looking for locations to establish branch houses as the freight rates are such that a manufacturer that can secure his raw material on this Coast can afford to put in a branch to take care of his Coast and Oriental trade.

Therefore, the man who has the courage of his convictions and will give this matter mature thought, can arrive at but one conclusion. "Build and Build now;" while there is market.

INTERIOR DECORATION



The question of providing the new home with the most suitable and appropriate fire place is one which presents many problems to both architect and builder and one which requires a whole lot of study to secure the best results in beauty, utility and comfort. In districts where trees and overhanging foliage steep hills and varying undulations of the topography are the dominant features of the landscape, great care should be taken in planning the fireplace and its surrounding walls so as to get the best protection from the wind eddies and down draughts which characterize regions of this kind.

In the first place, after the type and character of material has been selected out of which the fireplace is to be built, care should be taken to see that the flue be properly proportioned to the opening of the fireplace and the fire back and throat built to take care of the noxious gases, to stop the down currents of air and at the same time provide and throw out into the room the maximum of heat which the fireplace is capable of providing. Too often, owing to faulty construction or poor planning, fireplaces fail to give out sufficient heat to justify their use or to pay for the fuel burned in keeping them going.

There has been a tendency in the past, in planning rooms where the fireplace is the chief feature of one side of the room, to not give the matter of this important feature of the house the proper amount of thought,—fortunately of late the importance of the fireplace both in respect to its utility and beauty, is being recognized by the various crafts which build homes and the result is a much finer and more useful type of fireplaces in the newer homes.

The question of type and design of the fire place must be left to the judgment of the architects or, of course to the owners, if they have special ideas which they wish to incorporate in the construction. The incongruity of setting jarring and inappropriate designs and types of fireplaces in houses is something to be avoided at all costs. Nothing looks so inharmonious as a mixture of various styles of decorations and interior details of finish which clash. This can be easily avoided by the proper study of the house, the grounds and the setting and no owner or builder should allow a poor piece of work as the above mentioned to "get by," as they say in the street.

The fireplace is the heart and center of the dwellers home and for that reason it should reflect his taste and ideals as much as possible.

The possibilities of securing splendid effects in the various materials used in fireplace building are almost unlimited; brick, stone, tile and marble each offers advantages and presents certain phases in use which make them desirable as the material out of which to build the fireplace in many cases, in fact, in most cases the type and style of the fireplace, should be determined by the class and design of house where it is to be installed.

In the use of tile—California is fortunate as the state produces many beautiful kinds. In addition the state receives various kinds of tile from other states and countries so that the owner and builder need not worry respecting the assortment of tile for his fireplace.

Some manufacturers make a specialty of reproducing designs of former periods and famous old types which of course are peculiarly adapted to special designs of homes and apartments.

In the Sea Cliff section there are many homes whose fireplaces are unique and beautiful and show a tendency towards the development of higher standards than were noticeable some years ago in our local buildings.

In St. Francis Woods and Forest Hill, two of San Francisco's newer residential parks, there are many beautiful homes in which the fireplaces have been given prominent places in the house's design and construction. The result of this care and forethought on the part of the architect and builder has been both pleasing and satisfactory to the owners from every viewpoint.

The home of Martin Raggett, in Forest Hill offers a splendid example of design and workmanship—it is built of Clark tapestry brick of a soft tan color and hand made

LIVING ROOM, MARTIN RAGGETT RESIDENCE, FOREST HILL
Falch & Knoll, Architects. Higginson Co., Contractors. Fireplace by Erl H. Richardson

tiles in dull blue. The effect is very artistic and beautiful.

The Lent mantle in the same tract, is of Batchelder tiles, such as were used in the Redwood Bungalows in the Exposition in charming tones of browns and reds.

The Spring Call for New Wall Paper.

The American householder finds that with the advent of spring the problem of renewing the freshness and beauty of his walls and interior furnishings becomes one of the paramount problems of the moment. The advance in the prices of wall papers, the advance in the cost of all kinds of labor, pertaining to the home building and repairing and the fact, that this season there is a much smaller assortment of designs in wall papers and hangings to choose from, as the manufacturers have put out only twenty-five designs as against seventy-five of former years, will make the average householder loth to start the repapering of his rooms and the general spring cleaning.

Whether one wishes to merely clean the walls of the house, or replace the old wall paper with a new covering of some more up-to-date design, the task of freshening up the home is one which no careful housewife will neglect. In case the walls are to be cleaned and a home made cleanser used, the application of the following will be found very effacatious. Two teaspoons full of washing soda, mixed with a quart of flour the whole of which mixed with water and made into a dough, makes a good cleanser. Many excellent preparations are advertised for this kind of work.

It is not unlikely the woman who has been in the habit of buying a cheap paper other years will be looking about for a still cheaper paper this year. Ordinarily, inexpensive papers have been perfectly desirable, especially where the walls were repapered each year, since their designs were as dainty and attractive as could be found in the more expensive ones; but, owing to the scarcity of good dyes this year, and the limited number of designs created, it stands to reason that the best choice in everything has gone into the better grades of wall coverings.

Simplicity in design and a limited number of designs combined with a greatly curtailed output, mark the present day situation in wall paper and wall finishings, so the careful and economical owner may plan this end of the house renewing accordingly.

The FARM

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS AND FARM STRUCTURES

By WILLIAM C. TESCHE

HOW closely does your definition of "Agriculture" agree with that of Noah Webster? He defines it as "the science and art of cultivating fields by the plow," and adds that an agriculturist is "one engaged in tillage." Unless you accept it as a science and an art and practice it as such, consider yourself a likely candidate for the proverbial back seat; for Webster was right in so far as the preliminaries are concerned, even though the farmer of that day might have entertained and even given vent to explosive skepticisms as he gazed at his hands, the calloused results of combined scientific and artistic effort! In as much as Agriculture demands the skillful adaption and application of certain rules of Nature it is an Art. Rightly conceived, it becomes a Science of Sciences, a harmonious union of all Natural Law.

GROUP OF BUILDINGS ON KEARNEY RANCH—FRESNO, CALIFORNIA

Granting the above, does not your conception of the term, as broadened by modern usage, include a more comprehensive scope of activity than merely "cultivating fields by the plow?" It should, for today the successful farmer not only tills the soil with the plow, but in addition concerns himself not a little bit with the economic aspect of the plow business, the care of his implements, the preparation, storage, and transportation of the products of tillage, their sale, together with a study of market conditions and an analysis of his profits or losses, and lastly but not the least important is the attention he gives to his permanent farm improvements such as buildings and fences. We may therefore augment Webster's definition by adding that Agriculture is also the business of efficiency maintaining the farm establishment with all accessories to tillage, and involving the profitable disposal of resulting produce. You will appreciate the fact that Webster lived before the day of the tractor, combined harvester, co-operative associations, farm cost-accounting, ready-made fertilizers and blood-thirsty middlemen.

Narrowing the discussion down to a specific phase of the subject, namely that of farm structures, are you weighing the proper proportions of Efficiency, Economy and Beauty in the formulation of the farmstead? The business man in the city first selects his shop in the most advantageous locality and then arranges its fittings to meet the requirements for handling his stock in trade. This is Efficiency. He avoids extravagant and useless expenditures, thus increasing profits in proportion to the investment, and cutting out heavy depreciation. This is Economy. He maintains neatness of display, cleanliness, and decoration pleasing to the eyes of his customers and a great source of satisfaction to himself. This is Beauty. Obviously, the modern farm demands the same consideration, and the application of these same principles in the

MODERN FARMING OF THIS TYPE MEANS——————DOOM TO SCHOOLS OF THIS TYPE

order named when planning any farm construction not only stamps the operator with the mark of enterprise, but is, in addition, an absolute necessity under competition. It is a case of "sink or swim" in many instances, and many have gone down for the third and last time as the result of poor judgment in equipping the farm.

Structures are erected as a means of protection and to facilitate certain routine operations. A California barn is never called upon to withstand the rigors of an Eastern winter, but should offer snug refuge from wind and rain. If the wind whistles its dismal tune through cracks in the walls, if the raindrops find inviting holes in the roof, if the rats thrive under the floors and your stock occupies damp stalls, your idea of protection is either sadly cracked or your middle name is carelessness. Efficiency in conducting the routine work is a negative quantity if you have to handle manure a half dozen times before it is properly disposed of, or if the hay loft and grain bins are inconveniently placed. A horse barn must combine different qualities than a granary. A portable shed must not only be a shelter, but must be really portable yet strong enough to stand pulling around. In a nutshell, while planning the building, considerable thought on the purposes for which it is to be erected and climatic conditions to be overcome, linked with a labor-saving arrangement of interior parts, will have its substantial reward.

Buildings depreciate and consequently upkeep demands its annual toll from each acre. See to it, then, that every board has its correct place and the strength to exactly meet the strains, and then cut out the extra ones which might be nailed on for decoration or super-safety.

Neatness and beauty about the farm not only repay the operator by a continued sense of pride and satisfaction in the midst of his toiling, but reflect to the rest of the world his inner self, and this combination of the man and his works after all constitutes enlightened agriculture.

PROPER EXPOSURE AND DRAINAGE ARE IMPORTANT FACTORS.
Clover Ranch, American Hog Company—Mayfield, California

SELECTION OF LUMBER FOR FARM USE

Wood has been the farmer's standby for many years, and in all probability will continue its reign of popularity until that time, should it ever come, when scarcity will prohibit its use. Common as is the use of lumber on the farm, frequent mistakes are made by purchasers who fail to give sufficient thought to the purpose the lumber is to be put to. There is no use in buying and paying the price for No. 1 grade when a cheaper grade will suffice.

For major construction work, Redwood and Douglas Fir, or Oregon Pine as it is more commonly called, are favorites on the Pacific Coast, because of their availability and suitability. Each has its own merits and a knowledge of the adaptions of each will prove valuable to the buyer. Oregon Pine is relatively a hard dry wood and is unexcelled where strength is the main factor. On the other hand, where the climate is hot and dry it will warp and check, and if in contact with damp ground it readily becomes the prey of fungi and other agencies of decay. For heavy construction such as bridge work and supporting framework the pine should be the choice. Where exposed to the elements it should be well painted, and those parts to be buried in the ground thoroughly creosoted.

The wide use of Redwood on the farm is the result of its great natural resistance to fire and rot. For tanks, well casings, flumes and gates in ditches there is nothing to surpass it in the way of available woods. It is light and fairly strong, and therefore adapted to the major part of farm construction, and in addition is difficult to ignite and slow to burn, which in itself is no small consideration on the ranch where fire-fighting facilities are meager. Shrinkage is very small, therefore rendering it particularly useful where tight joints are required.

Obviously, lumber with no defects and the smoothest grain is considered the best, and therefore commands a higher price. The farmer often makes the mistake of buying nothing but the best for all purposes, thereby involving a certain amount of useless expenditure, for while permanent construction designed to meet shocks requires lumber without flaws and weak spots, much of the building on the farm is temporary or rough in nature and second grade lumber will suffice. A few knots and resin pits will not cause much trouble in a temporary drying shed or hay cover. Certain sizes are more expensive than others, and when the cheaper size will suffice, there is no reason for buying the more expensive. In this regard the farmer is advised to study prices more carefully. In addition to the quality factor, buy the cheaper cuts where possible. Lumber companies are always anxious to sell wood from the "boneyards," or piles of odds-and-ends and slightly damaged pieces, at very low prices—another chance for the economical farmer to supply himself with lumber suitable for troughts, temporary fences and a thousand and one odd knick-knacks necessary on the farm.

Further instructive information on this subject may be had from Bulletin 299 of the Agricultural Experiment Station, Berkeley, California, and in addition to the results of studies on lumber, plans for farm structures adapted to western conditions have been prepared by the Division of Agricultural Engineering, University Farm, Davis, California, and can be borrowed without charge by any California farmer who will write for them. Address requests to the Division of Agricultural Extension, University of California.

The MANUFACTURER

RICHMOND REFINERY OF THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA

THE MANUFACTURER AND RECONSTRUCTION

By WILLIAM RUTLEDGE McGARRY

THERE is not a manufacturer on the Pacific Coast who is not more or less familiar with the causes that put him out of the running during the period of the war. In all parts of the United States the conditions in this respect repeated themselves. War with its capacity to destroy made many manufacturers "non-essentials." Destruction and non-construction became the order of the day; and the American people entered upon a holiday of spending to promote the saturnalia of quick decay.

Almost over night the hungry mouth of war began consuming all the material, absorbing all the transportation and ousting all the normal activities of life from their accustomed fields of production.

The building industry was the first and greatest that came into collision with the mailed hand of war. Throughout the whole country building of every kind ceased. Contracts were cancelled or held up. And the BILLIONS that had hitherto been devoted to peaceful enterprises were hurled into the vortex of military fury where it became a patriotic duty to destroy.

Only for the direct purposes of the war did building presume to reveal the historic connection between the manufacturer and the record of his achievements in society.

First he came under the jealous eye of the Secretary of the Treasury and his activities were curbed at once. Then he fell a victim to the Capital Issues Committee and his financial strings were cut. Finally he was placed on the altar of the War Industries Board and became a vicarious atonement for the sins of Europe and a sort of eucharist for a sick and bleeding world.

There is always a lull before the storm breaks loose. There is always a time to take advantage of the APPROACH. That is in the lull, when things seem disappointing, but which, in reality, are only indicative of a coming rivalry that makes a tragedy of many fine spun schemes. The philosophy of it all is DO NOT WAIT,—get going, get your forces of production organized at once. Don't wait till the government, the state, the city, the farm and all your neighbors get into the labor market and make your hesitation look like the agitation of a fevered dream amid inviting fields and invigorating winds.

Men build in the present for the future. They always discount the loss for the probable profit that the enterprise insures. In times succeeding wars labor is often high and gold is often cheap. And this thing is going to be the case in every part of the world until our international balances and our systems of exchange have readjusted themselves. It will take a few years at the shortest. In England it may take five or seven years; meanwhile English labor will be TWICE what it ever was before. And so far as industrial England is concerned it

WILSON BROS. & CO. SAW MILL AND DOCK—ABERDEEN, WASHINGTON

PLANT WHERE SANTA CRUZ PORTLAND CEMENT IS MADE

never will be able to COMPETE with the United States in capacity to produce unless it revamps its entire industrial system. And England WILL NOT revamp. In Canada labor conditions may be less exacting than on this side of the line; BUT there are enough new building enterprises ahead over there to develop an accute demand for labor in a very short time so that no help can be expected from that quarter, even if the principle of trades unionism were not to be recognized at once and forever as a permanent and established thing. The war has settled that. Society MUST recognize it; and, in recognizing it the manufacturer is to that extent relieved of any internal misgivings in contracting for his output.

Herein lies the manufacturers opportunity to do a noble and a patriotic work. Here he may, without displacing men and women from their present vocations, expand enormously the beneficial scope of industry and turn the surplus man into a surplus producer in behalf of NEW and necessary wealth.

In California and Oregon and Washington there is pending a number of construction works that means an investment of over TWO BILLION DOLLARS that has been postponed by war. The banks of this country are bursting with money to finance these enterprises; and where the banks are not called in the capital has been subscribed by the present stockholders.

So, let's start the building program on the jump.

Start building and the manufacturer will have no uncertainty of his future. He will keep the dollar busy, he will absorb the soldier in a thousand different ways. He will solve the labor problem. He will keep the railroads busy and turn a deficiency into a surplus. He will build the foundation upon which industry may organize itself so that both labor and capital may co-operate beneficially in actually making this country, at least, a "safe place for democracy."

PANHANDLE LUMBER COMPANY MILLS—IONE, WASH.

PRODUCED IN COLOR IN S. F. CHRONICLE ANNUAL, 1919.

The DEALER

THE DEALER'S PLACE IN RECONSTRUCTION TO START SOMETHING

By WILLIAM RUTLEDGE McGARRY

THE situation which confronts the legitimate dealer is not half so embarrassing as the average citizen would think.

The fact that during the period of the war he has been practically put out of commission is a little distressing, but carries with it a certain amount of assurance that there is a bright lining ahead.

While the circumstance of railway rates being jumped up-up-up from the moment that the Government assumed control, and began displaying its capacity to mismanage things and turn profits into losses, may have a tragic aspect to all lines of business, the fact that the dealer is alive to the situation and an election is not far away offers a certain assurance of hope that all may not be lost even if the Government at Washington is joy riding round the country. There is an end, even to a joy ride; and the time is rapidly approaching when the speeders will have to pay the bill or get off and walk.

The improvements which the American people have denied themselves for patriotic purposes have long since passed the stage of selfdenial. They have reached the stage of personal assertion,—of definite demand; and from this moment onward there is going to be no more delay in doing what must be done to save a monumental investment from ruin and decay. From now on we must forge ahead, and build, build, build to catch up with the swift current of events before it develops into a whirlpool of inanition and destruction to engulf the future of America.

There is not a community in the United States in which the building program has not been held back by what we have learned to regard as war necessities. Small office holders for the first time in their lives have been given authority to "say something." And they have been talking ever since. Talking in a dictatorial way too; and taking it for granted that they OWNED the country. People are heartily tired of it. Every town, city and village are sending up their protest,—and to whom? To the men who ought to stop this political "talking" and begin DOING something,—to the very men who control things in ALL communities,—to the local DEALER himself.

The local dealer has it in his power this very minute to START things going if he only will make up his mind to do so. The demand is there. The public was never in a more receptive state of mind. The return of the soldier makes it imperative that some things be going along to absorb the overhanging man-power that is constantly accumulating like a drift upon the eaves, and liable to fall of its own weight upon the unsuspecting pedestrian beneath.

If the local dealer does not begin the movement AT ONCE there will stealthily creep into the game the fugative "jobber" who guts the market, makes a hole in legitimate enterprise and lets PERMANENT business get away. In many parts of the country this very thing is happening at the present time, and in some parts of the country the dealer is trying to correct the errors of his own making or inattention. The producer is being appealed to to transfer his line. In a few instances the producer is from Missouri,—made so, in fact, by the disinclination of the dealer to get a move on and wake his own community up.

A detailed statement of deferred construction, as estimated by the Government, itself, shows at the time of this writing nearly three and a quarter BILLION DOLLARS awaiting the dealer's initiative.

A country in which its transportation system is inefficiently operated or permitted to lapse into a state of dry rot imperils its very life. It is little better than the country without any transportation system. Like Tibet or parts of Mongolia, for instance, where people live like cats and mice on less than six cents a day and where THERE IS NO BUILDING nor any civilization sufficiently advanced to develop WEALTH. And where these things are permitted to exist for any length of time people just naturally lapse into a state of immobility and despair as fit subjects of imposition by the political satrap and of pity from the self-respecting portion of the world. Without BUILDING or HOME MAKING transportation is deprived of its very life blood, and the condition, described above, in time, appears. If it is continued long enough men fall back, like Arabs into tents and silently fade away.

If the transportation system of this country becomes a wreck the banking system will be equally hard hit; for it depends on the movement of commodities to develop new wealth.

Unless the building industry of the country is revived the transportation system will become a wreck; for transportation depends on building and the movement of building materials to keep it out of the Receivers hands. It is the iron, the steel, the lumber, the cement, the brick, the granite, the marble, the fabricated products of every kind from expanded lath to asbestos, lime or paints, moving from one part of the country to another, that keeps the locomotive on the go and saves the road from rust and ruin. And if this thing does happen BILLIONS IN WAGES will never reach the bank nor

float into factory or farm, so that in the end hunger, stagnation and ruin confronts our banking power. If such a condition should ever be permitted to develop, through inattention or short-sightedness on the part of those most vitally interested it will be good night.

Let the dealer inform his banker that the Secretary of the United States Treasury is very anxious to encourage the resumption of building all over the United States. He has recently informed the public that he "sees no valid reason why sufficient credit is not MADE AVAILABLE for useful building purposes" throughout the whole country. As a matter of fact no one who has any understanding of the situation, at all, can fail to appreciate the position of the Treasury Department, which realizes the dependence of the railroad on the building traffic for a profit which the Government has guaranteed notwithstanding the manifest loss impending without resumption of the building industry and the whole souled co-operation of the dealer now.

When it is considered that one half of the total taxes in the United States depends upon the building industry and the material dealer's activities; that 2,500,000 railway employees, 10,800,000 engaged in agriculture and 4,270,000 more engaged IN the building industries, are dependent on a revival of building we gain some estimate of the enormous losses that are daily accumulating while building remains inactive or stands still. No other country in the world could survive such monumental waste or criminal destruction. In the circumstances the local dealer with millions invested in his business MUST get a move on. He must call into cooperation the manufacturer as well as the banker and start the wheels a spinning before it is too late.

The manufacturer will have no objection. He is loosing about a BILLION DOLLARS A YEAR through this inactivity.

Lumber, alone, is loosing $600,000,000 a year by our inaction.

Clay and Brick yards are dropping $200,000,000 a year.

Cement falls behind $100,000,000 a year by this stagnation.

Stone and sand and lime and slate loose $120,000,000 a year.

Gypsum and marble miss $10,000,000 every year.

Then there is the copper and the iron and the hundred and one inter-corelated and interdependent industries that find the ground slipping from under them as the war order ceases and the political hanger on hesitates to cut the knot that will release industry and hurl him into a jobless past.

Nevertheless prosperity is COMING WITH A MIGHTY RUSH that nothing can possibly restrain. History is about to repeat itself with a vigorous appeal to the business instinct of America and again demonstrate that the quick destruction of war is to be followed by a quicker reproduction of peace. This is the logical, the inevitable, the cheerful indications alive today.

As an indicia of that prosperity let us take a quick glance at the American farmer's market.

Never before in the history of the nation has the farmer been in so prosperous a condition.

Never before in history has the demand upon the farmer for better housings been so manifest as in the past two or three years.

Never before has the just demand of the farm laborer for proper lodgings and decent surroundings been so cordially indorsed by the Government and the State.

The farmer MUST build whether he likes it or not.

The time has gone by when he can appeal to "prohibition" as an excuse for improper housings and the importation of coolie labor.

The American people demand of him IMPROVEMENTS that his high prices for the last few years require and justify in behalf of continuous production; and if the farmer does not BUILD then the State will build for him or for the soldier who will take over his holdings for the benefit of society at large. For this would seem to be the solution of the soldier problem: The State can well afford to BUY the farm from the inefficient and indolent farmer and turn it over to the soldier on a basis of deferred payments. And everybody KNOWS that in THAT event the farm WILL begin a sanitary system of housings that means an incomprehensible demand for materials in the rapidly approaching future.

That is ONLY ONE indication of prosperity.

The road building program is another.

And the municipal and school building program is still another.

And there is FOREIGN TRADE which will continue to enlarge the demand for larger quarters and a more intense demand for raw materials from all parts of the world in exchange for our own products here.

So, from all indications, NOW is the time to make a dive for business. Now is the time to assume control of the situation before the situation assumes control of you. Make a START this minute. Go over and see your banker. Tell him what you INTEND to do. Then go round the corner and see your manufacturer and tell him that you want him to start up; tell him that you'll take his entire output; tell him to take on a couple thousand of the "boys" from "over there" and you'll keep them all busy "over here" from now till "kingdom come." Then you may drop down on the Station Agent and notify him that you WANT CARS; and, if he happens to be one of "them government fellows just catching on" TELL HIM HOW to get them QUICK, for, otherwise ETERNITY may be here before HE will get a move on. And YOU are not building for eternity on this earth. You're merely building IN the present for a future of decent living conditions among your fellow men. You are building, as all patriotic men must build to make this country a decent place to live in and where the rewards of sacrifice and of patriotism are regarded with reverent respect by Americans worthy of that inspiring name.

REAL ESTATE·LOANS & INSURANCE

THE problem of providing homes and houses for the rapidly increasing population of the cities about San Francisco Bay is taxing the real estate men to the utmost. The sudden ending of the war and the awakening of the vast peace commercial and industrial activities has been responsible in a great measure for the influx of so many people to San Francisco, Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda, making the housing problem at once take on an importance which it has not had for some time.

In spite of the new apartment house construction, the remodeling of old fashioned flats, and the building of new homes and bungalows, there is such a shortage of homes — both for rental purposes and sale — that owners of lots, contractors, builders and real estate men are seriously perturbed as to the best way to meet the situation.

The campaign to create a favorable public impression looking towards the immediate construction of all kinds of new buildings which the government is now fostering, and the real demand for new structures of all kinds will undoubtedly have a tendency to make owners see that the wisdom of holding off from building on their property is at least problematical. The plea which many owners make regarding the high cost of materials and the fear that if they build now possibly materials will drop in prices within the next month or so, is at the best but a forcast into the future. Many materials are much lower now, than they were six months ago and as the demand for homes, business houses and other structures is imperative and would mean a profit as soon as they were ready for occupancy it looks as if to build at once would be the part of wisdom.

* * *

Certain Disadvantages of Assessment Districts.

The danger which a property owner runs many times of losing the title to his holdings and still being totally in ignorance of the true state of affairs is plainly told by the resolution which the California State Realty Board passed in a meeting in Sacramento during its recent convention and which it sent out to all incorporated cities of the state, realty boards and other interested organizations.

The San Francisco Real Estate Circular commenting upon the dangers to property owners of losing their property by the operation of some of our assessment district laws says:

"Under the operation of the various local improvement laws and charters of municipalities it often happens that assessment districts are formed for local improvements and property assessed without the owner receiving notice of the proceedings. As a consequence the property may be sold for delinquency, the time for redemption expire and a deed issued to the purchaser, all without the knowledge of the owner, his first intimation of it being when he finds his title has been lost.

"The California State Realty Federation directed attention to these dangerous possibilities, and urged that the local improvement acts and municipal charters be so amended as to provide, that in all cases of sales of property for delinquent assessments, the municipality should become the purchaser and means be provided to finance the improvements upon that basis; that the period of redemption from such sales should be five years, with such penalties and interest, however, as to make it advantageous to the owner to redeem at the earliest possible time, and that it should be the duty of the tax collector of the city in which such assessment is levied, to affix to all tax bills of property sold for such delinquent assessments, a notice stating the fact of such sale and in general terms the assessment under which the property was sold, and the office in which redemptions may be made.

"Resolutions to this effect were sent to the Board of Supervisors of all incorporated cities of the State, and realty boards and other interested organizations were requested to adopt similar resolutions and file copies with the Boards of Supervisors of their respective localities. It should also be required that so far as possible personal notice be given each property owner within the proposed assessment district of the first intention to form such district."

* * *

Real Estate in February Shows Healthy Increase Over January.

The showing made by the city real estate transactions for February would seem to indicate a steady upward tendency in the trend of the realty market. During February 406 sales were recorded valued at $2,401,117. In January the number of sales were 307 valued at 2,813,772. Inquiry for property of the better class was much in evidence and the steady unusual demand for small houses and apartments kept up with no apparent let up in sight. In the commercial and industrial districts a brisk activity is manifesting itself, indicating solid city development and business growth.

The San Francisco Real Estate Circular, published by Thomas Magee and Sons, in commenting on the local situation says:

"Economic uncertainties such as continued public or private operation of railroads and shipping, labor disturbances, lack of stable prices, commodities and money conditions and increased taxation burdens, both federal and local, have defered many real estate investments, and especially have these conditions defered the erection of new and most necessary buildings for business uses and also for residential purposes. It is confidently believed that after the flotation of the Victory Loan, the last U. S. Government loan next month, that the real estate market will become quite active again."

* * *

Pacific Oil Engine Company Looking For More Property.

The Skandia Pacific Oil Engine Company has made an application to the Oakland City Council for a lease of 150 feet frontage with a depth of 200 feet of property adjoining their present plant at Ford and Derby streets. The application seeks a twenty-five year term and if same is granted the company will make improvements to the value of $50,000.

CONSTRUCTION NEWS

ITEMS FROM OUR DAILY CONSTRUCTION NEWS SERVICE

CALIFORNIA

San Francisco—M. A. Little, 1347 Fourth street, is building a story brick apartment house on the northeast corner of Franklin d Sacramento streets. Architect E. E. Young prepared the ans. Cost, $80,000. The building will contain 17 apartments; lls plastered and interior wood trim will be Red Gum; Tile will used in bathrooms and vestibule and behind sinks and drain ards in kitchens; Double hung and Hausers patent casement ndows to be used; the plumbing fixtures will be enameled cast n bath tubs in basement are to be the 5 foot "Essex," all others iceroy" or equal.

San Francisco—Board of State Harbor Commissioners have arded the following contracts:

Bituminous Pavement on concrete deck of Pier 31, to Clark & ncry Construction Co., at $12,9991.59.

Construction of addition to Pier 43, to J D. Hannah, at $38,-7.00.

Construction of Fish Market at foot of Leavenworth st., to ason & Morrison, at $10,477.00.

San Francisco—Board of Public Works have received the following bids for furnishing and delivering air pipe; Cont. No. 57, tch Hetchy Water Supply Co.:

1. Western Plumbing & Supply Co., air pipe 24inch, $1.90 r foot; cinch bands, $4.50 each.
2. Montague Plumbing & Supply Co., air pipe, 24 inch, $1.88 r foot; cinch bands, $4.25 each.
3. Forderer Cornice Works, air pipe, 24 inch, $2.88 per foot; ch bands, $4.50 each.
4. Atlas Heating & Ventilating Co., air pipe, 24 inch, $3.40 r foot; cinch bands, $5.00 each.

San Francisco—Owner, T. W. Corder, Inc., 1301 First National nk Bldg.; Architects, Cuningham & Politeo, First National Bank ilding; Alterations and additions to St. Francis Theatre; chang- first floor balcony and building basement under building. To used for Techau Tavern. Location, South side of Geary street, st of Powell. Cost, $45,000.

San Francisco—Mexicali Brewing Association, Lower Cali-rnia, have commissioned A. Maritzen, Engineer, to prepare plans a Brewery plant, partly reinforced concrete and wooden frame ildings to be built at Mexicali, Lower California, Mexico. Cost, 00,000 when completed.

San Francisco—Nelson Bros. are building nine one story ngalows, with basement garage in each, in Westwood Park. e exterior of the bungalows will be rustic and cement plaster; eriors will have plastered walls with floors and trim of Oregon ne. Cost estimated at $3,600 each.

Los Angeles—Plans are being prepared by Architect Homer Glidden, 1121 Beechwood Drive, for a lodge and store building be erected at Fillmore for the Fillmore Masonic Temple Associ-on. It will be a three story structure. First floor will be di-ed into storerooms; the second floor will contain a lodge room, rlors, committee and preparatory room, kitchen, choir balcony d closets. The building will have concrete foundation, brick lls, plate glass store fronts, cement tile and wood floors, tile naments, etc.

Los Angeles—A 15 acre site at Vernon has been purchased by e Pan-American Petroleum Company on which they will erect refinery at a cost of $250,000.00. A group of buildings will be cted for the manufacture of greases and paraffin products. The ildings will be concrete, brick, hollow tile and corrugated iron.

Los Angeles—The Milwaukee Building Company, 316 Wright Callender Building, will erect a one story brick garage at 938 uth Grand Avenue, for Dwight Hart, proprietor of the Rosslyn tel. The building will have concrete foundation, buff and cream ssed brick facing, plate glass front, reinforced concrete lintels d side wall, steel beams, etc. Cost, $11,200.

Oakland—Architects Shirmer-Bugbee Company, Thayer Build-g, are making drawings for a two story residence and a bunga-w which will be erected in Lakeshore Highlands. Both buildings frame with cement exterior; interiors plastered and finished pine, painted, with hardwood floors, modern plumbing fixtures. ill cost about $4,000 each. Mr. Ramsey is the owner of one use and Mr. Barker of the other.

Oakland—Owner, A. F. & F. H. Snyder; Contractor, H. H. ider. Three story 36 room apartments. Location, S. W. corner th and Fallon streets. Cost, 26,500. Exterior, plaster; Roof, and gravel.

Oakland—P. J. Walker Co., Monadnock Building of San Fran-co, have the contract for a two story, reinforced concrete office building to be built on 69th Avenue and Foothill Boulevard, for the Chevrolet Motor Co. George W. Kelham, Sharon Building, San Francisco, is the architect.

Sacramento—The Virden Packing Company, recently incorporated for $5,000,000, are planning the erection of a large Packing House and Union Stockyards, capable of taking care of a weekly market of 5,000 hogs, 2,000 cattle and 3,000 sheep; Covering between 50 and 100 acres in West Sacramento. The cost of the plant is estimated at $2,500,00. In addition to this the company is planning for a canning factory for local fruits, vegetables, etc.

Fresno—Architect E. J. Kump, Rowell Building, has completed plans for a two story garage building and auto sales department for the F. H. Whipple Machinery Company, Main street, Visalia. The building will consist of sales room and machinery department on the first floor and auto storage on the second floor. Exterior, pressed brick and ornamental stone exterior. Cost, $20,-000.

Fresno—Plans have been completed by Architect E. Mathewson for the new Madary planing mill to be erected at H and Santa Clara Streets. Walls, concrete; roof, sawtooth design. Estimated cost, $50,000.

Visalia—The National Bank contemplates erecting a bank and office building, four or five stories in height, to cost about $200,000. Tentative plans are now being considered.

Hollister—The big warehouse of the Old Mission Portland Cement Company at San Juan was destroyed by fire. Plans are now being drawn and the warehouse will be rebuilt at once.

Vallejo—Architect C. Edward Jerry, Jr., has been authorized by the City Commissioners to prepare a set of plans and specifications for the proposed city hall which is to be erected at the southeast corner of Capital and Marin Streets.

San Jose—Plans are being prepared by Architect Charles S. McKenzie, for a combined crematory and columbarium to be built at Oak Hill cemetary. The buildings will be constructed of concrete and stone. All windows and the large skylights will be fitted with cathedral glass. The columbarium will be a fireproof building. Estimated cost, $50,000.

OREGON

Salem—Architects Lewis Irvine Thompson of Portland, and Fred Legg, of Salem, were awarded the drawing of plans and specifications for new buildings to be constructed at the state institution for the feeble-minded and at the state tuberculosis hospital. At the school for the feeble minded two dormitory cottages are to be built, at a cost of $27,000 each. One is awarded to each of the architects.

Plans will be drawn by Architect Thompson for new pavilion and superintendent's cottage at the tuberculosis hospital, to cost about $21,500. Architect Legg will draw plans for the dairy barn at the school for feeble minded, estimated at $3,000, and improvements in the heating plant at $10,000.

Portland—Orders have been received by Architects Houghtaling & Dougan, Henry Building, to proceed with plans for a large residence to be built at Pendleton for Guy Wyrick. The building will be of frame construction and will cost $12,000. It will contain 8 rooms, 2 fireplaces, 2 toilets, hardwood floors throughout and a furnace heating plant.

WASHINGTON

Seattle—A huge oil dock and oil storage plant will be built for the General Petroleum Corporation. It will be located east of the Todd Dry Dock & Construction Co's. plant on the northwest corner of Harbor Island. A large concrete fire wall of the type being erected by several local plants will surround the plant and a Foamite fire protection system will be installed. Estimated cost, $400,000.

Seattle—The Rounds-Clist Construction Co., Walker Building, will erect a five story Navy Y. M. C. A. building in Bremerton. The building will be fireproof, modern in every respect. Cost, $60,000.

Seattle—Architect A. E. Doyle, of Portland, Oregon, will soon open offices here. Mr. Doyle will plan and superintend the alteration of the Baillargeon Building, recently purchased by the National Bank of Commerce, at a cost of about $600,000. Cost of alterations has not been estimated, but it is thought, that when ready for occupancy, the building will represent an outlay of $1,000,000.

Yakima—Members of the Selah I. O. O. F. lodge announce that they will at once erect a $20,000 lodge and office building. James Lancaster, N. M. Shoonover, D. Finley, Elmer Dahlin and B. Baker are the committee on plans for the building.

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Containing List of Manufacturers, Their Representatives and Serviceable Literature

ASBESTOS BUILDING LUMBER

Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa.

J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Illustrated and descriptive pamphlet, 7⅜x10¾, 8 pp. Pamphlet, 4x8½, 8 pp. Price list, 3½x6¼. Literature of various sizes, samples, etc. "Service Sheets," working drawings, details of application, size 16½x21½.

ASBESTOS CORRUGATED SHEATHING

Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa.

J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Descriptive catalogue, 5¼x8¼, 24 pp. Catalogue of details and specifications for application of roofing and siding, size 8½x11, 40 pp. Lists of buildings covered. Price lists, 3½x6¼, 6 pp.; and literature of various sizes, samples, etc. "Service Sheets," working drawings, details of application, size 16½x21½.

ASBESTOS SHINGLES

Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa.

J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Illustrated catalogue. Detail specifications, 8x10, 20 pp. Descriptive catalogue, various types of roof covering, 5¼x8¼. Various pamphlets, 3¾x6. Current price lists, 3½x6¼, 6 pp. Lists of buildings and literature, various sizes, samples, etc. "Service Sheets," working drawings. Detail of application, size 16½x21½.

BARS, REINFORCING

Pacific Coast Steel Co., Rialto Building, San Francisco, Cal
Square, round and corrugated.

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Simons Brick Company, 125 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

BRICK, PRESSED

Gladding, McBean & Company, Crocker Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

Simons Brick Company, 125 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

CEMENT, PORTLAND

Santa Cruz Portland Cement Co., Crocker Bldg., San Francisco.

Standard Portland Cement Co., Crocker Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
Bulletin 12 pp. Size 6x9; also furnish bulletins and specifications for various classes of work requiring Portland Cement.

CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATIONS

Building Industries Association, 110 Jessie St., San Francisco.

General Contractors Association, Sharon Building, San Francisco.

CORK FLOOR

Van Fleet-Freear Co., 120 Jessie Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Illustrated catalogues, etc.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa.

J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.

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Formerly Published as The ARCHITECT

May 1919 · Volume XVII · Number 5

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The BUILDING REVIEW

VOL. XVII SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 1919 No. 5

The ARCHITECT

COMPETITION FOR THE BANK OF ITALY

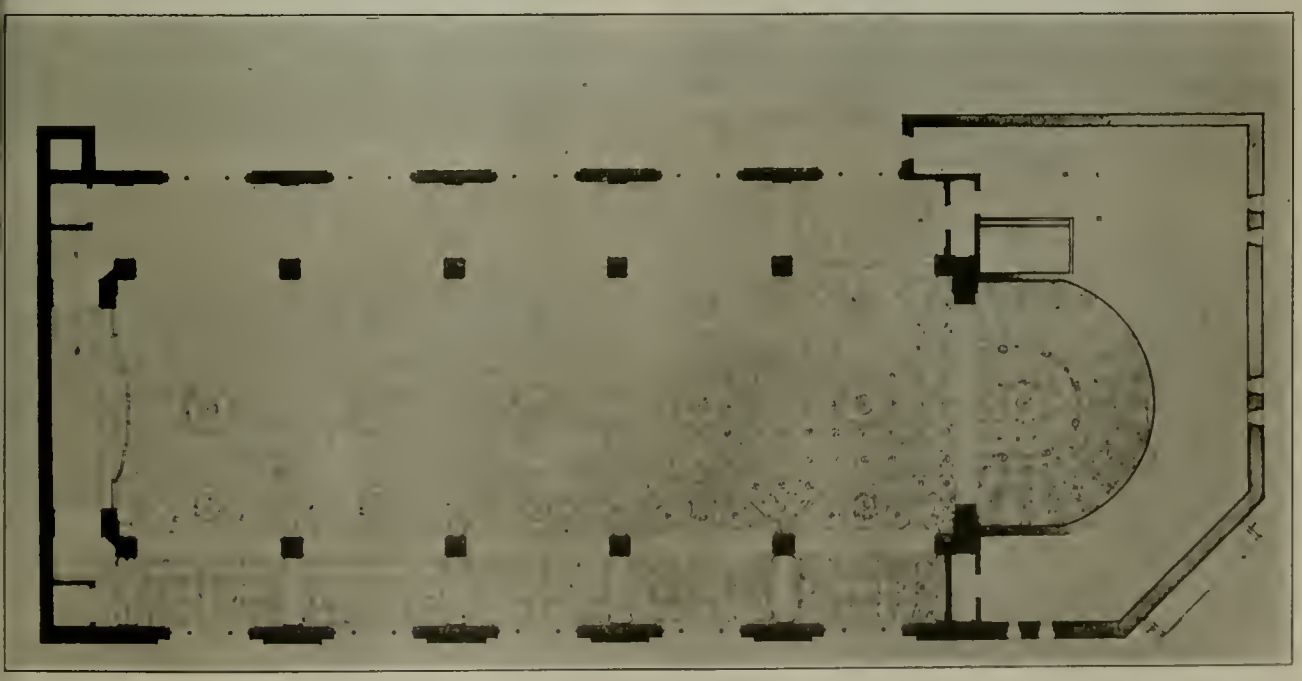
By SYLVAIN SCHNAITTACHER
Professional Adviser.

THE phenomenal growth of the Institution necessitating larger quarters and accommodations for the central offices of numerous branches, the Bank of Italy, through its officials, acquired the site at the northwest corner of Eddy and Powell Streets. The location is commanding and central, practically facing Market Street. It is at present occupied by the Techau Tavern. The lot has a frontage of sixty-five feet on Powell Street and one hundred and fifty feet on Eddy Street with a depth of seventy-five feet for the westerly half of the lot.

Shortly after purchasing the property, Mr. A. P. Giannini, President of the Bank, invited the leading architects of San Francisco to a conference for the purpose of advising with the Bank Officials as to a competition for the proposed building. As a result of the conference it was decided to hold a limited competition in accordance with the Circular of Advice of the American Institute of Architects, and on December 17th, 1918, the professional adviser was appointed to draw up a program and supervise the details of the competition.

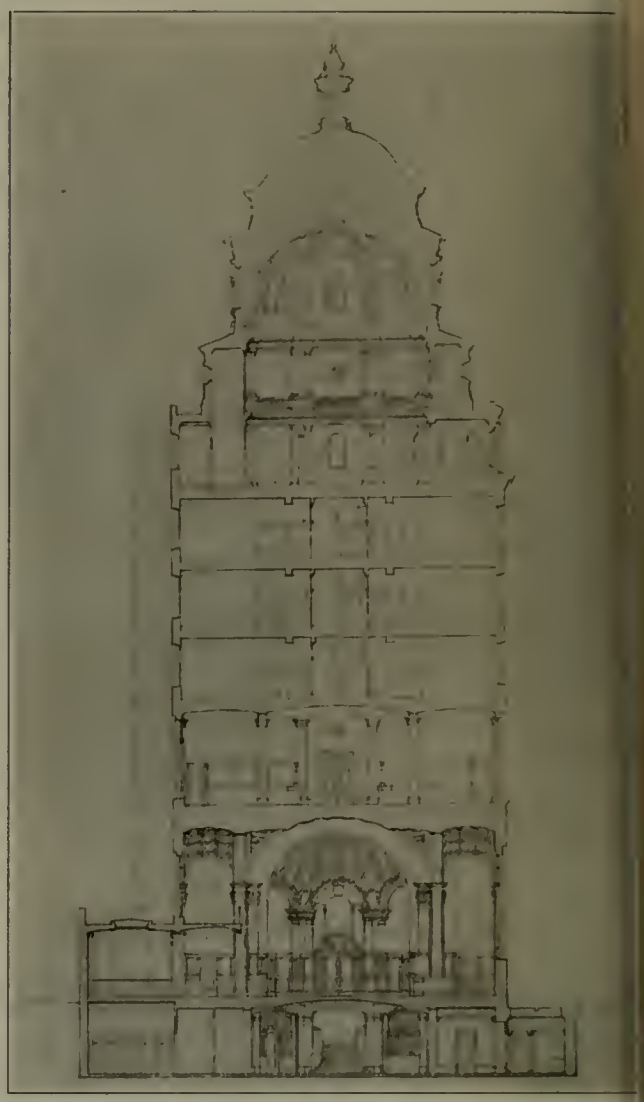
Preliminary to the drawing of the program the question was discussed between the Officials and the adviser as to the desirability of a high office building within which would be incorporated space dedicated to the bank functions or a building strictly for banking purposes. It was finally decided that it was more befitting the dignity of the Institution to have an independent building with no extraneous commercial features, particularly as the loss of space for entrance lobby and elevator batteries would seriously restrict the much needed banking space.

The following requirements were embodied in the program:



MEZZANINE FLOOR PLAN
COMPETITION FOR THE BANK OF ITALY, SAN FRANCISCO
EDGAR A. MATHEWS, Architect.

POWELL STREET ELEVATION



TRANVERSE SECTION

COMPETITION FOR THE BANK OF ITALY, SAN FRANCISCO

EDGAR A. MATHEWS, Architect.

Basement, to contain Safe Deposit Department, book and coin vaults, male employees' locker room, storage and heating and mechanical plant.

First floor—Main banking room with accommodations for savings and commercial departments and executive offices.

Second floor—Trust, Bond, Credit and Legal Departments and also a large Directors' Room.

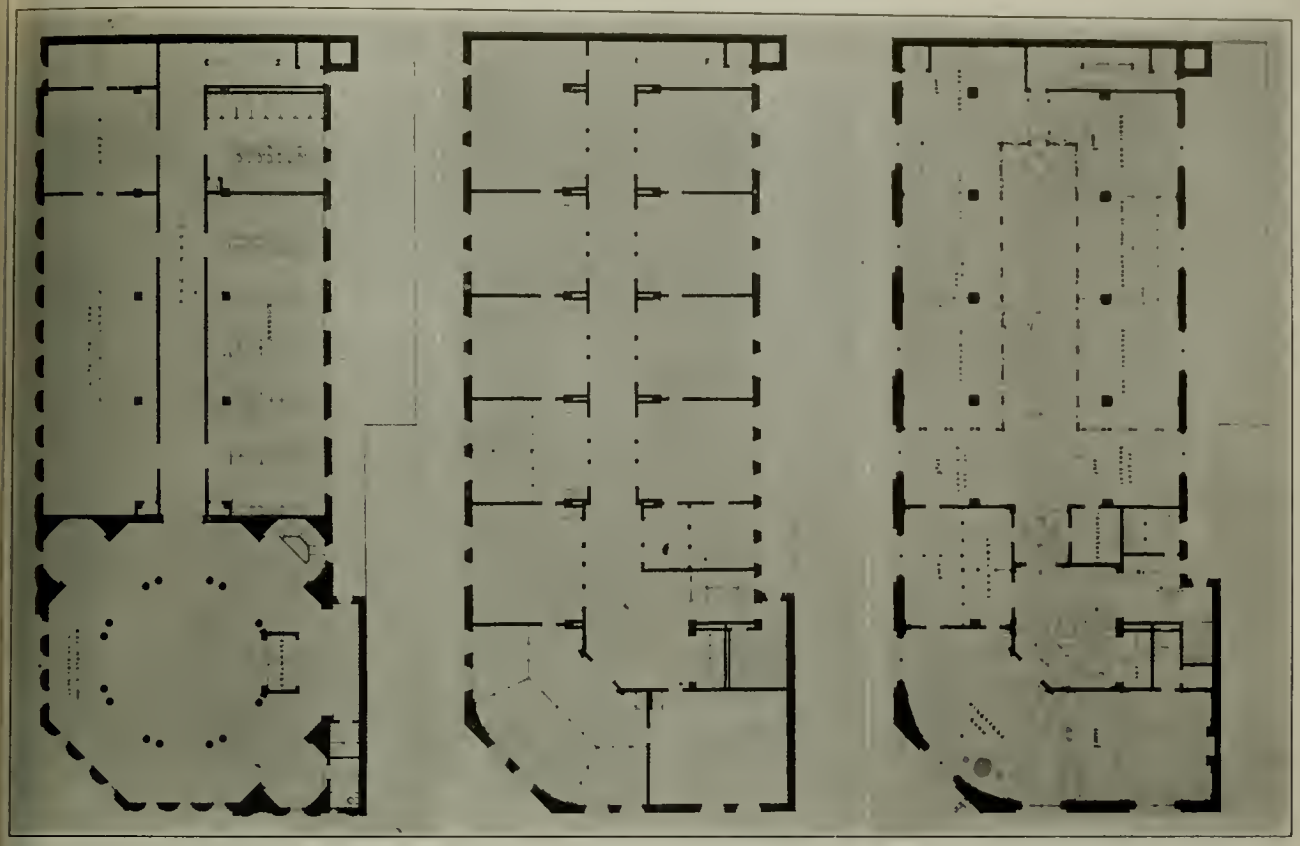
Third, fourth and fifth floors were not assigned but are to be subdivided into offices for the heads of the various branch departments.

The sixth floor is devoted to women employees' rest room and locker room and an assembly room for the employees' welfare to seat about 300 people.

The program was approved by the San Francisco Sub-Committee on Competitions of the American Institute of Architects and was issued to the competitors on February 1st, 1919.

The Board of Directors of the Bank of Italy delegated to Messrs. A. P. Giannini, A. Pedrini, W. W. Woods, and L. Scatena, as a Building Committee, the authority to select an architect to prepare the plans and supervise the erection of the building. The following architects were invited to compete: Bakewell & Brown, Bliss & Faville, Edward T. Foulkes, R. F. Felchlin Company, Lewis P. Hobart, Wm. C. Hays, Edgar A. Mathews, Reid Brothers, Will D. Shea, Weeks & Day, Italo Zanolini.

The Jury of Award consisted of five members, three lay jurors to be selected by the Building Committee and two architects to be selected as follows: "Each competitor is to name not more than four architects of established reputation practicing on the Pacific Coast outside of San Francisco and who, in the opinion of the competitors, are eligible to serve on this jury. From the total of names so submitted, the adviser and Building Committee will select the names of two architects out of



SIXTH FLOOR PLAN THIRD FLOOR PLAN SECOND FLOOR PLAN

COMPETITION FOR THE BANK OF ITALY, SAN FRANCISCO
EDGAR A. MATHEWS, Architect.

the four names in which there has been the greatest concurrence." The nominations were by secret ballot and as a result thereof Messrs. David C. Allison of Los Angeles and Ellis F. Lawrence of Portland having been almost the unanimous choice of the competitors, were selected to act as the professional members of the jury. The lay jurors selected by the Bank were Messrs. A. P. Giannini, P. C. Hale and James A. Bacigalupi.

The problem as set forth in the program was as follows:

"It is the purport of the competition to secure for the Bank of Italy a building of brilliant design that shall express the character of the Institution, representing as it does the home of a dominant organization with numerous branches. The competitors may exercise the widest latitude in architectural expression and the use of materials consistent with the viewpoint of practical accommodation to the needs of the Institution and adaptability for durable and fire-resisting construction." For the purpose of the competition the cost of the building was not to exceed $500,000 on the basis of 42c per cubic foot. The adviser felt that in the preparation of the drawings the competitors should have the greatest liberty consistent with a reasonable degree of uniformity in presentation and rendering, and therefore the competitors were permitted to use either India ink or pencil for all line drawing. India ink or water color black could be used in rendering elevations and perspectives and to indicate the solids on plans and sections. It was particularly requested that all rendering be done with simplicity of effect, with the exception that on the elevations and perspectives the competitor was at liberty to indicate polychrome treatment by the use of water color. The usual shadows and plan indications were called for. White Whatman or similar paper or tracing paper, mounted on cardboard was permitted. Drawings were to be of a uniform size—25" x 38". A typewritten statement not exceeding 500 words was also permitted. The Schedule of Proper Minimum Charges of the American Institute of Architects was made part of the program. The date fixed for the receipt of the drawings was April 2d. The jury convened on April 3d. and made their decision at noon on April 4th. In accordance with the unanimous decision of the jury, and the terms of the program, Messrs. Bliss & Faville were awarded the commission as architects for the building and Messrs. Weeks & Day, Edgar A. Mathews, Bakewell & Brown and Reid Brothers received a prize of one thousand dollars each. Quoting the report of the jury concerning the winning design "The conception is one of great simplicity, of marked dignity and strength and the plan offers a most noble banking interior."

It is due to the officials of the Bank of Italy that mention should be made of their spirit of fairness and the generous treatment accorded all concerned with this competition.

THE BANK OF ITALY, SAN FRANCISCO

The significance of the Bank of Italy as an institution, and the consequent importance of an architectural expression of breadth, restraint, and dignity in a structure built as the home of its central banking house and executive offices, may be appreciated from the following outline of its history and policy, which is reprinted from the Banker's Magazine of March 1918.

THE popular and persistent misconception of the banker as a leisurely man of affairs who breakfasts at nine, starts for his country club at three, and manages other people's affairs in the hours between with enormous profit to himself, has never seemed more full of irony than at the present moment. For there is probably no other profession or business which is so beset with anxious problems of management and policy. The small bank, with its limited capital and resources, is being pressed hard by the demands of modern enterprise, on account of the costly equipment required by farm and factory; the large bank is finding it difficult to retain the sympathetic intimacy with the public which has been the secret of much of the fine service rendered by small banks to country communities; the bank clerk has discovered it increasingly necessary to have a varied experience and technical knowledge which are not easy to acquire in our American system; and bank directors have found that much of the apparent profit of the last three years has been seriously depleted by the constantly mounting cost of banking.

There is a pressing demand everywhere for banking economy, organization and experience, an insistent need not only for banking resources large enough to keep pace with the huge requirements of modern industry, but also banking sympathy broad enough to compass the needs of thousands of small borrowers. And it is in answer to these demands that the Bank of Italy has developed its branch system.

Its originality does not consist in its policy of purchasing other banks. The absorption of small institutions by larger ones is part of a movement that has been gaining steadily in the United States during the last generation. The Bank of Italy has merely seized upon this tendency and turned it to the advantage of the public by retaining and developing banking services in every place where a bank has been absorbed. It is the only large institution in the United States which has established branches outside the limits of the city where the parent bank is located; the only institution which has placed its facilities within the reach of an entire state. It took imagination and initiative to develop a plan of such broad scope and usefulness. It took courage to adopt a policy upon which many American bankers had placed the stamp of their disapproval. But results have amply justified the step. The bank's growth in the space of thirteen years from resources of less than $300,000 to resources of more than $80,000,000 gives tangible evidence of the confidence and support of the California public.

But perhaps this almost unparalleled development is not due wholly to inspiration within the bank itself. For California, more than any other state in the Union, stands in need of a financial system that can rise above purely local depressions. It is not pre-eminently a grain state, nor a fruit state, nor a mineral state; but draws its great wealth from an unusual variety of industr and raw products all liable to unexpected tempora fluctuations from different causes. The fruit s tions, for instance, may profit from a long dry autum but the grain men will suffer. The bean growers ma enormous profits in 1917; but the citrus fruits wc damaged by heat in amounts varying from twenty-fi per cent. to seventy-five per cent. of the total crop. Tl stock men have more than once sustained heavy loss when the lack of snow in the mountains has deprived tl cattle of pasturage. The rice growers have seen a who year's outlay swept away through a north wind's sprin ing up when the fields were in bloom. The lumberme have been hampered and restricted in their output th past year by labor and transportation difficulties.

It is not surprising therefore that the state ha given a hearty welcome to the Bank of Italy system; system that can afford to give at all times and in all con munities the fullest possible support to California d velopment—undisturbed and uninterrupted by any pur ly local conditions. The branches have been so distril uted that the bank draws its strength from a great va riety of natural resources; its Los Angeles branches, fo instance, are in the oil and citrus fruit section; its Sa Jose branch among the prune orchards; its Holliste branch in a rich stock district; and its Stockton branc in the centre of the delta lands of the San Joaquin witl their vast acreage of grain and garden truck. And al these branches are ready not only with immediate re sponse to every legitimate need for capital, but with tha optimistic belief in California enterprise which is par of the bank's code of honor.

This spirit of enthusiasm and instant helpfulness ha marked the bank from its inception. It was the youngest bank in San Francisco at the time of the earthquake and fire. But it was the first to reopen for business. Although it was razed to the ground with the rest of the down-town district, it found temporary quarters before the ruins of the city were cold at the home of Dr. A. H. Giannini, brother of the present president. Notices had been sent to the bank's depositors on the day after the fire was extinguished, informing them that the bank stood ready to lend money immediately for reconstruction. And although it seemed impossible at the time that these emergency letters would find their destinations among refugee camps and neighboring cities, answers came in from all directions with amazing promptness. The North Beach District, an area of small homes completely gutted by the fire, was largely financed by the Bank of Italy, and was one of the first sections of the city to rise, phoenix-like, from its ashes.

The bank itself grew steadily, until by December, 1909, its assets had mounted to $3,817,217.79. In the following year it launched the system which has made it nationally famous by the purchase of the Commercial and Savings Bank of San Jose, which it established as its pioneer branch. It followed this venture by taking over the Bank of San Francisco and the Mechanics' Savings Bank, both of which it merged into its Market Street Branch, a branch which has now the popular reputation of being the most crowded banking room in San Francisco.

The year 1913 marked the invasion of Los Angeles y the Bank of Italy organization. It began by taking ver the Los Angeles Park Bank, and followed this by urchase of the City and County Bank. Later the busi- ess thus acquired was moved into handsome quarters at eventh and Broadway, the exact center of that city's emarkable shopping district. Not content with this tragetic move, the directors established the Plaza Branch n the heart of the foreign section of Los Angeles. And uring the last year they have made this branch one of he most important in the system, with resources of near- r $5,000,000, hy purchasing the old-established Inter- ational Savings and Exchange Bank and merging its ssets with those of the Plaza branch.

In the last two years an elaborate network of ranches has been extended through the San Joaquin, anta Clara and Salinas valleys. In 1916 the Santa Clara alley Bank of Santa Clara, the First National Bank nd the Commercial Savings Bank of Merced, the Bank f Gilroy, the Bank of Hollister, and the Savings and oan Bank of San Benito County were all gathered into he Bank of Italy fold. But the most important addition o the system in 1916 came with the acquisition of the resno National Bank and the People's Savings Bank of resno, in the fast growing metropolis of the raisin belt.

During 1917, the Santa Clara branch was strengthned by the purchase of the Mission Bank of Santa Clara, nd the San Jose branch enlarged by the acquisition of he splendid San Jose Safe Deposit Bank for Savings. In ddition, seven new cities were added to the list of those erved by the Bank of Italy. In Napa the James H. Goodan and Company Bank was acquired and coverted into a ranch; in Modesto, the busy centre of the greatest dairyng county on the coast, two strong affiliated institutions, he Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Modesto and the ecurity Savings Bank of Stanislaus County were purhased and transferred to new quarters. The Farmers' nd Merchants' National Bank of Livermore; the Comercial National Bank of Madera and the Madera Savngs Bank; the Redwood City Commercial Bank and the avings and Loan Company of San Mateo County (both he latter at Redwood City) were later purchased and ransferred into Bank of Italy branches. But perhaps he most interesting developments of the year were the urchase of the Santa Rosa Bank at Santa Rosa, the ldest banking institution in Sonoma County, and the ormation of a splendid branch at Stockton through the cquisition of the San Joaquin Valley National Bank and he San Joaquin Valley Savings Bank.

The latest addition to the branches was made in anuary of this year, through the purchase of the National Bank of Ventura, and the Ventura County Savngs Bank, in the wellknown bean and sugar beet district.

In spite of the rapidity with which these branches ave been acquired, a deliberately conservative policy has een followed in each instance. No feeble or moribund nstitutions are ever taken over and nursed back to life. The bank believes in building on firm foundations in every ommunity it enters. It purchases, therefore, only banks f proved strength and solidity. The San Jose Safe Deposit Bank for Savings, for instance, which was acquired hree months ago, was one of the five banner banks in he state. It is the opinion of the directors that they we it to both the bank and its depositors to accompany heir policy of rapid expansion with a corresponding policy of iron bound conservatism. And this attitude has been characteristic of the bank from the beginning. The old California banking laws contained no regulations concerning loans to officers and directors; but such loans were strictly forbidden under the rules adopted by the Bank of Italy. And these rules of the bank were not relaxed until the passage of the present banking law, which, although it permits loans to directors, does so with very close restrictions.

A similar conservative policy is followed with regard to management of the branches after their acquisition. An inspector keeps constantly in touch with the different units of the whole system. Reports on each day's business are made daily to headquarters, showing each branch's condition, its new loans, loans paid, new and closed accounts, overdrafts, reserves and other changes. In addition an individual report is made on each loan, which is reviewed by the credit department at the main office.

There are six district auditors who also check up on the business. And a general examination is made about four times a year by the executive officers to insure efficient operation. Finally all important transactions of each branch are passed upon by the executive committee of the board of directors.

The branches are operated, nevertheless, as far as is practicable like independent banks. The Bank of Italy maintains in each case the original directorate of the bank that is purchased, augmenting it with leading local citizens and in some cases strengthening the management. The directorate thus becomes a local advisory board, on which are represented all the leading nationalities and industries. And this board is so constituted that one or more of its members are acquainted directly or indirectly with every patron or possible patron in the district served by the branch. As far as possible, also, the officers and employees of the original force are retained, so that local residents are not chilled by any changes in the personality of the bank. The intimacy of its relations with the public is unbroken.

Adopting the policy which has helped to make the Bank of France and the Bank of England great popular institutions, the bank has distributed its shares in small lots throughout the communitites which it has entered. At the present time its stock is held in not less than thirty counties of the state. There is perhaps no more characteristic evidence of this democratic spirit in the institution than its development of the school savings systems among the children of California. In this department there are now 22,292 depositors and total deposits in excess of $400,000, the increase of 1917 alone being $75,875.90. The system is established in forty-one places and authorized in ten more. Altogether 186 schools, ranging from those of the old mission town of San Juan to the State Normal Schools of Fresno, Los Angeles, and San Francisco, have authorized the establishment of savings departments and have named this bank as the depository in each instance. The officials of the bank draw considerable satisfaction from the evidence that the system is playing a permanent part in the development of the small depositors; of the accounts opened at the installation of the department five and one-half years ago, 58.9 per cent. are still on the books. And of all accounts that have been opened since the system was inaugurated, the percentage still open is 75.1.

A. E. F. SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

MR. COXHEAD
IN Y. M. C. A. UNIFORM

THE ARCHITECT for February-March 1919 printed a letter from Mr. Ernest Coxhead recounting his activities in organizing and directing a school of architecture among the members of the American forces stationed at Le Mans. The following excerpts from newspapers of Le Mans refer to the first exhibition of the school's work, of which Mr. Coxhead told in his letter. The first quotation is from La Sarthe of January 22, the second from the same journal, January 28.

A. E. F. SCHOOL
OF ARCHITECTURE AT TOURS

Y. M. C. A—ARCHITECTURAL SCHOOL
OF THE AMERICAN TROOPS.

"Under the patronage of the Y. M. C. A. certain of the American soldiers have united for the study of the various manifestations of art in our city.

"The first public exhibition of their work will be brought together on the third floor of the Municipal School of Design, Place Saint-Pierre, Saturday the 25th and Sunday the 26th., from 2 to 5 p. m.

"Your visit will serve as an encouragement for them as well as a reward."

Y. M. C. A. — ARCHITECTURAL SCHOOL
OF THE AMERICAN TROOPS

"The exhibition we previously announced scored a great success. Saturday and Sunday a large and motley crowd—graceful feminine silhouettes, military uniforms of all hues, and civilian clothes — took by storm the rooms of the Municipal School of Design, where the school is installed.

"Two hundred drawings, sketches, water-colors, and oils, were offered to the criticism of the visitors (the register shows three hundred signatures), who could not but admire such a collection of serious and finished studies, and appreciate the quantity of effort put forth by the small company grouped under the direction of Mr. Coxhead, architect of San Francisco.

"The art lovers whom we are accustomed to meet at all artistic activities taking place within our city, and wherever arises the subject of homage to the cult of old Le Mans, were delighted to encounter adepts so numerous. Does not the exhibition attest to the profound impression produced upon our guests by our picturesque city?

"We willingly refrain from citing names, for it would be necessary to cite all; and we make it a point to respect the discipline of our allies, which imposes uniform treatment upon all. May it be permitted us, nevertheless, to divulge a secret of the school; the American officers, delighted with the reception given the exhibition by the public, and brought to admit the fruitful use of the leisure time accorded the soldiers, have permitted them to begin another month of work, which is to end with a new exbition in February. We shall be sure not to forget it."

The following letters have been received from Mr. Ernest Coxhead by his brother Mr. Almeric Coxhead:

Feb. 6th, 1919

Dear Almeric:

Just a line to enclose this interesting cutting from Paris-New York Herald, which appeared in the paper today. I have sent a copy to Mary and Bud and one to John, so you can keep this.

My school is going to Paris for six days visit to study architecture there in my charge. I had the Army travel orders today; also we will hold our second Exhibition of the work of the school there at Headquarters of the Army Educational Commission. What do you think of that? I have had many complimentary things said of the work I am doing here. Some of the men may get into the Beaux-Arts yet.

I have to go into conference about the expansion of my work when I arrive there, and have just received a letter to proceed to Paris at my earliest convenience, which I had already arranged to do with the school (20 men) on Sunday next. We shall be back the following Saturday.

Hope things are all right but must stop now as I am in a very busy period.

It has been snowing here quite a bit this week.

Love to all,

Yours,

ERNEST.

On Active Service with the

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Paris, Feb. 26, 1919.

My dear Almeric:—

Here I am in Paris again; this time not with the Le Mans School of Architecture, but only with my assistant director of the school; and I am on my way down to Beaune to take up work there as one of the Faculty of the University School of Architecture.

I am appointed also Chief of the University Extension Field Work of the Fine Arts Department, and after I have been at Beaune for a few weeks or less I shall probably be travelling most of the time starting up the chain of schools I have to work out. Some job.

On the tenth of next month the Le Mans School of Architecture will have been in actual operation three months, and the students will receive their certificate of graduation from me and signed by Dr. Erskine. As the general education scheme does not start till the first of

A. E. F. SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE AT THE CHATEAU OF BLOIS
Mr. Coxhead at extreme right

FIRST EXHIBITION OF THE A. E. F. SCHOOL
OF ARCHITECTURE AT LE MANS

March, my school at Le Mans will have a whole three months session start in the game.

The boys of the school at Le Mans gave me a fine send off Sunday night last, and I tell you I hated to leave them and the school, but I shall be down there again soon; and then too, with the exception of the new men coming in, the boys who have graduated will go on to Beaune with me. They gave me last Sunday night a most beautiful book on the Cathedral of Le Mans to show their appreciation, and I can tell you I am very proud of it, as it also has all of their names written on the inside. Wasn't that fine of my Dough Boys?

But Gee, I was tired when Prondyunski (my assistant) and I got to Paris Monday morning, as we had to sit up all night, after a hard day's work Sunday, and then I had to report at the Headquarters here early for a conference.

I am sending you a copy of my orders.

Do you remember Mr. Ernest Piexotto—Dr. Jessica Piexotto's brother, the artist? Well, he is here and is working in the same Fine Arts Department as I am, only he is to be at Bellevue.

I have a seven day leave of absence due next month, but I am going to postpone it till later as I cannot go to England, and I shall not be able to take the holiday just now anyway. Maybe if you get over here in the summer I will take it then.

The French University session closes June 10th and of course, as our University work is now co-related to the French University, we shall probably close then too. I do not know however, we may keep on—you never can tell or figure far ahead over here as things move so rapidly.

I went to the Grand Opera Monday night to hear Saint-Saen's, Henry VIII. My assistant, Private Prondyunski and I were up in the top loges. The music was fine and the scenes wonderfully pictuesque.

Now I must close. I will write you all again soon as I get a chance.

Love to all,

ERNEST.

ARMY EDUCATIONAL COMMISSION Y. M. C. A.

COPY

February 14, 1919.

FROM: George S. Hellman,
Director, Department of Fine Arts.

TO: John Erskine, Chairman, A. E. C.

Subject: Assignment of Ernest Coxhead
to the Department of Fine Arts.

Mr. Coxhead, who on his own initiative organized the successful little A. E. F. School of Architecture at Le Mans, is desired by me for the Art Faculty at Beaune, and is willing to take up his duties there on or after the 1st of March, 1919. I, therefore, would request you to have him report to me on March 1st for the work at Beaune. Mr. Coxhead is one of the most important men in the Y. M. C. A. in connection with the Art School at Beaune. As he is already assigned to the A. E. C., I understand that you have full authority to call him back from Le Mans for the work at Beaune.

(Signed) GEORGE S. HELLMAN.

(Continued on page 43)

A. E. F. SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, LE MANS

A. E. F. SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE AT CHAMBORD

Official News of Pacific Coast Chapters, A. I. A.

The regular minutes of meetings of all Pacific Coast Chapters of the American Institute of Architects are published on this page each month.

San Francisco Chapter, 1881—President, Sylvain Schnaittacher, 333 Post Street, San Francisco, Cal.; Secretary, Morris M. Bruce, Flood Building, San Francisco, Cal. Chairman of Committee on Public Information, William B. Faville, Balboa Building, San Francisco. Chairman of Committee on Competition, William Mooser, Nevada Bank Building, San Francisco. Date of Meetings, third Thursday of every month; Annual, October.

Southern California Chapter, 1894—President, H. M. Patterson, 324 O. T. Johnson Building, Los Angeles, Cal. Secretary, H. F. Withey, 621 Exchange Building, Los Angeles, Cal. Chairman of Committee on Public Information, J. E. Allison, 1405 Hibernian Building, Los Angeles. Date of Meetings, second Tuesday, except July and August, at Los Angeles.

Oregon Chapter, 1911—President, Joseph Jacobberger, Board of Trade Building, Portland, Ore. Secretary, Alfred H. Smith, Board of Trade Building, Portland, Ore. Chairman of Committee on Public Information, Ellis F. Lawrence, Chamber of Commerce Building, Portland, Ore. Date of Meetings, third Thursday of every month at Portland; Annual, October.

Washington State Chapter, 1894—President, Daniel R Huntington, Seattle, First Vice-President, Carl Gould Seattle, Second Vice-President, George Gove. Thir vice-President, Albert Held, Spokane, Secretary, Loui Baeder, Seattle. Treasurer, Frank L. Baker, Seattle Counsels: Chas. H. Bebb, Sherwood D. Ford, and G C. Field. Date of Meeting, first Wednesday, excep July, August and September, at Seattle, except on in Spring at Tacoma. Annual, November.

The American Institute of Architects—The Octagon Washington, D. C. Officers for 1918: President, Thoma R. Kimball, Omaha, Neb.; First Vice-President, Charle A. Favrot, New Orleans, La.; Second Vice-President, George S Mills, Toledo, Ohio; Secretary, William Stanley Baker, Boston Mass.; Treasurer, D. Everett Waid, New York, N. Y.

Directors for Three Years—Edward W. Donn, Jr., Washington, D. C.; Robert D. Kohn, New York, N. Y.; Richard Schmidt, Chicago, Ill. Directors for Two Years—William B. Faville, San Francisco, Cal.; Burt L. Fenner, New York, N. Y.; Ellis F. Lawrence, Portland, Ore. Directors for One Year—Edwin H. Brown, Minneapolis, Minn.; Ben L. Lubschez, Kansas City, Mo.; Horace Wells Sellers Philadelphia, Pa.

Minutes of San Francisco Chapter

No Meeting held during Month of April

Minutes of Southern California Chapter

The One hundred and twenty-fifth regular meeting of the Southern California Chapter, A. I. A. was held at the Jonathan Club, Sixth nnd Main Streets, Tuesday evening, April 8th.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. H. M. Patterson, the following members being present:

J. E. Allison, J. J. Backus, F. P. Davis, Percy A. Eisen, W. E. Erkes, Lyman Farwell, S. T. Norton, Robert Orr, A. W. Rea, A. Wackerbarth and H. F. Withey.

As guests of the Chapter were present Mr. Isadore Kreiger of San Francisco, Mr. H. H. Hewitt, architect, of Los Angeles, nnd Mr. John Bowler of the Southwest Builder and Contractor.

Minutes of the 124th meeting were read and approved.

Stating that his books had not been audited for the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1918, the Treasurer requested that inasmuch as two members of the Auditing Committee were present, a third be nppointed pro tem, and the books be audited at this time. Thereupon Mr. Farwell was appointed to the Committee.

Under the reports of Standing Committees the following were given:

For City Planning—Mr. Withey stated that the Mayor's Civic Center Committee was holding weekly meetings listening to and receiving from various citizens, recommendations as to site and treatment of a Civic Center. There had been no further progress on these lines up to the present. The Chapter Committee felt that they should take some definite stand in advising or recommending some particular plan to the Civic Center Committee. At the conclusion of the discussion which followed, the president appointed Mr. D. C. Allison to membership on the committee to take the place of Mr. Sumner Hunt, recently resigned, further suggesting that the Committee add to its membership two others, making the personell of the Committee five members. Together they are to confer with the members of the Mayor's Committee to ascertain if steps cannot be taken to work out a solution of the Civic Center problem in a scientific manner by the employment by the city of some expert on City Planning.

For the Committee on Public Legislation Mr. Backus reported that they had taken up with Mr. Farwell suggestions for changes in the State Laws as requested at the last meeting, and after thoroughly studying each measure, had taken the action that seemed advisable.

Under the head of "New Business" the Secretary read a telegram from the Secretary of the Washington State Chapter in which he protested against the action of the Institute in making an assessment against each Chapter this year for the delegates' expenses. It was moved, seconded and duly carried, that said action of the Institute was contrary to the best interests of the western societies, and that the Secretary send a telegram to Mr. E. C. Kemper to that effect.

The Auditing Committee at this point reported that they had completed an examination of the Treasurer's books and found them to be correct.

Mr. Kreiger, being introduced, briefly expressed his appreciation of the Chapter's hospitality and his pleasure in being present.

The subject of the evening was a discussion of Architectural practice as it is being considered by the Post Wnr Committee of the Institute. Mr. Patterson at length, recommending that the members in their practice assume greater responsibility in handling work, giving a more complete service to their clients and taking a wider interest in public affairs. A very interesting discussion followed in which several members took an active part, at the close of which the meeting adjourned at 10:40.

H. F. WITHEY, Secretary.

Washington State Chapter

Minutes of the 244th meeting held on April 2, 1919, at the Blue Bird Cafe, at 6:15 p. m.

Members present were: President Huntington; Baeder, Baker, Booth, Constable, Field, Gould, Loveless, Mann, Naramore, Park, Richardson, Schack, Siebrand, Willcox, Zeigler. Guests: Senator Wm. Wray.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Mr. Gould reported for War Memorial Committee, stating that work of the Committee is being enlarged upon and drawings of location, nnd perspective being made for Sunday publication. Mr. Huntington also reported on the work pointing out its importance and the great amount of work being done in connection with it.

Mr. Willcox reported for the Post War Committee, stating that the Chart as approved would be published in the April Journal in double page form.

Mr. Huntington spoke of the new county jail now being proposed nod being considered by the County Commissioners. After discussing the subject at length it was moved, seconded and carried that it be the sense of the Chapter that the Chapter be permitted to select one or more from among its members to do this work rather than hold a competition for the same, and that the President and two other members, if he sees fit, be requested to present the findings to the County Commissioners.

Senator Wm. Wray, sponsor of our bill in the legislature was introduced to the members, and spoke of the work in securing the passage of the bill. It was pointed out by others the great value of Senator Wray's work, showing that the bill would doubtless have failed again, but for his influence. Senator Wray was heartily thanked, and the great indebtedness to him of the profession throughout the state freely acknowledged.

Meeting adjourned.

————————, Secretary.

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SPECIAL MEETING

Minutes of 242d meeting held March 19, 1919 at 12 noon, at Frederick & Nelson's Tea Room.

Members present were: President Huntington; Baeder, Booth, Constable, Field, Ford, Loveless, Park, Schack, Sexsmith, Siebrand, Wilson, Willatzen, Willcox.

Subject of meeting:

"FURTHER REPORTS FROM POST WAR COMMITTEE."

Mr. Willcox read a letter from N. Max Dunning, Chairman of the Institute Post War Committee, commending the Chapter on its work and requesting further co-operation.

Mr. Loveless read his report on the subject: "Certificate of Merit for most Meritorious Work of the Year in Each Community," which was commended and ordered conveyed to the Institute Post War Committee.

Mr. Field read his report on the subject: "Publicity." It proved a comprehensive one and on motion duly made, seconded and carried, it was ordered to be referred to the Institute Post War Committee.

Mr. Wilson in the absence of Mr. Albertson, read his report on the subject: "Small Cost House Plans."

After some discussion, Mr. Huntington moved it be referred to the Institute Post War Committee. Motion carried.

Meeting adjourned.

————————, Secretary.

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SPECIAL MEETING

Minutes of the 243d meeting held March 26th, at Frederick & Nelson's Tea Room at 12 noon.

Members present were: President Huntington, Albertson, Bebb, Baeder, Constable, Field, Gould, Loveless, Park, Siebrand, Wilson, Willcox.

Subject of meeting.

"FURTHER REPORTS FROM POST WAR COMMITTEE."

The meeting on being called to order was turned over to Mr. Willcox, chairman, who explained the list of points as presented by the Institute Committee as subjects of inquiry; the subjects being summarized briefly in the "Education of the Architect," and the "Education of the Public."

Mr. Willcox stated that though these subjects were worthy of consideration and study and thought, they had been largely acted upon in the past with more or less negative results; he believed that there were subjects outside those outlined by the Institute that should have investigation by the Institute as a whole. One subject being the "Relation of Architecture to Life," and presented for consideration an exhaustive diagram unanimously approved by the Chapter's Committee, with the recommendation that it be presented to the Institute for consideration.

Mr. Willcox moved the adoption of the report. Mr. Bebb in seconding the motion strongly commended the work of the Committee.

Motion carried unanimously.

Mr. Gould moved that it be the sense of the Chapter that Mr. Willcox personally be highly commended for the exhaustive study presented and that the Chapter heartily endorse the work which is of great value to the profession.

Motion unanimously carried.

Meeting adjourned.

————————, Secretary.

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OFFICIAL POST OFFICE STATEMENT

Statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of The Building Review, published monthly at San Francisco, Cal., for April 1, 1919, State of California, City and County of San Francisco. Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared J. A. Drummond, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the owner of The Building Review and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit: 1. That the names and addresses of the publishers, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Name of Publisher, The Architect Press; postoffice address, San Francisco, Cal.; Editor, Irving F. Morrow, San Francisco, Cal.; Managing Editor, J. A. Drummond, San Francisco, Cal.; Business Manager, J. A. Drummond, San Francisco, Cal. 2. That the owners are (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock): J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco. 3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are (If there are none, so state): None. J. A. Drummond, Owner. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of April, 1919. (Seal) W. W. Healey, Notary Public in and for the City and County of San Francisco, State of California. My commission expires August 28, 1921.

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(*Continued from page 41*)

DEPARTMENT OF FINE AND APPLIED ARTS
ARMY EDUCATIONAL COMMISSION
Y. M. C. A.

76 Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré
Paris.

February 25, 1919.

FROM: George S. Hellman,
Dir., Dept. Fine and Applied Arts.

TO: Ernest Coxhead, Esq.

Subject: Appointment of Mr. Coxhead.

1. I hereby appoint you as Chief of the Field Section of this Department.

2. Your duties shall be:—

(a) To extend in the field area the kind of work so well exemplified in the school of architecture instituted by you at Le Mans.

(b) To investigate and report to me suggestions concerning work relating to the Fine and Applied Arts for such A. E. F. men in field areas, as may not be included in Art Schools at Beaune and at Bellevue, or included in the special art schools that are, or shall be, instituted in various army centers.

3. These duties are apart from the obligations I have asked you to undertake in connection with the initiation of work at Beaune, such initial obligations to take precedence during the first few weeks of the University at Beaune over your work in the field.

(Signed) GEORGE S. HELLMAN,
Director Department of Fine
and Applied Arts.

A TEA HOUSE AT THE END OF THE GARDEN
GREENE & GREENE, Architects

The HOME BUILDER

WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A VINE AND FIG TREE?

By HARRIS ALLEN

A GATE TO A LITTLE GARDEN
GREENE & GREENE, Architects

A NATION-WIDE "Own Your Home" campaign has been started. Such a campaign is particularly appropriate in California, for in no part of the country is a real home so desirable and so procurable as here.

Four walls, which contain places to eat and sleep, do not make a home. There is a very real need for apartment houses to accommodate the more or less floating population of busy cities. But just as all Easterners have the desire latent or expressed, to visit California, land of flower and sunshine, so, deep in the heart of every Californian, is the wish to settle on a bit of land where he may raise a rooftree and plant vine and figtree. Home for the Californian means outdoors as well as in—and California soil and sun, given a modicum of work and water, will produce generous results.

But these results are not all equally satisfying. And just here is where the architect can and should take an active part toward the producing of best results, of the complete environment which spells "Home" to a family.

The average man of moderate income neither desires nor can afford the services of a landscape gardener. Such a term implies to him the laying out of large grounds on a formal scale, an elaborate setting for a splendid mansion. This is not altogether the case, but in addition to this feeling is the individual joy in planning and developing one's garden and the various growths which transform and individualize one's domicile. The difference between an apartment and a home may perhaps be summed up as one of life—and the reproduction of life. To see the living, growing results of one's own thought and labor, brings a peculiar pleasure not to be obtained vicariously.

But this need not be sacrificed in order to get really good results, any more than is the case when a man is advised by a physician what course of treatment or exercise to take in order to improve his health. The physician studies individual symptoms carefully, finally diagnoses a case as due to such and such a cause, and prescribes accordingly. The architect similarly studies the family's type and tastes, their requirements and preferences; then as a vital part of the problem he studies the location of their home, its size and contour and exposure, in order to fit his prescription to all these conditions so that the future home will express and satisfy the needs and wishes of the family.

And this means not merely those needs of eating and sleeping, but the adjustment of the family to its new environment, inside and out, so that those silent influences which work for happiness, the object of mankind's pursuit, will have a chance to unfold and develop and expand.

All this seems far removed from planting a few vines and flowers. But the accompanying illustrations show in every case the application of thought and plan to this very problem.

The homes that one finds "charming and livable" are rarely

HOUSE FOR PROF LAWSON, BERKELEY, CAL.
BERNARD MAYBECK, Architect

WELL STUDIED CYPRESS PLANTING

ENTRANCE, HOUSE FOR PROF. LAWSON, BERKELEY, CAL.
BERNARD MAYBECK, Architect

the result of mere accident, either inside or out; and it is the policy of wisdom to include plans for the live environment in the making of the new home.

The softening of outline, the delicate tracery of vine or shadow on wall surface, the building up of background or approach—these are the work of trained and discriminating purpose.

TWO NATURE LOVERS

The name and work of Bernard Maybeck need no introduction to Californians. The illustrations here shown, of bits of detail from various homes in Berkeley, are picked at random, but all seem to show very clearly the (far from random) manner in which provision has been made for the live environment of the home. Mr. Maybeck's work is permeated with love of nature, and be it ever so humble, there is no dwelling he has designed which does not bear evidence of his foresight in this respect. His work "wears well;" the way in which his houses become wedded to the soil, drives home the fact that one can always and should always take Nature into consideration when building a home. Thus, one cannot imagine Mr. Maybeck's consenting to have a house, successful in one setting, duplicated at another totally different location. He cannot prevent, of course, his work and style being copied; after all, that is by no means a calamity, for, however far from the original, there is sure to be an improvement on the hackneyed and trivial. And nature has a way of good-naturedly covering up defects, whether omissions or commissions, if she is given a chance; so that if there is a general feeling for good composition, in a few years the general result is often surprisingly good. This

HOUSE FOR PROF. SENGER, BERKELEY, CAL.
BERNARD MAYBECK, Architect

is not intended as advice to copy any house, that one admires, blindly and indiscriminately; it is rare that one family's individuality is identical with another's, to say nothing of the ethical side of calmly appropriating the result of another's study and labor.

What Mr. Maybeck has been to San Francisco, Greene and Greene seem to have been to Los Angeles. The work of these two firms is not at all alike, and yet that of both is characterized by the same careful planning to co-operate with Nature. The southern firm has evolved a style easily identified as theirs under any conditions, and therefore less adapted to expressing the individuality of their clients; but always showing the results of a close study of setting, an adaptability to natural surroundings and processes. There is almost a sculptural building up and modelling, in the application of vine, foliage and tree to their work. The results are always picturesque, and always "compose" well. There is a sense of vigor, of simplicity, sometimes more apparent than real, but never a fussy complication of design or of a building's live environment.

The work of both these firms has exerted an ever-increasing influence throughout California for the building of houses that are homes, and that express the home feeling through the union of house to soil, of wall to vine, of roof to tree, of terrace to lawn, of foliage and flowers and paths, the attainment of which is so easy, after all, in this sunny, balmy state of ours.

And throughout the entire Pacific Coast, there are steadily developing more and more young architects who are following in the footsteps of such firms as these. It is a very encouraging sign of the upward tendency in architectural appreciation, when so many evidences are shown of the study of each individual problem, and the collaboration of owner and architect in working out a harmonious ensemble.

HOUSE FOR MRS. FARRINGTON, BERKELEY, CAL.
BERNARD MAYBECK, Architect

VINES TRAINED TO SUIT BUILDING LINES

The GARDEN

PLANTS SUITABLE FOR PORCH AND INDOOR WORK

By DONALD McLAREN

PLANTS adapted for indoor or for porch use are indeed quite a problem. To begin with, the plant, no matter what its variety may be, grows in a pot or tub, removed from its natural condition.All of the plants used for this purpose, in their natural surroundings, are found growing out of doors in soil suited to their needs. In most cases, under artificial surroundings, it will be found that we are trying to grow them in close, heavily-heated rooms, where all of the conditions are against the growth of the plant. However, we must make the best of a very bad situation in most cases and do all we can to obtain the utmost pleasure from our plants.

Undoubtedly the most satisfactory indoor plant is the well-known Aspidistra lurida from Japan, together with its golden-variegated form of variegata, which has a golden stripe through each leaf. This plant does wonderfully well under most harsh conditions, and it is possible with ordinary treatment to make it flourish and multiply to an extraordinary extent in almost any home. It is most strongly recommended for any indoor work.

Most of the Boston Ferns, or Nephrolepis family, are very well adapted to indoor work, but, again, many people have a very great deal of trouble with them although they are considered exceedingly hardy. Probably the best and most satisfactory of all the types of this numerous family is the well known Nephrolepis Bostoniensis, or common type. There has been recently introduced, a new form, called the Norwood Fern, which promises to eclipse the hardy Boston Fern, as it is much daintier in texture and equally as hardy, if not more so. One of the most satisfactory ferns we have is the common Holly Fern, which is very beautiful and hardy. It is not at all well known, and should be used a great deal more than it is.

Of course we are all familiar with the Kentia family of Palms which are used so extensively, not only here in the West but throughout the entire United States as well as in Europe.

Aside from the conventional decorations in the plant line, we use at certain seasons a very great variety of plants, many of which will be found to give very good results for quite a considerable period of time. Among these are the Crotons, natives, in most cases, of Brazil, and which the writer has known to have given most excellent results for over a month's time in an ordinary room. The same applies to Dracenas, about which very little is known by the layman, but which consist of a most interesting and varied class of plants, all of which are very beautiful and all of which will give very good results as indoor plants for a limited period of time.

The Cyclamen, or Alpine Violet, is probably one of the most popular indoor plants where color is desired. It comes into flower about Thanksgiving time, and if given proper care and attention will last until after Easter. It requires a cool, well-ventilated situation, being a native of the Alps, which is a fact that is overlooked in most cases, much to the detriment of the plant. (Plate 54.)

Primula obconica, or what we call the Primrose, is also a very popular indoor plant, and like the Cyclamen, thrives in a cool situation, as does the Cineraria, which is also becoming very well known as a color-giving house plant.

We are all, of course, familiar with the striking Christmas and Easter plants, such as the Poinsettias, Begonias, Lilies, etc., which, while very striking and very beautiful, are only good for a few days in the house, and are only seasonal plants.

There is a great variety of hardy plants suitable for porch work and very extensively used. The best known of these are the Belgian Bay trees and the Boxwood in their various forms. The Boxwoods may be trimmed as pyramids, as small standards or as round globes, in all of which forms they are very hardy and very attractive. (Plate 54.)

SPECIMEN KENTIA PHOENIX ROEBILINI ARECA LUTESCENS

The Retinosporas or Japanese Cedars, where semi-formal effects are desired, are extremely useful. The more formal or columnar shaped variety is Retinospora obtusa nana, both the green and the golden form. Retinospora filifera, together with its golden variety, is a very graceful and attractive plant, being exceptionally hardy.

For extremely harsh situations Yuccas are recommended, especially the drooping form of Yucca recurvata, which is most graceful and attractive, its ribbon-like leaves falling daintily over the tub.

Another very useful porch plant is Aucuba Japonica which also has a golden-variegated form, and which does extremely well in a shaded situation.

Orange trees in tubs are now being used quite extensively for porch and formal work. They are most attractive when in fruit, and are quite hardy throughout the San Francisco Bay region.

PLANTS ADD GREATLY TO THE BEAUTY OF THE PORCH

HOUSE POINSETTIAS — MacRORIE-McLAREN COMPANY

CORRECT AND INCORRECT WATERING

In the West, where summer rain is an unknown quantity, and where all water to sustain garden plants through the dry summer must be artificially applied, the matter of garden watering not only occupies considerable of the gardener's time, but should, if done intelligently, call for the use of a bit of his judgment and a knowledge of soil conditions. How many times in the course of your observations do you see an enthusiastic but careless person play the hose with full force around the tender garden flower, or aim a deluge at the base of a rose bush, resulting in a puddle which soon dries and cakes! This practice is decidedly wrong, though much easier of execution and more adapted to the limited amount of time at the disposal of the business man who cares for his flowers before and after business hours. If this practice is followed, as it must be in the case of small plants and close plantings, break the force of the stream by regulating as fine a spray as possible, and then, after the soil has dried beyond the soggy stage, use the hoe and rake in breaking up the surface crust into a finely divided mulch. The establishment of a mulch, or surface covering of crumbly soil, immediately after watering, or as soon after as possible, is absolutely essential to successful irrigation, and the rule holds good in the garden as well as in the orchard. Surface watering puddles the soil, that is, de-aerates and deflocculates, forming heavy crusts conducive to rapid capillary rise and consequent evaporation of the deeper water. Immediate cultivation will overcome this loss. Therefore, if you splash water on the surface, be wise and kind enough to add a little elbow grease to the hoe soon afterward. The soil's appreciation will be manifested in a more luxurious and a healthier plant growth.

A light spray in the early morning before the heat of the sun is noticeable will do much toward washing dust and insects from the leaves, and a brighter and healthier plant will result. But, do not forget the after treatment with the rake or the hoe. Positive brainlessness is shown in the case of the person who plays the stream against the crown or root of a plant and partially uproots it. This usually happens in the case of the younger son of the family who is promised an afternoon with the boys provided he waters the flowers. Consequently he may raise havoc with tender plants while visions, baseballs and bats occupy his thoughts. 'Twould be wise to teach him the correct practice, or a bad habit may grow up with him!

What is the best system of watering shrubs and plants? The furrow system. With a hoe dig a furrow, or several, parallel to the rows or round individuals, and into these run the water. In other words, your garden plat becomes a miniature orchard, and you are using the most approved method, the furrow system. Less water will be subsequently lost by evaporation, and the soil will retain its tilth. After the soil has absorbed sufficient water, the furrow may be filled in with surrounding loose, dry soil, and a mulch established immediately. In this way, you not only know that you have applied sufficient water and that it has "gone home," but you may also be sure that it will remain there much longer than when applied by the busy-man or the careless-boy method. —W. C. T.

BEGONIA GLORIE DE LORRAINE
A FAVORITE CHRISTMAS FLOWERING PLANT

THREE DIFFERENT TYPES OF PORCH PLANTS—YUCCA RECURVATA, RETINOSPORA OBTUSA NANA, RETINOSPORA FILIFERA

EDITORIAL

TIME undoubtedly suffuses the past with a glamor in many instances undeserved. On the whole it is the best traditions of former periods which survive in popular memory; and imagination, ever ready to evoke ideal pictures purged of the deficiencies and the perversions of contemporary reality, takes its cue from stray picturesque details, and supplies the gaps in imperfect records more after the pattern of its own longings than on lines of inherent probability. Yet when all allowances have been made, the available evidence would seem to indicate that in the matter of public pageantry and ceremony, at least, our own day and country rarely achieve the heights of impressiveness attained by other ages and places.

That no inherent incapacity restrains us is evinced by recent efforts in New York, all verbal and pictorial records of which concur in indicating really noteworthy results. In one significant particular a wide departure was there made from common American practice. The management, instead of being left in the hands of politicians and advertising men, was entrusted to competent artists, who, after all, are the people who may be supposed to possess the imagination to conceive effects and a knowledge of how to produce them.

However extensive a public celebration and however diverse its details, the fundamental principles governing its conduct are but the principles governing all worthwhile art. A great public ceremonial is a form of art. Mr. Cram, throughout his multifarious writings, has never tired of urging that ritual as conceived and developed by the Mediaeval Church is one of the highest forms of art. A public ceremonial is a secular ritual. It should be conceived and carried out utilizing all the resources which art can offer to the solemn enforcement of great and inspiring ideals. The first prerequisite is moral integrity. Without sincerity and ardor prepared to spurn every triviality and every taint of interested commercialism there can be no achievement of generous proportions or dignified effect. On the material side there is demanded variety in unity, a dominant motive of large and patent simplicity evolved with a manifold but ordered profusion of detail. This is true both of fixed decorations and of the organization and movement of processions or pageants of whatever kind. Obviously there is a call for more than the impertinent psychology of the publicity agent and the tactics of the military drill ground.

Our greatest deficiency is less likely to be poverty of material than poverty of ideas. More than one decoration we can recall would have been more memorable with less materials used to better purpose. Too often decoration is reduced to the putting of unusual things in unusual places, while the marchers in parades are given no employment more serious than passing by as inconclusively as the proverbial King of France with his twenty thousand men. Uncertainty of aim, confusion of effect, paltriness of content, disorganization in execution—these are the rocks upon which our attempts at public ceremonial are apt to split.

THE recent return of California troops from the fighting fields of France has offered San Francisco an opportunity for public adornment and ceremony of very respectable dimensions. The City responded with extensive decorations both public and private, the blowing of whistles, several bombs, and the declaration of a legal holiday the day of the parade.

To these absentees of many months the approach to the familiar city unfolded assurances of the persistance of fifty-seven varieties and the ubiquity of standard paint, which were confirmations of a faith in the stability of established things. Meanwhile the Market Street facade of the Ferry Building was adorned with a monumental electric sign reading "Welcome Home." This was of neat construction and unusually large in size; each letter was probably considerably taller than a man. The parade should most certainly have been halted on lower Market Street and given about-face that this tribute might have been appreciated by the returning soldiers equally with returning East Bay commuters.

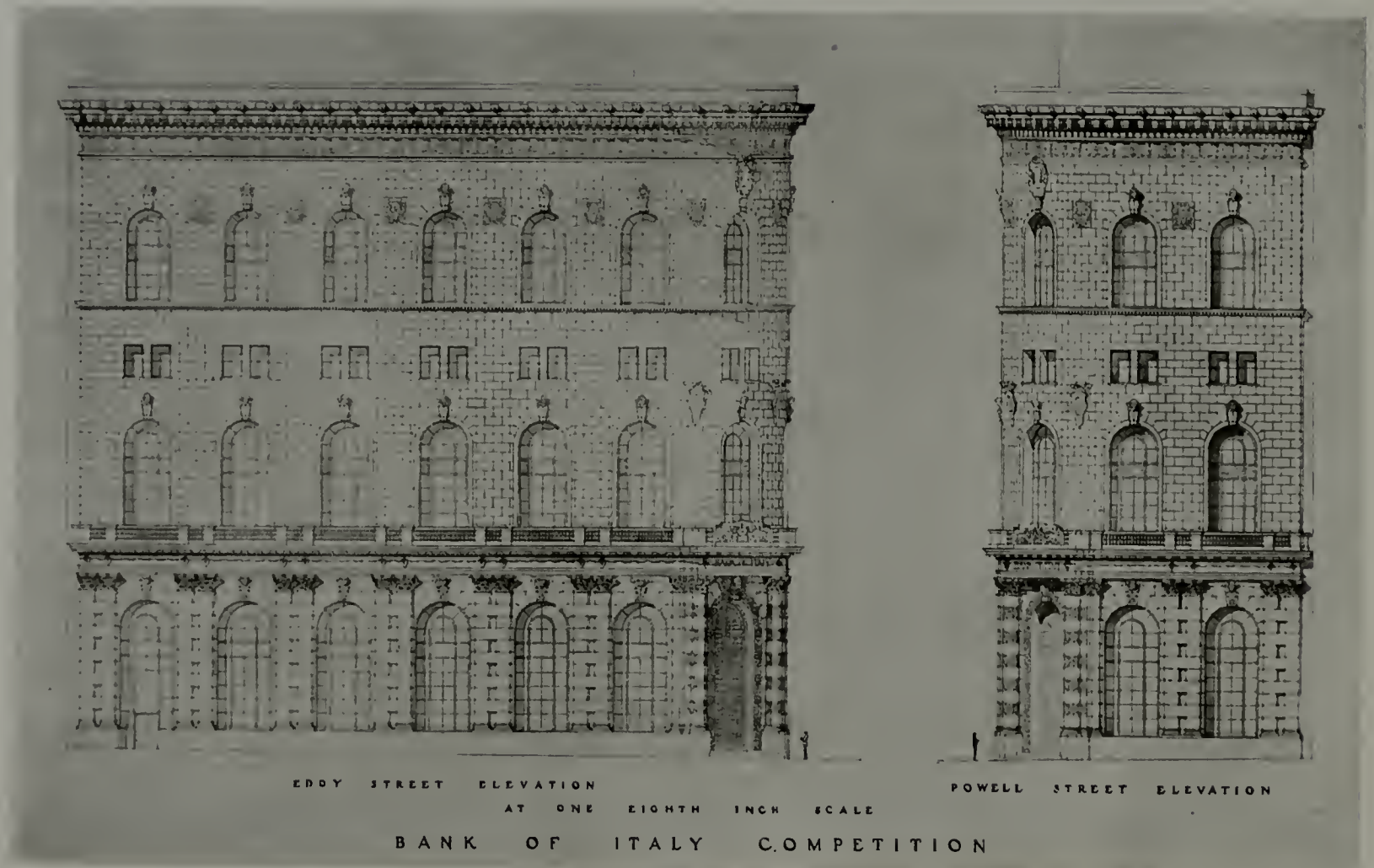
Market Street from the Ferry Building to the Civic Center was strung with flags and pennants, branches and garlands. It is a singular comment on the obtuseness and perversity of our decorators that, after we have excluded growing things from our streets with Spartan rigor and Prussian thoroughness, large quantites of evergreens are invariably introduced as an essential element into every scheme of public adornment. This, however, is only remarked in passing. As to the decorations in question, we have no statement of the number of trees felled or the number of flags used, though undoubtedly these would both mount to impressive figures. Interesting things could doubtless likewise be told about these flags, such as the points between which they would reach if strung end to end, etc.

At the Civic Center a triumphal column bore aloft sculpture palpably symbolical. The cost of this architectural gesture might easily have been frittered away upon evanescent decorations of bunting and garlands on the municipal buildings. Yet, admitting that such a policy might have produced a really impressive composition, there can be no doubt as to the wisdom of having devoted funds to a touch less ostentatious, more authentically documented, and of more enduring furring and staff, at the same time handling the incidental decoration on the structures with noticeable restraint.

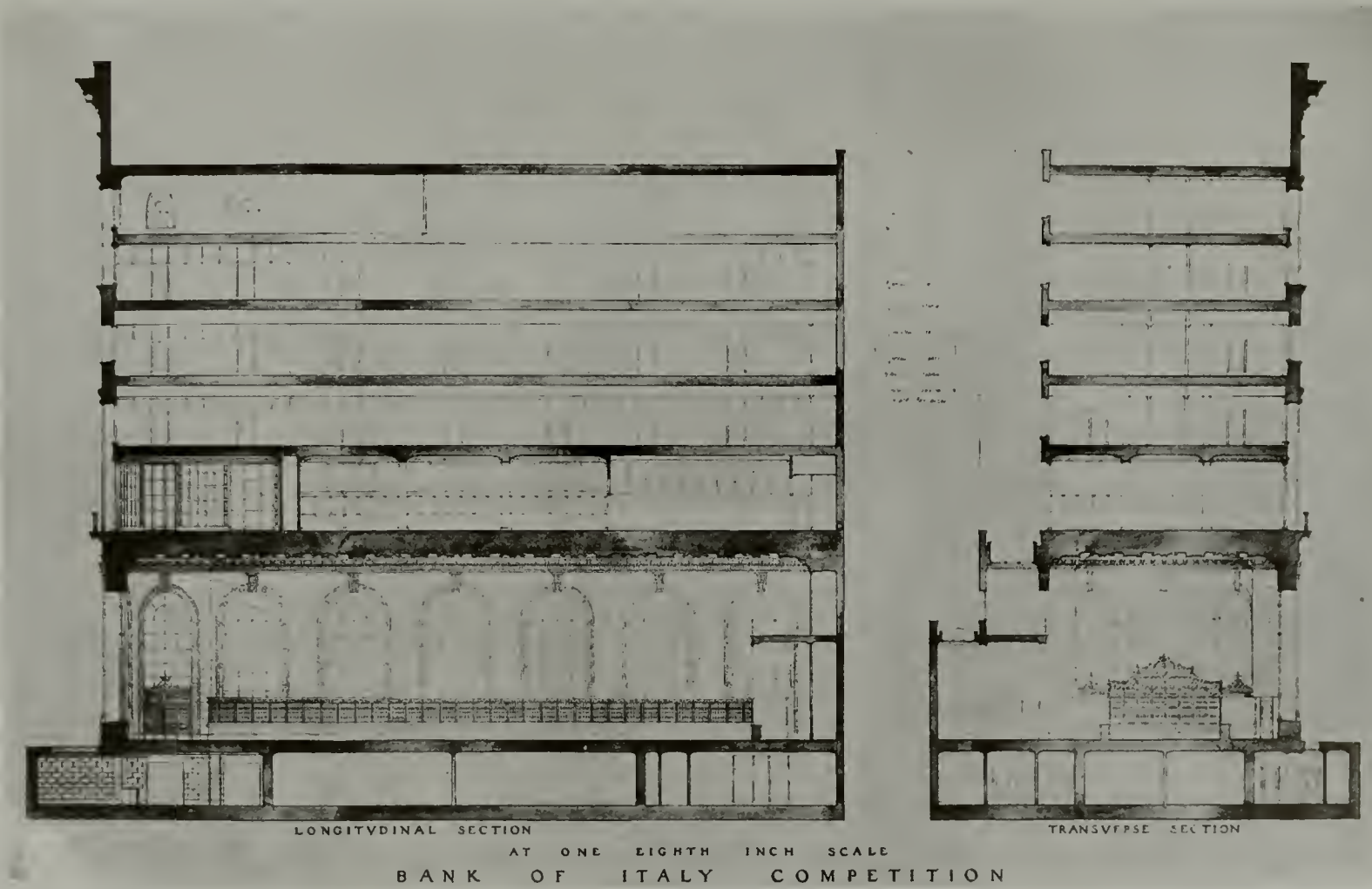
The monotony of marching men in the parade was partially relieved by a number of variously symbolical and realistic floats, designed upon tried and proved lines. Legitimate criticism might be directed at the deliberation with which the soldiers were filed between the people on Market Street and into the Civic Center. Experience at the Exposition turnstiles has demonstrated that this could have been accomplished much more expeditiously without unseemly haste.

The managers of the recent celebration have probably received due appreciation of their efforts, and will undoubtedly be ready to repeat their achievements as future occasions may arise.

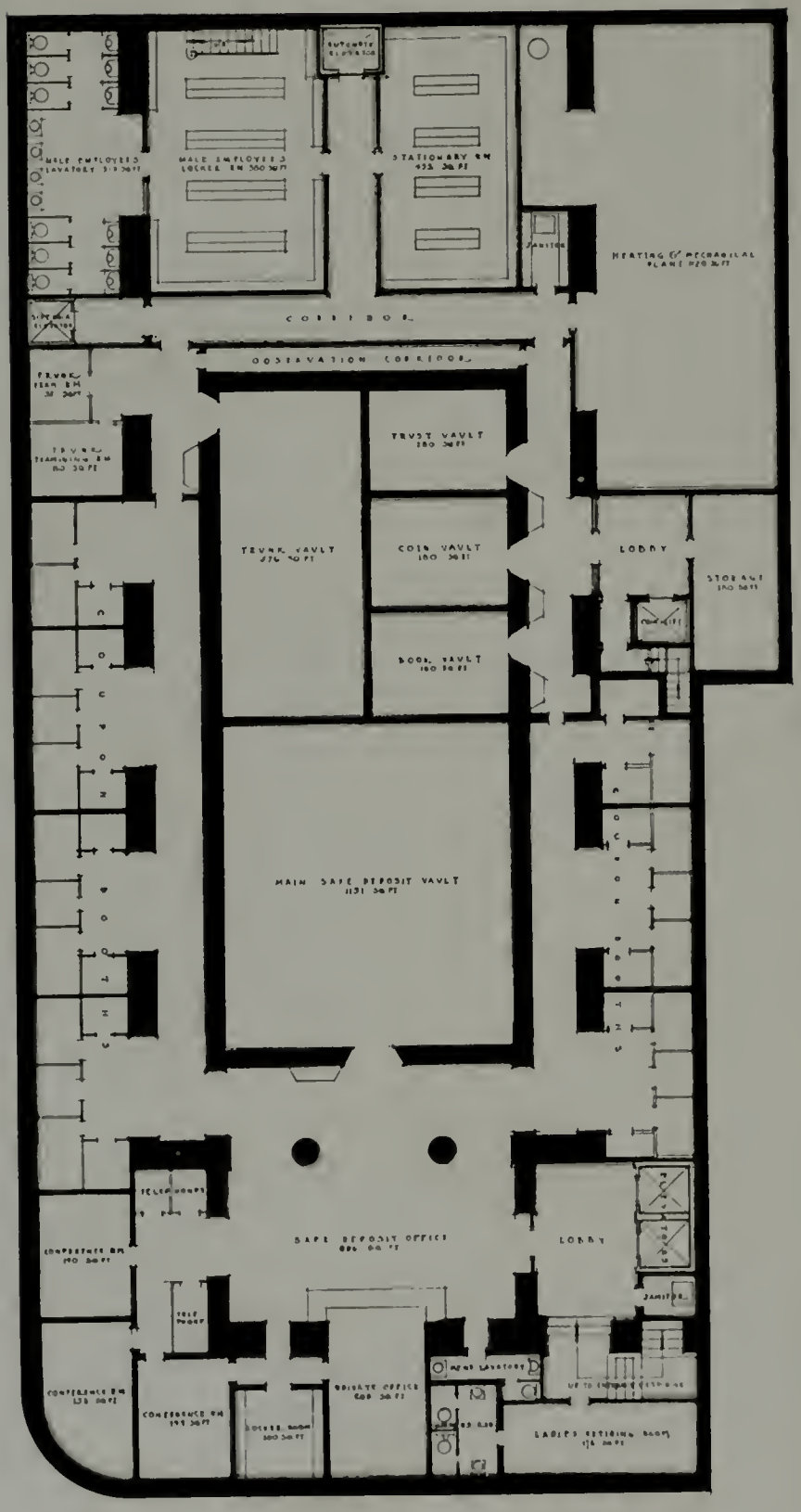
PERSPECTIVE
COMPETITION FOR THE BANK OF ITALY, SAN FRANCISCO
WINNING DESIGN
BLISS & FAVILLE, Architects



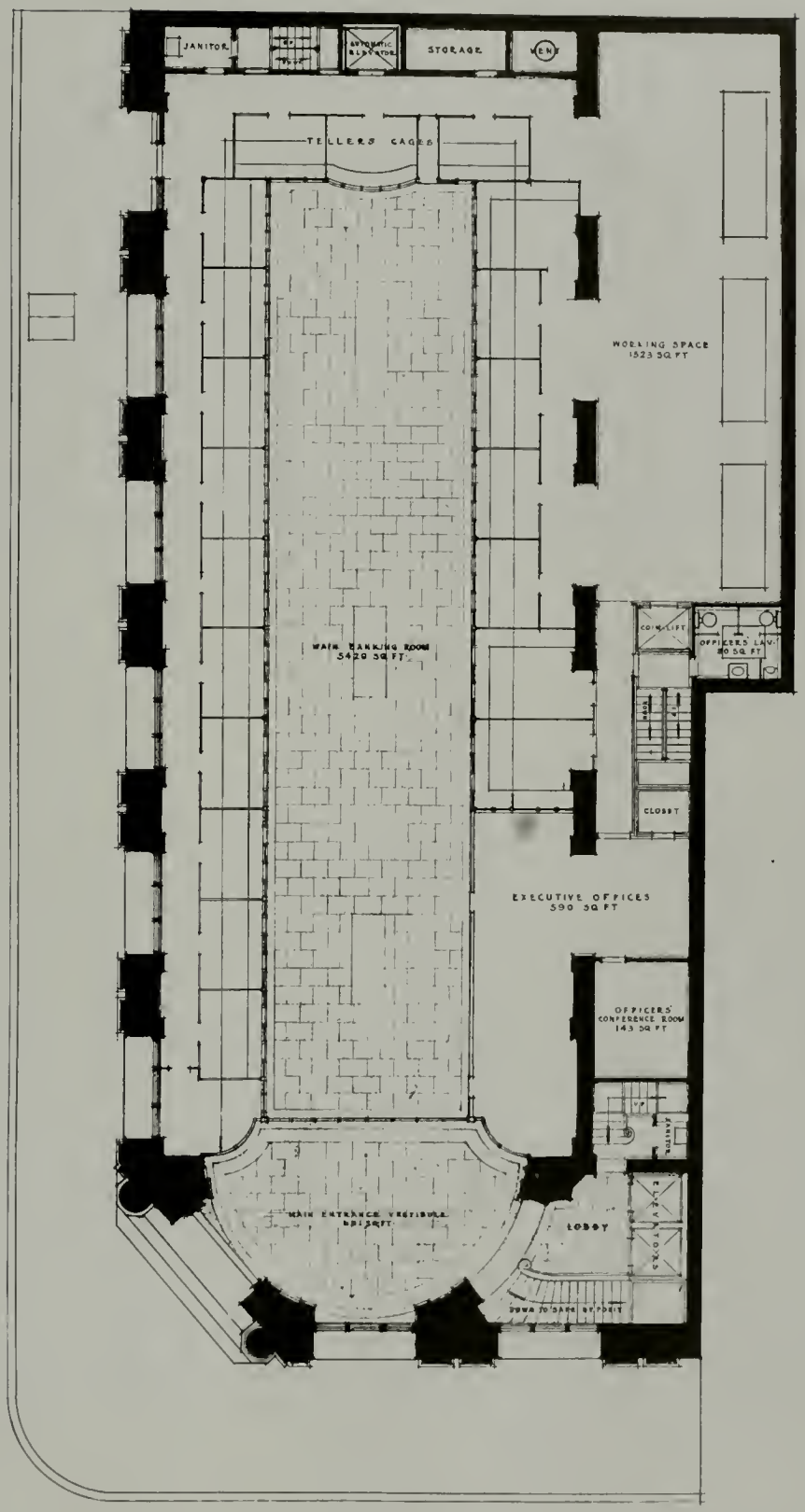
ELEVATIONS
COMPETITION FOR THE BANK OF ITALY, SAN FRANCISCO
WINNING DESIGN
BLISS & FAVILLE, Architects



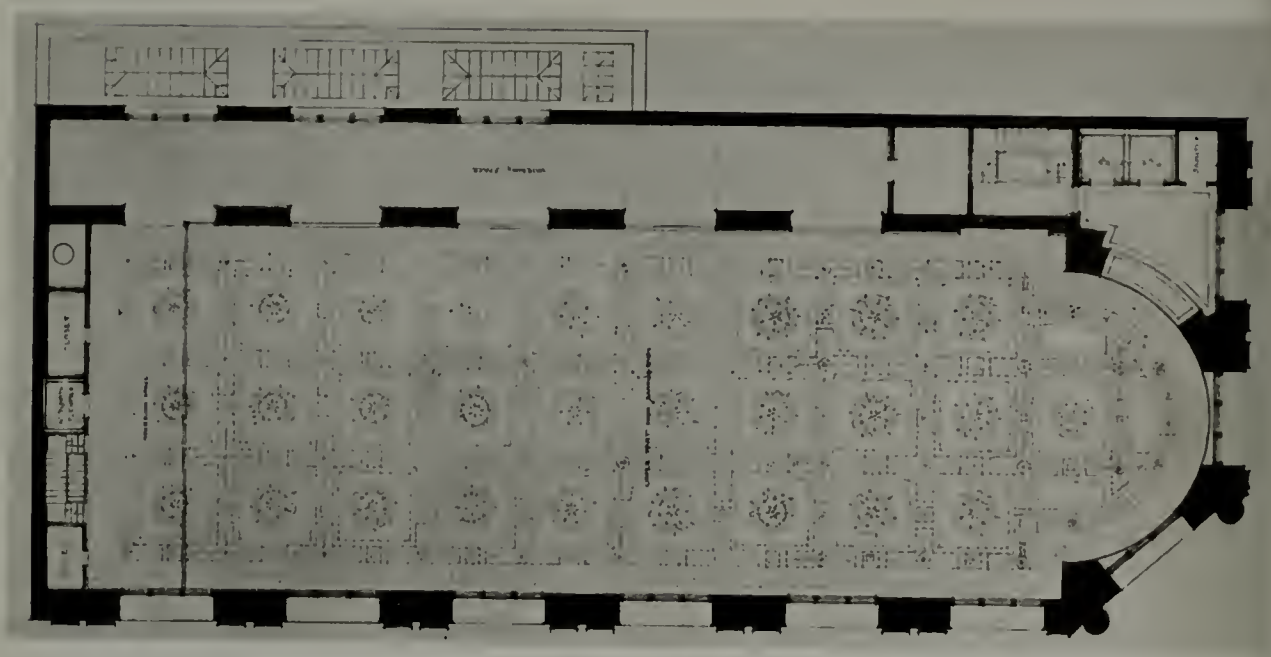
SECTIONS
COMPETITION FOR THE BANK OF ITALY, SAN FRANCISCO
WINNING DESIGN
Bliss & Faville, Architects



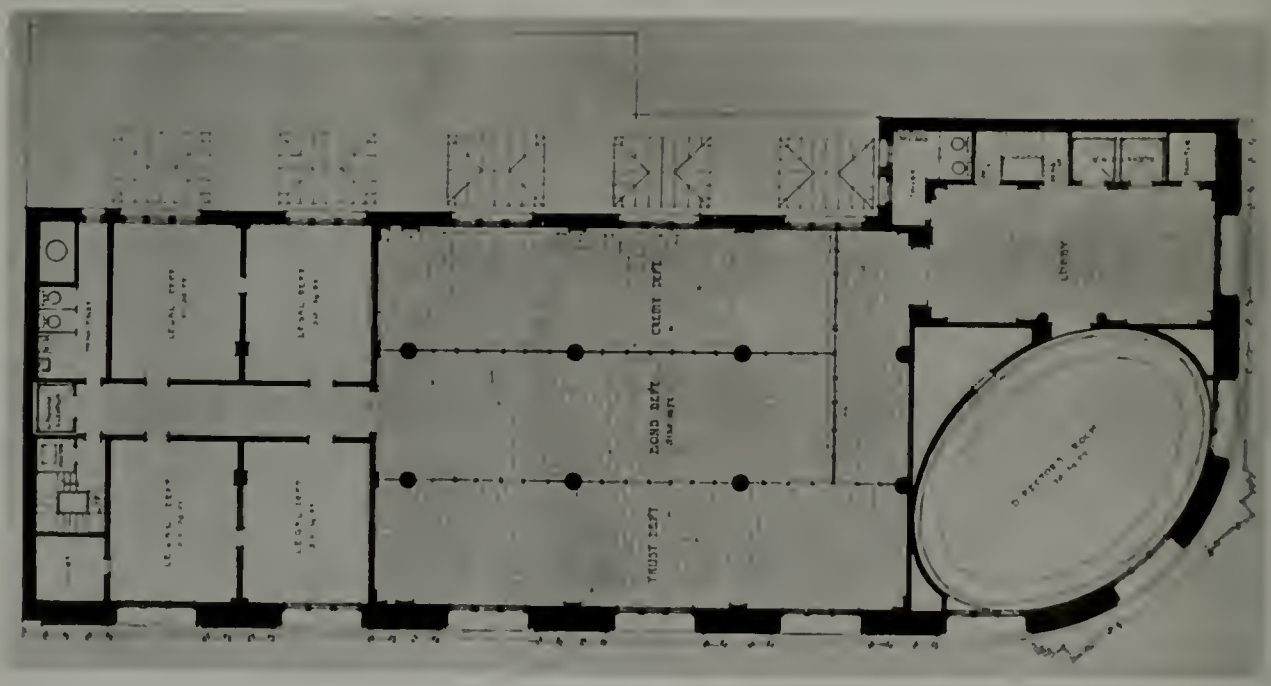
PLAN OF BASEMENT FLOOR
COMPETITION FOR THE BANK OF ITALY, SAN FRANCISCO
WINNING DESIGN
BLISS & FAVILLE, Architects



PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR
COMPETITION FOR THE BANK OF ITALY, SAN FRANCISCO
WINNING DESIGN
BLISS & FAVILLE Architects

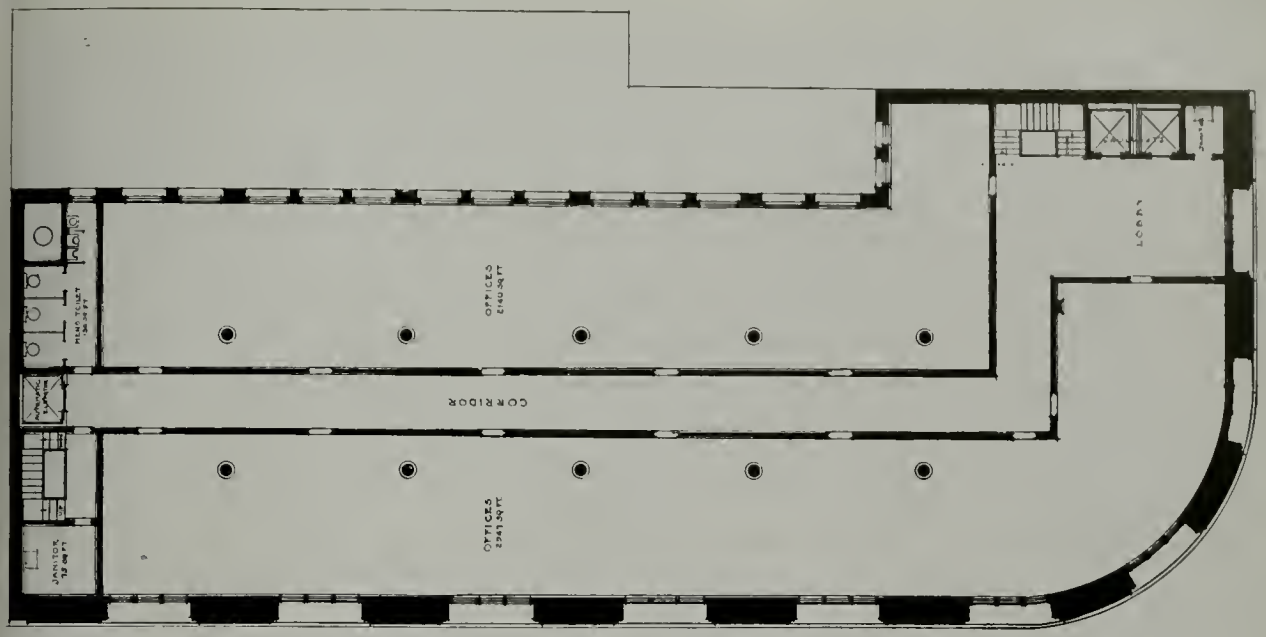


PLAN OF MEZZANINE FLOOR

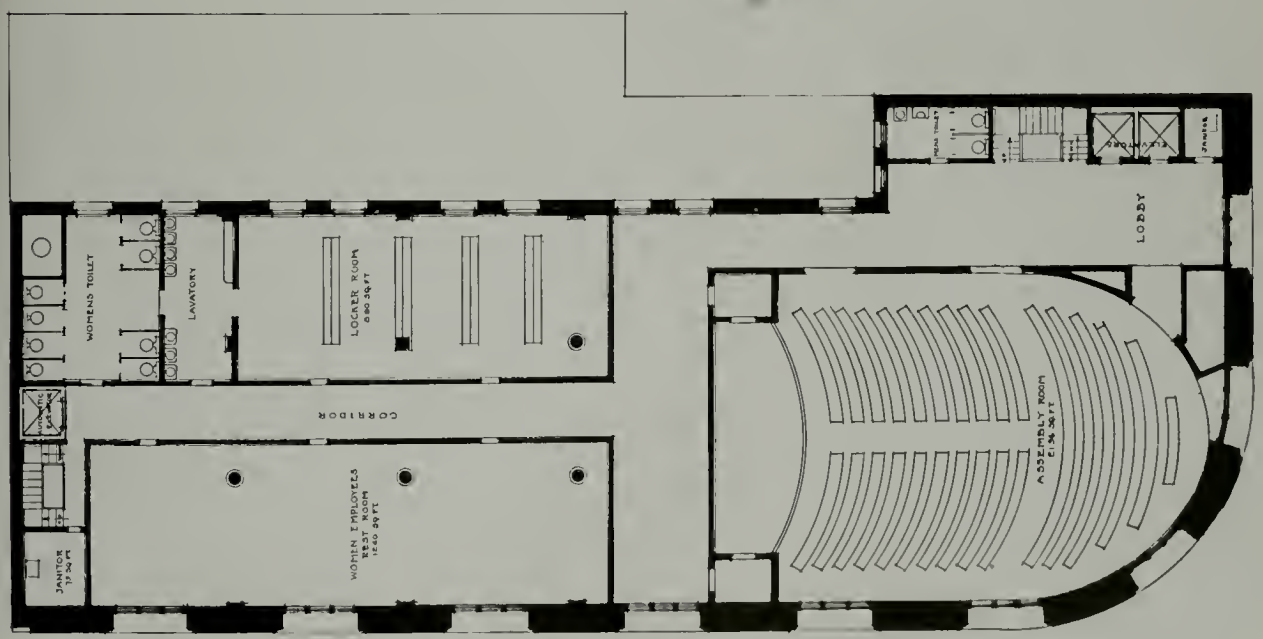


PLAN OF SECOND FLOOR

COMPETITION FOR THE BANK OF ITALY, SAN FRANCISCO
WINNING DESIGN
BLISS & FAVILLE, Architects



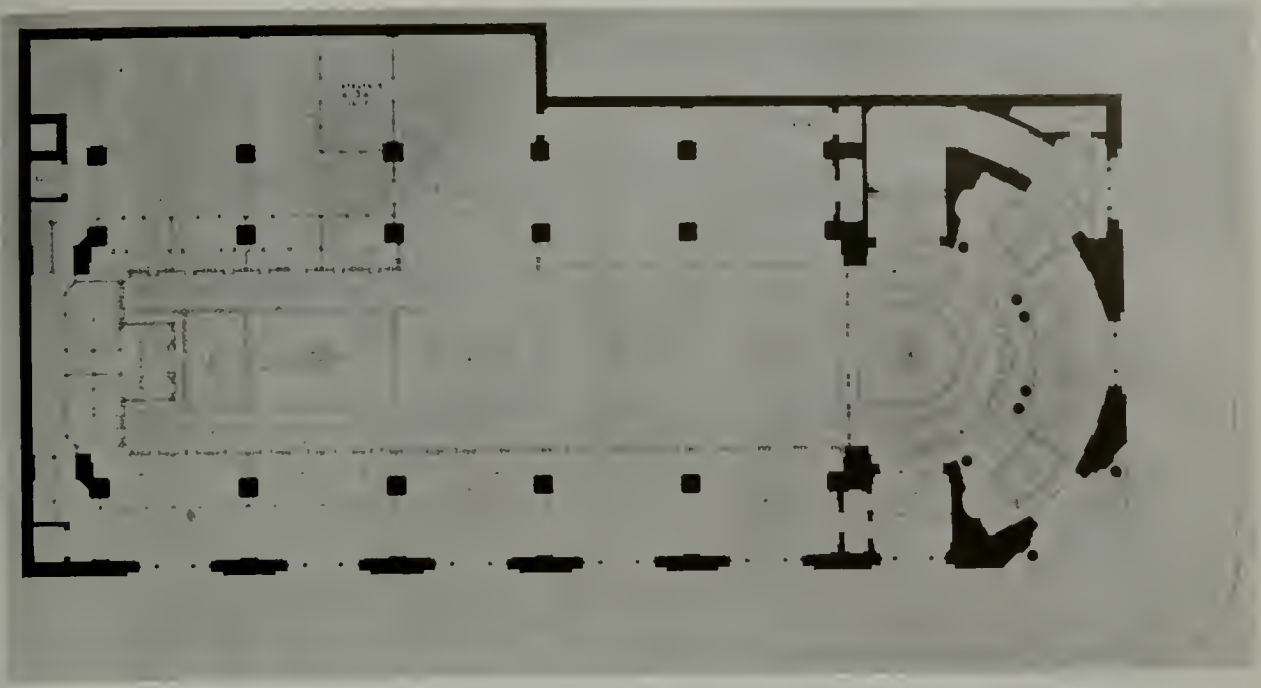
PLAN OF THIRD FLOOR



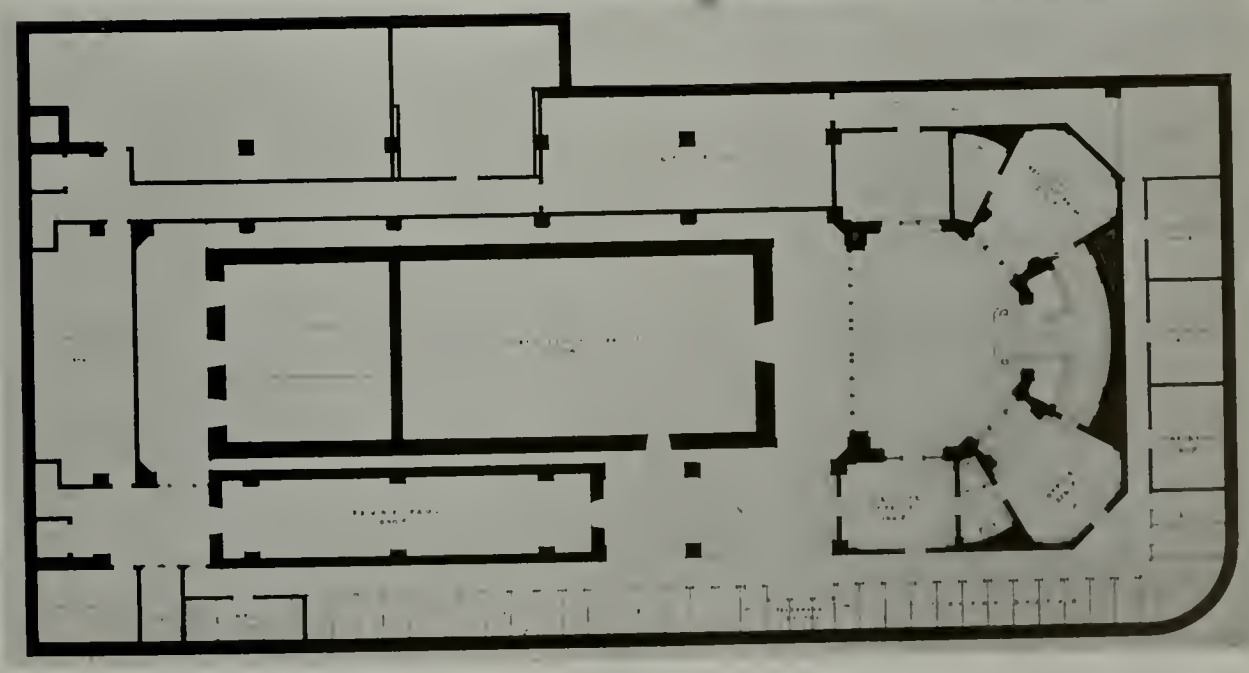
PLAN OF SIXTH FLOOR

COMPETITION FOR THE BANK OF ITALY, SAN FRANCISCO
WINNING DESIGN
BLISS & FAVILLE, Architects

PERSPECTIVE
COMPETITION FOR THE BANK OF ITALY, SAN FRANCISCO
EDGAR A. MATHEWS, Architect.



PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR

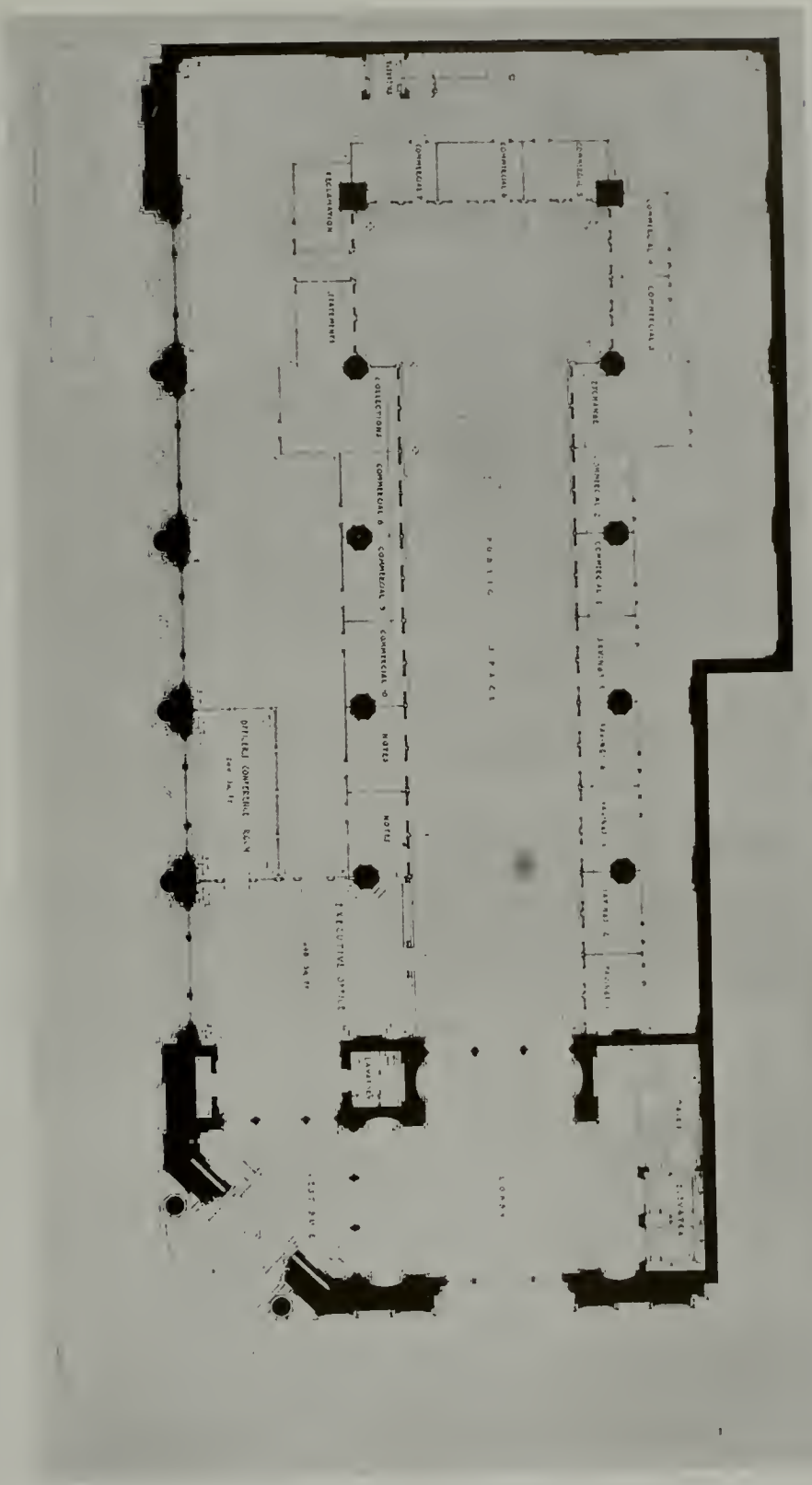


PLAN OF BASEMENT FLOOR

COMPETITION FOR THE BANK OF ITALY, SAN FRANCISCO

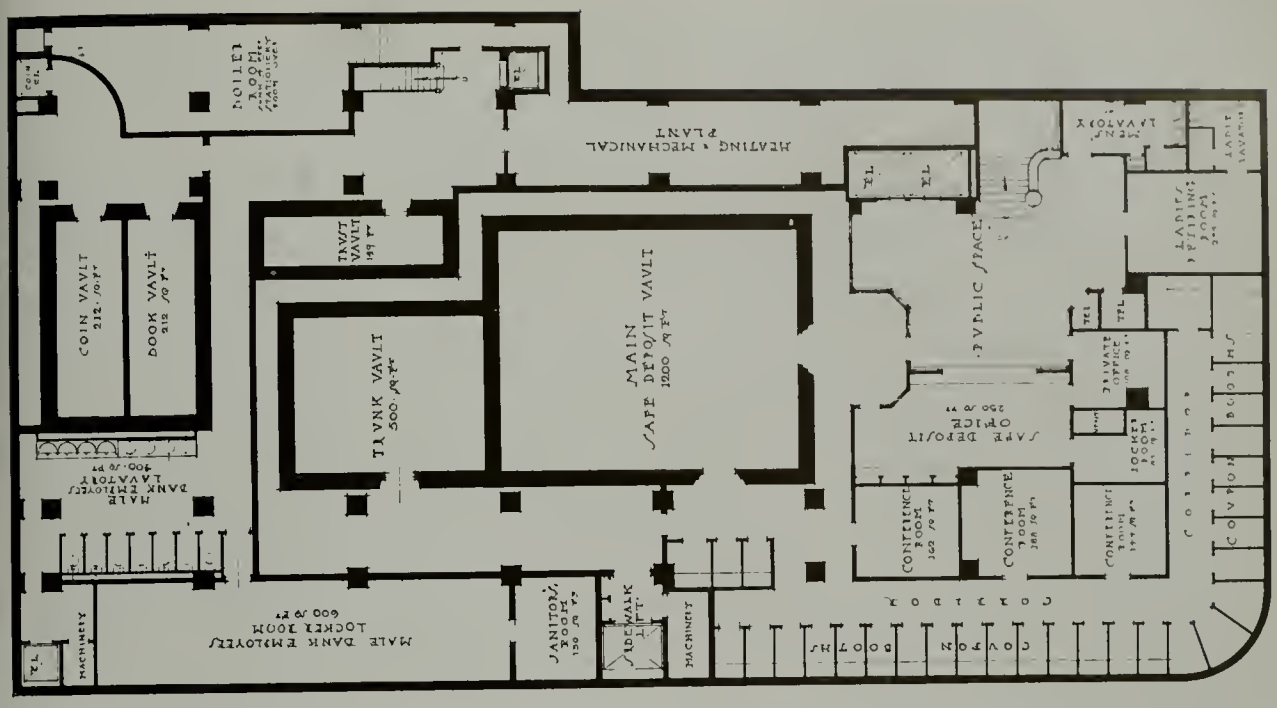
EDGAR A. MATHEWS, Architect.

PERSPECTIVE
COMPETITION FOR THE BANK OF ITALY, SAN FRANCISCO
WEEKS & DAY, Architects

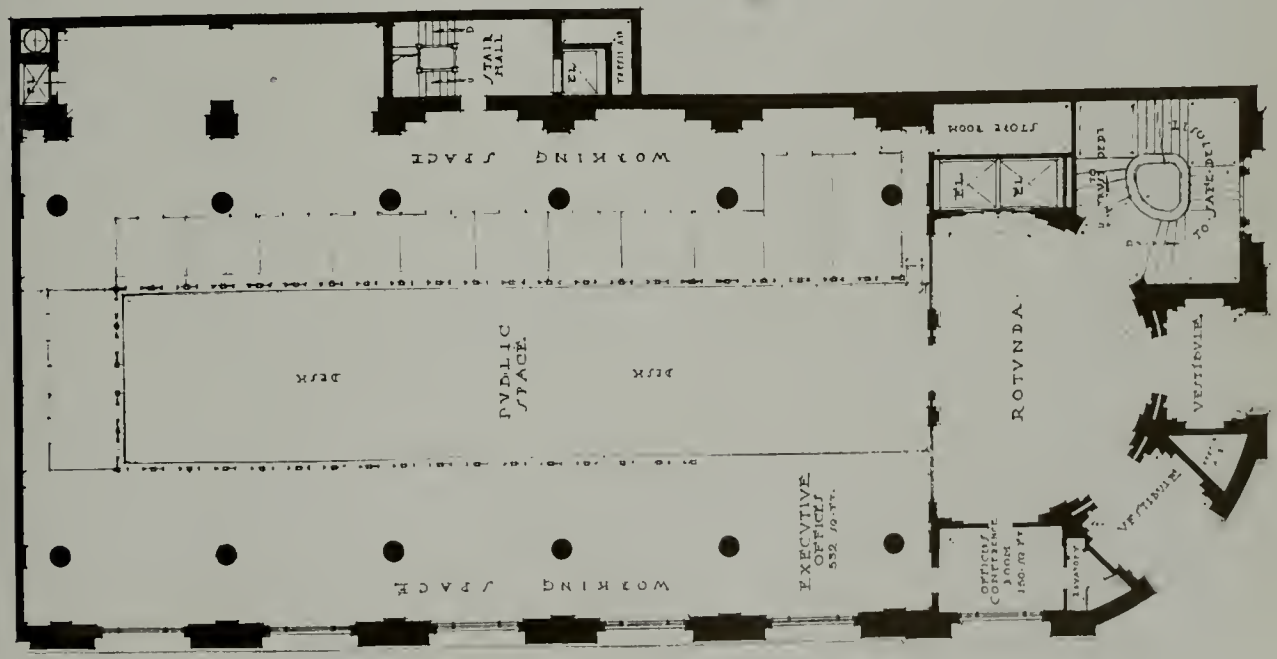


PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR
COMPETITION FOR THE BANK OF ITALY, SAN FRANCISCO
WEEKS & DAY, Architects

PERSPECTIVE
COMPETITION FOR THE BANK OF ITALY, SAN FRANCISCO
REID BROS., Architects.



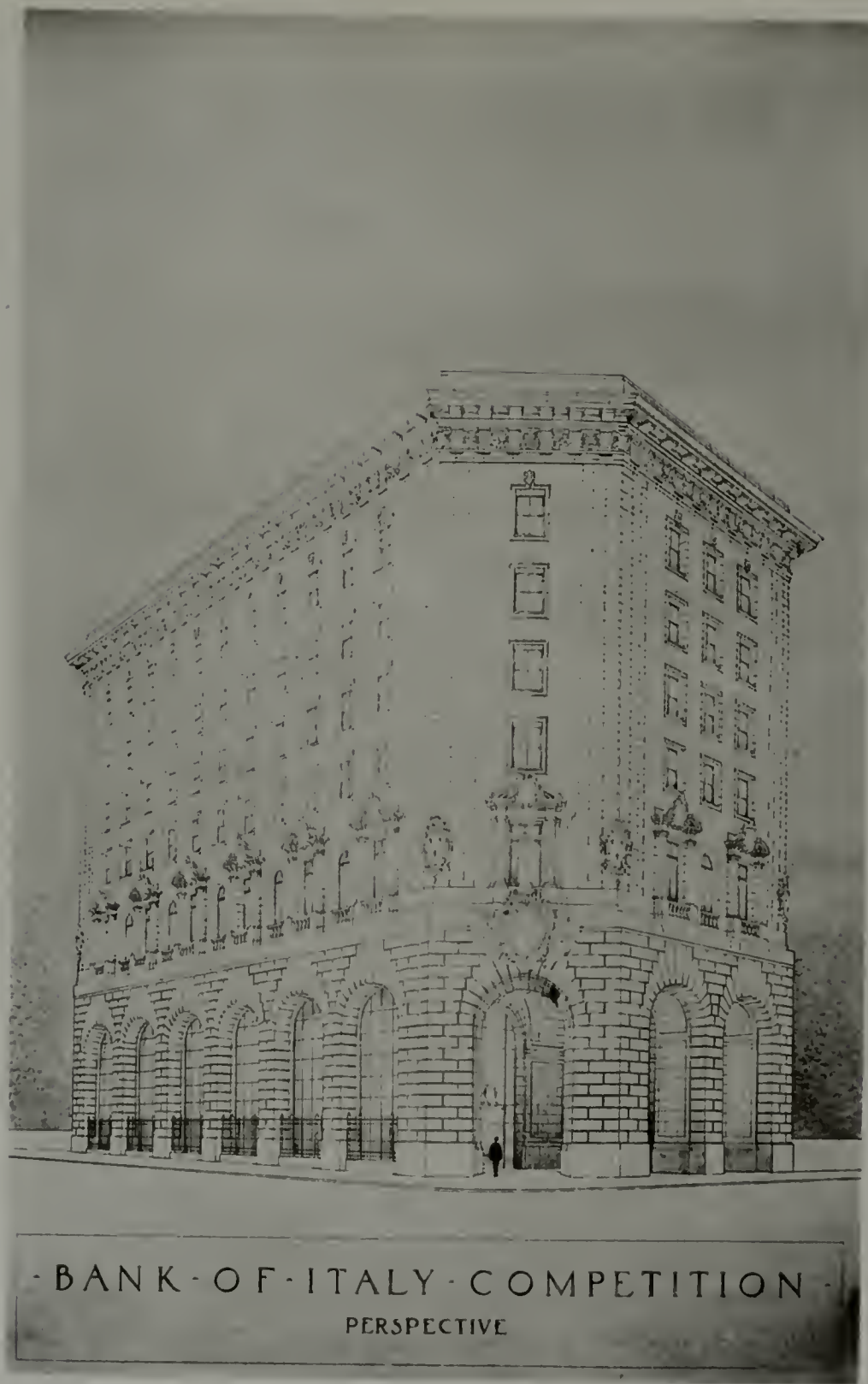
PLAN OF BASEMENT FLOOR



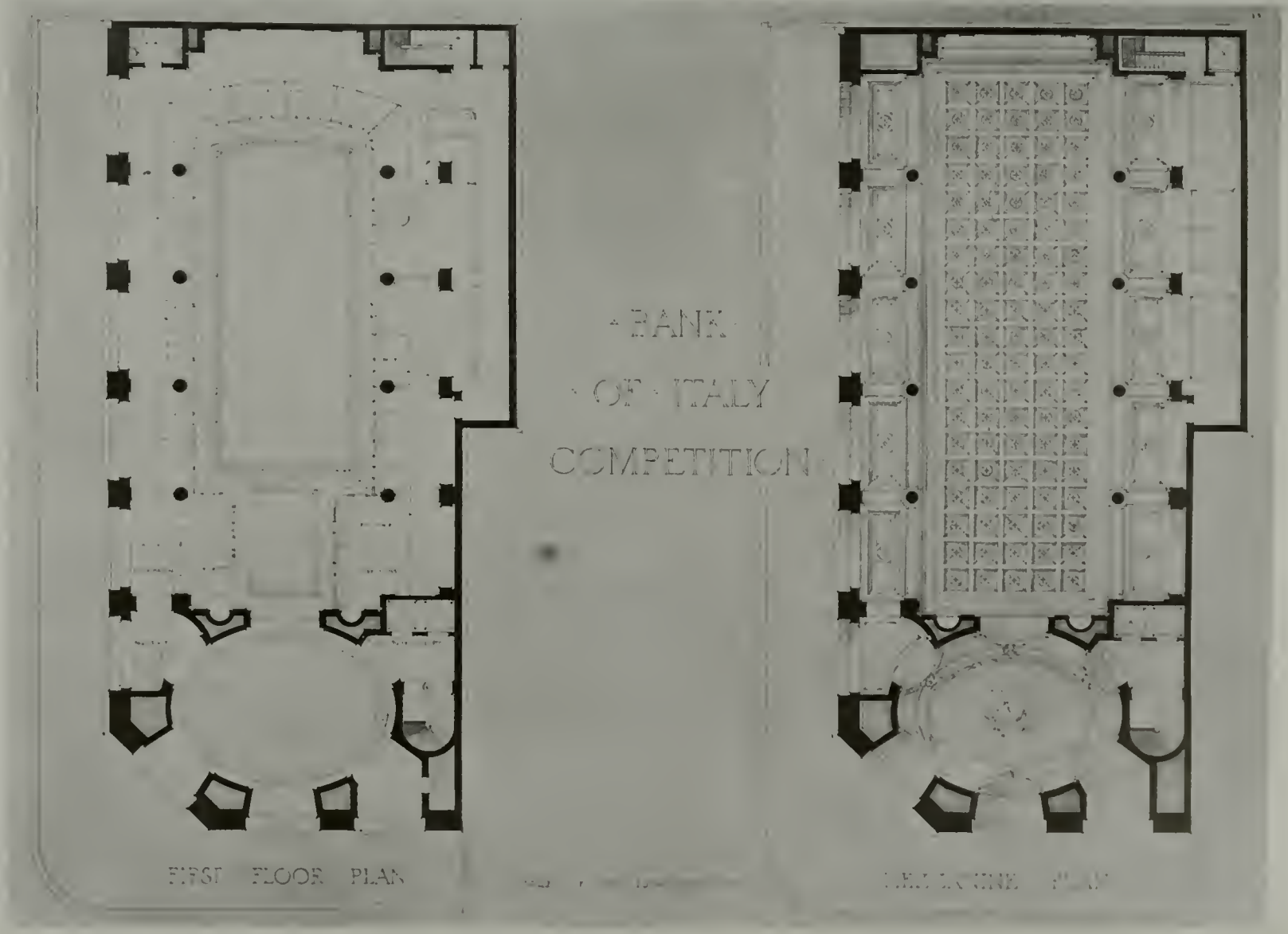
PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR

COMPETITION FOR THE BANK OF ITALY, SAN FRANCISCO

Reid Bros., Architects.



PERSPECTIVE
COMPETITION FOR THE BANK OF ITALY, SAN FRANCISCO
BAKEWELL & BROWN, Architects



PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR PLAN OF MEZZANINE FLOOR

COMPETITION FOR THE BANK OF ITALY, SAN FRANCISCO

BAKEWELL & BROWN, Architects

A HOUSE OF CYCLAMEN PLANTS IN BLOOM AT THE NURSERIES OF THE MACRORIE-MCLAREN COMPANY, San Mateo

BELGIAN BAY TREES AND GLOBE BOXWOOD

The ENGINEER

SELECTING A LIGHTING SYSTEM

By CHARLES T. PHILLIPS, C.E.*

The scientific selection of a system of illumination, whether for a small residence, a monumental public building, or the streets of a town, involves factors common to other branches of engineering and architecture. Where the aesthetic taste is to be gratified, the efficiency of the installation may be secondary to the artistic features; yet by careful designing and co-operation between the artist and the engineer the efficiency of any installation can be raised to a high degree. In the past the difficulty has been that the fixture designer was an artist only, and often knew little of and cared nothing for the cost of the lighting or the effect upon the eyes of the persons who were to use the resultant illumination. On the contrary, the illuminating engineer considers the effect of the lighting upon the individual and its cost of maintenance. His training embraces a thorough understanding of the physical sciences, including a knowledge of the structure and characteristics of the human eye. The majority of eye troubles can be traced to defective lighting. School children, whose eyes should be protected to the fullest extent, are often compelled to do home study under the painful glare of misplaced lights of high intrinsic brilliancy, and students attending night schools are frequently subjected to lighting conditions more objectionable than those found in the average home.

FIGURE 1.

*Consulting Engineer, San Francisco.

FIGURE 3.

The advent of the high efficiency lamp must be credited with the rapid advance in scientific illumination, and succeeding years find the standard of artificial lighting raised to ever higher degrees. The introduction of a greater variety of lighting units, reflectors, and systems of application, and the solution of difficult problems through scientific investigation and a better knowledge of the underlying principles of illumination, have all added their share toward bettering the conditions in the field of artificial lighting.

Artificial lighting may be divided into three general classes,—direct, semi-indirect, and indirect. Each of these systems can be divided again according to the several methods of application that are charactertistic of it.

Direct lighting, that most commonly used, is the system in which the light flux from the lamp takes the shortest path to the plane to be illuminated. When reflectors are used, that portion of the light flux that is not directed to the desired plane from the bare lamp is redirected by the reflector, thus increasing the efficiency of the installation. Where the lamp is enclosed in an opalescent globe, the flux is diffused. This reduces the intrinsic brilliancy, and the efficiency is lowered owing to absorption by the glassware and the loss of light which is directed away from the lighting plane. This class of lighting is used mostly in residences, factories, stores, etc. A well designed system of direct lighting will have an efficiency as high as 70%. A good example of a direct lighting fixture is shown by Figure 1.

Semi-indirect lighting usually consists of a translucent diffusing bowl, with an open top from which the greater part of the light of the contained lamp is directed upward to the ceiling, whence it is diffused and reflected throughout the room. A portion of the light is transmitted through the bowl and reaches the plane below as direct light. The efficiency of this system of lighting will average about 55%. A semi-indirect lighting fixture suitable for high ceilings is shown by Figure 2; one suitable for low and medium height ceilings is shown by Figure 3.

The least efficient system of lighting is the indirect, in which the entire light flux from the lamp is directed to the ceiling or some other reflecting surface, and thence re-directed to the plane to be lighted. By this means of transmitting the light a high degree of diffusion takes place and a soft and uniform illumination

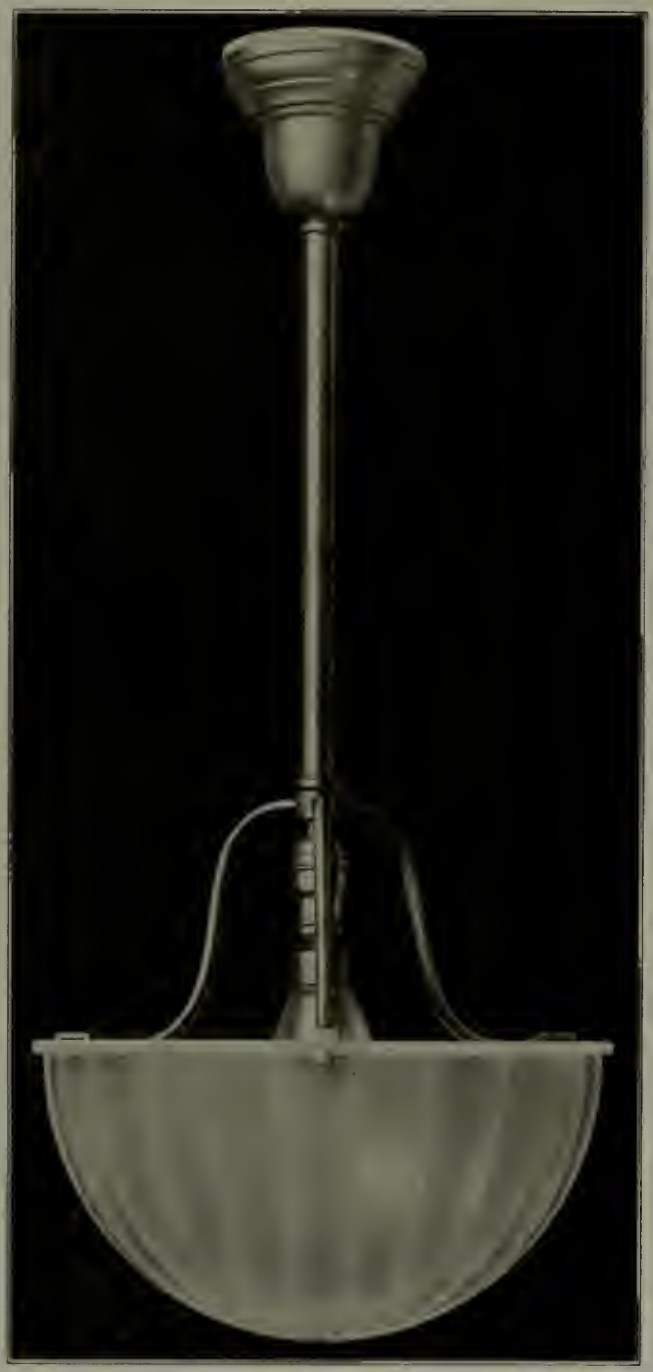


FIGURE 2.

is obtained. This results in increased eye efficiency, due to the absence of sharp shadows and glare.

There are numerous systems of indirect lighting. Where fixtures are used they usually consist of an opaque bowl containing reflectors which direct the light from the lamps to the ceiling. Other systems use ornamental recesses or coves which form a part of the decorative scheme and are so modeled as to accommodate the lamps and reflectors. The scheme of using a cove and installing numerous small lighting units is not good practice, unless very carefully planned. The installation cost is high, the efficiency is low, and the resultant illumination is not good because

FIGURE 4.

of the streaked effect.* A good example of indirect lighting is shown by Figure 4, which shows the interior of a church with indirect fixtures.

In rooms where semi-indirect or direct lighting is used, the ceiling and side walls should be tinted in light tones—near-white, cream, or light buff—so as to give a high degree of reflection. With regard to finish, preference should be given to matt, stippled, or satin, rather than glazed or varnished. This applies particularly to painted surfaces, as wall papers are usually matt. It should also be remembered that the re-directed light will partake of the color of the painted ceiling or wall.

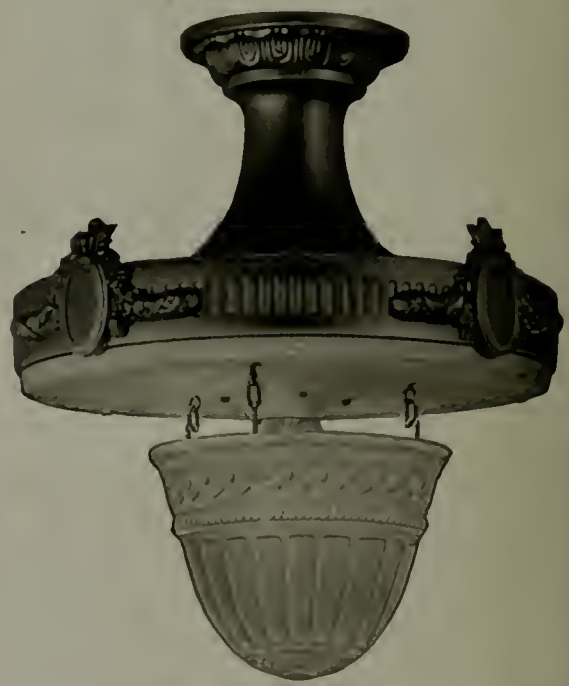


FIGURE 5.

*It should also be noted that, unless very carefully planned, the installation of indirect lighting in architectural members is apt to be objectionable from the standpoint of design. There is an almost unavoidable tendency to creat disconcerting rims or lines of light and shadow having no relation to, indeed generally contrary to, the normal architectural composition.—Editor The Architect.

The CONTRACTOR

NATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR THE DEMOCRATIZATON OF THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES

Charles W. Gompertz, President of the Building Industries Association of San Francisco, member of the Board of Directors of the National Federation of the Construction Industries, is in receipt of a communication from the head office of the Federation in Philadelphia, which tells of a plan now being developed looking towards the democratization of the building industries. This plan includes in its scope manufacturers of building materials, contractors, architects, engineers, supply houses, transportation, finance, in fact all activities which are directly or indirectly affiliated with the building industry in this country.

The manufacturers would include representatives from the 128 different crafts, or one third of the industries of the United States, directly or indirectly producing construction materials. The distributors would include representatives of wholesale and retail interests, contractors, architects and engineers, supply houses, jobbing houses, builders exchanges and others. The consumers would include representatives from 134 Granges; 24 Farmers' National Headquarters; 29 National Farmers' Organizations; 221 state agricultural associations; national and state real estate associations; Federal and State Highway Commissioners, Building Commissioners and all other organizations of consumers which are interested in construction. Organized labor would include representatives from both national and state organizations. Finance would include representatives of trust companies, building and loan associations, bond companies and other banking institutions concerned with construction. Transportation would include representatives of the U. S. Railway Business Men's Association, and of individual steam and electric roads.

While this is the first public announcement of the proposed conference, it was learned that the Directors of the National Federation of Construction Industries have been working for weeks upon the details of the Conference and that important meetings of representatives of the several groups concerned have been held, the last one being that of the producers and distributors of construction materials, which was held in one of the large Eastern cities recently.

The Federation has also been sounding out construction business sentiment throughout the United States and thousands of letters of a confidential nature, coming into the Federation's offices

NEW CONSTRUCTION IN WEST PORTAL PARK

NEW CONSTRUCTION IN WEST PORTAL PARK

indicate that these business men are apprehensive because of present uncertainties and indecisions of construction business. This condition has resulted in an unwarranted state of unemployment and in many cases has caused inability to re-employ returning soldiers.

For the past two years, building construction in the United States, except for the War Department, has been practically at a standstill, and it is estimated that the delayed construction program includes from six hundred thousand to a million houses needed immediately to meet the requirements of the people of this country. Large sums of money have been appropriated for pubiic improvements both by the Federal Government and by individual States, but the officials responsible for the expenditures in many cases hesitate to proceed with the work authorized.

When asked why this condition exists, Mr. Gompertz said: "that from the canvass of opinion above referred to, it appears that the condition is one of psychology rather than one of materials. Labor is available, money is at hand, material is abundant and the need for construction is pressing. All of the elements for active business are present, but construction does not resume. Many of the people of the United States seem to feel that we shall revert to pre-war prices, and they are apparently postponing construction until the reductions in prices are realized. An examination of the history of prices shows clearly that after none of the wars of modern times, in any part of the World, have prices reverted to the pre-war status."

The increase in prices in the United States during the recent war has been much less than in other countries, except Australia and New Zealand. Not only in Germany and Austria, but in neutral Europe and among our allies have prices advanced, in many cases, far beyond those now prevailing in this country. The reason for our present increase in prices is apparent, if we will review our economic role. We have greatly increased our gold reserve. But we have not increased the service or the supply of goods to be exchanged therefor. As a result, more money is required in the purchase both of labor and commodities. With a greatly increased gold reserve, having over seven hundred millions of dollars of free gold in this country in addition to that needed to meet the legal requirements of our present banking system, and with commodities not equal to normal demands, prices are not only higher than they were before the war, but they give promise of having reached a new permanent level.

"This information, however, has not filtered down to the mass of the people, and the Directors of the Federation, therefore, feel that they should call together, for the first time in the history of the United States, a conference where all of the parties directly or indirectly interested with the Construction Industry may come

NEW CONSTRUCTION IN WEST PORTAL PARK

to an understanding relative to the new economic conditions with which the United States is now confronted."

The difficulty of carrying on a conference of this size can hardly be exaggerated. It would be necessary to hold specialized group meetings, general group meetings and meetings of the whole. It would be necessary to hold individual group meetings of construction manufacturers, of construction contractors, of labor interested in construction, of representatives of the financial interests, and so on. It would also be necessary to hold meetings of two or more of these groups together. And, finally, it would be necessary to hold meetings of all representatives concerned with building construction, highway construction and other departments of the industry.

It is believed that such a conference would devise a construction program applicable to present conditions. The Directors of this Federation,—potentially representing one-third of the business firms of the United States, and interested primarily in the construction industry, feeling that existing class distinctions are un-American; that new standards of carrying on the construction business must be formulated; that the construction industry must be democratized; and that unity of purpose and fairness of action will result if the representatives of the several groups concerned will sincerely seek the solution of our present difficulties.

Since the Construction Industry of this country annually produces over three billion dollars of additional permanent wealth, is the largest consumer of all materials, and affects the largest number of interests, the Directors of this Federation feel that the democratization of this Industry should properly be the first undertaken because of the immediate, far-reaching, beneficial effects.

The same spirit of faith in our nation, unselfishness, and unity of thought and action which gave us the victories of war will solve the problems of peace.

NEW CONSTRUCTION IN WEST PORTAL PARK

SAN FRANCISCO INDUSTRIES SUFFERS FROM LACK OF CONCENTRATION

Like many other industries—I might say, like all other industries—the building lines of San Francisco, in common with those of the rest of the country, have suffered greatly during the past few years on account of the stagnation in every line of business except war work. Needed construction in both business and residential structures has been deferred until the arrival of a more favorable time, a time vaguely termed "after the war;" and the hope was felt that as soon as this time should arrive the hum of resumed activities would make everybody happy and prosperous.

San Francisco however, in addition to the above disadvantage, suffers from the lack of concentration in some departments of commercial life probably to a greater extent than any other city of equal size and importance. Her citizens engaged in these lines seem unable to get together in that whole-hearted way which spells success and which accomplishes big things. Often a single field of work is covered by several organizations, when it could be handled as well, or better, by one organization with the backing of the entire trade and interests of the particular industry.

This is one of the things from which the San Francisco building and contracting fraternity is now suffering. There is too much scattered effort, too great an amount of individualism in handling matters which call for the united hand and brain power of all interested. Dual organizations are maintained which serve but to keep two sections of the building trades away from each other, and prevent the industry as a whole from reaping the advantage of close and united action.

The present post-war conditions could be more successfully fought if there were one strong, central building-industries organization, instead of two groups of contractors and builders striving for similar ends. With identical ultimate objects to attain and the welfare of the contracting and building interests at heart, it seems unfortunate that San Francisco property owners, builders and contractors do not get together now that concerted movement to improve conditions is so imperative, and start working for the greatest good of the greatest number.

ADVERTISING CLUB HEARS REPRESENTATIVE OF DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Nicholas Van de Pyl, special representative of the Department of Labor and well known authority on business reconstruction, addressed the San Francisco Advertising Club on Wednesday April 23, at their weekly luncheon in the Palace Hotel.

During the war Van de Pyl was working with other experts of the Department of Labor in planning programs to insure an era of business and political prosperity after the war.

FAMOUS CITY-PLANNER VISITS CITY

San Francisco's big business men and builders had an opportunity to hear Edward Bennett of Chicago, one of the country's most famous city-planners, tell of his work and of the need of city planning recently when that gentleman visited San Francisco and the Bay cities.

Declaring that the support which the San Francisco civic authorities were giving the City Planning Commission in the work of beautifying the city was worthy of all praise, Bennett stated that the work of that commission would justify itself in the long run.

"This city will save much money, very much, in the long run to rightly start beautification and keep at it," said Bennett. "The idea of the zone system is favored here, I'm told. This is a good idea for a fundamental zoning at the outset—of a factory section, wholesale and retail sections, a residental section, and so on.

Bennett was an assistant to the late Daniel H. Burnham, the Chicago architect and engineer, when the later prepared his plan for beautifying San Francisco.

THE PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES MEETS IN SAN FRANCISCO

The Portland Cement Association of the United States held its quarterly convention in San Francisco April 23-4-5, at which many matters of importance to the cement industry were taken up and discussed. Concrete ships and their future was one of the most important subjects discussed. An inspection of the concrete steamer Palo Alto, which is being built at the Alameda yards of the Concrete Ship Building Company, followed the session. Del Monte was visited by the delegates after the final session of the convention.

INTERIOR DECORATION

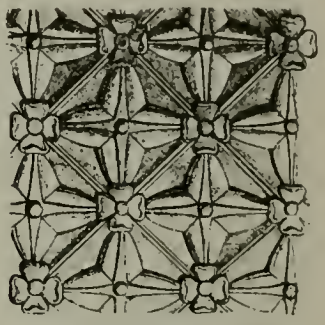
DECORATION AND FURNITURE—EARLY FRENCH STYLES

By H. G. SONNENSCHEIN

Editors Note—The Building Review has made arrangements to run a series of illustrated articles on period furniture and furnishings which should be of exceptional interest to the householder and home builder. These articles have been specially prepared by an authority on the subject whose knowledge was gained in Paris, London, Rome and other European cities, and who has made furniture, past, and present, a deep study. The series will embrace both foreign and American designs, illustrated with many beautiful copies of famous pieces and rooms in noted places in Europe.

CATHEDRAL OF AMIENS
FRENCH GOTHIC

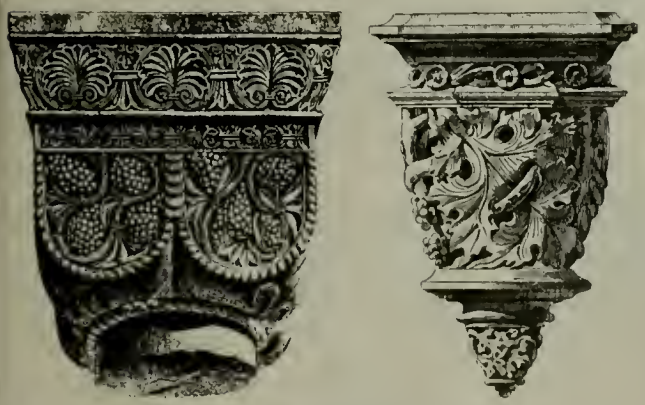
CAPITALS AND TREFOIL—CATHEDRAL OF AMIENS
FRENCH GOTHIC



CATHEDRAL OF AMIENS
FRENCH GOTHIC

THE fall of the Roman Empire in the Fifth Century of our era left Western civilization in a state of prostration the nearest subsequent approach to which is the present exhaustion of Europe as a result of the Great War. Physically, economically, intellectually, the country was left little but a wilderness. Culture and art were compelled painfully to retrace the long road leading out of what verged on barbarism. From these ruins there gradually emerged two forces destined to play leading roles in the re-establishment of Western civilization. These were, the Empire of Charles the Great (Charlemagne), which restored law, order, and security to society; and the Roman Catholic Church, which preserved such fragments of pagan civilization as had escaped the holocaust, and upon them as a basis began the erection of a new cultural structure. This movement first took recognizable form in Italy, finding expression in the art generally termed Early Christian, whence it spread to the other countries of Western Europe, to develop as part of a broad movement but on individual lines in each respective locality.

The reconstitution of the Roman Empire by Charles the Great during the latter half of the Eighth Century marks the inception of observable indigenous artistic development in France. His coronation by the Pope on Christmas day, 800 A.D., is generally taken as the significant date. This first clearly-oriented style to arise out of the ruins of ancient Roman culture is denoted as Romanesque. It is the Western counterpart, and, broadly speaking, contemporary, of the Byzantine style in the East. The period, as



PENDANT—BOURG—FRENCH GOTHIC (right)
CAPITAL—MARMONTIERS—FRENCH ROMANESQUE (left)

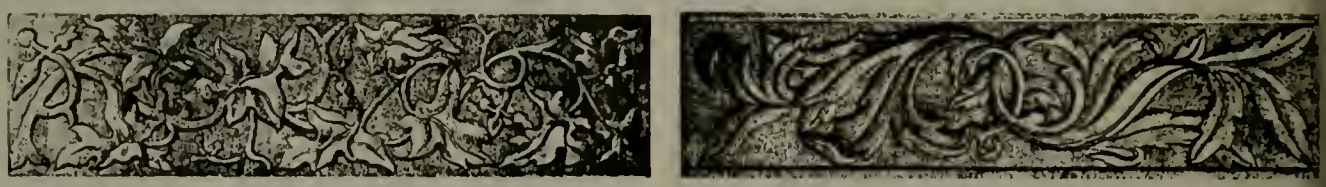
CORBEL—ORLEANS—FRENCH GOTHIC (left)
PENDANT—HARCOURT—FRENCH GOTHIC (right)

commonly understood, continues into the first half of the Twelfth Century, when it flowered into what is known as Gothic. It should be distinctly understood that Gothic did not displace Romanesque, and that there is no definitely assignable line of demarcation between them; the one develops and merges into the other by insensible gradations. Romanesque is one of those styles which have been called transitional; that is to say, it created no masterpieces of unquestioned finality on its own account, but it prepared the way for those which followed. The division between Romanesque and Gothic is essentially arbitrary, and to that extent misleading unless properly understood. It would be more nearly correct to regard the epoch between the fall of ancient pagan culture and its revival in the Renaissance as one period of Mediaeval Art, divisible into inception (Early Christian), rise (Romanesque), culmination (early and middle Gothic styles), and decline (Flamboyant and late manifestations of Gothic).

What is conventionally called Romanesque, however, is possessed of characteristics both structural and decorative sufficiently recognizable to warrant its being separately classed if only the historical facts are borne in mind. These features are more or less proper to the Romanesque art of all the countries of Western Europe, but they are perhaps best exemplified in that of France; just as later the magnificent culmination of Gothic art there finds its highest and purest expression. The architecture is characterized by naiveté, sobriety of conception, solidity, weight, comparitive lowness, bulkiness of proportion. Strength and vigor abound, but rarely grace or delicacy. Structural experiment was indulged in, but fumblingly, hesitatingly, and, in comparison with the audacity of later Gothic developments, timidly. On the whole the expression is that of a static architecture, although to the penetrating eye there are embodied the germs of the stupendous dynamic Gothic which ensued. Walls are often of prodigious thickness. Openings are generally small, squat, round-headed, and flanked by stubby colonettes occupying embrasures in the wall. Wider openings are made up of these small units in series. Doorways often recess by several successive offsets, also flanked by heavily proportioned columns—the beginning of that motif which developed into the superb recessed portals of the French Gothic Cathedrals. Piers often take the form of clusters of stubby colonettes, between blocky bases and capitals which cover the group. The bearing on the abacus of the capital always overhangs the column line. Decorative compositions rarely project, or give the sense of projection from the wall. Details are blocky and bulky. Profiles used for their own sakes are rare and rudimentary. Sculptured ornament is used in considerable profusion, generally on flat surfaces; it is usually more or less heavy, but often of extreme richness of design and spirited in execution. Geometrical interlaces co-exist with ornament derived from natural forms. Mosaics are not uncommon in walls and floors. A beginning is made of stained window glass, although this art does not find its true expression until the Gothic culmination. Walls were hung with tapestries hand-embroidered or woven. These were simple and naive in design, often introduced from England. An example of this early embroidery is the famous Bayeux Tapestry. Tapestry weaving is likewise an art which reaches its highest development in later periods.

We have no authentic specimens of wooden furniture dating from the earliest times. Paul Lacroix, in his book of Manners, Customs, and Dresses of the Middle Ages, tells us that the dining hall was generally the largest apartment in the palace. Two rows of columns divided it into three parts, for the noble family, the officers of the household, and the guests respectively. In other portions of his work we read of boxes to hold articles of value, and of rich hangings. In the furniture of this period we miss the elegant and refined lines of the later French styles. Chairs were built of oak, very massive, with leather seats—more for practical use than for appearance; although according to modern standards they were very uncomfortable. Beds generally had heavy columns at the corners, surmounted by a baldachin above which reached almost to the ceiling. In the earlier periods furniture was found only in the churches and castles. None but the great nobles, living on their lordly estates with large retinues of serfs and vassals, could afford it. The common people lived in simple block houses raised from the earth for protection from wild beasts and the rising waters of winter streams.

Furniture was usually lavishly carved and painted. Rich but simple color schemes were prevalent; blue and gold, and red and gold were favorites. The French artists of the later Romanesque period were known as great carvers and painters, and many of their works are in the possession of French museums.



DECORATIVE BANDS FROM THE CATHEDRAL OF AMIENS—FRENCH GOTHIC

DINING ROOMS AND LIVING ROOMS

THE construction and planning of the dining room and living room present many problems to the owner and architect, which have to be handled rightly or the dweller in the new home will everafter be reminded of the mistakes made in the construction of the edifice. With the furniture which goes into these rooms and the furnishings with which walls, windows and doorways are adorned, it is possible to rectify a mistake, as they can be changed if the owner is not satisfied. However, as it means needless expense and trouble, the best way is to see that furnishing and furniture of dining and living rooms are right in the beginning, and thereby start the new home off properly.

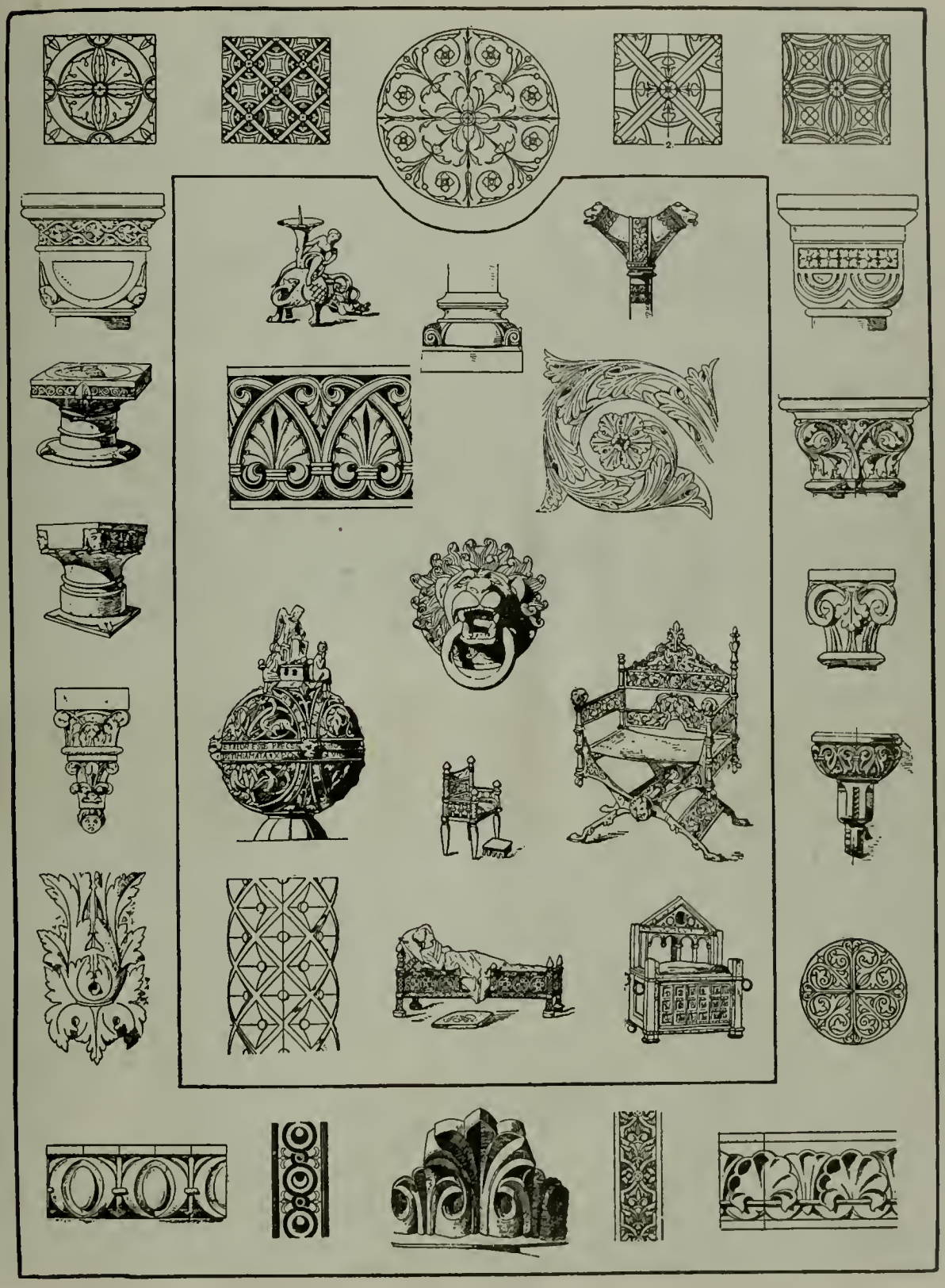
Furniture for the dining room most sought after by people of taste and refinement is simple in design, though beautiful in finish and ornamentation. In many cases, the sources from which these designs originated are classic, though they are more in the way of adaptions than the pure out-and-out copies of types of period furniture.

The great popularity recently attained by William and Mary designs in furniture is one of the outstanding features of the present day fashion in interior furnishing. So marked is this tendency that these designs threaten to rival, in oak, mahogany and American walnut, the Adam designs in Mahogany. The return to favor of William and Mary designs has been remarkable, and while as yet this fashion in furniture has not attained the degree of popularity which the Jacobean designs enjoy, it is very much sought after.

The most notable changes have taken place in the designs and styles of the less expensive types, which is indicated by the demand for these classes of furniture.

While it is true that Mission and Colonial styles still are demanded by a large number of builders and home furnishers, it is now possible to secure very good types of period furniture at prices which, even with the present post-war time charges taken into consideration, are reasonable.

The suites made in this grade number among their periods only the most popular designs at present, such as the Adam, William and Mary and Jacobean. Some makers of furniture are



EXAMPLES OF EARLY FRENCH DECORATIVE FEATURES AND FURNITURE

A DINING ROOM OF SIMPLE DESIGN AND FURNISHING

also including in their output the Queen Anne, Sheraton and Louis XV types.

Designed to follow closely the more expensive types—the less expensive period furniture has of course similar designs to its more expensive counterparts, save that in the higher priced pieces there is a greater elaboration of detail and more ornamentation noticable. Outclassing either the Colonial or Mission types in appearance and style, the less expensive period designs are still no more costly than either of the above, and are being sought after by many home furnishers and builders.

The house holders who have for so long looked upon period designs of dining and living room furniture and furnishings as beyond their reach on account of the outlay needed for their purchase, can now secure these less expensive period types and gratify their taste.

Sheraton, in Mahogany, with marquetry of sandalwood, white holly, vermilion wood, Circassian walnut or rosewood, on account of its graceful outlines and dainty symmetry, probably will continue to rank in popularity above all other period furniture, except Colonial, for bed chambers. With light blue decorations, white enamel woodwork and blue-and-white rugs, a Sheraton chamber delights the eye of an artist. Adam, in antique mahogany, with its gracefully tapering legs, tiny flutings and grooves, festoons and urns, is the ultra-fashionable furniture for chamber use.

In dining-room furniture, Colonial, Sheraton, Adam, William and Mary, Jacobean, Mission and Flanders are all used with varying degrees of popularity. Among these, Colonial is still eagerly sought by many, with Mission ranking first in bungalows and other homes where beamed ceilings make its straight lines most appropriate.

Adam in dining rooms, as in bed chambers, now has the full glare of the spotlight. An Adam dining room is not only the par excellence of dining-room fashions, but also one of the most beautiful dining-room settings.

The new way of designing bungalows of the more moderate type, in which the dining and living rooms are combined may have some effect in changing the demand for the various styles of furniture, or it may serve to develop an entirely new school of furniture and furnishings, if this expression can be used. From a rapid glance at the building and architectual tendencies now apparent it looks however as if standard and approved styles and types will hold their favor with the public, and that what changes may be necessary to meet the combination dining and living room type of home, will be provided by adaptation of present designs and modifications to fit the new requirements.

REED FURNITURE

The adaptability of reed furniture to almost every demand has increased its favor in the public eye of late years. It imparts a graceful, airy effect, yet it is sufficiently substantial to meet the most exacting wear and rough usage. Only a few years ago it was looked upon by the majority of house furnishers as a type suited only to the summer porch, or rooms of similar character. Today it has invaded all parts of the home, even to the living room, dining room, bed room, parlor and library. The variety of attractive pieces which the manufacturers of reed furniture are now turning out is to a large degree responsible for its increased use. The almost numberless pieces created by the reed workers include lady's writing desks with glass tops over a spread of harmonizing tapestry, baskets, flower and fern stands, single chairs, double backed chairs, commodious rockers, center tables, cradles, center lamp stands, bed stands and bedroom furniture and a dozen and one other articles of beauty and utility.

California, with its long summer days and mild winters has developed a peculiarly out-of-doors feeling in its life, and it is thus peculiarly adapted to the employment of reed furniture. It is perhaps for this reason that so many homes, not only bungalows but larger establishments, have used it extensively.

The industry has attained considerable proportions and in all of the principal Pacific Coast cities there are factories devoted exclusively to the making of this type of furniture. A number of plants have grown to considerable magnitude and employ large working forces.

SOME ATTRACTIVE DESIGNS IN REED FURNITURE

The FARM

HOMES FOR A MIGHTY ARMY

BY WILLIAM C. TESCHE

HIS fame is unsung; no crown adorns his brow; the laboring elite of the city disown him, and in their councils his voice is unheard. His whims, his crudities and his selfishness have never furnished material for scarehead editions of the popular press. No force of arms was ever called upon to enforce the reduction of an abnormally swollen chest in his case. His escutcheon is as untarnished as his praises are unsung. Strikes, sabotage, traitorous incendiarism and contagious germs of discontent have a negligible place in his history. Yet, in the time of war, like the true patriot, he was not found wanting, and to him all credit is due. Though he be tabooed by the shipyard elite, his banner waves in triumph. He has won respect, where many of the inner circle have failed. All praise to the American Farm Laborer!

In contrast to the brilliancy of his achievements, the round of existence which has become his lot is discouragingly colorless. The Nation's citizenry is dizzy from campaigning and propaganda of the charitable and industrial sort. From Liberty Bonds to Milk for Homeless Cats; from Red Cross drives to Policemen's Benefits; from Ships and Sealing Wax to Cabbages and Kings are we being driven, and at that only a small part of the campaign ground is covered. Has anyone heard anything above a whisper in behalf of the Nation's backbone, the well known Man with the Hoe, who wields the tools of civilization ten and twelve hours a day for the princely sum of fifty dollars per month and found? If anything has been said on the subject above a whisper, the discordant howling of oppressed shipworkers, slaving at two hundred per, has most obviously drowned it out. However, when the turbulent mixture settles a bit, and some of the froth is blown away, we had better be on our way toward constructive consideration and economic betterment of the farm laborer. The demand is upon us, and we are the debtors. Moreover, who is more worthy of his place in the sun that the farm worker?

Among the several problems that the situation confronts us with, is the demand for housing. Among the many phases of post-bellum activity is to be found the agitation for a resumption of building. "Build Now" and "Own Your Own Home" will soon be familiar slogans, and rightly so. But the great mass of advertising and advice will be directed to the city and town folk, as has always been the case, and the reserved and scattered farmers will remain untouched and unawakened. The mighty army of fifteen million people who are actively engaged in agricultural pursuits in this land must have better housing facilities than ever before. Competition under our enlightened agriculture demands better homes, better barns, and better housing of labor. In 1910 the value of farm property totalled the sum of forty-one billion dollars. Building improvements comprised sixteen per cent of this total. There lies a fertile field for you, Mr. Engineer, Mr. Builder and Mr. Economist. Go after it! Take a few steps beyond the city limits!

In the April issue of this magazine, Mr. McGarry forcefully reminded the dealer that:—

> "Never before in the history of the nation has the farmer been in so prosperous a condition.
>
> Never before has the demand upon the farmer for better housing been so manifest as in the past two or three years.
>
> Never before has the just demand of the farm laborer for proper lodgings and decent surroundings been so cordially indorsed by the Government and the State.
>
> The farmer must build, whether he likes it or not."

Barns and silos must not have the monopoly. Our debt to Jake the Hired Man cannot be disregarded, for he is entitled to quarters and surroundings befitting his place in the scheme of things; consequently no small share of our attentions will be required. If we continue in neglect of him, the farmer, the nation and the whole world will most assuredly be out of luck, for, like the Arab, Jake will silently fold his pack and steal away to the city.

Let us give thought to a few facts concerning our friend. There were in the United States, according to the 1910 census, six million farm laborers. About thirty-two per cent were married and in these families the average number of children were four. Therefore, almost ten million other people were directly affected by the workers' condition, or a total of sixteen million people were dependent upon day labor in the fields for their bread and butter. This excludes, of course, the great body of owners, tenants, and their families. In addition it must be borne in mind that there are an inestimable number of others, such as tradespeople and manufacturers, who are indirectly affected by the needs of the laborer. 'Tis an army many, many times greater in size than was ever called upon to down a Kaiser, and an army worth countless times as much to the Peace and Prosperity of the world.

From a social standpoint, it is obvious that the farm laborer finds himself rated a notch lower in the scale than his brother in other industries, for the reason that his surroundings are anything but conducive to the establishment of a social group of one kind or another. Long hours, isolation, fatigue, and the decline of interest resulting therefrom, have a decided tendency toward

FIG. 1 ELEVEN MEN LIVED BELOW, AND SIXTEEN ABOVE THIS UNSANITARY KITCHEN

FIG. 2 BUNKS UNDER KITCHEN (FIG. 1) THESE CONDITIONS WERE REPLACED BY BUILDINGS SHOWN IN FIGS. 3 AND 4

Photos by courtesy of State Bureau of Immigration and Housing

FIG. 3. THE NEW DINING ROOM—ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO WESTERN CONDITIONS

FIG. 4. THE NEW BUNK HOUSE. TWO MEN OCCUPY ONE ROOM, WITH SLEEPING PORCH

deadening social and community instincts. Inasmuch as he is unable to participate in the civic, fraternal and recreational features open to industrial workers in the towns and cities, he, in fact, holds no recognized position. The monotony of his job too often leads him along a shifting path, from farm to farm—hardly a stable form of civilization. What he wants and needs is a home, where he can reap the full harvest from the seeds of steady and enlightened industry, and can turn a deaf ear to the beckonings of the city.

The experience of the past has forcibly shown that industrial life in the cities offers a greater attraction than that in the country. Hours are shorter, remuneration greater, living conditions more satisfactory, and work lighter. With the growth of organization, the city worker has recognized in himself a great power, politically and economically, and has entered into the affairs of the nation accordingly. The very fact that the farm laborer has not as yet recognized his power, reflects the instability of his position. True enough, our friend Jake has before him the opportunity of enjoying contact with Nature, a healthy life in the open air as contrasted to the noise of the factory and the stuffiness of the shop. Too often, however, the disheartment of it all blinds his eyes to this asset, and Life assumes a colorless aspect, illuminated only by an occasional Saturday night in town. Give him a chance to raise his eyes from the ground to the walls of his own home and thence to the skies and the radiant sunshine.

Three classes must be reckoned with. In the first class are the married men, ranking highest, without doubt, in sobriety, industry and ambition. They must have homes for their families, preferably on the ranch which employs them, and these homes must be adequate, neat and clean, such as will inculcate pride in those who occupy them. There is the idea, Mr. Builder, and you too, Mr. Farmer. The few hundred dollars which this sort of a home represents may seem small when compared to the attractive thousands in a city home, but remember the fact that there are twelve million or more people who want these homes and at this moment they are not nearly as well provided for as the city dwellers. A thousand dollar house for each of two million families represents two billions worth of farm homes—quite a campaign ground, after all. Moreover, there is the attractive probability that many other men, who otherwise hesitate at the thought of family responsibility, will take heart upon being offered prospects of a home by their employers, and "do the deed," a step toward steadiness and contentment.

The second class comprises the unmarried men who are steadily employed upon the farm—the ones who are apt to be the most restless. In order to be depended upon they must be not only satisfied with working conditions, but with their quarters as well. A bunk isn't all that is necessary. Facilities for reading, writing and lounging about at the end of the day, with plenty of light, air and warmth, will tend to create a home-like atmosphere and soften an of-time gloomy grind. Remember that we are not dealing with livestock, but rather with humans, to whom the common comforts of life are as essential to happiness as they are to ourselves. Where a number of men are employed, a single large room should be added to the bunk section, wherein the men will be free to talk, smoke, and play cards if they wish. While on the farm the fields are their labor and the bunkhouse their home. Simple comforts will bring their reward.

The same principles apply to the third class into which labor of a necessarily migratory nature falls. There should be no such group, but as long as specialized agriculture exists, there will be a demand for a large number of extra laborers during harvest season. Diversification of agriculture and all year-around employment as a result, is the remedy. This is aside from the present discussion, however. Migratory labor ranks lowest in the scale, yet its economic importance cannot be disregarded. Tho morale of the great harvest army must be preserved by the application of decent treatment. The State wields the club over the head of the employer who fails to provide at least sanitary quarters, but a little common business sense, mixed with an ounce of personal interest, should impel employers to do the right thing without the stern persuasion of the law.

Many a man is serving his apprenticeship in the fields, eagerly waiting for the time when he may own his own land. Don't let his spirit dwindle, for the Nation wants him. He is preparing to take his place in the endless chain of agricultural progress. He must not be side-tracked. Every other industry recognizes in its apprentice workmen a vital force directed toward the future prosperity and progress of that industry. By creating a vast army of skilled workmen whose lives will be dedicated to a one great art, the success of the machine throughout the years is insured. The one outstanding element in this whole scheme of progression is Encouragement. And so it is with agricultural endeavor. Under present circumstances it is altogether too easy for men to desert the fields, and the strength of outside attractions is not to be belittled. To combat these, a goodly dose of encouragement flavored with a pinch of altruism, administered to our farm hands throughout the year in the form of proper housing, will take much of the soreness away. Thus will the path of agricultural progress be made easier to the millions who have chosen to follow it in quest of success and enlightment.

—o—

"There is one kind of a silo that is no earthly good, and that is the one you dream about. It will never increase the production or the carrying capacity of your farm. It will never add to your profits. It's alright to build air castles, but build the right kind. Make them of substantial materials and put foundations under them. Then they will prove monuments that will pay big dividends. They will pay for themselves in three years—often in two or in one."—R. H. Whitten in The Pacific Rural Press.

—o—

To remove stumps in clearing land, the use of dynamite is to be recommended as superior to other methods. The cumbersome power machinery is thus obviated, the stump is torn out without masses of dirt and stones adhering to the roots, and in such small pieces as to be easily hauled from the land. The soil is loosened up and rendered more favorable to subsequent cropping by the same blasts.

—o—

The setting of ditch structures depends upon the soil to be traversed. Sandy soils are more liable to erosion, and consequently all gates and weirs must be set with firmer lateral and bottom support than in the case of clay soils that are not as easily washed away.

—o—

Concrete floors are highly desirable in barns for obvious reasons. However, do not make the mistake of neglecting to cover the floors of stalls with planking. Concrete grinds the hoof of an animal, and is cold and fatiguing.

The MANUFACTURER

CONDITIONS INDICATE THE GREATEST ERA OF PROSPERITY

By WILLIAM RUTLEDGE McGARRY

ONE OF THE PLANTS WHERE PACIFIC PLUMBING FIXTURES ARE MADE AT RICHMOND, CALIFORNIA

IN the last issue of The Building Review I pointed out some of the indicia of the great business revival throughout the nation.

I indicated to the lumber manufacturer the imperative demand awaiting him at the cross-roads of Peace.

To the manufacturer of cement I pointed out the inevitable results of post-war conditions which meant a volume of business never before experienced in the history of that industry.

To the manufacturer of lime and brick and gypsum and expanded metal and asbestos and many other articles that go into the building trade I indicated a situation, justified by facts, that opened a field of unlimited possibilities for the alert and vigilant man of affairs.

In that discussion it was taken for granted that the manufacturer could analyze conditions and not wait for George to do it before he got into the game. It was also assumed that the builder and the dealer would start something. Prosperity always is dependent on some one to get a move on themselves. The Macawbers of business, like the Macawbers of fiction, never get very far; and they are always found in the list of failures whom Bradstreet and Dun so pitilessly record for our commiseration—every once and a while.

As a matter of fact it always happens that when a body of men who are engaged in any kind of business wait for falling prices, either in the labor market or any other market to enable them to make a little more profit in the enterprise,—that everybody waits and that everybody starts about the same time. The result is to uniformly create an artificial demand that boosts prices to the vanishing point of profit and destroys the very opportunity that the wise old owls of business expected to appropriate to themselves.

It has happened a thousand times in all fields of operation. In the labor market, in the material market, in the real estate market, in all markets wherein iron and steel play a part in the program of business activity; and it would seem to suggest a lesson of sufficient importance to justify the expectation that our manufacturers will get busy now and take advantage of conditions that do really exist.

The labor problem is always an item of first importance to manufacturers. It is always to be considered at every point of the game. Where the area of activity is at all restricted this item is often the determining factor in the account of profit and loss. But where the activity is general,—where the program is essentially universal,—where the nation, the state, the city and all the political subdivisions of society are introducing plans for new activities to extend the volume of production, the manufacturer who gets going first is the man who always wins.

In estimating the possible profits in business for the next couple of years the constructive business man will tie the wage, price and gross profit budgets together. He will recognize the dominant and secure position of the wage earner without any quibbling as an insuperable economic fact and make his estimates accordingly.

After a period of war, wages have always gone up while manufactured goods have gone down. This would seem to be one of the injustices and fortunes of war. But on closer analysis it will be found that such conditions have resulted from imperfect production and does not obtain in this age of our perfected manufacturing and scientific methods of production.

The accepted rule should be that the laborers share of the sales price should be in proportion to the gross profits received. But this has not always been the case. Indeed in a number of instances it will appear that when deductions are made, of cost of materials and supplies, wages and salaries, taxes and charges, interest, depreciation, maintainance and bad accounts, from the total selling price that the laborer receives from two to three times more than the manufacturer receives with all his capital invested and all the chances taken in the enterprise.

In this connection it will be interesting to study the general trend of wages and prices as showing how wages have increased while prices have declined proportionately. This is due to the improved methods of production and the increased volume of

ONE OF THE PLANTS WHERE PACIFIC PLUMBING FIXTURES ARE MADE

products which enables the American producer to maintain a high scale of wages and at the same time get by with a profit.

For instance.

Year	Wages	Prices	Year	Wages	Prices
1864	$ 80.80	$194.00	1902	$177.40	$101.58
1865	89.60	261.00	1903	182.50	100.35
1866	109.90	211.60	1904	182.40	100.14
1875	140.60	145.30	1913	223.50	116.32
1878	139.70	117.90	1916	247.90	145.14
1879	139.60	107.10	1917	291.80	211.95
1880	142.20	118.30	1918	360.20	232.57

Thus it will be seen that while prices have increased from $194.00 in 1864 to $232.57 in 1918 wages have increased from $80.80 in 1864 to $360.20 in 1918, or apparently all out of proportion. But as a matter of fact this is more apparent than real with the progressive manufacturer, that is, the manufacturer who actually gets down to business and does things. Only with the laggard, the man who holds back and becomes a mere follower in the procession do these figures spell despair and failure. Hence the lesson to be drawn from this condition is what I have already indicated,—namely get a move on and don't wait until all the orders have been appropriated by your more progressive neighbor.

Then there is the political equasion to be considered. This is always an incumbrance to business. Society is already prepared to go ahead if the politicians will let go of the strings. Business men are already insisting on going ahead for the sake of their own investments which the politicians will scrap by inaction. If the business interests of the country can pry this fellow loose, the whole face of industry will be wreathed in smiles.

DONT'S FOR MANUFACTURERS

The Federal Trade Commission has given out several items of bad practice which it believes should be discontinued. It is tabulated by Mr. C. W. Dunn, Consuel for the American Specialty Manufacturers and some of its salient DONT'S are as follows:

1. Don't give a dealer a rebate or a special commission for handling your goods exclusively.

2. Don't give a dealer a cumulative rebate or discount based on volume of business.

3. Don't try to make a contract with a dealer not to sell your competitor's goods.

4. Don't provide in your contract that your line will be withdrawn, if your competitor's goods are advertised in the same medium.

5. Don't guarantee the dealer against the decline in the price of your goods.

6. Don't try to make an exclusive contract or one in restraint of trade.

7. Don't gig on your contract to deliver when your goods have advanced in price and sneak around selling them for a higher price to other dealers.

8. Don't issue any lottery premium coupons.

9. Don't induce or cause contracts affecting competitors to be broken, recinded or delayed.

10. Don't buy in your own goods to maintain the price you have attempted to fix for the retailer.

11. Don't discriminate in prices whereby you give one community an advantage over another.

12. Don't blackmail by threats, intimidation or otherwise a dealer who furnished a competitor with supplies.

13. Don't threaten your competitor that you'll put him out of business unless he refrains from selling in a certain territory.

14. Don't combine with a buyer who conspires to force down the price of a commodity by refraining from bidding.

15. Don't join an association which attempts to fix a standard of prices by penalties, fines and withdrawals.

16. Don't engage in any practice with the intent and purpose of suppressing and destroying competition.

The above, and many other don'ts merely indicate that the offending party lays himself liable under the Sherman Act to prosecution and double damage and is quite likely to get into the same box that the manufacturers did in the celebrated Gilman case in Oregon a few years ago. In this case many innocent merchants were severely stung by merely becoming associate members of an organization which overlooked these modest little don'ts.

LEST WE FORGET!

Congress, in recognizing that a state of war existed with Germany on April 6, 1917, closed its resolution with the following words:

"AND TO BRING THE CONFLICT TO A SUCCESSFUL TERMINATION, ALL OF THE RESOURCES OF THE COUNTRY ARE HEREBY PLEDGED BY THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES."

LEST WE FORGET!

"Whereas, the Imperial German Government has committed repeated acts of war against the Government and the people of the United States of America: Therefore, be it

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government which has been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared; and that the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the Government to carry on war against the Imperial German Government; and to bring the conflict to a successful termination all of the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States."

Approved, April 6th, 1917. WOODROW WILSON.

The DEALER

THE PRESENT COST OF MATERIALS NO BARRIER TO PROFITABLE BUSINESS

By WILLIAM RUTLEDGE McGARRY

THE reorganization of our industries upon a peace basis following their almost complete devotion to the exigencies of war is moving forward, especially in the eastern part of the United States, with a rapidly increasing momentum.

From the statements issued by manufacturers in nearly all the industrial centers it would seem to indicate that orders are pouring in at a volume never before equalled in the history of the United States.

This condition would indicate that many of the deferred building operations throughout the country are about to be given a definite start. This, in turn, will doubtless continue to increase the demand upon all factory output and sustain, if it does not increase, the prices that have obtained during the war period.

As a matter of fact there seems to be very little time left for the dealer to get into the speculative end of the market.

He has been a little too slow.

When he could have booked his orders at a fair show of profitable margin he dallied along waiting for prices to drop.

If he had looked over the situation he would have discovered that it was not in the cards for prices to drop with the wage scale screwed up to the highest point in the history of the world.

And in all countries, at that.

With no reasonable grounds of expectation that wages would drop in the next five years.

And with every governmental agency supporting the present wage scale as a just and equitable division of profit from all industrial activities.

Nothing indicated the presence of falling prices.

Yet the dealer stood still on the Pacific Coast and let a good many chances of fine speculations get away from him.

His shelves went dry.

And in some parts of the West he is still waiting.

Cheerful soul!

There has never been a war of destruction whether of a peaceful character or one of meditated destruction that was not followed by an acute demand for material to replace the destruction. And such a demand is always accompanied by higher wages and usually higher prices so long as the process of reconstruction is active and responsive to the normal conditions of trade.

This has been so without any pressing incentive for the population to create any artificial market.

But after this war we find everywhere an intense demand and desire on the part of the people to engage in all kind of operations for the benefit of the returning soldier. And as never before there are more jobs in demand for those same returning soldiers, so also, will there be more and more, pressing demand for the materials which our belated dealers are just now beginning to realize will be required to supply the markets in every part of the United States.

ONE OF THE PLANTS WHERE PACIFIC PLUMBING FIXTURES ARE MADE

This is in the nature of an artificial demand, but it is in no wise artificial, it is a part of the National program, it is a part of the State program as well as of the City and other subdivisions of the State. This being so, what is the use of looking for falling prices? There will be none if everbody waits to jump into the market at once and bull the game.

Furthermore it is very silly to let your shelves go dry instead of encouraging business, hustling for business and making business, in the good old fashioned way.

It gets you no where except into the hole on a big rent charge for empty space and ornamental clerk hire.

If the local conditions get away from the dealer it will be his own fault. He has given a too ready ear to the claims of prospective builders that such a prospect was waiting for prices to drop.

In a way he has encouraged that fallacious notion.

The prices won't drop for some time to come if they ever do drop.

For the past 50 years prices have gone steadily upwards. They have jumped by leaps and bounds after each of our wars.

The schedule of prices on a number of building commodities in 1864 ranged around $194.00; while in 1918 they were about $232.57 for the same list.

PLANTS OF THE RICHMOND PRESSED BRICK WORKS, RICHMOND, CALIFORNIA

Of course there have been some fluctuations. But these are easily explainable. The preparation by foreign countries for war have always furnished an acute demand for gold, thus enhancing its price everywhere and correspondingly diminishing the range price of commodities. That was, also, before we had anything like an elastic currency or a banking system capable of responding to a more or less universal demand. This we have today. And it will always furnish the necessary credit to sustain prices so long as there is any demand for commodities. Furthermore the presence in this country of more gold in our history is an additional reason for continued high prices for everything that goes into the builders list.

My advice to the dealer is to get into the game from all points and stock up or put in his bookings without further delay. He must also co-operate with the contractor and the manufacturer in starting things in his own community. He must let the facts leak into the minds of his neighbors that they can look for no great reductions in the cost of materials for a long time to come. When he does this he will be making an investment in the future that will be of inestimable value to himself, his community and the country at large.

As an evidence of good business judgment we may witness the program of building inaugurated by the Chevrolet Motor Company of Oakland. The men behind this enterprise are of national strength in the financial and manufacturing field.

They are familiar with conditions all over the country. They are also engaged in the same lines in Canada and other foreign countries. Yet they are not waiting for falling prices. They are building right now and getting ready to take care of the immense business that is sure to come, in the immediate future, to those prepared to take care of their orders.

A number of other instances might be cited from far seeing and enterprising corporations and men; but what's the use of multiplying precidents?

The dealer who is wise will not wait to make business even if he hasn't got it at present; and when he commences making business the other fellow will follow and in a short time the man with the stock on his shelves will be the man who will make good along the whole line. For there was never a fairer or more promising field in the whole range of human history for the legitimate dealer to reap the rewards of industry and business sagacity.

Lewis F. Byington, in an address before the Conference of the Home Industry League at the Palace Hotel on Tuesday April 29, spoke on the need of heartier support by the people for those firms which were striving to place California-made goods firmly on the market. Byington insisted that the people must be made to realize the importance of supporting home manufactures if they wished to see the cities of the western states grow and prosper as manufacturing centers as well as big commercial ports. Delegates to the conference included heads of the various chambers of commerce and development boards throughout the State.

It was called to perfect plans for "Made in California Week," to be celebrated throughout the State, May 5 to 10.

Baldwin Vale, president of the Home Industry League, presided and Edward H. Brown, manager of the league outlined the "Made in California Week" campaign.

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The visit to the United States of the Philippine commission working to secure the independence of the Islands has brought to the fore the subject of the commercial and industrial progress which those islands have made during the past decade. According to a compilation recently made by the staff of the National City Bank of New York, the commerce of the Philippines Islands has increased about seven times its original figure since the annexation to the United States. Philippine trade with the world averaged $35,000,000 a year in the decade preceding their annexation and was $234,000,000 in 1918. Exports averaged $2.50 per capita prior to the annexation. Now they are $15 per capita. The growth in the exports of the Philippines has occurred almost exclusively in natural products. Manila hemp, cocoanut oil, copra, sugar, tobacco and cigars are the principal articles forming the rapidly growing export trade, which has grown from $15,000,000 in 1899 to $136,000,000 in 1918. Manufactures of all sorts make up the total of imports, which has grown from $25,000,000 in 1900 to practically $100,000,000 in 1918. It is estimated that from $75,000,000 to $100,000 of American capital is invested in the Philippine Islands.

—o—

The entire Pacific Coast is behind the movement to secure more adequate rail rates, and is prepared to go the limit in order to see that justice is done the big cities of the coast in the traffic war. A committee representing the whole coast will meet at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on May 4, to arrange the organization of the campaign which will be carried on to secure equal import-export rail rates from the Director of Traffic of the railroads Edward Chambers. The situation will be taken up with that gentleman in Washington on May 6.

The committee, which will represent the Pacific Coast at the Washington conference was selected here following a Chamber of Commerce luncheon to delegates to the sixth National Foreign Trade Convention.

REAL ESTATE·LOANS & INSURANCE

GENERAL TREND OF THE REALTY MARKET

STARTING with the latter part of March and continuing to date, with promise of greater development, the local and state realty market has awakened to life with substantial indications that property owners, builders and architects are determined to start building the new homes so greatly needed all over city and state.

The heavy advertising recently done by San Francisco Bay section tracts which have been on the market before, and the announcing of new subdivisions, tells plainly that, in spite of the unsettled political and industrial conditions all over the world, the general public and the owners of property feel that something else is necessary besides talking of contemplated work as soon as the war is over and peace conditions are adjusted.

"The time has come to get in and build" said Geo. Gompertz, director in the Building Industries Association of San Francisco "and for owners of property to hold out for lower prices in materials and labor seems to me, a very poor policy. The demand for homes and business buildings of all types indicates that new structures will be occupied as soon as they are constructed. I am acting on this theory myself as I am having twelve houses built on some property I own on the east side of the bay. Though prices are high for building materials, on the other hand, rents have advanced so that while the original cost of building may seem excessive, when compared with the same work of a few years ago, still the greater income derived from houses should balance the transaction or at least help to make things break even."

CITY HIGH CLASS RESIDENTIAL TRACTS ACTIVE

Considerable work and selling is going on in the West of Twin Peaks district, and with the demand for new homes as keen as it is, this choice residential section should soon become one of the most popular living places for people of refinement and moderate means. The various tracts such as St. Francis Woods, Ingleside Terrace, Westwood Park, Forest Hill and other subdivisions have made this section artistically and architectually equal to the choicest residential parts of many big eastern cities. Up to the time these subdivisions put in with their modern driveways, their parking and flower bordered walks, their artistic street lamps and the many other useful and ornamental improvements, San Francisco did not have much to boast of in the way of high class residential districts. Westwood Park, is now making an effort to secure home builders for this section who will help keep up the high standards set for the residents of the park and who will live up to and uphold the restrictions of the district. Westwood Park, with its splendid tree lined streets, elegant homes already built, and its trees and flowers, should appeal to every lover of the beautiful in homesites.

Sea Cliff is another subdivision which has gone steadily forward since it was placed on the market a few years ago. Many new homes have been put up during the past year on this tract.

EIGHTEEN CITIES ORGANIZE FOR OWN-YOUR-OWN-HOME CAMPAIGNS

Eighteen cities are organizing for an Own-Your-Own-Home campaign along the lines suggested by the United States Department of Labor. Campaigns either are in progress or about to open in Billings, Mont.; Charleston, W. Va.; Chicago, Ill.; Cleveland, Ohio; Denver, Colo.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Johnstown, Pa.; Lynchburg, Va.; Middletown, Conn.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Portland, Oreg.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Seattle, Wash.; Spokane, Wash; Staunton, Va.; St. Paul, Minn.; and Toledo, Ohio.

In each of these cities there is a determined shortage in dwellings and the Own-Your-Own-Home campaign is being waged as a civic movement with the co-operation of every organized element interested in municipal and social problems.

In sixteen other cities tentative plans are under way and from them will come, doubtless, many more vigorous campaigns for home owning and home building. In all these cities the club women, the clergy, financial interests, municipal officials and the labor organizations are being appealed to by the United States Department of Labor to do their utmost in assisting the campaigns to get under way. In the cities where campaigns now are on the women are proving valuable as missionaries for the "Own-Your-Own-Home" gospel.

Since labor is so importantly involved in the home building projects, labor organizations are being invited and urged to take a conspicuous place in the campaign work in each community. Most of the homes built in this sort of a movement are for laborers and salary earners and the building of these homes provides employment for the building trades and common labor. There is, therefore, a double benefit in the home building and owning movement for labor and, through its organizations, in most localities, it is co-operating with enthusiasm.

SUBURBAN PROPERTIES TAKE ON GREAT SPRING DRIVE

East Bay realty tracts and San Francisco Peninsula subdivisions, in common with the general trend towards a real estate revival, have shown more improvements and transactions, recently than for a long time past. Oak Knoll Manor, a new subdivision near Redwood City is making an extensive campaign to attract home buyers. This tract, which is located in the wooded low foothills back of Redwood City offers many advantages to those who wish to own a peninsular home.

Since the owners of Thousands Oaks in Berkeley held their auction sale, considerable interest has been awakened in this splendid residential section of North Berkeley. Many new lot owners are preparing to build and sales are being made every day, presaging a splendid future for this section.

Berkeley Highland Terrace is another North Berkeley subdivision which is showing great activity. With splendid transportation to San Francisco and the east bay cities, and high grade improvements all in, this tract is being looked upon favorably by many home seekers and speculators.

Excelsior Boulevard, in the Lakeside District, Oakland, is now enjoying a run of good sales which can be directly traced to the desire for homes in the east bay cities and the vigorous advertising campaign which the owners of the tract have been conducting of late. The property is well worth acquiring and will undoubtedly enjoy a rapid raise in value as soon as extensive buildings planned are under way. Many fine homes are now built on Excelsior Boulevard, which, has been transformed into a region of great residential beauty.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE AND FARM TRACTS

Though the realty movements of the cities have been quicker to awaken since the close of the late hostilities, operations in farming lands and selling in many parts of the agricultural sections of the state have shown considerable advancement. The acquiring of a small farm home has been, and still is, the main desire of many men of family. They see in the acquisition of a small home farm the means to independence and healthful living conditions. The steady inquiry for, and sale of, desirable orchard and farm lands is the result of this land hunger of city people and home loving folks.

One of the most important moves in the country realty line is the big sale inaugurated early this month by the California Delta Farms, Inc., of their delta lands. This corporation which owns 40,0000 acres of rich delta land in the San Joaquin country fifteen miles below Stockton has placed 5,000 acres on the market, to be sold in farms running from 80 to 200 acres each or more if the buyer so desires.

The crops which the farmers of these lands raise are said to be marvelous both in quantity and quality. Potatoes, onions, corn, asparagus, barley, beans, celery, etc., attest the richness of the soil and the great variety of produce which can be grown.

SUPERVISORS ASK BUILDERS SUPPORT FOR STATE BUILDING

The Board of Supervisors of San Francisco have adopted a resolution introduced by Supervisor Nelson asking the State Building Trades Council to lend its support to the proposal to get the legislature to appropriate $350,000 for a state building in the Civic Center. The $1,000,000 in bonds voted by the people for the building have been sold and the money is drawing 4 per cent interest. Owing to the increased cost of labor and material, the building cannot now be constructed unless additional money is made available.

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VOL. XVII SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 1919 No. 6

The ARCHITECT

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, NORTHAMPTON

OLD CHURCHES OF NORTHAMPTON

By ADELAIDE CURTISS

NORTHAMPTON is not an ancient city, as cities go. Ranked with towns whose history and legends carry us back to a shadowy past, to Roman and even pre-Roman days, such towns, for instance, as Exeter, London, Winchester, Lincoln, Gloucester, York, and others,—by the side of these Northampton might rank as almost modern. But within the limits of this city are two of the most remarkable Norman churches of all England. The writer can never forget her delighted amazement when she first caught sight here of the wonderful old yellow-brown walls of St. Peter's church. Age and the moist climate of England have so mellowed the oolite sandstone of which this church is built that the prevailing color is absolutely "tawny," such shades as one sees in a rich tiger-skin. The sandstone of all this locality is "strongly impregnated with oxide of iron, supposed to have been deposited by the percolations of water through the stone. The effect of the use of this material at St. Peter's and Northampton's other famous old church, that of the Holy Sepulchre, is almost indescribable, especially as both buildings stand somewhat apart from neighboring structures.

Northamptonshire has however a wealth of ancient buildings and antiquarian lore. This whole district of central England produces, as has been said, thick beds of oolite, and the early builders, as was natural, made good use of this product. It is most interesting, in a leisurely journey through England, to note how, in the mediaeval period the scarcity of good building stone in one section or another resulted, for instance, in fine half-timber houses, such as in Canterbury, Chester, and Shrewsbury. On the other hand, study the flint constructions in Norfolk and Suffolk, or the peculiar effect of the uniformly gray stone buildings of such towns as Bradford-on-Avon, Iffley, or certain others further north. In these last-mentioned places durable building material was abundant, resulting in a remarkable type of architecture.

The Coratini, one of the ancient British tribes, inhabited Northamptonshire at the time of the Roman in-

vasion, some remains of this early period having been found. During the days of Roman rule Northamptonshire, becoming a part of Flavia Caesariensis, was crossed by two of the famous Roman highways, Watling and Ermine Streets, while many towns and camps came into existence. "From the large number of remains discovered within its limits Northamptonshire would appear to have been very extensively occupied by the Romans." Foundations of large buildings, tesselated pave-

INTERIOR, ST. PETER'S CHURCH, NORTHAMPTON

ments, coins, slabs, and much pottery have been brought to light at various places, especially at Irchester, Towchester, Castor, and along the valley of the Nene. During the Saxon period this section became a part of Mercia, the few carefully-preserved buildings dating back to this time and illustrating Saxon work being indeed invaluable. The tower of Earl's Barton Church* has its curious "long-and-short work," its elaborate "pilaster strips" and baluster shafts in the windows, while the use of Roman material in the ancient church of Barnack, and also at Brixworth, renders them among the most remarkable struc-

* See Note I, Earl's Barton Church and Saxon Masonry, Page 71—Ed The Architect.

tures of all England. One authority says in regard to th last-mentioned building: "At Brixworth, the presen church appears to have been a Roman basilica; the wall are Roman, with the arches filled up with rubble-work the arches are formed of Roman tiles, and are double, on over the other, for additional strength; it has been muc altered at different times, and has a tower of the elevent century at the west end, built upon the Roman wall either of a porch or a western tribune, with a newel stair

INTERIOR, CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, NORTHAMPTON

case to give access to the belfry story which was built at the same time with it."

But, important as this earliest history and these ancient constructions are, it is in regard to the buildings erected during the Norman and late-Saxon period that Northamptonshire may be especially proud. Professor Freeman wrote: "Northamptonshire is, among all the shires of England, one of the richest, perhaps the very richest, in buildings of Romanesque date and style. It abounds in every variety of round-arched architecture, from those arches in the basilica of Brixworth which, whatever may be their date, are surely Roman in material, Roman in style, to those arches in the minster of Peterborough

whose mouldings show that nothing but conformity to an elder design kept their builders back from adopting the constructive forms of the then new-born Gothic. In the average Northamptonshire parish church we look at least for a Norman doorway, while in not a few we find other features of that style, reaching their climax in the rich capitals and arches of Saint Peter's in Northampton. And Northamptonshire has relics more precious still. Fragments of earlier days, arches, doorways, whole towers, built in that primitive style which our earliest teachers brought from Rome, are there usual enough to cease to be wonderful."

TOWER, EARL'S BARTON CHURCH

The records of the city of Northampton are a matter of history. Mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle as Hamptune, this famous town was captured by the Danes, is spoken of in the wars of Edward the Unconquered, disputed with Oxford in Norman times the honor of being the great national meeting-place of northern and southern England, while in the later Norman period it stood fifth in importance among the English towns. "That is to say, this inland borough, of comparatively recent origin, no centre of trade, no dwelling-place of ancient kings or bishops, had risen to rank fifth among the towns of England, next after the ancient and immemorial cities and after the merchant borough (London) whose happy position and far-reaching traffic had raised it to a level with them."

During the Norman period Northampton was strengthened by embattled walls, and a strong fortress. A touching memorial of conjugal devotion is the splendid Eleanor cross, at Northampton, one of the finest of those monuments erected by Edward I in honor of his beloved queen. At the time of the Wars of the Roses an important battle was fought in this historic town, when the royal army was defeated, while in the Civil Wars its citizens stood for Cromwell, the famous battle of Naseby taking place in Northamptonshire.

Saint Peter's Church* is a remarkable example of late-

TOWER, EARL'S BARTON CHURCH **

Norman architecture. Photographs do not do justice to the rugged, yet highly elaborate carvings of the interior, where the capitals of all the sturdy pillars differ in design. The arcades of the exterior, so suggestive of the early churches of Italy, are not unusual in England. This whole edifice here in Northampton, with its long lines, its lack of height, and its square, squat tower, is typical of Norman construction at its best.

The story of the Norman conquest of England is most astonishingly illustrated by the architecture of that period. It has been well said that, while a conquered people are very slow in adopting the language of their

* See Note II, St. Peter's Church, Northampton, page 72—Ed. The Architect.

** From Jackson, Byzantine and Romanesque Architecture.

victors, their language being so vital a part of their very existence, they are forced, on the other hand, to submit to new manners and customs; often to an entirely different style of living. Architecture especially quickly shows the new regime. Here in England, for instance, at the coming of William the Conqueror and his immediate fellowers, either entirely new structures sprang up, or the Saxon buildings were torn down, to be replaced by Norman. Canterbury Cathedral, and indeed most of the great cathedrals of the country, are evidences of this. One authority says, after speaking of some of William the Conqueror's buildings, or those of his time: "In the

TOWER, ST. PETER'S, NORTHAMPTON *

reign of William Rufus the work so well begun by the Norman bishops was carried on so vigorously that, before the close of this century, every one of the Saxon cathedrals was undergoing the same process of destruction, to be rebuilt on a larger scale and in a better manner." However we may regret the loss of the old work, buildings of such picturesqueness and rude, simple majesty as Durham cathedral, the naves of Gloucester, Peterborough, and Ely Cathedrals, or of the smaller cathedrals of Hereford and Rochester—these and other structures form glorious successors to the work of an earlier period. There are too, here and there in England, many most interesting parish churches of this date, bu none can surpass those of Northampton. Saint Peter's church and that of the Holy Sepulchre are supposed t have been built c.1160—1180 A.D., although the latte may possibly date back almost a century earlier.

The church of the Holy Sepulchre is one of the few round churches of England. Others, also built in imitation of the famous structure at Jerusalem, are the Temple church of London, a chapel in Ludlow Castle, and the churches of Little Maplestead, Essex, and that of the Holy Sepulchre at Cambridge. The visitor will quickly see that, in the Northampton church, only the round

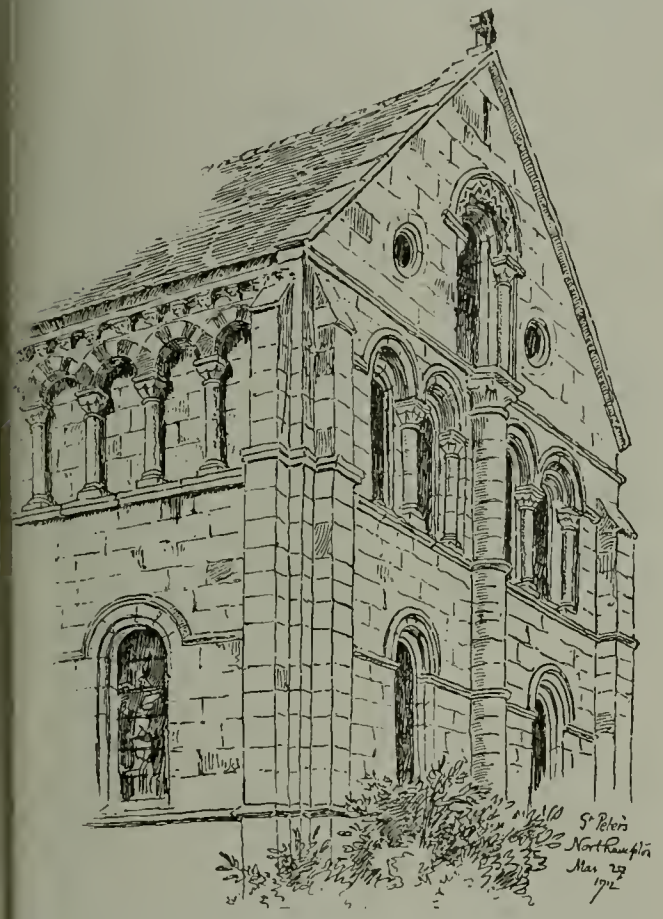
TOWER, BARNACK *

portion of the building is Norman, the present nave being some centuries later. Perhaps the very contrast in construction brings out more strongly the beauty of the earlier work. These massive circular pillars, with their severely plain cushion capitals, need no apology of decoration; their very dignity and simplicity are beauty enough. They stand to-day as they have stood through the centuries, and fortunate indeed have they been to have escaped the hand of the "restorer." These two grand old churches of central England are splendidly illustrative of a warlike period, that, in spite of its chaos and tyranny, kept alive the faith of Christianity, with its promise of better things.

* From Jackson, Byzantine and Romanesque Architecture

NOTE I. EARL'S BARTON CHURCH AND SAXON MASONRY.

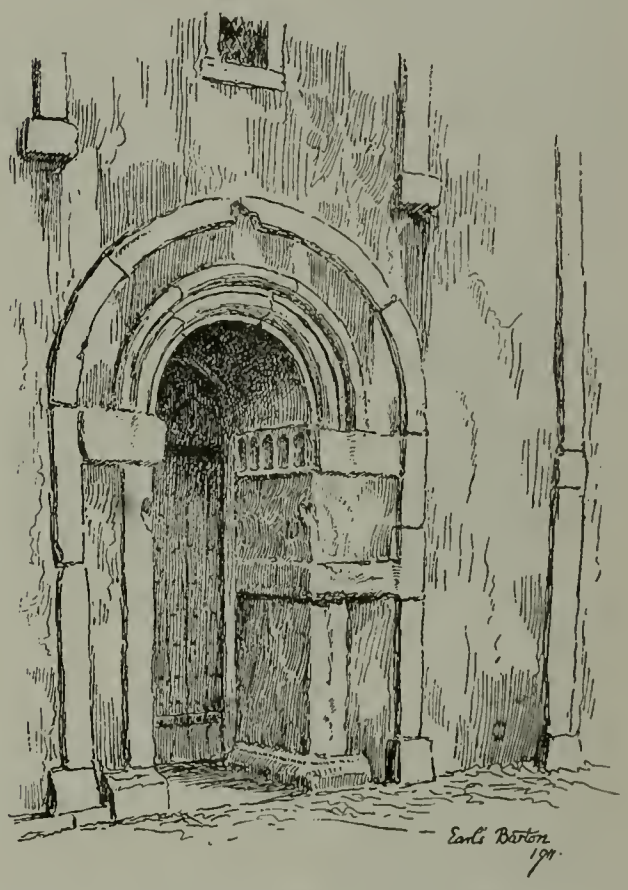
There is much more certainty regarding the dates of towers which are ornamented with long, thin pilasters and rough cornices, or string courses, as at Earl's Barton, Burton-on-Humber, etc. These cannot possibly be earlier than the tenth century, and more likely belong to the first half of the eleventh. Their central position at the west end is English; but their design is Lombardic, and came either from there direct or through Germany or Burgundy. The majority of tenth-century towers in Lombardy—there are not many—are exceedingly plain.



EAST END, ST. PETER'S, NORTHAMPTON *

The earliest example, which is also the richest, is that of S. Satiro, Milan, which, according to Cattaneo, was built in 879. The pilaster and string-course method of ornamentation found on it did not become general in Lombardy, Germany, and portions of France until one hundred years later. It is absolutely impossible that the examples of it in England can be earlier than the examples in those countries; and the towers mentioned, and portions of walling in which similar features occur, are more likely to belong to the time of Canute, or his successors in the eleventh century, than to have been built in the tenth. The richest is at Earl's Barton. There are pilasters of slight projection at the angles, and in between are rounded, pilasters similar to those on the face of the north tower of S. Ambrogio, Milan, built in 1129. This treatment has, of course, nothing whatsoever to do with joinery construction. It is in no sense an imitation of it. It is masonry construction; and is especially valuable when, as in the majority of English examples, it frames in walls of rough rubble, possessing little bond, which need strengthening at intervals.

A halo of mystery has been thrown over the so-called "long and short" bonding found in so many Anglo-Saxon churches. This, whether at angles or on the face of a wall, has been regarded as precious, and as peculiar to this country. As a matter of fact, in many countries and

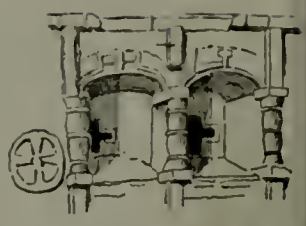


DOORWAY, EARL'S BARTON CHURCH *

at most periods, from Italy in the days of the Roman empire downwards, the people formed their quoins in this way whenever the stone of the district was such that it split up naturally into small rubble, with occasional bigger stones which could be used as stiffeners without squaring or chiselling. In Sussex and other parts such rubble and stones come out of small quarries daily now. All over Normandy similar long and short bonding is found in garden walls and walls of outbuildings, wherever, in fact, the work is rough. There, as a rule, the short stones go through the thickness of a wall, the long ones only halfway; pilasters not on an angle having two long stones, one behind the other. It is ordinary common-sense rough building, and is general where workmen are unskilled, or where the work is not of sufficient

* From Jackson, Byzantine and Romanesque Architecture.

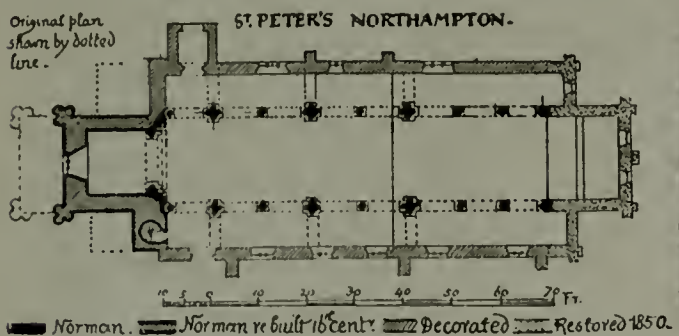
PIER AND BASE, ST. PETER'S NORTHAMPTON *



WINDOW IN TOWER EARL'S BARTON CHURCH ***

importance to justify the expense of labor on the stone. Surrounding the precincts of the Abbeys of Jumieges and S. Georges de Boscherville; at Caen, and in the country round; at Chartres and elsewhere, are many such walls. The objection to this method of building is that the long stones are not generally on their natural bed, but that does not seem to have had a bad effect in Anglo-Saxon work. Long and short bonding has one virtue, it differentiates Saxon work from Norman, and is therefore some guide to the date of a building. But that is merely because the Normans were better masons, and had learnt at Caen to quarry bigger stones and to cut and square them. (Simpson, A History of Architectural Development, Vol. II, p. 235 ff.)

The coigns (at Deerhurst) are of the long and short work frequent in Saxon building, though not peculiar to it, for I have seen some in a church in the Val D'Aosta, and the same construction has been noticed at Pompeii, at Tours, and round about Caen. It consists of alternate courses, one being long and narrow, set upright, like a small post, and the next a broad flat stone set on its bed and bonding back into the wall. These long and short coigns are not found in the earlier Saxon churches, and are a sign of later date.



PLAN, ST. PETER'S, NORTHAMPTON **

A lofty tower at the west end of the nave is almost an essential feature of the later Saxon churches built in the 10th and 11th centuries. It occurs at Earl's Barton, Barton-on-Humber, Barnack, Brixworth, Wittering, Corbridge, and Clapham in Bedfordshire. At St. Andrew's the tower of S. Regulus or S. Rule has a strange likeness to the Lombard Campaniles, and might have been transplanted bodily from Italy.

Like the Lombard towers the English pre-conquest towers have no buttresses, but rise four-square from base to summit. It appears that in some cases they formed the actual nave of the church, which was completed by a square chamber on the west, and another square chamber on the east, one being the baptistry and the other the chancel. The upper chamber in the tower, often as at Deerhurst furnished with windows looking into the church, and treated with some attention, may have been used for habitation. The church at Barton-on-Humber seems to have been of this form originally.

The decoration by slightly projecting strips of stone sometimes arranged in various patterns, is a very curious feature of Saxon architecture. Although strip-work of a kind is to be seen in German Romanesque, the way it was employed by the Saxon architects is quite original and national, and it owes nothing to Roman example. The best specimens of it are at the two Bartons that have been just mentioned, and in the tower at Earl's Barton it is so profusely used that it almost deserves to be called splendid. It occurs also in the little Saxon church of Corhampton in Hampshire, where the strips are framed round the doorways with rudely moulded bases and capitals. They are six inches wide and project three inches from the wall face. Attempts have been made to see in this strip-work decoration a survival of the forms of timber construction, to which however it

SHAFT AND CAPITAL, ST. PETER'S, NORTHAMPTON *

seems to bear no resemblance. It is no doubt only a device for decorating the wall, like the blank arcadings of Toscanella and those of the brick buildings at Ravenna, and may possibly have been suggested by them. The bases and capitals of the wall strips at Corhampton show that what was in the architect's mind was not a wooden post, but a stone pilaster.

The Saxon tower of Barnack, near Stamford, with its beautiful 13th century upper part, is decorated with this strip-work. ..... . (Jackson, Byzantine and Romanesque Architecture, Vol. II, p. 190 ff.)

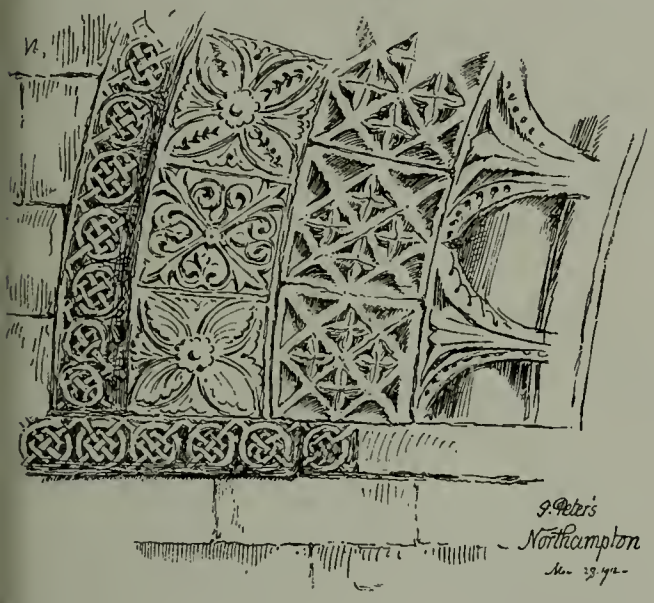
NOTE II. ST. PETER'S CHURCH, NORTHAMPTON

The church of S. Peter at Northampton, which Mr. Sharpe dates as early as 1135, but others with more probability about 1180, is remarkable on many accounts. It is one of the very few instances in northern Gothic architecture where polychrome masonry is used as a mode of decoration. The strong orange-colored ironstone of South Northamptonshire is employed in con-

* From Bond, Gothic Architecture in England
** From Jackson, Byzantine and Romanesque
*** From Statham, A Short Critical History of Architecture

* From Bond, Gothic Architecture in England.

junction with white free-stone in bands and alternate voussoirs, with a very happy effect. The church but for its square east end is a perfect basilica, unbroken by any chancel arch, with round arches on columns, and wooden roofs. The principal columns are quatrefoil in plan, formed of four attached shafts, of which one runs up to take the tiebeams of the trusses, and they once had arches springing from them across the aisle. The intermediate columns are cylindrical, with an enriched and moulded band or ring surrounding them about mid-height. They all have stilted attic bases, which in some cases have toes. The tower at the west end is not in its original state, but was rebuilt in the 16th century with old materials and not on the original site, but farther eastward, cutting off half of the next double bay. It has a magnificent Norman arch of many orders decorated, as are all the others in the church, with the zigzag. Another richly decorated arch of four rings and a label in the west wall once probably surmounted a west doorway; but these rings are now merely inserted flat into



ARCH ON FACE OF TOWER, ST. PETER'S, NORTHAMPTON *

the wall over a perpendicular window. Originally they would probably have been recessed as orders. The two western angles of the tower are buttressed each by a group of three round columns running up to the top stage which is of the 16th century. These buttress columns can hardly have been invented in the 16th century when the tower was pulled down and re-built, and in all probability they formed part of the original Norman structure; but they are so far as I know unique in England, and remind one of those of Notre Dame at Poitiers, and Civray in Poitou.

The clerestory on both sides is handsomely arcaded outside, and the arches are carried on to the east end which has been reconstructed on the old foundations and on a design more or less conjectural.

The sculptured capitals of this church are interesting examples of what the early Norman artists could achieve. They are well proportioned, of a convex or cubical shape, and the carving takes the form of surface ornament as it did in Byzantine work. Some of them have figures of animals; others simple attempts at foliage, quite inartistically arranged; the best are covered with ornament half-way between foliage and strap-work. They have very little ordered arrangement such as classic example would have taught. In the capital shown on this illustration there is to be sure a leaf to mark the angle, and the beasts are placed symmetrically, but the scroll-work wanders loosely over the surface, and the rudimentary idea of vegetable growth is ignored, for while most of the sprays branch off as they ought in the direction of the main stem others start from it backwards.

In sculpture indeed the Norman school, whether here or in Normandy, lagged far behind those of the south of France and Burgundy, where the remains of Roman art afforded superior instruction. At first it was rarely attempted, and the earlier churches seldom got beyond cushion capitals, and billet or dentil mouldings. The next

CAPITAL, ST. PETER'S, NORTHAMPTON *

step in advance was the introduction of such simple conventional ornaments as the zigzag, which the carvers soon learned to treat with much skill and refinement.

.....

The capitals gradually grew from the simple cushion type into something more artistic. At first the ornament was treated superficially like the cubical Byzantine capitals, of which the example given already from S. Peter's, Northampton, is a favorable instance. In many cases the ornament is applied without any constructive idea whatever. .....

In conventional ornaments, such as diapers and panelling, the Normans showed great skill and ingenuity. Nothing in this way can be better than the ornament of the blank arch on the west face of S. Peter's tower at Northampton, which has been referred to already. (Jackson, Byzantine and Romanesque Architecture, Vol. II, p 237 ff.)

* From Jackson, Byzantine and Romanesque Architecture

AN EXEMPLARY COMPETITION AT LAST

By WARREN C. PERRY *

IT must not be taken with any double meaning whatever, if admiration on the part of the writer be expressed for the diplomacy which Messrs. Gladding, McBean and Company displayed in arranging the little competition illustrated in the current plates. They wanted a scheme for a small office building to be built at their well-known Lincoln plant; and they who are the friends and sympathetic interpreters of so many architects fortunate enough to erect buildings of that noble material, terra cotta, naturally hesitated in singling out one to the exclusion of the rest—with goodness known what dire effects upon future trade: and yet to build without an architect—perish the thought! So with true tact, following the popular trend of the times, they turned to the struggling Masses—of draftsmen (for everyone knows that they are the real designers anyway and that only a cruel system cheats them of the credit they deserve). Tempting prizes, a jury of representative members of the profession (ahem) previously announced — and there you are!

The award of First Prize to Mr. Ernest Weihe was due in the eyes of the jury to his design's exhibiting three fine qualities:—it caught the "factory" spirit which has a severity of its own not unlovely; it was "in scale," being elementary in its mass and obvious in its scheme; and lastly it would "build well" because of its admirable proportion throughout, not only, it may be remarked, in its larger aspect, but in the fenestration and the "pattern" of its brick and terra cotta in contrasting colors.

Messrs. H. C. White and J. E. Stanton who carried off respectively the second and third prizes, contributed drawings that possessed the greatest power to charm; their fault in common was that of being too domestic—a rare one in these naughty days. Also they were a bit complex for little buildings. Mr. White's plan was, incidentally, the best in arrangement of all submitted. But their greatest asset was their beguiling quality and it was with difficulty that the jury decided on the more sober design of Mr. Weihe for first place. The oil or tempera sketch accompanying Mr. Stanton's drawings was really good—unfortunately it can hardly survive the levelling process of reproduction.

Four mentions were awarded, to Messrs. T. Bearwald, A. R. Widdowson, W. R. Schmitt, and David Olson; of which the last named displays fair terra cotta quality, and that of Mr. Widdowson a feeling for brick pattern.

In addition to the above, two more mentions were voted for presentation—one to Mr. Stafford L. Jory and one to Mr. Charles F. Dean, who, with a somewhat illogical little design of Moorish type, contributed, in his perspective, a beautiful little water color, which the writer, for one, would be glad to own.

The jury all felt that a precedent had been established in the holding of the competition that was worthy of being carried on. There is no reason why such buildings might not be often made the subject of like programs — with benefit alike to the clients and to the younger architects.

Following are the parts of the program which help to an understanding of the competition and of the drawings.

* *Member of jury.*

—o—

COMPETITION FOR A FACTORY OFFICE BUILDING BY ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMEN

Competition open to architectural draftsmen who are not at this time independently practicing the profession of architecture in their own names as architects or designers.

PROGRAM

Gladding, McBean & Co., manufacturers of Clay Products, propose a competition among architectural draftsmen for a design for a factory office building.

The exterior and interior walls will be of Face Brick, approximately 12 inches thick. Terra Cotta may be used in conjunction with the brick. The roof is to be of Cordova Tile. The interior floors, partitions and roof construction will be of wood. The foundations will be of concrete or common brick.

The design should be simple in character.

SITE

The office building will be located on the State Highway, at the plant of Gladding, McBean & Co., in Lincoln, Placer County, California.

REQUIREMENTS

The building is to be approximately 32 feet by 64 feet, of two stories in height, and not necessarily rectangular.

It is not the intention to finish the interior of the second story at present.

The following office and service rooms are required on the first floor:

Main office, with counter in lobby..	450	square feet
Vault, opening off main office.....	150	" "
Supply room, opening off main office (This supply room should be conveniently located to be reached from the outside for convenience in delivery and discharge of supplies).	400	" "
Superintendent's office.. ...	250	" "
Assistant Superintendent and Stenographer's office	200	" "
Lobby	200	" "
1 Clothes Closet		
1 Stationery Supply Room		
2 Toilets	150	" "

Proper provision should be made for stairway leading to the second floor.

The areas noted are approximate only and are given to indicate the relative importance of the various sub-

divisions. A variation of 10 per cent in total area is permissable.

DRAWINGS REQUIRED

The drawings required shall consist of two sheets only, 19 inches by 25 inches in size. On the first sheet shall be placed the first floor plan, an elevation, and a section, at a scale of ⅛ inch to 1 foot. On the second sheet there should be shown a perspective.

Any particular feature or features of the design shall be on the sheet first referred to, and drawn at a scale of ½ inch to 1 foot.

Entire liberty as to manner of presentation is allowed, as it is desirable that the imagination of the designer shall not be hampered by any restrictions which will prevent the full expresson of his ideas. However, it is understood that the judgment is to be rendered on the basis of design, and not on presentation.

THE JURY

The jury will consist of members of the Faculty of the Department of Architecture of the University of California.

This jury will award a First, Second and Third Prize, based on their judgment as to the appropriateness of the design for the purpose mentioned.

If the designs do not come up to the standards required by the jury, the Company reserves the right to withhold the award of one or any of the prizes.

THE PRIZES

The prizes, which shall be awarded in sequence to the authors of the designs selected by the jury, shall be:

First Prize—$150.00.
Second Prize—$100.00.
Third Prize—$50.00.

Any departure from the requirements of the program, as to size and number of drawings or general requirements of the plan, or any other violation of the directions given, will be considered by the jury as a reason for disqualification.

In justice to the competitors who follow the requirements mentioned, disqualification for noncompliance will be rigidly enforced.

The prize drawings are to become the property of Gladding, McBean & Co., and right is reserved to publish and exhibit all or any of the others.

After the judgment there will be an exhibition of the drawings in the offices of the Company for six days, to view which all who are interested are cordially invited.

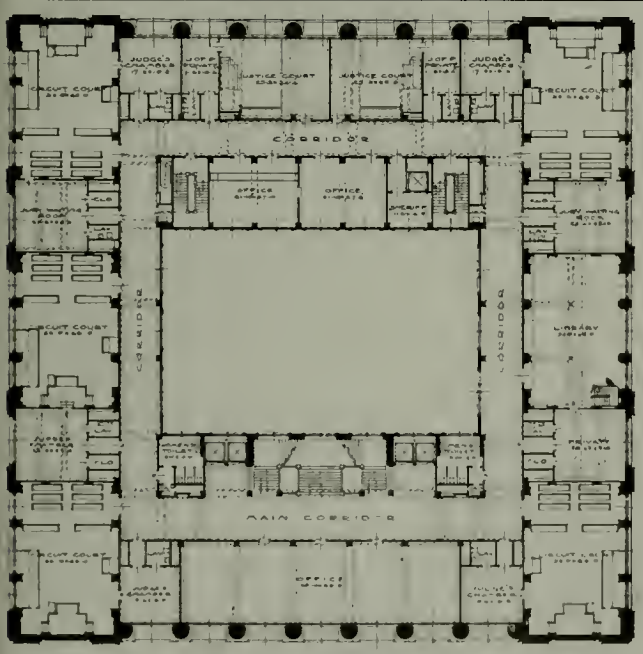
NOTICE

Although Gladding, McBean & Co. desire to procure a design to be used in the execution of an office building, it is expressly understood that they are in no way bound to construct the design which may be selected for prizes, and that their responsibility ends with the awarding of the prizes enumerated.

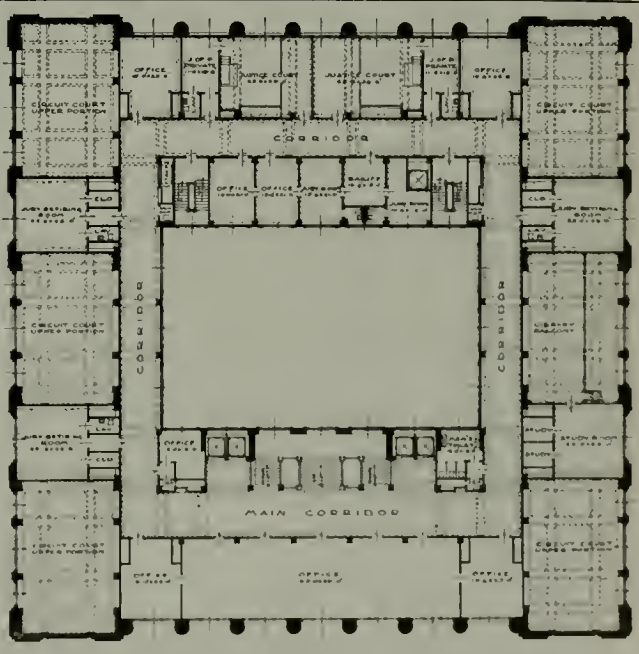
This competition is instituted for educational purposes as well as in the hope that a suitable design may be procured for the factory office building, and in case one of the designs is built, an additional bonus of $50.00 will be paid for the use of the design.

The competition approved by the Committee on Education, San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

January 17, 1919. San Francisco, California.



PLAN OF THIRD FLOOR



PLAN OF FOURTH FLOOR

MULTNOMAH COUNTY COURT HOUSE, PORTLAND, OREGON

WHIDDEN & LEWIS, Architects

NOTE—Plans of First and Second Floors are shown on plates 56 and 57. Plans of Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eight Floors on page 9.

RESIDENCE OF MR. J. MURPHY—LOS ANGELES
HUDSON & MUNSELL, Architects

The HOME BUILDER

A.—THE CONSISTENCY OF THIS VIGOROUS COMPOSITION IS INJURED BY THE TREATMENT OF MAIN ENTRANCE PORCH

WHEN IS A WALL NOT A WALL?

By HARRIS ALLEN

"The roof, it has a lazy time
A-lying in the sun;
The walls, they have to hold it up;
They think it is no fun."

THE nonsense rhyme that Gelett Burgess wrote for "The Lark" so many years ago, wittingly or unwittingly put a much neglected truth in a nut shell. The walls do have to hold up the roof, and their function, is, alas, but too often forgotten.

With structural faults and weaknesses it is not the purpose of this article to deal. These are frequent enough, and it is a wonder many times how walls continue to stagger along under their strain; it is no wonder that they become racked and warped, and air and water creep in at odd joints and cracks.

But many a wall strong enough in reality, gives to public view the awful appearance of weakness and insecurity. Unfortunately, this is an apt illustration of Shakespeare's climax of pessimism.;

"The evil that men do lives after them,
The good is oft interred with their bones."

At one time there was a movement with not a few followers, which demanded "structural sincerity;" far from hiding the family skeleton in closet or wall, these ardent enthusiasts believed in exposing it to public gaze. Without discussing esthetic or practical objections, this system had at least the merit of impartiality. No support looked stronger than another, when it was not. Structural sizes, to be sure, were made heavier throughout than was considered necessary when they were not to be exposed. But their relative strength, and their capacity to carry their obvious load, was clearly shown.

This phase of building (one could hardly call it architecture) has passed, and we are governed again by the laws of apparent proportionate values, in which the actual structural strength counts not at all, necessarily.

Probably the best way to demonstrate this to the layman would be to show buildings almost identical, but with an apparent weakness in one, corrected in the other. This method being not practically possible, a few examples have been selected of houses that are almost good, but have some rather obvious feature which apparently weakens the structure and so spoils the general effect. Many examples much more glaring could be found, but the present object is to indicate the possibility of decided improvement by slight modification.

Exhibit A has good lines and a general feeling of strength conveyed by the series of first story arches. But the one exception stands out like the proverbial sore thumb. The overhanging second story corner over the recessed entrance porch is carried by a lonely column, no doubt adequate for its load, but looking pitifully inadequate. Visualize this transformed into a

B.—THERE IS DECIDED MERIT TO THIS SIMPLE DESIGN, BUT THE SLENDER POST SUPPORTING THE ARCH APPEARS INADEQUATE

D.—THIS STURDY LITTLE HOUSE IS WEAKENED BY THE SMALL SCALE OF ITS CORNER TRELLIS

large arch, like those of the carriage porch, and the entire composition becomes one of strength and harmony. A minor criticism may be made of the shallow arched recess on the face of the great chimney. While not a jarring note, it is unnecessary for either design or structure, and its omisson would furnish a flat wall surface giving vigor to the entire facade.

Exhibit B shows the thrust of the gable and roof carried over the arch to a tiny post which could easily be made into an adequate support by carrying the roof lower and widening the post into a buttress clothed with the same clapboarding as the body of the house, with a second arch returning therefrom to the ell.

Exhibit C is overwhelmed by a porch with topheavy roof and cornice. Substituting a flat roof for the porch gable would immediately help matters, and putting groups of slender columns instead of large single ones would give vigor and scale to the main mass of the house.

Exhibit D shows a heavy hood apparently supported by a slender trellis. A very slight alteration here would be needed, and allowing the clapboards to run up into the gable at the chimney would tie the masonry more firmly to the wall, instead of breaking the horizontal line of the eaves so abruptly.

Exhibit E is a charming little house with a weak spot—the garage entrance. To balance the grouped windows and voids the garage doors should have been flat and resembling wall surface as much as possible, and with a buttress carried out at the far end. But the narrow corner, emphasized by the meaningless lattice panels, brings a note of weakness into an otherwise excellent composition.

With sufficient study and foresight all of these criticisms might have been forestalled, with the result of genuine satisfaction on the part of both home-builder and passerby.

BUILD NOW!

"Production Depends on Construction."

How to overcome the H. C. L. is the big question today. Cutting down production, producing less food, less clothing, less fuel, never has and never will reduce prices. "Increase production" is the answer to the question of how we can reduce living costs.

On account of suspended building operations during the war,

C.—WITH ITS ENTRANCE PORCH REDUCED IN SCALE, THE ATTRACTIVENESS OF THIS SUN-BATHED COTTAGE IS EVIDENT

the United States now needs almost a million homes. That means rents are high. If you don't own a home, you must pay tribute to the hard necessities which have brought about a scarcity of homes. Unless home building gets under way immediately, when our millions of soldiers return to civil life and when our thousands of war workers who have been living in government buildings get back to where they must have apartments and houses, rents are going to be higher.

We must have production if we are going to have lower living costs. In modern industry, production is stimulated by construction. Building is a basic industry. If you build a home, you make business for more than a hundred correlated and contributing industries. Each building erected sends its wave of demand through the industrial organization, from the excavators to the bankers, and back, by way of pay envelopes, to the excavators again.

A universal building program means more to the United States right now than at any time in its history. It means individual efficiency for labor; it means increased production in all correlated industries; it means increased material demands until production reaches the quantity level necessary for reducing unit costs; eventually, it means lower prices throughout all industries. If you need a home or a building, do not hesitate a day longer in going to work on it.

E.—THIS IS A DELIGHTFUL COMPOSITION IN SPITE OF THE CAMOUFLAGED GARAGE DOORS

"OWN A HOME FOR YOUR CHILDREN'S SAKE."

Ambitions may be realized in your children if you have the home environment which transmits to them the ambition. The basic need is a home and the sense of shelter and security which goes with ownership.

If there were no other arguments worth while men would be more than justified in building and owning their own homes for the children's sake.

Like father like son! The next generation will not be a home-owning one if the present generation doesn't show the benefits of home owning and inculcate the home-owning ambition.

If you are determined that John and Mary shall have a fair show to make good on your ambitions for them, get them tucked away in a good home—a home that is all yours, and theirs. If you would do your part toward making your children's future secure in a nation of home owners—BUILD NOW.

The GARDEN

THE HOME GROUNDS BEAUTIFUL

By PROFESSOR J. W. GREGG

Professor of Landscape Gardening, University of California.

HAPPY is he who has a home, though it be but four square walls; doubly happy is he if the possessor as well of a strip of mother earth that he may have a domain all his own; thrice happy is he whose home grounds are bright with bud, leaf and bloom, rejoicing the eye of the passer-by and bringing happiness and content to the inmates of the home. The happiest days of the human race were spent in Eden's garden, and the nearest approach to an earthly paradise to-day is still the garden, embowered in Nature's richest green, and gemmed with lovely flowers and luscious fruits, where under one's own "vine and fig tree' one can rest or wander at will.

We all have our own dream gardens in which stretches of smooth lawns appear, hedges of sweet smelling shrubs like Brier roses, Lavender, Rosemary, or of neat leaved Box, such as one sees at the old home of George Washington. We have our pictures of rose beds encircled by grass or sand covered paths, with a little fountain or bird bath nearby, a cozy arbor or pergola at one side and borders filled with a variety of old-time hardy flowers fragrant with memories of other days. Here and there a fruit tree may be growing, laden with the promise of luscious fruits, and all around is the busy hum of insect life, the flutter of birds and butterflies, and the throbbing of a hundred things from Nature's great store-house. Such things make a garden more than a dreamland, a place of great refreshing rest, recuperation, peace and happy thoughts. It is a place to commune with friends, either in bodily presence or in books, a place in which to plan, to read, to rest, to work, to play. Back of all such beauty may be the vegetable garden, the drying yard, the chicken house, household pets, together with the children's swing and sand box as well as other happy features that serve to make a house and surrounding grounds a home.

The ideal garden for many flower lovers may be the one where there is something in bloom from the time of the earliest crocus in spring to the fall and hardy winter flowering ornamentals. The chief charm in many gardens lies in the ever changing panorama of color or leaf, bud, bloom and fruit. Such a garden is a delight to plant, a pleasure to labor in, and a satisfaction to look upon. If one's place is but a small area of so many dozen square yards, it is all the more necessary to carefully plan for each feature, and the very first consideration in composition are simplicity, privacy, utility and beauty. The planning, selection and arrangement of the features of a garden or of the grounds about the house should be as carefully considered as the choice and planning of the furnishings in one's home, or the choosing of a suit of clothes or a dress to wear. The same idea should prevail, namely, the planning of a suitable, agreeable, comfortable composition. The garden has often been referred to as the out-door living room, and indeed it should be, in fact where space permits the whole grounds round about a house should be so developed that there may be a series of out-door rooms, as it were, where one may enjoy to the fullest extent Nature's ever changing beauties.

SNAPDRAGONS COSMOS STOCKS

The arrangement of the walks, the grading of the lawn, the location of buildings should all be preconceived and settled in an orderly, economical manner. There should be no mistake about the main, permanent features. Minor features may be changed from year to year as new ideas and points of view assert themselves, such changes being a part of the recreation of amateur gardening. Thus one may alter the shrubbery border, change the location of annuals and perennials and perform many interesting experiments in minor arrangement without changing in any way the scheme as a whole.

In this wonderful state where there is such a variety of soil and climatic conditions and where there is such a wealth of ornamental plants, both native and exotic, there is no reason why every one should not be interested in having a "home" and not merely a "house and lot," particularly if the following brief principles are observed.

Make a start! Do it now!

Plan the work. Work the plan.

Plan the whole place. If you can not plant it all this year, do what you can and think about what you will do next season.

Have a lawn and keep the center open.

Don't break it up with flower beds, etc.

Plant shrubs against the house and property lines, vines and shrubs tie the house to the ground.

Keep simple; don't over-load.

Screen objectionable views and objects such as your neighbor's chicken house or garbage can.

When spacing and locating shrubs, keep in mind the mature size of the plants. Plant low growing shrubs under windows and taller growing ones against blank wall spaces.

Use coarse plants for distant effects, finer ones close to.

Don't use freaks.

Don't use too many varieties, but plant enough of one variety together to get the full effect of such massed beauty.

A "Chop suey" planting gives the effect of "a little of everything and not much of anything."

Select and place plants so as to get a good combination of height, color and season of bloom.

Prepare your soil well.

Get plants from a reputable firm, otherwise you are not apt to get good stock or in good condition.

Don't make the holes too small. Have them large enough so that the roots will not touch the sides. If the ground is hard for you to dig, remember that it will be harder for the plant, which has just gone through an operation. Don't leave the plants exposed while digging the hole. When filling in the dirt don't leave

PLANTS LEND WARMTH TO THE BUNGALOW

air holes around the roots but pack the dirt firmly and soak with water to settle the soil.

If you can't afford hardy plants and annuals both, get the hardy plants first. They are a permanent investment, improve each year and are cheaper in the long run. Annuals give quick, showy display for the money invested, but are only a temporary improvement. A combination of flowers and shrubs is the best.

Put bulbs and other herbaceous flowering plants in front of the shrubs, rather than in separate beds and in formal gardens. In this way they do not leave a bare and unsightly spot when gone. Formal gardens have to be designed by an expert and need a lot of attention to be satisfactory.

In the back yard, use berries and small fruits in the place of flowering shrubs. They are useful and may be made to give good effects in borders.

Not one thing alone, but several, go to the making of attractive premises, and the neglect of one of these essentials largely mars the effect of all the rest. Flowers are the loveliest, brightest, finishing touch of home adornment, just as laces and ribbons are the last and brightest accessories of a lady's toilet. Let us therefore decide the extent and direction of our walks and lawns, and the planting of our trees and shrubbery, that are to serve as frames or back-grounds for the proper setting of our floral beauties; then we can plant flowers to our heart's content, and enjoy them as we could not if they were scattered through a tangled wilderness of grass, shrubs, vines, and trees, as we too often find them.

SUMMER FLOWERS

Courtesy of C. C. Morse & Co.

Fore-sight is better than hind-sight and especially is this true in reference to gardening. The fore-sight comes into play in planning how to have the flowers at all times in the garden.

Some people have not the facilities for growing bedding plants and some people who have such perhaps, have neglected to start them at the proper season. The seed houses carry plants of a number of the different varities of flowers which they have grown at their nurseries and which are brought to the store for sale. Therefore, if you have not made your planting in the proper season, do not be discouraged about getting some bright flowers in your garden but make the best use of those that can be had. Among these will be found the following:

ASTERS: Is the queen of the late summer garden and is one of the handsomest cut flowers. Asters come in white, light pink, lavender and crimson, although the plants can only be had in mixed colors. There are two types of large Asters, one with straight petals or Semples, one with twisting petals or Crego's. Besides these there are a number of varieties which can be raised from seed. Asters should be transplanted so that they are not too close together, no closer than 18 inches in rows 18 inches to 24 inches.

BACHELOR BUTTONS: These are not beautiful as a bedding flower but they are most satisfactory for cut flowers and are largely planted.

BELLIS PERENNIS: This is a little double Daisy used for borders. It comes in pink and white and the flowers are thoroughly double.

CALCEOLARIA RUGOSA: This small flower is most suited for shady places. It is set out of doors during the fall. It comes

GROUNDS OF THE PRESIDIO GOLF CLUB

in very bright yellow and a golden brown. Both colors are most attractive.

CANTERBURY BELLS. These grow about 2½ feet tall and are suited for the rear of the garden. They are biennial and will not flower until the second season.

CARNATIONS: Surprisingly good carnations can be raised in almost every garden. It does not take a florist to raise these flowers.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS: These can be treated in two ways, either dis-budding the flowers the first or second week in August and throwing the strength of the plants into one flower. Chrysanthemums may also be grown as an ordinary garden flower, and the old plants kept on from one year to the next with the result that it will throw next year hundreds of flowers in autumn. Chrysanthemums are wonderful for cutting. Recently the small flowering or Pompon varieties have been introduced and are meeting with general favor. These have minature flowers and are very pretty for house decorations or to wear in the buttonhole.

COREOPSIS GRANDIFLORA: One of the best yellow flowers for cutting and a continuous blooming variety.

COSMOS: There is a wonderful soft pink Cosmos and the white is also very fine, being a pure white. Cosmos is rather a tall flower and is one of the glories of the garden during the late summer.

SHASTA DAISIES: These large white Daisies are very hardy and beautiful.

(*Continued on page 91*)

EDITORIAL

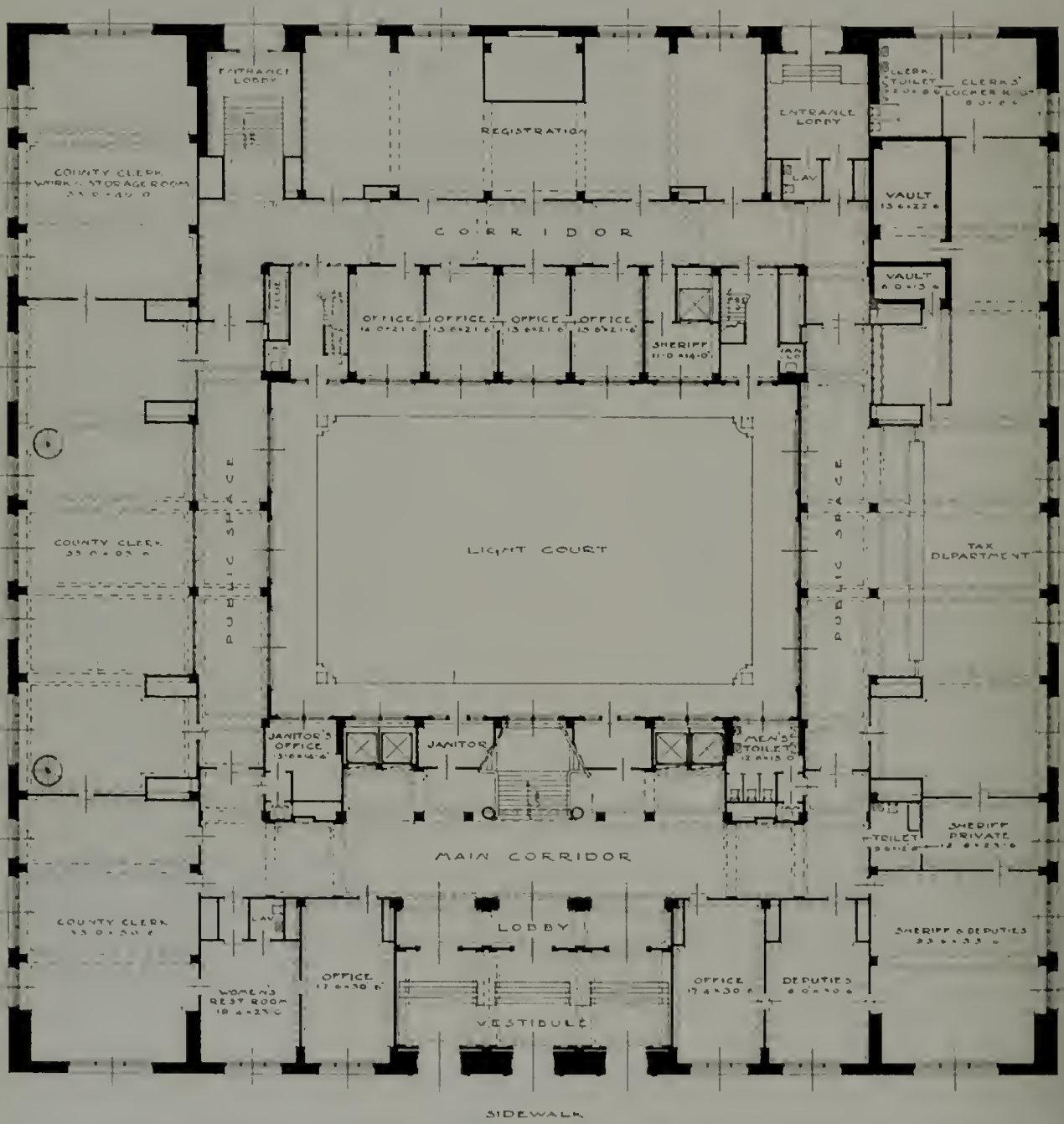
IN the peace of an evening of early spring we descended the slopes behind Berkeley. The level cities below, the bay, the hilly peninsula of San Francisco on the further shore, lay dimmed but not obscured in the ebbing daylight. As we sat upon the new grass contemplating a scene of singular traquility, yellow lights began quietly to emerge one by one from the pervading grayness; and from out of the pervading stillness quietly issued the mellow notes of the University chimes, unseen below the shoulder of the hill, soft, leisurely, melodious. What a pageant of memories long dormant started straightway to file before our eyes! It is well known that a trifle like an odor has power to evoke scenes and incidents quite passed from mind; now these sounds stealing in upon the silent evening air effected as by magic the release of recollections long latent, enfolded with the association of bells at evening. First, impelled perhaps by a striking analogy in both form and spirit of landscape, we reviewed a twilight hour in the austere hills above Granada. We sat then on a tawny summit overlooking the green, level vega as now we looked out across the bay; and with the setting sun bathing the world in rose and orange, the mingled tolling from many belfries floated softly up the canyon from the city. For the first time perhaps in these intervening years we consciously re-descried the minute forms of muleteer and train crawling along the white thread in the barren solitude of the gorge below, and re-heard his far-off strident voice emanating from the shadow. A mere detail this, yet charged with the mysterious spirit of out-of-the-way Spain. A bell stroke wafting across the evening had sufficed to restore to us the essence of that strangely haunting land. Then there was an evening of midsummer when we emerged from the forest on an eminence overlooking the gentle course of the Indre opposite the town of Loches. Red roofs huddled about the base of the promontory across the valley out of which rose the gray chateau, naively turretted and dormered. Over the meadows up and down stream crept the shadows of bordering poplars. The sound of evening bells arose from the town, spreading contentment throughout the valley. We watched and listened while creaking wains and rattling carts descended the hill with merry townsfolk returning from a woodland fete. What picture more idyllic could we have preserved of the unaffected French countryside in its former and happier days? Once again, also, the very atmosphere seemed resonant with the solemnity of the huge bourdon at Escorial, whose majestic stroke increased on the cool night air in audibly swelling rings of sound, like the ever-widening circles that a touch spreads over the surface of still water. And the retrospect of those complacent little clock chimes of the Institut de France busily tapping the quarter hours re-illumined darkening visions of our Latin Quarter apartment. These and other reminiscences fraught with precious personal associations crowded in upon us as we sat listening to the sweet chimes below, until we were recalled from our revery by the mournful and dissonant droning of far-off whistles.

Bells—whistles! Long contemplation of the phenomenon that city and countryside in the Old World are undeniably more intimately human than at home had convinced us that the discrepancy is chargeable to no inherent deficiency of our land, but to the indifferent and incompetent treatment it has received at our own hands. We had already isolated many a contributing factor; here was an additional one, often enough before half sensed, but not until now consciously formulated;—we have allowed the field of the beautiful and expressive bell to be usurped by the unlovely and perfunctory whistle. On another occasion and under widely differing circumstances we had noted the fact without penetrating to its full significance. A few months previously we were awakened at the dead of night by a prodigious groaning and wailing and bellowing, punctuated by the occasional snap of revolver shots. And as we lay listening to this unearthly travail of whistles and siren, it occurred to us that in every city and town of Europe where the signing of the great armistice was being simultaneously celebrated the predominant sound was probably the exultant clangor of bells.

Why have we suffered a source of such intimate beauty to be banished from our lives, while we tolorate or even welcome a substitute which at its best is negligible and at its worst hideous? Throughout the land morning comes and evening goes unheralded by bells, and public festivities and ceremonies pass without their consecration. Whistles we must admit by virtue of industrial exigencies, but their intrusion into all occasions of wonted occurrence or special significance is only another symbol of the ominous capitulation of life before the machine. As an expression of reverence or exultation the whistle is as inadequate as are artificial flowers as tokens of love or grief. Yet without protest we suffer it to brawl into almost every activity of life. Is the current silence attending weddings and funerals only the prelude to a day when every church will possess its siren, and the janitor will tie down the throttle for five minutes in celebrating these only two functions now immune?

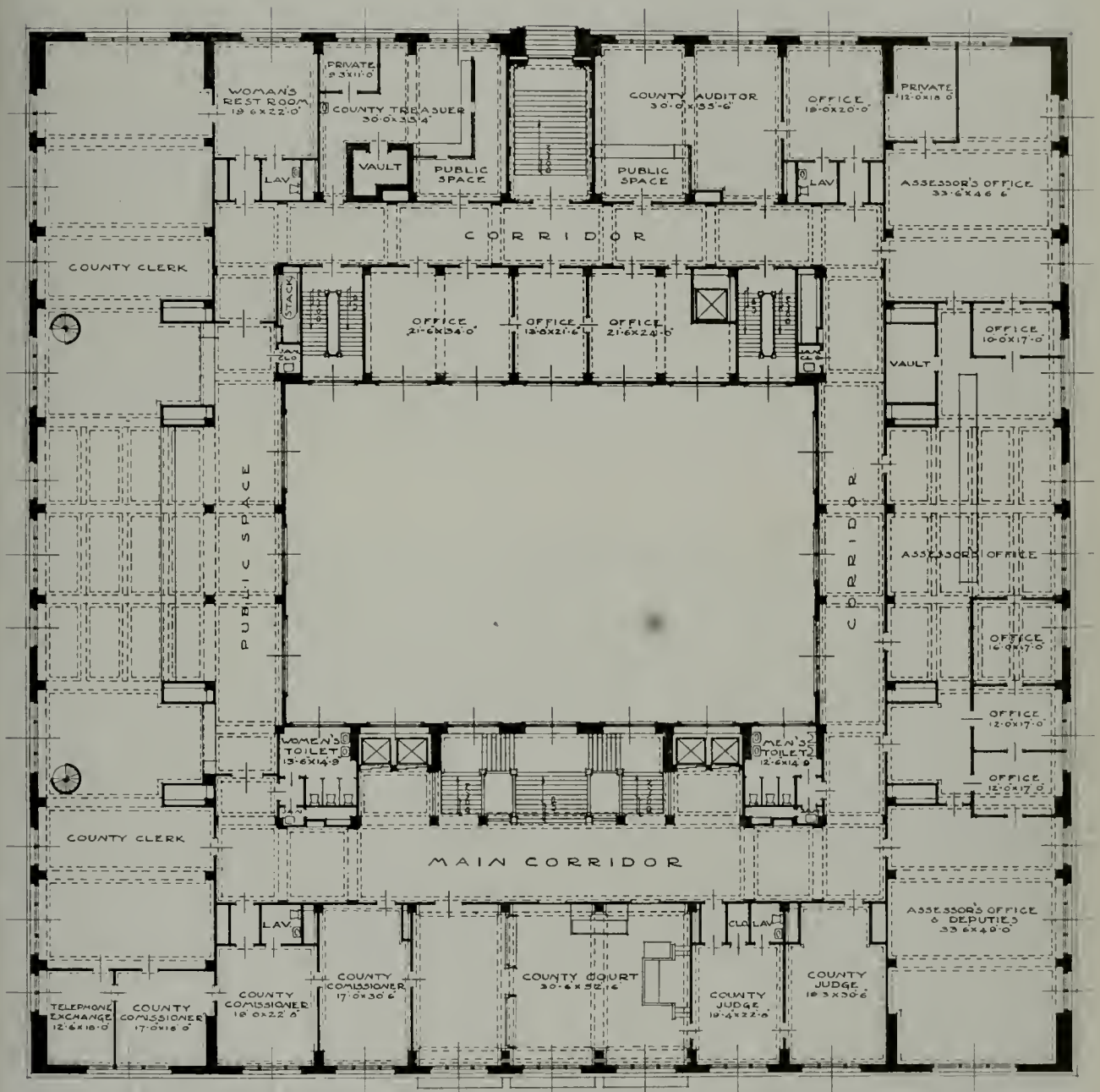
The Berkeley chimes have reminded us that it is none too soon to begin to retract. Organizations and communities are now occupied with the consideration of war memorials. There is a visible movement to reject the traditional monumental formulae and seek new types of memorials more adequately expressive of popular ideals and more directly servicable to popular needs and longings. The tendency is commendable, provided only the contrary error of utilitarianism be avoided. What memorial could be devised more worthy, more lovely, more spiritually satisfying, than bells or chimes? Installation might be effected on occasion directly in present buildings; special cases there undoubtedly are which would permit the addition of belfries to existing structures with happy results. But the noblest solution would be the erection of a memorial campanile holding aloft its bells, with an endowment or public appropriation to provide for a player charged with recognizing recurrent intervals of daily life, and occasions ceremonial and commemorative as they arise. Thus at morning, at evening, at curfew, sweet bell sounds would become an intimate part of the community's life, while at moments of public celebration or mourning they would become the interpreters of its jubilation or sorrow. How better could the ugliness of war be transmuted into beauty for later generations.?—I. F. M..

GENERAL VIEW
MULTNOMAH COUNTY COURT HOUSE, PORTLAND, OREGON
WHIDDEN & LEWIS, Architects



PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR

MULTNOMAH COUNTY COURT HOUSE, PORTLAND, OREGON
Whidden & Lewis, Architects



PLAN OF SECOND FLOOR

MULTNOMAH COUNTY COURT HOUSE, PORTLAND, OREGON
Whidden & Lewis, Architects

INTERIOR OF COURT ROOM

GROUND FLOOR CORRIDOR

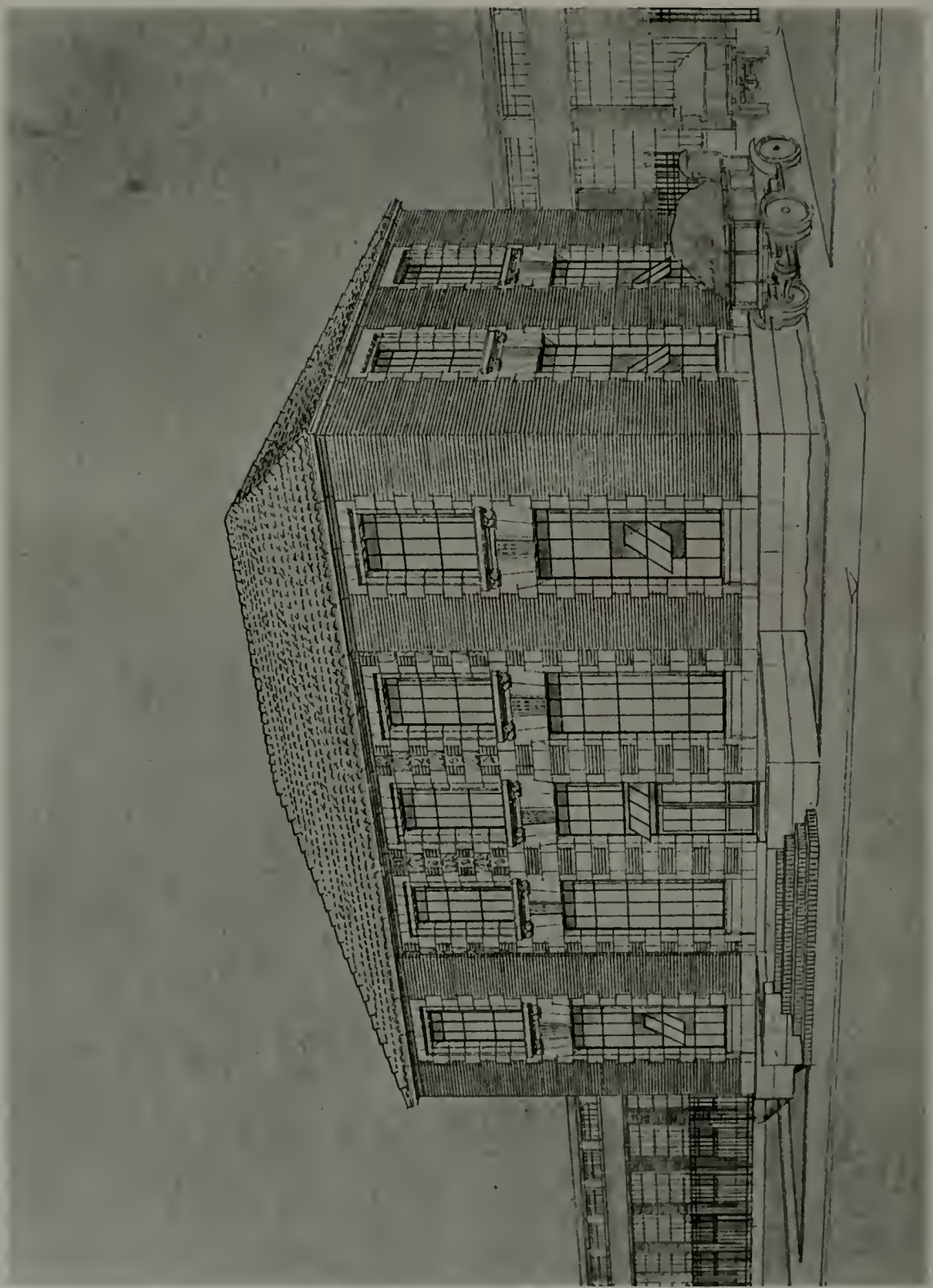
MULTNOMAH COUNTY COURT HOUSE, PORTLAND, OREGON

WHIDDEN & LEWIS, Architects

COMPETITION FOR FACTORY OFFICE BUILDING FOR GLADDING, McBEAN & CO.

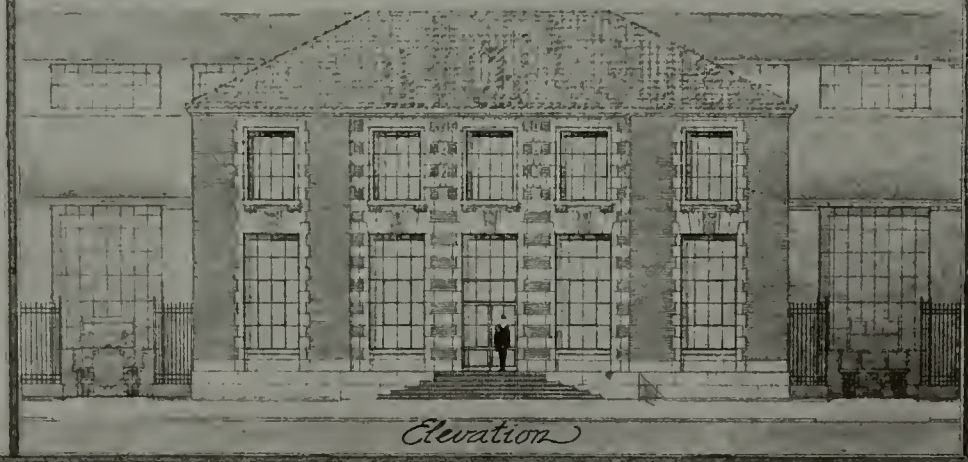
SPECIAL MENTION ON ACCOUNT OF PRESENTATION

STAFFORD L. JORY



COMPETITION FOR FACTORY OFFICE BUILDING FOR GLADDING, McBEAN & CO.
FIRST PRIZE
ERNEST E. WEIHE

Competition for a Factory Office Building

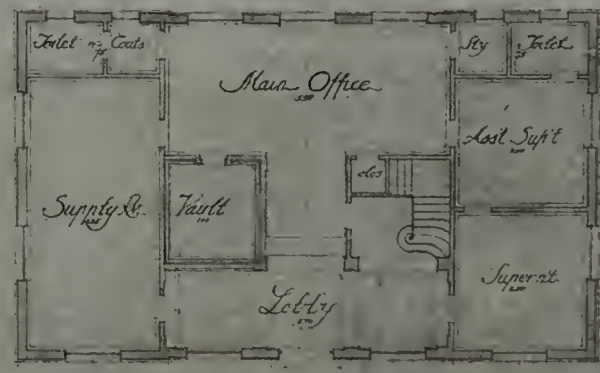


Elevation

for Gladding Mc Bean Company

Section

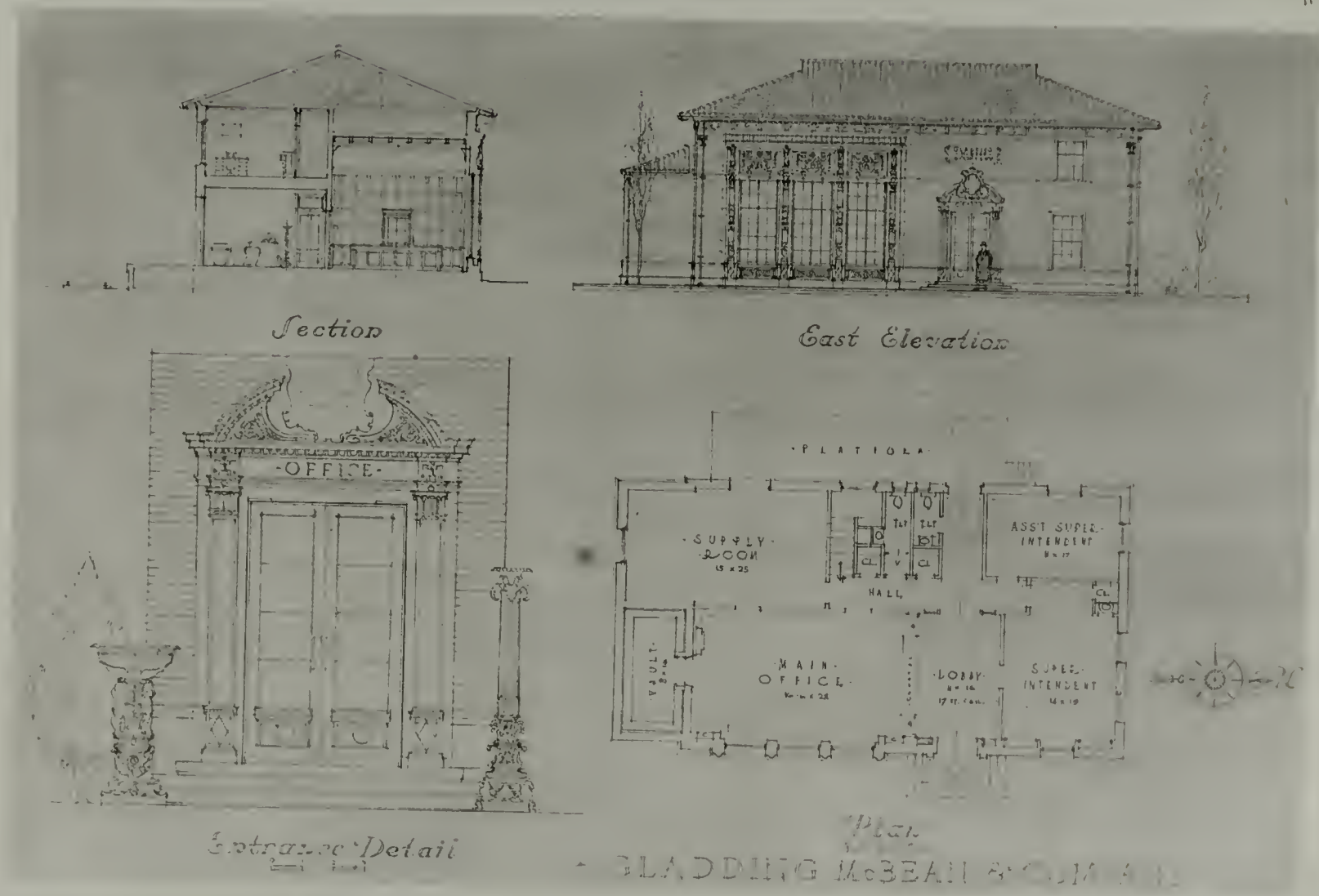
Plan



COMPETITION FOR FACTORY OFFICE BUILDING FOR GLADDING, McBEAN & CO.

FIRST PRIZE

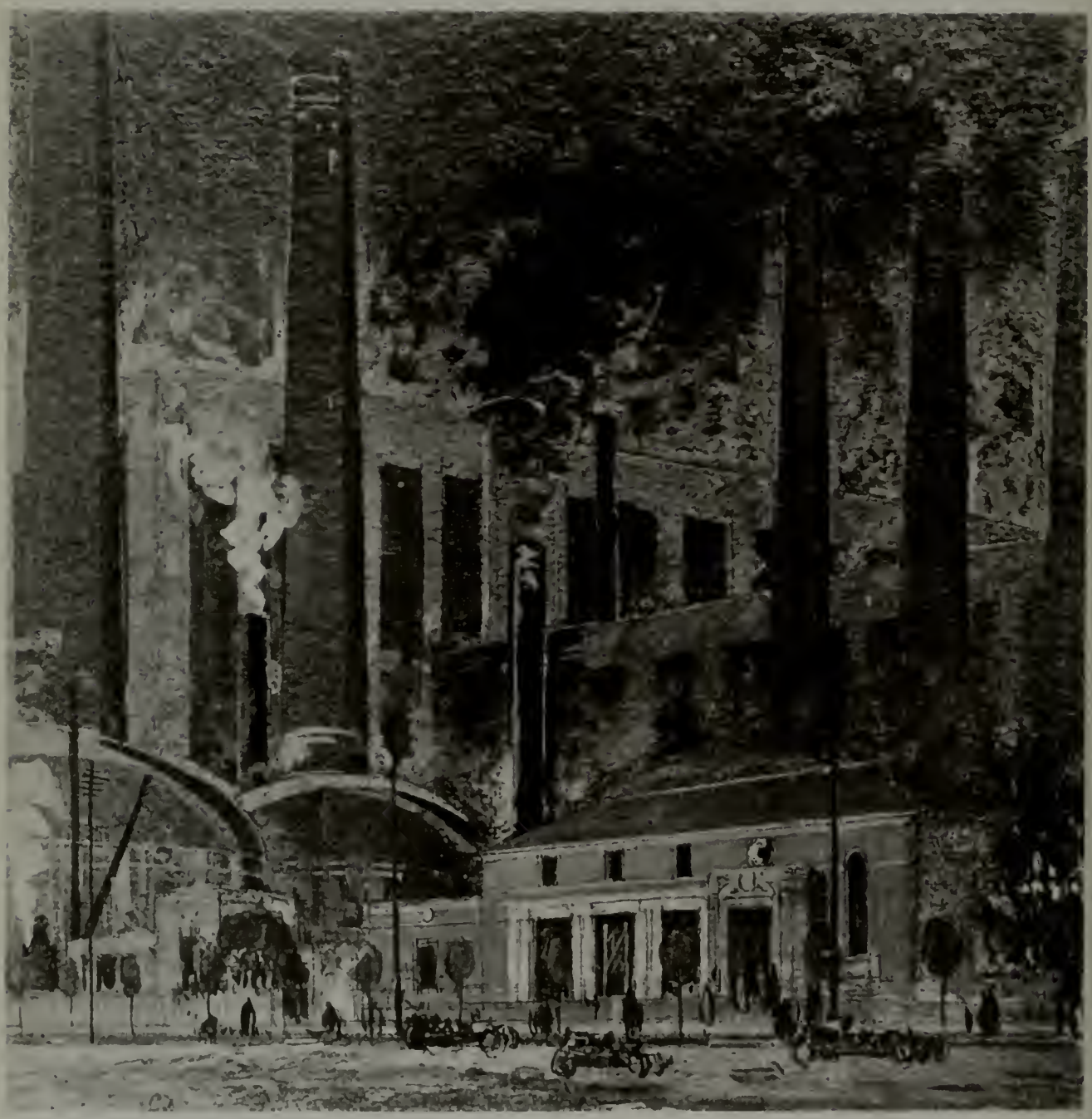
COMPETITION FOR FACTORY OFFICE BUILDING FOR GLADDING, McBEAN & CO.
SECOND PRIZE
H. C. WHITE



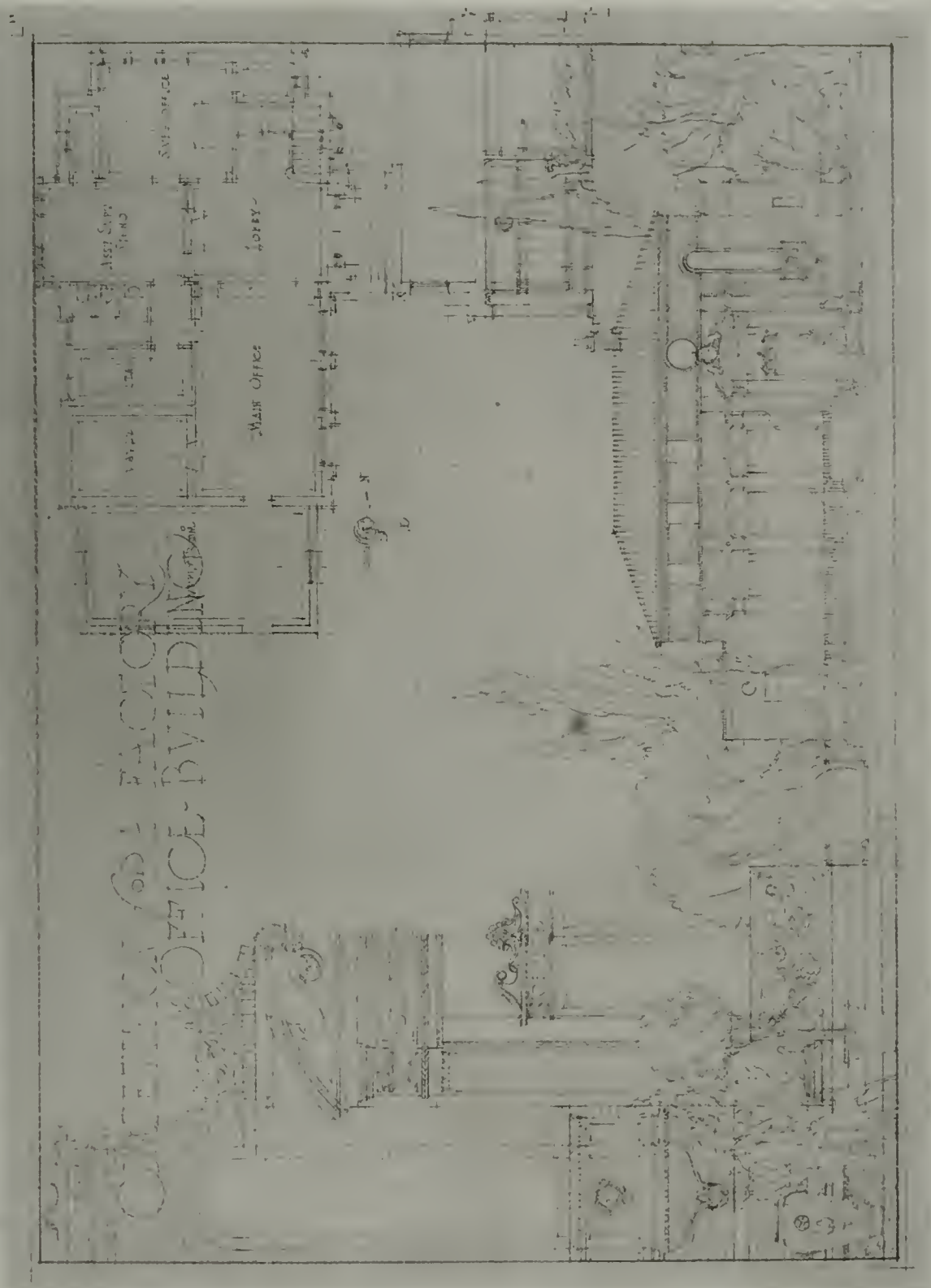
COMPETITION FOR FACTORY OFFICE BUILDING FOR GLADDING, McBEAN & CO.

SECOND PRIZE

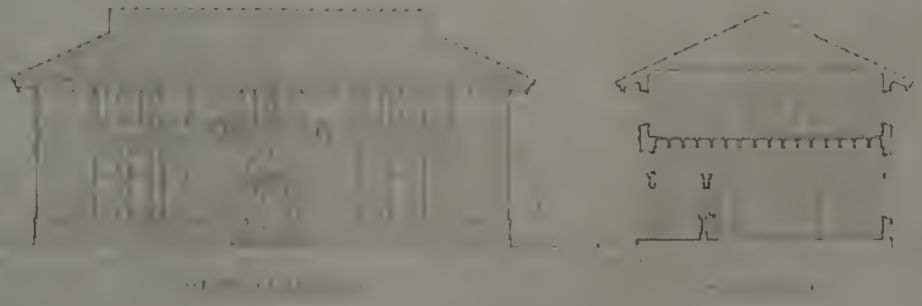
H. C. WHITE

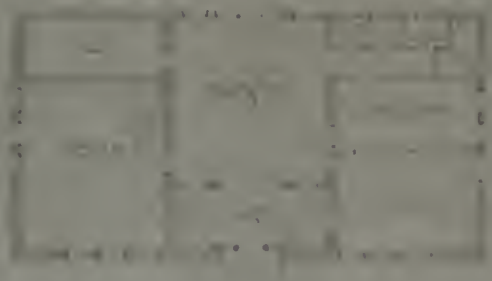


COMPETITION FOR FACTORY OFFICE BUILDING FOR GLADDING, McBEAN & CO.
THIRD PRIZE
J. E. STANTON



COMPETITION FOR FACTORY OFFICE BUILDING FOR GLADDING, HEDEAN & CO.
THIRD PRIZE
J. E. STANTON

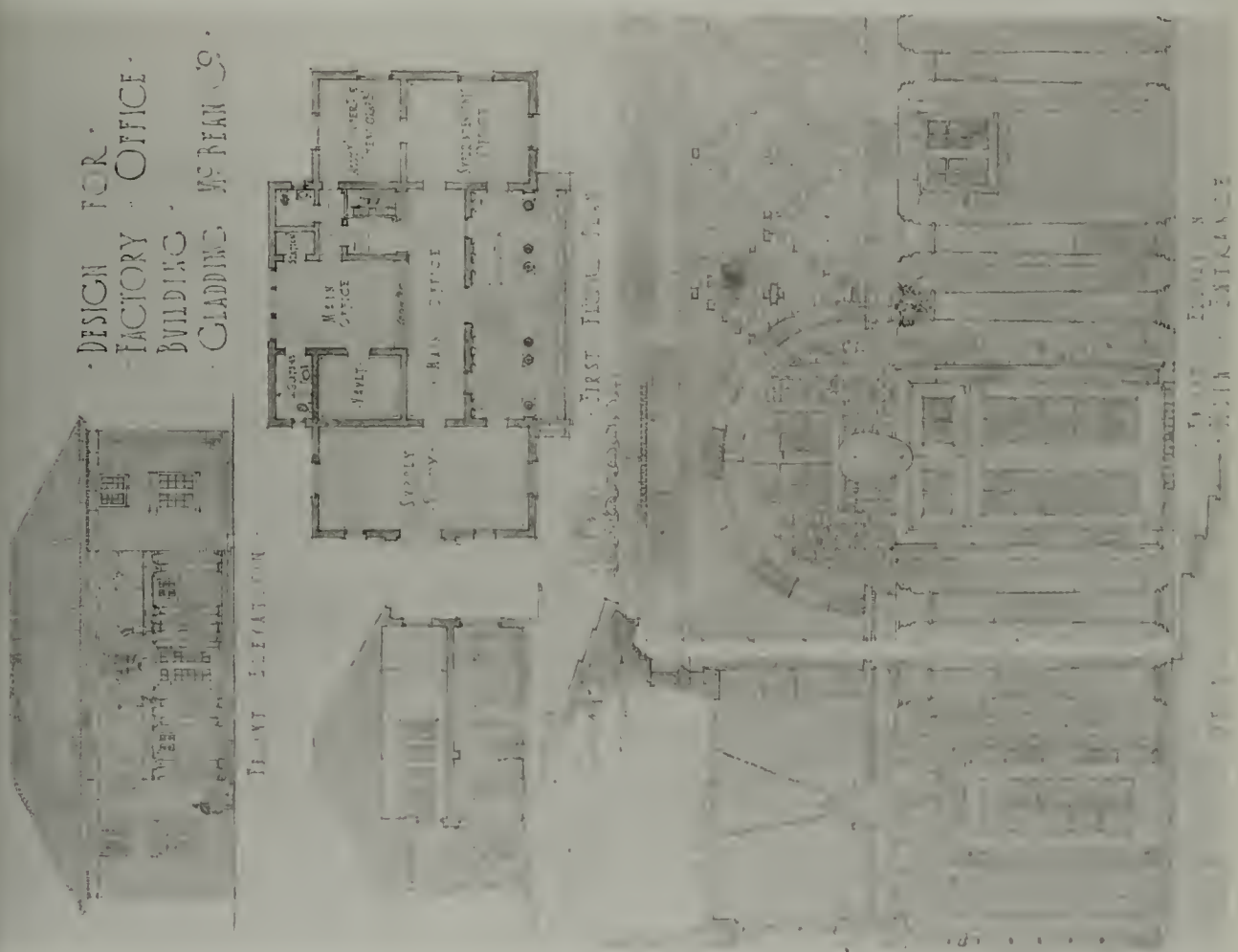




COMPETITION FOR FACTORY OFFICE BUILDING FOR GLADDING, McBEAN & CO.

MENTION

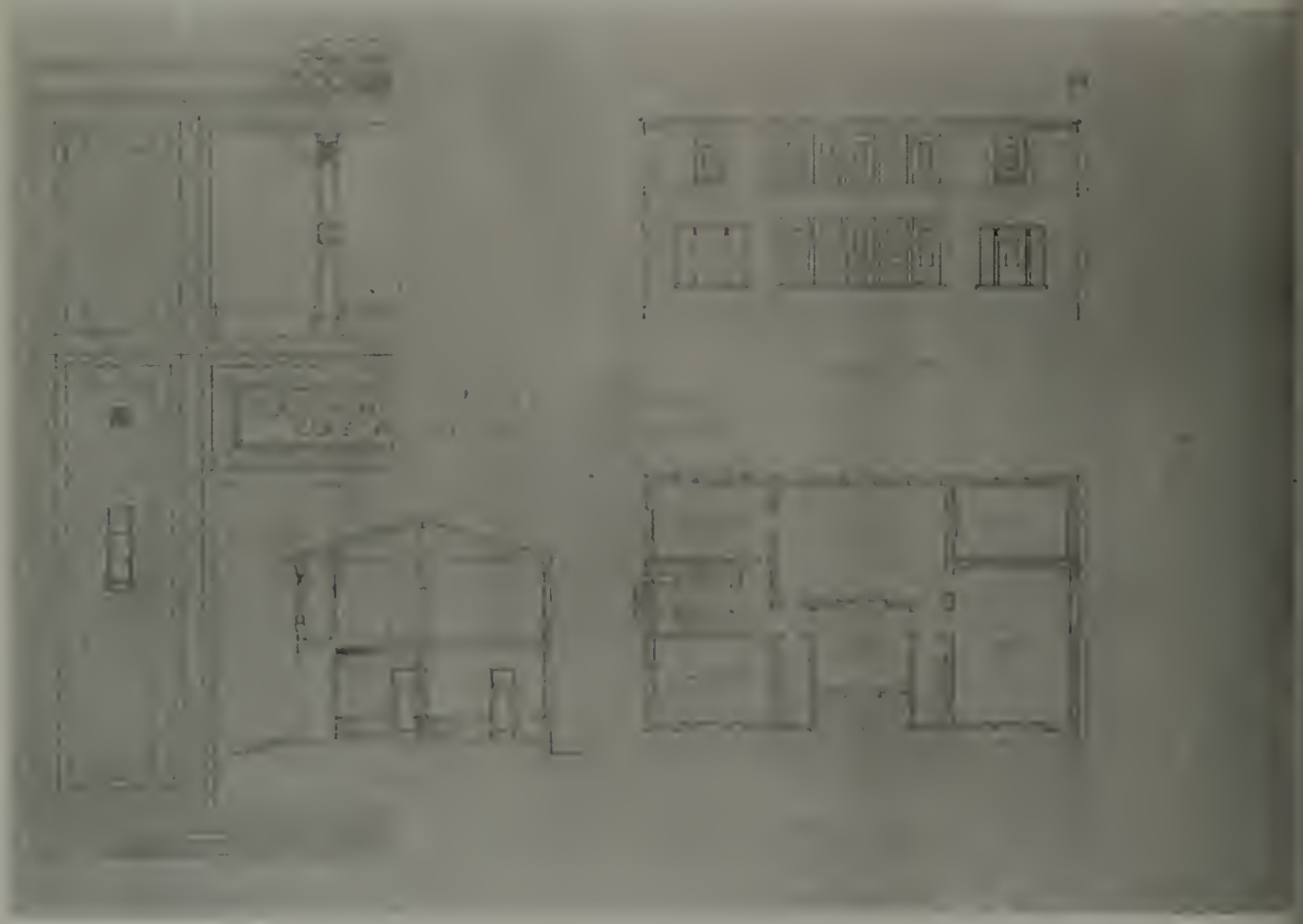
T. BEARWALD



COMPETITION FOR FACTORY OFFICE BUILDING FOR GLADDING, McBEAN & CO.

MENTION

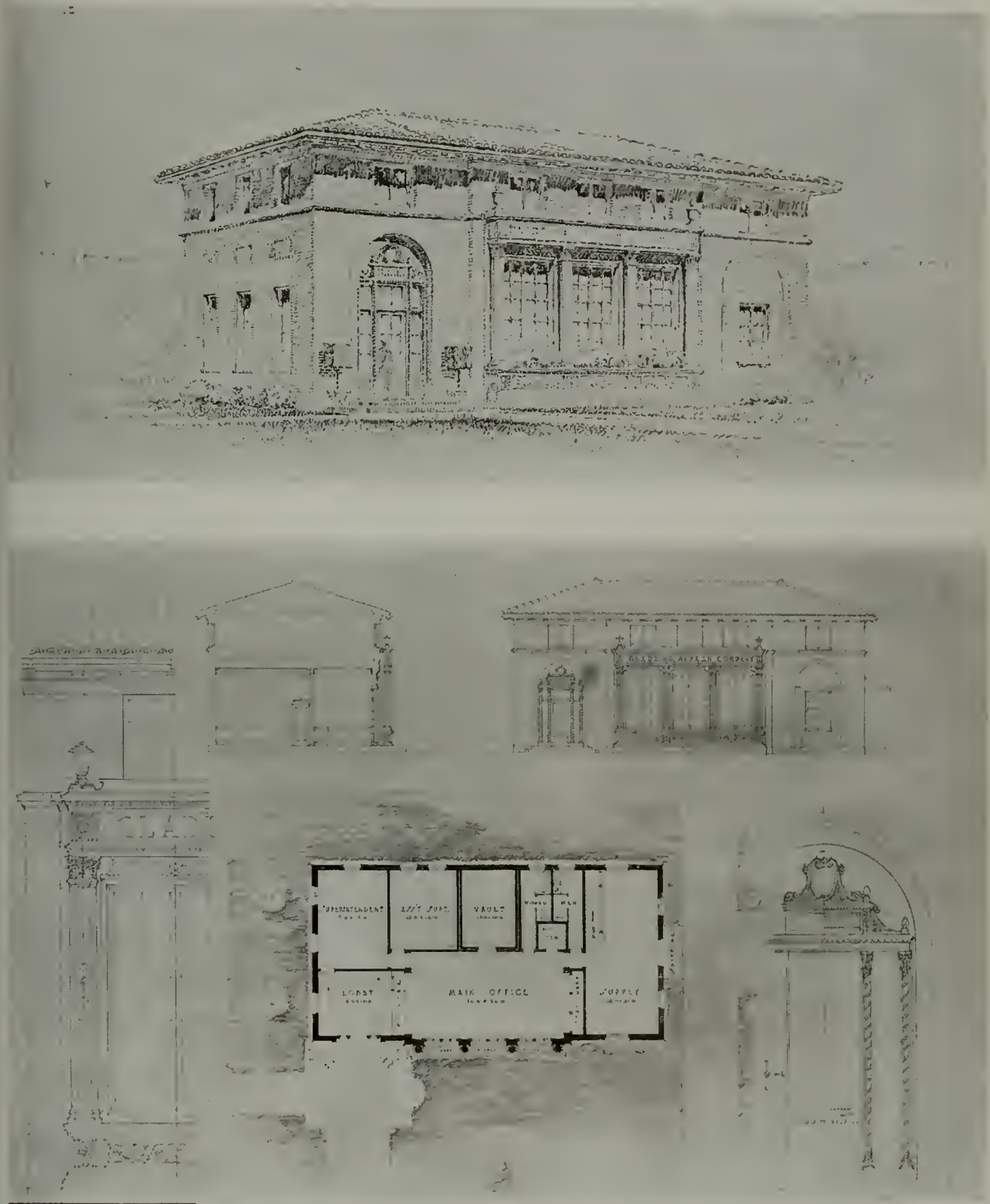
A. R. WIEDOWSON



COMPETITION FOR FACTORY OFFICE BUILDING FOR GLADDING, McBEAN & CO.

MENTION

WM. R. SCHMITT



COMPETITION FOR FACTORY OFFICE BUILDING FOR GLADDING, McBEAN & CO.

MENTION

DAVID OLSON

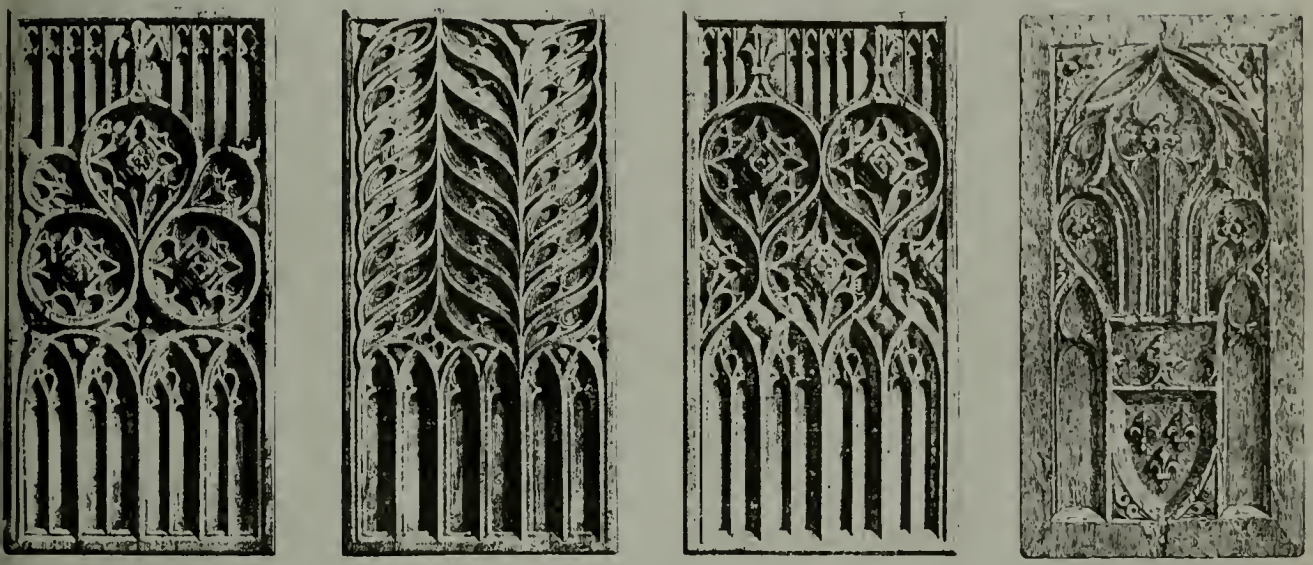
COMPETITION FOR FACTORY OFFICE BUILDING FOR GLADDING, McBEAN & CO.
SPECIAL MENTION ON ACCOUNT OF IMAGINATIVE QUALITY AND PRESENTATION
CHARLES F. DEAN

INTERIOR DECORATION

DECORATION AND FURNITURE—EARLY FRENCH STYLES

II—GOTHIC

By H. G. SONNENSCHEIN



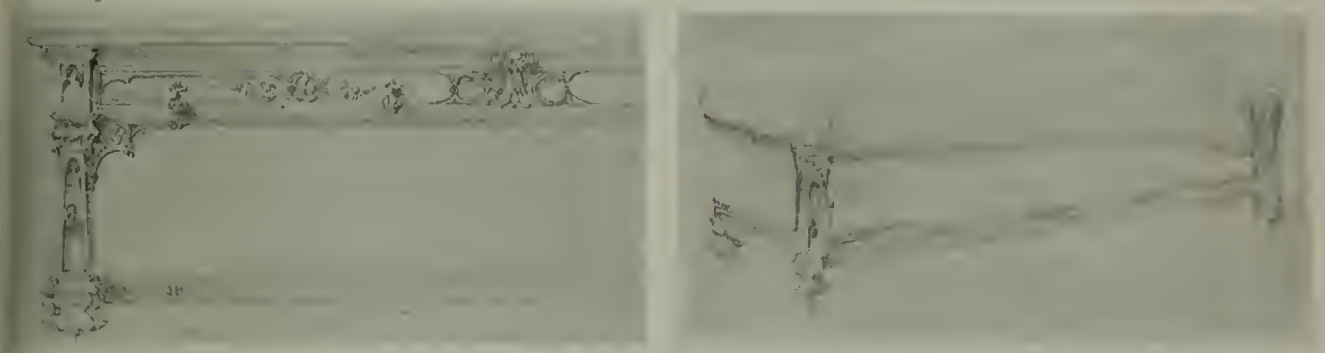
GOTHIC WOOD PANELS

THE first period of Mediaeval art properly so called was the period of groping and struggling, the period in which ideals emerge from chaos, problems are formulated, and the lines laid down on which their solutions are to be attacked. It is the period commonly known as Romanesque. The real solutions were achieved in the subsequent development.

By the middle of the twelfth century the scattered creative forces of society had been concentrated and given definiteness of direction to a degree which warrants the customary designation of a new period, that of Gothic. Gothic, of course, did not break with the past nor forcibly and violently supplant Romanesque; it was its supreme flowering, gradual, logical, inevitable, inimitable—the culmination of Mediaeval civilization. During the latter half of the twelfth century and throughout the thirteenth it soared on its astonishing upward course; maintained its exalted poise for a few years at the end of the thirteenth and the beginning of the fourteenth centuries; and hence declined through the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries in a leisurely and luxurious decadence, to be finally engulfed by the rising tide of the Classical Renaissance, the "re-birth" of the pagan culture of antiquity. Mr. Ralph Adams Cram, one of the most eloquent of American mediaevalists, delivered in 1916 a fascinating series of lectures at the Lowell Institute of Boston under the title of The Substance of Gothic. To his successive lectures he gives headings extremely suggestive of the progressive course of Mediaeval art—I. The Quarry of Antiquity (roughly the fifth, sixth, and seventh centuries); II. The Age of Charlemagne (eighth and ninth centuries); III. The Great Awakening (tenth century); IV. The Epoch of Transition (eleventh century); V. The Mediaeval Synthesis (twelfth and thirteenth centuries); VI. The Decadence and the New Paganism (fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries). Ardent mediaevalists are accustomed to refer to the thirteenth as the greatest of centuries. Whatever may be one's opinion as to relative values, wherever may lie one's personal sympathies and enthusiasms, no student possessed of adequate knowledge and a mind freed from prejudice can fail to recognize in the Gothic culmination one of the greatest creative epochs the human race has known. In sensitiveness of intuition, freedom and vitality of imagination, exuberance of fancy, vision of pure beauty, and ideals of workmanship, this period marks one of the high water marks of human achievement. Its structural daring, logic, and consistency have probably never been equalled; when it is remembered that its engineering knowledge was purely intuitional and experimental, its progressive and rigorous exploitation of principle is astounding. All the resources of modern science and industry have not availed to create a work which competes in spiritual significance with the products of the intuition of the master masons of the middle ages.

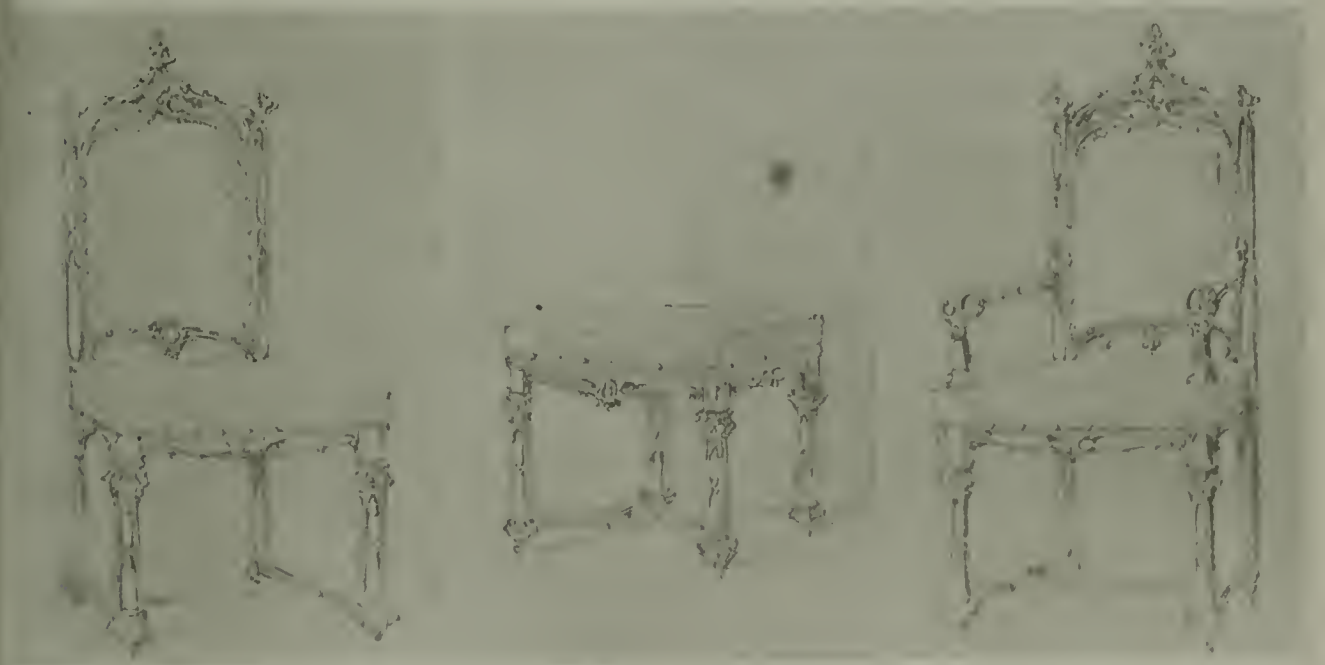
Gothic architecture displayed local manifestations in every quarter of Europe, but it finds its purest, most logical, and most imaginative expression in France, and in particular in that region of which Paris is roughly the center, and which is known as the Ile-de-France. The dominant force in the social life of the age was the Church, and the highest expressions of art were in its service. Creations of the first magnitude are too numerous even for citation, but the uncontested masterpieces are the Cathedrals of Paris, Chartres, Rheims, and Amiens. Of all Gothic monuments the one which probably enjoys the greatest popular familiarity is Notre Dame of Paris, begun in 1163, and subsequently completed as we know it about the end of the thirteenth century. Of it Mr. Cram says, summing up his account in the work cited above, "Notre Dame stands as a living record, therefore, of all stages of Gothic during its first period, but no portion can match the west front, which marks the culmination of the style. It is perhaps the noblest architectural conception of man, classical in its simplicity, its matchless proportions, the brilliancy of its design, the perfect scale of its detail, the subtle rhythm of its delicate variations." Of all Gothic interiors one of the most complete and satisfying is Notre Dame of Chartres, for here alone among the churches of first rank the matchless mediaeval glass remains practically intact. Speaking of Chartres and of painted glass Mr. Cram says, "Chartres of course remains in the end the noblest work of Gothic art, even though almost every other church excels it at some single point, ... No church where sacrilege has extinguished this flame of life (painted glass) ..... and they are the vast majority in every land—should be judged as it stands any more than you would venture to estimate the value of Brahms' Requiem from an orchestral performance from which

FRENCH GOTHIC CHAIR WITH BOX SEAT—END OF FIFTEENTH CENTURY



MODERN TABLE AND SOFA WITH GOTHIC DETAIL

the voices of the solists and chorus were exeluded, or the Fifth Symphony without the violins." Nobody has forgotten the recent damage to the Cathedral of Rheims through the bombardments of the German invasion. On this subject Mr. Cram voices the sentiments of every lover of art, but with a beauty and pathos to which few could attain. "It is as hard to speak of Rheims," he says, "as of the loved and newly dead. For every architeet it had come to be the epitome of his art, the Parthenon of Christian architecture. For every friend of France, every devotee at the shrine of immortal history, it stood as a radiant apotheosis. For those who still hold by Christianity it was a holy place, with a dim yet penetrating sanctity that silently conquered all doubt, all denial, all derision. There was none other quite like it: not St. Peter's; nor Hagia Sophia; not even Westminster. The insolence of heresy, the brutishness of revolution, the smug self-complaceney of restoration, had stripped it of its altars, its shrines, its tombs of unnumbered kings, but even the destroyers had venerated its lofty majesty and respected its integrity, while the wars of six centuries had swept around its unscathed walls, impotent for evil in the light of its stainless glory. For two years it has lain under the fitful storming of shell and shrapnel, doomed to slow death because it is the crowning symbol of a great culture that is an offenee to modernism in arms, and of a spirit in man and over man that may not be allowed to exist in the same world with its potent negation. The glass that rivalled Chartres is splintered in starry dust on the blood-stained pavement and its fragments made the settings in soldiers rings. Its vault is burst asunder by bombs, its interior calcined by conflagration, the incredible sculptures of its portals blasted and burned away. Yet it stands in its infinite majesty, gaunt and scathed in a circle of ruin, still the majestic fabric of a great people, a great epoch, a consummate art. It was the crowning monument, in material form, of Christian civilization; so perfect in all its parts that it was perhaps too perfect, as being more than man should be permitted to attain, an infringement on the creative power of God. Beyond this was nothing greater, and in Amiens, which is chronologieally but a few years younger, we already begin to feel the working of that pride of life and vainglory of conscious competence that forbodes the beginning of the decline."



MODERN CHAIRS WITH GOTHIC DETAIL

Furniture came into more common use, largely, as formerly, in churches. We find beautifully carved prayer stools, benches, and the like. Also in the household movable furniture became more frequent, replacing built-in, stationary pieces. The table of today is the decendant of the board of the middle ages. Our sideboard is reminiscent of the French credences, large and elaborately carved pieces of furniture which ns serving boards could be reached only by using steps before them. In the accompanying illustrations are shown several modern pieces of furniture richly carved with detail drawn from the middle period of Gothic. In designing the sofa due consideration wns given to comfort, yet it is so treated with ornament of Gothic derivation that it remains in harmony with the other pieces, which were designed for library use.

The ENGINEER

PLANNING ELECTRIC INSTALLATIONS

By CHARLES T. PHILLIPS, C.E.*

THE cost of electrical construction in a modern building is only a small percentage of the cost of the complete building. The electrical installation, exclusive of lighting fixtures, usually amounts to from five to ten per cent of the total cost. While this item is small, it must be remembered that the operating cost is frequently one of the largest items of expense, and for this reason the importance of proper planning cannot be overestimated. When building owners realize that a saving as high as twenty-five per cent. in the monthly electric bill can be made by a properly designed installation, over an installation that has not been given expert attention, they will begin to demand that this work be planned by a specialist.

It is fair to assume that at least fifty per cent. of buildings have an inadequate electrical equipment; and, at the same time, according to data gathered from stores, office buildings, hotels, etc., it can be shown that in a great many instances only from 34% to 62% of the capacity of the installation is used or required. In a majority of these buildings the tenant cannot use the numerous electrical devices which are now considered a part of every modern business institution. In addition to the saving that could have been made in the initial cost by proper planning, owners are paying interest, insurance, maintenance and depreciation on an idle

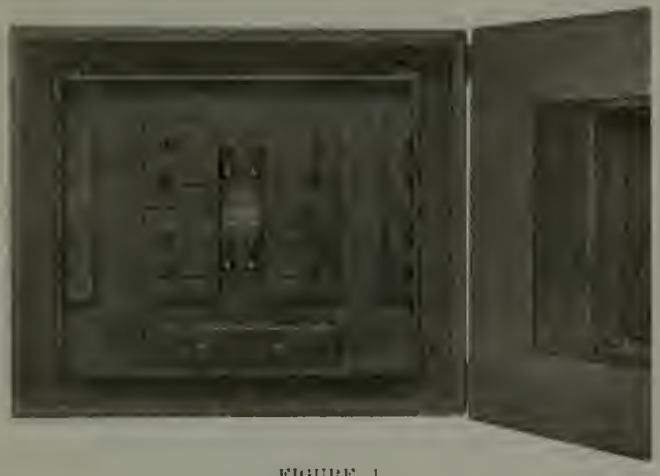


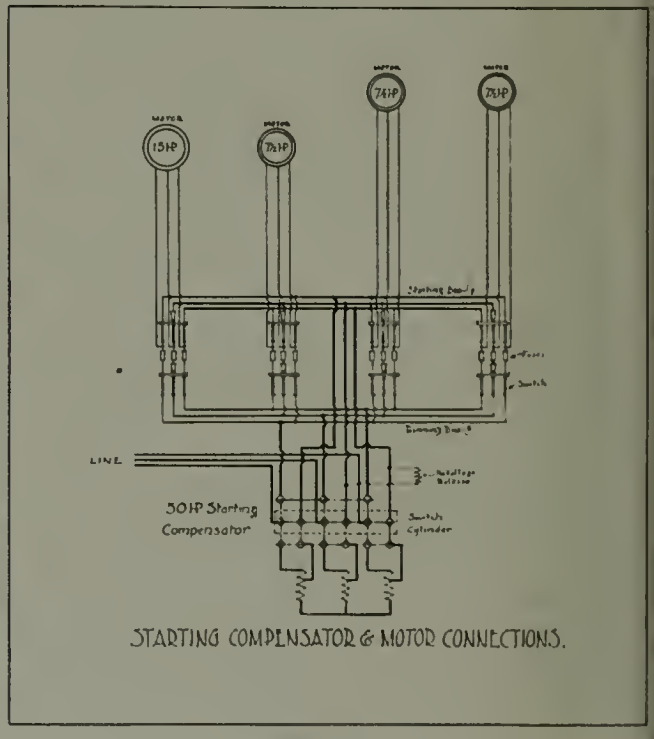
FIGURE 1.

investment in wires, conduits, etc., of excessive size, which were specified to provide for conditions that did not exist.

It frequently happens that after a building has been completed additional electrical work has to be provided to care for conditions that were not considered in the original plans. In a certain large store only 52% of the original wiring is used; yet, after the building was completed, over two thousand dollars was spent for additional electrical work before the installation would meet requirements which were not at all unusual. In a great many instances this additional work is installed by a janitor or some other incompetent party, with the result that the appearance is unsightly and the fire risk is increased. Practically every fire started by electricity can be traced to improper work done by persons unfamiliar with work of this nature.

When it is pointed out that there is an excessive amount of wiring, the argument may be brought up that it is well to allow a certain margin for unforseen requirements; but if the design is given thorough consideration when the plans are being prepared these requirements can be forseen and provided for in the original plans and specifications. It is true that after plans have been carefully prepared and the contract let, the owner or tenant may require certain changes or additions that will increase the connected load at certain points to such an extent that marked changes in the construction will have to be made. Even under this condition the ultimate cost will not be as great as it would be if the original design has a large allowance for future use, for changes or additions are rarely such as to be met by even a generously designed installation.

The mode of proceedure in designing a system of wiring for illumination should be as follows: ascertain the purpose for which



STARTING COMPENSATOR & MOTOR CONNECTIONS.

FIGURE 2.

each portion of the building will be used; the color scheme of the walls and ceilings, whether of light, medium or dark tones; the type of lighting fixtures (whether efficiency in light distribution will predominate or will be secondary to an artistic fixture design); the type and kind of lamps that will be best suited to the conditions; the method of control; the approximate rate for electric current; and whether low first cost is of more importance than subsequent maintenance. Unfortunately, the usual method has been to design a wiring system by rule-of-thumb, guessing at what

* Consulting Engineer—San Francisco

may be required in the way of lighting fixtures and providing sufficient capacity in all wires, conduits, switchboards, etc., for what might be required later when details are gone into.

There are certain municipal inspection departments whose rulings it is necessary to observe, but these rules are more or less flexible, and it is customary now to consider the load-factor in planning a wiring installation. This will frequently make a material saving in the cost of the installation, and at the same time will not affect the efficiency. A mistaken idea frequently exists that an expensive installation is an indication of efficiency. This is not necessarily true, as high first cost will frequently mean complications that do not add to the installation's adaptibility to its purpose; such installations will as a rule lack in flexibility and adaptability to purpose, which may be attained in a simple design. Expensive fittings are frequently called for when the balance of the installation is of the cheapest construction. An instance came to the writer's attention in which an expensive marble switchboard with polished copper trimmings was called for in the specifications for a small building, the construction of which was of the cheapest character.

Many specifications state that the voltage shall not exceed a certain quantity with all lights burning. This clause, if enforced, will as a rule increase materially the cost of the work; and in the majority of cases, it is not required, as all of the lights are never operated at one time. This clause could be modified, taking the load-factor into consideration. While it has not been customary to specify the maximum voltage on motor circuits, the same condition exists, and poor operation can frequently be traced to excessive voltage loss. This means also considerable loss in power for which the consumer is required to pay. In an industrial plant a saving worth considering can usually be effected if a careful estimate is made of costs of installation and electrical energy, and a balance struck where interest on the investment, maintenance, insurance and other fixed charges are estimated against the cost of the electrical energy lost in the various parts of the system.

If satisfactory results are expected from the contractor, a detailed set of plans must be furnished from which to estimate and for the guidance of the workmen making the installation. A set of plans showing the location of light and motor outlets only, in conjunction with specifications that are incomplete and ambiguous, will result neither in low cost nor in satisfactory work. Specifications frequently contain paraphrased portions of the various Underwriters' codes, city ordinances, and state laws, all of which could just as well be omitted. A tedious enumeration of the many tests that the work will have to pass before acceptance (these tests are seldom made) and lengthy schedules of outlets, switches, etc. should be omitted from the specifications. The latter details should be shown on the plans, and if careful planning has been done and materials from reliable manufacturers have been specified, the majority of the tests will not be required. Where conditions are unusual, not only should scaled detail drawings be furnished, but diagrams showing the proper connections should be provided, as shown in Figure 1.

The Underwriters' rulings, known as the Nations Electric Code, cover only the necessary details guarding the installation danger from fire; city ordinances usually include the same code with a few rules to govern local conditions; mutual insurance concerns frequently have a few special rules for certain classes of work; and the industrial laws of the various states are intended as safeguards against accident to employees. While it is necessary to state that the work shall conform to these various rules and regulations, it must be understood that it may be far from satisfactory and yet satisfy them in every respect. Modern electrical construction is usually safe from any liability of accident to persons; yet it is not always fool-proof, and consequently accident commissions in the various states have inaugurated "Safety First" campaigns to decrense these accidents to a minimum. A new panel-board for distribution to small motors, of the dead front type, where all live parts are protected, is shown in Figure 2. This panel is of DEMCO manufacture and conforms to the requirements of the California Industrial Accident Commission. Where the switchboard is accessible only to experienced mechanics the restrictions are not necessarily so rigid; a good example is shown by Figure 3, which is a power distributing switchboard in the Southern Pacific Company's San Francisco office building, designed under the supervision of Bliss & Faville, architects.

FIGURE 3.

Detailed plans will result not only in low estimates from reliable contractors, but in avoidance of the delay and annoyance of misunderstanding due to incomplete plans, and the owner and architect will both be gainers financially.

—————o—————

"Homes, Schools, Churches, and Roads. Make America a Better Place in Which to Live."

We went into the war to aid in making the world a better place to live in. Behind the victory of arms, if the United States is to appropriate her share of the fruits of victory, must be the determination to do these things which make for prosperity and for happier and more contented people.

War interrupted our construction work in these lines. The country needs almost a million homes right now. It needs hundreds of schools. There are not enough good roads or churches.

The CONTRACTOR

REVIVAL OF SAN FRANCISCO'S REALTY MARKET

By LOUIS H. MOOSER
President San Francisco Real Estate Board

As a field for profitable investment, San Francisco real estate is again demonstrating its soundness after a lull of several years. The real estate market is on the verge of a new impetus which bids fair to be of a very lasting character. The revival of activity at this time is but the natural course of events and has long since been predicted by students of real estate conditions. The action of the Federal Government in disapproving of any extensive building operations during the war caused a decided shortage in all classes of buildings, and now that the emergency is removed the trading in building property is assuming a very lively aspect. But aside from this condition, it has been proven conclusively that money diverted into other channels than real estate by abnormal conditions, such as war-babies, etc., inevitably returns to real estate in a correspondingly large amount, according to the success of the venture for which it was diverted, and it is a matter of record that the war was the means of creating a very large amount of surplus capital all over the country. What is more natural than to expect that the money so earned will seek its security in real property investments?

Six hundred thousand people live in San Francisco—people whom we know as the cream of the great population of the Pacific Coast—people who statistics prove are the most genuinely progressive in America today, and many thousands of them we find with real estate tastes and preferences when they have money to invest.

Within the lifetime of many San Francisco people this city has attained a growth unequaled by any other in the world. This growth has been natural and is founded on the development of the fields, forests and natural resources of this wonderful section of our country. In the process of gathering riches San Francisco's people have always paid much attention to investments in lands and city real estate. This naturally follows from their knowledge of land values and from the experience of their forefathers in days when the West was in the process of making.

As San Francisco itself grew, many of these people began to put their savings and their profits into city property. The return from such investments was generally good, in some cases better, and in still others very unusual. Acreage property that sold for a few hundred dollars in the eighties today is worth hundreds of thousands, and more in some cases. Section and half section line corners that went begging a few years ago today are priced higher than property in the heart of such great cities as Indianapolis, Cleveland and Detroit. Still the progress goes on—still the trend of value goes upward and will continue upward as long as San Francisco maintains its position as the metropolis of the Pacific Coast.

An investment is no better than the protection surrounding it. Liberty Loan Bonds are no better than their security, and is the full faith and credit of the United States of America. And San Francisco real estate is no better than the growth, development and increased importance of this city. But, as in the case of Liberty Bonds, no one with vision or with intelligence can or will question the protection and security behind real estate values in this city. During the last few years we have passed through the most trying times—days of commercial, economic and financial emergencies, when we were crystallizing all our efforts into the winning of the war. Those days are passed and now we enter a period in which San Francisco's position as the dominant shipping port of the Pacific Coast will result in a greater era of prosperity than we have ever experienced, when her position as a shipping, financial and economic force is recognized throughout the world and when profits must come in greater proportion than ever before in her history. Dozens of trains daily are now bringing population—some of it transient, but much of it permanent. Building construction, the extension of manufacturing facilities, and many other economic necessities will continue to draw population towards us, so that we may expect a very large population increase in this city before the close of 1920.

Population means demand and demand means increased value of property. That there will be an increased demand is unquestioned by those who know what present economic necessities are.

San Francisco real estate intelligently bought, must be a profitable investment. We have qualified this statement, you will notice, by the words "intelligently bought." By this we do not mean there is "good" real estate and "bad" real estate in San Francisco in the sense that one will lose money or make money as the case may be, by investing in real estate. What we mean by "intelligently bought" is that real estate must be purchased according to the means and pocketbooks of the buyers, with the idea of holding that real estate until the conditions create natural profits.

We know that the United States Government bonds are the highest grade investments in the world today because they are supported by the full faith and credit of this Government, yet some of these bonds bring on the open market today 4% less than the people paid for them. Anyone who purchased these bonds for speculation, therefore, has a loss at the present time instead of a profit. Anyone who bought these bonds for investment purposes will get 100% value, and will have a very fine investment, if he holds such a length of time as to allow the attachment of the investment increment. The same is true of real estate.

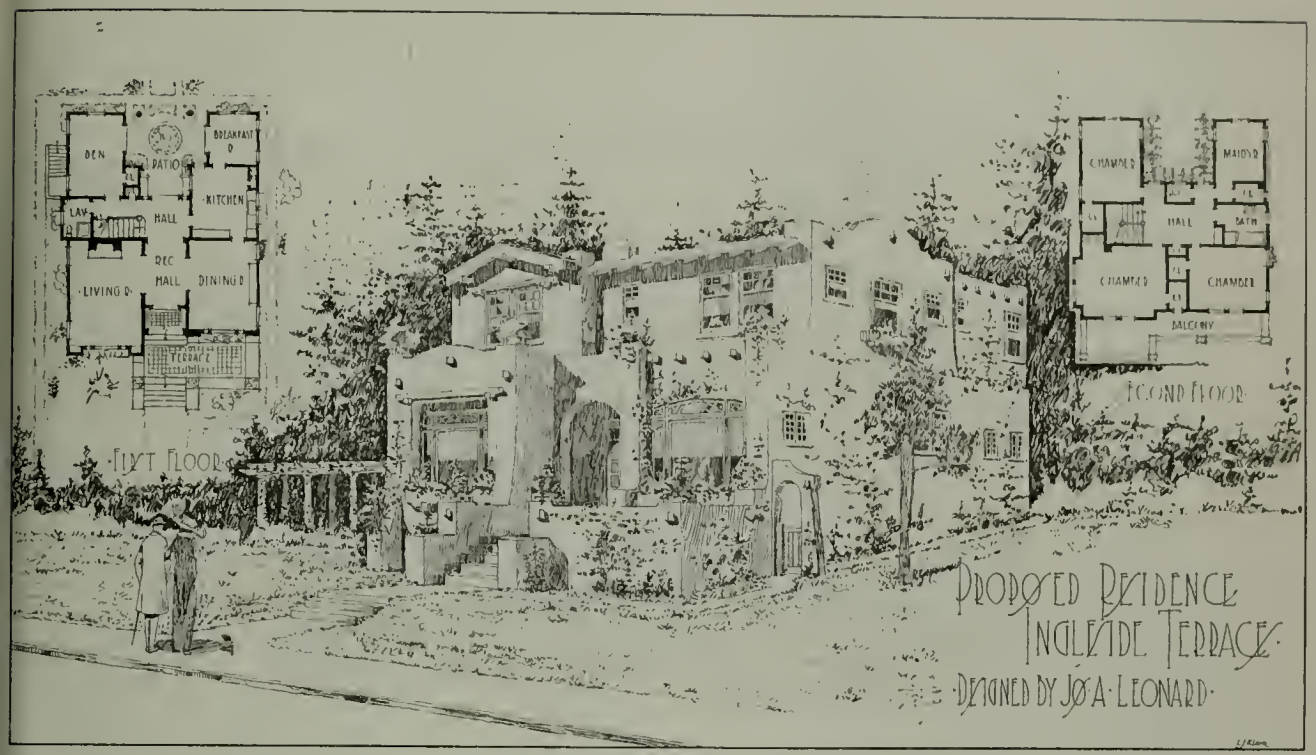
San Francisco is the fastest growing big city on the earth. And it is growing faster now than it ever grew before.

Not a few people, but hundreds, have made profits during the last 20 or 30 years that are almost beyond the comprehension of the people who have not studied the values and the course of development of these values that come from the settlement of the vacant lands in a wonderful city like San Francisco. But the broad principle of buying within your means so that you may be able to hold your real estate until it ripens into a big investment—until the increases in value attach—must be clearly and distinctly borne in mind when you purchase the property. As a fundamental proposition, every piece of real estate inside the city limits of San Francisco must, during a term of years, increase appreciably in value. This is the result of the natural progress of this city—a progress that has continued and will continue in the face of wars, panics and adverse industrial conditions. As to the safety of your money invested in San Francisco real estate, there is this to be said—no investment is more safe and none possesses the permanency of real esate. Some bonds do have the same amount of safety, as, for instance, Government and some municipal bonds; but there is still a wide margin in favor of the future worth of money invested in bonds and that same money invested in San Francisco real estate.

As an investment, and at the same time a method of saving money, there exists no better proposition than the purchase of real estate in a thriving city. Real estate has two characteristics as an investment: (1) it is permanent and (2) it is constantly increasing in value. As to the permanency of real estate there is no argument. That it is constantly increasing in value may possibly be questioned by those, who do not understand or who have not followed the subject. Every man and woman in the world has an inherent desire to own property—as much of it as possible. The possession of real estate gives one a sense of financial security that can be obtained in no other way. One of the ruling traits of the human character is the desire to dominate as much of the earth's surface as possible.

It has been truly said that there is just one crop of land in the world—and this crop does not increase. On the other hand population does increase and will continue to increase century after century until the end of time—this in spite of destructive wars and all the other death-dealing instruments of humanity.

These things should all be carefully weighed by the man or woman who is building for the future. The reasons for our growth in population in the future are many and varying, but no reason is stronger than our strategic location and commercial and financial importance, united with the absolute necessity for the continued domination of San Francisco in and over the territory surrounding it.



BUILDERS' GET-TOGETHER BANQUET

THE "Get-Together" banquet and meeting which was held at the Palace Hotel Saturday evening May 10, by the building interests of San Francisco proved one of the most enthusiastic and interesting gatherings of its kind ever held in the city. Heralding a new building and construction era in San Francisco and the state, the five hundred representative builders, architects and contractors present unanimously pledged their earnest support to the "Own-Your-Own-Home" movement now being fostered by the government, and entered the fight to place San Francisco again in the front rank of those cities making substantial construction and building progress.

The banquet, planned by a group of members of the Builders Association of San Francisco and the General Contractors Association of San Francisco, was held with the idea of bringing together all those interested in the building industry in San Francisco for the purpose of exchanging ideas and discussing whether the times seemed propitious for launching some plan looking towards a revival of the commercial building and home construction here. Mr. Gompertz, president of the Building Industry Association of San Francisco; Mr. Cole, secretary of the General Contractors' Association of San Francisco; Mr. Monk, a director in the General Contractors' Association; Mr. Farquharson of the same association; and other prominent members of these two associations were the most active in arranging for the meeting.

Mr. Cole, in telling of the purposes of the banquet and the aims of its promoters, stated; "By getting together and discussing the various phases of the building situation as it is at present in this city, the contractors and owners, architects and others interested in the revival of building hoped to arrive at some plan whereby they could add to the awakened interest which is being shown in the construction of new business and residential buildings. At the banquet in the Palace we were able to get the views and ideas of most of the city's prominent contractors and owners and the way they would start the ball rolling for a new era in San Francisco's construction program. That there is a crying need for both homes and business buildings of all types, and that it would be profitable to owners of property if they had such buildings to rent now, goes without saying; but the questions of the high cost of materials, the increasing demands of labor, and the general uncertanty as to just how the business of the country is going to meet the post-war rehabilitation problems, have held many owners from going ahead with construction and new building until now. From the talk at the Palace Hotel banquet meeting I feel that the consensus of opinion is that the building industries of San Francisco and the rest of the State will have to adjust themselves to the conditions which now confront them and go ahead regardless. Prices are not apt to go down to any appreciable extent for a long time to come. Wages will keep up and may go even higher, so the only thing to do is to get in and build and try and make the new construction earn enough to offset the increased cost of building etc."

The get-together banquet has had this effect on the plans of those who are most interested in the building industry—it has shown them that as there is such a demand for homes and business structures it would be good business judgment to go ahead and build now, in spite of the higher costs of material and labor. The greater income which they will receive in rents will soon offset this increased cost and leave them with valuable income property.

The Mayor and other city officials have endorsed the ideas set forth at this meeting, and organizations such as the San Francisco Realty Board, the Material Dealers' Association, and the local chapter of the American Institute of Architects, have signified their determination to get behind the building industry and help make the next few years the greatest in San Francisco's history.

OPERATION ON A LARGE SCALE RESUMED

The Urban Realty Improvement Co., owners of Ingleside Terraces, one of the largest and finest residence parks in the West, announce that they are preparing plans for 200 or more homes to be built as rapidly as possible under the management and supervision of Mr. Joseph A. Leonard, the well known builder.

The homes will range in value from $5,000 to $20,000 and will each be separately designed to fit the location so as to harmonize with the surroundings.

Ingleside Terraces is laid out in large lots which are so landscaped as to lend themselves to very artistic treatment in the hands of the skillful designer.

The FARM

DAIRY CONSTRUCTION AND CLEAN MILK

By WILLIAM C. TESCHE

DAIRY inspection may be termed the "offspring of Mr. Public Health Service and Mrs. State Agricultural Service," and under the wise tutelage of the State of California, its very important activities radiate from the State Dairy Bureau. A corps of inspectors, with certain territory allotted to each one, carry out the functions of the Bureau, and while their apparent business is to swing the policeman's club over the heads of unruly milk producers, the public, together with broad-thinking dairyman, must appreciate their efforts as being directed decidedly toward development and progress. The people demand clean, wholesome milk and dairy products. The up-to-date producer studies their demands and meets them. The renegade dairyman who operates an unsanitary plant not only menaces public health, but incurs the distrust of his patrons which in turn spreads to all producers alike. He is an enemy of modern dairying, and the State Bureau renders an inestimable service in showing him the gate or the right road to follow.

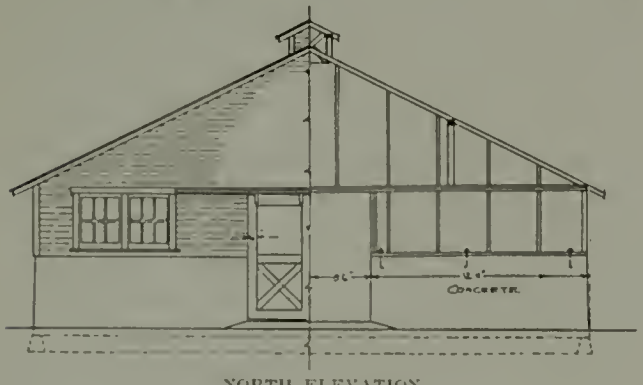
INTERIOR OF A MODERN CERTIFIED DAIRY

Fortunately, the average dairyman starts his business with the proper ideal in view and a fair conception of cleanliness. However, there are a considerable number of small details which may inadvertently be overlooked. Before building his plant, therefore, the prospective milk producer is advised to study the requirements as laid down and advised by the State. It costs very little more to lay out and build the plant correctly in the first place. It is far more expensive to suddenly find that it is rated much lower than is desirable because certain essentials were overlooked. Alterations are usually an unnecessary expenditure of time and energy.

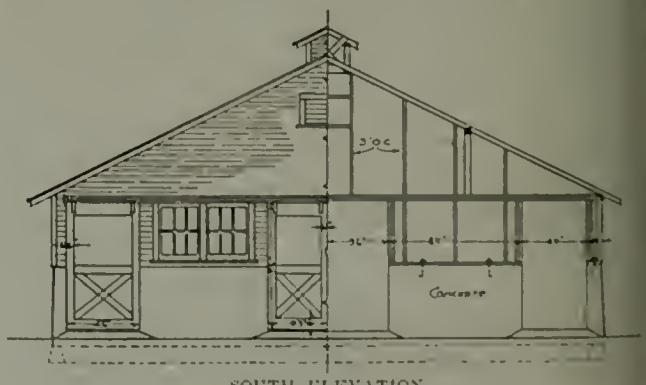
The stable floor should be of concrete. Wooden floors lower the rating placed on the score-card when under State inspection. The distance between gutter and wall should be at least 4' 4". Tight concrete walls with a light-colored ceiling are rated higher than wooden walls. However, if the walls must be of wood, smooth planed tongue-and-groove lumber should be used. A tight ceiling, well white-washed or painted is very essential where there is an overhead stowage of feed. Rough wooden stanchions and mangers are scored only half as high as those made of iron and concrete. Should they be wooden of necessity, see that the lumber is well dressed and the surfaces painted. Drainage is an important factor, and all run-off should be conducted into a covered cesspool or the irrigation system. Open flumes, if used, must be clean and well-kept. An absorbent in the gutter is highly desirable. If the corral is next to the milking shed and is not cleaned once a week, or is dusty or muddy, the inspectors will frown. They will do likewise if the bedding or resting pasture is badly soiled.

Sunlight and fresh air are Nature's great purifiers, and the dairy barn should be so constructed as to take advantage of as much of these agencies as possible. Four square feet of window per cow, distributed as evenly as possible, is highly recommended. The building should provide at least 500 cubic feet of space per cow, with windows preferably hinged at the bottom. Sliding windows or other openings are looked on with less favor. Ventilators in the roof are always necessary for the proper escape of warm impure air which rises from the animals to the roof or ceiling. Impure and dusty air not only results in disease, but tends very substantially to contaminate the milk during milking.

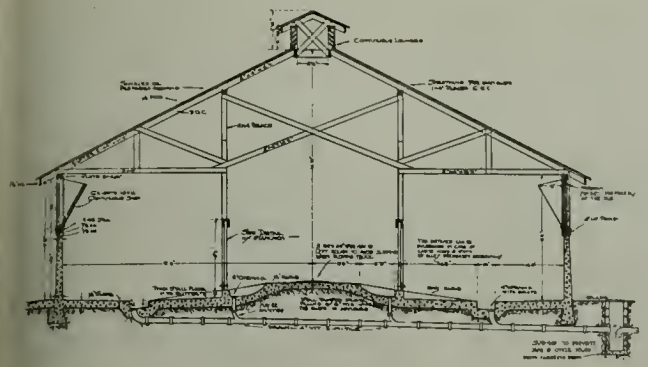
Every milking shed should be equipped with running water, and when cleaning each day, the finishing touches can be put on with the hose. The floor is not the only place for water. Sills, windows, ledges and walls should not be allowed to collect dust. Walls spattered with manure or other dirt are especially tabooed in the best of barns. Diligent sweeping is better than no sweeping at all, but in the first place is not thorough, and in the second place fills the atmosphere with dust. This dust, dropping into the milk, increases the bacteria count, resulting in quicker souring and a less healthful food for the consumer. There should be



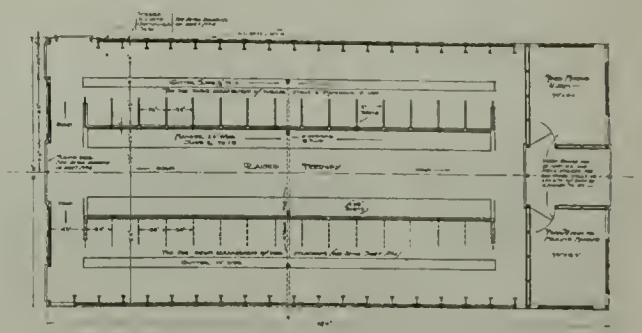
NORTH ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION



MID-SECTION



FLOOR PLAN

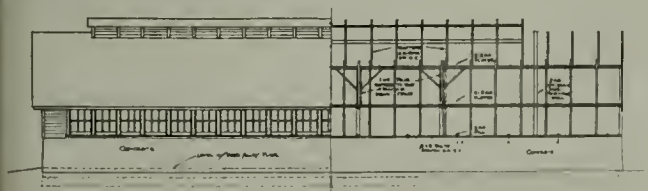
no strong odor in the building, nor should hay be stored loosely in the vicinity of the stalls. Dairy inspectors will score a barn lower if hay is fed to cows within an hour of milking time. It is therefore apparent that the matter of atmospheric cleanliness is of paramount importance, and every producer is advised to bear this point in mind when planning the building or subsequent operations.

Utensils are the subjects of close inspection, and adequate facilities are necessary for properly sterilizing them immediately after use. Steam or boiling water with powdered soap, followed by thorough rinsing, will do the work, and for this purpose an efficient vat for the number of utensils to be washed daily is required. Drying is preferably accomplished indoors, but when out-door drying is resorted to, especial care in the cleaniness of surroundings, freedom from flies and blasts of dust, must be taken. Always invert pails, cans, bottles and the like. Small top pails are recommended, and, as applies to all other receptacles, should never be left standing on the barn floor.

The milk room or milk house demands its innings as well as the barn, and here all must be scrupulously clean. Coolers, separators and bottling machines are not only required to be free from dirt, stale milk and other contamination, but must be of sufficient capacity to accomodate the volume of milk produced, thus obviating delay in handling, or slighting in order to make up time. No odors, no rubbish in the corners, no flies, and plenty of fresh air, are the watchwords. The equipment must be in such a condition as to receive milk immediately after milking; in fact it is desirable to cool the milk from each cow without waiting for the pail to be filled. Cream had better be separated immediately after milking and cooled as it flows from the separator spout. Hot and cold running water for scrubbing down floors, shelves, walls and appliances is a necessity without question.

Milk room construction is next in importance to care while under use. Again concrete as a floor material holds preference, and the builder must concern himself with walls, ceiling and windows even more carefully than in the case of the barn. Plaster or well painted tongue and groove lumber are more conducive to cleanliness than rough, ill fitting boards, and even a second-rate milk room can be greatly improved by thorough painting with light colored paint. Windows in opposite or adjacent walls, with hinged screens, ventilators in the roof, and screened doors are not to be omitted in construction.

The above factors involved in the institution and upkeep of a modern dairy are but a few of the many which must be considered, yet they may convey to the person interested an idea of just how much stress is placed upon sanitation and clean handling. Milk is one of the favorite media for bacterial growth, and the layman will open his eyes in bewilderment should he ever see the myriads of organisms thriving in a cubic centimeter of what may be the very cleanest commercial milk on sale in his city. Commercial milk entirely free from bacteria cannot be had, for "there aint no such animal." What the public demands, what the State enforces, and what the enlightened dairyman will accomplish, is the production of milk containing as few organisms as possible. The success of his good intentions depends partly upon the human factor and partly upon the equipment with which he produces that milk.



EAST ELEVATION

A PRACTICAL MILKING SHED

The accompanying drawings constitute a set of plans for a milking shed drawn by J. B. Davidson, Professor of Agricultural Engineering at the University Farm, Davis, California, and reproduced from the Report of The State Dairy Bureau. These plans are valuable, as a milking shed built from them would be all that could be desired for practical purposes. At the same time an insanitary and impractical shed could not be built much cheaper.

Most of the milking barns built some years ago are too dark, and unless they are disinfected at short intervals, they are very unhealthy for the cattle. These plans call for a great number of windows, and if it is convenient to build the shed north and south, the sun can shine directly on the floor and mangers of one side in the morning, and of the other side in the afternoon. If there is no dirt or refuse left in the barn during the day, under which disease germs may hide, the sun or strong light will thoroughly disinfect it every day. Such a barn with such splendid light and ventilation will be a great factor in preventing the spread of tuberculosis and contagious abortion.

The floor from the stanchions to the gutter is 4 feet 8 inches. This is the proper length for small cows, but where the cows are large, 5 feet is better.

SUMMER FLOWERS

(Continued from page 81)

LARKSPUR PERENNIAL: This flower will give two or more crops of tall blue spikes each year.

DAHLIAS: Are a wonderful flower in San Francisco.

DIGITALIS or Foxglove: There is nothing better than these for shady places. This plant runs up a tall spike about three feet high of Gloxinia-shaped flowers.

FLOWERING SAGE or Salvia Splendens: Salvia is always hard to raise and it is usually much more satisfactory to purchase the plants. Salvia is another late summer flower and one of the most beautiful. Its color is brilliant red.

FOR-GET-ME-NOT. Suitable for shady places.

GAZAVIA: Is fine for growing between the side-walk and the road-way. Its color is bright orange and the flower has a zone of black. Gazavia will stand dry weather and any situation exceptionally well.

GOLDEN FEATHER: This is a pretty golden leaved border plant about 8 inches tall.

HOLLYHOCKS: It truly is an old-fashioned flower and one which holds its charm and place against all later arrivals. Hollyhocks grow anywhere from 6 to 8 feet tall.

If your soil is too sandy or needs enriching, as most flower beds will in order to get the finest flowers, put on pulverized manure and dig it in. This dried manure is scraped from the corrals of Nevada and has never been leached and is twice as strong as ordinary manure. It will not be disagreeable in any way and you need have no fear of using it too strong. Your garden will flourish from using some.

The MANUFACTURER

By HARRIS ALLEN

PLANT OF GLADDING, McBEAN & CO. LINCOLN, CALIFORNIA

THE factory of Gladding, McBean & Co. was established at Lincoln, California, in 1875, for the manufacture of vitrified and other clay pipe. Starting with one Kiln, others have been added from time to time until the present Kiln capacity is 2500 tons a month.

In 1906, after the San Francisco fire, there was a large expansion in the plant due to the sudden and great demand for fire proof building material. By this time the business had been developed to include other clay products, such as Fire Tile, Fire Brick, Face Brick, Terra Cotta and Roofing Tile; today orders are accepted for all kinds of clay products.

The mechanical end of the factory was destroyed by fire on July 29, 1918. Since then this entire portion has been redesigned by competent engineers, reducing hand work to a minimum. There is today practically not one shovel or wheelbarrow on the plant. All of this work is done by machinery. Electric elevating trucks carry the material from the presses to the kilns, and horse drawn vehicles unload the kilns and load the cars. By these methods the heavy labor work, which was in years gone by so necessary in this industry, has been practically eliminated. The machine capacity is now about 50 per cent greater than the Kiln capacity.

Not only has the plant been greatly improved by the employment of the very latest types of machines and equipment, but many radical changes have been made in the processes of manufacture. This has been brought about by the employment of skilled technical experts for consultation and advice.

The business of Gladding, McBean & Co. has grown to such size that besides California, their trade has spread to other ports of the country and to many foreign countries. They are today furnishing the Terra Cotta for the exterior of the Union Steamship Company's Building in Sydney, Australia, which is fourteen stories in height,—the first tall building of modern steel and reinforced concrete to be erected in that city. The entire interior of the Mitsubishi Bank in Tokyo, Japan, which is going up at the present time, is being furnished by them. Many of the most important buildings in Vancouver, Victoria, Spokane, Seattle, Portland, Salt Lake City, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Oakland, as well as all the cities in Arizona, are of their manufacture. Their Roofing Tile is being extensively used in Arizona, New Mexico, and several of the Eastern States, as well as California.

The firm is best known for its architectural terra cotta, which includes both structural and decorative material, enameled and polychrome, and a large variety of sizes and designs of garden pottery, modeled after very beautiful classic originals. But it is also a large manufacturer of brick, of all textures, shapes and colors, face brick and fire brick, and of mantel, fire and flooring tile. Among other products are glazed laundry trays and sinks, seamless, non-absorbent and durable. As regards terra cotta, there is practically nothing in the line of exterior or interior architectural terra cotta which has not been turned out here.

This is a local company, owned and controlled by its own officers and assistants. Offices are located in Los Angeles, Oakland and Sacramento, as well as San Francisco and Lincoln.

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BUILD NOW!

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"Set Your Money to Work on Building a Home of Your Own."
U. S. Dept. of Labor
W. B. Wilson, Secretary.

Set your money to work on building a home of your own. This is the period of readjustment, and idle dollars are as detrimental to the national welfare as idle men.

Building is a basic industry. To build a home, aside from the obvious benefits to the home owner, is to make an important and direct contribution to national readjustment and reconstruction.

First, the country needs thousands of homes. After that the home builder creates a demand for stone, bricks, lumber, hardware, concrete, paint, etc., etc.; money circulates—only blood that circulates makes for health. Building absorbs labor. That is of prime importance right now when thousands of soldiers are being released from the Army and industry is in transition from the war to peace gear.

Your money, invested in building a home, works for your permanent prosperity and welfare and at the same time renders a not less tangible service to your country. Put your money to work—BUILD NOW.

PLANT OF W. P. FULLER & COMPANY SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

SACRAMENTO, in 1849, was the metropolis of California. It was the heart of the gold mining district and like a magnet drew all toward it. San Francisco then was merely a debarkation point; ships sailed from the East Coast around the Horn, unloaded their cargo at San Francisco, and their passengers then immediately started overland, or by boat, for the gold district.

Among these "Pilgrims to Mecca" in the early part of 1849 was Mr. W. P. Fuller, Sr. The idea of gold attracted him to California, but after being in Sacramento for a few weeks he saw, like Mr. Mark Hopkins, Mr. Crocker, Sr. and Mr. Stanford, that everybody there was after gold and very few after commercial business. The opportunity presented itself for him to pursue his old trade that he had learned in the East, and the foundation for the present W. P. Fuller & Company was laid when he opened a small store. In addition to retail trade of imported paints, oils of all kinds, and glass, he began a general painting and paper-hanging business.

In 1851, he formed partnership with Mr. Heather under the name of Fuller & Heather. The old building occupied by them still stands in Sacramento.

Fuller & Heather continued business in Sacramento and it prospered until 1862, when the worst flood in the history of California occurred. During the flood, Fuller & Heather moved part of their stock from Sacramento to San Francisco, and continued to operate with San Francisco as headquarters.

In 1886, the Yankee Block at the corner of Pine and Front Streets, San Francisco, was taken over by Fuller & Heather and was occupied by Whittier-Fuller & Company for forty years.

In 1867, Mr. Heather's interest was bought by Mr. Whittier and the Whittier-Fuller & Company was formed. In this year, Whittier-Fuller & Company opened their factory, which included the block between Fremont and Beale and Howard and Folsom Streets. At this factory the manufacture of Pioneer Lead was begun. Here also, in 1868, Whittier-Fuller & Company began the manufacture of Pacific Rubber Paint, one of the first mixed paints made in the United States.

Twelve corroding stacks for the manufacturing of white lead were built in 1877, and in 1878 Pioneer White Lead was first manufactured and marketed.

In 1890, Mr. W. P. Fuller, Sr. died, after forty years of successful business life, but the business continued to be carried on as Whittier-Fuller & Company.

In 1894, the present W. P. Fuller & Company was incorporated, Mr. Whittier retiring.

In February 1906, W. P. Fuller & Company moved from the Yankee Building at Front and Pine Streets to a six-story building at Mission and Beale Streets, and had occupied the building only one month when the big fire occurred. The building was a total loss. However, during the months which followed the fire, the business was carried on from the Oakland branch store, and since the factory in South San Francisco was uninjured, W. P. Fuller & Company was able to carry on its business without difficulty. The store and general offices now occupied were built on the site of the old destroyed building.

Between 1880 and 1890, branch stores of W. P. Fuller & Company were started in Oakland, Stockton, Los Angeles, Portland and Seattle. Later, stores were established in San Diego, Spokane, Tacoma, Pasadena, Long Beach, Boise and Santa Monica.

All of these stores carry a complete stock of Mixed Paints, Enamels, Wall Finishes, Varnishes, Glass, Oils and Colors.

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BUILD NOW!

"More Americans Should Own Their Own Homes."

W. B. Wilson, Secretary.
U. S. Dept. of Labor,

Somewhere in the heart of every man is the desire to be INDEPENDENT. Independence is the measure of one's standing in the community.

The first step along the road to independence is to own one's home. The man who owns his own home is the respected, the trusted man in every community.

One of the largest employers of labor in the country ordered a canvass of his factories to determine what percentage of his employees owned their own homes. At the same time he urged all employees in the establishment to become home owners or home buyers.

Sound logic prompted this action. The responsible man is the valuable employee. The HOME OWNER has a deeper sense of civic pride. He is established; he is responsible; he is interested in everything that tends toward the peace and security and upbuilding of the community.

The example set by one manufacturer will be followed by others. It will daily become more requisite to a man's securing responsible employment that he Owns His Own Home.

There is little excuse for a man not owning his own home. The great Liberty Loans have installed into the American people lessons of thrift that will endure through the coming days of peace. Every man can and should own his own home.

There is no appeal from the man who seeks a position that is treated so lightly, by private and public employer alike, as the appeal which comes from the man who has everything to gain and nothing to lose.

The Independent Man always Owns His Own Home—BUILD YOURS NOW.

REAL ESTATE·LOANS & INSURANCE

ACTIVITY IN REALTY AND INVESTMENT FIELD

THE past month has been one of awakened activity in the fields of real estate and affiliated investment. As a result there are now in progress a number of sub-division sales which are keeping city and county realty dealers well engaged. The advertising campaigns of several big country land companies have made the real estate and promotions sections of the papers bristle with business.

The California Delta Farms Company's holdings in the San Joaquin delta lands near Stockton are being purchased by many farmers and city investors which indicates that the public is fully alive to the merit of these rich peat land farms. Arthur C. Parsons, head of the firm of that name, in charge of the sales campaign for the California Delta Farms Company, states that there is a large and growing demand for farms of the type his company is handling — farms from eighty acres up, which can be worked by local farmers for absent owners on the share basis, or by the company in the name of absent purchasers. In many cases the new owners are not ready to occupy their property immediately or have bought principally for purposes of investment.

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The Terra Bella Development Company of Tulare, headed by Marco H. Hellman, the Los Angeles banker, and D. H. Hart, hotel owner, is opening a campaign for the sale of lands under irrigation in Terra Bella. This activity has been put in charge of the Wilgry Farms of San Francisco. Terra Bella is famous for its early oranges, shipments being made as soon as the middle of October. Wilgray Farms operates under a unique plan in that all sales made to non-residents are made under the guarantee system.

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Continued activity has marked the realty market of the San Francisco Bay section, and many tracts and subdivisions are experiencing building revivals which promise well for the future. Thousand Oaks, the beautiful north Berkeley subdivision, is to be the site of a number of new homes which will be started at once. Lieutenant Noble Newsom, formerly of the firm of Newson & Newsom, San Francisco architects, and recently returned from France, has charge of the architectural and building department. Lieutenant Newsom is familiar with the property, having been a resident of Thousand Oaks for two years previous to his enlistment. He has already signed contracts for nine houses to be built in these properties, and he is preparing plans for four more to be erected as soon as the first set is completed. It is the intention of the Berkeley Thousand Oaks Realty Company to start an aggressive building campaign immediately.

FRENCH HOMES IN OAK KNOLL MANOR

Announcement has just been made by Charles H. Holt of the C. H. Holt Realty Company that the company has made arrangements to duplicate to a certain extent many of the new French homes which are being put up in devasted France after the plans of American and European architects. The ideas which have been found suitable for restoration of some of the most beautiful portions of France have been found to fit the rolling hill and valley land which surrounds pretty Emerald Lake in Oak Knoll Manor, and it is the intention of the owners of this subdivision to give an air of individuality and distinction to their property by transferring some of the charms of the old world country houses to their residential park. In discussing the plans which his company expects to work out Mr. Holt stated, "While all of the plans are not adaptable to this country, many of them are revelations as to what a small home can be. It is certain they will create a sensation when built. It is our plan to proceed as rapidly as possible and build a number of homes at Emerald Lake. Oak Knoll Manor is increasing in popularity each week. This peninsula home tract, located just west of Redwood City, is laid out in half-acre homesites. Over $100,000 has been expended in developing the tract. Emerald Lake is on the west end of Oak Knoll Manor."

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BANK OFFICIAL DECLARES FOR HOME OWNERSHIP

The possession of a home is one of the most potent influences towards the making of good citizenship, and the sense of civic pride and responsibility is greatly enhanced by the knowledge that one is numbered among the community's substantial citizens. P. A. Pflueger, vice-president of the Humboldt Savings Bank, is convinced that the first duty of the man with a family is to provide himself and dependents with a home.

"There is nothing that makes for good citizenship so much as the ownership of one's home," he said. "It is largely for this reason that savings banks encourage people to buy a home whenever the terms of purchase are sufficiently favorable to permit of doing so without incurring the possibility of loss by reason of foreclosure or depreciation in value."

Mr. Pflueger is of the opinion that San Francisco has of late years developed many beautiful residential sections, and he gives reasons why it is sound business judgment as well as good citizenship to buy a home in the city in which one lives. Continuing he said, "Without desiring to make any invidious distinction or comparison, and without expressing any opinion as to values, I have no hesitancy in saying that Westwood Park is one of the most

MODERN RESIDENCE IN THE WESTWOOD PARK TRACT, SAN FRANCISCO—THIS WELL PLANNED RESIDENTIAL PARK SHOWS THE NEWER IDEAS IN CITY PLANNING

FLOWERS AND PLANT LIFE ARE MUCH IN EVIDENCE IN WESTWOOD PARK—ONE OF SAN FRANCISCO'S NEW AND ARTISTIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS

A HANDSOME CONCRETE BUNGALOW HOME AT WESTWOOD PARK, SAN FRANCISCO.—THIS HOUSE ILLUSTRATES THE NEW STYLE OF CONSTRUCTION

THE COMBINATION OF CEMENT AND SHINGLES IN BUNGALOW CONSTRUCTION HAS MUCH TO RECOMMEND IT—WESTWOOD PARK, SAN FRANCISCO

nviting residential tracts I have ever seen, and it does not surrise me that bungalows and other homes are finding such a ready ale there. The transportation problem has been solved by the onstruction of the Twin Peaks tunnel and the extension of the Municipal car line to Westwood. Consequently the people who ettle in Westwood Park are able to reach their places of business nd return to their homes from the business district as comfortably nd as quickly as those living in the older and more established ections of the city.

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NEW HOMES IN SEA CLIFF

If other indications were wanting to show the revival of the eal estate and building activities in the bay city, the recent rection of many new homes by Allen & Co. on their Sea Cliff ropertities would prove the upward tendencies of business. The ew homes being there built are modern residences of high class n every particular, and reflect the latest ideas in architecture nd building. The blocks are built with residences harmonizing n architecture, with no two alike. All are set back from the idewalk an equal distance. Automobile drives and garages are n the rear of the lots and there are no wires or unsightly poles o mar the appearance of the front streets. Lawns and garden hrubs are put in on all the yards. Fences are placed and garages re built and the homes are offered for sale complete in every reard. The homes themselves are revelations. Hardwood finishing and hardwood floors are used throughout the buildings. The lower floors are finished with such woods as gum, oak, jenesero and mahogany, and the bedrooms are in enamel. Allen & Co. report the completion of plans for the erection of twenty more buildings, construction work to commence immediately.

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FRANCISCA CLUB TO HAVE NEW HOME

The Francisco Club, one of the city's best known and most exclusive womens clubs, announces that it is to start at once the erection of its new home building.

Property was recently purchased at the corner of Sutter and Mason streets. The plans for the new structure, which are being prepared by C. C. Young, architect, call for an edifice of three stories and basement in the colonial style, with all modern conveniences required by a club home of this character. The lot and building represent an outlay of approximately $150,000. and when the building is completed it will give the Francisco Club one of the finest, if not the finest, womens club buildings in the West.

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Edwin Rolkin has re-leased The Argonaut Hotel on Market and Fourth streets for a term of five years, thus demonstrating his faith in San Francisco's future. According to his plans he expects to expend in the neighborhood of $25,000 in refurnishing, decorating, and bringing up to date the hotel's facilities.

Official News of Pacific Coast Chapters, A. I. A.

The regular minutes of meetings of all Pacific Coast Chapters of the American Institute of Architects are published on this page each month.

San Francisco Chapter, 1881—President, Sylvain Schnaittacher, 333 Post Street, San Francisco, Cal.; Secretary, Morris M. Bruce, Flood Building, San Francisco, Cal. Chairman of Committee on Public Information, William B. Faville, Balboa Building, San Francisco. Chairman of Committee on Competition, William Mooser, Nevada Bank Building, San Francisco. Date of Meetings, third Thursday of every month; Annual, October.

Southern California Chapter, 1894—President, H. M. Patterson, 324 O. T. Johnson Building, Los Angeles, Cal. Secretary, H. F. Withey, 621 Exchange Building, Los Angeles, Cal. Chairman of Committee on Public Information, J. E. Allison, 1405 Hibernian Building, Los Angeles. Date of Meetings, second Tuesday, except July and August, at Los Angeles.

Oregon Chapter, 1911—President, Joseph Jacobberger, Board of Trade Building, Portland, Ore. Secretary, Alfred H. Smith, Board of Trade Building, Portland, Ore. Chairman of Committee on Public Information, Ellis F. Lawrence, Chamber of Commerce Building, Portland, Ore. Date of Meetings, third Thursday of every month at Portland; Annual, October.

Washington State Chapter, 1894—President, Daniel Huntington, Seattle, First Vice-President, Carl Gould Seattle, Second Vice-President, George Gove. Third vice-President, Albert Held, Spokane. Secretary, Lou Baeder, Seattle. Treasurer, Frank L. Baker, Seattle Counsels: Chas. H. Bebb, Sherwood D. Ford, and C. Field. Date of Meeting, first Wednesday, except July, August and September, at Seattle, except on in Spring at Tacoma. Annual, November.

The American Institute of Architects—The Octagon Washington, D. C. Officers for 1918: President, Thomas R. Kimball, Omaha, Neb.; First Vice-President, Charles A. Favrot, New Orleans, La.; Second Vice-President, George Mills, Toledo, Ohio; Secretary, William Stanley Baker, Boston Mass.; Treasurer, D. Everett Waid, New York, N. Y.

Directors for Three Years—Edward W. Donn, Jr., Washington D. C.; Robert D. Kohn, New York, N. Y.; Richard Schmidt, Chicago Ill. Directors for Two Years—William B. Faville, San Francisco Cal.; Burt L. Fenner, New York, N. Y.; Ellis F. Lawrence, Portland Ore. Directors for One Year—Edwin H. Brown, Minneapoli Minn.; Ben L. Lubschez, Kansas City, Mo.; Horace Wells Seller Philadelphia, Pa.

Minutes of San Francisco Chapter

No Meeting held during Month of May

Minutes of Oregon Chapter

MEETING OF MARCH 19, 1919.

Regular monthly meeting of Oregon Chapter A. I. A., was held at Hazelwood Restaurant, March 19, 1919.

Meeting called to order by Jos. Jacobberger, President.

Following members present: Whitehouse, Lawrence, Bennes, Schacht, Webber, Holford, Williams, Jacobberger and Post.

Motion by Post, seconded by Lawrence—to amend minutes of previous meeting as follows.

Preceeding last paragraph reading. "Mr. Mason of Hurley-Mason Co., contractors, etc." insert. "Extract from report of Legislative Committee referring to meeting held by American Society of Civil Engineers." followed by that portion of Legislative Committee's report pertaining to meeting of Oregon Society of Engineers. Motion carried.

It was reported that Mr. Naramore had transferred his membership from the Oregon Chapter to the Washington State Chapter.

Motion by Williams, seconded by Bennes—That Oregon Chapter recommend changes to the Portland Housing Code. Motion carried.

By-Laws Committee recommended adoption by Oregon Chapter of Standard forms of by-laws.

Motion by Lawrence, seconded by Whitehouse—That report of By-Laws Committee be adopted. Members to be notified to see copy of Standard Form of by-laws in Mr. Jacobberger's office. Motion carried.

Motion by Lawrence, seconded by Whitehouse—That report of Post, on War Committee work of chapter be adopted and an argument be prepared in favor of competitions for public buildings. Motion carried.

Motion by Post, seconded by Lawrence—That the Competition Committee be requested to meet Building Committee of Labor Temple to ascertain if a competition for new Labor Temple could be devised. Motion carried.

Motion of Whitehouse, seconded by Webber—That next regular monthly meeting be held in the evening instead of noon lunch hour. Motion carried.

Educational Committee Chairman, Mr. Whitehouse, reported letter of thanks received from two of prize winners in recent contest conducted by the Chapter. Letters ordered placed on file.

On motion, meeting adjourned.

MEETING OF APRIL 22, 1919.

Regular monthly meeting of Oregon Chapter A. I. A., was held at University Club, April 22, 1919.

Members present: Jacobberger, Whitehouse, Lawrence, Holford, Doyle, Wilso, Schacht, Bennes, Post, Webber, Knighton and Smith.

Visitors present: Messrs. Faville, Willcox, Cheney, Rosenberg Whitney and Bean.

Motion by Lawrence, seconded by Doyle—"That the Oregon Chapter hereby endorses the chart prepared by the Seattle Chapter and further suggests the employment by the Institute of a specialist in scientific analysis to carry on the investigation suggested and to formulate recommendations to the Institute." Motion carried.

Motion by Doyle, seconded by Lawrence—"That the delegates of the Oregon, Washington and Northern California Chapters here present be requested to urge on the Post War Committee of the Institute at the Convention to be held at Nashville, the appointment of a strong Post War Committee on City Planning, with the recommendation that membership on such Committee be limited to members of the Institute engaged in the practice of City Planning and most familiar with the problems involved—particularly to study the question raised by the Washington Chapter—and to formulate definite proposals for action by the Institute." Motion carried.

A report on Competitions was read by Mr. Holford.

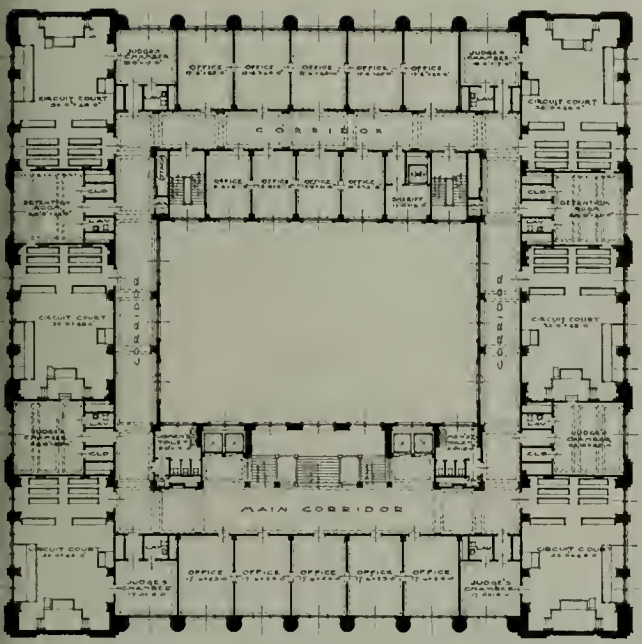
Motion by Knighton, seconded by Wilson—"That the substance of the report be submitted by the Oregon delegate before the Post War Committee at Nashville, Tenn." Motion carried.

Motion by Lawrence, seconded by Holford—"That a letter be sent to 'The American Architect' re their suggested ballot to the effect that their suggestion finds no favor with this Chapter." Motion carried.

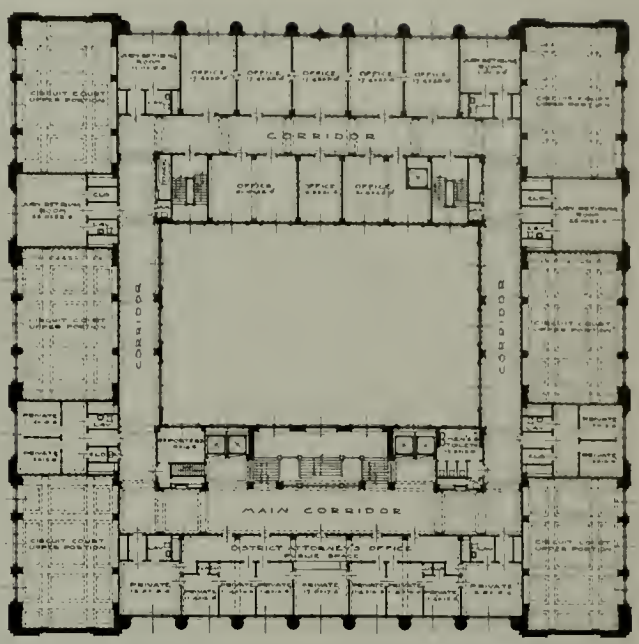
Motion by Holford, seconded by Bennes—"That a Committee be appointed by the President to report on the question of the purchase of an architectural magazine."

Motion by Holford, seconded by Smith—"That the Oregon Chapter recommends that the Education Committee of the Institute considers the advisability of suggesting to the Schools of Architecture the inclusion in their curricula of a course on Psychology of Architectural Practice."

On motion, meeting adjourned.



PLAN OF FIFTH FLOOR



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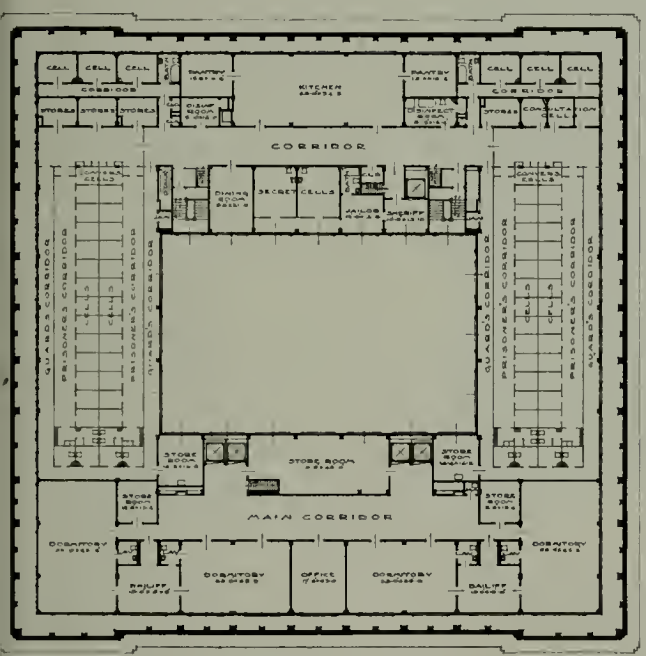

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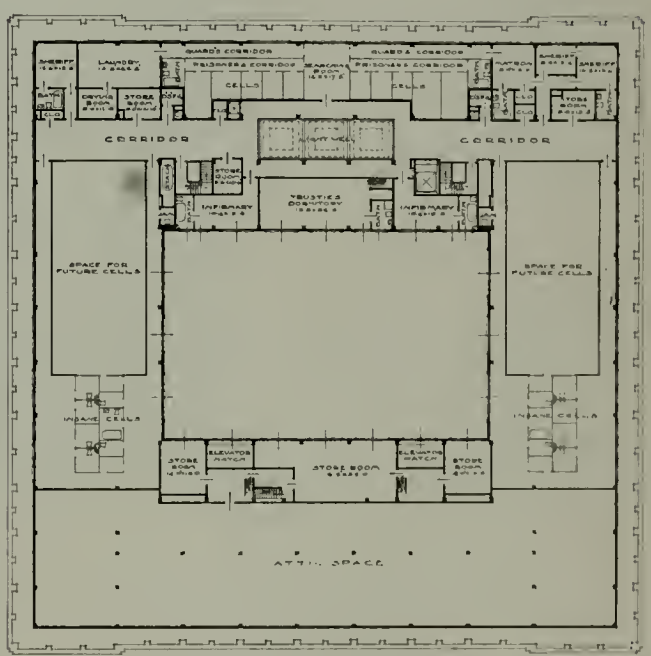

PLAN OF EIGHTH FLOOR

MULTNOMAH COUNTY COURT HOUSE, PORTLAND, OREGON

WHIDDEN & LEWIS, Architects

NOTE—Plans of First and Second Floors are shown on plates 56 and 57. Plans of Third and Fourth Floors are shown on page 75.

INDEX TO VOLUME XVII.

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The Index to Volume XVII of The Architect—Building Review, January-June 1919, has been separately printed and will be forwarded to subscribers on request.

ILLUSTRATION ON COVER

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The illustration on the cover of this issue is reproduced from an etching of the Church of St. Nicholas, Furnes, by Frank Brangwyn, A. R. A.

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Formerly Published as The ARCHITECT

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The ARCHITECT PRESS
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J. A. DRUMMOND
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IRVING F. MORROW
Editors

Cover—Cathedral of St. Walburg, Furnes, from an etching by Frank Brangwyn

THE ARCHITECT

PLATES

TEXT

THE GARDEN

THE HOME BUILDER

INTERIOR DECORATION

THE CONTRACTOR

THE MANUFACTURER

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¶ The editor will be pleased to consider contributions of interest to the Industry. When payment for same is desired, this fact should be stated.

The
BUILDING REVIEW

VOL. XVIII SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 1919 No. 1

The ARCHITECT

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON CALIFORNIA ARCHITECTURE

By W. S. DAVENPORT

THE American apartment is now designed to satisfy permanent tenants. A home is not a real home when it is so small that the bed must be screwed onto the inside of a closet door, or be run through a wall and under a kitchen table. It is a sort of Pullman sleeping-car to be changed once a quarter.

The apartment house of European cities is the normal residence of the bulk of the population. The cool summers make this way of living quite satisfactory. One can live near one's business and save time, money and nerve energy to an extent not realized until one has moved from the suburb to the center of the town.

The continental European city apartment is a full-sized residence. The front door of the house is large enough to take in a furniture wagon, the ceilings are high, the bedrooms and other rooms except the servants' room are large, there is a long row of windows onto the street and a second one into the open space in the middle of the block. This is the proper way to live in a city. The greatest economy in circulation results from living one over another in as many stories as the poorer tenant will consent to climb without elevators. A city built up solidly with such apartment houses concentrates a large population into a small space. There is saving in everything, in laying out streets, in piping, lighting and policing, in delivery of goods and in transportation service.

We could live in this way on the Pacific Coast. Our summers are sufficiently cool, at least along the sea coast. Here, as at many other points we would do well to look to Europe for our guide rather than to other parts of this country where the conditions of climate are entirely different.

The American bungalow derives an effect of cozy spaciousness by throwing several rooms into one large living room. The European villa avoids stuffiness and retains privacy by having high ceilings and tall narrow doors. The visitor is not embarrassed at finding himself in the heart of the family as soon as he steps inside the door. When the ground plan is small and there is but one story, the French of the Bay of Biscay have a very clever way of utilizing this small space. Not a foot is wasted as inside entry. The bungalow may be perhaps only 12x36 feet clear inside space. If the lot is narrow the house has its rear wall along one boundary, gable to the street. There are three rooms twelve feet square, each with a glass door letting out into the façade; the rear of the next house being a blind wall there is adequate privacy to rooms in the garden. The floor is nearly flush with the ground. The ceilings are very high. The center room is a kitchen, the two end rooms are salon and bedroom, and connect with the kitchen by very narrow doors, leaving considerable wall space for furniture. Opposite the middle door in the rear wall is a picturesque blacksmith's forge of a fire place, with andirons and a crane. The floor is laid with small hexagonal red tiles. The other rooms have bleached wood floors without sills. The pot au feu is cooked on the crane, broiling is done in small pots burning charcoal, on the raised hearth. There is an overhanging hood. The construction is hollow tile plastered inside and out, or there may be thin Roman bricks outside with sand-stone corners. The roof is Spanish tile. In the town there is a toilet; in the forest the toilet, like Kipling's cat, walks by itself. The cheapest of these houses are remarkably simple, and cost about $600 to build.

These little bungalows are built by the thousand in the town of Arcachon near Bordeaux. Built without a cellar, on soft sand, in a pitch-pine forest or on a beach, with the gorze and broom in blossom all the year round, they are the acme of dainty simplicity, very satisfying esthetically, with a dash of French style about them. The tall glazed doors are very effective in giving dignity to the house and in marking it as a pure-bred type not to be mistaken for anything else.

For a roomy country site in Southern California similar construction built on three or four sides of a hollow square would make an attractive and cheap country residence. The dry summers make it difficult to keep large grounds properly cultivated, and anything less than complete freshness of vegetation is worse than the absolutely untouched, brown, dry surface of the California summer landscape. The little enclosed patio can be kept separate and green, affording a pleasant contrast with the view outside of blue emptiness of space down over a canyon with its clean dust-free brown sage up to the outer walls. There must be here and there an extra space between two rooms divided into a common bath and two separate closets.

This principle of sharp division between cultivated garden and brown field should be applied to small town-planning in Southern California. There is too much of the half-way thing: too many ugly, raw wounds of cut banks; dusty, over-wide streets; of washed-out cement sidewalks and gullies, half-cultivated gardens, or good ones contrasting unpleasantly with vacant lots adjoining.

The climate requires that a town be built out solid from a central point, with rather narrow streets for chumminess and economy, paved as soon as laid out. There should be no lots left vacant while others farther out are built on. The town should be distinct from the surrounding country, every bit of space within it either building, cement street and path, or planting. Built thus it would be an attractive little green oasis, finished, dust-free, and surrounded by the California summer landscape, unobjectionable because unwounded. This is the proper way to build a village in Southern California. It would be more beautiful, less raw and depressing, and cheaper and more convenient to live in.

THE ARCHITECT AND THE BUILDING COMPANY

THE Committee on Professional Relations of the Alumni Association of the School of Architecture of the University of California was asked to consider the question: "Will the position of the architect in the future be benefitted by his entering the building field?" The following is the report of the Committee, consisting of Irving F. Morrow, Architect, Chairman; Walter LeRoy Huber, C. E.; and Edwin J. Symmes, Architect.

IN recent years a large amount of building has been erected without the employment of architectural services. In part the work thus diverted from the architect has fallen to the lot of the structural engineer, in part to that of the all-embracing building company which includes in its scope financing, designing, and construction. To the former have gone principally factories and other industrial establishments; the list of works handled by the latter is of surprising variety and includes structures of no inconsiderable importance. Whether or not this practice is in the ascendant there are no data at hand to determine; but certain it is that increased attention has of late been paid to it by the architectural profession. On the one hand it witnesses the covering of the country with structures which constitute aesthetic offences as flagrant as they are unnecessary; on the other hand it watches the progress of extensive building activity while its own offices remain empty. These two complaints are variously stressed according to the temperament and interests of the individual; either is admittedly a sufficient cause for legitimate discontent.

What is to be done? Advertise, says the practical man. Look into our own hearts, search out our shortcomings, and remedy them, says the idealist. The range of suggested solutions is various and extensive. The proposal which is most revolutionary, most thoroughgoing in appearance, and the only one of which it is a question here, is that the architect meet the building company on its own ground and form his own organization offering everything from soup to nuts. Failing this, it is urged, the profession is doomed to ignominious and impecunious extinction.

On first thought, or more properly speaking, before first thought, the plan undoubtedly displays a specious plausibility. It possesses a comprehensiveness which passes for service and efficiency; it appears to revive the old master-builder idea, placing the designer in closer touch with those on whom he depends for the execution of his work; and it sets the architect on an equal footing with those who now seem to be playing a winning game. None of these arguments, however, will withstand serious examination.

It requires but a moment's reflection to realize that an article purchased in a department store covering a block in area is not necessarily better or easier to obtain than one acquired in a fifteen-foot shop. The idea that the quality of service must be improved by its extension is a fallacy most persistent, yet one which should be discredited by a device as simple as opening the eyes. A building is neither more properly nor more easily built because of a commercial identity between the party which designs and the party which constructs. On the contrary there enters here this objection founded on the orthodox code of professional ethics: If the architect be financially interested in the construction, who shall act as the disinterested guardian of the client's interest? The point of view may be regarded as old-fashioned and academic; undoubtedly it is not worth pressing too far, in view of the obvious fact that no system can be devised to circumvent an active desire to be dishonest. Under the present system the architect is at liberty to fleece his client in collaboration with the contractor if he so desires; and there is no reason to suppose that the client would be the worse off for being fleeced by one unified organization. The idea embodied in the objection, however, hearkens back to a standard of professional dignity and disinteredness which it would be unfortunate to reject too thoughtlessly.

The assumed analogy between the mediaeval master-builder and the modern building company under its most favorable conditions is an illusion based on an entire misunderstanding of the essential differences separating the two systems. The master-builder properly so called was at once designer and craftsman, and through his close co-ordination of all phases of his work achieved wonderful results. He was, however, the product of a particular social and economic order, and can not be revived by such simple expedients as lawyer's contracts and financier's accounts. Where the mediaeval guild was actuated by a desire for service, the modern commercial organization is spurred on by the desire to "put one over." The master-builder was interested in the building of his design; the promoter is interested in the selling of his. It is beside the mark to argue that the conscientious architect, as head of his own building organization, would instill into it ideals higher than the current commercial ones; by so doing he would land himself outside of the very class into which it was his ostensible desire to gain a place; the pressure of circumstances would be too strong to be withstood.

Co-operation is essential, much more than obtains today—genuine collaboration between architect and engineer, intimate contact between architect and craftsman. There is no guarantee that this ideal would be consummated by placing all these parties in the employ of a super-organization headed by the architect. It is more than probable that the increase of administrative details would entail a proportionate dimunition of real contact between the architect and his co-workers.

In addition to all this, the success of the architect in such an enterprise is highly problematical. Few men possessed of the temperament and training which make a first-class architect have in addition the knowledge or the ability to operate an extensive commercial organization such as the large building company. Even supposing an architect competent to handle this work, it could only be undertaken at the price of distraction from the other phases of his work. There is one service which the architect as such is specifically qualified to perform, and which nobody else is qualified to perform; namely, to design buildings. If the designer shall neglect his function, how shall our buildings be designed?

As a solution of the architect's problem, therefore, the building company is a specious device. It is but another manifestation of the current materialism which seeks to

LOUVAIN—L'HOTEL DE VILLE

solve all difficulties by the piling up of elaborate machinery. If we can only encumber the spirit with a sufficient burden to crush and quiet it, somehow, it is felt, the flesh must emerge triumphant.

We know that the building company is unqualifiedly commercial. We know that its buildings are not built better, more easily, nor more cheaply, than those independently designed and constructed by architect and contractor respectively. We know in addition that they are less well designed, both as to practical plan and aesthetic effect, and often as to structure as well. We know this is inevitable, because such companies employ only second-rate talent in both architectural and engineering departments; first-rate talent will accept neither the salaries offered nor the conditions imposed. (It may be well to note here parenthetically that the reputable engineer is faced by analogous problems arising out of the incursions of the commercially organized company). All of these things we know inhere in the very nature of the building corporation. Yet their clients are astute business men, possessed of practical common sense and experience. Why do they continue to have their work executed in this manner? Obviously there is but one answer: because they believe that in so doing they are obtaining the best results; any other assumption is preposterous. The architect is neglected by the public because the public does not know the nature nor the value of his services. Buildings are erected without his services because the public does not know, or does not care about, the difference between a good building and a poor one. This is the situation in a nut shell. Is it one to be remedied through the organization of a building company by the architect?

A musical composer, bewailing the apathy of the public toward serious music, while dramatic syndicates are coining money out of trivial and meretricious musical comedies, may lease a circuit of concert halls, hire his own orchestra and singers, print his own tickets and programs, and so on, all with no guarantee that the net result of his pains will be other than the diversion of his energies from his real business—composition.

Worth-while art is a reciprocal enterprise involving artist and public. If a community contains an insufficient number of persons who desire good music, good drama, good painting, good architecture, and the rest, then these things can not be made to exist. Where public support is not forthcoming, no assumption of impressive disabilities by the artist can avail. The neglect of the field in which one is qualified for a field in which one is not qualified means probable failure in both. As long as the public is ignorant of, or indifferent to, the difference between a good building and a poor one, there is no form of compulsion or seduction which can force it to choose a good one—particularly when it harbors the misapprehension that it is the poor one that best serves its purpose. On the contrary, when the levels of public intelligence, culture, and taste are raised to the point where the facts are appreciated, there will be need of no further argument on the behalf of the well-designed building. The only real solution is the education of the public. When it has been taught that good architecture is not less practical than poor; what differentiates good architecture from poor, and why; what service the architect performs, and why he is the only one by whom such service can be performed; then and then only will it reject the meretricious and exact the meritorious without the prodding of disgruntled practitioners, or the organization of cumbersome machines.

This is the solution for those whose predominant interest is in architecture as an art and as a profession. In the meantime, while the public is receiving the requisite education, it may offer slight consolation to those who are interested in architecture primarily as a business. To them two alternatives present themselves. If they can successfully organize and operate their building companies there is no reason to refrain from doing so. But probably the most profitable course will be to embark in other fields of activity.

NOTES ON THE PLATES

CHURCH OF THE ANGELS, GARVANZA, CAL.

Coxhead & Coxhead, Architects.

(Plates 1-3)

THE Church of the Angels was erected twenty-four years ago at Garvanza, California, at that time an isolated hamlet, but now part of the continuous development between Los Angeles and Pasadena. The church was built by the late Mrs. Campbell Johnston, of London, as a memorial to her husband.

Built upon property adjoining a ranch belonging to the family, and upon the direct route between Los Angeles and Pasadena, it became one of the points of great interest to visitors to Southern California. It was no unusual thing on a Sunday afternoon to see the "Little English Church," as it was often called, crowded to the doors by eastern visitors who had ridden out in riding breeches and habit to enjoy its picturesqueness and attend service. Today, the more rapid method of automobile transportation furnishes such large congregations that it is difficult to obtain entrance during the hours of service.

The church was designed by Mr. Ernest Coxhead, of Coxhead & Coxhead, Architects, who was at one time associated with the diocesan architect of Middlesex, England, to whom belongs all credit for the English character of the work.

After completion, the church and property were deeded to the Diocese of California and are now under the jurisdiction of Bishop Johnson, of the Southern Diocese.

RANCH HOUSE AT YAKIMA, WASH.

William M. Kenyon, Maurice F. Maine; Architects

(Plates 4-7)

THIS house is located five miles out from Yakima, Washington, formerly known as North Yakima. The estate consists of about one thousand acres, most of which is devoted to apple growing. The property is surrounded by low mountains, and Mount Hood and Mount Adams may be seen in the distance. The outlook from the south, on which side the court is located, is especially picturesque, showing a winding creek near the house and vast stretches of orchards extending to the hills.

The site selected is on a hillside with a variation in grades of about forty feet. Several sets of steps furnish means of access between levels, and a winding driveway connects the high and low levels. A branch from the driveway communicates with the service court.

STREETS OF AMERICAN HOUSES
TOWN SITE, NEW CORNELIA COPPER COMPANY, AJO, ARIZONA WILLIAM M. KENYON, MAURICE F. MAINE, Architects

The house is constructed of local stone, three kinds being used, laid up at random, in large, light colored joints. The treatment throughout is rugged and in keeping with the surroundings.

The first floor level is about two feet above the higher grade, and the floor of the court is six inches lower than this level. Steps lead from the court to the lower levels. In the basement are the rooms for the care-taker, and under these rooms there is a sub-basement, the floor of which is six inches above the service court. The space in the basement under the living room is devoted to a large swimming pool.

The inside walls of the tower are of stone laid up about the same as the exterior walls except that rugged Moravian tiles are introduced somewhat irregularly. The stone steps ascend around a central shaft leading up to a room just under the top lookout. From the tower room the steps are located outside leading up to the lookout.

In the second story a large library is located over the entrance. This room is reached from the tower and connects with the living room by balcony in the top part of the latter. There are many bedrooms in the second story for both family use and for servants.

The bedrooms and bath rooms are finished in white and the other principal rooms and the long corridor are finished in plain white oak, made rough with re-sawed surfaces. The trusses and ceiling beams are rough, solid timbers without finish of any kind.

All of the inside wood finish was gotten out in Minneapolis by William A. French and Company. This Company also furnished the house, making a large part of it specially. They did the inside painting and decorating. Their Mr. Lawford did the mural work over the living room fireplace and over the dining room entrance at the east end of the long corridor.

GENERAL VIEW OF PLANT NEW CORNELIA COPPER COMPANY, AJO, ARIZONA

TOWNSITE, AJO, ARIZONA

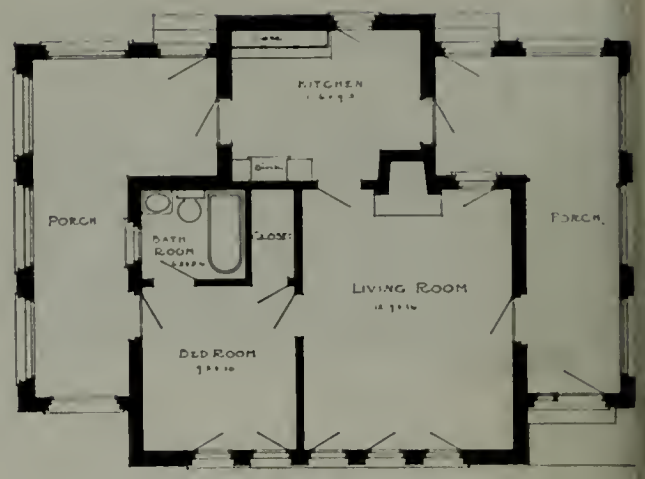
William M. Kenyon, Maurice F. Maine, Architects

(Plates 8-12)

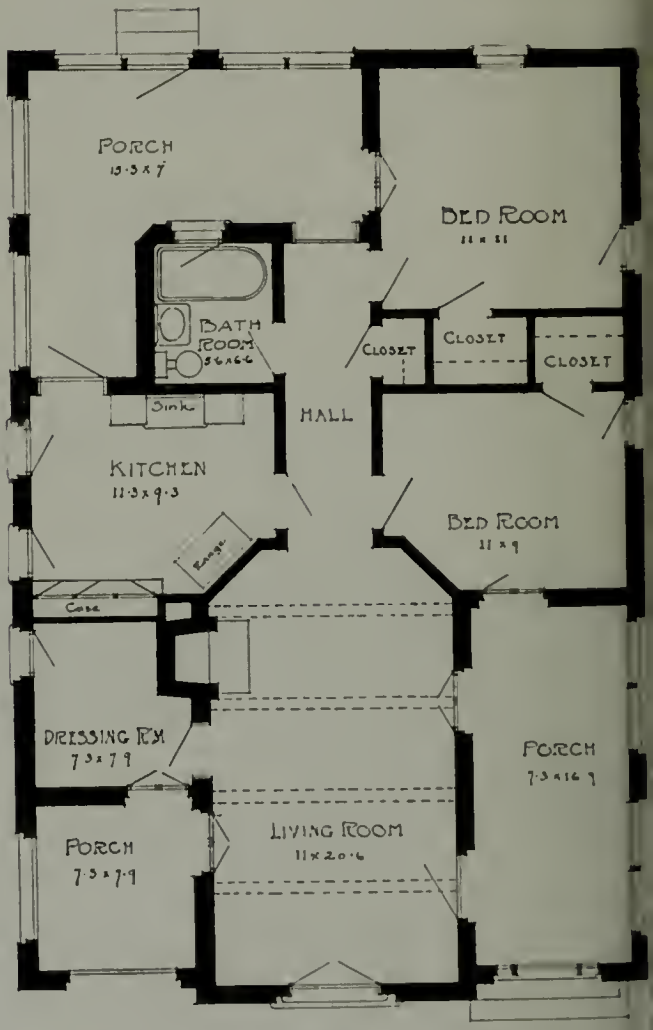
AJO (the word means "garlic"), is situated in southwestern Arizona, about forty miles from the Mexican border. For several years, the New Cornelia Copper Company has maintained an experimental plant here in order to determine the proper and logical manner in which to proceed with permanent improvements. The ore deposit here is of low grade copper, and is treated in the new plant by the electrolitic process. The town being forty miles south of the nearest railroad line, the company constructed its own line connecting Ajo and Gila.

The original town of Ajo was little more than a mining camp, a collection of shacks made of almost everything. The general effect was somewhat picturesque if the observer stood off at the proper distance. The new town was laid out a short distance from the old, with the idea in mind that the latter would be removed. Fortunately, or perhaps unfortunately for some, the old town was destroyed by fire.

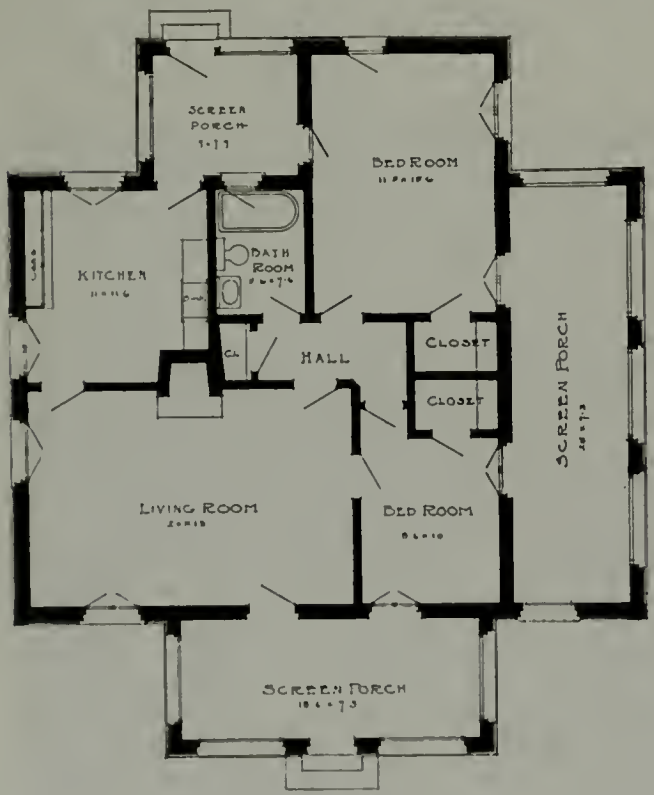
The company established the new town of Ajo in order to give its employees a comfortable and attractive place in which to live, thus insuring a more stable community. All of the buildings are modern and of hollow tile or reinforced concrete construction with stucco exterior finish. The architectural style is crude Spanish or Mission.



FLOOR PLAN AMERICAN HOUSE NO3



FLOOR PLAN AMERICAN HOUSE No.13



FLOOR PLAN AMERICAN HOUSE NO9

PLANS OF AMERICAN HOUSES

TOWN SITE, NEW CORNELIA COPPER COMPANY, AJO, ARIZONA

WILLIAM M. KENYON, MAURICE F. MAINE, Architects

Official News of Pacific Coast Chapters, A. I. A.

The regular minutes of meetings of all Pacific Coast Chapters of the American Institute of Architects are published on this page each month.

San Francisco Chapter, 1881—President, Sylvain Schnaittacher, 333 Post Street, San Francisco, Cal.; Secretary, Morris M. Bruce, Flood Building, San Francisco, Cal. Chairman of Committee on Public Information, William B. Faville, Balboa Building, San Francisco. Chairman of Committee on Competition, William Mooser, Nevada Bank Building, San Francisco. Date of Meetings, third Thursday of every month; Annual, October.

Southern California Chapter, 1894—President, H. M. Patterson, 324 O. T. Johnson Building, Los Angeles, Cal. Secretary, H. F. Withey, 621 Exchange Building, Los Angeles, Cal. Chairman of Committee on Public Information, J. E. Allison, 1405 Hibernian Building, Los Angeles. Date of Meetings, second Tuesday, except July and August, at Los Angeles.

Oregon Chapter, 1911—President, Joseph Jacobberger, Board of Trade Building, Portland, Ore. Secretary, Alfred H. Smith, Board of Trade Building, Portland, Ore. Chairman of Committee on Public Information, Ellis F. Lawrence, Chamber of Commerce Building, Portland, Ore. Date of Meetings, third Thursday of every month at Portland; Annual, October.

Washington State Chapter, 1894—President, Daniel R. Huntington, Seattle, First Vice-President, Carl Gould, Seattle, Second Vice-President, George Gove. Third vice-President, Albert Held, Spokane, Secretary, Louis Baeder, Seattle. Treasurer, Frank L. Baker, Seattle. Counsels: Chas. H. Bebb, Sherwood D. Ford, and G. C. Field. Date of Meeting, first Wednesday, except July, August and September, at Seattle, except one in Spring at Tacoma. Annual, November.

The American Institute of Architects—The Octagon, Washington, D. C. Officers for 1918: President, Thomas R. Kimball, Omaha, Neb.; First Vice-President, Charles A. Favrot, New Orleans, La.; Second Vice-President, George S. Mills, Toledo, Ohio; Secretary, William Stanley Baker, Boston, Mass.; Treasurer, D. Everett Waid, New York, N. Y.

Directors for Three Years—Edward W. Donn, Jr., Washington, D. C.; Robert D. Kohn, New York, N. Y.; Richard Schmidt, Chicago, Ill. Directors for Two Years—William B. Faville, San Francisco, Cal.; Burt L. Fenner, New York, N. Y.; Ellis F. Lawrence, Portland, Ore. Directors for One Year—Edwin H. Brown, Minneapolis, Minn.; Ben L. Lubschez, Kansas City, Mo.; Horace Wells Sellers, Philadelphia, Pa.

MINUTES OF WASHINGTON STATE CHAPTER

Minutes of 247th meeting held June 4, 1919, at 6 P. M., at the Blue Bird Cafe.

Present: President Huntington, Baeder, Baker, Booth, Borhek, Constable, Field, Gould, Ivey, Knox, Loveless, Naramore, Nevins, Park, Siebrand, Storey, Svarz, Willcox, Williams, Ziegler. Guest: Mr. Monke.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Reports of Committees

Mr. Gould reporting for Committee on Civic Design, highly commended the design of the recently completed bridge at Latona, and suggested that the color of the iron work be changed from black to a more suitable and harmonious color of green or gray tints. It was concurred in that the Secretary write to the Mayor suggesting the change of color.

Mr. Gould spoke also of the movement to secure another Federal Building for Seattle, and suggested that the Chapter proffer its services in the matter of selecting a site for the same, to the Supervising Architect at Washington, D. C. This was concurred in and ordered done.

Mr. Loveless, reporting for the Membership Committee was asked to outline a programme and mode of action for this committee, and report same to the Executive Committee.

Mr. Baker in reporting for the Ways and Means Committee, asked that some steps be taken to secure more funds for the Chapter, and suggested that the amount of the dues be increased. Mr. Loveless moved that the Ways and Means Committee take the matter of increased dues under advisement, and report back to the Chapter; motion seconded. Mr. Willcox moved to amend the motion to include "and that it is the sense of the Chapter that the dues be increased." Motion seconded and as amended carried.

Mr. Willcox, as the accredited delegate, was then called upon to report on the Convention of the Institute held at Nashville, and in doing so gave to the Chapter an illuminative description of its proceedings, bringing to the Chapter much of its atmosphere. Quotations were read from addresses of President Kimball, and John Bell Keeble, an attorney of Nashville, both of which dwelt largely upon the "Professional Idea." Quotations were also read from an address by Mr. Magonigle, which proved highly amusing. He reported that perhaps the most important item of interest brought out by the Convention was the emphasis put on the "Professional Idea" and recalled the President's hope of a national affiliation of all professional bodies, which was concurred in by the Chapter.

The idea of affiliating all professional bodies was introduced and on motion, duly made, seconded and carried, it was ordered that the Post-War Committee consider the idea and report back to the Chapter, and that John L. Hall, Engineer, who is about to attend a National Convention of his profession, be notified of the Chapter's action, and that he be asked to present the subject to his organization for their consideration.

Meetings adjourned.

Minutes of 248th meeting, SPECIAL MEETING, held June 11, 1919, at 12 noon, at The Bon Marche Tea Room

Present: President Huntington, Albertson, Baeder, Bebb, Booth, Field, Gould, Knox, Loveless, Park, Schack, Siebrand, Wilson, Willatzen, Willcox.

Subject of the Meeting:

APPOINTEES FOR STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS

The President in opening the meeting stated that a conversation held this morning with Senator Wm. Wray indicated that the Governor, in making the appointments to the State Board of Examiners who are to administer the Architects' Registration Law, was ignoring altogether the Washington State Chapter. After some discussion, Mr. Willatzen moved that a delegation be sent to Olympia with power to act under instructions to hereinafter given. Motion seconded and carried.

Mr. Willcox moved that the Executive Council be empowered to prepare a statement to be presented to the Governor by the delegation. Motion seconded and carried.

Mr. Willcox moved that the Chapter recommend the Head of the School of Architecture of the State University as the logical appointee if only one is to be had by the Chapter. Motion seconded and carried.

Mr. Bebb moved that the Chairman appoint a delegation of three and that these be joined by as many more volunteers as will go to wait on the Governor in person. Motion seconded and carried.

The Chairman appointed Messrs. Bebb, Baeder, and Willcox. Mr. Willcox declined to serve, Mr. Loveless was appointed.

Mr. Willcox moved the endorsement of the appointment of Messrs. Bebb, Loveless and Baeder. Motion seconded and carried.

Meeting adjourned.

NOTE.—No meetings have been held during June by the San Francisco, Southern California, or Oregon Chapters.

The GARDEN

OF CHIAROSCURO AND THE GARDEN

By ESTHER MATSON

IT MAY seem affected to talk of chiaroscuro in connection with gardening. But what after all does the formidable word mean but just the art of getting the best effects of light and shade? Surely in a garden we are bound to have lights and shadows, even as in life itself, whether or no. The question is, can we make them tell for an end of greater beauty? Can we not coax them to serve us now for sheer intensity of calm, anon for life and brilliance?

In Italy a certain quality of the atmosphere seems to pervade alike the wild and the cultivated scenes so that it is the rule rather than the exception for a garden to have a splendid disposition of sunshine and shadow. Nature herself is there the supreme mistress of this art and such painters as Titian and Veronese famed for getting chiaroscuro into their canvases are but her faithful transcribers.

In California the atmosphere has much of the same magic quality, and here too Nature shows herself particularly gracious, so that entrancing effects of light and shade seem to be accidental. Nevertheless, when it comes to making a garden (which try as we will, we cannot but be more or less artificial) it is quite possible, in California or elsewhere, to spoil it either by wrongly arranging the lights and shadows or more often still by totally ignoring them. There is no doubting that the garden artificer can grub away like a mole or he can come into an awareness of this art and take it into account both in the choice of his plants and in the placing of them.

He can make a mass of bamboos, for instance, immensely more effective if back of them he places some plants of heavier green. Or he may set a group of yuccas against evergreens—cypress, perhaps, or arbor vitae—in such wise that the contrast between the two kinds of plant and the wonder of the white bloom against the depth of foliage enhance the beauty of each. Again he may arrange his flowering borders so that the colors shall come in masses and as Miss Jekyll prefers in "drifts" instead of being spattered about like so many patches in the old-time crazy-quilt.

In the mere matter of foliage what materials are at hand for conjuring with! Consider the leafage of the locusts, for an example, and of the acacias, in comparison with that of the magnolia. Let the gardener mix these indiscriminately and we will all wonder why his place lacks character. Let him place them in interesting juxtaposition with one another and he will achieve satisfying and inspiring pictures.

Too many of us still think that the whole duty of a garden is to contain the greatest possible number and variety of flowers. We forget that the whole duty of it is to make for beauty. And one of the surest ways of making it beautiful is to have a care for its chiaroscuro. Have we not noticed indeed that conservatories are always fatiguing? If we stop to think about it we must grant that in them no such care has been taken. No, the conservatories, like the majority of nurseries, are mere places for collections of plants. But a garden should be something different and better.

Nature herself, if we will be on the lookout, will often give us delightful lessons in the art of chiaroscuro. See how she plays the camellia bloom off against the lustrous, dark foliage. Notice how in one tiny purple pansy bloom she lays on her streaks of gold pencilling never haphazardly, but always with evident design. See how she masses her laurel and rhododendron blossoms against the dense green shadows of their own foliage. Look at ferns in their "native haunt" and note what great spaces of gloom alternate with what lightsome groups of fronds.

The old Italians, those past masters in the art of gardenage, were not above taking lessons of Nature. And well they learned the value of chiaroscuro. Till at length with supreme mastery of their technique they were able to lay out their grounds so as to gain the utmost advantage from the balance of lights and shades. They even found it possible to play with this alternating sunshine and shadow as a musician plays with the now swelling or full capacity, and now pianissimo, of his instrument. In such wise they brought it about that certain portions of the gardens would induce certain moods in those who walked and talked in them. Yes, they were canny in a way which we moderns have quite overlooked, were those old gardeners. And as we come more and more to desire to "garden finely," we are bound to give a thought to these things. We are going to wish for gardens planned so that they will yield us not mere tunes, or melodies, but harmonies.

One woman in California, Mrs. Minna Sherman, not long since, did some thinking along this line in connection with her garden at Fresno. Although undoubtedly the climate and the situation of a plot of ground must first of all be taken into account, there is none the less a deal of suggestiveness in what she wrote about her own experiment.

"In laying out a new garden," said she, "...the direction in which the lights and shadows fall should be as much considered as in the lighting of a picture. The fullest beauty of light and shade is obtained if the structural lines of planting are laid east and west. The rising sun, until it reaches the Meridian, throws long shadows and if the garden groups are well planted they show their perfection of colors and shapes through the misty morning light, and as the sun gains strength the new tints of color and greater definitions of form give added beauty to the garden. The early morning air is nimble with glad quaint fancies when all is at its best in the morning freshness. The same east and west garden is glorified by the golden sunset and the lingering afterglow falls in subdued harmony over the trees and shrubs. It is really two gardens in one."

Planning the lights and shadows as in the lighting of a picture—there we have the crux of the matter. The amateur fumbles and struggles over first one detail and then another. The master sweeps his brush across the canvas in broad swathes, saying "Here will be my darks, here will be my lights," apparently ignoring altogether the details. But well does he, the master, know that he can rely on those details to take care of themselves later on, that it is indeed these very masses of light and shade that are going to throw the details up, are going to give them depth and character.

No matter what part of the country we live in, then, Mrs. Sherman's idea is one to make us pause, and indeed the subject of *chiaro-oscuro* is well worth pondering on.

BUD VARIATIONS IN DAHLIAS

By

PROFESSOR J. W. GREGG

University of California

Now that the season for dahlias is again with us, the growers will not only be concerned with the number and quality of blooms produced but will in addition endeavor in many cases to bring forth new varieties. In this connection it might be well to call to the attention of dahlia growers in general the fact that, in the past, not all of the new creations have originated from seedlings in spite of the rather general assumption that such has been the case. In looking back carefully over the history of dahlia varieties, it is very clearly brought out that bud variation has been responsible for the origin of many of the valuable ones

AN INFORMAL GARDEN

A FORMAL GARDEN

CHIAROSCURO IN THE GARDEN

EDITORIAL

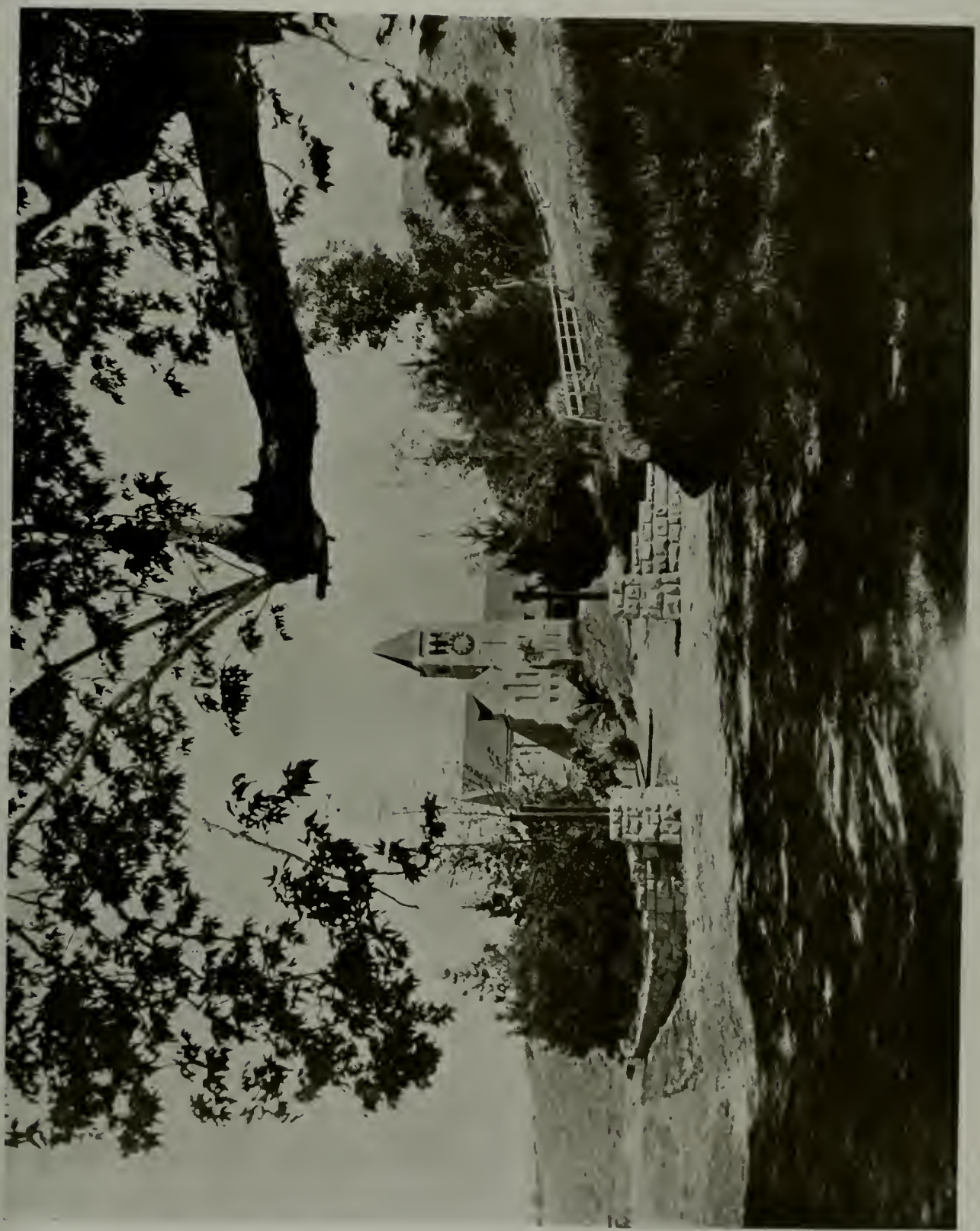
FOR some two years our efforts and enthusiasm were enlisted in the task of aiding the realization of a great dream—the Panama-Pacific International Exposition it was officially designated, but to Westerners it will always be known more briefly but more affectionately as "the Exposition." Daily we followed the piling up of structure, the finishing of plaster walls and of ornamental detail, the laying out of gardens and their decorative accessories. Throughout the ten months of its existence as an almost autonomous entity we passed unnumbered hours strolling along its avenues and loitering in the shelter of its courts. The end at last came, and on the day following the closing we made another pilgrimage about the grounds. Concourses designed for throngs of people were deserted, papers and debris lay uncollected over the walks and gardens, fountains were without the life of water, pools and basins were half empty as the result of unreplenished leakage—on all sides, in fact, a sense of impending dissolution was prevalent. Workmen were even demolishing the lighter decorative parts of doorways which obstructed egress from the great buildings. It may well be understood that so long and intimate an association with the work both during its growth and after its completion had instilled in us a sincere affection. From that day on, during and after the period of demolition, we avoided visiting or even approaching the scene of memories so numerous and so cherished. Exhibitions drew us now and again to the Palace of Fine Arts. On those occasions we consistently turned our gaze into the colonnade; yet for all that there was no escaping the sense of acres of level and vacant building lots beyond the lagoon, where should have arisen the walls and domes of majestic palaces. The great structure stood like a solitary line rescued from the wreck of the work of some antique poet, tantalizingly beautiful as a fragment, yet after all essentially unintelligible dissevered from its perished context.

Chance recently recalled us to this barren site of vanished beauty. To stroll along the vacant and deserted Marina was to conjure up visions of compositions whose every trace has now been obliterated. We mused and indulged a vain regret. But judge of the start with which we stumbled upon a scattered pile of actual fragments of architectural ornament and sculptured accessories from the real Exposition! How had these few pieces chanced to escape the general destruction? Why had they been thus strewn and abandoned in the open? Surely destruction would have been more kindly. There they lay—urns, lamp standards, lanterns, capitals, finials, ornamented archivolts, sculptured figures—all courts, all styles, pell-mell and haphazard among the weeds. Neither their unceremonious dumping nor the elements of three subsequent winters had inflicted conspicuous injury. With what fond regret we reviewed these forgotten fragments, even handled pieces we had ourselves drawn and detailed and followed through the modeling shop and to their places on the buildings! How poignant to reflect that these few remaining fragments of the Exposition's actual buildings constitute a dump heap! Imagine one's feeling on coming upon a desecrated cemetery where lie one's own kin!

The San Francisco Exposition represented the concurrence of many of our ablest minds in the creation of a thing of beauty. Into one harmonious whole it gathered the most varied architectural expressions, some of them examples of well known types, others achievements of notable originality. The pure classical and high renaissance traditions found expression in the Machinery Building, in the Court of Four Seasons, and in the colonnades of the Courts of the Universe. The monumental tradition, handled with varying degrees of freedom and fancy, appeared in the Tower of Jewels, the Palace of Fine Arts, and the triumphal arches of the Court of the Universe. The lighter phases of the renaissance were exemplified in the Court of Palms and the Court of Flowers, which were in the Italian vein; and in the building entrances on the perimeter walls of the main group, which were Spanish plateresque. The more modern French feeling was also represented, conventionally in Festival Hall, with more independence in the Horticultural Building. An originality which defied historical classification appeared in the Court of the Ages, or Court of Abundance. Here was an enormous body of architecture, truly monumental in scale, the poorest of it adequate and competent, the best of it consummately handled; the mechanical execution was almost uniformly excellent. In addition to these major units there were numerous smaller buildings, fountains, sculpture, and garden accessories. In the nature of the case it was an impossibility to preserve intact this vast composition. We should be duly thankful for the mural paintings which remained to adorn some of our public buildings, for the great municipal organ, for the legacy of a permanent fine arts museum, and for the insight given the public into the real meaning and possibilities of monumental planning and design. Perhaps we should consider this abundant salvage. Yet we might so easily have had just a little more.

At the time of the Exposition's close the following idea was proposed; that as the work of demolition proceeded, one example of every significant detail of architectural decoration and sculpture be preserved and set aside, and that the resulting fragments be gathered into a collection and reinforced with the available drawings and photographs of the entire composition. Unfortunately this suggestion was never acted upon. Had such a course been adopted, we should have possessed, at an expenditure truly inconsequential, a complete and authentic record of the aims and the achievements of the group of our foremost architects which was responsible for one of our greatest architectural events. The intrinsic value of the available material was beyond question. Such a museum, properly organized and conducted, would have amply justified itself from the historical as well as from the educational point of view.

The heap of fragments slowly disintegrating by the deserted Marina is a touching reminder of an opportunity lost.—L. F. M.



GENERAL VIEW
CHURCH OF THE ANGELS, GARVANZA, CALIFORNIA
COXHEAD & COXHEAD, Architects

EXTERIOR
CHURCH OF THE ANGELS, GARVANZA, CALIFORNIA
COXHEAD & COXHEAD, Architects

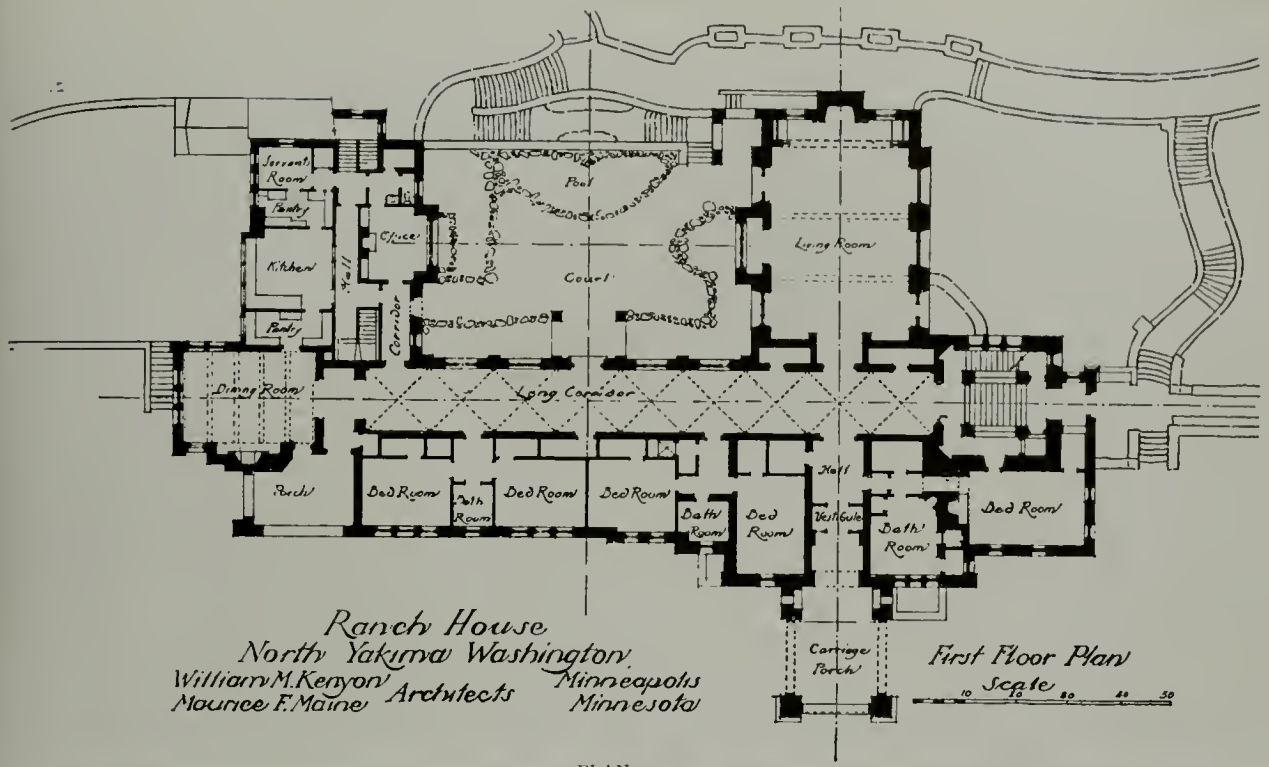
INTERIOR
CHURCH OF THE ANGELS, GARVANZA, CALIFORNIA
COXHEAD & COXHEAD, Architects

GENERAL VIEW

VIEW FROM LOWER LEVEL

RANCH HOUSE, YAKIMA, WASHINGTON

WILLIAM M. KENYON, MAURICE F. MAINE, Architects



PLAN

TOWER END FROM UPPER LEVEL

RANCH HOUSE, YAKIMA, WASHINGTON

WILLIAM M. KENYON, MAURICE F. MAINE, Architects

TOWER VESTIBULE

RANCH HOUSE, YAKIMA, WASHINGTON
WILLIAM H. KENYON, MAURICE F. MAINE, Architects

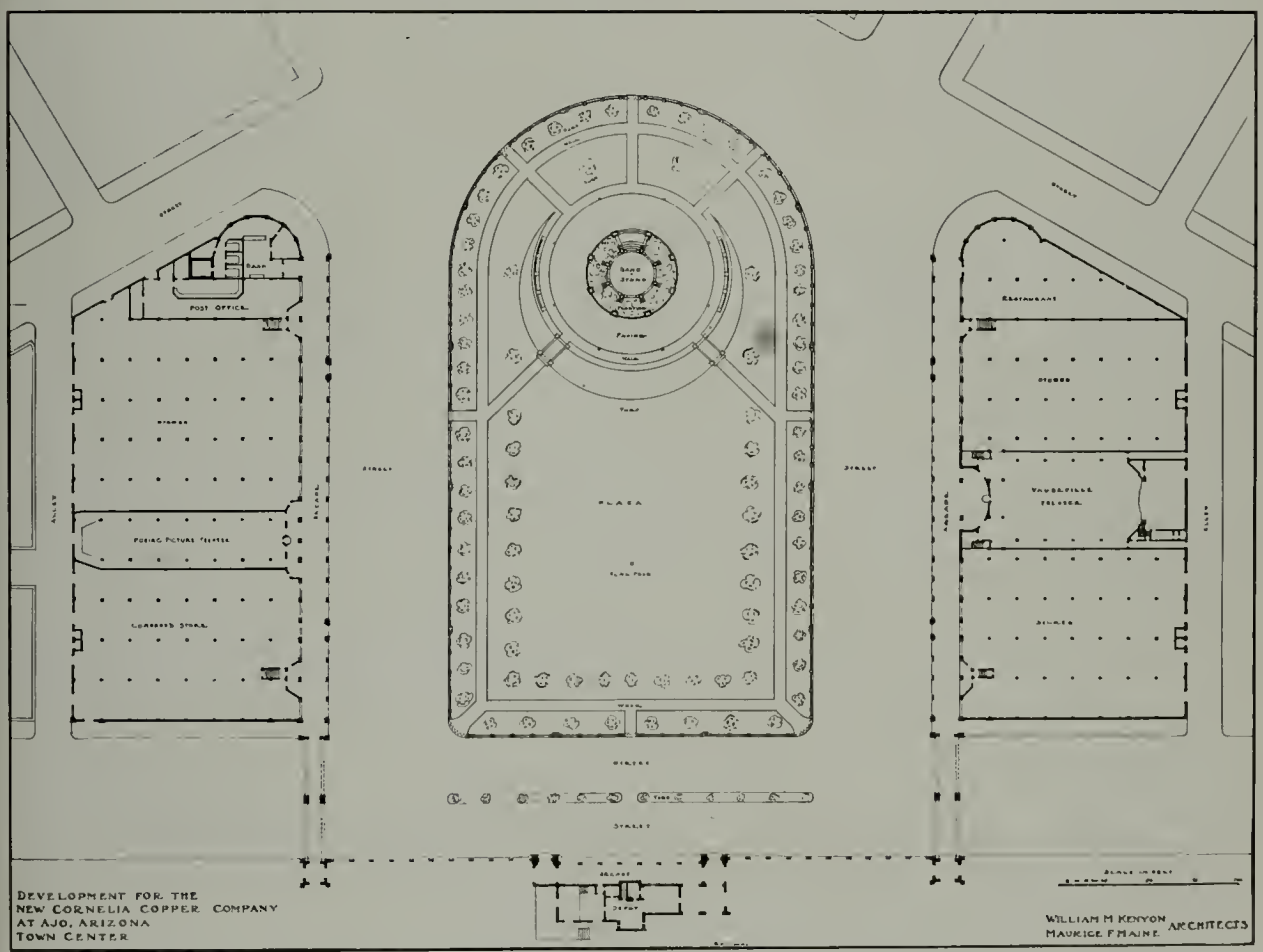
GARDEN STEPS

LONG CORRIDOR LOOKING TOWARD DINING ROOM
RANCH HOUSE, YAKIMA, WASHINGTON
WILLIAM M. KENYON, MAURICE E. MAINE, Architects

RAILROAD STATION AND PLAZA

GENERAL PLAN
TOWN SITE, NEW CORNELIA COPPER COMPANY, AJO, ARIZONA
WILLIAM M. KENYON, MAURICE F. MAINE, Architects

STORES ON PLAZA



PLAN OF TOWN CENTER

TOWN SITE, NEW CORNELIA COPPER COMPANY, AJO, ARIZONA

WILLIAM M. KENYON, MAURICE F. MAINE, Architects

TOWN SITE, NEW CORNELIA COPPER COMPANY, AJO, ARIZONA
RAILROAD STATION

RAILROAD STATION AND PLAZA
TOWN SITE, NEW CORNELIA COPPER COMPANY, AJO, ARIZONA
WILLIAM M. KENYON, MAURICE F. MAINE, Architects

GENERAL OFFICE BUILDING

HOSPITAL AND AMERICAN HOUSES
TOWN SITE, NEW CORNELIA COPPER COMPANY, AJO, ARIZONA
WILLIAM M. KENYON, MAURICE F. MAINE, Architects

RESIDENCE OF A. G. FREEMAN, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA
COXHEAD & COXHEAD, Architects

ENTRANCE
ISLAM TEMPLE, SAN FRANCISCO
T. PATERSON ROSS, Architect

DETAIL OF FACADE
ISLAM TEMPLE, SAN FRANCISCO
T. PATERSON ROSS, Architect

The HOME BUILDER

THE EYES OF THE HOUSE

By HARRIS ALLEN

A.—THE CHARMING COMPOSITION IS NOTEWORTHY FOR EFFECTIVE GROUPING OF OPENINGS AND FOR CONSISTENCY IN LINE WITHOUT EXTREME FORMALITY OR STIFFNESS

EYES were made for seeing, and beauty is its own excuse for being; but eyes were also made to be seen. In the architectural lineaments, the facade, of a house, the windows not ly function as eyes but they also express the character and, in t, the racial characteristics of the building.

With the technical principles of fenestration the layman need t concern himself. If, however, he recognizes and appreciates e effects produced by the proper distribution of voids and open-gs, the chances of constructing good and avoiding poor design e greatly increased, and both the public and the individual profit ereby.

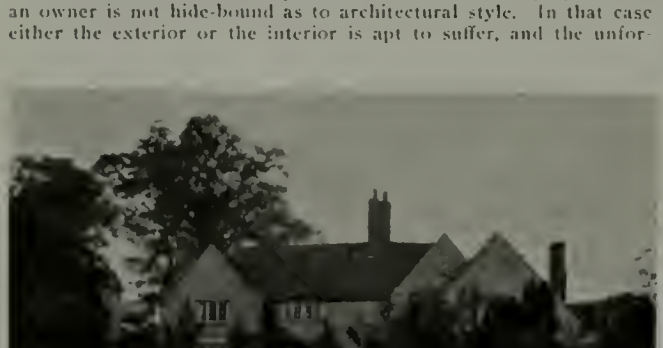
This proportionate arrangement of windows in wall, varies th the architectural style, and of course is governed primarily specific requirements of use, exposure, and climate. The rious architectural styles were developed to meet the same eds, each in its own particular location. One of the great stacles to the satisfactory development of American cities architecturally, is the fact that most owners insist upon using a style they have seen and admired elsewhere, regardless of its unsuitability to site and climatic conditions, or to the architectural discord it introduces among existing buildings. But that is another story.

To return to the window, the treatment must show a logical consideration of the necessity and comfort of the family, or, no matter how beautiful the building, it will be open to criticism, and cannot be considered a success. In most cases this is clearly indicated by the exterior; it is the exception which proves the rule when a building is fully adequate to all practical and aesthetic requirements, but gives the opposite impression to the outside view. On the other hand, there are many buildings which are fair to look upon, but uncomfortable to live in. That is the unnecessary misfortune of the individual, but merely goes to show that complete success is made up of many details, none of which can be neglected with impunity. Of course no one would be silly

B.—THE LONG HORIZONTAL LINES WHICH GIVE CHARACTER TO THE HOUSE ARE ACCENTED BY SILLS, HEADS AND MUNTINS OF THE WINDOW GROUPS AND BY OVERHANGING SECOND STORY

enough to say that a building must be ugly to be comfortable; yet sometimes one is bound to believe that idea must have prevailed.

The practical uses of the windows, however, can be completely fulfilled without entailing any sacrifice to design, always providing an owner is not hide-bound as to architectural style. In that case either the exterior or the interior is apt to suffer, and the unfortunate architect receives the blame for inadequacy of lighting an inconsistent and ill-proportioned design.



C.—THE DOMESTIC QUALITY OF THIS HOME IS EMPHASIZED BY THE IRREGULAR GABLES AND GROUPS OF SMALL-PANED SASH.

The accompanying illustrations have been chosen as good representatives of different architectural styles, in which the window placing is consistent and harmonious, and as nearly as may be determined fulfills the requirements of location and climate.

Exhibit A is a simple but charmingly balanced composition with the classic suggestion of the smaller Italian villas. It has a somewhat formal feeling, with both horizontal and vertical lines emphasized; but this is kept from stiffness by the interesting grouping of windows over bay and loggias, and in the bay itself. The indications by the foliage and shadows of a warm sunny climate are repeated in the large wall surfaces, the overhanging eaves, the loggias, the small-panel windows. This house has a distinct personality and charm.

Exhibit B is presumably located where sunshine is usually welcome, but occasionally over strong, and this facade evidently faces an extended landscape or seascape. Accordingly the windows are treated in groupings of ample size, with awnings and recessed porches for protection from the glare. The use of large view windows in the bays, marking the axes of principal rooms, is noteworthy. The long horizontal lines of the house are accentuated by the unbroken ridge, the bays and the overhanging second story. One can imagine this house on an eminence commanding the sea, where the keen salt breeze is tempered by the warmth of the sun, and the terrace suggests the bright hues and pleasant flutter of summer social life.

Exhibit C presents a very different type of site and dwelling, but one that seems equally well to fit its needs and environment. Here is a sheltered, informal garden of the family that cares for privacy, and this house suggests its sturdy English forebears with irregular gables and entrances and groups of small sash. The

D.—THERE IS A REFINEMENT, AN ELEGANCE, TO THE PROPORTIONS AND DETAIL OF THIS VILLA WHICH WOULD BE LOST WITH A LESS RESTRAINED TREATMENT OF THE OPENINGS

is evidently a year-round home, prepared for winter storms as well as summer sun.

Exhibit D returns to the more formal, the villa type, and this illustration presents the entrance front. But its formality is relieved by the interesting group of round-headed sash in the second story, probably demanded for a "morning room" or boudoir, and by the balcony from which one can imagine the host leaning to welcome the coming or speed the parting guest (and probably never used for that purpose). The two balancing loggia wings suggest that a delightful garden surrounds the building on its other three sides. Altogether, this reproduces with extraordinary success the restrained charm of the Italian villa of the better class, even to the environment. It would be difficult to suggest an improvement to this design.

Exhibit E transports one straight to the "Sunny South" where the formal, dignified, lofty proportions of the mansion correspond to the courtly manners and lavish hospitality of its owners. No other treatment of windows could possibly be considered from a standpoint of design, and probably for coolness during the long hot summer, the same proportions are best suited. This is an excellent type of the classic Colonial Renaissance, with formal gardens and spacious approaches.

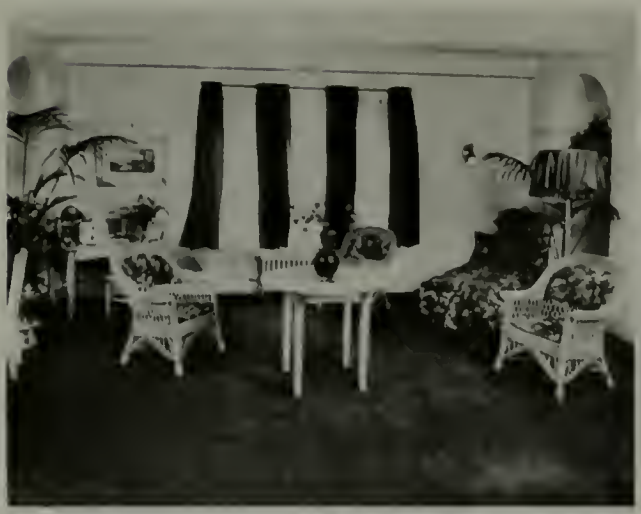
It is to be noted that while each of the illustrations shows a distinctly successful treatment of a separate problem, and all use different types and arrangements of windows in meeting the various requirements, nevertheless each treatment is consistent; there is no mixing of styles, no use of several different kinds and sizes of openings, sash and panes. In other words, it is certainly possible for a man to build a home which will satisfy any requirement of practical needs or local conditions, and still retain the beauty and harmony which should distinguish the home of a civilized being. And there is no part of the facade which is more important in determining this element of harmonious and beautiful design, then the windows, which express the needs and interests and, in short, the character of the builders. That is one reason why an old house re-modeled often seems to have more individuality than a new one; it is frankly altered to suit the owner's wishes. But it is possible (and should be obligatory) to put sufficient study into every new building to indicate both the comfort and the character of the family.

E. DESPITE THE EXTREMELY FORMAL STYLE OF THIS MANSION, ITS LOFTY WINDOWS AND COLLONADE CONVEY THE SPIRIT OF SOUTHERN HOSPITALITY.

INTERIOR DECORATION

SOME CONSISTENT INTERIORS

ENGLISH LIBRARY—CITTER & MALMGREN, Architects



THE SAME ROOM TREATED WITH DIFFERENT HANGINGS AND FURNITURE
FRANCIS W. SWALES, Architect

ENGLISH LIBRARY—CUTTER & MALMGREN, Architects

LIVING ROOM—CUTTER & MALMGREN, Architects

The CONTRACTOR

BUILDING TRADES ASSOCIATION

The following is a draft of Articles of Association proposed for uniting the members of the various Los Angeles building trades into trade organizations.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF ....

This Association shall be known as ..... and is founded for the following purposes.

To provide for the general betterment and raising of the standard of the trade relations and the ethics of the craft.

Uniform accounting.

Standarized estimate sheets.

Standarized bid forms.

Standarized contract forms.

Universal pay day.

To provide means of securing a reasonable profit and if more than a reasonable profit is being obtained to provide means of lowering profit to a reasonable profit.

SECTION I.

The firms comprising this Association shall consist of all responsible parties regularly engaged in .....

Any individual other than signers of these Articles applying for membership shall be admitted on such basis and terms as the before mentioned members shall determine by a majority vote.

Any member in arrears for fines more than thirty (30) days from date of written notice of assessment of such fine by the Secretary, in case no appeal shall have been filed in accordance with the provisions of these Articles, may be expelled from this Association by a majority vote of all members of this Association.

SECTION II.

The officers of this Association shall be President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer.

SECTION III.

The President shall preside at all meetings of this Association when present; in his absence the Vice President shall preside.

The President, Vice-President and Treasurer shall hold office one year or until their successors are elected and shall draw no salary.

SECTION IV.

The Secretary shall be a qualified accountant and shall be removed at any time by a majority vote of all members of the Association. He shall act as Manager of the Association and shall have personal supervision over all matters pertaining to the carrying out of the rules of the Association as adopted and amended from time to time. He shall make a complete audit of the books of each or any member whenever requested by any member. He shall act as a general credit advisor for all members, shall secure and file for reference information as to the standing of contractors and others and shall furnish same on request.

He shall check up as may be necessary, jobs so as to determine whether they are in accordance with estimate sheets turned in.

He shall investigate all complaints of irregularities (which must be made in writing) and assess all fines as provided for violations of the rules of the Association, subject to appeal as hereinafter provided.

He shall keep a record of all meetings of the Association. He shall keep a record of all reports made to him by members of the Association and all information thus coming to him shall be held by him as confidential, and shall under no circumstances be given to any member of the Association or other person except as it may be regularly presented at meetings of the Association.

The Secretary's term of office and compensation shall be fixed by a majority vote of the members present at a meeting of the Association; provided subject has been listed in the call of the meeting.

The Secretary shall give a surety bond in the sum of $ ..... conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties, the premium to be paid out of the Treasury of the Association

SECTION V.

The Treasurer shall be elected from the members and by a majority vote, and shall have charge of all the funds of the Association and pay out said funds if checks are countersigned by the President, on the order of the members by a majority vote, except in case of the Guarantee and Supplemental Guarantee Fund which shall be handled in the following manner

Each member shall deposit with the Treasurer the sum of $..... which shall be payable as follows:

Concurrently with the person or firm becoming a member of the Association he or it shall deposit the sum of $..... in current funds of the United States or in unregistered United States Government Bonds which shall constitute what shall be known as the Guarantee Fund.

In addition thereto on or before the tenth of each month each member shall pay to the Treasurer a sum equal to ..... per cent. of each contract completed by each member during the preceeding month until the amount so paid by each member shall equal the sum of $..... This sum shall be known as the Supplemental Guarantee Fund.

The amount paid by the members as a Guarantee and Supplemental Guarantee Fund shall be deposited in the city of Los Angeles, State of California, in the name of the Treasurer of the Association as Treasurer of the Association.

No member shall withdraw from the Association until ninety (90) days notice in writing shall have been given.

In the event of withdrawal of any member after notice as aforesaid the Treasurer shall be empowered to return to the withdrawing member, after his resignation has been acted upon and accepted and without referring to the Association, the Guarantee Fund of $..... unless there is at the time of withdrawal any fine or assessment unpaid when the amount so assessed shall be deducted and the balance of $..... then paid. No part of the fund accumulated from monthly assessments of ..... per cent. of the contract executed known as the Supplemental Guarantee Fund shall be paid to the withdrawing member or member expelled for cause unless he is withdrawing entirely from the business, but in the event the Association is dissolved by a regular action such fund shall be distributed pro rata among the members at the time of dissolution in proportion to the amount each has contributed.

The Treasurer shall keep a ledger account with each member showing the amount paid in and the amounts deducted for fines or assessments, if any. The Treasurer shall give a surety bond of $..... conditioned for faithful performance of his duties, the premium to be paid out of the Treasury of the Association.

SECTION VI.

Regular meetings of the Association shall be held on the ..... of each month at ....., at such place as may be determined by a majority vote of the members of the Association. A quorum shall be ..... Extra or special meetings may be held at any time that two members may request on twenty-four (24) hours notice, either verbal or by telephone to the Secretary who shall then advise all members in person or by telephone of such meeting.

SECTION VII.—METHOD OF BIDDING.

At the first meeting of this Association all members shall agree on a profitable basis of bidding on contracts, which cannot otherwise be secured on a profitable basis. The price so fixed by members of this Association shall allow for a reasonable profit on contracts secured by members of the Association and no more. All members of this Association shall maintain such basis of bidding so fixed by the members of this Association. It shall be the duty of the members of this Association, if conditions change so that such basis of bidding shall not allow a reasonable profit to the members of this Association, or in case such basis of bidding shall allow more than a reasonable profit to the members of this Association, to change such basis of bidding from time to time so that a reasonable profit and no more shall be obtained.

VIEW FROM STATION ARCADE
TOWN SITE, NEW CORNELIA COPPER COMPANY, AJO, ARIZONA
WILLIAM M. KENYON, MAURICE F. MAINE, Architects

A record in duplicate shall be made of all estimates on uniform sheets and record in triplicate shall be made of all bids on uniform forms. The original and one copy of the bid shall be mailed or delivered to the Secretary together with duplicate of estimate sheet and after being checked by him the original shall be mailed to the customer and his copy of the bid and estimate sheet filed for record. The bidder to complete contract according to estimate sheet and if any extra work is required it shall be done on a time and material basis at a price of $..... per unit and same so reported to the Secretary. Failure on the part of the contractor so to report extra work or so to do extra work shall subject him to a fine of ..... per unit with a minimum penalty of $..... in each case.

SECTION VIII.—BASIS OF PAYMENT

With fine for not complying with rule.

No allowance, payment, gift or other consideration beyond the regularly authorized cash discount shall be promised, tendered, paid or given directly or indirectly to influence the securing of a contract to any one outside the membership of this Association. The penalty for violation of this clause shall be $..... per unit with a minimum penalty of $..... in each case.

No allowance beyond the regular cash discount shall be made in settlement except by previous sanction of the Secretary who shall keep a record of such extra allowances as may be authorized by him for any legitimate reasons and report same at next regular meeting of this Association. Penalty for violations of this clause shall be $..... per unit with a minimum penalty of $..... in each case.

All contracts shall be on uniform blanks furnished by the Secretary of the Association. When a contract has been secured by any member no other member shall attempt to secure said contract. If a customer shall complain that his contract is not being properly carried out no other contractor shall take such contract until all facts have been investigated by the Secretary or other arbitration committee appointed and his or their sanction given. If they find that reasonable service is being given and that quality of workmanship is according to contract and specifications he shall not sanction any contractor completing the contract other than the original contractor.

SECTION IX.—REPORTS

All members of this Association agree to furnish each day correct report to the Secretary of all estimates and bids in such form as adopted by a majority vote of the members of this Association.

It shall be the duty of any member of this Association who has knowledge that property on which any building is to be erected is heavily encumbered or subject to liens prior to labor and material liens promptly to report same to the Secretary who upon investigation shall call a special meeting for the purpose of passing on the credit arrangements to be made on the job, and the unanimous ruling of the members shall be binding upon all. Penalty for violation of this rule shall be $..... per unit with minimum penalty of $.....

JAIL
TOWN SITE, NEW CORNELIA COPPER COMPANY, AJO, ARIZONA
WILLIAM M. KENYON, MAURICE F. MAINE, Architects

SECTION X.—ATTORNEY

A regular Attorney shall be chosen from outside the Association to give all legal advice and service required by this Association on such terms and for such period as may be agreed upon by a majority vote of this Association.

SECTION XI.—FINES.

The fine for violating any rule of this Association where such fine is not specifically set out in the particular rule, shall be $.....

All fines shall be assessed by the Secretary and charged to the offending member who shall promptly be notified of such action.

The collection from such fines shall be applied to the liquidation of the current expenses of the organization.

Members of this Association shall have the right to appeal to the members of the Association regularly assembled and the ruling of a majority of the members shall be final. All appeals must be in writing and must be filed through the Secretary within ten days from date of notice of assessment.

SECTION XII.—EXPENSES.

In order to provide for the necessary expenses of this Association the several signers of these Articles agree to pay monthly on demand, into the hands of the Treasurer, on receipt of statements from the Secretary, a sum equal to the same proportion of the total expense as their contracts completed bear to the total of all contracts completed by all members combined in the previous month. Included in the necessary expenses shall be a monthly per capita tax for a membership in the Building Industries Association for each member of this Association. They shall in addition pay all fines hereinafter provided, the proceeds of such fines to be applied against expenses of the month in which paid.

SECTION XIII.—AUDITING BOOKS OF ASSOCIATION.

The books of this Association shall be audited at least twice a year by a committee appointed by the members of this Association.

SECTION XIV.—AMENDMENTS.

These by laws may be amended in the following manner:

Notice shall be given at any regular or called meeting of such proposed amendment, which shall be taken up for discussion at the next regular or special meeting if not more than two-thirds of the total membership shall vote against the proposition it shall be considered adopted.

In view of the benefits to be mutually derived by the undersigned from a faithful observance of these by-laws by all members of this Association and the positive detriment to the best interests of the members which would result from failure to act in accordance therewith in every particular, we agree to be bound by these by-laws as made and as amended from time to time, and on failure to do so to pay the fine therein provided.

The MANUFACTURER

PLANT OF KEASBEY & MATTISON COMPANY, AMBLER, PENNA.

HOW A SINGLE INDUSTRY DEVELOPED AMBLER, PA.

Rapid Growth of Asbestos Manufacturing Concern is Important Factor in Growth of Town—Biggest Plant of its Kind in the World

By CHARLES P. MARTYN

THE Keasbey & Mattison Company are owners of the largest asbestos mines in the world, situated in the province of Quebec, Canada. The raw product of these mines is shipped directly to Ambler, Pa., there by the most scientific of methods and the most modern of machinery, to be transformed into asbestos lumber, asbestos shingles, asbestos tape, asbestos cloth and other products of vast importance commercially.

Exclusive of its army of clerks and salesmen, the firm carries on its pay roll nearly 1300 well-paid and happy working people.

Before describing the various products that the efforts of this army of workmen turn out in Ambler, a few words telling of the history of asbestos itself may not be considered out of place.

The historians of old Greek and Roman culture have mentioned repeatedly that the corpses of their Kings and heroes, when prepared for cremation, were wrapped in incombustible blankets in order to separate their ashes from those of the funeral pile, and Pausanias states that the wick of the eternal lamp in the temple of Pallas Athene in Athens was made of "crystallic flax." Charlemagne amused and astonished his guests by having a table cloth, made from "cotton stone," cleaned after meal by throwing it into the fire and taking it out again unburnt and uninjured.

However, the practical use of asbestos was for a long time of a sporadic nature only, and the first experiments for using it on something like a commercial scale were made in the Alps in the early seventies, at about the same time the first specimens of a very fine asbestos from Canada, with silk fibers, were exhibited in London, but it was not until 1878 that mining operations of a tentative character were commenced in the Dominion. A lot of about fifty tons of selected crude asbestos was shipped to England, but great difficulty was experienced in marketing it, as no regular demand for asbestos was established as yet; the uncertainty of the supply, as well as the high price due to the very crude mining methods conducted on a small scale, were responsible for this lack of interest.

The asbestos industry is a striking example of what human ingenuity if applied in the right direction can accomplish. There are now about ten plants in the world devoted to the manufacture of asbestos products, and right next door to Philadelphia the Keasbey & Mattison Company, started in 1882, has by far the greatest of these, in number of employees, acreage covered by factories, and products turned out.

One of the Ambler factories where 450 persons are employed, is devoted exclusively to the manufacture of shingles. Concerning this branch of the work an official of the company says:—

"In asbestos shingles one has a roof, when properly applied, that will outlast the lifetime of the building. The simple exposure to the elements causes the cement, that has been deposited upon the asbestos fiber in the process of manufacture, to crystallize and it then becomes better and better; in fact, more serviceable as time rolls on. Cement has been known to crystallize as long as twenty-eight years from the time it was first mixed. This is only proof of the claims made for asbestos shingles—that they improve, toughen and harden with exposure to the elements and atmospheric conditions.

"Another good point which these shingles have, and it is not to be overlooked by any manner of means, is the fact that they do not have to be painted to preserve them, as the elements take better care of asbestos shingles than the best paint or dressing that has ever been manufactured.

"Asbestos fiber has remained exposed to the elements for unnumbered centuries, without deterioration. Its well-known fireproof quality renders it the most suitable fiber upon which to crystallize the cement deposited thereon in the course of manufacture. It is therefore evident from the well known qualities of these two materials, that nothing could have been selected that would have been more fireproof, indestructible and everlasting than asbestos fiber and hydraulic cement as raw materials from which to prepare a permanent building material, such as we have derived through asbestos shingles and asbestos building lumber.

"Nails may be driven through asbestos shingles and asbestos building lumber by a quick, sharp blow of the hammer, quite close to the edge without danger of fracture, thus differing materially from all other sheathing materials in the important attribute of toughness and homogeneousness."

PLANT OF ASBESTOS SHINGLE, SLATE & SHEATHING COMPANY, AMBLER, PENNA., U. S. A.

Another official, in discussing the manifold uses of asbestos umber says:—

"The laws of Massachussetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennylvania and other States, specify asbestos building lumber exlusively for the construction of moving picture booths, while the States of Ohio and Indiana specify it as an alternate with sheet ron, giving preference to asbestos building lumber.

"Where absolute fireproofness is desired, the entire conruction, including doors and windows, closets, wardrobes, bookases, filing cabinets, elevator shafts and chutes, wire conduits nd electrical bus bar and compartment floors, bathrooms, toilets, vashrooms, etc., can be carried out in this material.

"In the construction of window casings it is used for the tools, aprons and sills, attached by screws to hemlock or angle ron frames. Door casings are constructed in the same manner, he joints exposed to the weather being treated with asbestos laters' cement to prevent penetration of water.

"The advantage of this material in the neighborhood of elecrical conductors will be readily understood, as it is a good inulator of both heat and electricity, and is capable of producing hort circuits, while it effectively confines the effects of short cirnits. By preventing the ingress of water and of rats, mice and ther vermin, the danger of short circuits is greatly reduced.

"In the construction of malt drying kilns, chemical laboratoies, refrigerator rooms, meat smoke houses and meat storage ooms, confectioners' workrooms, etc., the fireproof and heat inulating qualities of asbestos building lumber are of great advantage, as are also its immunity to the effects of moisture, vapors and fumes."

A trip through the various plants of the company is well worth the while of anyone interested in industrial enterprise. Everywhere one sees the results of scientific management. Expert workmen handle the most modern of machinery and work with a precision which indicates the careful and efficient supervision of the firm's department heads.

The use of asbestos corrugated roofing and siding has become very common, due to the many advantages of construction and economy. These sheets of asbestos mixed with hydraulic cement by a special process, offer great strength and the corrugations lend themselves to the ready making of waterproof joints. The process of manufacture was devised by this firm some ten or twelve years ago, and after experimenting with metal re-inforcement, etc., it was found that by compressing the asbestos-cement material in the corrugated shape to about 100 tons per square foot, an extremely strong and thoroughly compacted structure resulted, which not only withstands rough treatment, but is unaffected by weather influences. This is being widely used for covering the buildings of steel and iron companies, gas works, elevators, chemical works, machine shops, foundries, warehouses, pier sheds, etc. Its permanent character renders it much more economical in the long run than corrugated iron, either bare or coated.

The California agency for all Keasbey & Mattison Building Materials is maintained by J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco.

REFERENCE INDEX OF ADVERTISERS

Containing List of Manufacturers, Their Representatives and Useful Literature

ASBESTOS BUILDING LUMBER

Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa.

J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Illustrated and descriptive pamphlet, 7¾x10¾, 8 pp. Pamphlet, 4x8½, 8pp. Price list, 3½x6½. Literature of various sizes, samples, etc. "Service Sheets," working drawings, details of application, size 16½x21½.

ASBESTOS CORRUGATED SHEATING

Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa.

J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Descriptive catalogue, 5½x8¼, 24 pp. Catalogue of details and specifications for application of roofing and siding, size 8½x11, 40 pp. Lists of buildings covered. Price lists, 3½x6¾, 6 pp., and literature of various sizes, samples, etc. "Service Sheets," working drawings, details of application, size 16½x21½.

ASBESTOS SHINGLES

Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa.

J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Illustrated catalogue. Detail specifications, 8x10, 20 pp. Descriptive catalogue, various types of roof covering, 5¼x8¼. Various pamphlets, 3¾x6. Current price lists, 3½x6¼, 6 pp. Lists of buildings and literature, various sizes, samples, etc. "Service Sheets," working drawings. Detail of application, size 16½x21½.

BARS, REINFORCING

Pacific Coast Steel Co., Rialto Building, San Francisco, Cal.
Square, round and corrugated.

BRICK, FIRE AND REFRACTORIES

Gladding, McBean & Company, Crocker Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
Simons Brick Company, 125 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

BRICK, PRESSED

Gladding, McBean & Company, Crocker Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
Simons Brick Company, 125 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

CEMENT, PORTLAND

Santa Cruz Portland Cement Co., Crocker Bldg., San Francisco.

Standard Portland Cement Co., Crocker Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
Bulletin, 12 pp. Size 6x9; also furnish bulletins and specifications for various classes of work requiring Portland Cement.

Henry Cowell Lime and Cement Co., 2 Market St., San Francisco.

Cowell Portland Cement Co., Cowell, Cal.
Mt. Diablo Brand especially adapted for cementing oil wells. Literature and pamphlet supplies on request as furnished by the Portland Cement Association.

COLD STORAGE INSULATION

Van Fleet-Freear Co., 120 Jessie Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Illustrated catalogues, etc.

CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATIONS

Building Industries Association, 110 Jessie St., San Francisco.

General Contractors Association, Sharon Building, San Francisco.

CORK FLOOR

Van Fleet-Freear Co., 120 Jessie Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Illustrated catalogues, etc.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa.

J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Descriptive Pamphlet, 3½x6, 12 pp. Descriptive, 4x8½, 8 pp. "Service Sheets" working drawings. Detail of application, 16½x21½.

ELEVATORS

Otis Elevator Co., Eleventh Avenue and 26th Street, New York.

Otis Elevator Co., 2300 Stockton Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Offices in all principal Coast cities. Otis Electric Traction Elevators. Bulletin, 6x9, 28 pp.

ESCALATORS

Otis Elevator Co., Eleventh Avenue and 26th Street, New York.

Otis Elevator Co., 2300 Stockton Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Offices in all principal Coast cities. Otis Escalators. Bulletin, 6x9, 36 pp.

GLASS

W. P. Fuller & Co. Principal Coast cities.
Plate, Sheet and Mirror Lists. Glass Samples.

Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa.

J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal., Pacific Coast representative CORRUGATED WIRE GLASS for skylight construction (without housings), used in connection with Asbestos Corrugated Sheating. Catalogue of details, 8½x11, 40 pp.

IRONING BOARDS

National Mill & Lumber Co., 318 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Pamphlet, 3½x6¼, 4 pp.

LANDSCAPE ENGINEERS

MacRorie-McLaren Co., 141 Powell Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Descriptive catalogue, 5x8¾, 52 pp.

LIGHTING EQUIPMENT

The Reflectolyte Co., 914 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.

J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Reflectolyte, containing specifications, illustrations and engineering data for superior indirect illumination. 7¾x10¾, 24 pp. Folder, 3½x6¼, illustrating the Junior Reflectolyte for inexpensive installation.

LIME

Henry Cowell Lime and Cement Co., 2 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

MILL WORK

National Mill & Lumber Co., 318 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Catalogue of Moulding Columns, Doors and General Mill Work, 7x10, 94 pp.

PAINTS, ENAMELS AND WOOD FINISHES

Berry Bros., Wight and Leibe Streets, Detroit, Mich.

Berry Bros., 250 First Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Natural Woods and How to Finish Them. Complete varnish specifications. 4¾x6½, 24 pp.
Luxeberry Cement Coating. Color card, 3½x8¾, 3 pp.
Architectural Finishes. Illustrated.

Boston Varnish Co., Everett Station, Boston.

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IRVING F. MORROW
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Cover,—The Inn of the Parrot, Dixmude, from an Etching by Frank Brangwyn

THE ARCHITECT

PLATES

TEXT

THE GARDEN

THE HOME BUILDER

INTERIOR DECORATION

THE CONTRACTOR

THE MANUFACTURER

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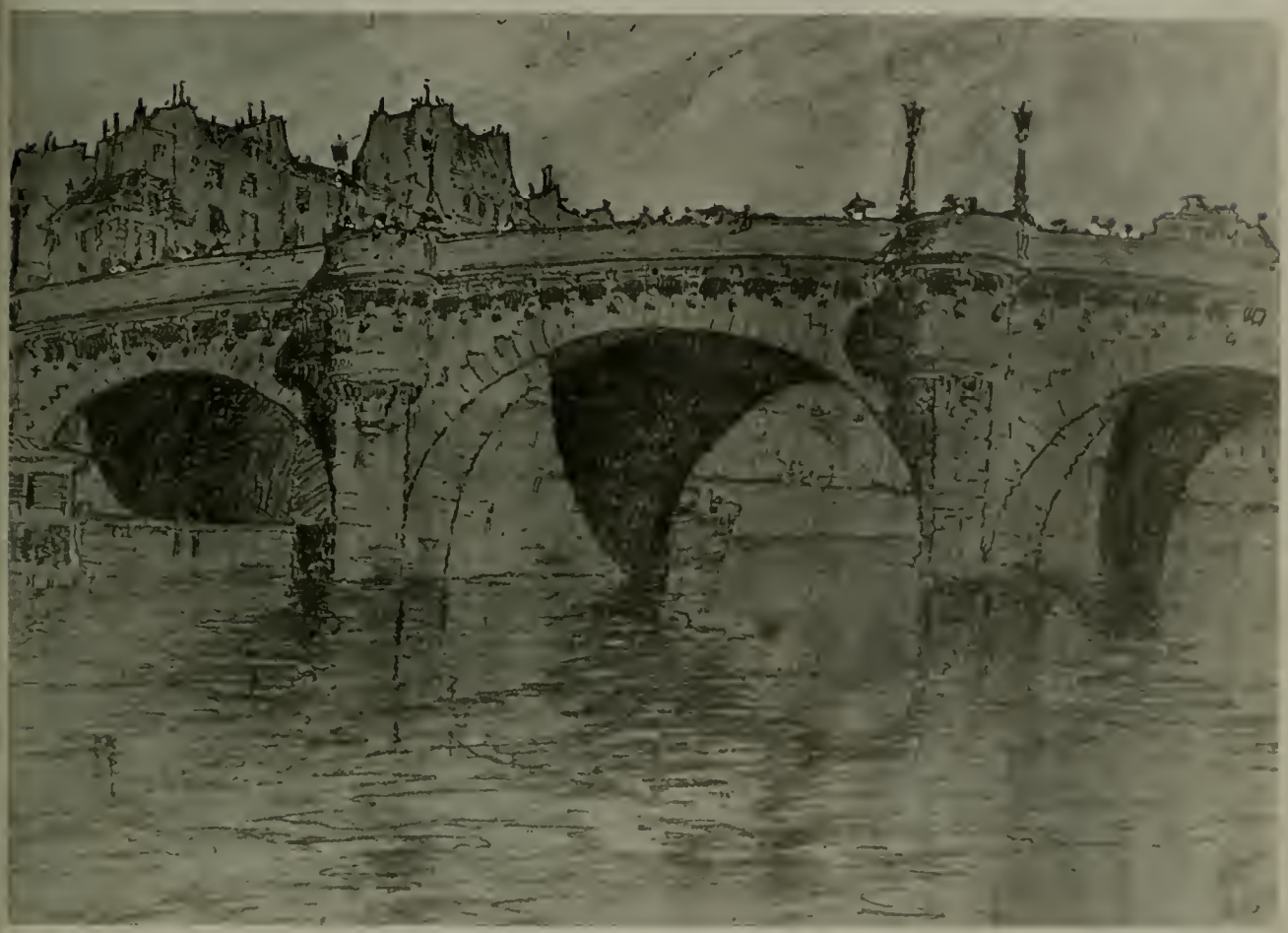
The
BUILDING REVIEW
VOL. XVII SAN FRANCISCO, AUGUST, 1919 No. 2

The ARCHITECT



THE PONT NEUF, PARIS
SKETCH BY ABE APPLETON

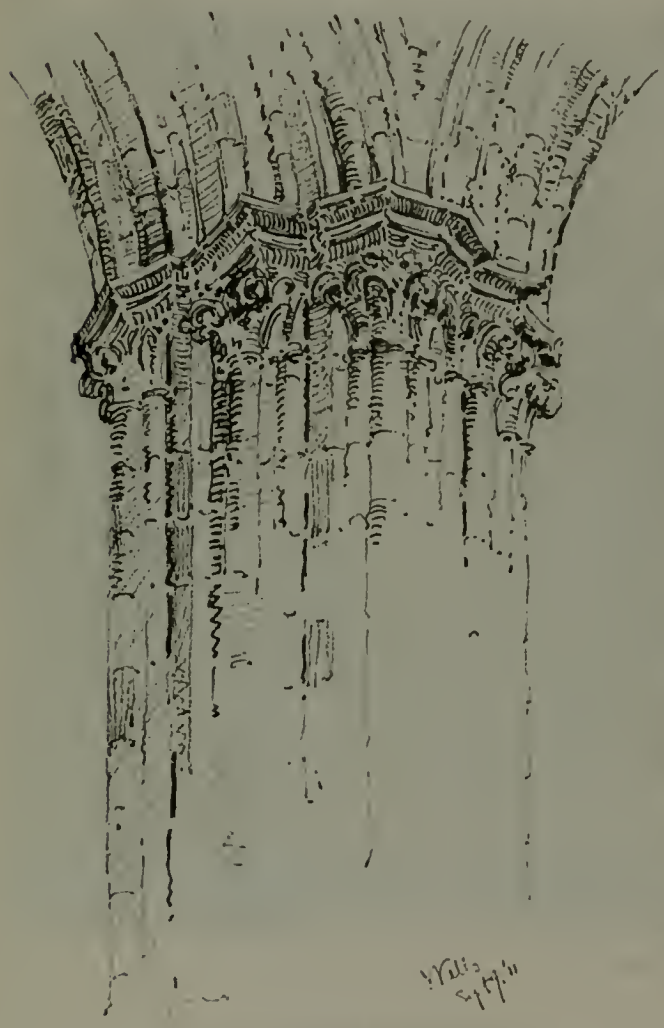
SOME EUROPEAN DRAWINGS

Sketches by Abe Appleton, Architect

By IRVING F. MORROW

THE traveler who returns home with well-filled sketch books possesses a store of treasure for which no substitute can be supplied. He has enjoyed the zest of making drawings, and the indulgence of this pleasure has provided him with a source of ever-fresh reminders of things seen. Objects which are delineated must be scrutinized with an intentness which impresses them on the mind more vividly than can be possible from any mere inspection. But this is true not alone of those comparatively few subjects which even the most industrious draftsman can find time and opportunity to render. The quest of vital or picturesque bits becomes a habit in itself, and the power of perceiving and appreciating beauty wherever encountered increases in scope and in sensitiveness with its continued exercise. Thus he who sketches not only finds himself in possession of a collection of tangible graphical souvenirs, but his entire vision is broadened, his observation sharpened, his receptiveness stimulated, and his joy in life by so much augmented. By the side of these advantages what counter claim can be made for the facile and ubiquitous photograph? He who runs has renounced even the attempt at reading and taken to photography. One unconsciously snaps pictures in passing, while the mind is occupied with the time of departure of the next

train. And the result is that the eye is no more seriously affected by what passes through it than is the lens of the camera itself. I have myself on more than one occasion known the humiliating experience of receiving pictures from the printer which it required a good hour of earnest thought and calculation to identify. But imagine looking over a sketch book after the lapse of whatever number of years and having to wonder where a given sketch was made, or when, or what was the name of the inn from which we sallied forth with pads and portfolio, or what



PIER CAPITAL, WELLS CATHEDRAL
SKETCH BY ABE APPLETON

we paid the aged care-taker for a favorable seat, or of the faces and voices of the children who peered over our shoulders and jostled our arms as we drew, or of the flowers whose odor came across the near-by garden wall! Such uncertainties, of course, are inconceivable, for these things and numberless others of their kind are of the very essence of our sketches, sometimes even more so than the particular forms of the objects depicted.

Sketch books, then, fall into the same class with private journals and intimate correspondence. In origin and purpose they are essentially subjective. They are made for personal use, without thought of ulterior audience or general appeal. They record half-glimpsed ideas or register fleeting impressions; and commonly, when this has been effected their real work has been accomplished. As promptings to subsequent recollection they may be of inestimable value to their authors, while possessing no valid claim to the outsider's attention. Yet, as also with journals and letters, there are instances where sketches assume a significant combination of content and form which broadens their audience to include all those who are interested in the creative or the contemplative mind. In these rarer cases they are among the most precious of

PORTAL, CHARTRES CATHEDRAL
SKETCH BY ABE APPLETON

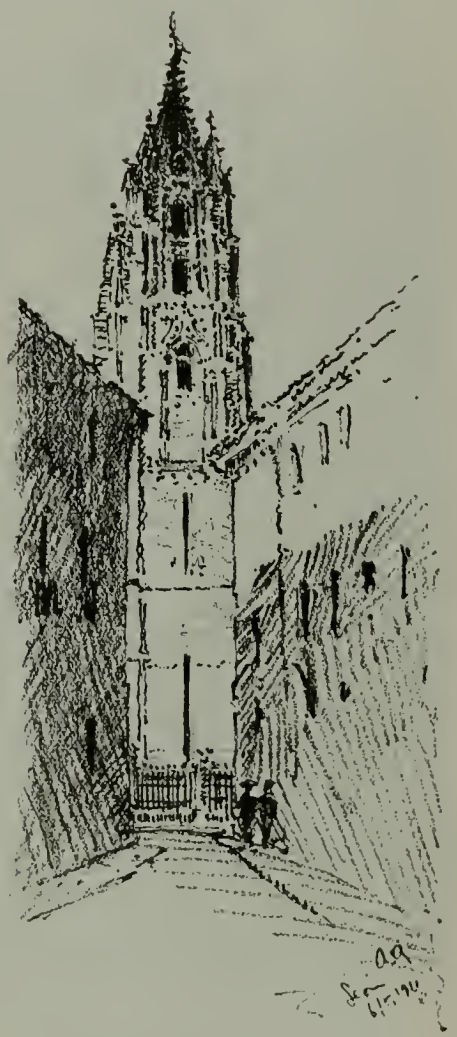
documents, because they reveal that human essence, personality, with an ingenuous fidelity often denied to really greater and more finished art.

The sketches by Mr. Appleton here shown date from eight years back. It is because they reveal buoyancy, delicate sensibility to beauty, a clear feeling for composition both objectively in the matter depicted and subjectively in the manner of treating it, and a tantalizing facility in the handling of media, that they are deemed worthy of extended presentation. The drawings are of a type which is sometimes described as clever, or "snappy"; yet such epithets applied to them would really be unjust, because conveying so small a part of the truth. Cleverness in

draftsmanship only too often connotes flippancy and insubstantiality. Quite on the contrary, these are of a high seriousness, irreproachably faithful to the spirit and the letter alike of their originals, yet without pedantry or dryness, full of an eager and exuberant enjoyment of the most worth-while things of life.

There are here no studio drawings. All are field sketches, made at a single sitting each, and generally with astonishing directness and rapidity. In looking at the cuts it must be remembered that all media do not emerge with unimpaired vitality from the ordeal of modern mechanical reproductive processes. In half-tone reproduction, subjects in color often suffer disintegration as a result of subtle alterations of values in photographing; drawings on a paper with a body tone undergo a darkening or lowering of contrast, resulting in a loss of atmosphere; and line work, either pencil or pen, executed in half-tone, loses piquancy and vivacity. As to subjects in pencil reproduced as line cuts, it must be recalled that in one-impression magazine work these are of necessity printed in ink of pure black, beside which the average graphite pencil at its deepest is in reality gray; the result is the introduction of an appearance of harshness or crudity foreign to the original. Finally, reduction in size induces a thickening, smudging, and disintegration in a drawing not executed with this end in view. For these reasons it may be worth while to offer a few notes on the nature of the originals of the sketches here printed. The drawings of Wells, Chartres, Burgos, and Leon (pages 22 and 23) are pencil on white paper, and are reproduced at practically the same sizes as the originals. The Pont Neuf, Paris (page 21) is pencil on a rather dark brown board, with sky lightened by a tone of thin white gouache, and spots of color enlivening the small figures seen over the parapet; it is reproduced at about three-fourths of the size of the original. The Rouen sketch (page 24) is pencil on light brown paper, with slight additions of white and colored crayons. The sketch of Tours (page 25) is pencil on medium brown paper. The Tintern sketch (page 24) is pure water-color on white paper. All of the latter three appear reduced to about two-thirds of the size of their originals.

CATHEDRAL, BURGOS
SKETCH BY ABE APPLETON



CATHEDRAL, LEON
SKETCH BY ABE APPLETON

THE HUMAN ELEMENT IN DESIGN

WE ONCE lived not a great distance from one of the world's most wonderful fountains. It stood at the end of a long vista of green parterre between doubles lines of majestic chestnut trees. In a stone-coped basin spirited bronze horses, prancing and struggling to escape the play of exuberant jets of water, surrounded a central pedestal which bore aloft sculpture calmly symbolizing the four corners of the earth. From the splashing basin the water poured into a long sunken pool, pellucid and untroubled save for the ripples from the entering flow.

STREET, ROUEN
SKETCH BY ABE APPLETON

Sunshine played through the trees and over the green lawns, and the yellow gravel walks were dappled with restless patterns of shadow. Sunshine gleamed on the turbulent streams of water, raining now in torrents of brilliant jewels, wafting now in evanescent snatches of irridescent rainbow where a passing breeze turned the spray. Around the basin's broad stone curb, over the lawns and under the trees, sported troops of exultant children, while sedately-capped nurse-maids and governesses gossipped or dozed on the benches in the shade. Students, more restrained yet buoyant, strolled in groups up and down the straight, clean avenues. Casual passers-by came and went with preoccupied airs. It was all magnificent, superb, throbbing with irrestible life. Many a time we indulged in a detour out of our real way for the sake of a simple glimpse of this scene. But on a certain rainy afternoon of late autumn circumstances drew us past this familiar point. It had been drizzling dismally since early morning. Everything was dank and spiritless and gray. Paths and lawns were cluttered with heaps of rain-soaked leaves. The long avenues leading to the fountain were silent save for the melancholy monotony of incessant dripping, and quite deserted save for our own solitary passing. At the fountain foolishly petulant bronze horses made futile efforts to evade sullen and meaningless streams of water. It all

HOUSE AT TINTERN
SKETCH BY ABE APPLETON

looked so dispirited, so useless, and the continual splash splash, splashing of water was decidedly irritating. And just then a great truth burst upon us. Our architectural training had, it is true, inculcated the necessity of considering all the relevant factors in handling a problem of design. But this practical object lesson has enforced upon us more vividly than any amount of academic precept could have done the importance of the human and spiritual accompaniments to a design. Surely, consciously or unconsciously, the designer of this fountain had in his mind sunshine and children and nurse-maids and students, as well as stone pedestals and bronze sculpture; and deprived of these essential concomitans his work appeared quite flat and devoid of significance.

What brings this to mind now is a
manifestation of the importance of
se imponderable elements in design.
are really writing a footnote to the
reciation which we published some
e back of Maginnis & Walsh's lovely
melite Monastery at Santa Clara.* It
recently our good fortune, on the
sion of the Feast of Our Lady of
mt Carmel, to attend Solemn High
s in the Monastery Chapel. As we
ked down the orchard lane to the
pel entrance among other visitors on
same mission, bells large and small in
slender belfry burst forth into exultant
ing. When we entered, the air already
bbed with the sound of quiet organ
ic and simple chanting from the gallery
head. Earlier arrivals filled the nave
aisles from the entrance doors to the
t chairs. Flanking the altar glowed
yellow flames of clustered candles and
tapers. Priests clad in embroidered
ments performed solemn rituals before
altars. Choir-boys swayed smoking
ers whose fragrant odors permeated
Chapel air. Through the high eastern
story windows the morning sun
amed in beams of pale gold, lighting
opposite walls and the bended heads of
congregation. An occasional furtive
n of a veiled figure through the rear
es communicating with the Nuns' Choir
was it only a wreath of smoke from
inging censer?—suggested the mys-
of the impenetrable cloistered life
in. Was this the same Chapel we had
ed but a few months previously, when
sole interruption of the solitude was
echo of our own footfall on the pave-
, and the only evidence of life with-
was the bouquet of fresh flowers in
niche of the Lady Chapel wall? We
warmly appreciated it on our former
and described it with sincere if re-
ned enthusiasm. Here were of a
the identical architectural forms
, but animated with what a different
! It was like the bald facts of an
tect's working drawing compared to
enetrating interpretative rendering of
tist's brush. Surely in designing this
el, consciously or unconsciously, the
tects had thought of lighted candles
smoking incense and solemn music
low-moving priests and kneeling wor-
rs. We had formerly only inspected,
were, an empty vessel; now we beheld
mful and overflowing with life.

Veritably, true architecture is much
than an accumulation of building
rials assembled in accordance with
and aesthetic laws.—I. F. M.

CATHEDRAL, TOURS
SKETCH BY ABE APPLETON

*e Carmelite Monastery of Santa Clara; The
ecl, February-March, 1919, Vol. XVII, p. 89.

MEMORIAL MUSEUM, GOLDEN GATE PARK, SAN FRANCISC

LOUIS CHRISTIAN MULLGARDT, Architect

(Plates 18-24)

IN ITS inception San Francisco's Memorial Museum in Golden Gate Park goes back to the California Mid-Winter Exposition of 1893. It was founded and presented to the citizens by Mr. M. H. de Young, who was one of the moving spirits of that exposition; and its original home, which it has continued to occupy up to the present time, was the exposition's Fine Arts Building. During the years since its founding the Museum has become a veritable hobby with Mr. de Young, and its contents have so increased, largely due to his personal munificence, that the original building, even with additions, has become hopelessly inadequate. About 1916 Mr. de Young undertook the erection of a new building which alike in extent, construction, and aspect, should provide the institution with a worthy home, and Mr. Mullgardt was called upon to make such a design. The site chosen for the new Museum building immediately adjoins that of the old one, and marks the transverse axis of the Music Concourse. The design consists of two wings, nearly square, connected at the back by a neck which forms a U court, and out of which rises a tower. The north wing (the one on the right of the plan and elevation, and shown in photograph in Plates 18-21) was begun in 1917 and opened to the public the following year. The scheme is being completed by the erection of the south wing, similar to the north, and the tower (shown in drawing in Plates 22-24), both under construction at the present time.

It is an interesting co-incidence that, while the origin of the Memorial Museum is associated with San Francisco's first exposition of 1893, its new home is related to the city's great Exposition of 1915. In the Court of the Ages, or Court of Abundance, at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, Mr. Mullgardt first gave expression (unhap in temporary form) to many of the ideas which he subsequently embodied in permanent materials in Golden Gate Park Museum. The entire decorative ap ratus of profiles, columns, pilasters, consoles, and finial very closely analogous to that of the now demolis Exposition Court. But if the idiom of expression bea striking resemblance to that of the earlier work, the c position — that is, the subject-matter treated — both in entirety and in each of its several component element utterly different. It is characteristic of Mr. Mullgar fertility of invention, also, that even among the details profiles of the two works which are most closely al there are none which, however similar, have not underg significant variation in repetition.

The Museum likewise embodies a symbolism sim in scheme to that expressed in the Court, but worked with more particular reference to the history of Califor On the two wings the ornamental and sculptural de of the entrance and corner pavilions look back thro pioneers and aborigines to the inception of primitive itself; while the tower decoration looks forward to He Among Nations and the enthronement of Superior Int gence. Can Mr. Mullgardt have had any conscio satirical intent in sweeping his gaze from an indefini remote past to a future apparently equally distant?

In finish the plain walls are plaster of a rich buff-p color, combed horizontally to a delicate texture. ornamental work is of cast cement, similar in color to walls, but lighter in tone. The construction is reinfo concrete frame with filling panels of hollow tile lighting is overhead. The tower is designed as a camp to receive chimes.—L. F. M.

PLAN
MEMORIAL MUSEUM, GOLDEN GATE PARK, SAN FRANCISCO
LOUIS CHRISTIAN MULLGARDT, Architect

The GARDEN

WHY THERE SHOULD BE A GARDEN

By DONALD McLAREN

A CORNER IN A CITY GARDEN

' IS a noteworthy fact that when we think of home, or the home, which we left, the thought always seems to be associated with a beautiful plant, maybe a rose, or an oleander, ome other, which appealed to us strongly in our younger days. enduring impression is just as appealing as that of some old rite piece of furniture in the house itself which has endeared f to our memory.

An impression seems in some way to have gotten abroad that cannot have gardens without extensive grounds. This is neous. It is quite within reason to have very enjoyable ens even on San Francisco twenty-five-foot lots, if we would y ourselves and use a little ingenuity. As a matter of fact, ill be found that, even with most extensive grounds, the ngement of the gardens, or grounds, if you choose to call them so, immediately surrounding the house, is merely a setting for the house proper; while the whole estate is in most cases made up of a series of various garden effects united into one scheme.

The problem of house and garden design is one that, for its successful solution, must be worked out by the architect and the landscape man in collaboration. It is also necessary that the owner of the garden, or estate, co-operate as far as possible; for, in the end, he is undoubtedly the one who is to enjoy the ultimate result. I believe that in most cases insufficient attention is given to the most important feature of the garden, especially in California. We should consider our gardens more as outside rooms than we do, and in a great many cases as really a part of the house. We find this element in the so-called patio of the early

Californian days, which, by the way, is fast coming into vogue again, and which, to my mind, is a most charming feature. In our travels throughout the country we find that the patio effect is being used more and more in country places. It is certainly most effective as well as useful, and it enables us to make use of many varieties of beautiful climbers and plants which, except for its protection, we would have to do without.

To the visitor the chief interest of a garden depends upon the first impression received, and the importance of this fact cannot be over-emphasized in the working out or developing of the design. The first impression should be one of gladness in the garden's existence and enjoyment of it as a picture. For we who work with plants are really artists working with actual vegetable life instead of with paint and brush — the most essential difference being that it takes us a few years (in California a very

GARDEN OF DR. H. E. ALDERSON, SAN FRANCISCO
MacRORIE, McLAREN CO., Landscape Gardeners

NOOK IN A SMALL GARDEN, SAN FRANCISCO
MacRORIE, McLAREN CO., Landscape Gardeners

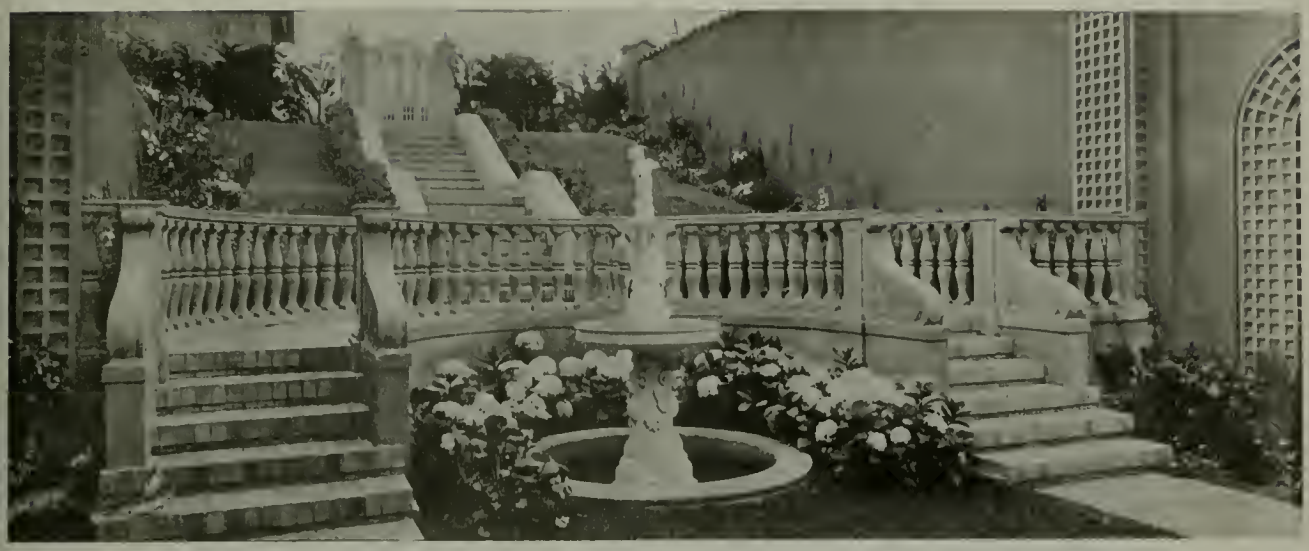
few) to develop our picture. We in the West are too impatient as a rule, and expect to obtain a finished picture immediately, but in garden work we must learn to have patience and give good old mother nature a chance to do her part.

For the great variety of conditions which exist in California, it is absolutely impossible to outline or even to suggest in a general way any special form of garden. In some portions of our great State shade should be the dominating feature so far as enjoyment of a garden is concerned, while in other sections it is possible to develop any form of garden which will agree with the house design. And right here is where the co-operation of the architect and the landscape designer is most essential in order to obtain the best results; for it is an undoubted fact that the garden immediately surrounding the house should conform in design with the house itself. This is a condition which is too often lost sight of, even in some of our large estates, and for

which there is really no excuse whatsoever. When an arch designs a house, he naturally has in mind a certain setting picture as well as a frame for this picture; and in many c without the frame his picture will be entirely ruined. It is marily the function of the landscape man to provide the fr and in a good many cases the background, for the picture architect has in mind. The great trouble is that we build houses without any attempt whatsoever to conceive what designer has in mind in recommending a certain type, after w we set out a few plants indiscriminately and are very much appointed that we have not achieved an harmoniously appea whole.

After the house has been built and the garden immedi surrounding it designed or laid out we should give consider to what other effects are desired. Naturally it is presumed we have already done what is the natural thing to do, that is, r provision for whatever natural views or vistas we desired served. If there is an unusual view it should be part of the gar a fine painting in an out-of-door room. We should be very m more careful than we are at the present time with regard t use of so-called garden ornaments, for the improper use of t features is often the cause of spoiling an otherwise lovely ga A garden which depends upon a single feature, relying on exp or beautiful flowers or some other single attraction, will become monotonous and tiresome because of our ever havi same idea thrust into our minds; just as the ever recurring p songs which appear from time to time, however "catchy" may be, are not lasting, and are soon forgotten.

We hear a great deal of discussion with reference to f and informal design of gardens, but if the question is consid a sensible point of view there should be no difference on this



GARDEN FOR MR. M. B. MOON, SEA CLIFF, SAN FRANCISCO (Newly Completed)
MacRORIE, McLAREN CO., Landscape Gardeners

To my mind the design of the house should absolutely in all cases govern the style of garden to be created immediately adjacent to the house, after which the landscape treatment should be considered separately. I believe that we all prefer sweeping broad lawns wherever they are obtainable with natural groups of trees and shrubbery surrounding them, but this style of treatment demands large areas which are not always available. It is always possible, however, given the proper house design, to create a natural effect, even with a limited area; but it is much more difficult to obtain such an effect and also much more expensive than to treat in a small area in a formal manner. It will also be found that in many cases the success of the landscape plan will depend largely upon the use made of existing natural features. For instance, there may be a certain tree which it is most important to preserve, and its advantageous utilization may determine the whole design in a small garden or in a certain portion of a larger one.

As a matter of fact, a garden, no matter how large or how small, properly treated and laid out, will be found to give great pleasure to its possessor; and I firmly believe that there will be much more interest displayed with regard to this most important feature of home life within the next few years than ever before. Some of us prefer certain plants while others of us lean to other varieties; but the majority of hardy species do so well and grow so readily in California that there is abundant room for all to indulge their preferences.

GARDEN FOR MRS. A. L. KUTNER, SAN FRANCISCO
MacRORIE, McLAREN CO., Landscape Gardeners

EDITORIAL

NOTHING is more irritating, more humiliating, nor more futile withal, than the necessity of explaining and justifying one's faith. Intellectual conceptions may be rationally dealt with, because they are of rational origin. Faith, on the other hand, is an essential and inexplicable part of one's being. It presents itself to one with an obviousness and a finality which dispense with argument and analysis. When questioned, therefore, on such points, one suffers painful surprise that there should be any obscurity in matters so clear, and keen resentment at the necessity of explaining matters so obvious. There is a subtle gratification in the elucidation of the abstruse; but expounding the obvious is a task which enrages. And it is the attempt to explain obvious matters that enforces upon one the uselessness of such effort in most cases; for in the absence of that psychological predisposition which is the prerequisite to faith the clearest explanation is generally unconvincing.

Every good architect must cherish as an article of faith a belief in the value, in the necessity even, of architecture and of the arts in general. And probably every architect has suffered the indignation of the query, What use is it? Sometimes the challenge is delivered with this literal, crude brusqueness; sometimes it is insinuated by indirections more polished but equally offensive. But in any case it involves the necessity of justifying faith. Many an architect has never consciously attempted rational deductions on so intimate and obvious a matter; his faith suffices. But even the architect of more critical temperament, who has threaded the labyrinths of social, ethical, and esthetic theory, and set the claims of art upon a firm foundation of reason, realizes that in general no explanation can satisfy a person capable of making so inept a demand. It is all very well for artists among themselves to enlarge upon the identification of the good and the beautiful; but when a hard-headed business man looks at a drawing, inquires the cost of the ornament around the doorway and in the cornice, and concludes with, What good is it?—what is to be said? One can not retaliate with thoughts on beauty as its own justification, or on its ennobling mission in life—at least an observing person is not likely to adopt twice such a line of attack. The emotionalism of esthetic dilettantism arouses the "practical" man's completest contempt, and a rigorous philosophical theory of esthetics is beyond his comprehension. Were he capable of appreciating the answer he would never have needed to ask the question. Thus de wo see architecture languish before the seemingly overwhelming onslaughts of those who lack both feeling and knowledge; and of such only too frequently are our political and economic masters. Monumental architecture, being of all kinds the most expensive, is naturally the severest sufferer.

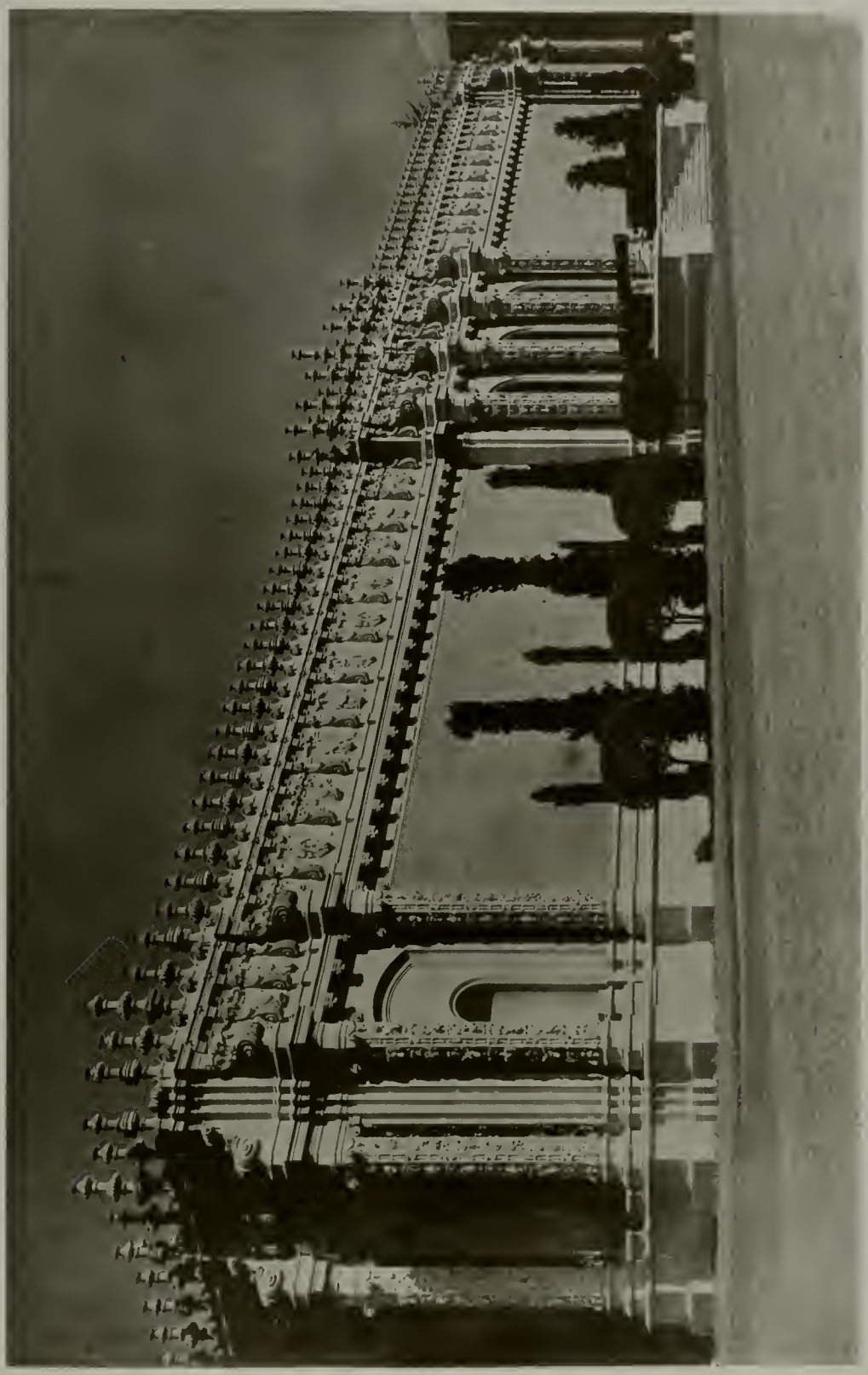
In the face of such a situation one would expect that the architectural profession would be on the alert promptly to sieze and make the most of any possible practical justification for monumental architecture; but such an opportunity, we feel, is at hand though neglected. The recent Exposition in San Francisco was an eloquent object lesson on the possibilities of monumental building. To many practitioners idealistically inclined this was an attainment sufficient in itself; yet experience shows that it is not enough. We must not only demonstrate that monumental architecture possesses beauty (which is never seriously denied), but that it possesses utility (and there's the rub). Now from out the welter of unfavorable circumstances of modern life there has emerged a real *raison d'etre* for monumental architecture, and to the discredit of the architects be it said that not they, but the commercial interests, have been the first to make and to exploit the discovery. The automobile industry is to be credited with the realization that monumental architecture makes the most effective background for photographs of new-model cars. During the course of the Exposition every machine handled in San Francisco was photographed under the Tower of Jewels and before the Palace of Fine Arts and the California Building, for insertion in the motor sections of the Sunday newspapers. The Palace of Fine Arts has held its popularity to some extent during the subsequent years, and the new City Hall has demonstrated its adequacy for the same purpose. The architectural profession has been slow to grasp the significance of this fact: here at last is a strong practical justification for monumental architecture! The architectural background is, of course, not an unvarying necessity; in fact, sound psychology demands that a certain amount of variation should be maintained. Dealers have recognized this, and furnished occasional relaxation through well-chosen country scenes, and young ladies occupied in dry-bathing at the sea shore; and the introduction of a prominent personage at the wheel is an unfailing attraction. But monumental architecture still offers the most dignified setting, especially for the first arrivals of the year's new models.

To the architect the lesson should be obvious. He has at his command, of course, a direct means of gaining the recognition of one of the largest and most prosperous industries in the country. But even this is secondary to the fact that he is left with the whip hand over the entire architectural field. Henceforth when a client or politician smudges his finger over neatly drawn balustrades or sculpture or domes with the queries, What will it cost? and What good is it? the architect is no longer under the necessity of deferentially and apologetically explaining that these things add to the significance and joy of life, for the very reason that their only use is Spiritual. Such sentiments, as well as the dignified tone in which they must be delivered, are offensive to the "practical" man. But now the architect is in a position to declare: Sir, in front of such a building as this there are certain to be photographed automobiles in varieties exceeding the wildest dreams of the most energetic purveyor of pickles! This, be it noted, is not a reply; it is a "come-back."

The proposition carries with it a corollary of equally great hope for the architect. Obviously the same setting can not be used too frequently for the same car. Already the Palace of Fine Arts and the San Francisco City Hall are *hors de concours* because of previous exhibition; other structures are rapidly approaching their limit of usefulness. Nothing is plainer than that we are enormously underbuilt, and that the automobile industry is forcing a need for ever greater quantities of monumental architecture. Architects have proved their ability to design buildings with the adequate pictorial qualifications; it only remains to demonstrate that they can keep pace in output with the ever increasing volume of new cars.—L. F. M.

MISTY EVENING
THE CITY HALL, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

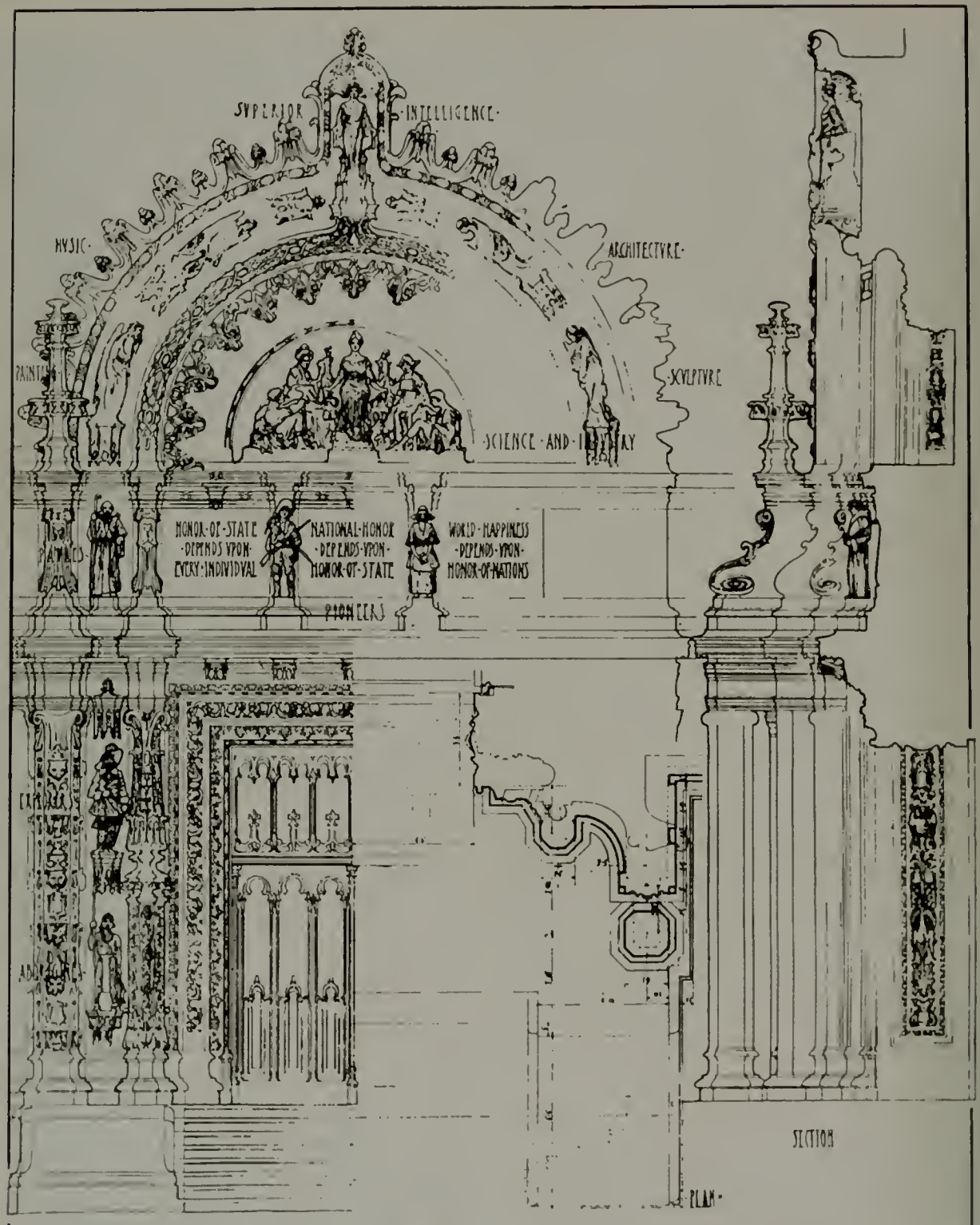
GENERAL VIEW OF NORTH WING
MEMORIAL MUSEUM, GOLDEN GATE PARK, SAN FRANCISCO
LOUIS CHRISTIAN MULLGARDT, Architect



FRONT OF NORTH WING
MEMORIAL MUSEUM, GOLDEN GATE PARK, SAN FRANCISCO
LOUIS CHRISTIAN MULLGARDT, Architect

DETAIL OF CORNER
MEMORIAL MUSEUM, GOLDEN GATE PARK, SAN FRANCISCO
LOUIS CHRISTIAN MULLGARDT, Architect

DETAIL OF ENTRANCE
MEMORIAL MUSEUM, GOLDEN GATE PARK, SAN FRANCISCO
LOUIS CHRISTIAN MULLGARDT, Architect

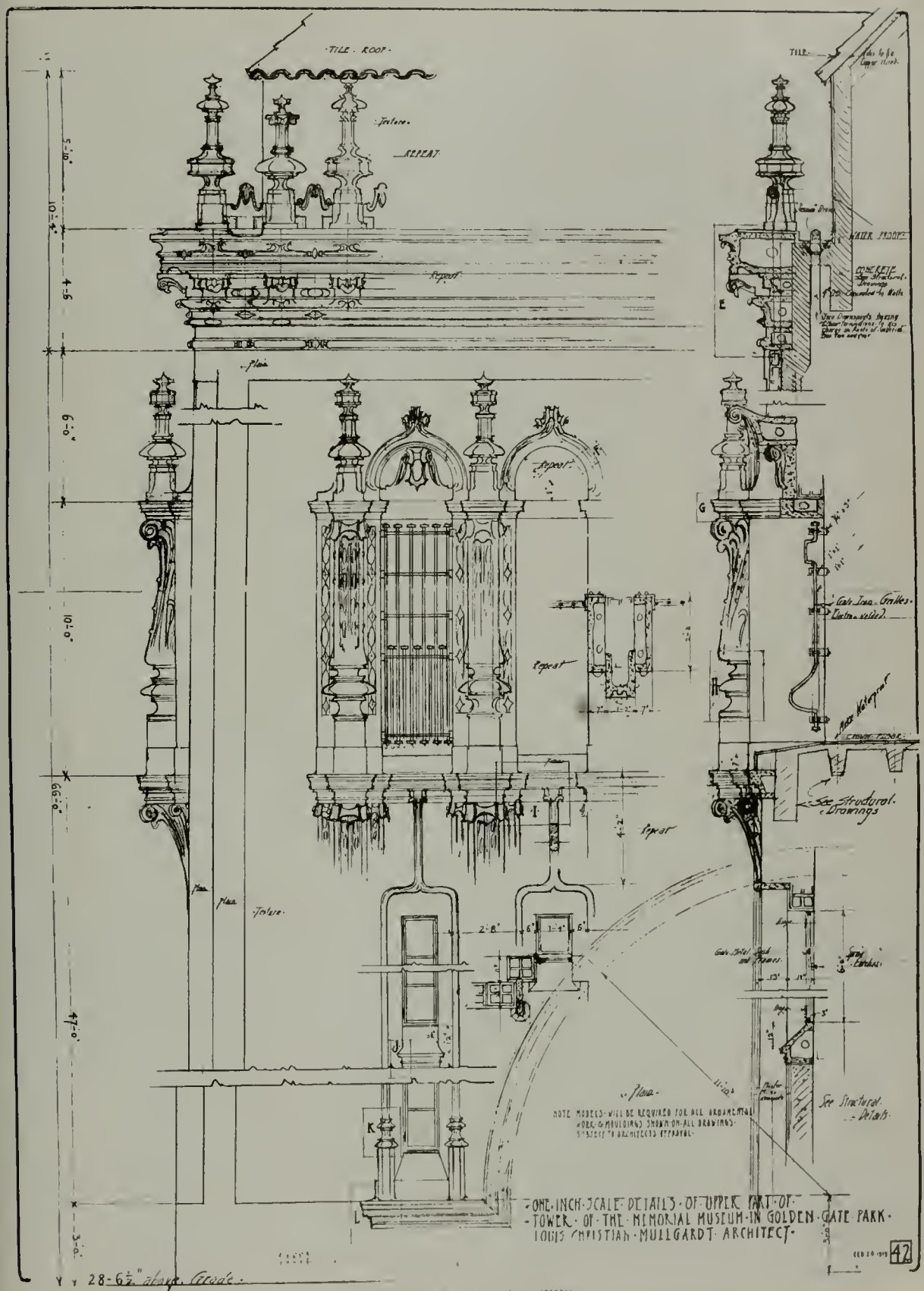


ONE · INCH SCALE · DETAIL OF THE TOWER ENTRANCE · OF · THE · MEMORIAL MVSEVM · GOLDEN GATE · PARK · SAN · FRANCISCO · CALIFORNIA GIFT · OF · M · H de YOVNG · 1916 · LOVIS CHRISTIAN MVLLGARDT ARCHITECT ·

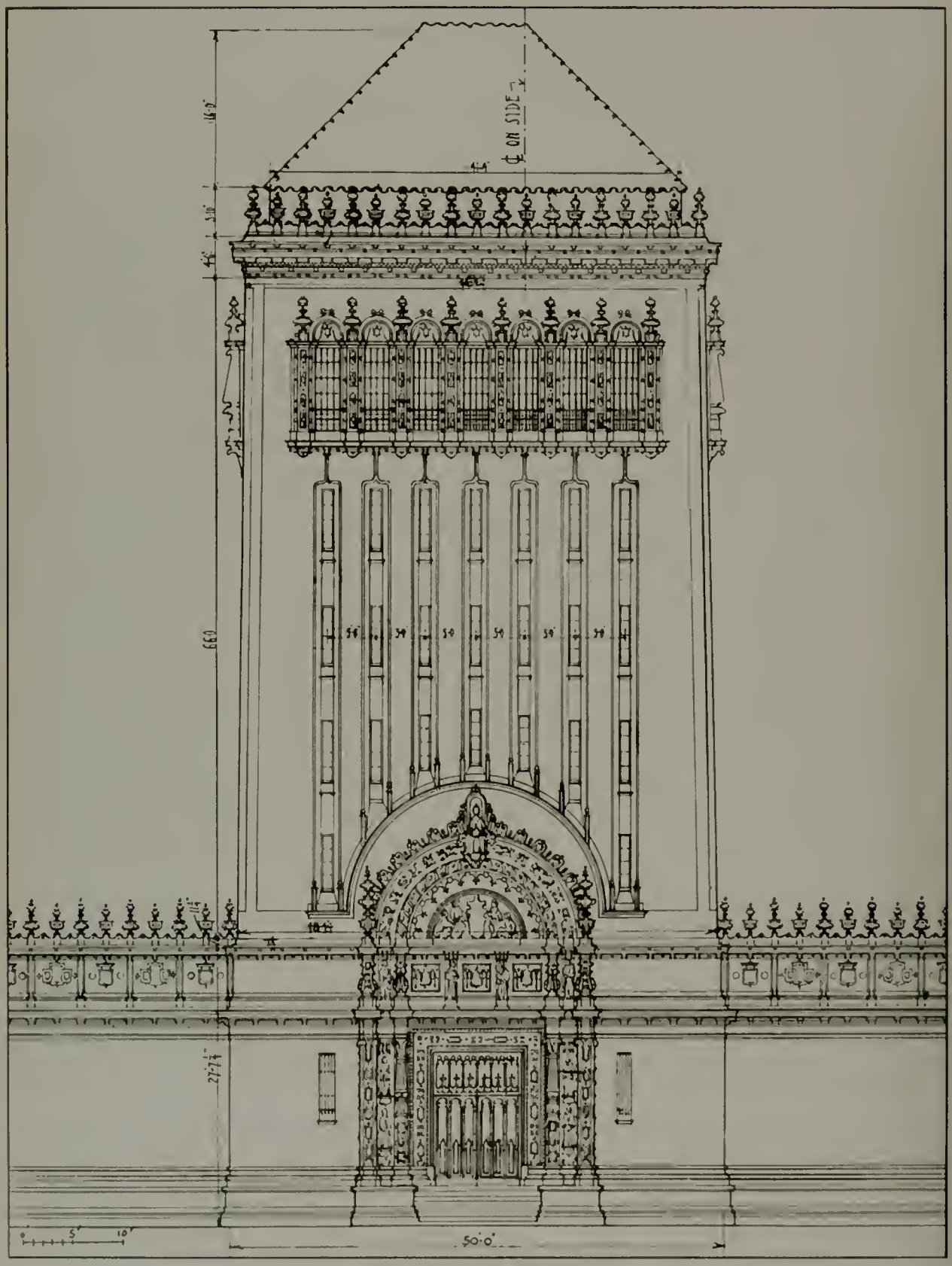
ALL MODELS MVST BE MADE SVBJECT TO ARCHITECTS APPROVAL

28.

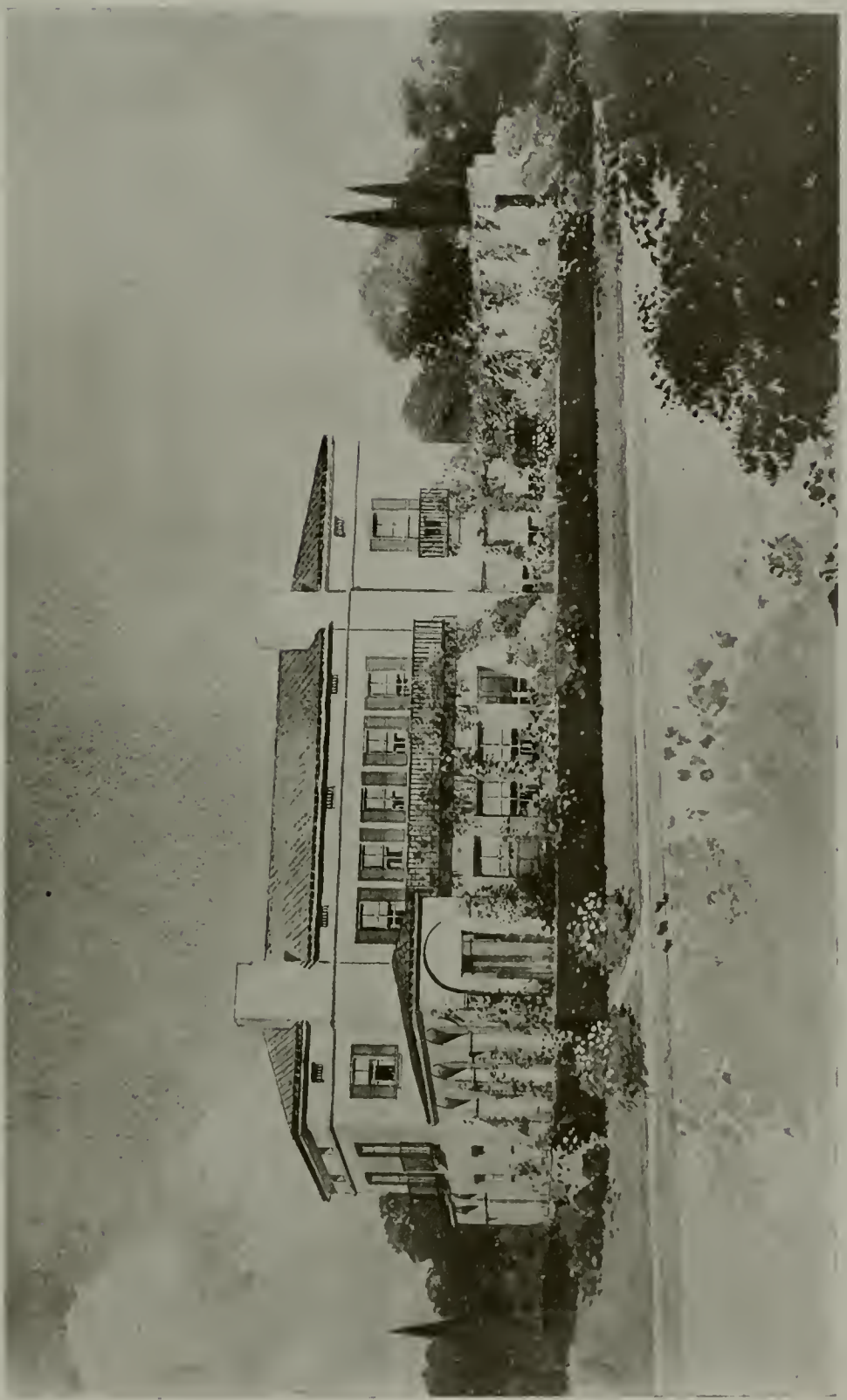
DETAIL OF TOWER ENTRANCE
MEMORIAL MUSEUM, GOLDEN GATE PARK, SAN FRANCISCO
LOUIS CHRISTIAN MULLGARDT Architect



DETAIL OF TOP OF TOWER
MEMORIAL MUSEUM, GOLDEN GATE PARK, SAN FRANCISCO
LOUIS CHRISTIAN MULLGARDT, Architect

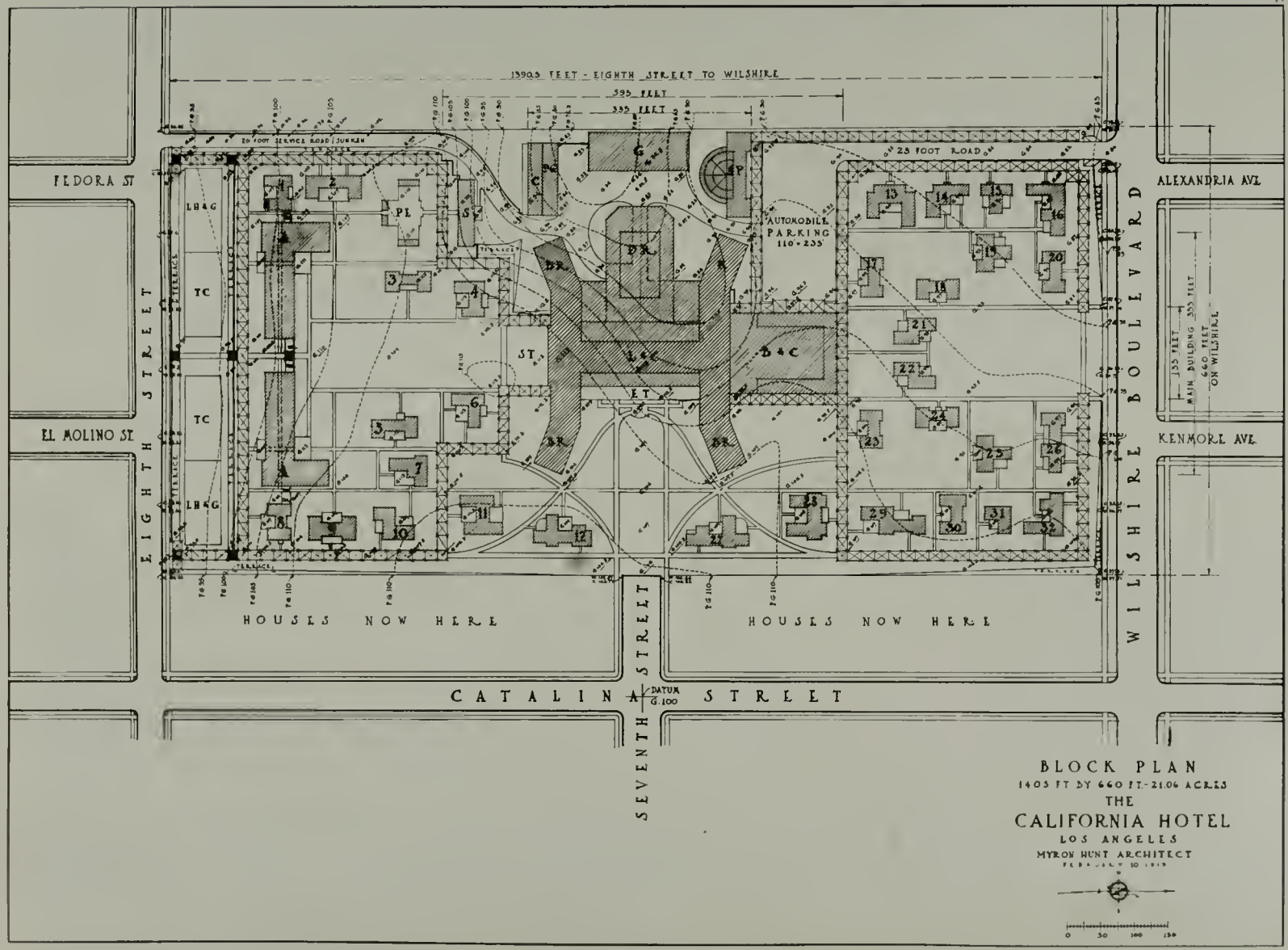


FRONT ELEVATION OF TOWER
MEMORIAL MUSEUM, GOLDEN GATE PARK, SAN FRANCISCO
LOUIS CHRISTIAN MULLGARDT, ARCHITECT



PERSPECTIVE FOR RESIDENCE
MYRON HUNT, Architect

BIRD'S EYE VIEW
CALIFORNIA HOTEL, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
MYRON HUNT, Architect



PLOT PLAN
CALIFORNIA HOTEL, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
MYRON HUNT, Architect

VIEW FROM FRONT
HOUSE FOR MR. R. C. MASON, ST. FRANCIS WOOD, SAN FRANCISCO
GERTRUDE E. COMFORT, Architect

LIVING ROOM

DINING ROOM

HOUSE FOR MR. R. C. MASON, ST. FRANCIS WOOD, SAN FRANCISCO

GERTRUDE E. COMFORT, Architect

GENERAL VIEW

HOUSE FOR MR. J. F. E. RICE, ST. FRANCIS WOOD, SAN FRANCISCO

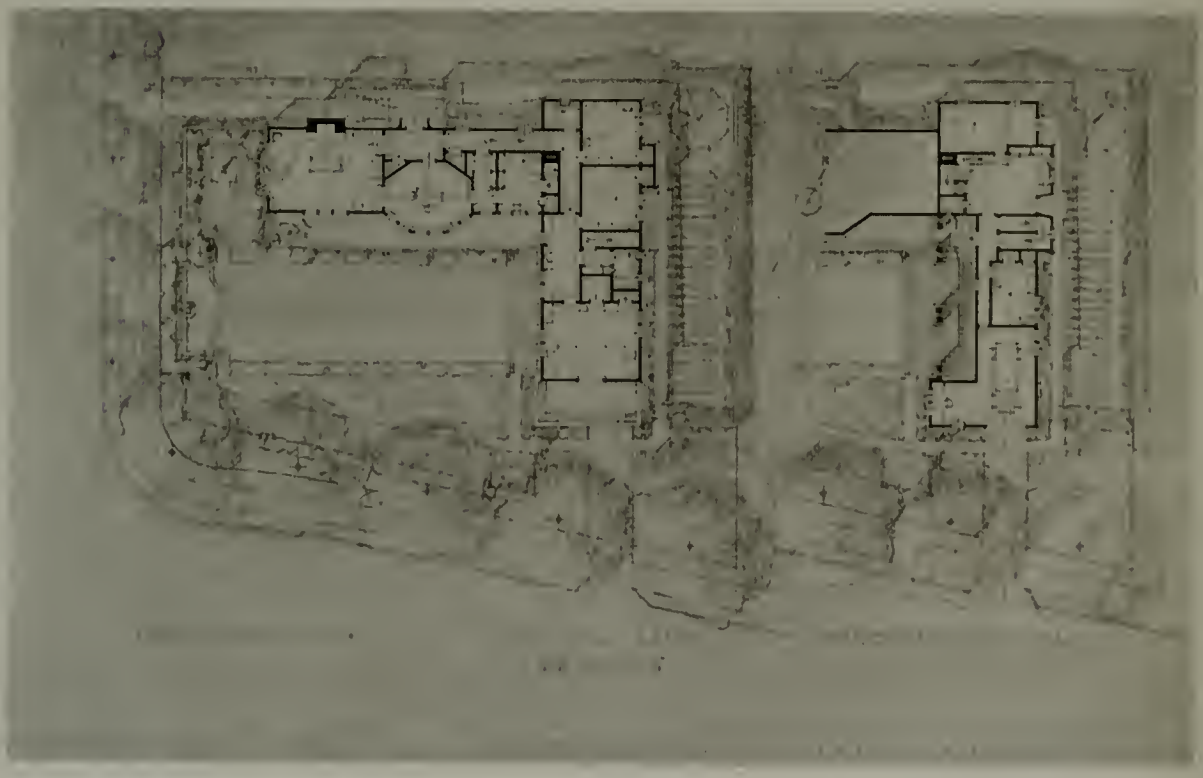
GERTRUDE E. COMFORT, Architect

LIVING ROOM FIRE PLACE

ENTRANCE HALL.

HOUSE FOR MR. J. E. E. RICE, ST. FRANCIS WOOD, SAN FRANCISCO
GERTRUDE E. COMFORT, Architect

VIEW FROM GARDEN



PLANS
HOUSE FOR MR. WM. V. POWELL, CLAREMONT, CALIFORNIA
MORROW & GARREN, Architects

The HOME BUILDER

A.—NOTE THE SKILLFUL TREATMENT OF ENTRANCE PORCH TO HARMONIZE WITH BOTH ROOF AND WALL

UNDER THE SPREADING FAMILY ROOF-TREE

By HARRIS ALLEN

THE essential function of a roof is to shelter. Now the word "shelter" means more than protection from the weather; it means protection from the daily struggle for existence, om the jostling of the crowd, from the glaring sunshine of com-tition and the storms of business troubles. A man's home is e place to which he returns after the conflict of the day, to rest d re-create, to get renewed energy for the next day's struggle. id it is the place to which he brings his friends to enjoy the rmth of his hearth, to share the hospitality of his table and e shelter of his roof.

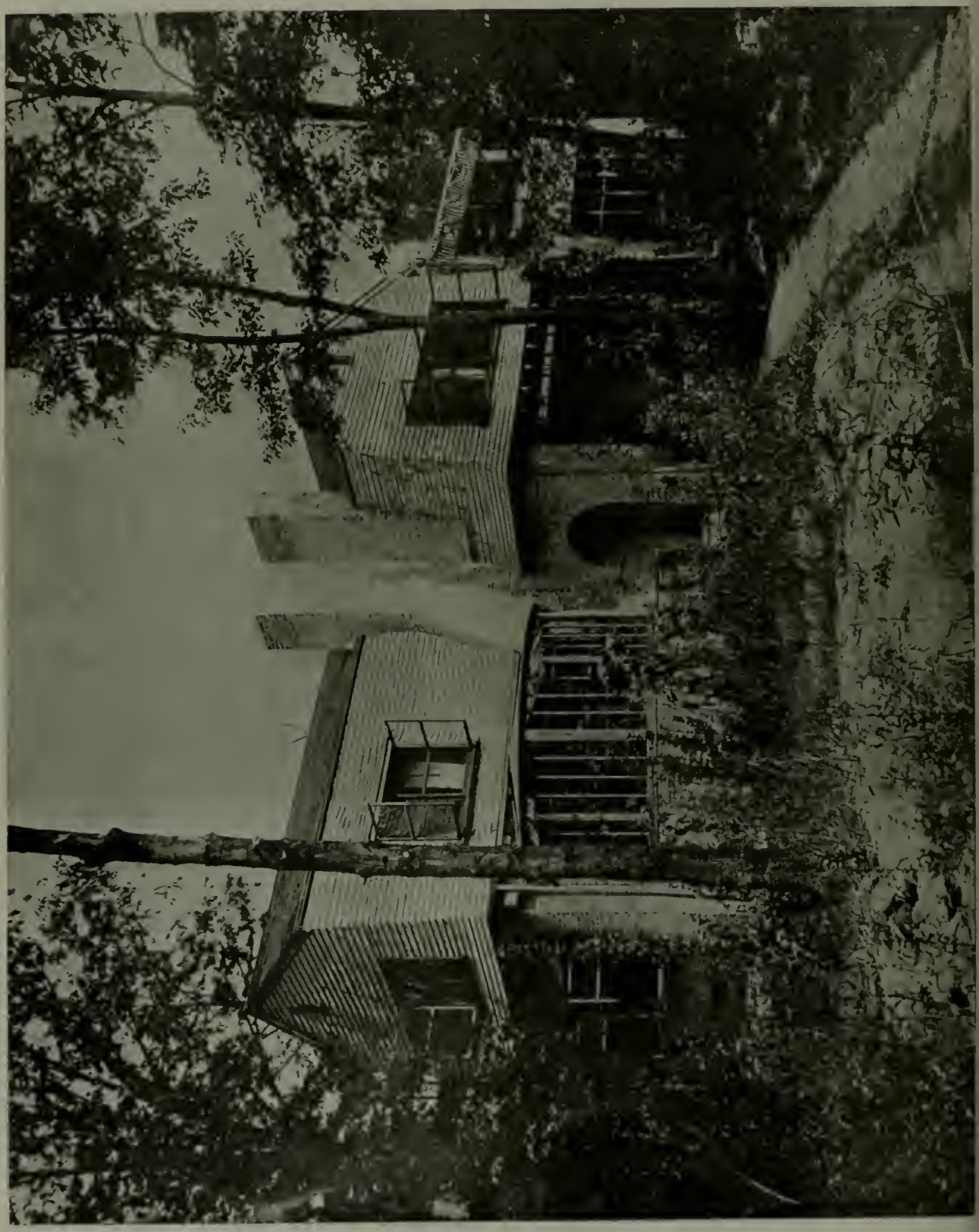
All this, and much beside, is what ought to be conveyed by e roof of a home. Yet too often it seems to have been con-lered almost as an after thought—to be put up with as a neces-ry evil, but disguised or concealed as far as possible. And casionally one sees a roof which has been carried to the other treme, so top heavy that it almost seems to smother the life neath, or so laden with ornament that it entirely loses the eling of repose and domesticity that becomes it best.

It appears to be plain that a roof, as an essential part of the ilding, should receive the same careful study as other parts of the house; and as the crowning feature, and one to which there has been attached, since mankind first sought shelter, so much of symbol and sentiment, it even merits especial consideration aside from requirements of structure and style.

No hard and fast rules can be laid down, but certain points may be mentioned in the examples here shown, and the prospective home builder can readily find food for thought in any neighborhood.

Exhibit A is an unpretentious dwelling whose inviting, latticed entrance porch is tied to the main building by cornice and roof; the lines of ridge and eaves harmonize with the level lawn, and the plain gables continue the feeling of pleasant domestic life—one could wish that the rake moulding had not been carried across the chimney, and that the front gable had continued to the main roof, with no returning side wall.

Exhibit B, with roof carried down and wedded to its walls, and echoing the lines of the sloping trees among which it nestles, truly offers a retreat from the rush of the busy world. The charm of this informal composition, and its harmony with environment, is emphasized by the gambrel treatment, and the sturdy



C.—THIS PICTURESQUE ROOF FITS THE IRREGULAR CONTOURS OF THE HILL

brick walls and chimney prevent the roof from appearing too heavy for the size of the building.

Exhibit C is not only picturesque but home-like. Situated on a sunny knoll, its wide-spreading eaves provide grateful shade; its roof lines harmanize with the irregular slopes of the site; it fits into the contour of the hill. A noteworthy use has been made of the natural rough cobblestone, which balances admirably the broad surfaces of the roof.

Exhibit D is more reminiscent than the other buildings shown, and is very successful in being both compact and picturesque, with its curved gables suggestive of English thatched cottages. Without the large dormers, the roof would have appeared clumsy; but they lighten the composition without being trivial. The horizontal lines of eaves and cornices are consistent with the setting. The generous proportions of this house, its low set door, its sunny bays, and the absence of hard straight lines all give it an air of warmth and hospitality, a very definite character of "homeliness."

D.—REMINISCENT OF AN OLD ENGLISH THATCHED ROOF COTTAGE

INTERIOR DECORATION

SOME CONSISTENT INTERIORS

SHOWING THE EFFECTIVE TREATMENT OF PLAIN PLASTER WALLS

LIBRARY
BLISS AND FAVILLE, Architects

LIVING ROOM—MYRON HUNT, Architect

HALL
MARSTON AND VAN PELT, Architects

The CONTRACTOR

CONTRACTS—GOOD, BAD AND INDIFFERENT

General Contractors at Last Propose to Take Effective Part in Establishing Contract Forms—Copies of Contracts Now in Use Desired with Comments on Good and Bad Features—An Everyday Contract

CONTRACT forms and specifications have been the subject of special study by engineers and architects for a number of years. The American Institute of Architects has developed the Standard Documents; the American Railway Engineering Association has adopted a uniform general contract form; a special committee of the American Society of Civil Engineers have the subject now under consideration. To date the only voice which the general contractor, who is the one man most vitally interested in contracts, has had in the matter has been either on the invitation of some one of the committees of these associations, as an ineffectual protester in some local exchanges, or as the victim of circumstances on an individual contract. What he has said before the committees of engineers and architects has doubtless had some effect on the final results and at least has put the contractor's position on file. What he has said in his local exchange or in the secluded recesses of his own office will doubtless never be allowed publication. The A. G. C. now proposes, however, to make the general contractor's position clear and effective on the subject of contracts. It proposes to make a careful study of existing forms, both good and bad, of every kind and in co-operation with the engineers and the architects to eliminate unfair practices and to establish clear, definite, and equitable clauses in contracts under which general contractors of recognized standing will work.

Send Secretary Copies of Contract Forms

To do this effectively the Committee on Contracts desires to secure from each member:

(1) Copies of the various forms of contract under which you have recently performed work—unit price, lump sum, cost plus percentage, cost plus fixed fee, cost plus sliding scale, cost plus fixed fee with adjustments, etc., and

(2) A statement of the especially good or bad features in these which you would like to see retained in, or eliminated from any standard form adopted by the Association.

An Everyday Contract

The attention of members is particularly called to the accompanying form of contract recently submitted by a prominent contractor as embodying most of the outstanding features of everyday contracts. Suggestions or additions to it are invited.

THIS AGREEMENT,* made and entered into by and between ..... (called the "contractor"), party of the first part, and ..... (called the "owner"), party of the second part, on the ..... day of ..... in the year Nineteen Hundred and ....., WITNESSETH, That the Contractor and the Owner for the considerations hereinafter named agree as follows:

*Reprinted from Truscon News, published by the Trussed Concrete Steel Company of Canada, Limited, Walkerville, Ont.

1. Scope of Contract:

The plans and specifications are to be taken together. Anything shown on the plans and not mentioned in the specifications and anything mentioned in the specifications and not shown on the plans are to be considered as both shown and specified; and anything wanted by the architect or any of his friends, or anybody else (except the contractor) shall be considered as shown and specified, implied and required, and shall be provided by the contractor without expense to anybody but himself. If he can do the work without expense to himself the work shall be taken down and done over again, until the expense is satisfactory to the architect.

2. Architect:

The term "Architect" herein appearing shall be understood to mean the architect or any engineer that he foolishly but courteously employs to assist in making trouble for the contractor.

3. Plans:

The plans are to be considered diagrammatic, and are to be followed only where space conditions make it possible to avoid so doing. Coincidence between the plans and executed work shall not be considered a claim for extra compensation. The architect is not required to recognize coincidence. Anything that is right on the plans is to be considered right; anything that is wrong on the plans shall be discovered by the contractor without telling on the architect or showing on any bills. Anything that is forgotten or missed out of the plans or specifications, but which is necessary and required for the comfort and convenience of the owner, shall be provided by the contractor, to the satisfaction of everybody (except the contractor) and in full accord with the evident intent and meaning of the specifications, without extra cost to anybody but the contractor.

4. Rules and Regulations:

The work throughout shall comply with all rules, regulations, caprices and whims of all city, county, state, national and international departments, bureaus and officials having or not having jurisdiction.

5. Materials:

All materials shall be the best of their several kinds. The contractor is expected to know and provide the best, irrespective of what is specified in detail. The architect reserves the right to change his mind about what is best. Any changes necessary to make the work and material fit the mind of the architect shall be made by the contractor without extra charge.

6. Permits:

The contractor shall obtain and pay all fees, annual dues, assessments and subscriptions to masked balls, organizations and coat and hat checks.

7. Guarantee:

The contractor shall guarantee and does guarantee that he will keep in complete working order anything that the architect asks him to attend to, so long as there is more work in sight in the architect's office.

8. Payments:

Payments, if any, shall be made on the architect's certificate. Architect's certificates shall not be considered negotiable, nor are they legal tender. When once issued the architect assumes no responsibility for their future usefulness. Partial payments shall be made as the work progresses in the amount of 85 per cent of the value of the work done as judged by the architect. In no case shall the judgment of the architect cover more than enough to pay the workmen and helpers every Saturday night. The material men must take the customary chances. The final payment, if any, shall be made when everybody is satisfied (but the contractor). Any evidence of satisfaction on the part of the contractor shall be considered a just cause for withholding final payment.

9. General:

The contractor shall accept and does accept the conditions hereinbefore appearing, for himself, his ancestors and progenitors, his family, heirs, executors, his ox, his assignee and the stranger within his gates.

The MANUFACTURER

PLANT OF N. & G. TAYLOR CO., AT CUMBERLAND, MD.

"TARGET AND ARROW" ROOFING TIN

THE development of this company's business has been an interesting one. Starting in 1810 in Philadelphia, and continuing as an importing business until the McKinley protective tariff on tin plate went into effect in 1893, it moved equipment bodily from its Welsh connections to this country. The Philadelphia plant was operated for a number of years merely as a dipping-works, on black plate, some of which was imported and some furnished by American mills. Later, the plant at Cumberland, Maryland, was purchased and practically entirely rebuilt, to include the carrying on of all tinning processes. The company's main offices continue in Philadelphia, at Chestnut and Third Streets, and stocks of finished tin plate are carried in the principal cities of the country. The business of the concern has been handed down from father to son through four generations, being now in its one hundred and tenth year.

Until 1905 the title "Taylor's Old Style" was used, but as more than three hundred imitations had appeared, such as "old style," "old method," "old process," etc., to distinguish its brand from the host of substitutes the company brought forward the name "Target and Arrow," that being the symbol which had always been a part of the old, original trade-mark always stamped on the sheets. The words "target-and-arrow" are registrable; the words "old style," being a descriptive term, are not.

This change was intended to protect the public from that form of competition which tries to substitute something cheaper under a similar sounding name, and to protect the architect by enabling him to specify clearly what is wanted, without any chance of being misunderstood. The high quality of the brand is maintained fully up to its original standard, with the experience and reputation of more than one hundred years standing back of it.

The plant consists of open hearth furnaces, rolling mills, black plate mills and tin house. Four 25-ton basic open hearth furnaces provide the supply of steel; eight hot mills with necessary pickling machines, annealing furnaces and cold rolls, comprise the black plate department. The bar mill has a three-high roughing stand. The tin house, the most recent portion of the plant, embodies various new ideas gained from the company's long experience, and is regarded as the last word in tin house construction. This building is about one hundred by four hundred feet. It is served by a pickling department thoroughly equipped. After pickling, the sheets are carried by three 15-ton overhead cranes to tinning-stacks. This equipment includes charcoal stacks and tinning machines of many types for making heavy cokes and large tin and terne sheets up to forty inches wide, any length, and all grades of extra coated plates from twelve to fifty pounds. Here is the exclusive process known as the "full seven-open-pot palm-oil-hand-dipping stacks," by which are made the Target-and-Arrow brand roofing plates, a process transplanted bodily from Wales, continued in Philadelphia for twenty years without change, and removed complete to Cumberland.

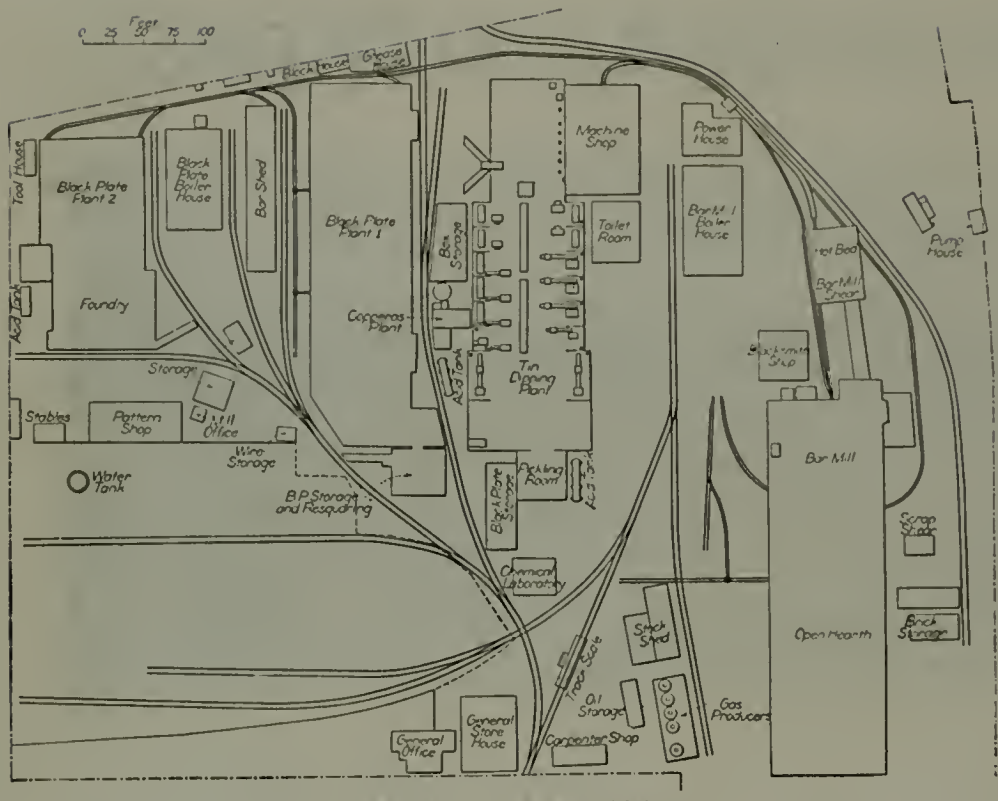
Many accessory buildings complete the plant, boiler houses, machine shops, power houses, storage buildings, foundry and testing laboratory, and separate buildings for the safety and welfare of the workmen. Various buildings of this kind have been added in the last five years since the accompanying map was made, such as ample fire protection, dining service, and provision for recreation and community activities.

The advantages of tin roofing can be summed up briefly as follows:

It is a time-tried, long-established material, which is durable, easily applied, and adaptable to any surface, curved or irregular, flat, sloping or vertical.

Its first cost is moderate, and that of maintenance low; it is easily and quickly repaired, if damaged, and has a second-hand value for re-use.

It is neat and attractive in appearance, which loses nothing with age.



General Map of the Cumberland Works

It is light in weight, is not affected by extremes of climate, and gives protection against lightning, fire and weather.

It is lighter and less liable to damage than tile or slate. It is more durable and fire-resisting than shingles or gravel, slag or composition roofs. Moreover, leaks in the last named roofs are difficult to trace and repair, and are only practicable on very flat surfaces. Of course, ready-made roofing, felt and paper, is at best only a temporary covering. Copper, zinc and lead are expensive and do not have the weather-resisting qualities of tin. Attacks made against tin roofs by promoters of other materials apply only to cheap roofing plates, the inferior output of an extensive industry. Such statements are not true of the old-time heavily coated, well-made plates, which have always given such excellent satisfaction. It is difficult for the mind to grasp the statistics of the hundreds of thousands of roofs of "Target and-Arrow," formerly "Taylor's Old Style," tin that have given complete satisfaction in all parts of this country with bona fide records of use from one hundred years ago, to the present time. In spite of exposure to sea fogs, to smoke, sparks and gas, to acid and sulphur fumes, to rain and hail and snow and use and abuse, the life of good tin as established by such records is almost incredible.

The exclusive process referred to previously may be described briefly as follows: the sheets are placed singly on edge in a grease pan, containing hot palm oil. After about fifteen minutes they are lifted by tongs over to the "Tin Pot" containing only hot metal, and separated from the grease-pan by a partition about two inches higher than the oil.

After the sheets are thoroughly coated with molten metal, they are immersed in another pot containing hot molten metal, known as the "Soak Pot."

They are then placed on their side upon a flat iron table called the "Hob." There they are manipulated by the washman, and where necessary rubbed with a hemp brush; after which comes another bath in hot metal, one sheet at a time. Next comes another pot of hot palm oil, tending to distribute the metal coating evenly.

The sheets are now placed on edge in a "drain pot," to drain off the excess amount of palm oil.

Next the "lister" dips them in the list-pot, which contains about one-half inch of hot metal, for the purpose of taking off the list edge on the sheet.

This process ensures the perfect amalgamation of the three metals, and by its slow methods allows the coating to penetrate thoroughly all the pores or uneven spots of the black plate.

The following specification has been adapted for architects' use from the standard working specifications of the National Association of Sheet Metal Contractors of the United States. This represents the best practice in laying tin roofs. Architects who have not already done so, will do well to incorporate this in their regular specification forms. Good workmanship and fair treat-

Tinning Stack for Making Common Terne Plates

ent are as necessary as good aterial to get satisfactory sults from tin roofing work; nce this specification should enforced to the letter:

"Tin Roofing Work":

"All tin used on this building ould be (some specific) brand. o substitute for this brand ll be allowed. Use IC thickss for the roof proper, decks, c., and IX thickness for lleys, gutters and spouts, as quired by design. One coat red lead, iron oxide, metallic own or Venetian red paint, th pure linseed oil, shall be plied to the under side of the before laying.

"For flat-seam roofing, edges sheets to be turned one-half ch; all seams to be locked tother and well soaked with lder. Sheets to be fastened to e sheathing boards by cleats aced eight inches apart, cleats cked in the seams and fastened the roof with two one-inch rbed wire nails; no nails to driven through the sheets.

"For standing-seam roofing, eets to be put together in ng lengths in the shops, cross ams to be locked together and ell soaked with solder; sheets to be made up the narrow way in e rolls and fastened to the sheathing-boards by cleats spaced te foot apart.

"Valleys and gutters to be formed with flat seams well soldered, eets to be laid the narrow way.

"Flashings to be let into the joints of the brick or stone work, d cemented. If counterflashings are used, the lower edge of e counter-part shall be kept at least three inches above the roof.

"Solder to be of the best grade, bearing the manufacturer's name, and guaranteed one-half tin and one-half lead, new metals. Use rosin only as a flux.

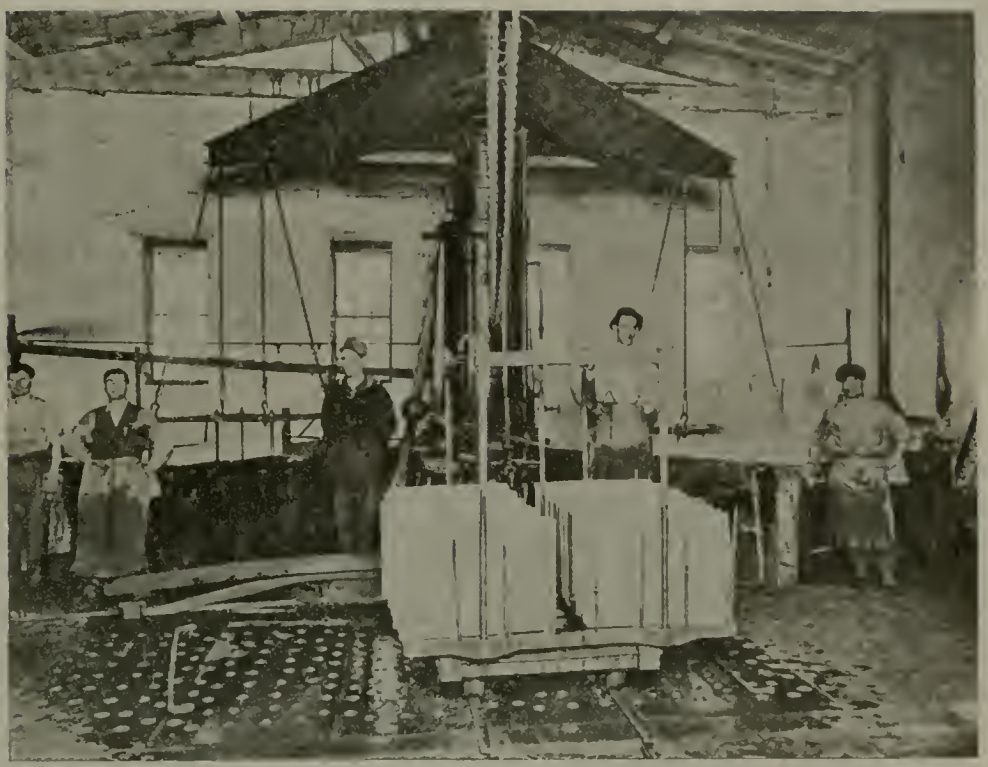
"Caution.—No unnecessary walking over the tin roof or using same for storage of material shall be allowed. In walking on the tin care must be taken not to damage the paint or break the coating of the tin. Rubber-soled shoes or overshoes should be worn by the men on the roof.

"Painting Tin Work.—All painting of the tin work to be done by the roofer, using red lead, iron oxide, metallic brown, or Venetian red paint, with pure linseed oil—no patent dryer or turpentine to be used.

"All paints to be applied with a hand-brush, and well rubbed on. Tin to be painted immediately after laying. A second coat shall be applied in a similar manner, two weeks later.

"No deviations from these specifications shall be made unless authority is given in writing by the architect. Only a first class roof will be accepted."

The company publishes a breezy, instructive little magazine, "The Arrow," now in its sixteenth year of issue, which is sent quarterly to architects and draftsmen, any of whom may be added to the mailing list by his own request. The agency in San Francisco for N. & G. Taylor Company, both roofing and tin covering for fire doors and other purposes, is held by J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street.



Mesta Low Type Pickler in the Tin House

The Tin House from North End. The Tinning-Stacks Are Located in the Recesses on Either Side

REFERENCE INDEX OF ADVERTISERS

Containing List of Manufacturers, Their Representatives and Useful Literature

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Seattle, 6300 Wallingford Avenue
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The
BUILDING REVIEW
VOL. XVIII SAN FRANCISCO, SEPTEMBER, 1919 No. 3
The ARCHITECT

GARDEN OF VILLA D'ESTE-TIVOLI

RUINS OF ABBEY JUMIEGES

THE RELATION OF NATURAL TO ARTIFICIAL BEAUTY IN LANDSCAPE*

By WALTER COPE

IN announcing this subject for discussion, I feel that I owe an apology for using such a broad, comprehensive title. Certainly I do not intend to inflict on you a comprehensive discussion of the subject. It is too broad, and touches too many details for me to attempt anything like a thorough treatment in one paper. "The Relation of Natural to Artificial Beauty" is, in fact, a subject on which volumes might be written. First, as to the word "landscape"—I mean to use it in its widest sense as applying to any scene, whether that scene contain any element of man's handiwork or not. At the present time the subject of "landscape gardening," "landscape design," "landscape architecture," or whatever it may be called, is receiving a great deal of attention, but in speaking of artificial interference with nature I should like to abolish the word "landscape" and use, instead, the words "outdoor design," reserving "landscape" for that broader meaning which would cover every scene, whether natural, artificial or partaking more or less of both; anything, in short, which the eye may meet under the open sky.

At this age, we are in the midst of great structural and engineering undertakings to meet the practical needs of our present civilization, with little thought as to their artistic expression. But times will change, and the prac-

*Editor's Note.—This article, written by Walter Cope of Philadelphia, shortly before his death in 1902, is here reprinted as being of peculiar interest under the present conditions resulting from the world war. The "Portals of the Past" in Golden Gate Park is an excellent example of the truth of Mr. Cope's theory.

AVENUE OF TREES BETWEEN DIFFERENT TERRACE LEVELS IN THE BORGHESE GARDENS, ROME

DRIVEWAY NEAR POGGIO IMPERIALE, ITALY

WALK IN GROVE AT VILLA LANTE

THE WISSAHICKON DRIVE, PHILADELPHIA

tical developments of applied science will some day give way to more definite efforts to make the face of the earth more beautiful. It may be a question only of a generation or two when the imagination of the multitude may cease to be moved, as it undoubtedly is today, by the great developments in transportation, the building of huge buildings and swift steamships, and by the constant improvements in electrical propulsion and communication. And when we shall have solved all these questions of applied science and are content with our achievements in that direction, we may turn our efforts to still greater achievements in an artistic way. Today those in whom the artistic sense is dominant are in the minority; and this has always been so and probably always will be. But today differs from past ages in this fact, that the great majority of people in this age do not really care for artistic expression, do not care as much for the beautiful as they do for what we commonly call "the practical." Today the artist occupies a relation to the great mass of humanity almost analogous to that which the medieval alchemist or scientist held in the day when it was the artist who counted, and who captured the applause of the multitude. It is true that the support of the multitude is constantly increasing; but as yet this support has not swept everything before it, and a utilitarian and purely practical tendency is still dominant. The artist of today is not in need of better criticism. He has as good criticism as any age has produced; but he is in need of a greater amount of criticism, and of the backing of the majority of the people—the criticism of the masses which finally, if not immediately, condemns the inartistic and upholds that which is sound and true in art.

Whatever scene our eyes may light upon, whatever landscape we may contemplate, there can be only two factors, two agencies, which determine its effect upon our minds, upon our sense of the beautiful—Nature and man. Nature, of course, is a very wide term, but we all know what it means. It is the supreme, the eternal, ever-present factor. We cannot escape from it entirely if we would, for even man in his works is governed by Nature's

THE SHORES OF LAKE LUGANO

IN THE GARDEN OF VILLA CONTI

wn laws. No one of them can he undo or abrogate. The rimary laws of physics must govern everything which e builds, and the artistic expression of his building must eflect an acknowledgment of natural laws. But in dis-inguishing between these two agents I mean to refer to Nature as that which she does without the aid of man, what she would have done had man never lived upon the ace of the earth. On the other hand, in many scenes and nany things which we love to look upon, there is pre-lominant the other agency; and our delight in its con-emplation at times transcends even that which we feel n looking upon Nature. It is the thought that this stone as been hewn and set, this building has been reared, this ath has been cut, these trees have been planted by man, nd to satisfy man's needs and ideals. Perhaps no two f us could agree upon the intensity of pleasure derived rom the contemplation of a great cathedral, on the one and, or the majesty of a rock-ribbed mountain, or the oundless sea, upon the other, nor is it worth while that e should agree. To some of us Nature appeals more than rt, though I believe that to most of us each appeals with lmost equal force, according to our varying moods.

It follows, then, that if we are to arrive at the true ources of artistic enjoyment we must cultivate and love nd study, first of all, Nature; and after that, man's his-ory, man's ideals, all, in fact, that has led him to express is wants, his aspirations in physical form. This last is othing more nor less than the study of architecture in ts broadest sense. For all that man builds with an eye to se and beauty is architecture in the sense that it is gov-erned by one system of principles and laws. From time immemorial man has built houses and temples and bridges, he has hewn roads and laid out gardens and has wrought whatever pleased him upon the face of the earth to satisfy his needs, material and spiritual. And from time immemorial it has pleased him, and it pleases us to-day and will always please our descendants, to follow cer-tain methods, certain principles of dimension, direction and proportion in that which we lay out and build. These methods are, no doubt, deduced primarily from our innate sense of natural laws. But it is scarcely necessary to go into the source of them. Suffice it to say that it is an in-disputable truth that man prefers to set stones level, to build walls straight, or, at least, symmetrically curving, to make level places on which to stand or walk, whether they be floors beneath a roof or terraces under the open sky. His sense of mastery over Nature is expressed in doing things not as Nature would do them. Nature upheaves and splits and tumbles down her rocks. Man hews them into blocks and sets them level and true and rears them into walls. So it always has been—so it ever will be.

In every landscape, then, these two elements must re-main distinct. We cannot absolutely unite them nor de-ceive ourselves into thinking that we can. We cannot modify to any extent worthy of consideration the process of natural growth; or at least such modification can be but temporary. Nature is absolutely continuous and per-sistent. We must, then, regard ourselves only as intrud-ers, invaders. It is true that we can interfere with Na-ture, but it is my purpose to point out that it is not as

THE RIVER LORING

interferers that we should regard ourselves. As invaders we may, for we could not avoid the position if we would, unless indeed we return to absolute savagery.

About the middle of the century just passed there grew up a school of landscape gardening, so-called, which was perhaps a natural reaction against the extreme and lifeless formalism into which architecture had descended. This school made a complete revolution in the principles which had always, before that time, governed all artificial interference with the face of nature. It did not propose to do merely what man had always been pleased to do in the way of laying out and building and planting, but, instead, proposed rather to imitate and follow Nature on the lines which she has always reserved to herself. This school still has its disciples; and the results of its work are all about us and have caused, to my mind, a most deplorable subversion of the laws and the principles upon which beauty in landscape must depend. Nature is entirely able to do without the aid of man, and it is equally true that it is impossible for man to imitate Nature without making himself and his work more or less ridiculous. When he attempts it he must cast to the winds all the methods, all the principles which he has developed in centuries past, and he must play at his game as a child would play at horse. But ever and again he has to leave his play to attend to the serious matters of life, to build a house or a flight of steps, and these he has to do on the same good old lines that have always prevailed in architecture. He may build his silly little rockeries in would-be imitation of Nature and cut his meaningless winding walks, but he cannot cease to build civilized buildings, he cannot be content to live in caves or in rude, shapeless huts.

The moral of all this is: let Nature alone, except where, to satisfy your own practical needs, to satisfy your own ideals of the beautiful, you invade her sacred domain with works that are frankly and freely designed upon lines not imitative or in competition with her, but rather on lines which have commended themselves to man as necessary, reasonable and beautiful from his own particular point of view, lines which embody all which he has ever developed as an expression of his own mastery over the earth.

Can we then intrude upon Nature in anywise without destroying its charm? Decidedly we can. We may invade Nature with our works and find the result all the more charming; and in the same manner Nature may and does invade our works only to increase their charm. But the source and reason of our invasion must announce itself frankly. We must feel that this space through the forest has been cleared and leveled in order to meet some human need, that it reminds us of the existence of man and enforces the human element, and so it serves as a foil or contrast to Nature's work. To look at the other side, what can be more beautiful than the work of man overgrown by Nature—the ruined abbey wrapped in ivy, or the old Italian garden, where the balustrades are half smothered in vines and the vistas down the long paths and terraces are framed between giant cypresses, growing without restraint, long after the builders of those stately balustrades and fountains are forgotten!

Nature in her own wildness and ruggedness and maj-

THE PARK OF FONTAINEBLEU

esty we cannot rival, and she, on her side, makes no attempt to rival us. The majesty and beauty of the lonely mountainside we cannot create, but we may invade it without destroying its charm. Nay more, we may introduce the human element in a way only to heighten and increase that charm, and it is just where those two elements meet, each in its purity, its frankness, its directness, that we often find the very highest and keenest sense of the beautiful. Can anything be compared in beauty with the views from out the terraced gardens of the Italian lakes, across the deep, smooth surface of the water to the great mass of the Alps beyond? Is a flower ever more beautiful than where it has grown in the crevices of a mouldering ruin? And which is most desolate—the city street, devoid of one touch of natural growth, whether of leaf or flower, or the unbroken expanse of a trackless plain? We have our moods when each of these may please us, and Nature has every advantage both in majesty and beauty, but it remains that man is a social being, and, as a rule, he loves to be reminded of the existence of his fellowman both past and present. He will never resent the evidences of that existence, if they occupy a reasonable and proper place.

To come, then, to details. Where and how may we invade Nature? We must build our houses, our cities, we must bridge our rivers and ravines, we must lay out our roads, even our railroads, and we must go even farther. We must, if we are to satisfy our sense of eternal fitness, make our terraces and gardens where, while asserting our dominance, we can hand over a larger share to Nature's decoration of trees and flowers. Nay, we can even take these trees and flowers and arrange them in formal lines, as we might build a wall, according to our own ideals of what man should do. Nature would never do so of her own accord. An avenue of trees planted at regular intervals, or a trimmed hedge, is as much and as confessedly artificial as the road which they skirt. The box-borders of a garden are, in a sense, as architectural as a stone balustrade. They are simply the works of man in a living medium instead of in a dead one. It is merely a question of how much we shall do of this sort of work, how much is appropriate in a given place to emphasize this mastery of man over Nature. Manifestly, it must depend upon the dominance with which we wish to assert, the extent to which we wish to remind ourselves of, the human element. A planted avenue has no place in the midst of an uninhabitable plain. It belongs as part of a house, some human arrangement made for man's use and delight. But in proportion as we separate ourselves from centers of human life should we restrain ourselves in making artificial arrangements of planting. A garden is nothing but a great outdoor room—a house, so to speak, under the open sky, in which the levels, the width of the paths, should be determined by the same principles of design as we would apply within our houses in the arrangement of our rooms, but whose decoration and coloring, so to speak, is turned over to Nature. And a park made for the use of the multitudes of the city will, in the same way, find its greatest beauty in allowing man's work and Nature's to follow each along its own lines.

(To be continued.)

NOTES ON THE PLATES

STATE AGRICULTURAL EXHIBIT BUILDING, SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

PLATES 33 TO 47

EDGAR A. MATHEWS
SYLVAIN SCHNAITTACHER } Architects

Associated with GEO. B. McDOUGALL, State Architect

THE recently completed State Agricultural Exhibit Building at Sacramento is a monumental structure 485 feet in length, constructed with steel frame throughout interior and monolithic exterior brick walls with terra cotta trimmings.

The interior construction can be readily seen in the detail photograph, which shows the steel frame for clere-story, the steel floor beams supporting concrete gallery floor, the elliptical steel trusses to the main nave, and the extremely interesting steel frame work supporting the dome. The great arches, panels, etc., are designed to produce an ornamental effect as well as fulfill the proper structural requirements. Very little additional steel had to be used for this purpose, mainly in the semi-circular screens under arches. The vigorous use of horizontal bands may be noted. It is rare that such a logical and successful treatment of exposed permanent metal construction may be found.

The exterior is designed somewhat in the spirit of the Byzantine basilicas of Italy. In fact, it is hard to believe, when looking at some of the views here shown, that these are not photographs of an actual Italian building. It is not merely that the building "composes well" from different angles, although this is sufficiently striking in the well-balanced relationships of the dome to the transepts, both the flat gable with rose window and entrance arch and the sturdy apse treatment, with their flanking towers. But the details are permeated with the Italian feeling, and are both consistent and telling in the way that they are placed. Incidentally the ornament has meaning, lavish use has been made of local material, the flora and fauna of California woods and mountains. The puma, male, female and cubs, are shown in the frieze; squirrels in capitals of columns; foxes pursuing rabbits around the drums. Quail, robins, etc., among grape and other vines ornament the pilasters and the panels over minor entrances.

The terra cotta of trimmings and cornices is in texture very like the Italian materials, with no glazed surfaces. Its color is similar to the brick work, but somewhat lighter. This brick wall in its texture reminds one of similar work in Sienna and Venice. The shades vary from light and greyed buff to a delicate pink, so that the texture of the whole mass of brick has the appearance of being a very light shade of pink, with introduction here and there of a light buff tone.

The lanterne to dome is terra cotta resting on a brick base, and a copper roof. The dome and other roofs are covered with clay tiles varying from light pink, purple and red to a light brown; here and there are placed orange buff tile, to produce a more lively tone. The general color of the roof, accordingly, is much more pronounced than that of the brick walls. The rose windows and the long narrow window openings are entirely of terra cotta. The vestibules have brick pavements.

The interior is unfinished, except in the general offices. The large room in the second floor of the apse, over the offices, will be used as a ballroom.

The result of this undertaking may be judged by the following excerpt from a letter by George B. McDougall, State Architect:

"The members of the State Board of Agriculture, as well as many others who are familiar with various State Fair buildings throughout the United States, characterize the new pavilion at Sacramento as the best structure of its kind in the country. Mr. Mathews was chiefly responsible for its unqualified success with respect both to design and construction."

OFFICIAL NEWS OF PACIFIC COAST CHAPTERS, A. I. A.

The regular minutes of meetings of all Pacific Coast Chapters of the American Institute of Architects are published on this page each month.

San Francisco Chapter, 1881—President, Sylvain Schnaittacher, 333 Post Street, San Francisco, Cal.; Secretary, Morris M. Bruce, Flood Building, San Francisco, Cal. Chairman of Committee on Public Information, William B. Faville, Balboa Building, San Francisco. Chairman of Committee on Competition, William Mooser, Nevada Bank Building, San Francisco. Date of Meetings, third Thursday of every month; Annual, October.

Southern California Chapter, 1894—President, H. M. Patterson, 324 O. T. Johnson Building, Los Angeles, Cal. Secretary, H. F. Withey, 621 Exchange Building, Los Angeles, Cal. Chairman of Committee on Public Information, J. E. Allison, 1405 Hibernian Building, Los Angeles. Date of Meetings, second Tuesday, except July and August, at Los Angeles.

Oregon Chapter, 1911—President, Joseph Jacobberger, Board of Trade Building, Portland, Ore. Secretary, Alfred H. Smith, Board of Trade Building, Portland, Ore. Chairman of Committee on Public Information, Ellis F. Lawrence, Chamber of Commerce Building, Portland, Ore. Date of Meetings, third Thursday of every month at Portland; Annual, October.

Washington State Chapter, 1894—President, Daniel R. Huntington, Seattle, First Vice-President, Carl Gould, Seattle, Second Vice-President, George Gove. Third vice-President, Albert Held, Spokane, Secretary, Louis Baeder, Seattle. Treasurer, Frank L. Baker, Seattle. Counsels: Chas. H. Bebb, Sherwood D. Ford, and G. C. Field. Date of Meeting, first Wednesday, except July, August and September, at Seattle, except one in Spring at Tacoma. Annual, November.

The American Institute of Architects—The Octagon, Washington, D. C. Officers for 1918: President, Thomas R. Kimball, Omaha, Neb.; First Vice-President, Charles A. Favrot, New Orleans, La.; Second Vice-President, George S. Mills, Toledo, Ohio; Secretary, William Stanley Baker, Boston, Mass.; Treasurer, D. Everett Waid, New York, N. Y.

Directors for Three Years—Edward W. Donn, Jr., Washington, D. C.; Robert D. Kohn, New York, N. Y.; Richard Schmidt, Chicago, Ill. **Directors for Two Years**—William B. Faville, San Francisco, Cal.; Burt L. Fenner, New York, N. Y.; Ellis F. Lawrence, Portland, Ore. **Directors for One Year**—Edwin H. Brown, Minneapolis, Minn.; Ben L. Lubschez, Kansas City, Mo.; Horace Wells Sellers, Philadelphia, Pa.

MINUTES OF REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF OREGON CHAPTER, A. I. A., HELD AT HAZELWOOD RESTAURANT, JUNE 19, 1919.

Members present: Joseph Jacobberger, President; Messrs. Doyle, Lawrence, Holford, Wilson, Williams, Webber, Thomas and Smith.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

A letter from Chas. D. James was referred to Membership Committee.

A letter from Draftsmen's Union was read. It was moved by Holford, seconded by Wilson, that a committee of two be appointed to confer with Draftsmen's Union. Motion carried—Lawrence, Doyle and Whitehouse appointed.

A letter from Commissioner Barbur was read. It was moved by Lawrence, seconded by Wilson, that the Secretary notify members of a meeting to be held at City Hall on June 23d, re housing code. Motion carried.

A letter by Mr. Williams was read relative to controversy with the Building Bureau and same was referred to Building Laws Committee.

It was moved by Lawrence, seconded by Thomas, that the matter of the employment of city employees, as architects on municipal work, be taken up with the Mayor by the Committee on Municipal Plans and Affairs. Motion carried.

ALFRED H. SMITH, Secretary.

MINUTES OF REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF OREGON CHAPTER, A. I. A., HELD AT HAZELWOOD RESTAURANT, JULY 24, 1919.

Members present: Joseph Jacobberger, President; Messrs. Williams, Doyle, Knighton, Johnson, Wilson, Bennes, Post, Schact, Webber, Lawrence and Smith.

A letter from the Executive Secretary of the Institute was read stating that the resignation of Mr. Laxarus from the Institute was accepted April 29, 1919.

Moved by Lawrence, seconded by Post, that the Membership Committee canvass Certified Architects to secure all desirables for membership and report back to the Chapter re the possible State organization of the Certified Architects. Motion carried.

Communications were read from N. A. Schanen and J. F. Kelly, the Builders' Exchange and the Building Trades Council relative to the finances of the building of the Auditorium. Motion carried.

Moved by Williams, seconded by Knighton, that the Secretary be instructed to write the City Council to the effect that the Chapter recommended that the bondsmen, N. A. Schanen and J. F. Kelly, be released from all liability in connection with said Auditorium. Motion carried.

Moved by Lawrence, seconded by Wilson, that the Committee on Municipal Plans and Affairs write the City Commissioners re the "Fire House Work," same to be signed by all the Chapter members. Motion carried.

Moved by Lawrence, seconded by Wilson, that the By-Laws as read (being the standard form suggested by the Institute) are adopted by the Chapter. Motion carried.

Mr. Post reported on the meeting held by the proposed Technical Societies organization.

Moved by Williams, seconded by Lawrence, that the Chapter endorse the idea of the Technical Societies organization as making for mutual aid with the objects of the Chapter. Motion carried.

Moved by Knighton, seconded by Wilson, that the invitation extended by the Builders' Exchange to their picnic, August 14, be accepted.

Moved by Lawrence, seconded by Post, that a committee be appointed to confer with the Builders' Exchange re the said picnic. Messrs. Schact, Wilson and Post were appointed on same. Motion carried.

ALFRED H. SMITH, Secretary.

*The report of the Committee on Draftsmen's Union was made by Mr. Lawrence, who was instructed to continue negotiations with Mr. Woodson.

WALKER AND EISEN FORM A PARTNERSHIP

Mr. P. A. Eisen and Mr. Albert R. Walker announce the formation of a partnership, for the practice of architecture, under the firm name of Walker & Eisen, Architects.

Mr. Eisen and Mr. Walker desire the continued favorable consideration of their individual clientele, and assure a stronger, broader organization for the prosecution of a general architectural practice.

The firm's offices are located at 1402-04 Hibernian Building, Spring and Fourth Streets, Los Angeles, California. Telephone connections through 64126.

The GARDEN

VARIOUS TYPES OF THE GARDEN WALK

FORMING A RECTANGULAR FRAME FOR A FLOWER BED

OUTLINING A FORMAL WATER GARDEN AND ACCENTED BY HEDGES

STRAIGHT PAST A WING TO A DISTANT GARDEN

ACROSS A LAWN TO FORM THE AXIS OF A FORMAL GARDEN

THE RUSTIC PATH WINDING UP HILL TO THE HOUSE

EDITORIAL

THE HOUSING PROBLEM

THE renting departments of real estate offices are figuratively throwing up their hands and calling "Kamerad!" at present, on both sides of San Francisco bay. And although there is some increase in the construction of new housing accommodations, it is by no means adequate to satisfy the demand, which continues to increase daily. A prominent San Franciscan, formerly connected with one of the most successful local real estate firms, who recently returned from the East after a long period of Government service, expresses his firm belief that there will be a remarkable growth in population here. "The eyes of the East are on California," he says, "and all over the country people who are dissatisfied with climatic and living conditions are planning to move their families to this State."

The present high cost of new construction is preventing much work from going ahead, to meet this situation. But there is an alternative possibility which has received little or no consideration, and which from an economic standpoint has great advantages. Throughout the city are numbers of old houses, many of them better built than more recent work, which are too large for the average family, and which would lend themselves easily to remodeling. For a comparatively small expenditure, such a house can be converted into a modernized, sanitary, attractive two- or three-flat building, or in some cases into a small apartment house. Probably several thousand extra families could be accommodated in this way, in a space of time and at an outlay of money very much less than a corresponding amount of new building would entail.

The conservation of present resources is not only economically advisable; it is practically a necessity under the existing conditions of assets and liabilities throughout the world. In utilizing old structures wherever possible in the increasing of housing facilities several objects are attained. The value of the old property is increased, and its life prolonged. The use of available space is doubled or more, and in a compact and still growing city this is distinctly important. The service of all public utilities is increased without any added cost for furnishing such service. The drain upon material and labor is so comparatively small that the normal development of new building should not be seriously affected. The demands upon financial institutions would in many cases become the putting of old loans on a sound commercial basis and in all cases, with the ever-growing demand, would be well secured, provided the work be done legitimately and wisely.

That, of course, is the necessary proviso. Even more than new construction, remodeling should receive the careful attention of an expert. There are problems, aesthetic and practical, which arise in such work and upon the satisfactory solving of which depends the real value of the undertaking. And there is perhaps more real creative triumph when such difficulties have been overcome than when obstacles exist only in the mind or on paper.

And meanwhile the people keep coming. Architects, property owners, contractors, consider this housing problem and your available material!

EDGAR A. MATHEWS
SYLVAIN SCHNAITTACHER } Architects

MAIN FACADE
STATE AGRICULTURAL EXHIBIT BUILDING
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

Associated with GEO. B. McDOUGALL
State Architect

EDGAR A. MATHEWS

REAR VIEW

STATE AGRICULTURAL EXHIBIT BUILDING

Associated with GEO. B. McDOUGALL

EDGAR A. MATHEWS
SYLVAIN SCHNAITTACHER } Architects

END VIEW
STATE AGRICULTURAL EXHIBIT BUILDING
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

Associated with GEO. B. McDOUGALL
State Architect

EDGAR A. MATHEW — DETAIL END VIEW — Associated with GEO. B. McDOUGALL

EDGAR A. MATHEWS
SYLVAIN SCHNAITTACHER } Architects

GENERAL VIEW OF APSE
STATE AGRICULTURAL EXHIBIT BUILDING
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

Associated with GEO. B. McDOUGALL
State Architect

EDGAR A. MATHEWS, Architect

Associated with GEO. B. McDOUGALL

DETAIL VIEW OF APSE

STATE AGRICULTURAL EXHIBIT BUILDING

EDGAR A. MATHEWS
SYLVAIN SCHNAITTACHER } Architects

MAIN ENTRANCE GABLE
STATE AGRICULTURAL EXHIBIT BUILDING
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

Associated with GEO. B. McDOUGALL
State Architect

EDGAR A. MATHEW
YEVAL[illegible] CHNAITTACHER / Architects

DETAIL OF GABLE END
STATE AGRICULTURAL EXHIBIT BUILDING

Associated with GEO. B. McDOUGALL
State Architect

EDGAR A. MATHEWS
SYLVAIN SCHNAITTACHER } Architects

DETAIL OF MINOR ENTRANCE
STATE AGRICULTURAL EXHIBIT BUILDING
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

Associated with GEO. B. McDOUGALL
State Architect

EDGAR A. MATHEWS
YLVAIN SCHNAITTACHER } Architects

DETAIL VIEW OF MAIN ENTRANCE
STATE AGRICULTURAL EXHIBIT BUILDING
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

Associated with GEO. B. McDOUGALL
State Architect

EDGAR A. MATHEWS
SYLVAIN SCHNAITTACHER } Architects

DETAIL OF MAIN ENTRANCE ARCH
STATE AGRICULTURAL EXHIBIT BUILDING
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

Associated with GEO. B. McDOUGALL
State Architect

EDGAR A. MATHEWS
SYLVAIN SCHNAITTACHER } Architects

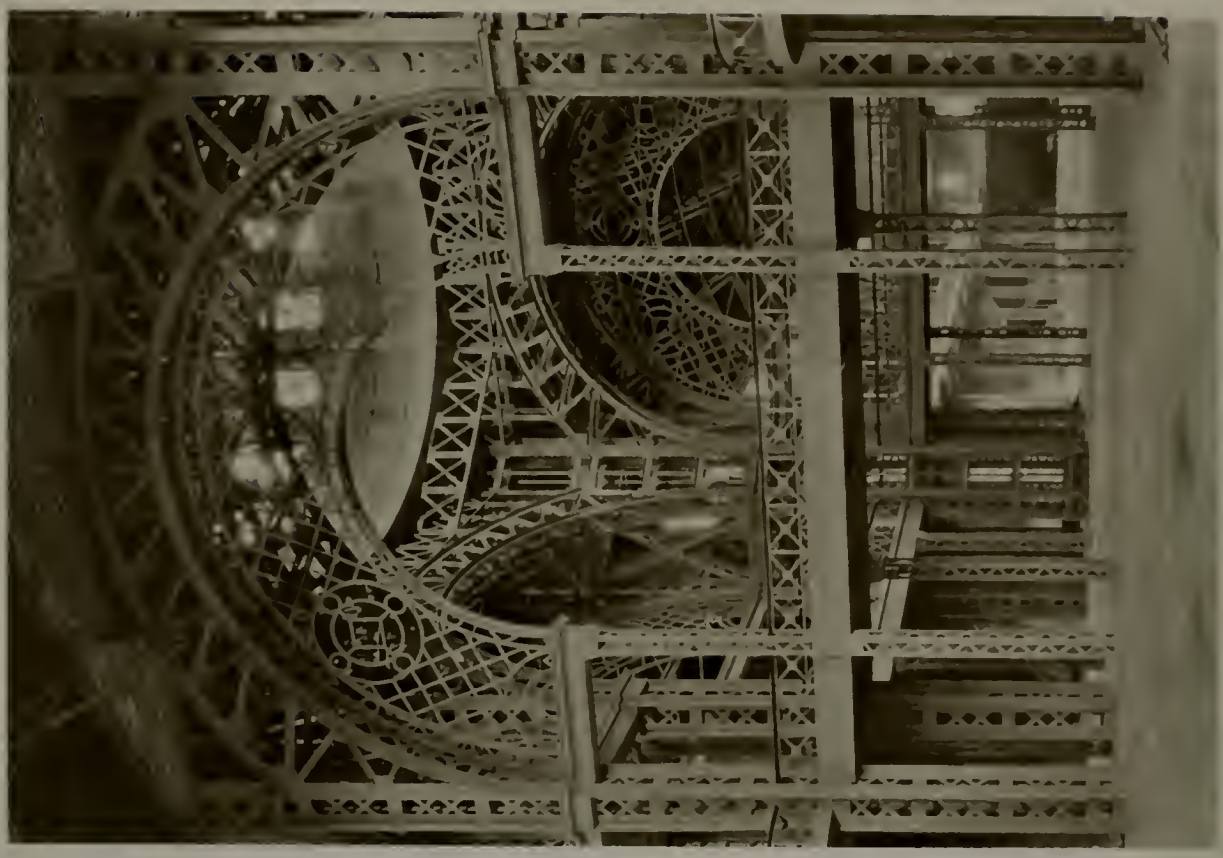
DETAIL OF MAIN ENTRANCE
STATE AGRICULTURAL EXHIBIT BUILDING
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

Associated with GEO. B. McDOUGALL
State Architect

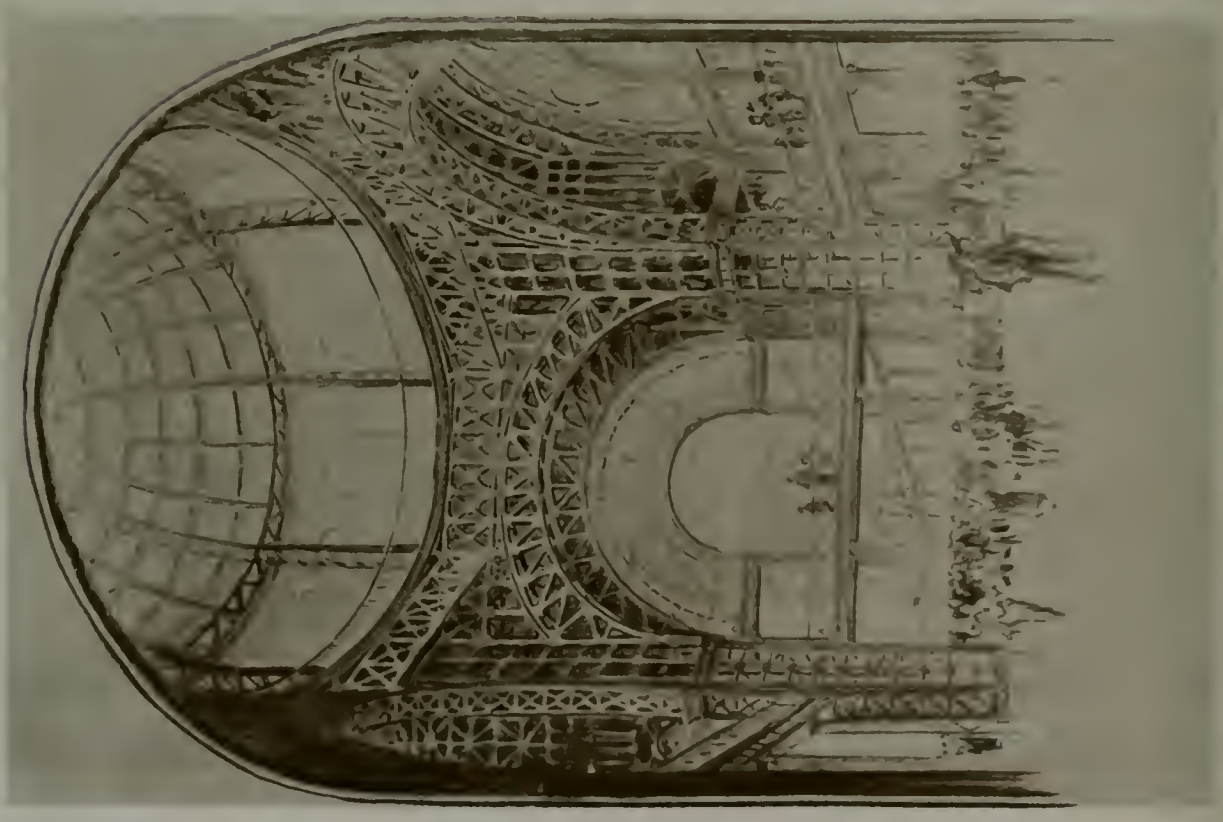
EDGAR A. MATHEWS
SYLVAIN SCHNAITTACHER } Architects

DETAIL OF MINOR ENTRANCE
STATE AGRICULTURAL EXHIBIT BUILDING
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

Associated with GEO. B. McDOUGALL
State Architect

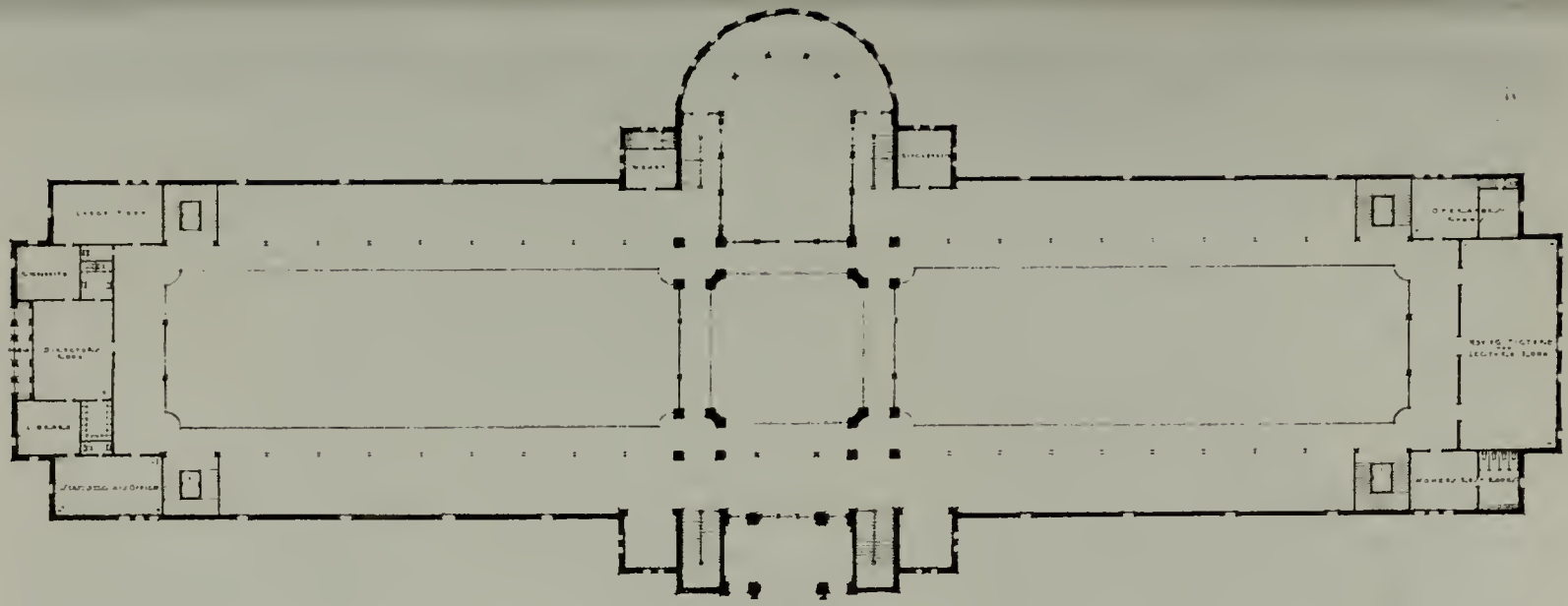


DETAIL OF INTERIOR CONSTRUCTION

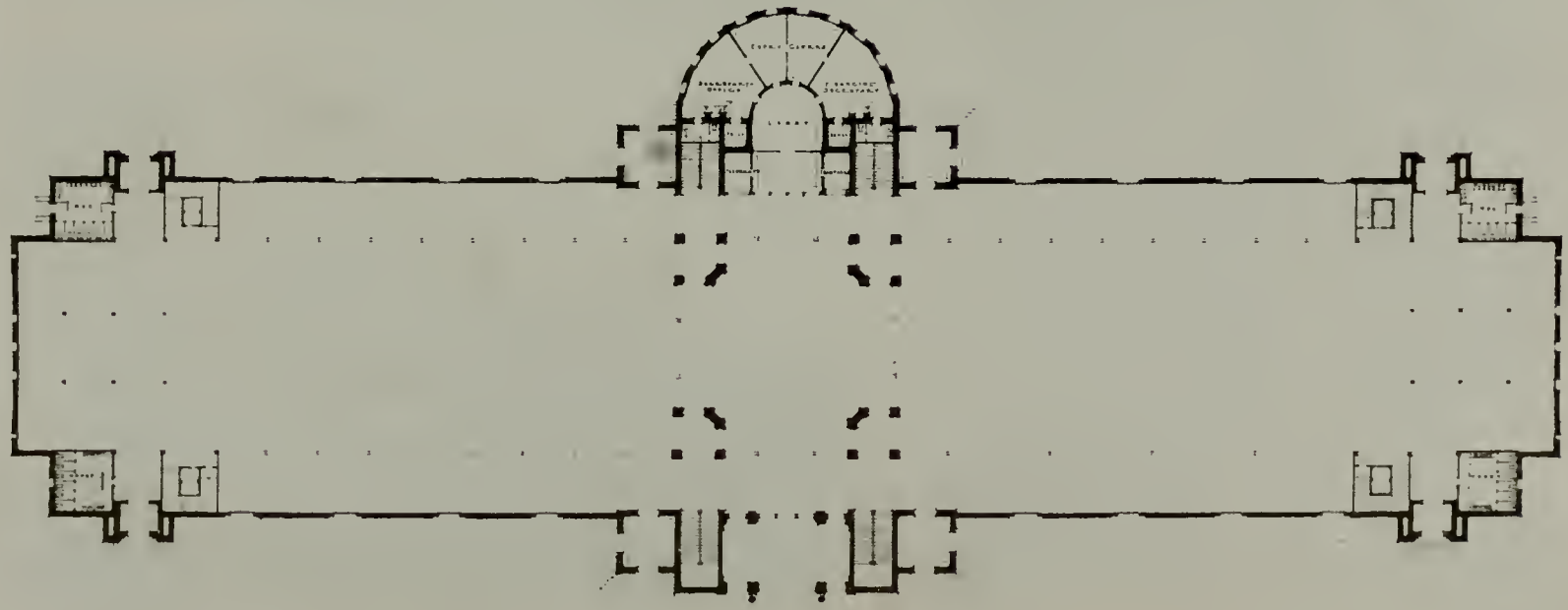


PERSPECTIVE DRAWING.

STATE AGRICULTURAL EXHIBIT BUILDING



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

EDGAR A. MATHEWS
SYLVAIN SCHNAITTACHER } Architects

STATE AGRICULTURAL EXHIBIT BUILDING
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

Associated with GEO. B. McDOUGALL
State Architect

JOHN PARKINSON, Architect — LONG BEACH STEAM PLANT

LONG BEACH STEAM PLANT
JOHN PARKINSON, Architect

LOS ANGELES No. 1 SUB-STATION
H. ALBAN REEVES, Architect

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON CO.
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

The HOME BUILDER

THE WELCOMING DOORWAY

By HARRIS ALLEN

THIS ARCHED ENTRANCE CONTINUES THE LINES OF THE LOGGIA. IT COMBINES AN URBAN DIGNITY WITH DOMESTIC QUALITY.

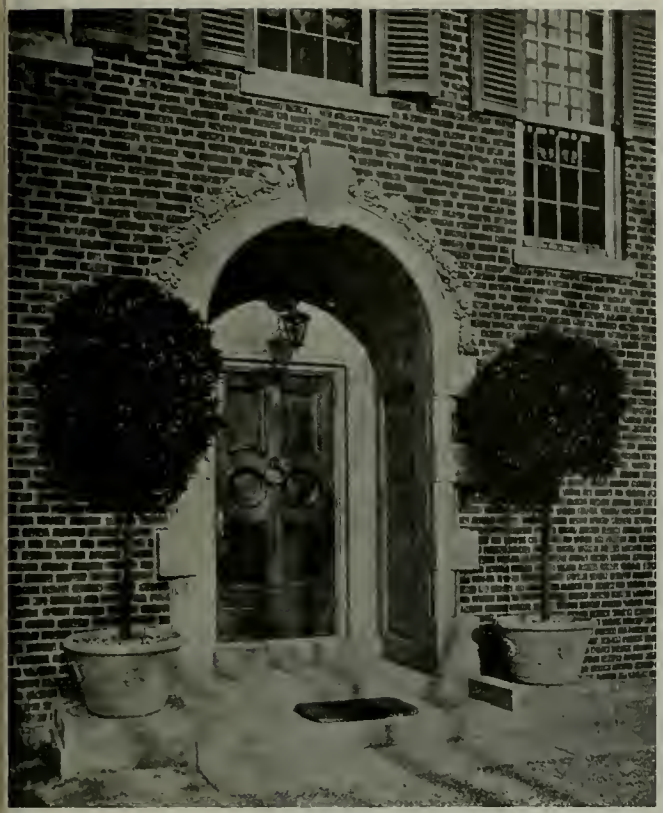
THAT "first impression"—how important it is in fixing the atmosphere of a home! Whether the influence exerted is physical or psychological, makes no difference; the effect of the first impression warms or chills, prejudices one for or against, in a way that is undeniable. And while the entire facade is to be considered in this matter, it is the entrance doorway which concentrates the attention. Especially is this true at night, when from a dark mass shines forth the inviting light that directs the expected guest.

In entering a strange city a similar mental effect is produced, for it is hard to resist the depressing influence of the forlorn backyards, the tenement porches and clothes lines, and the generally unsightly and slip-shod approaches to so many of our cities. The importance of this is beginning to be appreciated, and more and more are seen the strips of park, the clearing of approaches, the use of masking shrubbery, the introduction of monuments or fountains or curving boulevards, all of which are frankly a bid for the approving "first impression" of the traveler.

The doorways illustrated herewith show a variety of types, from the cottage with its humble—but hospitable—high-backed settles to the imposing porte cochere of the great country mansion, which nevertheless offers shelter to the incoming guest. Whatever the size or cost, the style or location, it is always possible to give the character of welcome to the doorway of the home. And as we are developing a sense of public responsibility in regard to our city approaches, it is also true that our interest and price are growing in planning to give our individual friends and guests that favorable "first impression."

A MAGNIFICENTLY ORNAMENTED PORTE COCHERE WHICH HAS NOT LOST THE NOTE OF WELCOME AND SHELTER

A SUN-BATHED DOORWAY LEADING TO A CHARMING SWEEP OF TERRACE

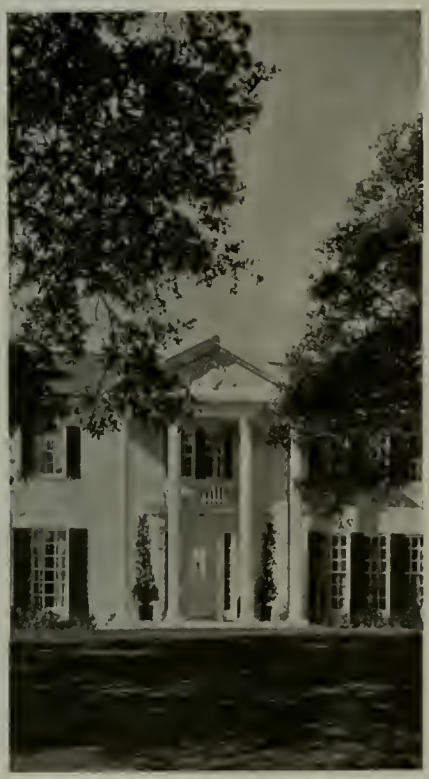


AN INVITING, LOW-SILLED DOORWAY

THE HOSPITABLE, HIGH-BACKED SETTLE

THE SAVOR OF NEW ENGLAND

AN ENGLISH TYPE, WITH LOW BRICK ARCH



THE CHARM OF THE HOSPITABLE SOUTH

INTERIOR DECORATION

FIRE PLACES WHICH FIT THEIR ENVIRONMENT

LIVING ROOM INGLE — HOUGHTON SAWYER, Architect

LIVING ROOM — ANDREW C. P. WILLATZEN, Architect

LIVING ROOM — ARTHUR L. LOVELESS, Architect

The ENGINEER

NEW BUILDINGS FOR SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY

THE following buildings, designed for the Southern California Edison Company by the late H. Alban Reeves, are very distinctive, showing that there is a marked change in the attitude of public service corporations along architectural lines, not only in the housing of their electrical equipment, but also in caring for the comfort of their employees:

Santa Ana River No. 1 Boarding House;

Chief Operator's Cottage—

(1) Santa Ana River No. 1,

(2) Fontana;

Katella Substation;

Los Angeles No. 1 Substation.

The boarding house at Santa Ana River No. 1 hydro-electric power station is of the colonial style of architecture, this being the character of design adopted by this company for the treatment of the houses for their station operators. This building was designed to provide boarding quarters for the operators who are unmarried.

The ground floor contains a large dining-room, kitchen equipped with an electric range, and all other modern conveniences. Adjoining the kitchen is an up-to-date refrigerating plant. An apartment is also located on this floor for the housekeeper, composed of a living-room, bed-room, and bath. The second floor is arranged with three bed-rooms and a bath, for the use of the company's officials.

The Chief Operator's cottage is composed of a living-room, dining-room, two bed-rooms, sleeping-porch, office, kitchen, pantry, and screened porch, and although these houses are far removed from metropolitan life the occupants enjoy all of the conveniences of a city mansion.

It having been the desire of this company to build its substations along the lines of simplicity, durability, and strength, as well as of beauty, the Tuscan order of architecture was chosen for the treatment of these buildings as being symbolic of these qualities, and reinforced concrete was used in producing these requirements.

Los Angeles No. 1 Substation is located in the heart of Los Angeles and is a typical style of station used in the city. This station is equipped with the latest in substation machinery.

Katella Substation is located in the center of the orange belt and on the main highway leading to San Diego, and lends greatly to the beauty of the surrounding territory. This station was one of the most recently constructed, and gives full expression to the high ideals of the capable hand which designed this building.

Long Beach Steam Plant, which is one of the most modern steam stations in the country, was designed by John Parkinson. This view shows a portion of the front wall of the generator room, and particularly brings out the landscaping of the grounds, showing the Italian cypress planted in front of the pilasters, and emphasizing the graceful proportions of the building. Between these pilasters is the beautiful, glossy leaf salt bush. The lawn is of blue grass and lippia repens, and is equipped with the Skinner sprinkling system.

The CONTRACTOR

A SUGGESTION TO SAN FRANCISCO CONTRACTORS

THE U. S. Department of Labor has urged all communities throughout the country to conduct "Own Your Home" campaigns. One of the most successful of these has been carried on at St. Paul, Minnesota. Some of the material there used we reprint here, through the courtesy of the St. Paul committee, with the suggestion that San Francisco contractors may do well to consider a similar policy in this city.

(Advertisement, St. Paul Pioneer Press.)

AN EXPLANATION OF THE OWN YOUR OWN HOME CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

Its Object—Formation and Activities.

Object—During the war, it was unpatriotic to build. After the war, the government, through the U. S. Department of Labor, championed an "Own Your Home, Build Now" program, and invited co-operation from civic and trade organizations throughout the country. The principal objects to be accomplished through an "Own Your Home, Build Now" campaign were outlined as follows:

1. To create employment for returning military men and workmen from war industries.
2. To effect an early reconstruction program and a speedy return to normal business conditions.
3. To acquaint our citizens with the serious housing shortage evident in every city of the United States on account of the lack of building activities during the two years of war. (St. Paul, on May 1, 1919, had a shortage of more than 2500 homes in its building program.)

Committee on Formation—With these facts confronting the citizens of Saint Paul and with the entire community affected by the local situation, the Saint Paul Association took upon itself the task of organizing a definite plan of procedure. A representative committee was named by Paul N. Myers, president of the Association, to prepare and prosecute a workable "Own Your Home, Build Now" campaign.

To this committee was assigned the function of accomplishing the objects of the program set out by the U. S. Department of Labor. In addition, the committee was required to raise funds with which to finance its activities.

Activities—Among the committee members were a number of men who, in the past, had given much thought to a housing program for Saint Paul. Immediately after organizing the committee, it became apparent that the most important step in a successful campaign would be the creation of a finance corporation, where wage earners might have their homes financed and be given every building aid, at the lowest possible cost. Among the activities of the Own Your Home Campaign Committee are the following:

1. Created the Own Your Home Financing Corporation. (A detailed explanation of the organization appears on this page.)
2. Prepared and distributed 120,000 "Own Your Home, Build Now" stickers, with the co-operation of banks, real estate offices, department stores, public utility companies, wholesale houses and many other lines of business.
3. Prepared and distributed through St. Paul employers 40,000 pay envelope inserts—"Who Gets Your Pay?"
4. Prepared and distributed three thousand one-sheet lithograph industrial posters—"Jim, Your Rent Will Pay for a Home."
5. Distributed 10,000 leaflets—"An Easy Way to Own Your Home."
6. Advertised for two months in local newspapers, trade publications and other mediums of publicity.
7. Arranged the display in fifteen different downtown prominent stores, of model houses and bungalows, ranging in cost from $3,500 to $50,000.

Here Is Your Opportunity to Start Your Own Home—For this week only, August 4th to 9th inclusive, the Own Your Home Campaign Committee has obtained a special discount of 5 per cent on all lots owned or controlled by certain dealers in subdivision property.

Conclusion—The Own Your Home Campaign Committee has warned St. Paul citizens of the serious housing shortage of this community; has created a financing organization—the best of its kind in the country—and has obtained inducements and discounts wherever possible. The rest of the program means action on the part of St. Paul citizens individually in order to "Own Your Home and Build Now."

The Campaign Committee has completed its program and will discontinue its activities ending with the week of August 9th. The Own Your Home Financing Corporation will continue in business at its present location indefinitely.

AN EXPLANATION OF THE OWN YOUR HOME FINANCING CORPORATION

Its Purpose—Organization and Operation

Purpose—When the Own Your Home Campaign Committee outlined its program of activity, the most important step apparent at that time was the need of a financing corporation where wage earners could obtain mortgage money, general service on plans, specifications, advice on building operations, and be aided through the entire process of acquiring a home, at the lowest possible cost for this service.

Organization—The Own Your Home Campaign Committee, aided by the Saint Paul Association, conducted many conferences with prominent Saint Paul business men, to create a financing organization for this city.

The result is that this city has an Own Your Home Financing Corporation with a capital stock of $500,000 paid up, and with twenty-six public spirited business men of Saint Paul conducting its affairs.

Operation—The plan by which the Own Your Home Financing Corporation loans money to prospective home builders is as follows: The home builder must have 20 per cent of the cost of the proposed house and lot. This may be all in cash or in a building lot, or in a combination of both. The Financing Corporation will then furnish the other 80 per cent, but it does not finance properties exceeding $4,500 in valuation. The Financing Corporation renders the following service for the prospective home builder.

1. Appraises the building lot, which must have street improvements.
2. Prepares the legal papers required in a transaction of this kind.
3. Assists the prospective home builder in securing working plans and a reliable builder. (This, however, is optional; the prospective home builder may arrange for his own plans and choose his own builder, both of which are subject to the approval of the Financing Committee prior to making the 80 per cent loan.)
4. Maintains an inspection service on the property during the entire course of construction, and assumes full responsibility for the fulfillment of plans and specifications.
5. Handles collections for the full period of the loan.

For all of this service the home-builder pays a flat charge of only $150, which includes the commission for making the loan; his interest rate is a straight 6 per cent; he has ten years in which to pay for his home; if he is temporarily unable to meet his payment, he may extend the time beyond the ten-year period; he has no additional expenses during the entire life of this payment contract, except insurance and taxes. The real purpose of the Own Your Home Financing Corporation is to aid the wage earner to build his own home at the least possible expense.

The Own Your Home Financing Corporation has made arrangements with the Merchants Trust and Savings Bank to issue debenture bonds in the sum of 60 per cent of the total cost of the house and lot, thereby enabling them to build homes with an aggregate valuation of $2,500,000 with its present capitalization of $500,000.

The Financing Corporation is incorporated in Minnesota and is managed by the Merchants Trust and Savings Bank. It will continue to do business until all its funds are placed on loans within Saint Paul. Even then provision may be made for extending its capitalization.

The MANUFACTURER

CHICAGO WORKS OF CRANE CO.

CRANE COMPANY

SIXTY-FOUR years ago, on July 4, 1855, R. T. Crane poured molten brass from a small hand ladle into a molding flask. He took out and cleaned the casting and delivered it himself to the customer. This was the first product of the "R. T. Crane Brass and Bell Foundry."

Since that day the foundation of the Crane Company, its business has so developed that two huge factories and sixty-three branches are required to handle its volume, and there are agencies in London, Paris, and throughout Canada.

The work at first consisted of brass couplings for lightning rods. Soon this was extended to brass finishing, and in 1857 the jobbing of wrought pipe and fittings were added. In another year the firm (now Crane Bros.) had made sufficient headway to secure the steam-heating contract for the new Chicago Court House. This job really started the special line of fittings and valves, which became Crane Co.'s principal activity.

As the years went by, they recorded steady growth of business and plant. Iron foundries, weld furnaces, special machinery factories—even an incursion into the manufacture of elevators, which grew so rapidly that in eighteen years it had to be disposed of, and the attention of the company was then confined to its expanding valve and fitting business. For, meantime, the steam-heating portion had been abandoned, and about 1890 the firm, now "Crane Co.," started on the most important period in its history. Developments came thick and fast. The competition between steam and electrical machinery required more departments, more and larger factories, engineering and metallurgical experiments.

In 1903 an old, established business and works in Bridgeport, Conn., was bought and large additions made. Constant increase of the Chicago plants was being carried on, but even fireproof buildings, one after another, had to be sacrificed to the march of progress. In 1913 the company moved into its modern 12-story office building on South Michigan Avenue, and its Corwith Works (partly shown above) will probably suffice for years to come. This occupies an undivided quarter-section, with ten miles of switch track and driveways between buildings, which give an uninterrupted movement from the time the raw material is received until the finished product is shipped out. These buildings represent the best of industrial architecture. The frame work is of steel and the walls of brick. There is a maximum of light and ventilation. There

EXTERIOR DETAIL, OAKLAND BRANCH

SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH

is a thoroughly equipped hospital and ideal arrangements for the welfare of all employees.

The Branch Houses are all controlled by the same policy, governed by the same rules, prepared to give the same service, which is as good as it is possible for any organization to give. Through them the company deals direct with its thousands of customers. This system reduces the middleman to the minimum. The customer receives the lowest price consistent with quality, the insurance of a reputable and stable line of goods, direct personal touch, prompt service, and emergency service when required.

Early in the history of the branches it was recognized that a revolution was under way in the plumbing business, and the company went into this field with enterprise and thoroughness, recognizing that this was a line closely allied to its special manufacturing activities. Today it is reputed to be the largest jobber of plumbing goods in the world. It has given a distinctive character to modern sanitary equipment. The branches have made a specialty of magnificently appointed show rooms, as the illustrations herewith shown of the new Oakland branch house will typify. The fine exhibit of plumbing goods in the Palace of Manufactures at the Panama-Pacific Exposition may well be remembered. It was not unusual for ten thousand people to visit the exhibit in one day. In fact, the constant interest shown in modern plumbing fixtures is almost incredible. An interesting feature, and a most practical one, of the Department of Mechanical Engineering in the University of California at Berkeley is the working exhibit of Crane valves, fittings and specialties. This is a "working exhibit" in the sense that the students of engineering work with it, use it freely in their practical studies, and find it an uncommonly helpful adjunct. During a recent visit of the writer to the university a student was observed busily engaged in studying and drawing the component parts of a Crane valve which he had dismantled and laid on his desk. The valves and specialties have been cut in section so that their entire mechanism is readily seen. The exhibit practically is a duplicate of similar exhibits placed by Crane Co. in some of the leading engineering schools of the country.

The long-established policy, the traditions and characteristics of this company have always been maintained, to quote the words of its founder, who remained until his death in 1912 at the head of the firm, "to conduct my business in the strictest honesty and fairness, to avoid all deception and trickery, to deal fairly with customers and competitors, to be liberal and just toward employees, and to put my whole mind upon the business." No business can grow too big for such a base as that.

It is altogether probable that no other great industry in this country, developing through a like period of time, can show fewer changes in characteristics, greater fidelity to a central ideal, less yielding to later-day experimental tendencies, more cohesion, co-operation and all-around efficiency than the organization that is represented by the name "Crane Co." This is due not only to the character and strong personality of the man who for fifty-seven of the sixty years directed the fortunes and policies of the company, but to the long-established policy of developing material for the organization from the rank and file of the company's army of employees.

MODEL BATHROOM, OAKLAND BRANCH

From the beginning it has been recognized that the hiring of an apprentice or an office boy was to be a matter of careful calculation, for that boy, as soon as he entered the company's service, was a possible superintendent or manager or other important executive. Civil service, advancement by merit, never going outside for a man when the right man could be found on the company's pay rolls, has been the undeviating policy of Crane Co. since its beginning. Today it would be difficult to find, from the president down, in shop or office, an executive who has not reached his present place through advancement in the service of the company. And even where it has been necessary to bring from the outside a man to take charge of some new feature of the company's developing business—some feature not theretofore a natural outgrowth of expansion along the company's peculiar lines—it will be found either that a Crane trained man now occupies that position or an understudy is being trained.

This rule of civil service, of advancement by merit, the company's just and liberal treatment of its employees, the reasonably sure reward of industry, skill, loyalty, and efficiency, hold the organization together, carry with them the traditions and characteristics and character of the company, inspire the center of the company's activities, and touch the farthest limits of the company's influence.

A monthly bulletin, "The Valve World," prints things of interest along the various lines of the firm's activities, and has been issued regularly for fifteen years. The San Francisco Branch House of Crane Co. is located at Second and Brannan Streets and the Oakland Branch at Ninth and Webster Streets.

FIXTURE SHOWROOM, OAKLAND BRANCH

REAL ESTATE

FINANCE CHIEF OBSTACLE TO INVESTMENT BUILDING

By LOUIS H. MOOSER, President The S. F. Real Estate Board

HOWEVER illuminating the explanation, the fact is banking practices in the United States are more favorable to the commercial and speculative activities than to the structural industries, and yet building and construction work is more fundamental, more vital to the entire country, than commerce and speculation. Before there can be business expansion there must be building. Both building and business have priority of importance over speculative activities in industrial development.

Of course, bankers have a ready explanation when asked why call money may be had at a lower interest rate than short-time loans on commercial paper, or why the latter may be had at a more favorable interest rate than longer loans on real estate and structural securities. The time element is first submitted in justification. The tie-up of the capital involved in the loan is another circumstance pleaded in justification of prevailing practices. It is in providing a way to lessen somewhat this tie-up of capital involved in structural activities that the banking business has failed to function. Ways have been provided to rediscount commercial and speculative paper and keep liquid the capital involved, but the same constructive efforts have not been put forth in the branch of banking on which building and construction works are dependent.

Imagine the folly, in a season when the nation is a full year behind in its normal building program and homes everywhere are needed, of having more than two billion dollars of capital tied up in the real estate mortgages of the building and loan associations and no way to realize on these gilt edge securities so that a reasonable percentage of this capital can be released for further loans to prospective home owners and builders!

Since the armistice the best brains in the nation have been applying themselves to the study of market and price conditions and today there is general agreement that we are on a new price level which will remain for years. This conclusion is announced, finally, by every agency that goes in for price investigation.

A determined effort was made to bring about price recessions through voluntary agreements. The effort was made by a Federal board and with Federal approval. The effort failed of results.

One after another the recognized authorities in the building and banking worlds have gone on record as convinced that present prices are permanent prices; that there will be slight fluctuations up and down, here and there, but the main level of prices will remain as at present. The evidence is convincing; the tendency of prices is upward rather than downward.

The building and construction industry is ready to go ahead on the present level—indeed, it is going ahead. From week to week there is an appreciable improvement in the records of contracts let and in building permits issued. Building and construction are reviving, but this revival will not be complete until the investment building is under way on a large scale, a more extensive scale than in normal years, for it must be remembered we now have to keep pace with current requirements while making up the deficiency resulting from the suspension of this type of building during the war.

In the main, residential building has led in the revival since March. Much of this is in the Middle West, the agricultural districts of the country. Our city housing problems are more pressing today than they were in March. Needed activities in apartment building in the cities are lacking.

Both legislation and private initiative are needed to get early action on this most important matter. In the field of legislation the most hopeful development is the agitation for a Federal system of Home Loan Banks originating with the building and loan associations and approved in principle by the United States Department of Labor.

Surely, if the Government can find a way to place a billion dollars at the disposal of those going in for export business it can discover a way to make available the finance necessary to the building industry in the United States. Surely, the matter of homes and apartments, of productive plants, of commercial facilities of a structural nature, are not second in importance to extending our trade with China or Armenia.

Hearings before the legislative committee investigating conditions in New York in the hope of finding a way to meet the State's housing shortage got down to the finance problem a short time ago. F. T. Miller, president of the F. W. Dodge Company and director of the Division of Public Works and Construction Developments in the United States Department of Labor, in his testimony expressed the following conclusions, based upon the investigations made by the economists of the Department of Labor:

"First, the methods of making real estate loans are not sufficiently standardized and hence are more expensive than need be. Borrower and lender are not thrown together in the present system. The channels through which the funds from the lender to the borrower should flow freely are obstructed.

"Second, the main sources of real estate loans are savings banks, title guarantee and trust companies, insurance companies, building and loan associations and individual lenders.

"Third, real estate loans by lending institutions did not increase in proportion to the growth of the country from 1913 to 1918.

"Fourth, real estate loans of banks did not grow as rapidly as bank resources in the United States from 1913 to 1918.

"Fifth, savings banks, insurance companies and building and loan associations did not grow as rapidly in resources as banks other than savings banks in the United States.

"Sixth, savings banks in New York did not grow as rapidly as other classes of banks in New York from 1914 to 1917.

"Seventh, real estate loans of banks did not grow as rapidly as the total resources of banks from 1914 to 1918.

"Eighth, during 1917 and 1918 statistics indicate that there has been an absolute decrease in real estate loans held by financial institutions.

"Ninth, the main causes of the failure of real estate loans to increase in proportion to the general growth of the country during the last five years have been the lack of marketability of real estate loans, lack of standardization in making loans, changes in the banking system, Government restrictions during the war, and the issue of Liberty Bonds.

"Tenth, a general amortization system for real estate loans would be beneficial.

"Eleventh, improved machinery is needed for making and marketing real estate loans. This would involve, first, a standardized and simplified method of examination of the security offered on real estate loans; and, second, a system of real estate mortgage banks. And I would command the attention of your committee to your New York Land Bank, which is a very excellent nucleus."

Charles C. Lockwood, chairman of the Joint Committee on Housing of the New York Legislature, has requested Senators Calder and Wadsworth to call a conference of all the Congressmen from New York to the end that they may assist in getting early consideration in Congress for:

The proposed Federal Home Loan Bank, which aims to give present and prospective home owners the same advantage as is given to farm owners by the Federal Land Bank.

The exemption from Federal taxation of the mortgages on homes or holdings in mortgages up to about $4,000 and the exemption from Federal taxation of the bonds issued by the New York State Land Bank. This was incorporated several years ago by the Legislature, and issues bonds secured by mortgages deposited with the State Controllers of New York, but has been unable with its 4½ per cent taxable bonds to compete with the 4¾ per cent and other Government non-taxable securities.

It seems to be certain, therefore, the New York delegation in Washington will see that Congress has an opportunity to do something constructive on the finance problem. How far Congress will go depends, doubtless, on the support and interest taken by legislators from other States. It is essential, in view of this, that those interested in the building and construction industry bring pressure to bear on their respective senators and congressmen, impressing them with the importance of early action.

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The ARCHITECT

THE FORMAL DRIVEWAY TO THE WEST FRONT

"A GARDEN THAT CURTSEYS TO THE HOUSE"

By ESTHER MATSON

(THE GARDEN OF THE REV. DR. C. W. LEFFINGWELL, PASADENA, CALIFORNIA)

I KNOW a bank whereon a certain house and garden are so bound together to an end of beauty that they seem perfectly to exemplify John Sedding's happy idea of a house and garden curtseying to each other.

That the thing was accomplished neither by art alone nor by nature alone, but by a union of the two, will be evident from an examination of a couple of photographs. Look on this picture and then on that! It seems scarcely credible that both portray the self-same property. Yet such is the case; and surely they give us a powerful proof of the value of verdure. They force us to realize with a new vividness how mutually dependent are houses and gardens upon one another.

If we spare a moment to study the first view we shall have to confess the architect has done his best. He has used his materials—his heavy foundation stone, his rich yellow stucco, his red roof tiling—all these in a masterly manner. He has alternated agreeably his voids and solids. He has arranged delightful doorways and window-ways. He has contrived a most substantial and handsome dwelling-house. So far so good, to be sure. But alone, he has not been able, after all, to create a gracious home-place—a spot where a family would fain abide and be content. His result, in other words, has lacked a certain subtle quality called charm. To achieve that, it was needful to call in the aid both of the gardener and nature. It was only after those two had worked together awhile—the one with definite aims, the other with lovesome spontaneity, in the

"A SUBSTANTIAL STRUCTURE, BUT— "

"TODAY AN ENCHANTED HILLSIDE"

morning, noon and night-time, in sunshine and in rainy weather—only then that the place became what it is today, an enchanted hillside.

Enchanted we say with malice aforethought. For—no one can deny it—every garden worthy the name has a mysterious power to invoke a mood; and here that mood is one of care-free delight. We are lured away from the concerns of everyday. We are bid come and take deep breaths of fresh air and fresher thoughts.

This is true whether we enter by the formal driveway winding graciously through an expanse of velvet lawn to the stately West Front, so to speak, of the house, or whether we go in by way of the entrance arch that is set midway of the northeastern boundary of the garden, and from there climb "by green degrees" to the hospitable great hall which opens gloriously on the one side to the morning and on the other to the setting sun. The great thing is that we are stimulated and carried out of ourselves, we seem to gain a new outlook on life as in the valley lying below.

However, as it chances to be morning, the foot-path way with the sunshine glinting through a vine-clad arch lures us, first up a flight of purplish brick steps, then along a flower-bordered path that skirts the hill, on up another flight of steps, past a little ivy-colored summer-house that invites us to linger, still on through more flower borders, past an unobtrusive stone lantern, and up more flights of steps—a climb that takes our breath away not so much by reason of its steepness as by right of the succession of views it leads us to—views that strike us somehow like the "leetle" ministers of a certain great-grandmother, each one finer than the one before.

This garden we have said fairly dances in the sunlight. True, and the mood induced is indeed one of gaiety. But it is a gaiety set to stately measures. The dance is never one of leaps and skips or fox-trots, but of the gentlest curtseys. In the well-executed minuet of other days there was opportunity, as we know, for the most subtle and fascinating varieties of movement. Now the rhythm followed was sprightly, now it was slow and of the utmost deliberation. Even so we fancy that this garden pulses to a similar succession of rhythms that we might hear were our ears but properly attuned.

'Tis a garden that goes now trippingly up the steps to meet the house halfway, now poises on one of the broad landing-places, now makes a low and stately bow to the accompaniment of the drip, drip of the hidden grotto—now dips again and spreads its floral skirts wide as it rests in front of the gallant tower.

How was this enchantment brought about? There is matter here to ponder. In the first place the site was splendidly chosen, just where the crest of the hill seemed

"EVEN THE PERGOLA GOES UP HILL AND DOWN DALE—BUT ALWAYS WITH THE STATELINESS OF OLD-TIME COURTESY."

"CLIMB BY GREEN DEGREES"

to command that a house and garden be placed. Then two broadsides, the one to the full east and the other to the west, were successfully arranged, while the tower was managed so that it should serve a two-fold purpose—so that it could make an imposing feature in the landscape and at the same time provide a vantage-point de luxe for observation of the exceptional view stretched beneath.

As good luck would have it, there were several fine old oak trees on the property with which to begin the planting scheme. With the richness and sturdiness of these it was decided everything must harmonize. The first problem was how to clothe the bare slopes with verdure. Now the obvious course to the majority of us would have been to try for grass—for a series of terraced lawns. Especially true is it that those of us who can boast any English blood in our veins have a veritable passion for lawns, and in this instance, if there had been no other opportunity for a stretch of grassy green, no doubt one would have had to be invented on the hillside. But as it chanced there was sufficient space for this on the plateau to the west of the house. And on the east side nature very plainly said she did not wish grass. Therefore a happy choice was made of the myrtle or periwinkle. It soon proved to be a lush ground cover, giving a lustre to the slopes the season through, and enhancing them in springtime with its wealth of blue stars.

To emphasize the strength of the foundation walls a vine of close texture and tight, clinging nature was chosen in the ficus repens, or climbing fig. For the masonry of the entrance arch the freer growing ampelopsis or Boston ivy was agreed upon and this was also planted on certain of the retaining walls, where it glows in autumn with the splendor of an Oriental rug.

At the point where the lowest steps branch and lead in diverse directions around the summer-house a mass of cotoneasters makes the winter brilliant with its red berries. Further up the slope a dense covering of English ivy shelters a cool round pool. Now and then a punctuation mark is met in the shape of a box hedge, a rose arch, or a formal tub-plant. On the upper terrace a-plenty of comfortable chairs and settees invite us to linger while our attention is divided between the landscape and the dartings of certain gold fish in a tiny round pool that is set just so that it can catch as many rays as possible of sunshine. The tower, despite the graceful arches in the third story, was inclined at first to frown a bit, but is now wreathed in many smiling vines.

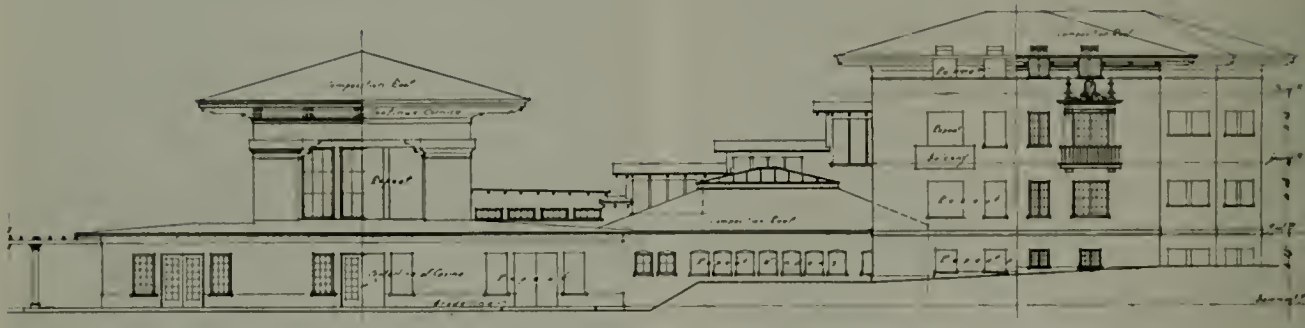
The myrtle ground cover yields on occasion to the predominance of glistening daisies that contrast with drifts of purple iris and the pink blooms of trailing roses. Here a path is bordered with low fragrant box edgings; there one is green throughout its length with close-growing lip-

(Continued on page 70)

CLYDE, CALIFORNIA

THE HOUSING COLONY OF THE PACIFIC COAST SHIPBUILDING COMPANY

By HARRIS ALLEN



SIDE ELEVATION OF HOTEL FOR EMPLOYEES — G. A. APPLEGARTH, Architect

THE question of adequate housing facilities for the populations of large manufacturing centers received a keen impetus during the war. Except for purely temporary accommodation, these problems had to be approached—and studied—from various standpoints, industrial, social, architectural, constructional, agrarian or real estate, financial.

Successful employers have long recognized that accessible and comfortable housing of employees secured better workmen, attracted the more stable married element and reduced the labor turnover; that it was "a potent factor making for stability in the industrial relation."

"The influence of environment upon the individual worker is a vital element in his efficiency, and in the aggregate becomes a factor of considerable weight in the balance between success and failure; second, certainly for higher grades of workmen, and under certain conditions of employment, for the lower paid employees as well, individual ownership of houses is desirable, not only for its very considerable saving to employers through steadying men in their jobs, but also for its healthy influence toward thrift, self-respect, and reliability upon the men themselves; third, the failure of private initiative to provide industrial housing adequate in either quantity or quality must be accepted as a definite conclusion, and big business would do well therefore to include in its initial program of capital outlay a charge for housing its man-power, on much the same basis as that for housing its plant and equipment; fourth, since the manufacturer's primary job is turning out goods, not putting up and getting rid of houses, the employer must not look for profits on his housing program comparable to those of the speculative builder. His own returns must be and can be anticipated in other directions—directly, through stabilizing his forces and eliminating the exorbitant waste of 'hiring and firing'; and indirectly over a long period, through increased efficiency, health, and morale of the workers."—(C. C. May, "Architectural Forum.")

From the social and health point of view, which is really closely allied to that of the architect, the town planner, the contractor and the real estate man, the necessity arises of planning for the physical, aesthetic, and social development of the community and the individual residents. Points must be settled of zoning, generous reservations for public and semi-public uses, gradation of street widths and lot sizes to their respective uses, the utilization of site, contour and special landscape and building features for wholesome community life, the assurance of proper drainage, water supply, lighting, heating, supply service, transportation, freedom to the greatest possible extent from noise, dirt, and dangers of traffic.

The development of the town of Clyde for the Pacific Coast Shipbuilding Company is in many of these respects an unusually successful and interesting one. Every available effort has been made to create an ideal community of its kind. Capable architects, artists, engineers, have been employed. Experienced real estate operators have handled land, street, and utility questions. The individual family house, compact and well planned, with air and light and garden space on all sides, has been adopted, unquestionably the ideal type where possible.

Clyde was located three miles from the yard of the Pacific Coast Shipbuilding Company at Bay Point, Contra Costa County, and is about thirty-five miles east of San Francisco. The construction work was done by the Clyde company under the supervision of A. H. Markwart and with the assistance of the United States Shipping Board. At the conclusion of building operations, the directorate

of this company was succeeded, as previously agreed, by officials of the Pacific Coast Shipbuilding Company, which handles the hotel and the affairs of the town until it shall become able to govern itself.

Although the grounds and the garden setting are as yet untouched, enough building has been done to demonstrate the careful study and foresight of the men who planned Clyde. The first striking characteristic is the variety of treatment combined with a general harmony of feeling. Many—most—plants of this type are "distinguished" by a painful monotony, an endless repetition of plan and facade, with such slight attempts at surface variation as only serve to emphasize the sameness of structure. But even the plans of these houses vary, and that is evidenced quite clearly by their facades. No doubt the expense of construction would have been materially lower if a standard plan had been adopted; but as the residents of Clyde are all buying their homes it may be presumed that they are willing to pay somewhat more for the individual touches.

To make this treatment more striking, a color scheme has been adopted which, while somewhat strong at present, will eventually be mellowed and softened by the growth of foliage and flowers into a warm and cheerful ensemble. The handling of color was entrusted to Maurice Del Mue and Harold von Schmidt, with the co-operation and criticism of Bernard Maybeck, general architectural adviser for all the Clyde building operations. To quote a sprightly newspaper article, "Before a foundation was laid two well-known artists were dispatched to reconnoiter and report. They found a townsite nestling at the foot of green and sloping hills, stretching into marsh lands brilliant with russet-reds and browns—a gay chromatic harmony in golden sunshine with the blue sky overhead. 'If only a township that would seem a part of this, instead of an intrusion!' said the artists, and they went off to think about it. Later they ordered much paint and spent long hours planning, mixing, finally applying. Vivid blues and reds were added here and there for greater gaiety, like flowers dotting a hillside."

When the houses were designed, a picture was made of the town as it would appear when they were built, and on this picture the houses were colored as they have been in actuality. The entire effect was studied carefully before the final decisions on colors were made.

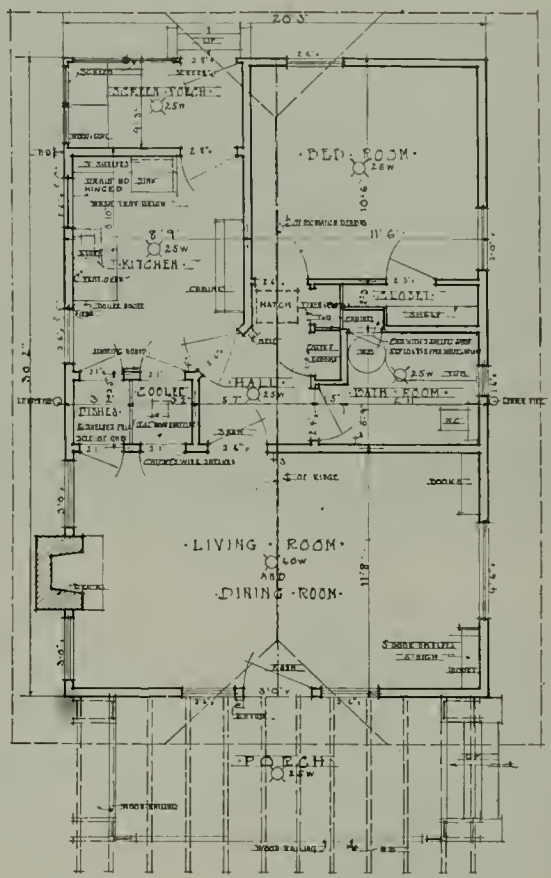
The general tone of colors has been laid out to harmonize with the brown hills in the immediate background. The foundation tone is yellow. This foundation color is clearest at the center of the composition, at the hotel and the buildings that will center about it, and becomes less and less prominent farther away.

The houses on Norman Street are treated in warmer tones and as they move up the hills the tones are held colder and colder.

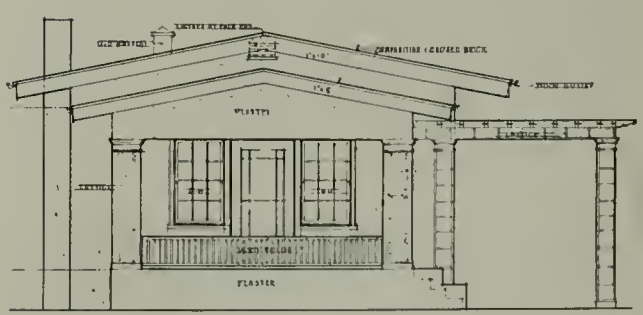
There are scattered about a number of single houses arranged in rhythmic series but not too obviously. This seems a trivial matter, but it helps in the total effect and when the houses are all finished the town will seem to have been there always. The colors are chosen in such a way that in the course of time they will still look clean and mellow.

When shakes are used, they remain their natural color. In a case like this the trimmings show up the color scheme. For instance, one house has orange trimmings with green flower boxes at the front windows and blue corbels. The ceiling over the porch has a blue panel. In the course of time the new reddish yellow shake will turn brownish grey, and later on will turn to a mauve grey.

It must be remembered that in California houses are sometimes covered with vines and surrounded with foliage



FLOOR PLAN



EMPLOYEES' HOUSE
G. A. APPLEGARTH, Architect

that is green all the year round. The modern tendency in California is to paint houses in bright colors.

To keep Clyde's color harmony throughout, only a few colors are used. The two blue shades are always the same, and so on.

If the exterior of the houses appears friendly and homelike, the interiors are even more so. The woodwork, doors, trims and sideboard of some typical houses are of a mauve cream color. The main room has a soft tobacco color, and the room adjacent has a pea green wall. Both rooms have the same colored trimmings and soft white ceilings. The walls and woodwork of the bathrooms are

DETAIL OF HOUSE No. 48
E. W. CANNON, Architect

painted white. The kitchens have white enamel paint behind the stove up to the dado mould. The woodwork, shelves, drawers, doors, trims, and mould are shellaced pine and the wall is yellow, thus softening the yellow tone in the pine. The back porches are of a light mauve grey.

The architectural treatment of the houses has been kept simple, with much of the "California" feeling, suggestive partly of Italian, partly of Spanish origin, with a few cottages of a modified English type, so unobtrusive as to fit quietly into the ensemble.

The interior arrangements are compact and well planned, with comfortable floor and window area, and modern conveniences are provided to a quite remarkable extent.

The fireplaces—and most of the homes have them—have all been tried out and they all draw well. Some of the fireplaces have brick fronts and some tiles. The backs, sides and hearths are all of fire brick, the hearth in front of the face being finished to match the outer finish.

Folding ironing boards which can be put out of the way in a case in the wall are one feature of the conveniences Clyde's homes have for the housewife. There are two boards—a ltitle one for fine work and a big one for plain work. Over their wall case is an electric connection for the electric iron. If old fashioned irons are preferred, there is storage room for them in the bottom of the case.

The houses are wired for lighting and enough electric work has been done to supply electricity for cooking for those who prefer this form of heat. If electricity is selected for cooking, there will be separate meters.

The sinks are directly under the kitchen windows. They are porcelain finished. The hot and cold water taps are nickel plated and the drain pipes under the sink are also nickel plated, giving a neat appearance.

The hot and cold taps in the double laundry tubs, of cement, are nickel plated. These tubs are on the back porches. Each house is equipped with a prism-form flour bin whose center of gravity is so arranged that the weight of the box keeps it back; the bins close automatically.

ENTRANCE TO HOUSE NO. 48
E. W. CANNON, Architect

The houses have hot water boilers with connections to kitchen, bathroom and laundry.

There is a neat china closet in every kitchen.

The bathrooms are of good size and their fixtures and tubs and so forth are all of as good quality as one could desire.

There is a medicine chest in each bathroom, with mirror and shelves.

The electric fixtures have been chosen with the same care that all the other details that count have been looked after. All electric wiring is controlled by switches.

And there is plenty of closet room, the closets in the bedrooms being complete, with shelves and coat bars.

The public service features of Clyde—water, sewerage, lighting, street work, transportation—are adequate for a long time to come.

The water distributing system provided is as thoroughgoing as is the work in any of the other phases of building the town.

A complete circulating cast iron system is called for, the pipe being six and eight inch, high tensile cast iron. A storage tank of redwood has been provided for also, of a capacity of 200,000 gallons.

(Continued on page 71)

The GARDEN

THE RELATION OF NATURAL TO ARTIFICIAL BEAUTY IN LANDSCAPE

No. II (Continued from September Issue)

By WALTER COPE

WHY is an avenue of great trees more majestic than an equal number of trees equally spaced but artificially dotted at random over a given area? The avenue in its arrangement, in its spacing, is man's way of arranging trees. It is like a peristyle of great columns; but an equal number of trees equally spaced and yet at random is neither man's way nor Nature's. It expresses neither one thing nor the other, either to the lover of art or to the lover of Nature. Nature does not plant her trees like a crop of corn, at suitable intervals and of equal age and size, and it is only where there has been an unsympathetic and unnatural and Philistine interference on the part of man, whether in planting or in cutting down, that we find trees grouped aimlessly but at equal intervals.

Nature does not build river-walls or bridges or roads any more than she does houses, much less does she make railroad cuts or embankments. What, then, should be our rule in dealing with these? The cuts and embankments for railroads our landscape gardeners have, fortunately, generally given up in despair. Surely, if not discouraged, Nature will take better care of these than man can possibly do. She will gradually shroud them in trees and thickets and hide the ugly bare gashes that the hand of the engineer has made. The Wissahickon Drive, in Fairmount Park, is a beautiful example of this. Did it ever occur to you how frightful, how hideous the Wissahickon must have been when that drive was made—the rocks tumbled down into the stream in great masses? Left alone, Nature has made it utterly beautiful. But what of our river walls and bridges? Do you think to make these beautiful by building them carelessly, roughly, on lines that are not true and perfect and beautiful architecturally, and at the same time cut off all chance for Nature to hide their naked ugliness? Or should they be built as we would build any work which we are pleased to call a true work of art, a true masterpiece of architecture? Shall they be carefully designed and laid out on perfect curves as we would a great building? Certainly—why not? And the only limit in the matter of costliness and perfection of finish should be the predominance which we wish to give at a given place to the human over the natural element. The well-hewn and graded slopes and levels and bridges of a great mountain pass may rightly he treated as merely utilitarian, laid out on the lines of the most utter reasonableness, the best engineering—just, for instance, as the Wissahickon Drive—without undue expense of finish or perfection of curve. Nature will take care of them if she is left to herself; and as time goes on the ravages of man's hand will be lovingly hidden by moss and leaf, and there will be nothing to mar our sense of the reasonable and beautiful.

But in a great city, or its park, or within the well-kept precincts of a country place close to the house, where man must be constantly reminded of his own existence, where people congregate, there it is appropriate that the greatest architectural perfection, the most careful study of design, should be given to every artificial work. We are so trained to think that what we build in the shape of a house must be carefully studied by men who have given their lives to the subject, whose life-work it is to design, that in this last century we have forgotten that all building, all artificial interference with the face of Nature, is only the visible or the physical expression of man on the face of the earth. And the same principles of design that determine the proportions of a facade govern the dimensions that we would spread out on the face of the ground. A flight of steps out under the open sky is just as much a matter of nice design and proportion as a facade of a building. We are not used to thinking so, especially here in this part of the world, but I believe we are coming to it; and everyone did think so before the beginning of the century just past. All outdoor design was considered as only a part of architecture, and the same nicety and skill was applied to it as in the building of houses. The idea is not only unfamilar to us of the present day, but it is one I have myself found very hard to put into practice. We have all of us grown up in an atmosphere of believing that the work a man does with pick and spade is an entirely different thing from what he does with hammer and saw, but it should not have been so considered.

Let Nature, so far as she will, clothe this work of ours—whether it be simple or elaborate—in her own way, and still the effect will be more and more beautiful. The two elements will stand in stronger and stronger contrast to each other; not in discord, but in utter harmony and agreement. I by no means urge elaboration or over-much ornament in that which we do. In this we should be governed by the same rules of good taste and restraint that should characterize every architectural work.

In this country we have been so affected by the school of landscape gardening, to which I have referred, that we are afraid of the doctrine of formalism. The American of today, when he sets about improving the landscape, is very apt to think that he should confine his formal work to buildings; and, after that, pitch into Nature with spade, axe and pruning-hook and impress upon her the fact of his existence by thinning out trees in one place, spotting young trees aimlessly about in others, laying out meaningless and meandering roads and paths and building rustic bridges and what not, with the idea that he is showing his sense of harmony with Nature. If he builds walls or outlying works in stone, he feels called upon to give them what he terms a rustic appearance. He fits

TERRACE ON CAROLAN ESTATE, SANTA CLARA, CALIFORNIA

their tops with jagged pieces of stone, paying but minor heed to lines and levels and to the question whether any wall is needed or not. Now, there never was a piece of stonework that suffered from being too well and decently laid, and there never was a path that looked the better for curving to a given spot when the curve was due to no natural obstacle and did nothing to make the grade easier. And when we come to the cutting and planting of trees, as practiced, perhaps, more particularly in this neighborhood than any other place that I know of in the world, I can scarcely restrain a feeling of bitterness. What other part of the world has been more richly endowed by Nature with noble, native trees than ours, or what more beautiful forest undergrowth can we find than that which springs naturally where it is permitted in the woods of Pennsylvania? Why should we insist in discarding our native growth in favor of trees which are not at home in our country-side and never will be? The pointed spruce, which belongs among the rocks and precipices of the mountains, or the rocky coasts of New England, has no sympathy with our softly rounded hills—its aggressive, pointed form needs the contrast of huge rocks and cliffs to harmonize with any open landscape. Can the poor, insipid maple (that is perhaps a little hard) compare in beauty with our sturdy, native oaks and chestnuts and sassafras? And as to undergrowth—why do we insist upon cutting off the supply which Nature is always providing of young trees that will, in time, take the place of the taller ones as they die? And why, too, in cutting down our thickets, do we deprive the birds of their nesting places and the ground of its natural store of moisture, so necessary to the health of trees? There is a good old word in our language which is becoming obsolete in this part of the world, and the fact bespeaks our lack of appreciation of what Nature will do for us if we let her. It is the word "copse" or "coppice"—that natural tangle of trees, little and big, with broken outlines against the sky, a mere fragment of woodland, perhaps, but in itself offering a thousand beautiful studies in rounded or broken outline of twig or foliage. Where can we find more lovely masses of broken skyline, of color, light and shade and blossom than along our untouched hedgerows? What has the nurseryman given us to take the place of these where they have been destroyed?

If, then, we are to invade our woods, let it be only with wood-paths, and let these be as modest as may be where few travel over them; and where the multitudes must needs enjoy the woods, let good, wide, decently leveled and decently kept paths be run. If it is distressing to see a rough railroad cut or an embankment in the midst of beautiful mountain scenery, it is equally so to see a wood overrun by people. I know of nothing more unpleasant than a picnic grove. There is in it only the feeling of desecration. Where people, then, must congregate beneath the shade trees, let broad walks be provided in a decent and formal way, a way to acknowledge man's self-respect

GATES TO THE VILLA GIUSTI, VERONA

AVENUE IN THE JARDIN D'ESSAI, ALGIERS

and at the same time his reverence for Nature; and let those parts of the woods not open for such walks be kept sacred, if possible, from human footprint or touch.

If trees must be planted (I except avenues), plant them as Nature would, not at "suitable" distances and each one just as big as the nursery will afford, but sow them hit or miss as Nature does and close together or far apart as chance may place them, and not all of a size, for if you are to grow a wood or a grove you must leave to Nature to determine which young tree shall outstrip its neighbors. If you cannot persuade yourself that this will produce a beautiful effect, go into any wild natural wood and see how the roots of even the finest trees are interlocked and their trunks almost united in places. It is by this very overcrowding that Nature produces her most beautiful effects of light and shadow and of contrast; it is the first cause of all picturesqueness in bough and foliage. Luxuriance of natural growth should be our aim.

On the barbarous practice of lopping trees I need scarcely comment; but let me make another protest. Having planted flowering shrubs, why should we trim them into rounded balls every winter, and thereby cut off most of the bloom-bearing wood? In their proper places the trimming of hedges and box-borders and yews into stiff architectural shapes is one thing; but to trim shrubs, which are beautiful because they bear long feathery sprays of flowers, has no excuse. It is generally from last year's wood that the flower-bearing shoots spring, and to cut these off each winter means little bloom in the following spring or summer. We need waking up in some of these things. All about Philadelphia this is the practice among the gardeners. People who believe that they have beautiful places, and have set out plants to grow, allow their gardeners to sweep over them every spring and trim these feathery shrubs into round buttons; it is senseless, aimless, ugly, unheard of! I do not know where it came from, but it certainly pervades in the districts around Philadelphia. If flowering shrubs must be cut down, well and good, but take them down entirely, just as you pick out a fern from the midst of a group without marring the beauty of the rest. Trimming a flowering shrub is as absurd as trimming a maiden-hair fern with a pair of shears.

To sum up: I would urge simply that we take Nature more thoroughly as we find her and as she would be if we let her alone, that we treat her with more respect and allow her free sway where we acknowledge her right to exist at all; and that in all we do of artificial work, whether it be to build houses, to level and open roads, to lay out walks and gardens, we do all with an eye to the eternal fitness of things, not hoping to improve upon Nature, but merely to make beautiful works of our own. These cannot, if they are really beautiful and reasonable, ever interfere or mar to any extent the beauty of the landscape, but will only serve in the long run to heighten its interest and charm. If this country should ever become depopulated in future ages, let the stranger wandering over it feel not only the beauty of its natural hill and forest and river, but, as well, the beauty and perfection and dignity of all that we have left behind us.

EDITORIAL

A NOTEWORTHY INDUSTRIAL REPORT

THE present industrial situation throughout the entire country is a very unsettled and nervous one, bordering on hysteria. It is so involved with the problem of reducing the high cost of living that the Government is taking active steps both of investigation and of action, and in this connection an extremely interesting report was recently made by a committee of the New York State Federation of Labor, which is well worth serious consideration. This committee believes that industrial warfare is not the method by which to re-establish normal conditions in this country.

The report is as follows:

1. Your committee earnestly recommends that the Executive Council take steps to cancel and suspend all strikes now in progress in New York State, and to use their influence to prevent the calling of future strikes except in such circumstances as, in the opinion of the Executive Council, render it imperatively necessary to use the strike weapon.

2. That the truce shall be on the basis of the status quo.

3. That the period of the truce shall be six months, or for such longer period as President Wilson may require to enable him to effect a reduction of the cost of living.

4. That notice be served on all employers that any individual, firm or corporation which attempts to take advantage of organized labor's attitude, to serve its own interests at the expense of labor, shall be left for a reasonable time to such disciplinary methods as other employers or organizations of employers may wish to put into effect, and that if disciplinary measures be not taken by the employers themselves, then organized labor will fight such unfair and disloyal individual, firm or corporation in a manner that will never be effaced from the culprit's memory.

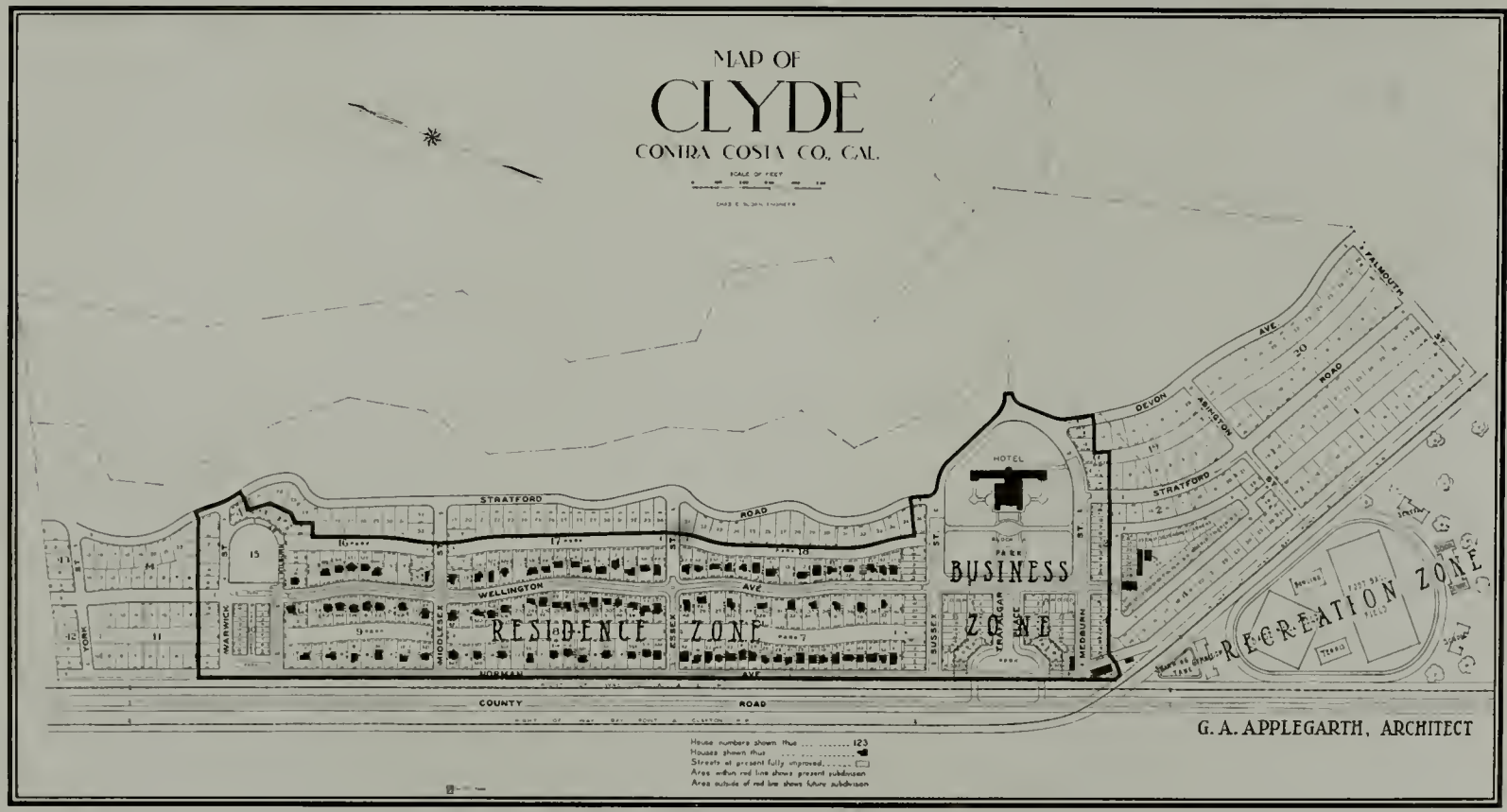
5. That copies of this report be transmitted to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and to the various State Federations of Labor throughout the United States, with the recommendation that the policy outlined herein be adopted by all.

("CLYDE, CALIFORNIA"—Continued from page 63)

pia. Everywhere the natural undulations of the land have been taken advantage of—not obliterated. There are more terraces than we can well count. "One for the house," so it was once remarked, "one for the garage," "one for the cow," "one for the tennis court," and "one for the children" . . . .

In midwinter certain of these terraces will break out into a foam of white Choisya ternata, or Mexican orange-flower. Others will be lit up in their season by the golden wonder of acacia blooms. Even the pergola, under its roof of purple and white wistaria, goes up hill and down dale with many a step and many a pleasant landing-place, but never forgets to carry itself always with the stateliness of old-time courtesy.

It is indeed a rare privilege, even in a land of bounteous gardens, to visit this particular and unique place of pleasantness, and we break the spell of it only with an effort. As we come down to what Robert Browning called the C major of life, we do not resist a backward glance through the arch that makes so luxuriant and fitting a keynote for the succession of pictures within. A moment later, jogging homeward, we are guilty of the whispered commonplace: "Ah, how truly well-planned planting can make for magic."



GENERAL PLAN OF HOUSING COLONY AT CLYDE, CALIFORNIA, FOR EMPLOYEES PACIFIC COAST SHIPBUILDING COMPANY

HOTEL FOR EMPLOYEES
CLYDE, CALIFORNIA

G. A. APPLEGARTH, Architect

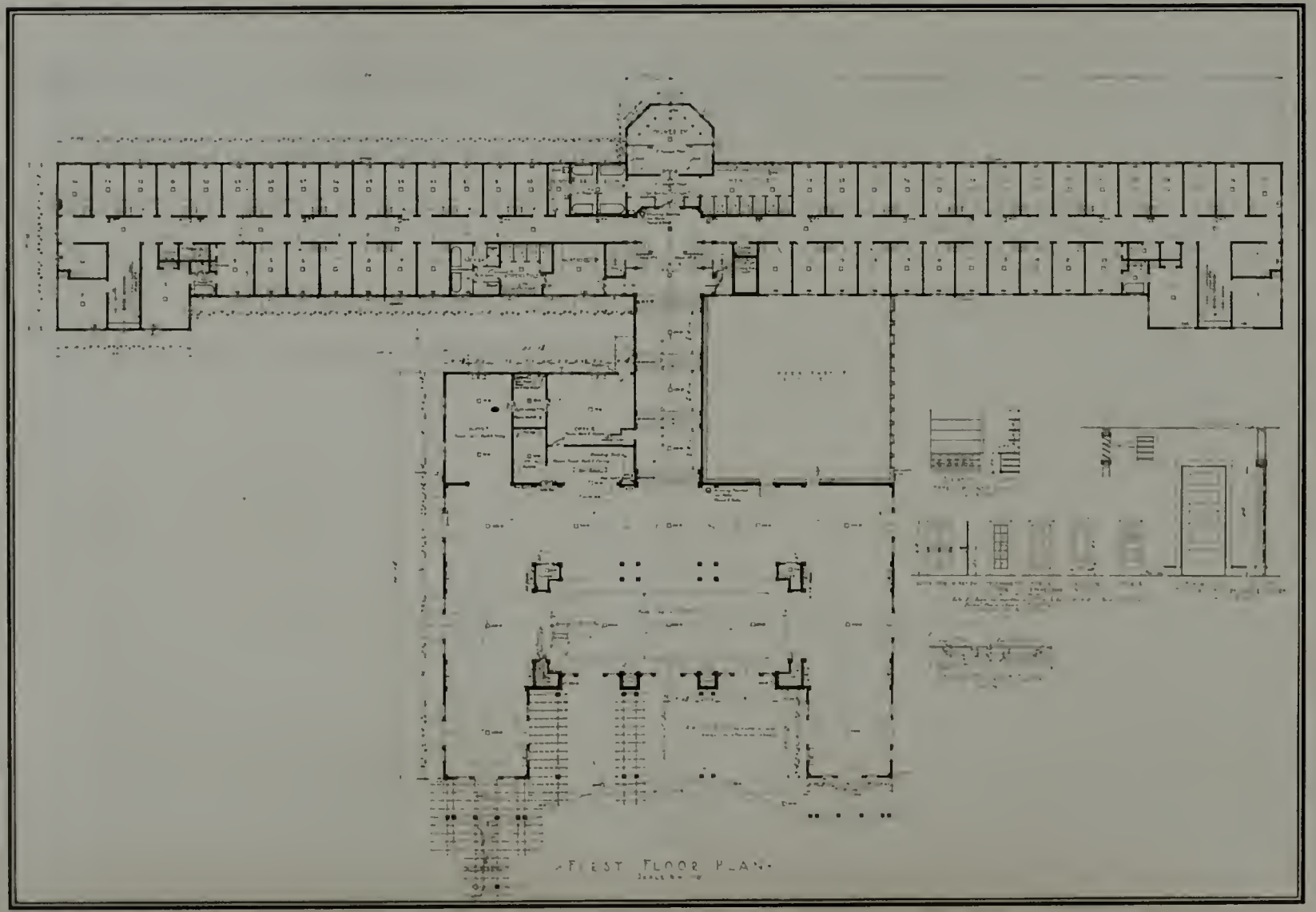
PACIFIC COAST SHIPBUILDING CO

DETAIL OF PAVILION

PACIFIC COAST SHIPBUILDING CO.

HOTEL FOR EMPLOYEES
CLYDE, CALIFORNIA

G. A. APPLEGARTH, Architect



PACIFIC COAST BUILDING CO

FLOOR PLAN
HOTEL FOR EMPLOYEES
CLYDE, CALIFORNIA

G. A. APPLEGARTH, Architect

HOUSE No. 525

TYPICAL LIVING ROOM

SCHOOL HOUSE

PACIFIC COAST SHIPBUILDING CO. EMPLOYEES' HOUSES CLYDE, CALIFORNIA G. A. APPLEGARTH, Architect

HOUSE No. 57

HOUSE No. 29

PACIFIC COAST SHIPBUILDING CO

EMPLOYEES' HOUSES
CLYDE, CALIFORNIA

E. W. CANNON, Architect

HOUSE No. 48

HOUSE No. 30

PACIFIC COAST SHIPBUILDING CO.

EMPLOYEES' HOUSES
CLYDE, CALIFORNIA

E. W. CANNON, Architect

HOUSE No. 57

HOUSE No. 68

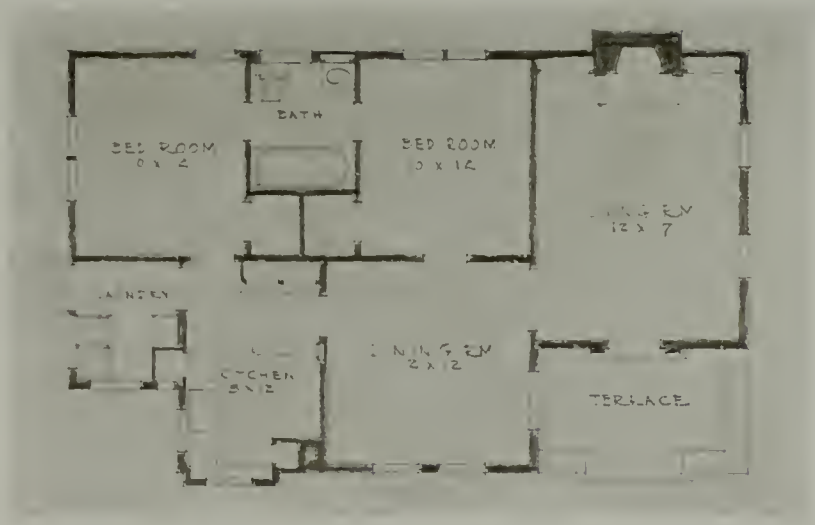
HOUSE No. 59

HOUSE No. 69

PACIFIC COAST SHIPBUILDING CO

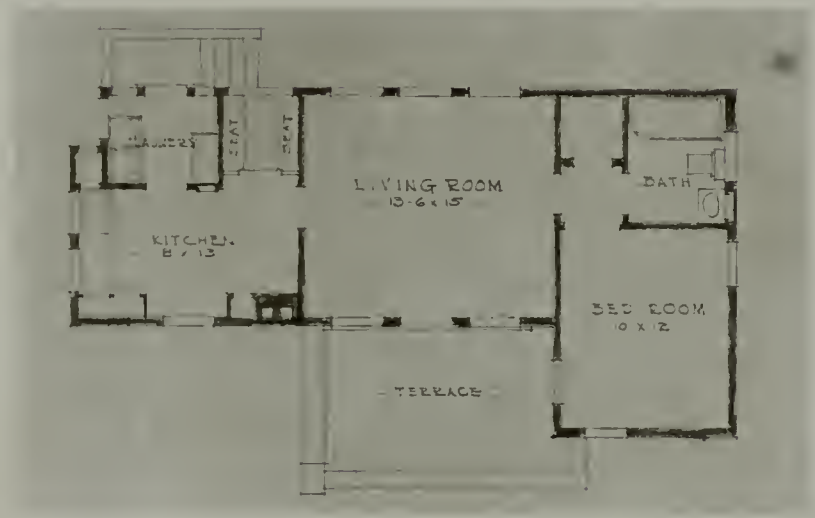
EMPLOYEES' HOUSES
CLYDE, CALIFORNIA

E. W. CANNON, Architect



PLAN OF HOUSE No. 57

PLAN OF HOUSE No. 68



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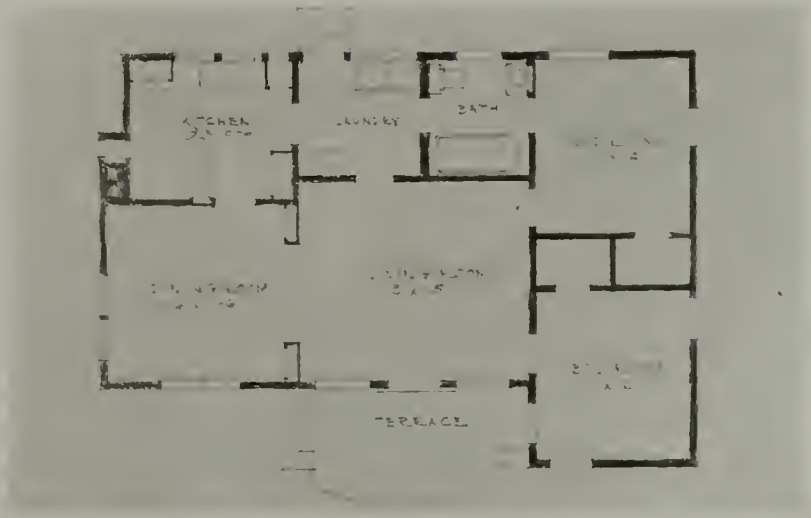


PLAN OF HOUSE No. 69

PACIFIC COAST SHIPBUILDING CO.

EMPLOYEES' HOUSES
CLYDE, CALIFORNIA

E. W. CANNON, Architect

HOUSE No. 40

HOUSE No. 29

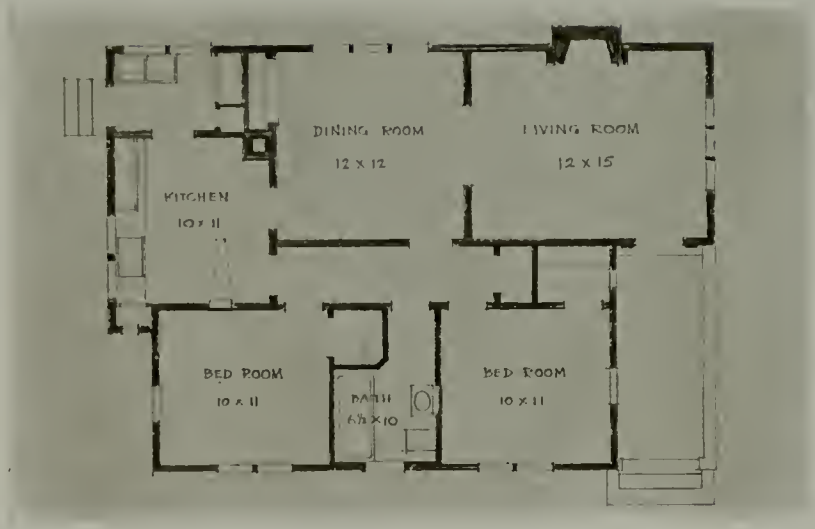
HOUSE No. 41

HOUSE No. 49

PACIFIC COAST SHIPBUILDING CO.

EMPLOYEES' HOUSES
CLYDE, CALIFORNIA

E. W. CANNON, Architect



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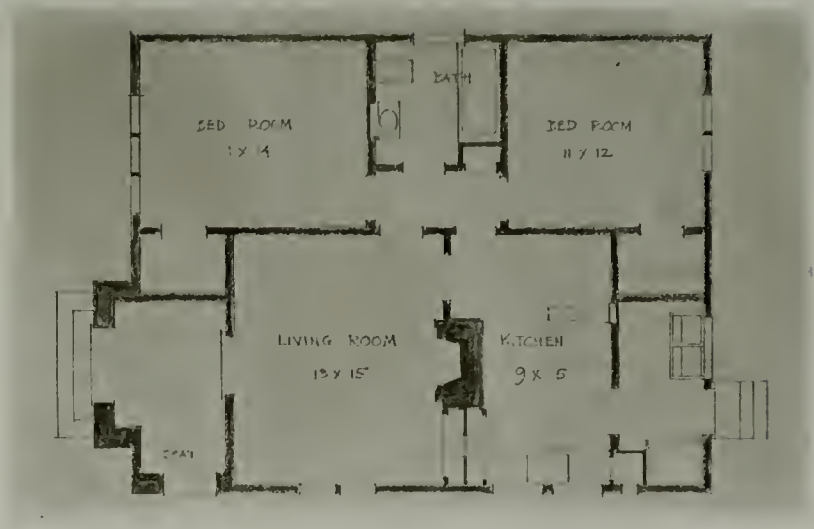

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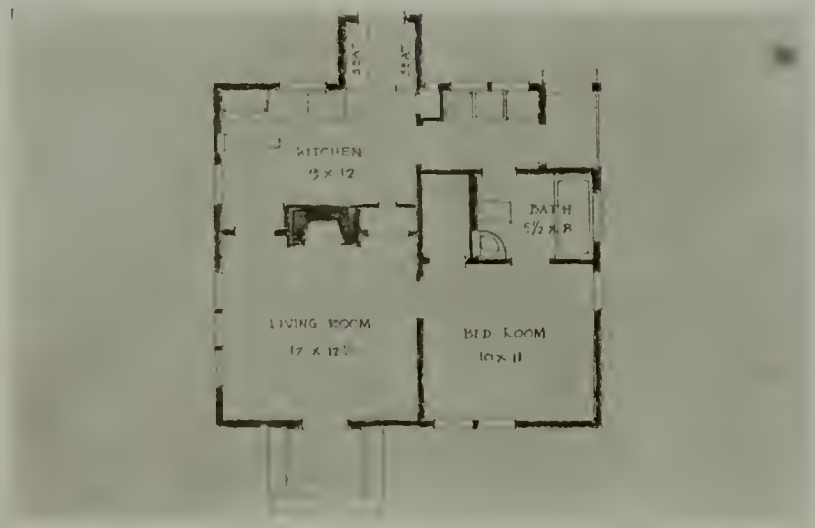

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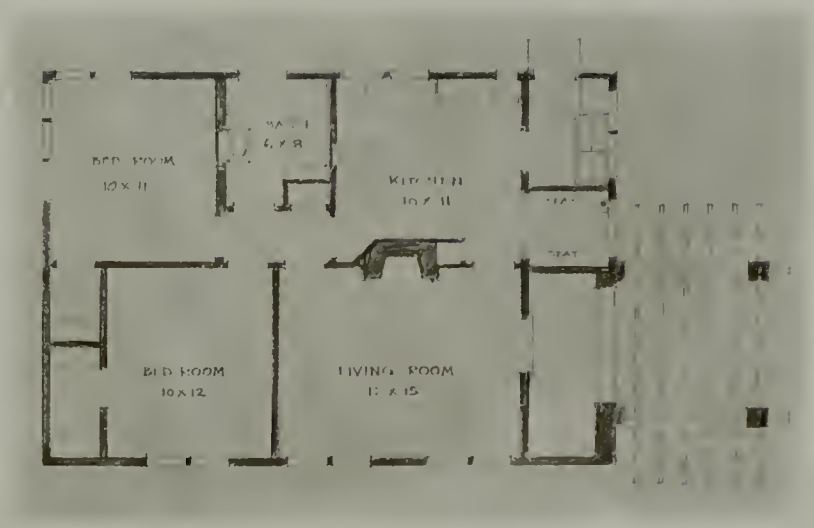


PLAN OF HOUSE No. 49

PACIFIC COAST SHIPBUILDING CO.

EMPLOYEES' HOUSES
CLYDE, CALIFORNIA

E. W. CANNON, Architect

HOUSE No. 18

HOUSE No. 42

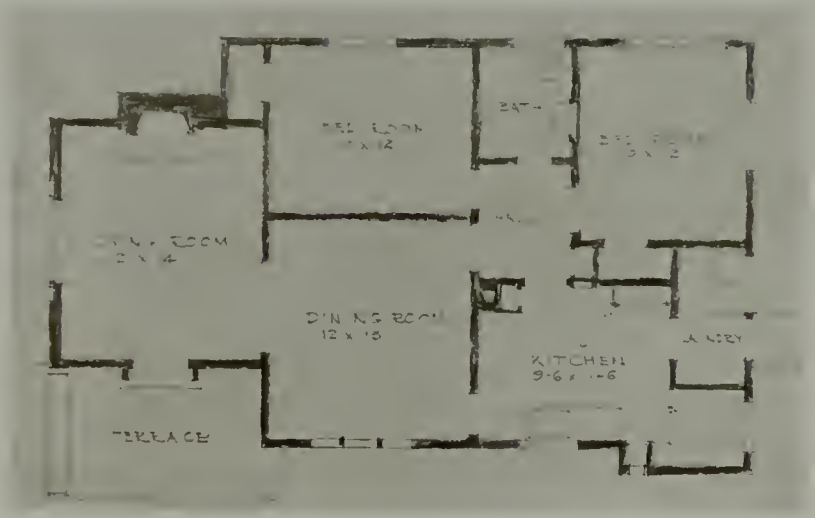
HOUSE No. 17

HOUSE No. 8

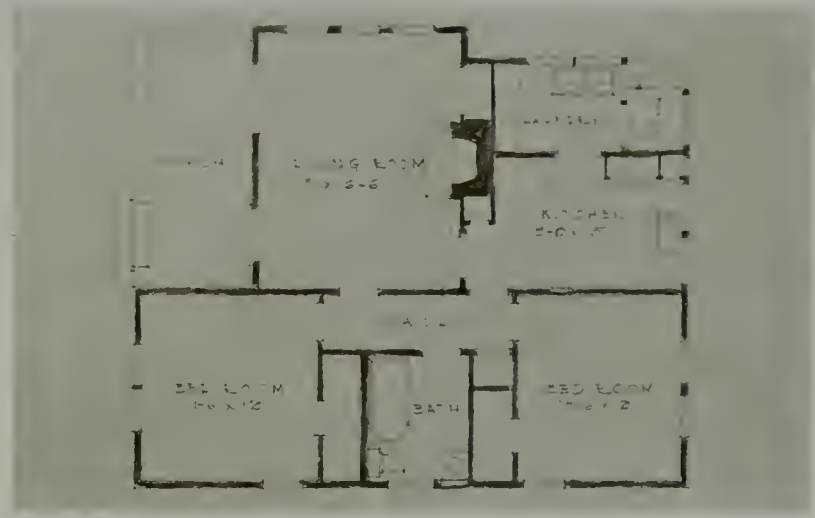
PACIFIC COAST SHIPBUILDING CO.

EMPLOYEES' HOUSES
CLYDE, CALIFORNIA

E. W. CANNON, Architect

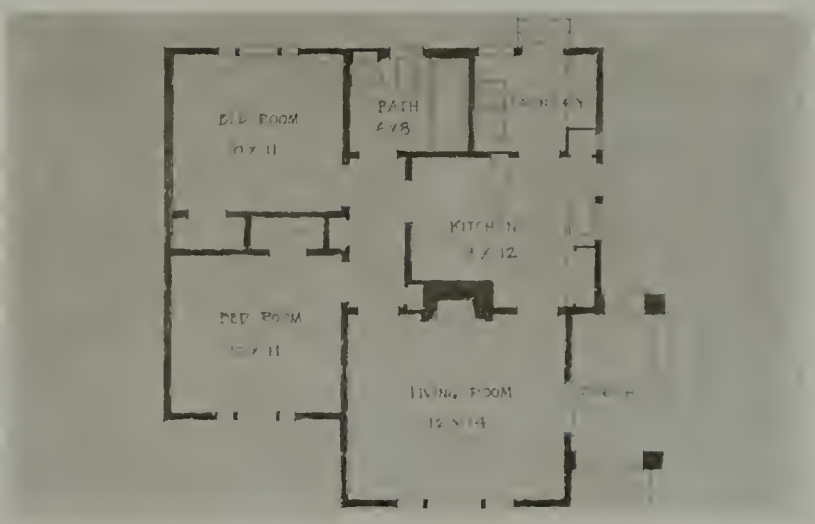


PLAN OF HOUSE No. 18



PLAN OF HOUSE No. 42

PLAN OF HOUSE No. 47



PLAN OF HOUSE No. 8

PACIFIC COAST SHIPBUILDING CO

EMPLOYEES' HOUSES
CLYDE, CALIFORNIA

E. W. CANNON, Architect

HOUSE No. 60

HOUSE No. 39

HOUSE No. 34

HOUSE No. 32

PACIFIC COAST SHIPBUILDING CO

EMPLOYEES' HOUSES
CLYDE, CALIFORNIA

E. W. CANNON, Architect

HOUSE No. 54

HOUSE No. 37

HOUSE No. 67

HOUSE No. 31

PACIFIC COAST SHIPBUILDING CO.

EMPLOYEES' HOUSES
CLYDE, CALIFORNIA

E. W. CANNON, Architect

HOUSE No. 25

HOUSE No. 22

ENTRANCE HOUSE No. 31

ENTRANCE HOUSE No. 3[illegible]

PACIFIC COAST SHIPBUILDING CO

EMPLOYEES' HOUSES
CLYDE, CALIFORNIA

H. W. CANNON Architect

VIEW ON NORMAN AVENUE, TOWARD SUSSEX STREET, CLYDE, CALIFORNIA

("CLYDE, CALIFORNIA"—Continued from page 66)

The utilization of this system means that the residents of Clyde will be relieved of the necessity of paying a pro rate for well construction and pump installation in their lot development costs except as the cost of these improvements might be reflected in the water rate.

Each house is to be provided with a meter and for each two houses there is a one-inch street connection. This will permit the metering of each house separately, assuring fairness in charges.

The initial plan has been to supply potable water and fire protection for at least 3,000 persons.

The fire protection system is no less complete than that for supplying the homes with water. Seventeen one-way fire hydrants are provided for, and nine two-way hydrants.

With a pump capacity of not less than 250 gallons a minute, and the storage tank supply, the supply will be sufficient to furnish six fire streams on any one fire for two and a quarter hours, besides taking care of domestic demands at the same time.

The tank will be at such an elevation and the pump will be sufficiently heavy to supply a pressure of a hundred pounds per square inch to fire hydrants at the railroad station.

The hydrants are so placed to make it possible to play upon a fire with two streams with not over 300 feet of hose.

The water distribution system is to be standard in every respect, both domestic and fire, and will be more effective than are the systems of most towns of the size for which this system is being provided.

Complete circulation, the absence of dead ends, sectionalization with valves—these are some of the noteworthy points aside from full equipment.

Four miles of pipe, in round numbers, have been used in the sewer system, connecting with an Imhoff tank with a capacity for a community of 3,000 inhabitants. The sewer system, including the tank, is believed to be as efficient as any to be found in towns much larger than

VIEW ON NORMAN AVENUE, TOWARD MIDDLESEX STREET, CLYDE, CALIFORNIA

VIEW ON NORMAN AVENUE, TOWARD ESSEX STREET, CLYDE, CALIFORNIA

Clyde will be for some years, the system installed being of the most modern type, though backed by sufficient use elsewhere to show what results may be expected.

The pipe is of various sizes, according to need, from four-inch to twelve, with fourteen-inch for the outfalls. The pipe has been carried to every lot line, and is, of course, connected with the plumbing in all the houses that have been constructed. There are manholes at each corner where the grade or the size of the pipe changes, and catch basins as well.

The Imhoff system is regarded as one of the best for a community of the kind Clyde is. The pipes lead into the Imhoff tank, which is 31 feet by 22 feet over all—a double compartment tank 21 feet deep. Though a two-story tank, it is sunk in the ground, the top being level with the land surface.

The Imhoff system, which eliminates all odors, is favored in its operation by the lay of the land at Clyde, the best results being obtained when gravity is the operating force.

The pipe system leads to the tank, situated across the tracks west of the town. The effluent is at one end of the tank, in which the velocity of the flow is retarded. Solid matter settles and drops to the floor of the first compartment of the tank, passing through a slot to the lower, where decomposition takes place under pressure. It is the pressure which is the most beneficial aspect of the system, different gases being produced than if pressure were not used. The sludge is drawn from the lower tank twice a year, and when dried is used for filling in lowlands or for fertilizer. The operation is performed in two or three days, without odor.

Storm drainage has also been provided for, the water being carried under the tracks in culverts to the west of the town.

Seven thousand dollars is what the Clyde Company added to its expenditure on the new town in order to keep the vista of streets free from unsightly power and telephone poles.

And this extra cost is not reflected in the costs of the houses. It was just added to the total expenditure, without thought of converting the $7,000 into profit, or even of getting it back.

That is, of course, not a matter of first importance, but

HOUSE No. 61, CLYDE, CALIFORNIA

HOUSE No. 64, CLYDE, CALIFORNIA

ONE OF THE LARGER HOUSES AT CLYDE (No. 22), CONTAINING SEVEN ROOMS

the same care and the same standards have gone into the making of Clyde from start to finish. To spend the money for conduits so that poles wouldn't be necessary in the business district, and for conduits at crossings in the residential districts, where the poles are placed in the parkways—to spend $7,000 for this was to make an investment on the residents' behalf for the future. Because with the poles once up, it would cost money to get them out of the way, and if they weren't out of the way the effect of the streets, each carefully planned as a whole, would have been lost in part.

The conduits to carry the wire where the lines cross residential streets, and in all of the business portion, are of galvanized iron.

The street lamps are supported on metal standards, for which a design has been chosen in accordance with the architectural style of the homes and the hotel.

Conduits have been provided through which telephone wires will be run along with the electric light wires throughout the business section, and in the residential districts similar conduits have been provided for street crossings.

This is a part of the plan to keep the streets from being marred by unsightly wire poles.

The light and power company's poles, where poles are used, are in the parkways, and the telephone company uses the same poles, thus reducing the number required for overhead construction.

The street work is put in on a permanent basis. The main shopping section was laid out for the vicinity of the hotel, stores, professional offices and similar requirements being provided here, and a subsidiary shop district has been planned for that portion of the town to be developed later. At the suggestion of Mr. Maybeck, the blocks were laid out with sixty-foot park strips between each two streets. Thus the entire town will have the appearance of a park from the county highway, on which it is located. This is the main concrete-paved automobile road, part of the State system of motor roads, and insures accessibility of supply and traffic. The main lines of the Oakland, Antioch and Eastern electric railway and the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe railroads pass near the main entrance.

A special electric line to the shipyards crosses the railroad tracks on a steel overhead bridge, providing safe and fast transportation.

A center of community life has been provided through the medium of the central feature of the plan, the hotel. This is an unusually attractive and complete building for a town of this size—and age. Costing about $150,000, it is solidly built and well furnished. It contains 176 rooms and is heated by steam. At the front is a pavilion containing lobby and dining-room, so arranged as to be easily thrown together to give a seating capacity of three hundred. In the center is a maple dancing floor of a thousand square feet, and a balcony is arranged for musicians. The pavilion has a clear height of thirty feet, which insures coolness and accommodates a moving picture screen. A

(Continued on page 79)

The HOME BUILDER

AN INTERESTING HILLSIDE BUNGALOW

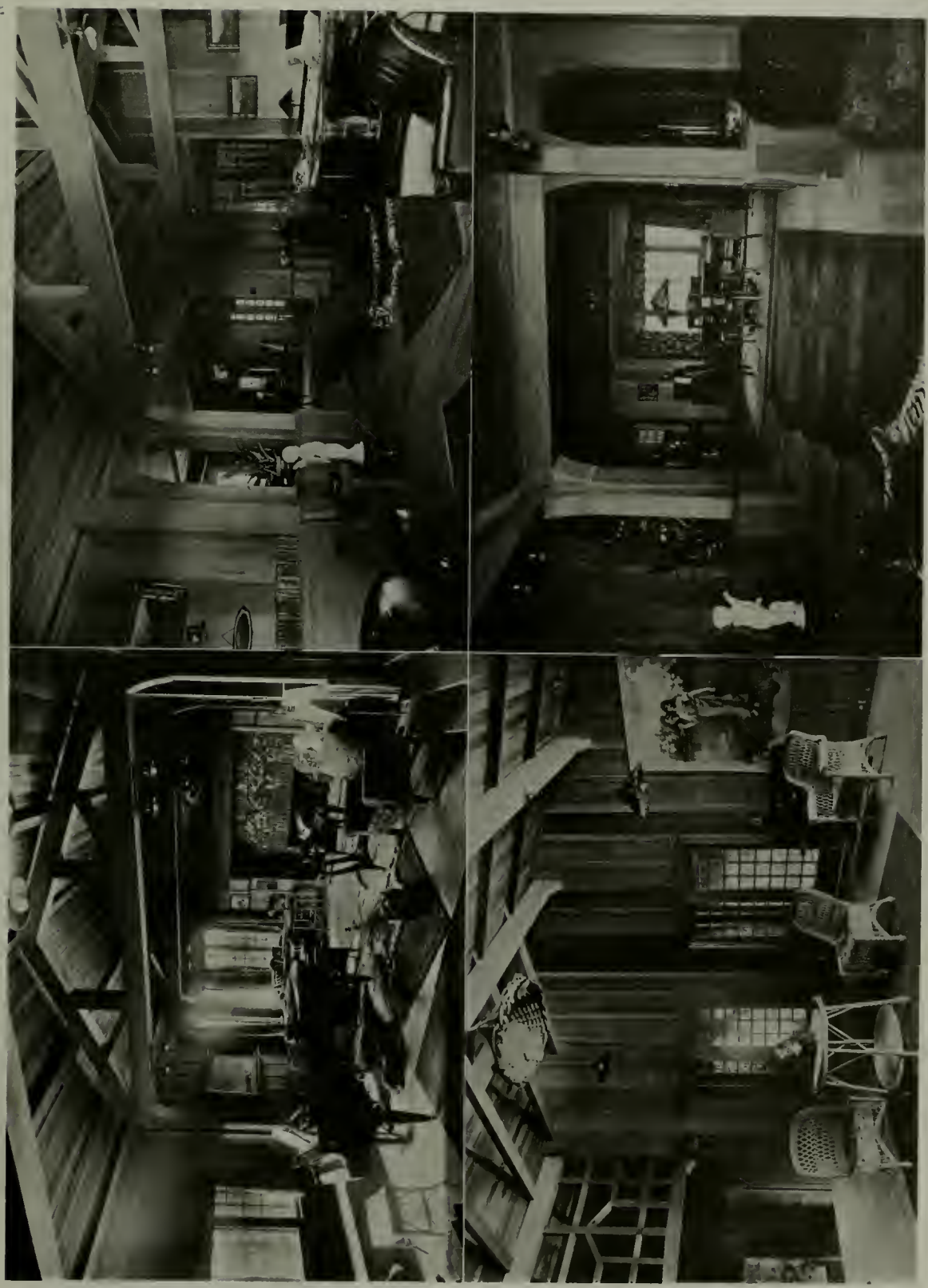
RESIDENCE OF CARL SHILLING, BURLINGAME, CALIFORNIA

HARRIS ALLEN, ARCHITECT

THE EAST FRONT, LOOKING DOWN TOWARD THE BAY

THE OAK-SHADED ENTRANCE

THE WEST TERRACE



LIVING-ROOM TOWARDS HALL AND DINING-ROOM
THE BROAD STEPS TO THE DINING-ROOM

LIVING-ROOM, SHOWING INGLE AND SOUTHEAST WINDOWS
THE CENTRAL ENTRANCE HALL

INTERIOR DECORATION

TWO BEDROOMS WITH AN OUTLOOK

RESIDENCE OF CARL SCHILLING
BURLINGAME, CALIFORNIA

HARRIS ALLEN
Architect

RESIDENCE OF CARLTON HUISKAMP
SEATTLE, WASH.

ANDREW C. P. WILLATZEN
Architect

The CONTRACTOR

THE PROBLEM OF ESTIMATING EXPENSE

CONTRACTORS are becoming restless. They are seeking relief from conditions that are recognized as unfavorable, and the very fact of the creation of a national organization shows that they are beginning to reason about the causes of discontent and to study how to improve matters.

One measure of relief proposed is the demand for payment for estimating. Another receiving considerable attention is the introduction of the quantity surveyor to supply uniform quantities as the basis of all bids.

It is the building owner that eventually pays for all expense. The overhead expense of architects and contractors which cover miscellaneous expense of all sorts on projects that do not eventuate in contracts for them is collected on the jobs for which they do receive contracts. Building owners, therefore, pay indirectly for all estimating and quantity expense.

Again, there should be a sharp distinction drawn between estimating expense and quantity expense. Estimating expense means the expense of determining labor and material prices and everything else that enters into pricing up quantities of work to be done, except the expense for the preparation of quantities. This is considered as distinct from estimating expense.

Estimating is a part of a contractor's work that by no method can be satisfactorily delegated to any outsider. No method of payment for it can in any way relieve him of the necessity of doing it for himself and for assuming full responsibility for the prices he offers for doing the various kinds of work required under any contract. There is undoubtedly considerable confusion among contractors in discussing payment for estimating due to its close relation to quantity preparation, and by many it is considered as covering both matters. There can be no escape from estimating expense; but there are ways to minimize quantity expense in a very desirable and satisfactory manner.

Anything that decreases a contractor's "overhead" or allows him to figure "costs" more accurately, or gives him better opportunity to demonstrate his superior constructive and executive ability, without increasing cost to the building owner, is a good thing for both parties.

General contractors, in an effort to reduce their overhead costs, have been asking: If an owner is willing to pay for plans and specifications in order that he may see how his ideas work out on paper, why should he not also pay contractors for the benefit of their experience and efforts in determining what it would cost to transfer these ideas on paper into a concrete structure? Since "the owner reserves the right to reject any and all bids," contractors frequently submit bids where the work does not proceed, and where no remuneration is thus paid anyone for the expense of bidding. On the other hand, while it is true that the cost of estimating is a legitimate overhead expense, it is likewise true that modern business methods teach the segregation of general overhead expense as closely as possible and charge as many items as possible directly against the account where they belong. Applied to the expense of estimating, this means that each job should bear its full share of such cost.

With these views in mind the committee on methods of the Associated General Contractors of America presents the following questions to its members and to others interested, with the desire to secure as much advice as possible in formulating their conclusions on this problem:

1. Is estimating a service for which a fee should be charged, regardless of who gets the contract?

2. Is it fair to have owners of jobs undertaken pay costs of estimate (a) on projects which are not constructed, or (b) on jobs that his successful contractor has figured for other owners?

3. If selected architects are each paid for architectural competition, would a similar plan work for payment of bidding by selected contractors?

4. If this plan is not universally adopted, will not architects select contractors who do not endorse it to save these bidding fees, and thus possibly eliminate the chances of the latter on such work?

5. Should payments for bidding be based on the lowest bid submitted, if work is not awarded; on the accepted bid if awarded; or on what basis?

6. If payment for bidding is appropriate and possible for building work, is it also feasible for railroad work or industrial work let on the unit price basis?

7. Should bids submitted be so itemized as to permit the owners to trade on same to competitors and thus take possible undue advantage?

8. How many alternates should be included in bids submitted under a plan of payment for estimating?

9. Should bids be opened publicly?

uld payments for bidding be made only when all bids are rejected?

11. Should not cubic feet and square feet estimates be included for payment, as competitors otherwise might work out detailed estimates first and then convert same into above units?

12. What provision should be made for re-figuring altered plans?

13. How will each contractor know that another contractor is charging and insisting upon payment of his fee? Is it essential?

14. If this plan is proper for general contractors, shall general contractors extend the same practice to their sub-contractors? How?

15. Will publication of a plan in current technical periodicals bring satisfactory answers? Should the letter ballot plan be adopted among responsible contractors? How should a plan be put into operation?

16. Is this plan of duplicate cost of bidding really the most economical for the industry, or should one quantity surveyor be employed by the owner and no charge for pricing such survey then be made by the contractors?

17. What plan do you believe the Associated General Contractors of America should advocate for the best service to the public?

METAL LATH WEEK

The members of the Associated Metal Lath Manufacturers are making a special drive to impress upon the minds of architects, engineers, contractors and building supply dealers the advantages of metal lath as a fire resistive building material. This drive will be concentrated on Metal Lath Week, October 6th to 11th, which occurs coincident with Fire Prevention Week.

All of the ten members of the Association are going to use their entire sales force and all of their agents to make a co-operative effort during this week, in the interest of metal lath in general. It is planned that none of the companies will make a special drive of their own product.

Dealers will be urged to co-operate and the Association has secured plans for a test house which will be built in as many localities as possible and set fire to on Fire Prevention Day, October 9. This test house will be constructed so that one-half of it is fire resistive construction, using metal lath, and the other half of the usual wood construction. A fire will be built in the wood section and that section will be burned, leaving the metal lath section intact. We believe that such a demonstration as this will give a more permanent and lasting impression of the fire resistive qualities of metal lath than would be obtained by any other method of publicity.

For small buildings—which include residences—the type of fire resistive construction recognized by fire preventive engineers, the cost is prohibitive. The ideal fire resistive construction gives very little recognition to wood frame construction. Wood, however, is too important and too economical a material to be eliminated from residence construction.

It is possible, through the use of metal lath on the inside, and metal lath and stucco on the outside, together with fire resistive roofs, to so construct a frame residence that there will be very little danger from fire. A house so built is protected from fire which may originate within a room, between the walls or between floors, as there are no small pieces of wood which will ignite quickly and add to the flames. The metal lath and stucco and fire resistive roof provide ample protection from any fires that may originate outside the building itself. Already ninety-one cities have eliminated wood shingles by law and there is no reason why the hazard due to the use of wood lath cannot likewise be eliminated, especially in the most exposed positions, such as over heating plants and coal bins, under and around stairs, etc.

The MANUFACTURER

PLANT OF PACIFIC TANK AND PIPE CO., OAKLAND

ESTABLISHED in 1888 at Fifth and Bryant Streets, San Francisco, to supply the local demand for wood tanks, the activities of this concern have continuously progressed and expanded until now its products are to be found in every State of the Union and important installations have been made in New Zealand, Philippine Islands, Korea, China, Mexico, Alaska, South Africa and Central and South America. Besides their use for the storage of liquids, wooden tanks are now essential to practically all mining and to many manufacturing industries, and they are made in an infinite variety of sizes and shapes.

The modern type of Machine Banded Wood Pipe was first successfully produced in 1896, when the first machines for its economical manufacture were developed by this concern. Since that time wooden pipe has played a very prominent part in hydro-electric development, irrigation systems and municipal water supplies throughout the world, since its low cost, long life and great carrying capacity commend it to the constructing engineer.

In 1907 the affiliated industry of manufacturing Wooden Containers was added to the activities of this concern by the acquisition of the Mercantile Box Company, since which time the yearly increasing demand has reflected the large and healthy growth of the territory served.

As long ago as 1908 the increasing volume of business indicated that more extensive quarters would some day be necessary, and a site was acquired capable of accommodating any expected expansion. It was not, however, until 1916 that the opportunity presented itself to make the change, and in that year the new plant was erected at High street and Tidal Canal, Oakland, which, in the opinion of many, is the most modern and best equipped wood-working establishment on the Coast. At its docks four vessels may discharge or load at all stages of the tide; their cargoes are moved by heavy traveling cranes over the industrial railway system to the adjacent storage yards and there dried. The raw material proceeds thence through the planing mill, whose function it is to reduce the rough lumber to sizes and shapes proper to assemble into the finished product. After passing through this mill, the lumber is conveyed by rail and distributed to the finishing buildings (four in number), namely, Tank Factory, Pipe Factory, Box Factory, and Specialty Factory, where the final fabrication of the various products takes place and the completed article is loaded into cars spotted in the adjacent depressed track. From the time the raw material is received at the front of the dock its movement is continuously progressive to the point of shipment, and no re-handling or backward movement is necessary. Besides the power plant, wherein is generated over 800 horse-power, the floor area of the factory buildings is approximately four and one-half acres, not considering the smaller subsidiary buildings or a battery of four new type brick and tile Dry Kilns with a combined capacity of 300,000 feet of lumber.

Since almost every product of this factory is in its finished state a combination of wood and iron, about 600 tons of iron and steel are consumed each year in the manufacture of what has become known as "PACIFIC" PRODUCTS.

YARD SCENE, PACIFIC TANK AND PIPE CO., OAKLAND

PLANT OF R. N. NASON & CO., SAN FRANCISCO

STARTING in 1850, "the days of old, the days of gold, the days of forty-nine," the firm of Stanford Brothers, dealing in oils and lamps, was first located at Smartsville and later moved to Sacramento, California. In 1867 this firm was succeeded by that of Allyne & White, which moved to 112 Front Street, San Francisco, and handled oils and paints. In 1889 they in turn were succeeded by the present company, dealing in oils, paints and varnishes. Between 1889 and 1904 their headquarters were at four different locations in the same block on Front Street, when they moved to Market Street near Main Street. After the fire in 1906, the present plant was located at Potrero Avenue, Fifteenth Street and Utah Street, where they have gradually expanded to cover about a quarter block.

This is a well-equipped paint works, which, by the use of heavy paint mills and mixers, produces a line of well-known quality and durability. They handle Varnishes, Finishes and Japans, Lubricants in the nature of Automobile Oils and Greases, including the brand known as "Nasoline," a non-carbonizing auto oil, and the "Crown Brand" of engine, cylinder and dynamo oil for steamship, railroad and lumber trades; also glass, brushes, painters' and engineers' supplies.

With warehouse stocks in Portland, Oregon, and Seattle, Washington, R. N. Nason & Company cover the States of California, Arizona, Nevada, Oregon and Washington.

The main plant is provided with ample railroad trackage and is located in the heart of San Francisco's manufacturing district. A downtown sales office is maintained at 436 Market Street, where a full display and stock of goods are kept.

("CLYDE, CALIFORNIA"—Continued from page 73)

decidedly monumental staircase is a feature which will be effective in the social life of the town.

The kitchen and dining-room have been carefully laid out and equipped with oil-burning ranges and an array of the latest steam appliances. The cost of the kitchen equipment is given as $10,000. There is to be a terrace garden and a pergola for outdoor dining, besides various private dining-rooms.

Many of the bedrooms have balconies, which can serve as sleeping porches. There are unusually spacious shower rooms, well lighted and ventilated.

The architectural treatment and the color scheme are both more emphatic than in the residence section, as the hotel was planned to be the heart of the composition. It is easy to visualize the effectiveness of this Spanishy facade when a few years have softened its palette, and framed its somewhat rigid lines with the green tracery of vines and foliage, so that it melts harmoniously into the background of hills and eucalyptus. As a community center it is already accepted; the monthly "social" of the town club is a successful and growing institution, and there are frequent other social activities with the hotel as a setting.

The development of athletic and recreational grounds is arranged for and will proceed without delay. An early continuation of the house building program will, no doubt, depend upon the growth of the community; but its actual success is not in doubt.

The financial system for disposing of these houses is attractive to the employee. They are sold at actual building cost of labor and materials. A three-room house on a fifty-foot lot sells for about $3,300, a four-room house, fifty-foot lot, for about $3,400; seven-room, sixty-foot lot, about $3,900, and so on. The property is improved with paved streets, cement sidewalks, individual sewer connections, water and electric service and, in fact, every improvement that usually goes into a much higher priced residence tract. One per cent a month is required, which under the approved rate of interest means that each employee starts by putting half of each month's payment into his equity. This means he is virtually banking one-half per cent, the other half covering the interest, to be put down as rent. The proportion of interest constantly decreases until it dwindles to nothing and the place belongs to the employee.

REAL ESTATE

BUILDING AND REALTY MARKET SHOWS RENEWED ACTIVITY

By BURLEIGH DAVISON

"FIGURES don't lie, but liars may figure," is one of the current phrases of the day, and though there is a great deal of truth in this, no matter which way you look at it, it must be admitted, however, in respect to the increasing realty and building activity noted throughout the country, according to the figures relating to the post-war building programme of the United States, this country is getting well under way in its development and rehabilitation work.

In all sections of the country there has been an insistent demand for more residences and business buildings. Cities and towns that have been on a restricted building programme for the past two years are now seeking to catch up and provide the needed houses for their retarded development.

The building activity in San Francisco and the bay cities generally is greater than it has been for a number of years, which is reflected in the number and class of building permits issued by the building department of the city government.

Chief Inspector of Buildings John P. Horgan reports the issuance during August of 547 building permits, representing an expenditure of $2,565,859, and which is segregated as follows:

Class "A"	3	$915,535
Class "B"	2	285,000
Class "C"	24	564,970
Frames	80	420,393
Alterations	436	320,251
Harbor buildings	2	59,710
Total	547	$2,565,859

For the same period during the year 1918 the records of the building bureau show 324 permits granted, representing a total of $868,528, and of this amount $198,782 was for work carried on by the municipality and the State Board of Harbor Commissioners.

A number of important sales and realty transfers were consummated during August. One of the most noteworthy sales was that which was negotiated through the Ferguson-Breuner Co. and consisted of the sale of one-half of the block bounded by Market and Mission, Eleventh and Twelfth streets. The property was sold by the Hibernia Savings and Loan Society to a group of realty and building operators who have heretofore operated in the motor car district.

J. Downey Harvey originally bought this property to be used as a terminal for the Ocean Shore Railroad, but during the financial troubles which that company went through the property passed into the hands of the bank.

The present selling price of approximately $350,000 is less than one-half of the original appraised value of the property.

It is the intention of the new owners to immediately develop the holding as an automobile salesroom district, there being over 150,000 square feet in the lot, which will be subdivided into a number of different building units.

At least four different automobile concerns have already made application to Ferguson-Breuner Company for space in the buildings to be erected.

There is a crying demand for storage and warehouse space, and the proximity of this holding to Van Ness avenue and the center of the automobile district, as well as the center of the city, makes it particularly adapted to the necessities of the automobile industry.

NEW BUNGALOWS FOR MISSION TERRACE

The Mission Terrace Company is erecting bungalows on San Jose avenue facing Balboa Park. These new structures will be modern in every respect and should prove easy sellers in the present condition of the home and bungalow market.

INGLESIDE TERRACE HOMES INCREASING RAPIDLY

Construction work on many new residences is well under way in Ingleside Terrace, the beautiful semi-suburban tract owned by the Urban Realty Company, of which Mr. J. C. Leonard is the head. W. C. Duncan, well-known home builder, has joined the Ingleside Terrace organization and will take charge of the construction end of that company's business.

APARTMENT PROPERTY IN BIG DEMAND

According to the report of Coldwell, Kern, Cornwall & Banker, prominent realty dealers, there is a greater demand for realty investments at present than any time within the past three or four years. Cash buyers are very numerous and apartment house property is being eagerly sought, this firm reports. The following sales and transactions were recently consummated by this concern for their clients:

For the account of J. B. Treadwell to a client of the office, the San Ardo apartments on the north side of Pine street, 87:6 east of Larkin street, lot size 50x137:6, improved with a 68-room modern apartment house; price reported, $75,000.

For the account of the Metropolis Investment Company to Peter J. M. Bertelsen and Andrew Bertelsen, the four-story frame apartment building known as the Bellmore apartments on the north side of Sacramento street, 160 feet west of Leavenworth street; price $37,500.

For the account of Adolph Blasch to a client of the office, the southeast corner at Washington and Larkin streets, lot size 68:9x100, improved with a 90-room apartment house; price, $55,000.

For the account of L. H. Lankenau to a client of the office they have sold the lot, size 50x160, on the north line of Folsom street, 100 feet east of Third street, improved with a four-story building, containing two stores and a 163-room hotel; price, $50,000.

FORMER OAKLAND BASEBALL PARK GOES ON MARKET

The old California State League ball park, now known as the Merchant tract, has been placed upon the market by Fred T. Wood Company, who will sell the property in home lots. From the interest taken in this choice residential property, real estate men do not expect the tract to be on the market for any length of time.

LOG BUNGALOWS PLEASE EAGER BUYERS OF LITTLE CITY FARMS

Log bungalows appeal very strongly to the suburban home buyer, according to Frank Frerich, sales manager of the Little City Farms, whose Marin county Little City Farms are selling very rapidly. It is understood that the first unit of these artistic and convenient log bungalows was sold before finished, so that it has been deemed advisable to start work on a second unit of this type of homes.

"The first unit was sold to eager home seekers before the walls were up," said Frerich, "and the demand for more of these cosy little cottages has been more than remarkable. They are not only attractive in a new and distinctive way, but they fill the need of the Little City farmer. Furthermore, they are not so costly as to be out of reach of the average man who wants to get away from the cramped conditions of city life.

FERRIS BUILDING ON MARKET STREET SOLD

The seven-story and basement class "B" building on Market street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, known as the Ferris building, which was sold recently to J. C. Zellerbach for $750,000, has been resold by him to Harry G. Mayer and Samuel Hamberger. Though no figures are given out, it is known that the resale was made at a substantial advance over the former sale price of the property.

Both sales were consummated through the office of Hollman & Chaquette, with Alex McBoyle of Trevor & Co. co-operating in the resale. The building is occupied by the Pantages Theater and stores on the ground floor and by offices above.

Mayer and Hamberger recently purchased the Easton building on Market street, near Sixth street, for upward of $1,250,000. This is a six-story class "A" building, situated on a lot 98 by 170 feet.

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The BUILDING REVIEW

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EDITOR

PLATES

TEXT

THE GARDEN

THE HOME BUILDER

REAL ESTATE

THE MANUFACTURER

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¶ The editor will be pleased to consider contributions of interest to the Industry. When payment for same is desired, this fact should be stated.

The
BUILDING REVIEW
VOL. XVIII SAN FRANCISCO, NOVEMBER, 1919 No. 5
The ARCHITECT

NORTH VIEW, SHOWING CHAPTER HOUSE AND CHAIN GATE

SOME OF THE GLORIES OF WELLS CATHEDRAL

BY ADELAIDE CURTISS

THIS noble and beautiful old cathedral of southwestern England has been often ably described and most carefully studied. It has, however, a new charm for every visitor, while its abundance of fine detail makes it a very mine of wealth for the antiquarian and lover of the past. Probably the western front of this cathedral has made it particularly famous among the other cathedrals of England, but this facade, massed with ranks of splendid carved figures of saints and kings, as it still is, can tell no more remarkable story than the nave, or other portions of the edifice.

The nave and transepts are indeed most important from an architectural point of view. The western facade was a mere screen, beautiful as it might be, where the early sculptor could display his handiwork, but the interior represents a valuable chapter in architectural history. Wells Cathedral was undoubtedly considered worthy of the best efforts of the age, and great sums of money and much labor were lavished upon it. Founded, as the cathedral was, in the eighth century, the present buildings date only from the close of the Norman period, though occupying the site of the Norman buildings, just as these in turn had replaced the Saxon. While authorities long held differences of opinion in regard to the builders of Wells Cathedral, it is now definitely ascertained that the structure as a whole embodies "four distinct varieties of Early English work, covering a period of about a century," beginning from the year 1174. The Lady Chapel and chapter-house, however, are fine examples of Decorated Gothic, while the western towers are representative of the style Perpendicular.

FIFTEENTH CENTURY CLOCK, AND VIEW ACROSS TRANSEPTS

DETAIL OF WEST FRONT

The Early English construction in the nave, transepts, and choir of Wells is famous as representing, with that of the cathedral of Lincoln, the inception of Gothic in England. Indeed, Bishop Jocelin, who built the west front of Wells Cathedral, and in the interior carried forward so enthusiastically the design of his immediate predecessors, was a brother of St. Hugh, that bishop of Lincoln Cathedral who will always be remembered for his work there in being, as some consider him, the true originator of Gothic architecture. The "stiff-leaved foliage," very similar to that of Lincoln Cathedral, the pointed arch, and the Gothic methods of vaulting, are ably used at Wells, while the whole, though representing, as was said, the work of several builders, is unusually harmonious.

It is most amusing to study some of the designs of the capitals, those of the transepts being the earliest as to date, although some of the figures here, represented as suffering from the toothache, are later in date than the nave itself. In explaining these grotesques just referred to it might be well to say that St. William Bytton, a bishop here (1267-1274), was thought to have wrought many miracles, and those suffering from various ailments, particularly toothache, are said to have found relief at his shrine. Other capitals, also in the transepts, show various groups, a cobbler at his work, a woman taking a thorn from her foot, but above all the grape stealers, the farmers in pursuit, the capture and the punishment, are particularly interesting and realistic. On the capitals of the nave are curious human-headed birds and various grotesques, but the "stiff-leaved foliage" entwined around them is very vigorous and beautiful.

Of the sculpture upon the facade, where some of the

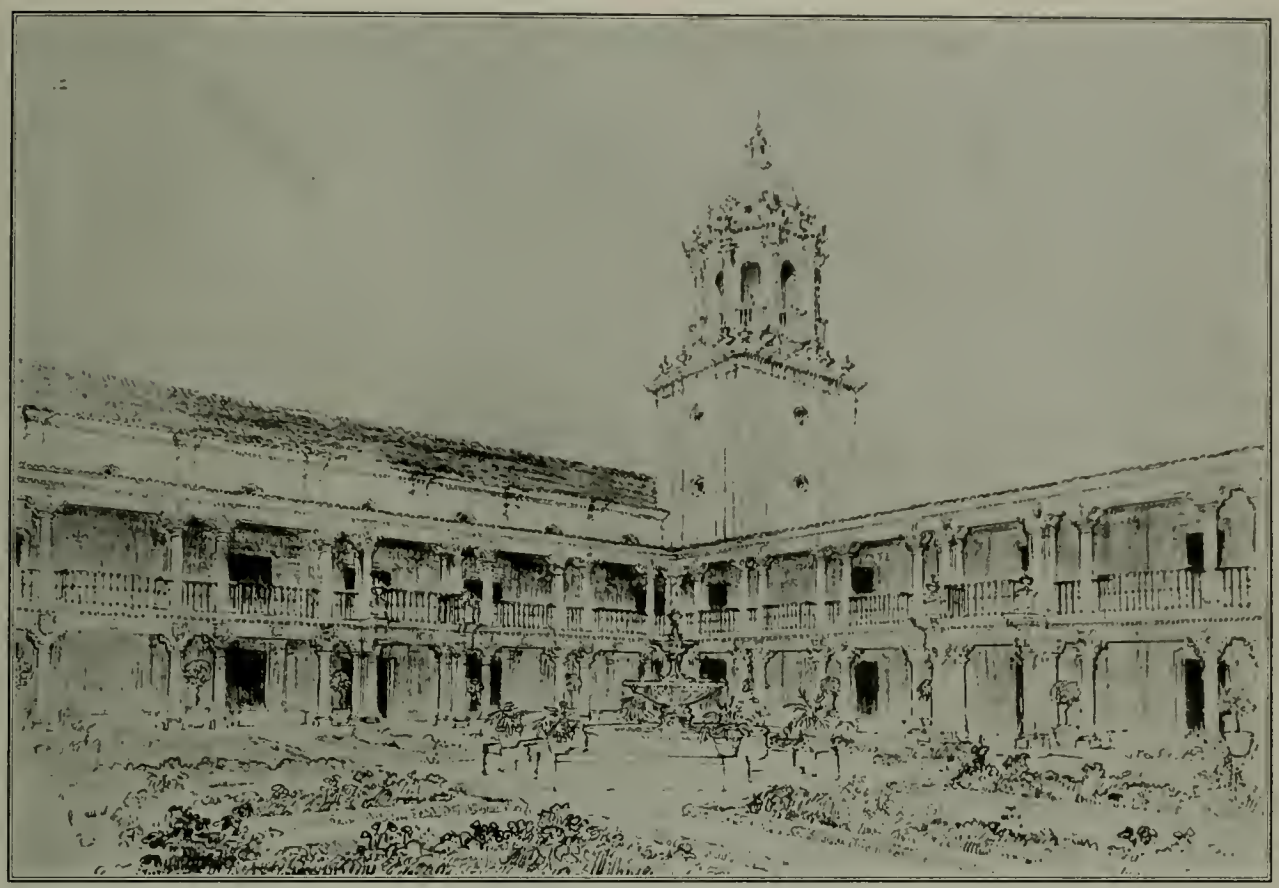
FLYING ARCHES, WELLS CATHEDRAL

DETAILS OF CAPITALS IN NAVE

figures, originally 350 in number, are larger than life size, much has been written. One scholar says of them: "The statuary (of the Wells facade) is not only the finest collection of medieval sculpture to be found in England; but, separately, the figures are with few exceptions finer than any others in this country (England), while some of them are almost as beautiful as the greatest masterpieces in Italy or France." Mr. Charles H. Moore, in his "Development and Character of Gothic Architecture," also says of this western front: "For simplicity of motive, veracity of conception, and monumental grandeur, this sculpture certainly deserves to hold an eminent place in the art of the Middle Ages. Taken as a whole, this sculpture of Wells lends an unique impressiveness to the facade with which it is associated; and, faulty as both are, they constitute a monument which must always rank among the grand achievements of art." Perhaps some of the very noblest of these figures are those of the twelve apostles, which form the upper and eighth tier of the horizontal ranks extending across this famous facade. Worn and mutilated by Time and the elements as they may be, these sculptures are nevertheless full of grace and majesty.

DETAIL OF GRAPE STEALERS

Among the peculiar and characteristic features of the cathedral are the inverted arches built to strengthen, from the inside, the central tower. Wells is, in a measure, imperfect in construction, having no vaulting-shaft in the nave, illustrating the fact that many of the earliest constructed English cathedrals lack the symmetry and logical methods of building so characteristic of those of France. The stairway leading up from the cathedral into the connecting chapter-house, its steps deeply worn by the feet of the faithful; the beautiful octagonal chapter-house itself, with its central pillar; the chain-gate; and the picturesque cloister and Bishop's Palace, with its surrounding wall and moat—all these should not be neglected by the visitor. Wells Cathedral as a whole is most delightful, and he must be difficult to please who fails to appreciate its charm. The treasures of mediaeval architecture should be especially cherished. Let us be thankful for those that escaped the hand of a barbarous foe.



SUGGESTED TREATMENT FOR PATIO

COMPETITION FOR SANTA BARBARA COUNTY COURT HOUSE AND MEMORIAL

SOME months ago the Board of Supervisors of the County of Santa Barbara instituted a public competition wherein the program expressed a desire to erect a Court House to accommodate the needs of the county, also offices for the city of Santa Barbara, and a Convention Hall, to be dedicated as a memorial to "Our Soldier Boys."

The jury of award consisted of eight members—H. S. Deaderick, J. T. Torrence, S. T. Stanwood, J. F. Frick, C. L. Preisker, members of Board of Supervisors; Sylvain Schnaittacher, architect, San Francisco; J. E. Allison, architect, Los Angeles; and Clarence A. Black, a prominent banker and citizen of Santa Barbara.

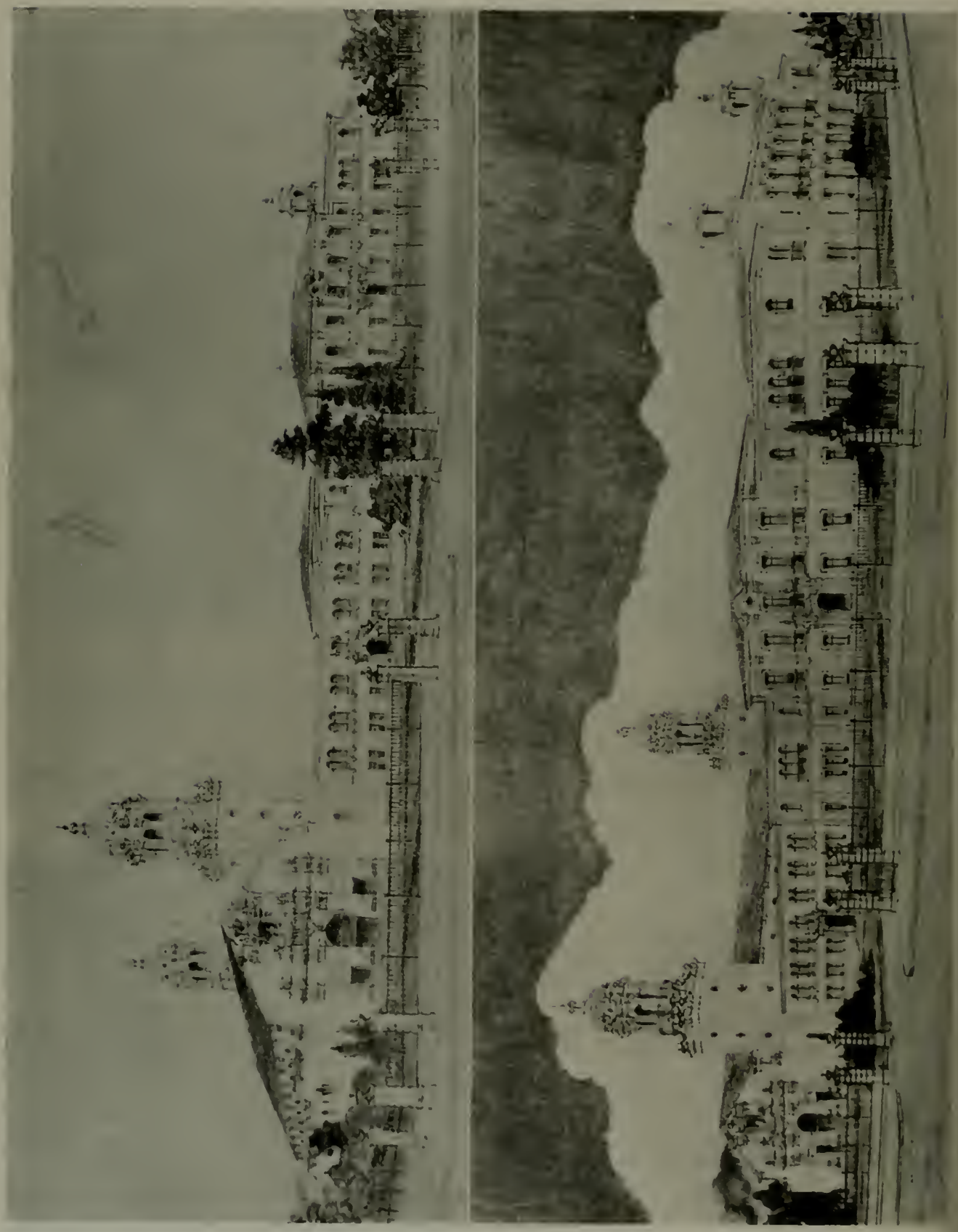
J. Corbley Pool of Santa Barbara was appointed by the Board of Supervisors to act as "advisor" in the conduct of the competition.

The program was made as brief as possible and in accordance with procedure of the American Institute of Architects, the requirements being clearly stated as to the various departments, offices, etc. All spaces and rooms, with sizes, were indicated by list and schedule, with an allowance or variation amounting to 15 per cent in floor areas. The location of various rooms and departments was left to the judgment of the competitors; in fact, wide latitude or freedom in plan and design, both upon interior and exterior, was permitted, with the result of an interesting diversity of expression from the architects who entered this competition.

The first prize design by Mr. Mathews discloses an endeavor to create a scheme Spanish in feeling and in keeping with the climate, history and environment of Santa Barbara. Many of the motives in general composition are from Spain and her colonies; the main towers are reminiscent of Zacatecas. The circular and rectangular courts or patios, with their gardens and fountains and relation to surrounding departments and offices, suggest an interesting and unusual solution to the problem as presented in the program governing the competition.

Although the plan spreads over considerable area, all main offices, departments and Superior Courts are situated around the circular patio; therefore, centrally located. Minor city and county offices are placed in adjacent wings, which form two sides to the large rectangular patio. At the end of this latter court is situated the "Convention Hall" or auditorium. The designer felt that public gatherings would be a disturbing element, therefore this hall is placed at the end of the composition and at the same time within easy access from the rest of the building. There are openings with glass doors from both main and gallery floors into this rectangular court—

(Continued on page 95)



SUGGESTION FOR THE LAYOUT OF GROUNDS

a pleasant feature during intermissions for those who desire to enter this patio and enjoy the cloisters, gardens and fountain and cooling influence during the warm season. Furthermore, a special night illumination of these patios would be an added attraction.

Among the illustrations is a small perspective sketch suggesting a bas relief memorial in the larger court—the upper portion to be executed in figures of colored terra cotta, the lower in marble relief—and at the base are to be inscribed the names of Santa Barbara boys who have fallen for their country. If this suggestion is followed, a simple pool will be placed in the center of the patio instead of a fountain in order that an unobstructed view of the memorial from the opposite end may be had. In the lobby of the auditorium is also a suggestion for mural decoration upon the upper portion of the end wall, with sculpture beneath.

Provision is made for a stage in the Convention Hall large enough to accommodate a chorus or considerable number of musicians for concerts. An organ loft is also suggested in the hope that public-spirited citizens might donate an organ as an additional attraction and encouragement for good music.

The group has practically two main fronts, thereby eliminating the ordinary rear elevation which is so common to many of our public buildings. The thought is to place this group in the center of the lot, with open gardens facing Anapamu and Figueroa Streets. This is possible, as the block of land upon which the future building is to be placed is 454 feet square; the depth of the group is such that ample space will be left for these gardens. The site is one block from the main business street (which runs at right angles with the above two named streets) and an opening could be made from the business section of the city, revealing the Recorder and Superior Court room end of the group; thus a view could be obtained from a greater distance and the two main towers would appear above and behind this end elevation.

If desired, the open gardens at some future time could be surrounded with a low wall and iron fence in simple design, with ornamental gates and entrances—a common Spanish custom.

The plan is such that the building can be placed nearer one street or be turned across lot in the opposite way.

One elevation is higher by reason of grade and this provides additional height for access to the garage under the auditorium and police and water departments along the remainder of this front.

Entrances to the lobby of the Convention Hall and elsewhere into the courts are to have grilles and gates, Spanish in character. These doorways are to be executed in terra cotta, with a touch of color here and there.

Materials for the group may be of concrete, or brick and and stucco with ornaments, or brick of light warm tone with terra cotta trimmings, ornaments, etc., tiles to tower domes in two or three colors, and remainder of the roof tiles of the usual Spanish type.

NOTE ON THE SANTA BARBARA COUNTY COURT HOUSE COMPETITION.

By MORRIS M. BRUCE, Sec. S. F. Chapter, A. I. A.

The program for the competition for the group of buildings to be erected in Santa Barbara for the County and City offices and a Memorial Auditorium was approved by the Competition Committee of the Southern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. The requirements for the City offices were partly regulated by the fact that these offices were to be temporarily rented from the County, and that in time a separate municipal building is to be built.

The stipulation was made that the competition drawings were to be made in pencil only, which caused several sets to be ruled out that might otherwise have received serious consideration at the hands of the jury, although the design awarded first place was undoubtedly best suited to location and purpose of all those submitted.

Twelve sets of plans were received in the competition, out of which were chosen four prize designs, as follows: First prize, Edgar A. Mathews, San Francisco; second prize, William Mooser and Horace G. Simpson, San Francisco; third prize, Bliss & Faville, San Francisco; fourth prize, F. E. Brewster, Riverside, California.

The four premiated designs, as one would expect from the program, reveal extremely diverse ideas in the solutions of the problem.

There being no suggestion in the program of a preconceived arrangement of plan on the part of the framers of the program, the competitors were entirely free of leading-strings as to plan and style.

This freedom from worry as to what was in the minds of the framers of the program must certainly have released a very considerable portion of valuable time for the study of the problem.

The reaction of climate, history and environment upon the competitions is worthy of notice.

The first and second prize designs reflect notably, and the fourth in less degree, the Spanish antecedents of the modern Santa Barbara, and the first, especially, seems to fit the climate.

The first prize design suggests most markedly the Spanish work, and perhaps has a certain monastic flavor, but it is only a flavor, as numerous windows opening to the streets remove any suggestion of seclusion, in spite of the very charming enclosed patios or courts.

The disposition of masses, as seen in the elevation, most admirably discloses the arrangement of the plan, a virtue not to be overlooked. The disposition of the memorial hall at one end of the group, and all business offices connected together by most excellent circulation, is to be commended.

(Continued on page 95)

STUDY OF FACADE IN PATIO
SANTA BARBARA COUNTY COURT HOUSE AND MEMORIAL HALL
EDGAR A. MATHEWS, Architect

INDUSTRIAL ART A NATIONAL ASSET

BY H. M. KURTZWORTH

THE importance of industrial art in the commercial development of the United States has been recognized by the Bureau of Education at Washington through the recent publication of a thirty-two page pamphlet entitled "Industrial Art, a National Asset." This contains a series of graphic charts and descriptive text by H. M. Kurtzworth, director of the Grand Rapids School of Art and Industry.

How much this country is behind European nations in its industrial art development and how important it is for us immediately to undertake a nation-wide campaign for industrial art education is evident from the exhibition of French art applied to industry which is being held in New York City during the month of August. It is under the auspices of the French Government and the Franco-American Board of Commerce and Industry.

The great need for literature on the subject of industrial art education was brought directly to the attention of Dr. P. P. Claxton, Commissioner of Education, by a resolution passed at the annual convention of the American Federation of Arts, held in Detroit in May, 1918.

The preface to this important publication, by Florence N. Levy, general manager of the Art Alliance of America, with headquarters at 10 East Forty-seventh Street, New York City, calls attention to the fact that these charts were originally prepared to aid in securing for Grand Rapids, Mich., an annual appropriation of about $5,000 for the maintenance of a School of Art and Industry. Similar schools might, with advantage, be established in every city having 50,000 or more inhabitants.

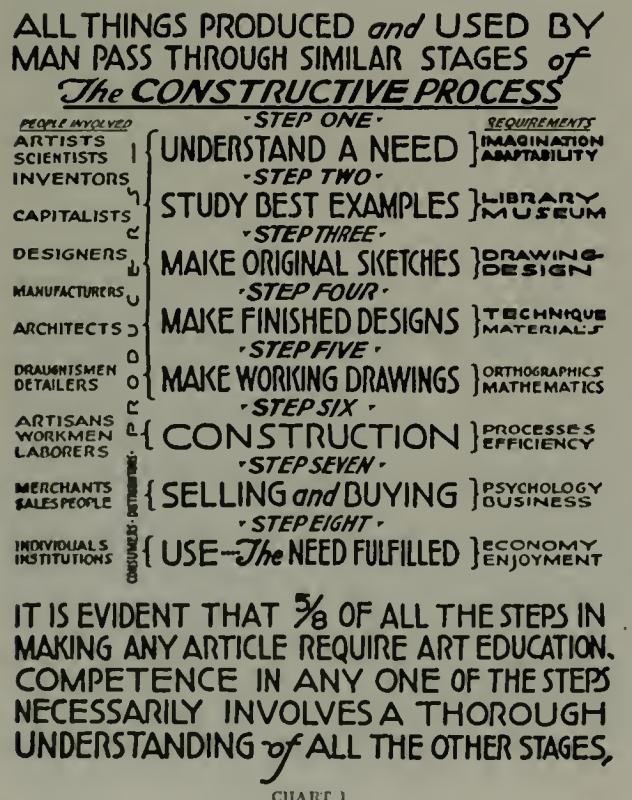


CHART 1

The charts are fully described by Mr. Kurtzworth. The first symbolizes the stages through which an idea passes from its inception to the production of the finished article and its use by the general public, with special emphasis upon the importance of design in the evolution of the idea. Good draftsmanship, as the basis of all graphic and constructive arts, not only is the means of making a living but is one of the best ways of learning to see, think about, reproduce and recreate the things that make life enjoyable and efficient.

The second chart compares the length of time that the average hundred boys and girls remain in school with the income of the average American wage earner. From this it appears that 67 per cent leave school before completing the eighth grade and 68 per cent earn less than $15 a week; that only 10 per cent attend high school and but 3 per cent remain to graduate, while 5 per cent earn $1,250 a year and over. There is, therefore, a direct and proportional relationship between the education a city provides and the incomes of its workers.

The third chart shows that the nation's most valuable resource is its fund of human energy and that upon the highly trained talents of her citizens the future industrial, commercial, personal, civic and national welfare of the United States depends. According to occupation, the need for understanding the value of the industrial arts appears to be an integral part of the activities of the 35 per cent who are producers during 33 per cent of their time and of the entire population who are 100 per cent consumers of commodities 100 per cent of the time.

The effect of environment upon character and the industrial arts upon environment (chart four) indicates definitely now, as it has in previous chapters of the history of the race, that the fate of the nation lies in the hands of the workmen and designers even more than in those of the warriors and statesmen. In the choice of the furnishings of American homes, two-thirds of which must be chosen according to the dictates of incomes of less than $15 a week, the average citizen finds his chief opportunity to express his instinct for the beautiful. Imagine the effect for good or evil of over 102,000,000 "artists" thus creating an environment in over eighteen million dwellings for the increasing twenty-two million families.

The fifth chart is devoted to urging the necessity for efficient art courses in grade and high schools. It points out that 90 per cent of our citizens are entirely dependent upon the art education they receive before leaving the eighth grade, 7 per cent upon the taste that they acquire in high school and only the remaining 3 per cent are likely to continue their studies in colleges. It is evident, therefore, that both grade and high schools in drawing, manual training and any form of the industrial arts should deal with the appreciation and understanding of the vital things of actual life to enable students to see accurately and to apprehend the wonders of nature; to express their ideas adequately, accurately and with some beauty where words fail or where construction necessitates definite mechanical accuracy; to encourage pupils to continue through the technical schools of art and industry in order that they may become salesmen or makers of the useful and beautiful things which enhance the full

EARNING CAPACITY *and* EDUCATION

Of 100 Students who enter the Grade Schools of the United States —	Of 100 Workers engaged in the American Industries the Wages earned average as follows-
4 leave before 4th Grade	4 earn about 150. per year
9 " in 4th "	5 " " $200. " "
13 " " 5th "	6 " " 250. " "
14 " " 6th "	6 " " 300. " "
14 " " 7th "	8 " " 350. " "
13 " " 8th "	8 " " 400. " "
67 " up to 8th "	7 " " 450. " "
33 complete 8th "	11 " " 500. " "
23 leave after 8th "	13 " " 600. " "
10 attend High School	68 earn less than $15. per wk.
3 graduate " "	32 earn over $12. " "
5 out of 1000 attend College	15 " about 750. per year
4 " " 2 Years	12 " " 1000. " "
3½ " " 3 "	3 " " 1250. " "
3 " graduate College	2 " over 1250. " "

THE AVERAGE WORKER WILL ATTAIN NO HIGHER DEGREE OF TRAINING THAN THE STATE HAS THE WISDOM TO OFFER *and* THE AUTHORITY TO REQUIRE.

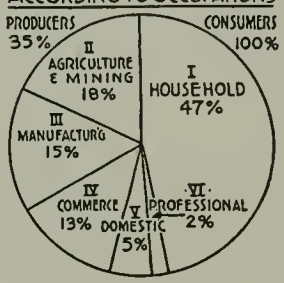
CHART 2

The NATION'S MOST VALUABLE RESOURCE IS ITS FUND OF HUMAN ENERGY

DISTRIBUTION of ENERGY

ACCORDING TO TIME

ACCORDING TO OCCUPATIONS



TRAINING NEEDED

Courses based upon the "Constructive Process" for-

A-OCCUPATIONS
1. CONSUMERS
2. PRODUCERS
3. DISTRIBUTORS

through Courses in -
I-Household Arts
II-Agriculture-Garden'g
III-Trades-Industries
IV-Commerce-Selling
V-Domestic Occupations
VI-Professions

B-HEALTH

C-CITIZENSHIP

D-RECREATION

Etc.

UPON THE HIGHLY TRAINED TALENTS OF HER CITIZENS THE FUTURE INDUSTRIAL-COMMERCIAL PERSONAL-CIVIC *and* NATIONAL WELFARE OF THE UNITED STATES DEPENDS - *See Provisions of Smith-Hughes Bill.*

CHART 3

CHARACTER IS INFLUENCED *by* ART EDUCATION... OUR SURROUNDINGS AFFECT OUR DISPOSITIONS EXCEPT WE BE TAUGHT TO CHOOSE WISELY WE AND OUR CHILDREN'S CHILDREN SHALL BE THE VICTIMS *of* OUR OWN BAD TASTE

You are One of the 102 Million "Artists" in the U.S.A.
You are living in one the 18 Million Dwellings,
You are a Member of one of the 22 Million Families

YOU WHO UNDERSTAND THE INFLUENCE OF BEAUTY IN LIVING ARE MASTERS *of* YOUR ENVIRONMENT *and* BUILD YOUR CHARACTER UPON ATTRACTIVE HOMES, GOOD FURNITURE, GARDENS, CLOTHES *and* UTENSILS

THOSE WHO NEGLECT THESE THINGS PAY FOR THEIR IGNORANCE IN BEING MASTERED *by* UGLY SURROUNDINGS WHICH BREED UNHAPPINESS *and* INEFFICIENCY

You are Building the United States of a Hundred Years Hence!

CHART 4

The HIGH SCHOOL ART COURSES prepare Students definitely through a Four Year Series of Gradual Steps

FIRST - *To SEE More Accurately*

SECOND - *To Understand and Appreciate the Phenomena of Nature and the Works of Man*

THIRD - *To be able to Express these things Adequately. Accurately and Beautifully by various Graphic Means in order that as INTELLIGENT CONSUMERS they may comprehend the VALUE of BEAUTY*

FOURTH - *To be able, possibly, to undertake the Professional Courses offered in the*

TECHNICAL SCHOOL OF ART AND INDUSTRY

and become SALESMEN or MAKERS of the Beautiful Things which enhance the Full Realization of LIFE'S POSSIBILITIES and the True Enjoyment thereof.

CHART 5

(Continued on page 93)

EDITORIAL

ELSEWHERE in this issue is printed the resume of a pamphlet on industrial art. The material of this article is excellent and timely, but its practical application under the present system of conflicting interests is going to be difficult. Granted that efficient training be given for the various industries, when the apprentice attempts to utilize the results of his education he encounters one obstacle after another, especially if he is ambitious and wishes to advance.

There are many interests in common between the architectural profession and the building trade, or better, between those engaged in designing and those engaged in constructing edifices. At present there are also many separate and even opposing interests. It is the part of common sense to work—by degrees—toward the greatest possible co-operation for the common end. In a recent issue of the Journal of the A. I. A. an interesting English suggestion is given, advocating the organizing of a National Building Guild. This, with its mediæval precedents, would seem to be reactionary, but it is well defended from standpoints of modern practice and expedient. Without discussing the details of organization, which would of necessity be a slow, complicated process, "it would demonstrate to all and sundry that the guild movement is not only a demand for economic justice, but a demand for the elementary right of every man to take an interest in his work—a right which is not to be surrendered to any temporary or imaginary economic convenience. For such a surrender would prove to be an insuperable obstacle to craft development and defeat the aims of a Building Trades Guild, not the least of which is the recovery, for the workers, of some of that spontaneity and joy of creation which was the heritage of the mediæval craftsman."

Such a Guild is hardly to be looked for under present conditions; but the start has been made in the right direction, and the architectural profession should welcome and encourage such movements as that of the Michigan school described in this issue. It is notable, also, that a step has been taken in this city toward better relations, through the conferences which are now being held between representatives of the Institute and of the building industries relative to contracts.

The GARDEN

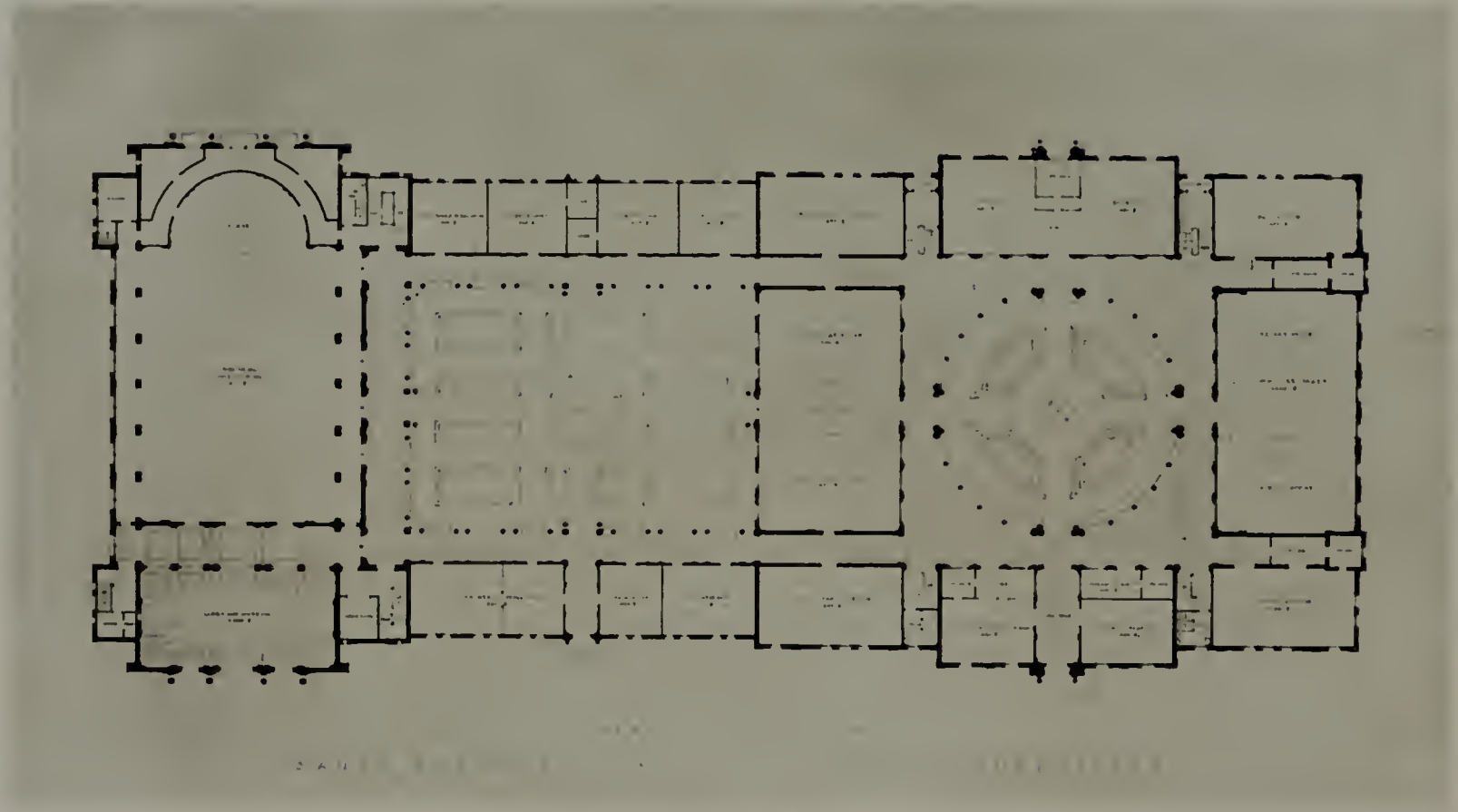
IT seems fairly safe to prophesy that, in the immediate future, demands almost without precedent will be made upon Landscape Architecture all over this country. The time has arrived for creating permanent memorials of the war and for glorifying the part that men and women of many nations have played in the struggle, and the art of Landscape Architecture will be called upon to meet these new demands. While it is now ranked as one of the fine arts and as one of the effective means by which the general aesthetic sense of any community can be made manifest, it has not in the past been used extensively as a means of commemorating the achievements of a people, the love of country, the worship of high ideals or to record for future generations the magnitude of human sacrifices. Therefore, it is natural to expect that, under the stimulus of war-created emotion, and under the influence of that exaltation which, for good or ill, war tends to promote, Landscape Architecture will develop a new impulse and enter upon a fresh range of activity. Moreover, there is so much to commemorate that the landscape architects will have abounding opportunities to prove the extent of their capacities and their grasp on the conditions under which this art will have to be practiced.

These conditions will be, in many respects, unlike any that have existed in the past. There has never been a war which has intimately involved so many nations or in which so much that is vital to civilization has been at stake; there has never been one of which the after consequences are so likely to affect the social order of every country and to change the direction of national progress all over the world. There has never been a previous conflict with such vast issues, or which has called for such stupendous sacrifices in all classes of a community, or such universal resolution to face with hope and courage the most anxious uncertainties.

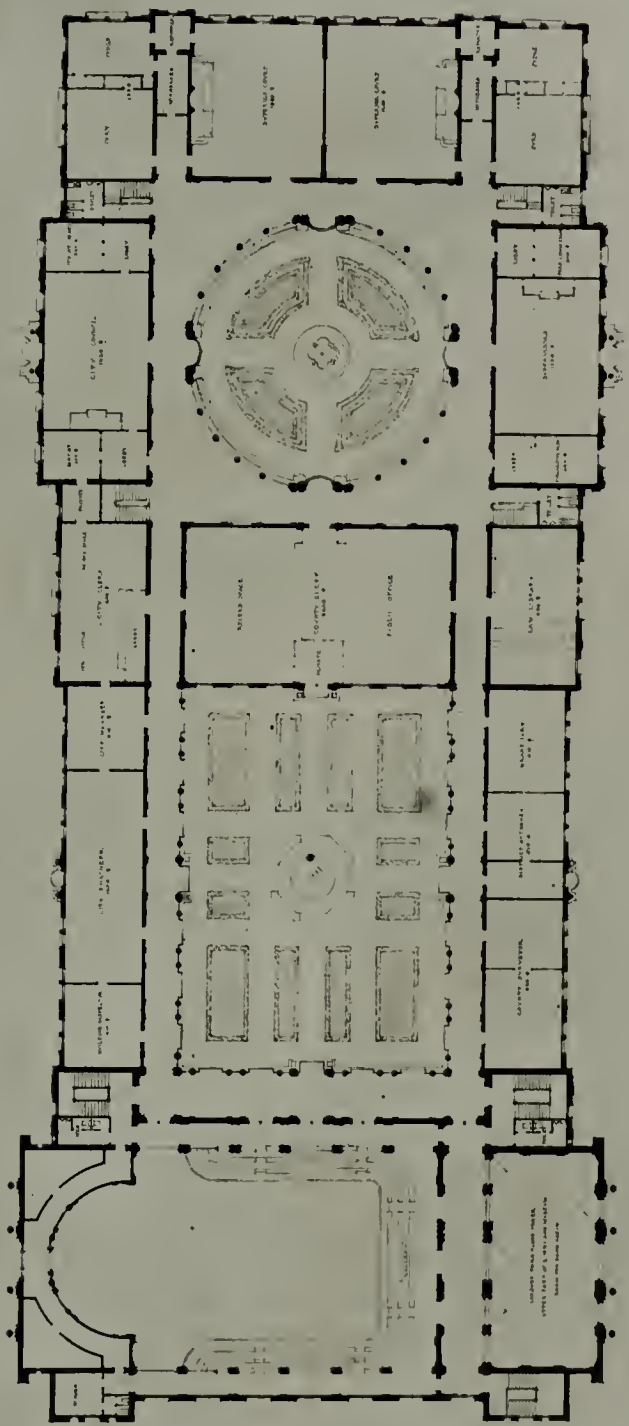
Because of all this, the Landscape Architecture of the future will have to be endowed with particular qualities, if it is to justify itself and be worthy of its period. The trivialities to which, in recent years, too many practitioners have descended must be forgotten; the extravagances which others have committed, in mistaken efforts to be original, must be set aside. Instead, a deeper appreciation of the purpose of the art must be cultivated. The monumental sense must be developed—the simple and noble dignity of sentiment that finds its expression more in large significance of design than in superficial cleverness of technique.

Fine craftsmanship will be needed, but this craftsmanship must be used, not to conceal the poverty of the landscape architect's conception, but to increase the power of his ideal and to make more convincing the aesthetic intention of his work. There need be no hint of suspicion of affectation; the only note that it will be permissible to sound must be one of absolute sincerity—one that will ring true and be in harmony with the feeling of nations which have suffered long and endured courageously.

PERSPECTIVE
COMPETITION FOR SANTA BARBARA COUNTY COURT HOUSE AND MEMORIAL HALL
WINNING DESIGN
EDGAR A. MATHEWS, Architect

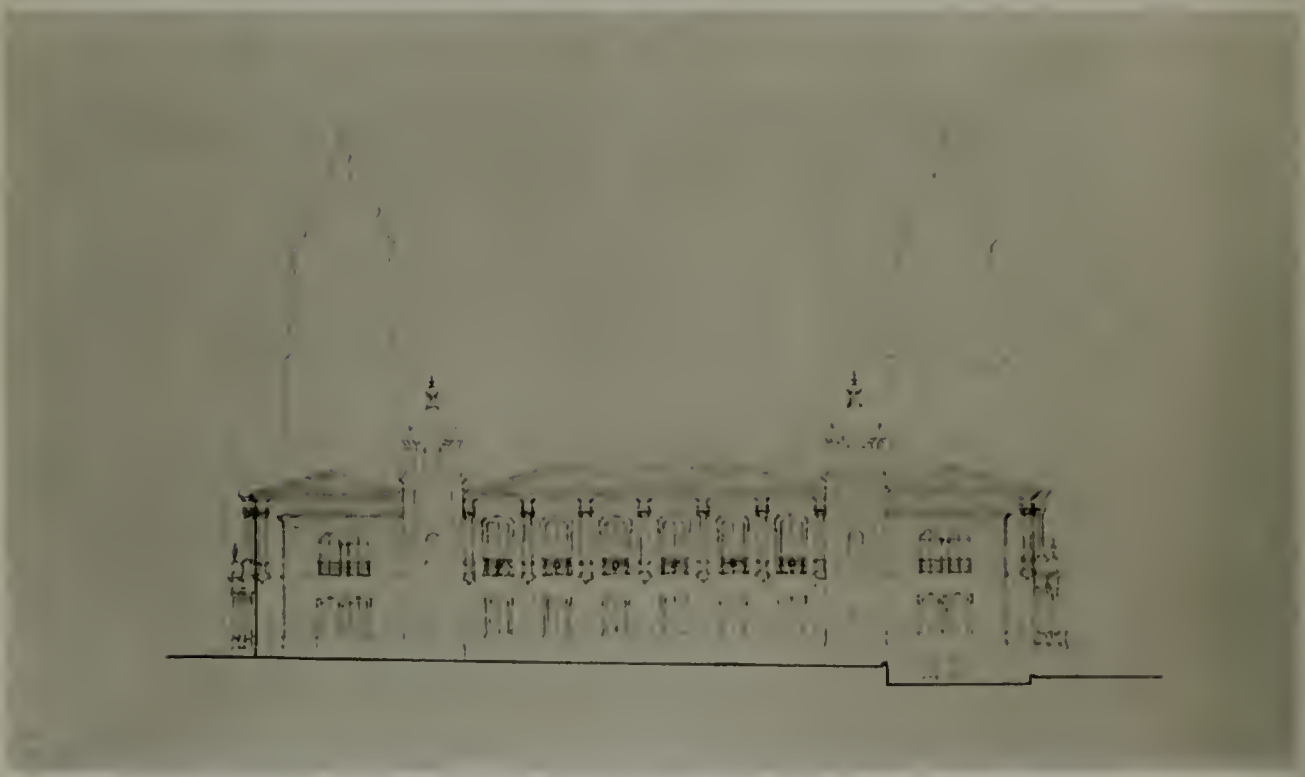


FIRST FLOOR PLAN
COMPETITION FOR SANTA BARBARA COUNTY COURT HOUSE AND MEMORIAL HALL
WINNING DESIGN
EDGAR A. MATHEWS, Architect



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
COMPETITION FOR SANTA BARBARA COURT HOUSE AND MEMORIAL HALL
WINNING DESIGN
EDGAR A. MATHEWS, Architect

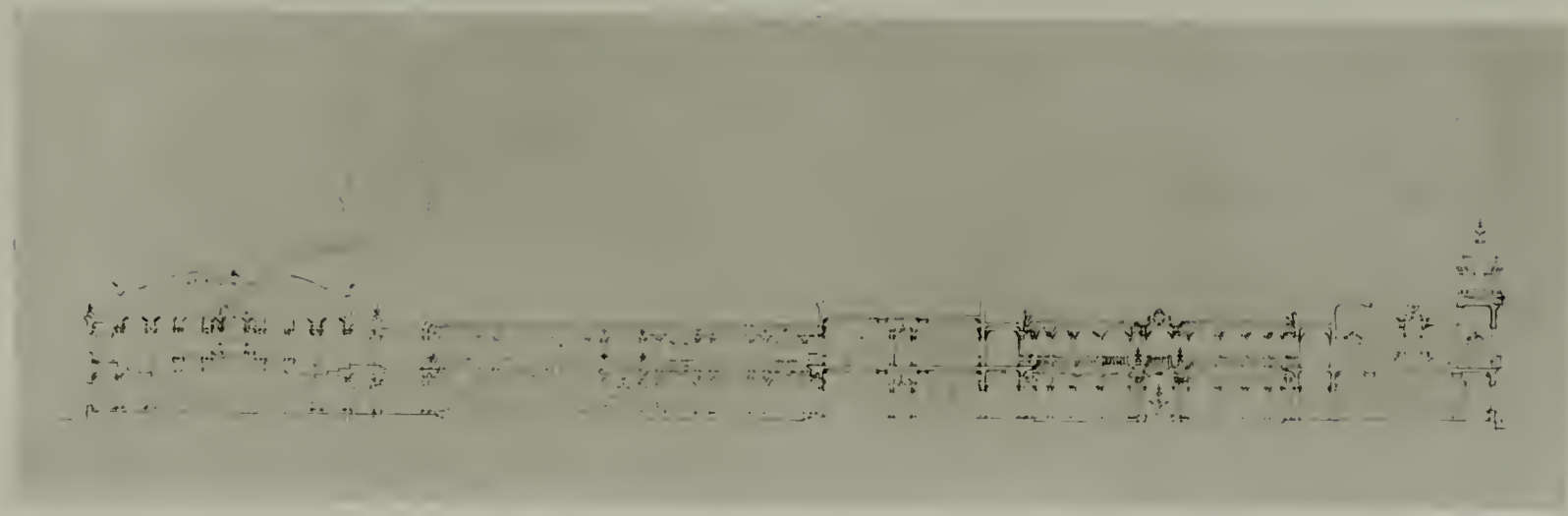
TRANSVERSE SECTION



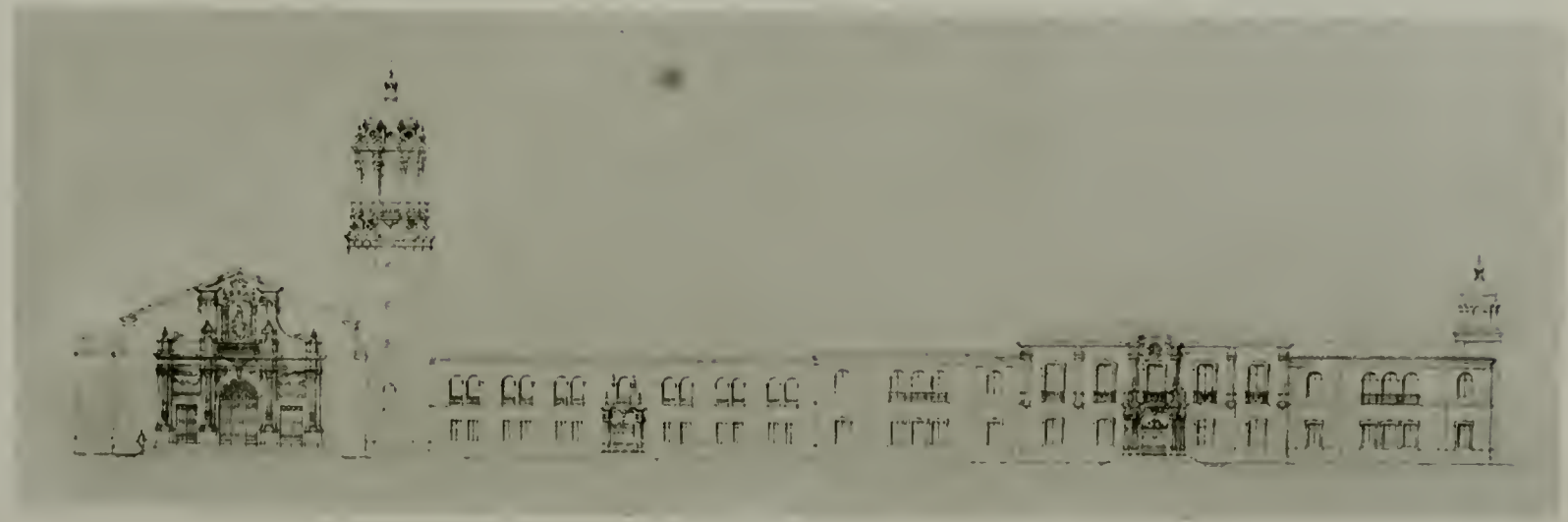
END ELEVATION

COMPETITION FOR SANTA BARBARA COUNTY COURT HOUSE AND MEMORIAL HALL
WINNING DESIGN

EDGAR A. MATHEWS, Architect



LONGITUDINAL SECTION

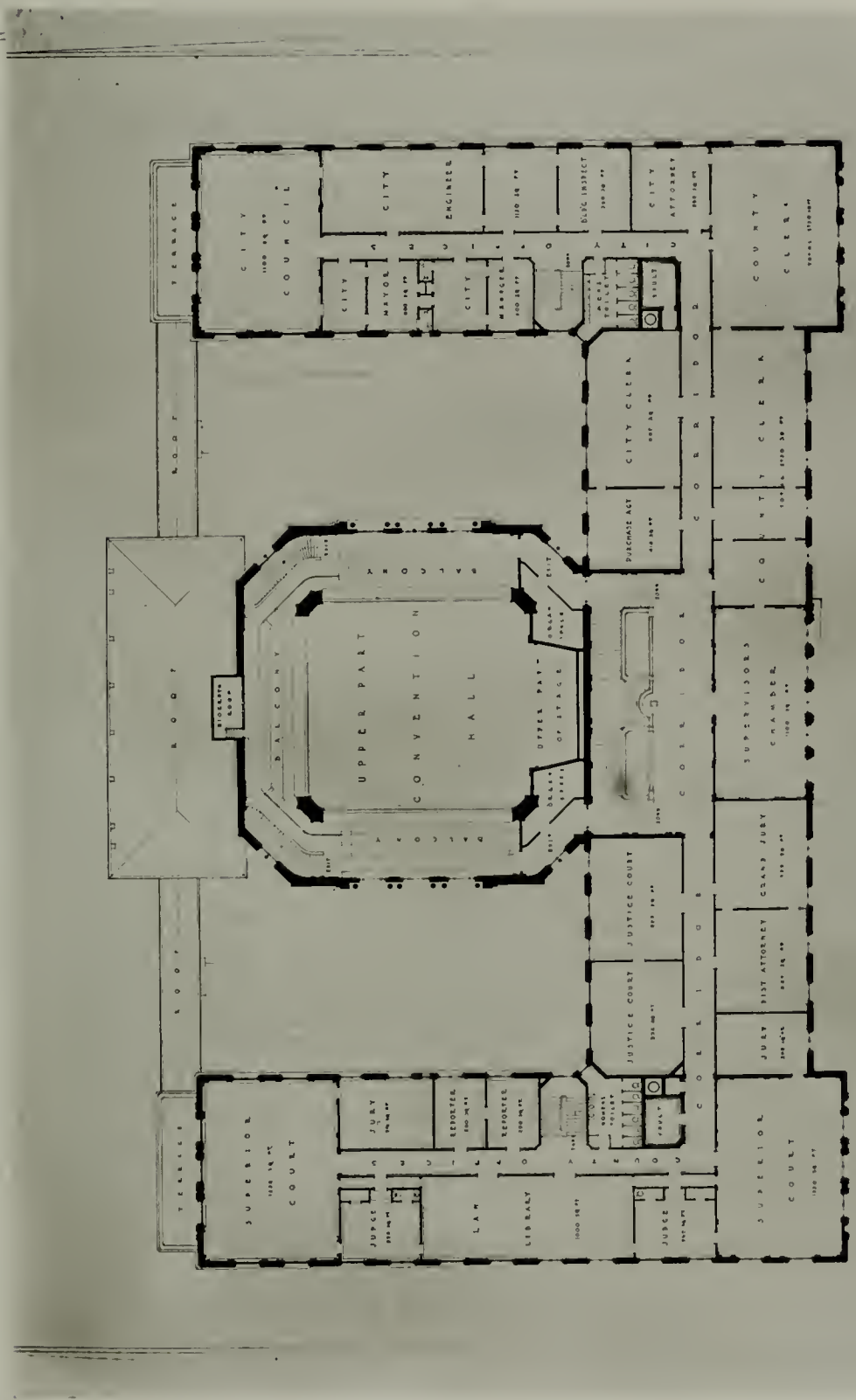


FRONT ELEVATION

COMPETITION FOR SANTA BARBARA COUNTY COURT HOUSE AND MEMORIAL HALL
WINNING DESIGN

EDGAR A. MATHEWS, Architect

FIRST FLOOR PLAN
COMPETITION FOR SANTA BARBARA COUNTY COURT HOUSE AND MEMORIAL HALL
DESIGN PLACED SECOND
WILLIAM MOOSER and HORACE G. SIMPSON, Architects



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
COMPETITION FOR SANTA BARBARA COUNTY COURT HOUSE AND MEMORIAL HALL
DESIGN PLACED SECOND
WILLIAM MOOSER and HORACE G. SIMPSON, Architects

PERSPECTIVE
COMPETITION FOR SANTA BARBARA COUNTY COURT HOUSE AND MEMORIAL HALL
DESIGN PLACED SECOND
WILLIAM MOOSER and HORACE G. SIMPSON, Architects

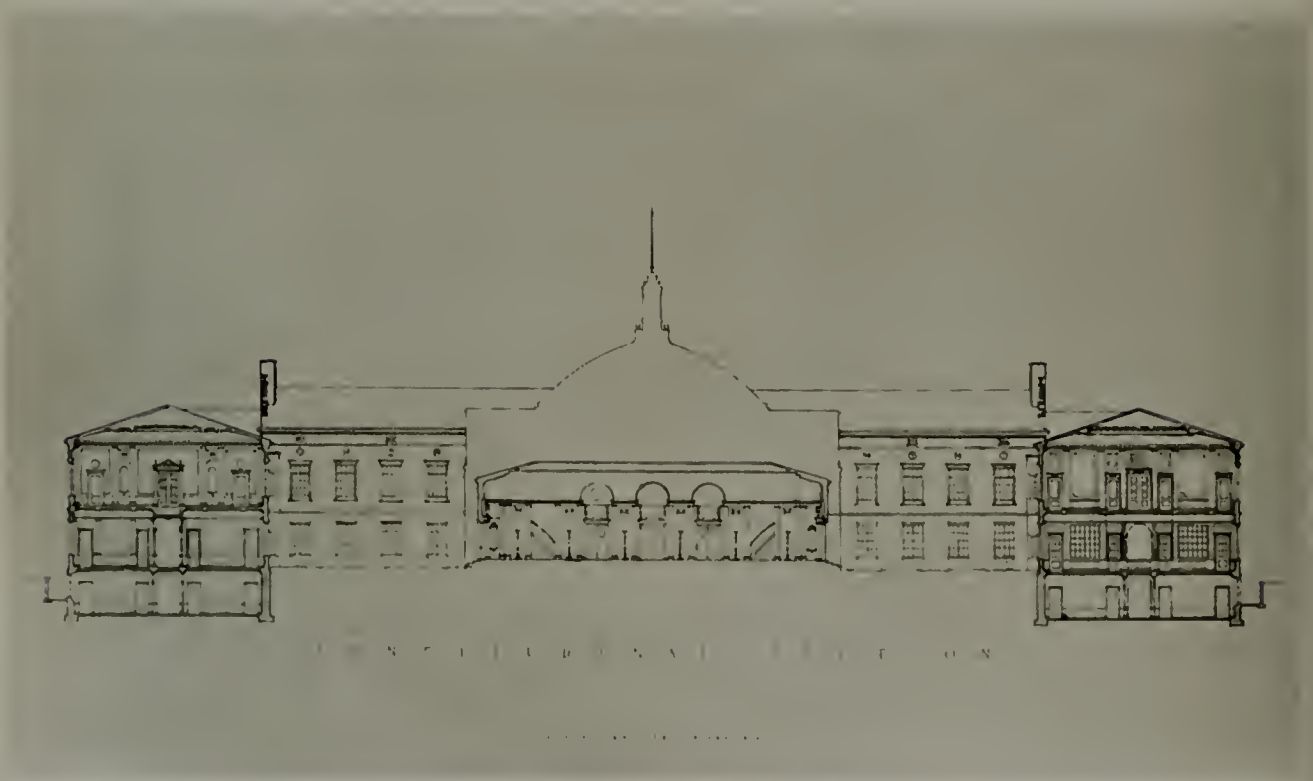
NORTHWEST ELEVATION

SOUTHEAST ELEVATION

COMPETITION FOR SANTA BARBARA COUNTY COURT HOUSE AND MEMORIAL HALL
DESIGN PLACED SECOND

WILLIAM MOOSER and HORACE G SIMPSON, Architects

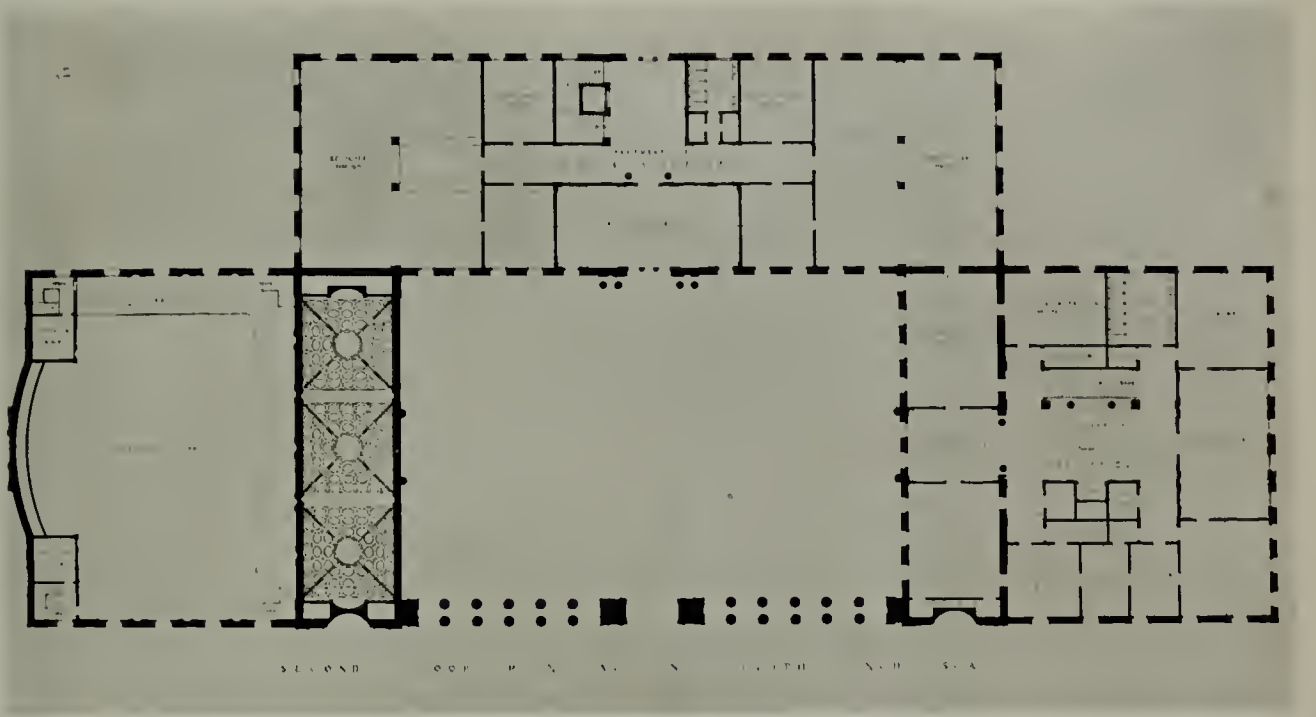
TRANSVERSE SECTION



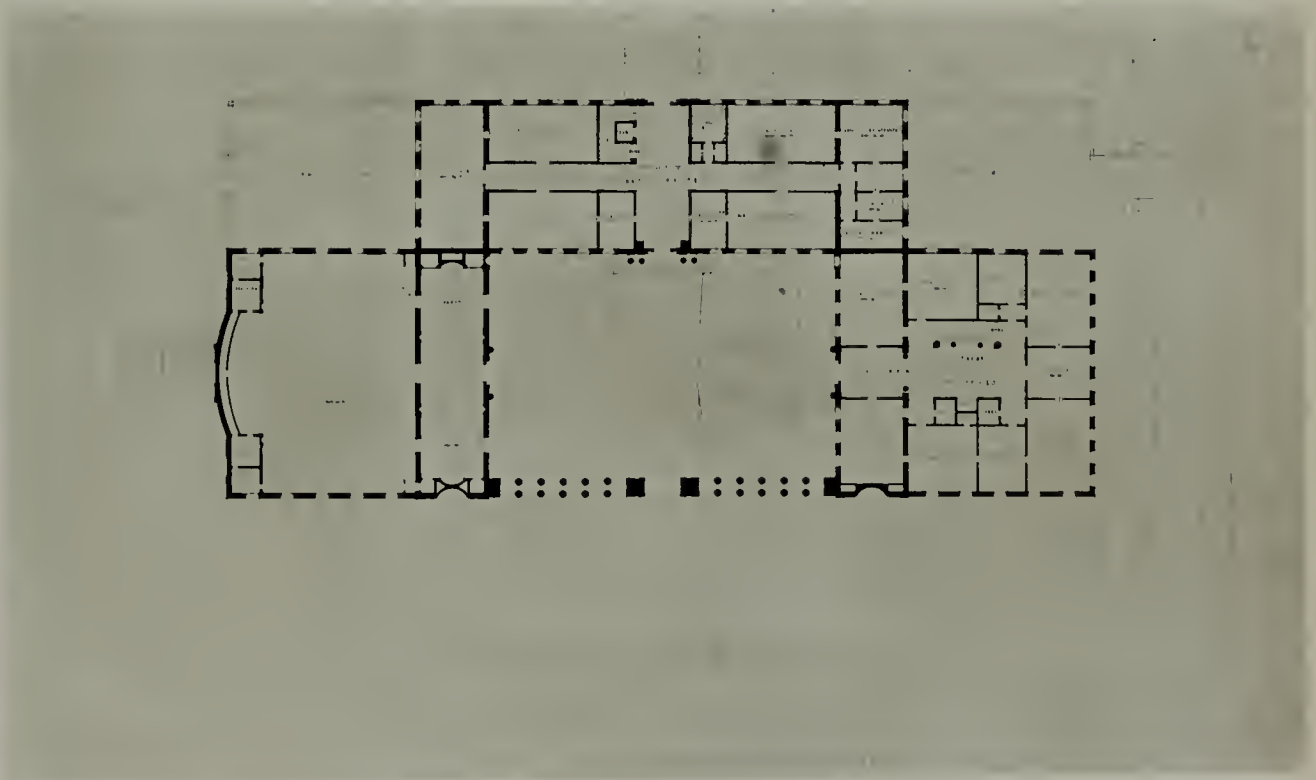
LONGITUDINAL SECTION

COMPETITION FOR SANTA BARBARA COUNTY COURT HOUSE AND MEMORIAL HALL
DESIGN PLACED SECOND

WILLIAM MOOSER and HORACE G. SIMPSON, Architects



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

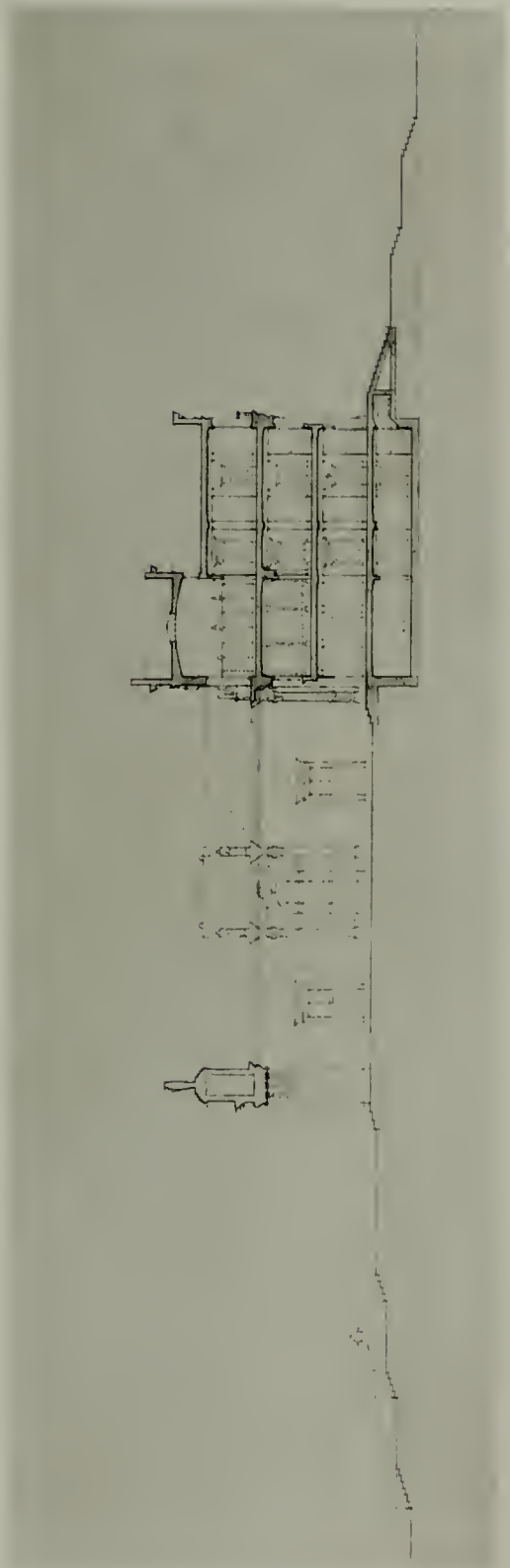


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

COMPETITION FOR SANTA BARBARA COUNTY COURT HOUSE AND MEMORIAL HALL
DESIGN PLACED THIRD

BLISS & FAVILLE, Architects

PERSPECTIVE
COMPETITION FOR SANTA BARBARA COUNTY COURT HOUSE AND MEMORIAL HALL
DESIGN PLACED THIRD
BLISS & FAVILLE, Architects



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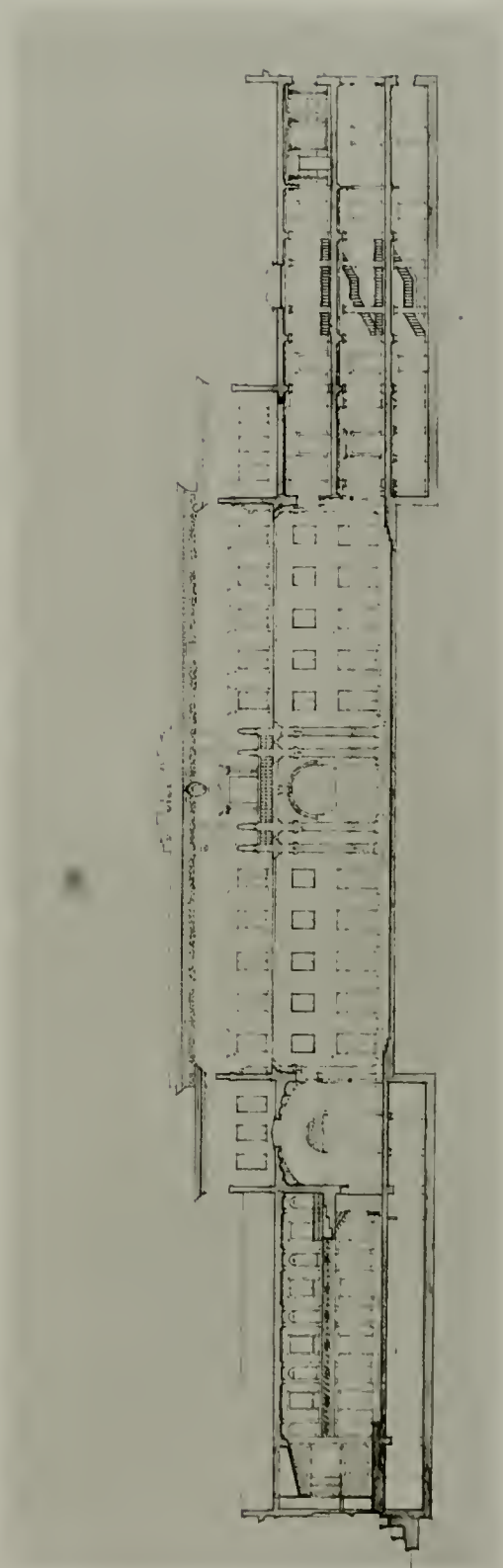


LONGITUDINAL SECTION

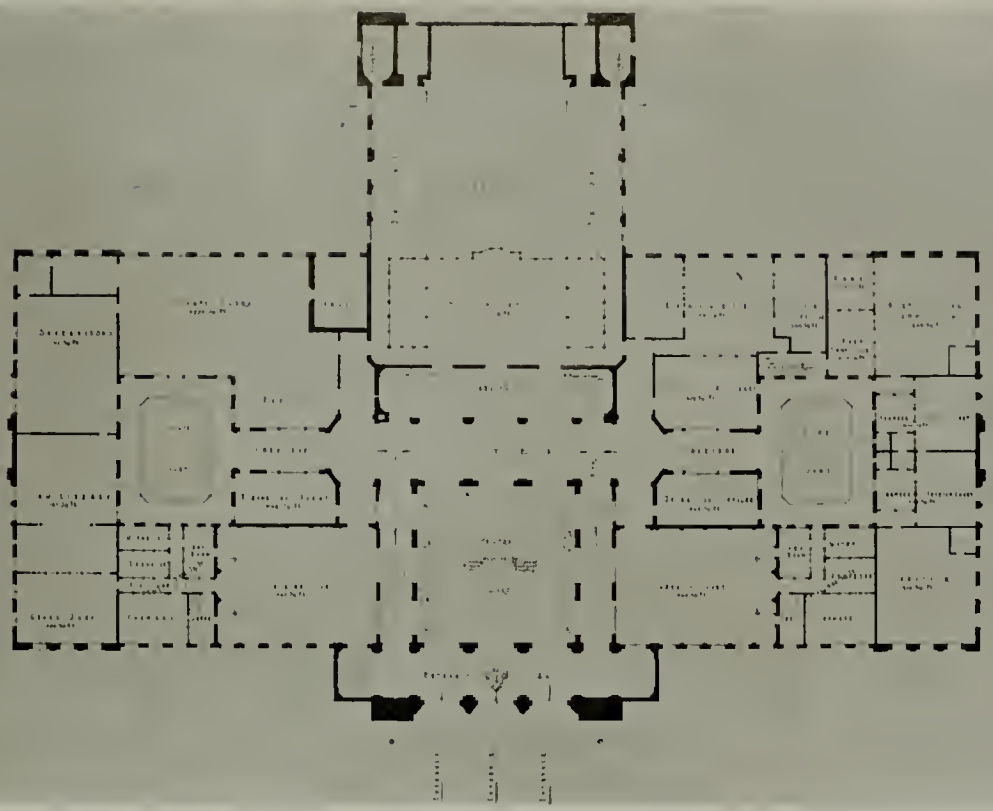
COMPETITION FOR SANTA BARBARA COUNTY COURT HOUSE AND MEMORIAL HALL
DESIGN PLACED THIRD
BLISS & FAVILLE, Architects

FRONT ELEVATION

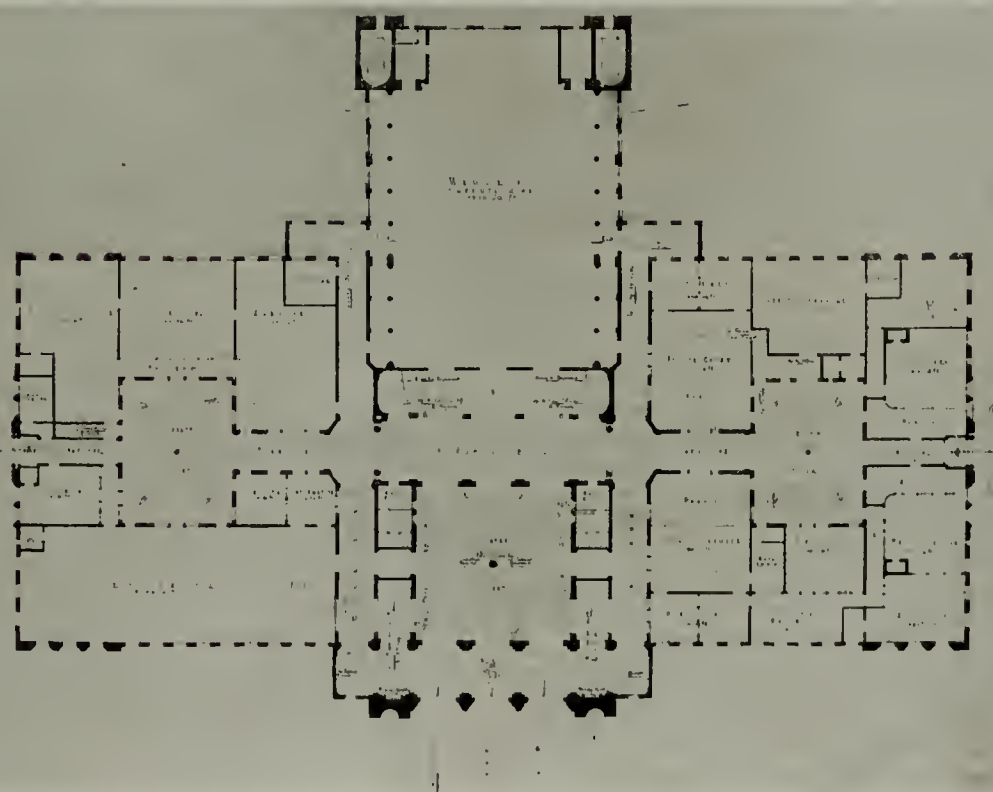
PERSPECTIVE

COMPETITION FOR SANTA BARBARA COUNTY COURT HOUSE AND MEMORIAL HALL
DESIGN PLACED FOURTH

S. E. BREWSTER, Architect



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

COMPETITION FOR SANTA BARBARA COUNTY COURT HOUSE AND MEMORIAL HALL
DESIGN PLACED FOURTH
S. E. BREWSTER, Architect

RESIDENCE IN PIEDMONT — GARDEN ELEVATION — H. H. GUTTERSON, Architect

The HOME BUILDER

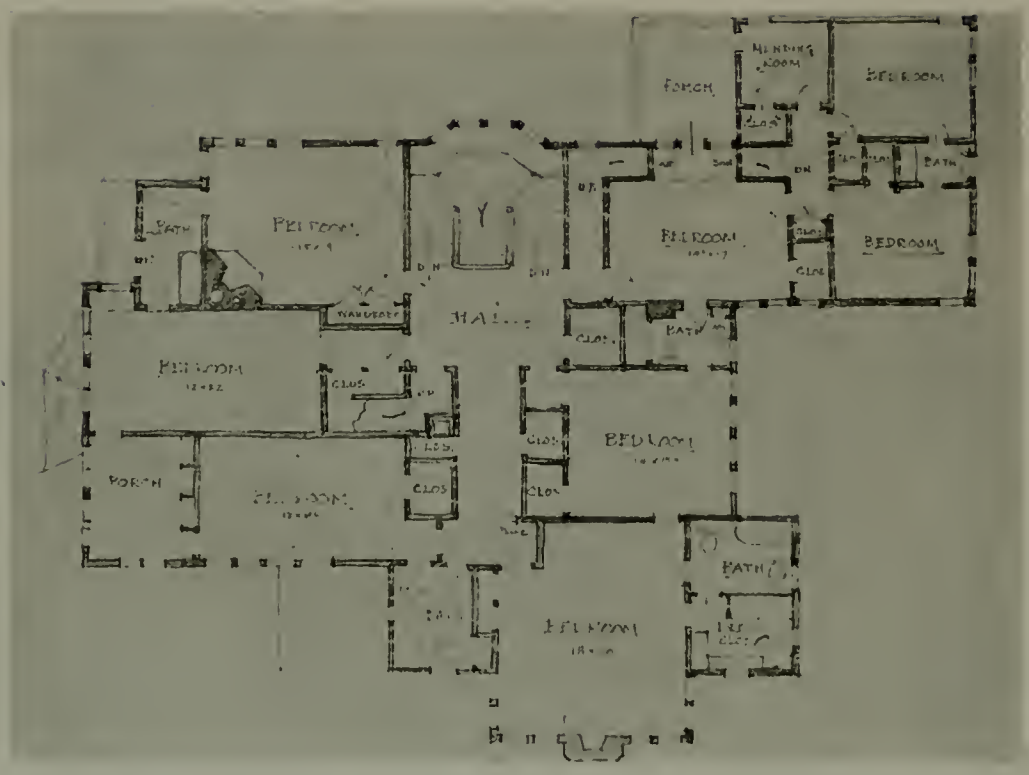
AN ENGLISH HOME OF ORIGINALITY AND CHARM IN THE PIEDMONT HILLS

HENRY H. GUTTERSON, ARCHITECT

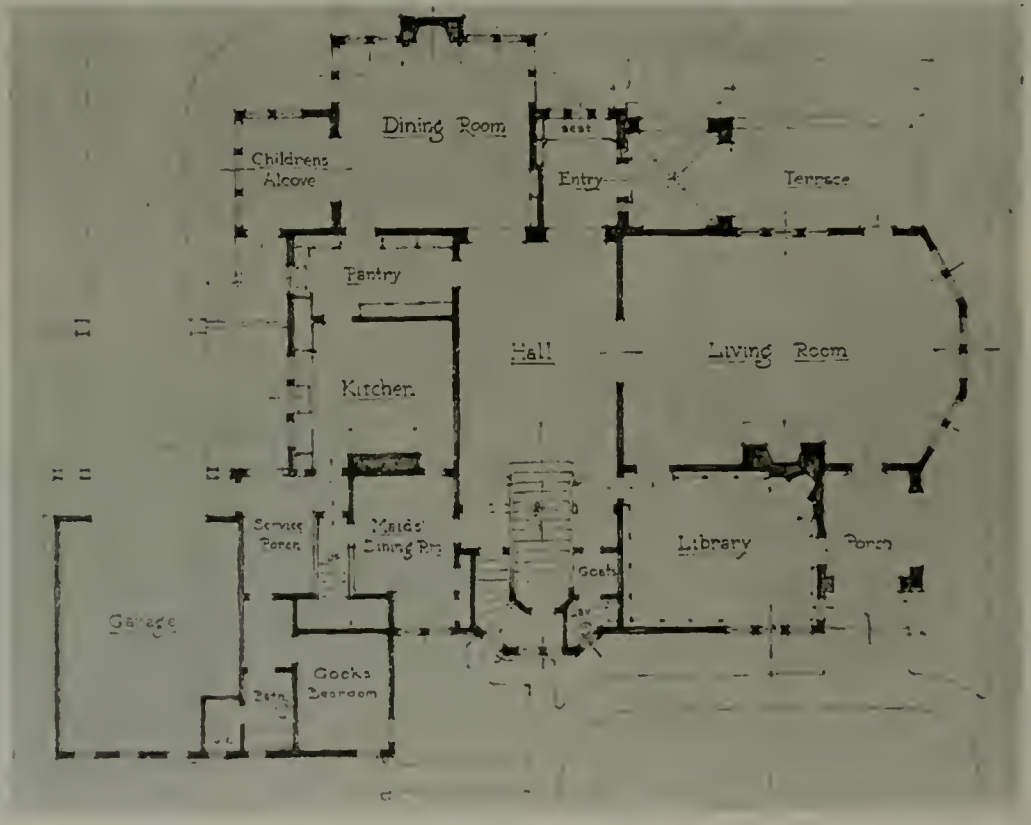
SOUTH ELEVATION

WEST ELEVATION

EAST ELEVATION



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

RESIDENCE IN PIEDMONT — H. H. GUTTERSON, Architect

(Continued from page 89)

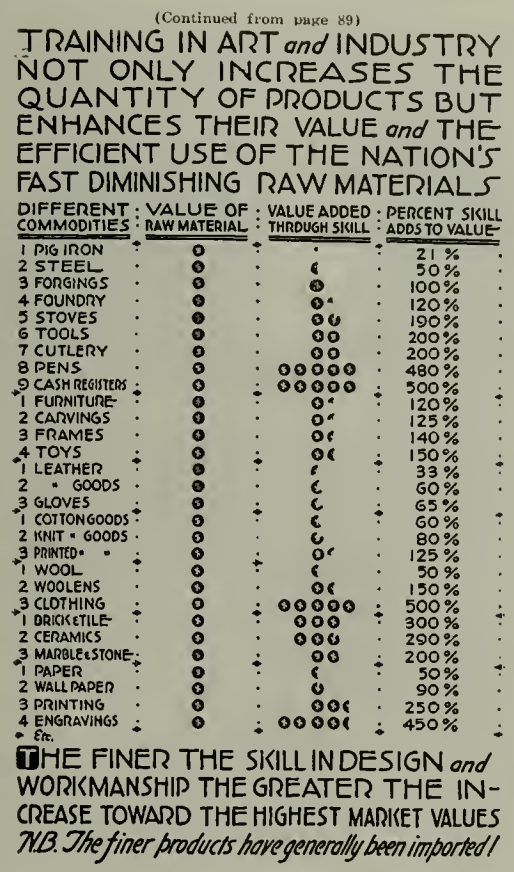


CHART 6

Make a chart similar to this for your own State, using the last United States Census Report as the basis for comparing the chief raw products with the chief manufactured products. The comparative rank of your State and the reason thereof will show whether or not industrial art schools would be of benefit.

CHART 7

realization of life's possibilities and true enjoyment thereof. Special stress is laid upon the need in the schools of collections of fine objects for study, just as they now have collections of books, and for lectures illustrated with actual materials.

The theme of chart six is a quotation from an address by President Wilson: "It is evident to every thinking man that our industries on the farms, in the shop yards, in the mines, and in the factories must be more prolific and more efficient than ever." The commercial supremacy of the United States has largely been reared upon the bulk disposal of raw materials. American natural resources, while vast, are not unlimited. Either we must turn from our quantity method and, through industrial art training, put the nation's commerce on a quality basis, or we shall lose the opportunities and advantages which our raw materials have heretofore offered. On the chart the commodities are arranged with the value of a finished product showing the per cent that skill has added to the value of the raw material. Thus workmen make pig iron 21 per cent more valuable than the raw iron ore, greater skill adds 500 per cent when it is made into cash registers, and the most skilled designer and craftsman may take a few dollars' worth of material and, through his ability, create objects worth one hundred times the value of the raw material, an increase of 10,000 per cent. The United States will not be able to increase the worth of its products toward the highest market values until it has more schools to train its people in the refinement of design and workmanship. Industrial art schools will train the natural aptitude of our people into using the nation's raw materials more efficiently and by inaugurating, through research, a more thorough use of by-products, we will become less dependent in the future upon foreign countries for the fine goods that we use.

Chart seven is devoted to the State of Michigan, showing that its natural resources do not make it as rich as will the trained skill which produces the more profitable finished products. It is suggested that similar charts be made for other States, using the latest United States census, and thus ascertaining whether or not industrial art schools would be of benefit.

We have heretofore looked upon art education as a luxury. We must now see education in industrial arts as a necessity. In the few States (Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and New Jersey) where industrial art schools exist they are the result of definite, direct demand and co-operation of manufacturers, organized workmen and the educational city and State authorities to make the best use of the resources of their region. It is the duty of every community of American citizens to analyze the resources and industries of their vicinity to discover the need for industrial art education and to take the necessary steps to provide such training for the good of the citizens and the welfare of the nation. This will enable the United States to have the world for its market and will bring increasing prosperity as its reward.

In connection with the present exhibit in New York of French industrial art products and the recent organization of the British Institute of Industrial Art, it is of interest to note (chart eight) that France has thirty-two schools of industrial art, that there are thirty-seven centers affiliated with the Victoria and Albert Museum in England, in addition to the important County Council craft schools in London, and that Italy, Denmark, Switzerland and other European countries are equally well supplied with industrial art schools, including Germany,

The EFFICIENCY and VALUE OF SCHOOLS of ART and INDUSTRY ALSO INDICATES THEIR INCREASING NEED

Rank of States in Value Added in Manufact'g.		Rank in No. of Art Schools
1 NEW YORK	$1500 Million	1 - 30 incl. ★4
2 PENNSYLVANIA	1050 "	4 - 12 - ★2
3 ILLINOIS	750 "	3 - 15 - ★2
4 MASSACHUSETTS	650 "	2 - 18 - ★2
5 OHIO	600 "	5 - 10 - ★1
6 NEW JERSEY	400 "	8 - 2 - ★1
7 MICHIGAN	300 "	6 - 6 - ★1
8 INDIANA	250 "	7 - 5 - ★0

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS OF INDUSTRIAL ART IN U.S.A. ★ 18
NUMBER " " " " " IN FRANCE 32
NUMBER " " " " " IN ENGLAND 37
NUMBER " " " " " IN ITALY 24
NUMBER " " " " " IN GERMANY 59

COMPETITION IS BECOMING MORE A MATTER OF SCHOOLS-DESIGNS and SHOPS THAN THE EASY EXPLOITATION OF THE NATION'S NATURAL RESOURCES.

CHART 8

The SUCCESS OF COURSES IN ART and INDUSTRY DEPENDS UPON THEIR APPLICATION TO REAL NEEDS

The UNPROFITABLE ACADEMIC METHOD	The PROFITABLE OLD MASTERS' METHOD
1 Abstract Theories	1 Definite Concrete Problem
	2 Understand Value & Need ·
2 Exercises to prove Theories	3 Analyze Similar Articles
	4 Synthesize Principles
	5 Make Original Variations
3 Probable application.	6 Make Finished Designs
	7 Make Working Drawings
4 Actual applications blindly left to student after leaving school.	8 Construct Finished Object
	9 Appreciate User's Attitude
	10 Consider Economic Aspects
★RESULT★	★RESULT★
I·Theories proved & filed	I·Definite Technical Knowledge
II·Portfolios of useless work	II·Actual Work Accomplished
III·SUPERFICIAL CONSUMERS	III·INTELLIGENT CONSUMERS
IV ? SALESMEN	IV·PROFICIENT SALESMEN
V·AMATEUR APPRECIATORS	V·SKILLED PRODUCERS

TRUE APPRECIATION-INTELLIGENT CONSUMPTION and EFFICIENT-PRODUCTION IN THE ARTS and INDUSTRIES-DEPENDS UPON AN INTIMATE UNDERSTANDING OF THE ACTUAL PROCESSES and A WORKMANLIKE ATTITUDE ON THE PART OF STUDENTS and INSTRUCTORS.

CHART 9

which, before the war, had fifty-nine schools of this type. In contrast with this there are but four well-equipped industrial art schools in the whole of the United States.

Chart nine indicates that the success of courses in art and industry depends upon their application to real needs. While many of the art schools of the United States (there are about three hundred) could advantageously revamp their ideals, courses and equipment for fine art work, and could possibly undertake the education of the industrial designer, the obvious and immediate need is for industrial art schools which carry the instruction through the entire constructive process in a practical and efficient manner. The unprofitable academic method of teaching art is not a success because it overlooks the fact that designers, artists and artisans are essentially workmen, no matter how fine are their creative faculties. The profitable old masters' method is based upon the apprenticeship procedure of the fifteenth century European Renaissance, which begins under actual working conditions. The results are that the student gains technical knowledge and learns how to apply it; he does actual work and gains definite skill which will enable him to become an intelligent consumer, a proficient salesman or an expert skilled workman or creative designer.

Chart ten is a graphic exposition of the fact that the nation's investment in homes and schools will not help to pay big dividends in factories and stores unless the gap is bridged by training in taste. Industrial art is a matter of business. Foreign industrial art schools are, almost without exception, subsidized by the State. The United States needs municipal art institutions based upon the local industrial needs of every community. These inspirational centers of American good taste should include a museum of decorative arts with manufactured articles of metal, wood, ceramics, textiles, etc.; a museum of fine arts to include architecture, sculpture, painting; schools of fine art and of industrial art, with studios, workshops and salesrooms aiming to apply this inspiration directly to local industries; a working library; and opportunities for the development of music, poetry and the drama.

The future progress of our nation depends upon the efforts made now to provide this training. Anything done in this direction must start with the individuals who inspire civic organizations to immediate action, spreading in time to State and national movements. The machinery already exists for securing Federal financial support through the workings of the Smith-Hughes bill, which permits the Federal Board of Vocational Education to duplicate State appropriations for teachers' salaries.

Since cities are the first to profit by having better trained citizenship capable of producing goods which pay higher dividends through their skill, this is a matter which cities must put into operation as a business asset for the industrial progress of the nation. The last chart, therefore, is devoted to indicating how a city can improve its goods, making them more attractive through superior design and durability, and shows the wisdom and need for our cities to take definite steps toward the establishment of industrial art schools. Every city can increase the quantity and improve the quality of its goods by joining in a national movement for educating the people in what they should expect as consumers, how they should create

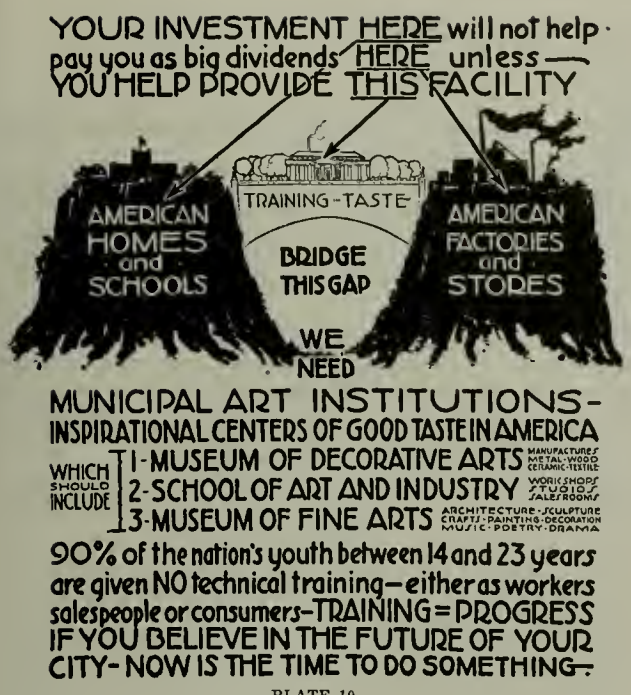


PLATE 10

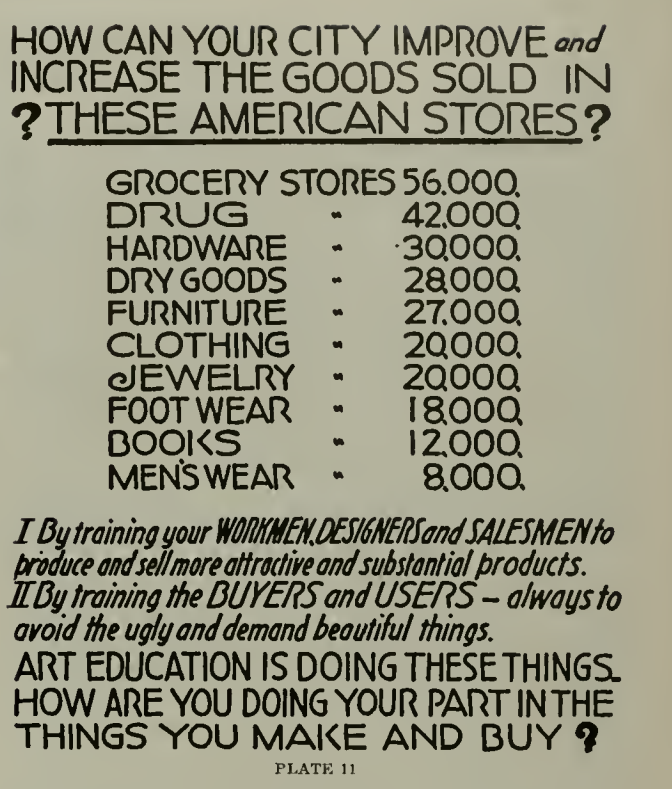


PLATE 11

as designers, build as manufacturers and suggest as salespeople. This is a public affair and not a private one.

This pamphlet on "Industrial Art, a National Asset," may be secured free by applying to the Bureau of Education at Washington, D. C.

THE Post-War Committee on Architectural Practice, fostered by the American Institute of Architects, has established, as one of its main objects, the Inter-Professional Conference, the first meeting of which is to be held in Detroit, November 28 and 29, 1919. The organizing committee of the conference will include the executive council of the Post-War Committee and, rumor has it, many notables from the various professions, together with such distinguished thinkers as Dr. Felix Adler and Dr. Charles A. Beard.

Subjects likely to come before the Inter-Professional Conference are the functions and inter-relations of professional organization; the relations between professions and the public; educational obligations of the professions. There is sure to be awakened a great public interest in the purposes and activities of the conference. Some of the chapters of the American Institute of Architects have standing or special committees already at work in their respective localities on the subject of professional interrelations.

(Continued from page 87)

The second prize design approaches the subject from a standpoint slightly more suggestive of municipal service, particularly in the open arcades facing on the public street, which suggest public use to a greater extent than the simpler entrances in number one.

The placing of the memorial hall in the center of the group, while desirable from the purely compositional standpoint, seems not so defensible from the standpoint of utility, as it splits the working part of the building in two, compelling a surplus of "lost steps."

The whole group, like number one, is perfectly expressive of the varying usages of its different parts, and has an undoubted picturesqueness and variety which have great charm.

Number three, as far as the exterior is concerned, does not hark back to the old local tradition, but appears as a very beautiful composition of a decidedly classical association of Italian derivation, but suggesting some of the eighteenth century French buildings whose courts are separated from the street by a screen of columns, like the School of Surgery in Paris.

The interior of the court, however, shows reminiscence of the Spanish in the decoration of the doorways and the large expanse of unbroken wall above the windows. The arrangement of the plan, with the memorial hall at one end and the office sections adjoining each other, is desirable, although there is lack of circulation from one block to the other.

Number four is a rather conventional and utilitarian solution, and assuming the accommodations provided are equal to those of the other designs, would probably be the most economical to build. The plan is most compact and would provide excellent working conditions for the different departments, although a separation of the entrance to the memorial hall from that to the business portions of the building would seem preferable, although not vital, as the hall would generally be used when the offices are closed.

The accompanying photographs of the various designs tell more clearly than a written description how the prize-winning competitors developed their ideas of what is fitting for a Court House for Santa Barbara.

Altogether, from the standpoint of appropriate design and satisfactory plan, the people of the county are to be congratulated upon the result, and we may be sure that Mr. Mathews' skill in carrying out his design will justify the selection of the jury.

REAL ESTATE

NEW HOUSES FOR TUSCANY

Future American tourists in Tuscany will imagine themselves suddenly transported to California, if the plans of the American Red Cross now under way for rehabilitating the district recently laid waste by the earthquake materialize. As soon as news of the disaster reached American Red Cross headquarters in Italy relief parties were dispatched to Tuscany, the list of workers including two contractors. American Red Cross and Italian contractors discussed plans for rebuilding the devastated area, and the Americans recommended the low, solidly built type of house popular in California—of stone or concrete, with roof firmly attached.

While awaiting the decision of the Italian Government the natives are being housed in tents and portable houses. The portable house manufactured by the Red Cross in France, co-operating with the Friends' Unit and the French Government, has proved invaluable in this emergency. A large shipment of these houses was sent to the stricken district immediately upon receipt of news of the earthquake, and with hammer and nails they were soon erected. Instructions for erection accompanied each house, so that even an inexperienced workman could put it up.

The ready relief given the people of Tuscany by the American Red Cross is only typical of what it has done and stands ready to do in time of disaster. In the recent flood at Corpus Cristi, Tex., Red Cross relief agencies were among the first on the ground. An important part of the peace program is preparation for relief giving in time of disaster. When you answer the roll call, November 2-11, you are helping to safeguard your community.

CALIFORNIA ENJOYS BIGGEST REALTY ACTIVITY SINCE 1906

Marked activity in the realty market has been the outstanding feature of the past two months, and if the present rapid development in real estate transfers and building continues 1919 will go down in the realty and commercial history as the best year in real estate since 1906—that year of the unprecedented rebuilding activity.

It is estimated that the real estate transactions of San Francisco alone for 1919 will be in excess of $50,000,000, a figure which shows that the city is keeping step with the building and realty development of the rest of the country. What the rest of the State is doing in the same line can be gauged from the above figures. At all events there is much development going on.

FIRST FEDERAL TRUST COMPANY TO BUILD ON MONTGOMERY

One of the most important realty and building moves of the past month was the announcement from the First Federal Trust Company to the effect that they would start in to build as soon as plans for their new building were complete, on their Montgomery Street lot adjoining their First National Bank Building. Tenants in the Lick Building have been notified to vacate and already many prominent firms and offices have moved from there.

The work of tearing down the present structure which rests upon this site is expected to start soon and after that building of the big office building which the bank will put up will be undertaken.

ST. FRANCIS GARDENS SALES TOTAL $200,000

According to Mason-McDuffie Co., agents for St. Francis Gardens, they have passed the $200,000 mark in sales in that high-class tract.

STATE'S IMPROVEMENTS TOTAL HUGE SUM FOR YEAR

According to a statement issued by State Controller John S. Chambers, the value of California's improvements for this year will reach the enormous figures of $794,626,946. Of this amount Los Angeles county holds the distinction of being first in the amount of improvements, while San Francisco holds second place. There are 48,952,382 acres of assessed land in the State, Kern county holding the record for the largest assessed acreage. Kern county possesses 3,368,037 acres. San Francisco has but 28,760 acres to her credit, but of course it is what is upon these acres in San Francisco county which counts in arriving at an estimate of their value. The total real estate value of the State is placed at $1,973,857,724. San Francisco's portion of this valuation is $297,741,756. The value of California's personal property is placed at $540,845,758. The value of money and solvent credits is $48,166,663.

SOUTH-OF-MARKET DISTRICT TO BE MADE INDUSTRIAL CENTER

Concerted efforts by the Civic League of Improvement Clubs and other public and semi-public associations and organizations are now being made to make the entire section known as the South-of-Market district one big industrial area. The above mentioned organizations, through their attorneys and officers, are at work upon plans and city ordinances looking toward this end, and the big business men behind the movement hope that before long they will see their ideas being worked out in concrete form. By united action the Board of Supervisors has been induced to pave the principal streets south of Market Street, and this will be followed by placing the smaller streets in proper condition.

Many fine concrete factory buildings have been erected in this district during the last five years, and to such an extent has the business of San Francisco grown that many of these new buildings are already proving inadequate to the demands made by their occupants.

The next important step is the leveling of Rincon hill, preparations for which are now being made. With the leveling of this hill a large manufacturing plant will be built on Harrison Street at or near First, and negotiations are now pending for the acquirement of the necessary site.

SAN FRANCISCO TO HAVE CHAIN OF BEAUTIFUL BOULEVARDS

San Francisco will some day be known as the "City of Beautiful Boulevards" if the plans for the construction of the Market Street extension, west of Twin Peaks and its connecting boulevards, are carried out. This extension, which will cost $100,000, will provide a connecting link in a chain of boulevards to the west of Twin Peaks that represent an investment of more than $250,000 and will give direct communication between the downtown section and the entire southwestern part of the city.

The boulevards which this extension will connect up are: Junipero Serra, Sloat, Portola Drive, and Corbett Road beyond Twenty-fourth Street.

The work of building this connecting link would be paid for out of the good-roads fund derived from the automobile tax revenue. It is pointed out that this extension of Market Street would have an infinite value from a tourist standpoint, as it would provide a motor trip over the Peaks and either down the peninsula or around the great highway to Golden Gate Park and other points that would make known the community's beauty points to thousands of visitors each year.

Mr. Frank W. Sharman announces the opening of an office at 12 East Broadway, Tuscon, Arizona, for the practice of architecture and landscape engineering. He would appreciate the receipt of catalogues and price lists of building materials and equipment.

OFFICIAL NEWS OF PACIFIC COAST CHAPTERS, A. I. A.

The regular minutes of meetings of all Pacific Coast Chapters of the American Institute of Architects are published on this page each month.

San Francisco Chapter, 1881—President, Sylvain Schnaittacher, 333 Post Street, San Francisco, Cal.; Secretary, Morris M. Bruce, Flood Building, San Francisco, Cal. Chairman of Committee on Public Information, William B. Faville, Balboa Building, San Francisco. Chairman of Committee on Competition, William Mooser, Nevada Bank Building, San Francisco. Date of Meetings, third Thursday of every month; Annual, October.

Southern California Chapter, 1894—President, H. M. Patterson, 324 O. T. Johnson Building, Los Angeles, Cal. Secretary, H. F. Withey, 621 Exchange Building, Los Angeles, Cal. Chairman of Committee on Public Information, J. E. Allison, 1405 Hibernian Building, Los Angeles. Date of Meetings, second Tuesday, except July and August, at Los Angeles.

Oregon Chapter, 1911—President, Joseph Jacobberger, Board of Trade Building, Portland, Ore. Secretary, Alfred H. Smith, Board of Trade Building, Portland, Ore. Chairman of Committee on Public Information, Ellis F. Lawrence, Chamber of Commerce Building, Portland, Ore. Date of Meetings, third Thursday of every month at Portland; Annual, October.

Washington State Chapter, 1894—President, Daniel R. Huntington, Seattle, First Vice-President, Carl Gould, Seattle, Second Vice-President, George Gove. Third vice-President, Albert Held, Spokane, Secretary, Louis Baeder, Seattle. Treasurer, Frank L. Baker, Seattle. Counsels: Chas. H. Bebb, Sherwood D. Ford, and G. C. Field. Date of Meeting, first Wednesday, except July, August and September, at Seattle, except one in Spring at Tacoma. Annual, November.

The American Institute of Architects—The Octagon, Washington, D. C. Officers for 1918: President, Thomas R. Kimball, Omaha, Neb.; First Vice-President, Charles A. Favrot, New Orleans, La.; Second Vice-President, George S. Mills, Toledo, Ohio; Secretary, William Stanley Baker, Boston, Mass.; Treasurer, D. Everett Waid, New York, N. Y.

Directors for Three Years—Edward W. Donn, Jr., Washington, D. C.; Robert D. Kohn, New York, N. Y.; Richard Schmidt, Chicago, Ill. **Directors for Two Years**—William B. Faville, San Francisco, Cal.; Burt L. Fenner, New York, N. Y.; Ellis F. Lawrence, Portland, Ore. **Directors for One Year**—Edwin H. Brown, Minneapolis, Minn.; Ben L. Lubschez, Kansas City, Mo.; Horace Wells Sellers, Philadelphia, Pa.

MINUTES OF SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER

The regular monthly meeting of the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was held at Lacay's Restaurant on Thursday, September 18, 1919. The meeting was called to order by the president, Mr. Sylvain Schnaittacher, at 7:30 p. m.

No meetings were held during the months of June, July and August owing to the summer vacation.

Minutes—The minutes of the adjourned meeting, held on May 22, 1919, were read and approved.

Unfinished Business—There was no unfinished business.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES

S. F. Sub-Committee on Competitions—A letter was sent to the Board of Education of the city of San Rafael with reference to a competition for a proposed high school.

Executive Committee—During the summer period the Board of Directors held quite a few meetings. The principal matters to come before it on which action was taken are as follows:

Mr. James W. Plachek of 2014 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, was elected a Chapter member.

The Board of Directors, in accordance with the action of the Chapter at its last meeting, took up with the General Contractors' Association several matters in connection with the submission of bids and the letting of contracts. Some correspondence was had on the subject with the General Contractors' Association and a set of rules issued by the General Contractors' Association containing several features which this Board considered objectionable. Following this it was the sense of the Board that any rules adopted for the submission of bids and letting of contracts should be uniform and apply to all contractors, general as well as departmental. Acting on this idea, the Hon. P. H. McCarthy, president of the Building Trades Council, was requested to use his offices in calling a meeting of all interested to consider the subject.

A meeting was called on September 11th which was attended by representatives of the leading associations in the building industry. As a result of this meeting a set of resolutions was adopted as the sense of the meeting and the nucleus of a permanent organization formed by the election of a set of officers, with the chairman, Mr. William Mooser, empowered to appoint a committee made up of representatives of each interested organization, which committee would provide rules and by-laws for the operation of the organization.

Practice—No report.

Relations with Coast Chapters—No report.

Building Laws—The chair appointed a conference with Mr. Frank DeLisle, chairman of the real estate board committee, that an effort would be made to hold a meeting of those interested at an early date.

Committee on Legislation—No report.

Public Information—No report.

Education—No report.

Entertainment—No report.

Library of S. F. Architectural Club—No report.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Committee on Collection of Delinquent Dues—No report.

Building Material Exhibit—No report.

Materials and Specifications—Mr. Smith O'Brien reported progress.

Nomination of Officers—A report was received from the Nominating Committee as follows:

September 18, 1919.

San Francisco Chapter, A. I. A.

Dear Sirs: Your Nominating Committee begs leave to present for your consideration at the next annual meeting election, to be held in October, 1919, the following candidates for office for the ensuing year:

President, Sylvain Schnaittacher; vice-president, Arthur Brown, Jr.; secretary, Morris M. Bruce; directors, William Otis Raiguel (vice Devlin, term expired), John Reid, Jr. (vice O'Brien, term expired).

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Fred H. Meyer,
(Signed) George W. Kelham,
(Signed) William Mooser, Chairman.

Committee on New Quarters with S. F. Architectural Club—Mr. Schnaittacher reported that the Club's new quarters were about completed and that a "house warming" would soon be arranged.

GENERAL BUSINESS

Communications—From Mr. D. Knickerbocker Boyd relative to an article in the Architectural Forum for August on account of "Three Recent Conventions of Interest to Architects"; from Mr. Charles Peter Weeks relative to the new rules of the General Contractors, and from Messrs. Fred H. Meyer, Master Plumbers' Association, Master Painters' Association, and P. H. McCarthy, with reference to a meeting to be held with the Chapter to discuss matters of interest to the architects and the entire building industry.

Mr. Morris M. Bruce was appointed a member of the Industrial Accident Commission committee on electrical utilization orders.

It was moved by Mr. Meyer, and seconded, that names of delinquents be apportioned among the members present, who will make a final report as to the possibility of collections. Carried.

On motion made and duly seconded, Mr. D. Knickerbocker Boyd's letter was referred to the executive committee for action.

The following amendments to the by-laws were duly submitted and will be voted upon at the meeting:

Article III—Initiation Fees and Dues

Section 1. Fiscal Year. To read "The fiscal year of this Chapter will be the calendar year beginning October 1st and ending September 30th."

Section 4. Annual Dues; when Payable. To read "Annual dues are payable in advance on the first day of October. Any person who is assigned to membership or elected to associateship on or after April 1st shall pay only one-half of the annual dues."

Article VII

Section 1. Executive Committee. To be amended by the addition of the following clause: "The executive committee shall constitute a board of directors of the Chapter."

The report of the executive committee was read and ordered placed on file.

Following a discussion of the report of the action on the board of directors in meeting with other associations interested in the building industry, it was moved and seconded that the chair be empowered to call a special meeting of the Chapter to further discuss the question of the Chapter's relations with the said group of associations.

The members present were much pleased to welcome home from European service three fellow members—Messrs. Sidney B. Newsom, John Bakewell, Jr., and Ernest Coxhead—who each in turn told of his experiences in the different departments of effort to end the great war—Mr. Newsnm in the army engineers, Mr. Bakewell in construction work for the Red Cross and Mr. Coxhead teaching in the army university.

ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business before the Chapter, the meeting adjourned at 10:35 p. m.

Approved October 16, 1919.

MORRIS M. BRUCE, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER, A. I. A.

The annual meeting of the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was held on Thursday, October 16, 1919, at the Portola-Odeon Restaurant. The meeting was called to order by the president, Mr. Sylvain Schnaittacher.

Minutes—The minutes of the meeting held on September 18, 1919, and the special meeting on October 9 were read and approved.

Annual Address of the President—The president's annual address was read and ordered placed on file.

Report of the Executive Committee—The executive committee's report was read and ordered placed on file.

Report of the Secretary-Treasurer—The secretary-treasurer's report was read and ordered placed on file.

STANDING COMMITTEES

S. F. Sub-Committee on Competitions—No report.

Practice—No report.

Relations with Coast Chapters—No report.

Building Laws—No formal report, but Mr. Schnaittacher reported Mr. DeLisle of the Real Estate Board, who has shown great interest in the subject, expects to be able to obtain the services of Mr. Cohn of the State Immigration and Housing Commission, together with the benefit of the commissioner's investigations and reports. With this assistance it is hoped that the subject of the revision of the building laws will be taken up in the near future.

Committee on Legislation—No report.

Public Information—No report.

Education—No report.

Entertainment—No report.

Library of S. F. Architectural Club—No report.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Committee on Collection of Delinquent Dues—No report.

Materials and Specifications—No report.

Building Material Exhibit—No report.

Committee to Audit the Books of the Chapter—No report.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

Amendments to By-Laws—The amendments to the by-laws, which were presented at the last meeting and copies of which were mailed to all members, were again read and after discussion were each adopted unanimously. The amendments are as follows:

Article III—Initiation Fees and Dues

Section 1. Fiscal Year. To read "The fiscal year of this Chapter shall be the calendar year beginning October 1st and ending September 30th."

Section 4. Annual Dues; When Payable. To read "Annual dues are payable in advance on the first day of October. Any person who is assigned to membership or elected to associateship on or after April 1st shall pay only one-half of the annual dues."

Article VII

Section 1. Executive Committee. Shall be amended by the addition of the following clause: "The executive committee shall constitute the board of directors for the Chapter."

GENERAL BUSINESS

Communications—From William Stanley Parker relative to State legislation regarding the practice of architecture, also a model form for the same, one concerning the equalization of delegates' expenses; from the Department of Physical Education at Sacramento regarding gymnasium construction; from the American Society for Testing Materials relative to the standardization of specifications for materials of engineering and the methods of testing; from the Secretary of the Art Service League of the Institute asking for support of the Institute in the work of the League; from the executive committee of the Institute on membership, enclosing a copy of the new Institute application; from Mr. E. C. Kemper, enclosing a circular of general information of the Institute's procedures.

NEW BUSINESS

On motion, duly made and seconded, Mr. Parker's letter in re legislation to regulate the practice of architecture be referred to the legislative committee of the Chapter for consideration and report, was carried.

It was moved and seconded that the Chapter approve the principle of equalizing the traveling expenses of delegates to the American Institute of Architects' conventions. Carried.

The letter of Mr. Hetherington of the Department of Physical Education of the State Board of Education was referred to Mr. Mooser, who will see Mr. Hetherington within a short time and discuss with him the subjects included in his letter.

The communication from the American Society for Testing Materials was referred to the board of directors for action.

A motion was offered and duly seconded that the Chapter endorse the opinion of the executive committee of the Institute that the purposes of the Art Service League as outlined in Mr. Parker's letter will be a direct benefit to the Institute and to the public. Carried.

The following committee was appointed by the chair in accordance with the resolution in re the matter of taking bids, which was adopted at the last meeting: Messrs. William Mooser (chairman), George W. Kelham, Fred H. Meyer, Charles Peter Weeks and Smith O'Brien.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The next order of business being the election of officers for the ensuing year, and there being only one list of nominees, the secretary was directed to cast the ballot for the regular nominees, whereupon the chair announced that the following had been elected to serve the Chapter for the ensuing year:

Sylvain Schnaittacher, president; Arthur Brown, Jr., vice-president; Morris M. Bruce, secretary; John Reid, Jr., William Otis Raiguel, directors.

ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business before the Chapter, the meeting adjourned.

Subject to approval....., 1919.

MORRIS M. BRUCE, Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT OF PRESIDENT OF SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER, A. I. A.

To the Members of the San Francisco Chapter, American Institute of Architects.

Gentlemen: In closing my first term as president of this Chapter, I wish to express my fullest appreciation of the honor permitted me in serving as your presiding officer and the regard with which I hold this position as a token of the continued confidence of my fellow members.

The year just past has seen the victorious culmination of the great war and an upheaval in the world's affairs beside which our own situation with respect to the scheme of things seems infinitesimal. However, I am sufficiently optimistic to think that, notwithstanding the prevailing unrest and the apparent lack of social co-ordination, we are on the threshold of a new era, a period of stability and better understanding, and that we may again look forward to, let us hope, a long season of activity and achievement for our profession.

It is to the great credit of our Chapter membership that the past year has not lacked for n showing of definite accomplishment and that interest in the matters which have been under discussion has been sustained by a fuller attendance at our meetings thnn might have otherwise been expected. A perennial hope of the Chapter for permanent quarters has at last been realized by our agreement with the San Francisco Architectural Club for joint occupancy of the premises leased by them from the Building Mate-

rial Exhibit at O'Farrell and Stockton Streets. The rooms have been designed and furnished by the boys in a manner to reflect the greatest credit on their ability and good taste. Mention is due Mr. Fred H. Meyer for his activity in promoting this happy result and also an expression of regret that the untimely death of Mr. Dodge, the late manager of the Building Exhibit, deprives the Architectural Club and the Chapter of one who was most anxious to serve and promote the aims and welfare of these organization.

The Chapter has inaugurated a movement for a new building ordinance for this city and has enlisted the aid of all the contractors' associations, the Real Estate Board and Chamber of Commerce. At the present time the matter is in the hands of a special committee of the Real Estate Board and it is hoped to go beyond the city ordinance and work also for a State building code, with which the new city ordinance can be made to conform. Steps have already been taken to secure the services of an expert in drafting these laws.

The meetings given over to the discussion of the post-war program of the Institute were marked by sincerity and frankness and the willingness of the membership to devote time to the fullest consideration of the post-war committee's questionnaire.

The method of receiving bids and the letting of contracts has been a subject under discussion between a committee from the Chapter and the General Contractors' Association, in order to correct certain abuses complained of in this connection. After several meetings and the promulgation of a set of rules by the General Contractors, it was felt by your executive committee that the subject was too large and important to have the discussion confined to a single group and therefore a request was made to call a conference of all interested. It is hoped that this will lead to a more uniform method of handling bids and contracts and the adoption of a code that will be just and equitable to our clients and the contractors.

A revised constitution and by-laws conforming to the Institute standard has been adopted and furnishes an improved vehicle for the conduct of the Chapter's affairs.

It is with no regret that I mention the expunging from the Chapter's accounts all reminder of Assembly Bill No. 1126, by the payment of the balance due the Southern California Chapter. In this connection I believe it behooves us to prepare for an amendment to our present registration bill which will bring it in line with the Institute's recommendation and the more recent legislation in the Eastern States.

The past month has shown a better financial condition for the Chapter and a sincere effort on the part of our delinquents to pay up—in fact, much more than is apparent from our secretary's report which ends with the fiscal year.

It is a cause for thanksgiving and congratulation that of the fifteen members of our Chapter who served in the Army, Navy, Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. during the war all have returned to join us in our activities.

It is a source of deep regret that during the past year the Chapter lost its last surviving charter member, Mr. Thomas J. Welsh, who spent an honorable lifetime in the practice and advancement of his profession. Charles Kenitzer, an honorary member and pioneer architect of distinction, also passed away during the year at a very advanced age.

My thanks are due to the executive committee, whose loyal support I have enjoyed, and particularly to Mr. Bruce, our secretary, who is faithfully and uncomplainingly performing the arduous duties of secretary and treasurer without a strike, walkout, plea for shorter hours or raise in wages.

With the conclusion of these remarks I venture to express one hope and that is that during the forthcoming year the Chapter will do the one thing that is essential for the placing of the architectural profession on its proper plane—give your earnest and loyal support to your Institute, the American Institute of Architects, and let us see if we cannot make San Francisco Chapter's membership one hundred per cent A. I. A.

Thanking you for your consideration,

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) SYLVAIN SCHNAITTACHER.

WASHINGTON STATE CHAPTER, AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

Minutes of 249th meeting (special meeting), held Tuesday, August 26, 1919, at Blue Bird Cafe.

Present—Huntington (presiding), Baeder, Baker, Blackwell, Field, Gould, Knox, Loveless, Park, Nevin, Richardson, Svarz, Willatzen, Williams, Ziegler.

Subject of meeting: "Increase of annual dues and such other matters as need attention."

Mr. Baker was called upon to report for ways and means committee on the question of increasing the annual dues. He reported collectible a potential amount of about $500 annually and a reasonable budget of $1,000, given in detailed amounts.

At this juncture a letter from Mr. Albertson was read, suggesting a method of raising the funds necessary in three ways: 1, Increasing the dues of all resident members $5 per annum; 2, increasing the sinking fund by contributions and by bequests from members; 3, yearly assessment against members who have been busy.

Mr. Gould moved that the letter be made the subject of discussion. Motion carried.

Mr. Gould moved the adoption of the $5 increase. Motion carried.

Mr. Field moved that the sinking fund be increased by donations and bequests of the members. Motion carried.

Mr. Loveless moved that a committee be appointed to bring back a report on the method of assessing "members who have been busy." Motion carried.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the notice to members covering the proposed changes in the by-laws, due to the proposed increase of dues, and a summarized statement of the budget be sent in connection therewith.

A communication from the Chamber of Commerce relative to the G. A. R. memorial monument designed for Yesler Place was read and the design for same considered. Mr. Willatzen moved that it was the sense of the Chapter that design as submitted be not approved. Motion carried. It was concurred in that Messrs. Loveless and Baker prepare and send a communication in answer to the letter received.

A communication from the Master Builders calling for opinions relative to making a charge against the owner for each bid submitted was read. Mr. Blackwell moved that a committee be appointed to confer with the Master Builders, bringing up for discussion the possible solution in the establishment of a quantity survey system, and that the committee report back to the Chapter before any action be taken. Motion carried.

The subject of junior membership was brought up and it was the sense of the Chapter that the membership committee take immediate and active steps to bring about the formation of a junior organization, with affiliation with the Chapter.

Mr. Gould asked that the matter of the proposed Federal building be considered. The secretary recalled having written to the supervising architect in June, proffering the services of the Chapter in the selection of a site, etc., to which no response had been received. The secretary was asked to write to Mr. Whitaker on the subject.

Mr. Gould called the attention of the Chapter to the impending zoning need, and it was concurred in that the Chapter take the initiative in the matter by arranging a luncheon with members from the City Council, the Real Estate Board, and the Chamber of Commerce, and that an effort be made through Mr. Loveless to secure Mr. Cheney of Portland and San Francisco to address the meeting. Meeting adjourned. LOUIS BAEDER, Secretary.

WASHINGTON STATE CHAPTER, AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

Minutes of the 250th meeting, held Friday, October 3, 1919, at 6:15 p. m., at the Blue Bird Cafe.

Present—Huntington (presiding), Albertson, Alden, Baeder, Baker, Bell, Blackwell, Borhek, Field, Gould, Gove, Josenhans, Knox, Loveless, Mann, Myers, Naramore, Richardson, Wilson, Willatzen, Willcox, Ziegler. Guests: Messrs. Cheney, Doyle, Merriman, Vogel, Hoffman.

The minutes of the meetings held June 4, June 11 and August 26 were read and approved.

Mr. Gould, reporting for civic design, stated that the proposed G. A. R. monument should be closely watched by the Chapter to prevent its being foisted on the public.

Mr. Willcox called the attention of the civic design committee to the approach to Lake Washington, now being considered.

Mr. Baeder, speaking for the legislative committee, stated that the permanent organization of the State Board of Architect Examiners had been effected, with him as chairman, Mr. A. J. Russell of Tacoma as secretary-treasurer, and Mr. A. Warren Gould as the third member. Also that legal opinion gives June 11, 1919, as the date of its passage and December 11, 1919, as the last day on which those practicing at the time of the passage of the act may register without examination.

(Continued on page 102)

The MANUFACTURER

MAIN PLANT AT RICHMOND, CALIFORNIA

THE PACIFIC PLUMBING FIXTURES COMPANIES

IT is hard to realize how rapidly the Pacific Plumbing Fixtures Companies have expanded. There are now over 400 men employed in their factories.

The Pacific Porcelain Ware Company Plant No. 1 was started in the year 1908 at Richmond, California. In 1912 the Pacific Sanitary Manufacturing Company Plant, which is also located at Richmond, was started. In March, 1916, the plant of the Western States Porcelain Company, located at San Pablo, which is now owned by the Pacific Porcelain Ware Company, was taken over.

At the two Pacific Porcelain Ware Company's plants at Richmond and San Pablo, a complete line of plumbers' vitreous china sanitary ware is manufactured, and at the plant of the Pacific Sanitary Manufacturing Company all the sanitary plumbing fixtures made in enameled iron are produced. The main office and display room is located at 67 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Five years ago the Pacific Plumbing Fixtures Companies were a small firm, struggling with the problem of working out new processes of manufacture. During the last few years these problems had grown, owing to the difficulty of obtaining the necessary materials during the period of the war. However, all these difficulties were successfully overcome by the fact that they were enabled to secure all the needed materials in California, and in spite of all the obstacles in their road these companies succeeded in producing a quality of ware which experts say is surpassed by no other manufacturer in the United States.

They are doing a world-wide business and are selling in every country in the Orient and west coast of South America, as well as the Pacific Coast States.

Their original artistic designs have created much comment among the architectural profession, who are ever willing to favor a manufacturer who has the courage to depart from tradition and create the new and beautiful.

OUTSIDE OF THE KILN

INSIDE OF THE KILN

LIFTING CLAY MODEL FROM BOWL

PLANTS AT RICHMOND AND SAN PABLO, CALIFORNIA

MAKING CASTINGS FOR ENAMELED IRON WARE

SIFTING ENAMEL ON A RED-HOT BATH TUB

(Continued from page 99)

Mr. Blackwell spoke of the extended effort required to secure the passage of the registration act and moved that a vote of thanks be extended to the chairman and members of the committee. Motion seconded and carried.

Mr. Field, public information committee, presented a progress report, at the conclusion of which the president spoke of a rumored report of propaganda to be instituted by the Master Builders which would seem to be deleterious to the architectural profession, and the committee was asked to investigate.

The notices of the proposed change in the by-laws was read, at the conclusion of which Mr. Baker moved the adoption of the change of the by-laws, as follows:

ADOPTED CHANGE IN BY-LAWS.

Article III.

Section 3.—Annual Dues: The annual dues to the Chapter for members shall be fifteen dollars; for associates, twenty dollars; and for Chapter members, twenty dollars. Any member, associate or Chapter member who has both his residence and his place of business at a greater distance than twenty miles from the City Hall in Seattle shall pay one-half of the annual dues above described. Honorary associates, honorary Chapter members and corresponding Chapter members shall pay no dues.

This change to become effective January 1, 1920.

The motion having been duly made, and seconded by Mr. Field, was carried.

Mr. Loveless reported for the committee on relations of draughtsmen to architecture and read a notice outlining the purposes of the organization to be formed, which had been sent to various architects, and that October 15 had been set as the date for a meeting, when the organization will be discussed by the draughtsmen in conjunction with some of the architects.

Mr. Gould moved the approval of the report. Motion seconded and carried.

Mr. Gould reported the progress of the Memorial Auditorium, which was received by the Chapter with enthusiastic acclaim.

Mr. Charles Henry Cheney was introduced as the speaker of the evening, whose subject was "City Zoning." Mr. Cheney brings to bear a pleasing and forceful manner of address, add to which a deep study of his problem and a wide experience, and presents a convincing argument for the need of a permanent City Plans Commission, and of scientific city zoning. At the conclusion of his address, Mr. Gould moved the adoption of the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Washington State Chapter of the American Institute of Architects that the time has come when the City Council should establish a permanent City Plans Commission, with power and duties similar to such commission now actively at work in Portland, Spokane, San Francisco, St. Louis, and elsewhere; and that the first work of such a commission be to advise a practical zoning plan for the protection of industries, business and home owners in Seattle. This resolution being submitted by a committee to wait upon the Mayor and Council with a request that an ordinance be passed creating such a commission."

Motion to adopt the above resolution was carried.

Mr. Blackwell moved that a vote of thanks be given Mr. Cheney for his very instructive address. Motion carried.

Mr. Borhek introduced the subject of the State Capitol Group Plan, calling attention to the fact that since the competition for the same was held the State had acquired considerable more property, opening up a vista to the Pacific Highway, and in conclusion moved that a special committee be appointed to consider the conditions as they exist today, with a view of reconsidering the main axis of the group. Motion carried.

Meeting adjourned. LOUIS BAEDER, Secretary.

MINUTES OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH MEETING OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER, A. I. A.

The one hundred and twenty-eighth regular meeting of the Southern California Chapter, A. I. A., was held at the City Club, Eighth and Broadway, Tuesday evening, September 9. The meeting was called to order by the president, Mr. Patterson, the following members being present:

J. E. Allison, W. E. Erkes, Reginald Johnson, J. P. Krempel, A. C. Martin, H. M. Patterson, A. W. Rea, A. Rosenheim, A. Wackerbarth, H. F. Withey.

Dr. Shedd of Occidental College and Mr. E. C. English were guests of the evening.

Minutes of the 127th meeting were read and approved.

Under committee reports, Mr. Withey, chairman of the city planning committee, stated that the civic center committee appointed by Mayor Woodman had concluded its sessions and rendered a report to the Mayor, said report recommending as a site for a civic center in Los Angeles what is known as the North End district, the property bounded by Main, Temple Street and Broadway, and running as far south as needs would demand. This report carried the further recommendation that the library be placed west of Olive Street and south of Fifth, and that as much property be purchased as future needs might require. As a site for the Auditorium no recommendation was offered. As the city administration was changed in July, nothing came of the report. However, Mr. Withey said, it was generally expected that the new Mayor, Mr. Snyder, would soon take up the matter and possibly appoint a planning commission in the near future.

For the committee on competitions, the secretary reported for the chairman that a competition for the Fullerton high school had been instituted, with Mr. C. M. Winslow appointed as advisor to the School Board, and that the president of the Chapter had named Messrs. Rosenheim and Withey as members of the jury of award.

The matter of designing decorations for the city on Armistice Day, November 11, is to be in charge of the Mayor's fiesta committee. The secretary reported that the president of the Chapter had appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. Bergstrom, Winslow, Davis and D. C. Allison to confer with and assist the Mayor's committee. The various members of the Chapter would be invited to co-operate with the committee and the entire work to be performed in the name of the Chapter.

For a report of the executive committee, the secretary read the minutes of the 96th and 97th meetings, held on June 10 and September 2, respectively.

A resume of a letter from Reginald Johnson was given by the secretary. It referred to a newspaper advertisement by a building concern of Pasadena, which advertisement called the attention of the public to the fact that in the organization of their office they were able to save their clients a certain percentage of cost over "the old fashioned way" of employing an architect, general contractor, etc. A general discussion followed, but it was the concensus of opinion that no action on the part of the Chapter was necessary at this time, as the advertising was on the part of one man only and was not general.

Under the head of "Papers and Discussion" Dr. Shedd was introduced and gave a very interesting illustrated talk on his experiences in Persia and the architecture of that country.

The meeting adjourned at 10 p. m. with the president expressing the appreciation of the Chapter to Dr. Shedd.

H. F. WITHEY, Secretary.

MINUTES OF REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF OREGON CHAPTER, A. I. A., AUGUST 22, 1919

The regular monthly meeting of Oregon Chapter, A. I. A., was held at the residence of President Jacobberger, August 22, 1919.

Members present—Jacobberger (president), Holford, Whitehouse, Schacht, Bennes, Allyn, Johnson and Smith.

The ballots for four applicants for membership were counted and same were duly elected, namely: A. Sutton, H. A. Whitney, O. R. Bean and C. D. James.

Mr. Schacht reported the successful picnic of the Builders' Exchange.

Bills for clerical work were presented in the sum of $31.85. On motion by Whitehouse, seconded by Schacht, the executive committee was requested to authorize payment of same. Motion carried.

On motion of Bennes, seconded by Schacht, an assessment of $5 per member was proposed to pay outstanding debts. Motion carried.

On motion of Whitehouse, seconded by Bennes, a vote of thanks to the president was proposed for the gracious and pleasant evening's entertainment provided by him and enjoyed by the members and their ladies present. Motion carried.

ALFRED H. SMITH, Secretary.

MINUTES OF REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF OREGON CHAPTER, A. I. A., SEPTEMBER 25, 1919

The regular monthly meeting of Oregon Chapter, A. I. A., was held at the University Club, September 25, 1919.

Members present—Jacobberger (president), Whitehouse, Holford, Doyle, Lawrence, Webber, Post, Schacht, Lewis, Bean, James and Smith.

(Continued on page xiii)

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The BUILDING REVIEW

VOL. XVIII SAN FRANCISCO, DECEMBER, 1919 No. 6

J. A. DRUMMOND
PUBLISHER

HARRIS ALLEN
EDITOR

Cover—Entrance to Well House, Hales Place, Tenterden, Kent, England.

THE ARCHITECT

PLATES

TEXT

THE GARDEN

THE HOME BUILDER

INTERIOR DECORATION

REAL ESTATE

THE MANUFACTURER

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The
BUILDING REVIEW

VOL. XVIII SAN FRANCISCO, DECEMBER, 1919 No. 6

The ARCHITECT

TEMPLE OF JUNO LACINIA, GIRGENTI

A WESTERN HELLAS

By WARREN CHARLES PERRY, Architect

FOR the lover of architecture who has found his way across Europe, from northwest to southeast, through the Alpine barrier, at last coming forth upon the fair plains of Italy to zigzag joyously still farther southward, there becomes apparent in the works of man that lie in his path an ever-increasing antiquity. (I am particular to speak of the "Lover"—he whom the French nicely call "amateur," the poet of the plastic arts, if you will, who discusses rather the fine flavor of architecture than its modules, meters or feet. He it is who basks in the effulgence of suns long set and tingles in the presence of ancient stone and mortar with the sight of colors unseen and notes unheard. He is the only true "licensed guide" to old buildings in general; ruins he calls his own, and whoever goes with him, looking through his eyes, sees great things.)

Old, then, as are the Gothic churches of north France, the Romanesque ones of the south are older. North Italy is filled with reminders of the days when the Eternal City dictated the thought of the world, and in the Forum and mighty Colosseum of Rome itself the traveler, shutting out the later things about him, may feel that he has entered upon the almost mythical past. But let him go on—soon he will find the handiwork of that yet earlier and greater mistress, Greece, the tutor of Rome, conquered but conquering.

It is in the region of white-walled Naples that our pilgrim gets his first glimpse of things Grecian in three buildings that mark the site of one of Athens' western colonies, flourishing six centuries before Christ. Almost alone they stand in a grassy plain at Paestum, deserted from early times because of the malaria rife in this low-

TEMPLE OF JUNO LACINIA, GIRGENTI

lying district. But, deserted or not, it represents Greece, the great Ancestor. Let our pilgrim thrill at the thought.

Greece!

What is her spell? We venerate the merest stone that she has left, transfigured as it is by her touch—Greece for us is an idea, a living spirit, shining through the ages on our occidental minds with no uncertain light.

His quest now takes our traveler from Naples across to the Island of Sicily, as it did us some years ago, seeking through all the later heritages of Roman, Moor and Norman, the oldest of them all; those again of the Athenian colonists.

RESTORATION OF A TEMPLE AT SELINUS

Agrigentum, now Girgenti, one of the famous triad, Agrigentum, Selinus and Syracuse, first claiming his attention, he duly arrives in the "new town," we will say, prosaically enough by rail. But let him make his way at sunset from the modern city on the hilltop down the long slope towards the blue water where stand solitary our venerable buildings.

They seem all orange in the red light on their high rocky sites, except for the deep violet of the shadows and the occasional gleam of old plaster. As the sun disappears, the dusk following blots out the Italian city on the hill and the distant sounds of flock and shepherd might well be those of other days. Here is Greece! A poor imagination indeed that cannot invest these old stones in the bright colors of yore, cover these bare slopes with narrow streets teaming with the sturdy kinsfolk of Athens herself, and see many a galley beached on the strip of sand at the foot of these cliffs, or riding at anchor near by.

Strangely enough the temples at Girgenti antedate the best of those in Athens, the prosperity of the colonies preceding that at home. Art followed, as now, in the train of commercial achievement. The temples here shown were built during the fifth century before the Christian era and are not of marble, as were those in the mother country, but of the native stone, surfaced with a fine plaster of marble dust, which may be made out in the accompanying photographs still clinging tenaciously to large areas, notably in the picturesque ruins of the temple supposed to be dedicated to Juno Lacinia. This plaster was rubbed smooth with great care as to delicate edges and profiles and was then overlaid with the bright colors the ancients loved, the pigment being mixed with beeswax and applied while hot. The column shafts were

TEMPLE OF CONCORD, GIRGENTI

probably pale orange, the triglyphs and metopes of the frieze blue and red—even the sculpture adorning the buildings is to be thought of as in full color. The restoration of the Selinus temple, which is of the same period, may serve to convey a notion of these buildings in their prime; the plan, also restored, shows the mosaic and flagging of the floor inside and out.

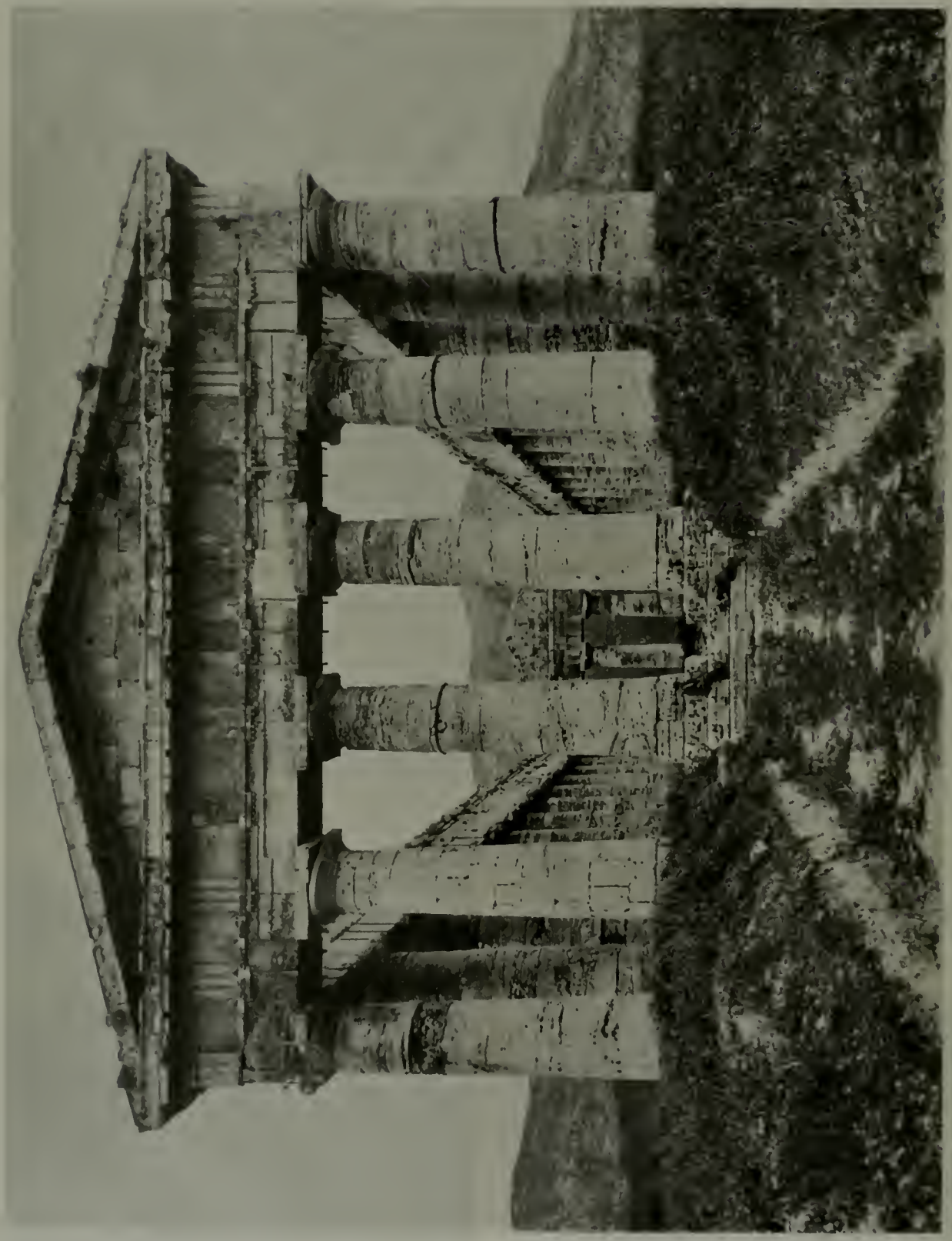
Of the two temples at Girgenti, here shown, the one known as the Temple of Concord is quite conspicuous for its well preserved state, valiantly holding its own after twenty-four centuries; indeed, it may be remarked, most Greek structures would still be intact were it not for the destructive tendencies of the human rather than the natural elements. The roof, which was of terra cotta tile on cedar rafters, has of course long since disappeared, but the thick walls of the cella, or enclosed portion, stand, though pierced by the round-headed arches that were cut through when the building served during the Dark Ages as a Christian church. A fine old pagan landmark rearing its gables sturdily in defense of a "creed outworn."

Both the Temple of Concord and that of Juno are of the fully developed type, hexastyle, peripteral, to be technical—six columns wide with a colonnade running completely around—and though not among the largest, are for their time particularly good in proportion, standing as they do midway between the primitive Doric architecture and the supreme Parthenon. They display many of the "refinements" that the subtle Greek eye demanded; the columns all lean slightly in and the apparently straight lines of the stylobate or stepped base, as well as those of the entablature, are insensibly curved to correct the illusion of sagging.

It was characteristic of the Greeks that, like the Japanese, they delighted rather in accentuating the features of the existing landscape with their architecture than in imposing a rigid scheme upon a site interesting in itself. This is nowhere better shown than here at Girgenti, where the Temple of Juno proudly rears itself on a rocky

GREEK THEATER AT SYRACUSE

SMALL THEATER AT SEGESTA



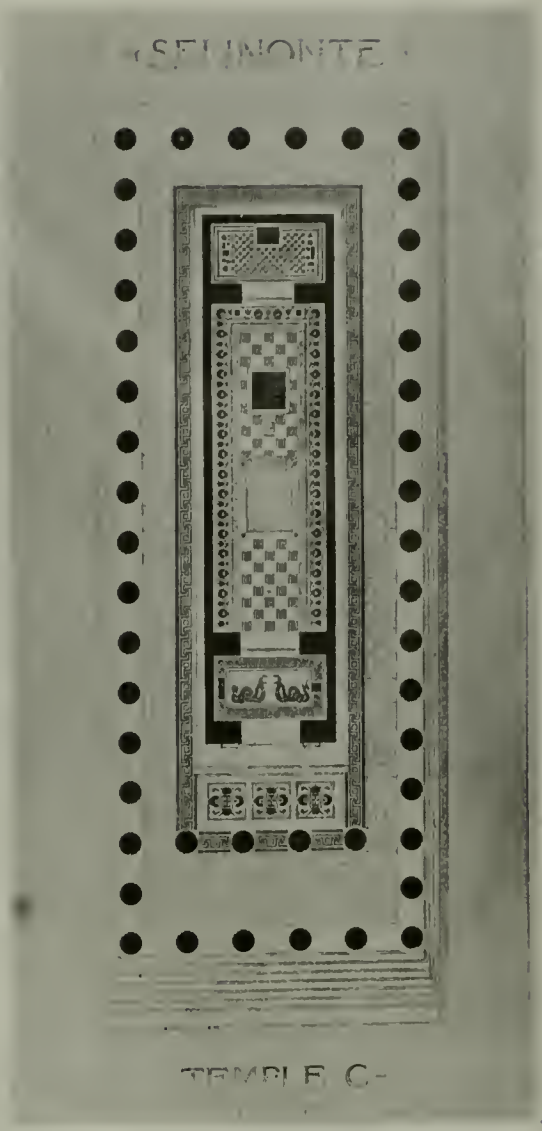
UNFINISHED TEMPLE AT SEGESTA

promontory almost overhanging the sea, and by the unfinished Temple at Segesta in a lovely hollow high in the hills looking out to the same sea, though on the opposite side of Sicily. (Those of Greek blood could not easily forget their earlier seafaring ways and were inclined to turn towards salt water.) Still more remarkable in the respect of dramatic situation are the two theatres here shown—the large one at Syracuse opening out toward the landlocked bay, where five thousand Athenians went down to defeat in the greatest sea fight of ancient times; the other by contrast a tiny affair perched on the very top of a hill commanding the region of Segesta.

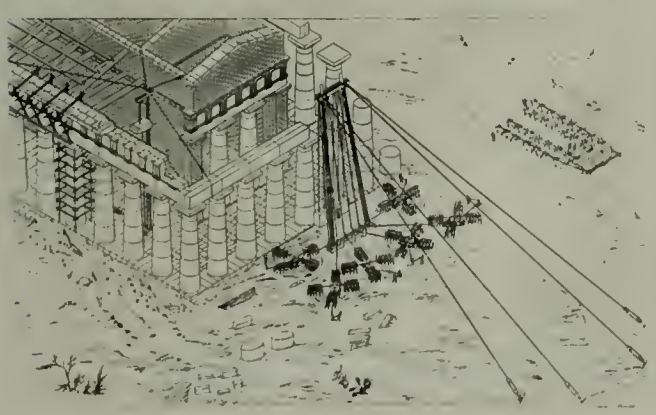
While the memory of Girgenti will haunt the mind in after years, there is something in the very loneliness of this Segesta, with its temple and little theatre—no modern town is here at all—that leaves its own imprint. Not only is it all but deserted now, but its actual desertion dates from olden times, the temple itself being left half completed just where the Carthaginians rudely interrupted work in their conquest of the island. Here again, left to himself in this far Sicilian valley, may our traveler paint a vivid picture of the panic of the peaceful town as the ships of the approaching horde drew near—the masons dropping their mallets and in the streets of the vanished town the crush and outcry of the fleeing multitude. To this day the columns of the temple remain unfluted, the floor and the inner wall unbuilt. This, by the way, throws some light upon the construction of the day; the outer peristyle being evidently erected first in rough blocks which were dressed and moulded in place, while the inner wall was put up later. The work of finishing and coloring proceeded of course from the top of the building down in order that the completed work be left undamaged.

In this connection the drawing borrowed from Hittorf's book may prove interesting, setting forth as it does a Greek "job" in progress—note the way in which large blocks of stone were transported by the use of huge wheels fitted over them; they were then rolled over and over to their destinations, sometimes quite distant. In the temple at Segesta are still to be seen the lugs of stone left on some of the blocks over which ropes might be hitched for hoisting into place—these "ancones" are plainly visible on the steps of the base in the view shown.

But perhaps, after all, for our casual dilettante, who finds his way to this island in an inland sea—our seeker after romance, our suitor of the phantom of old Hellas—it is not structural details that take him thither. Ah, no! It is rather the lure of the ancient temples of his people. It is the thought that two thousand years ago here dwelt and wrought his forbears, in Art at least—he rightly seeks out their work, for it is his own.



PLAN OF THE SELINUS TEMPLE



WINTER BUILDING THE ONLY ANSWER TO THE YEAR'S CONSTRUCTION DELAY

On the verge of winter, construction blocked in hundreds of cities, a shortage of many materials of construction and of labor —and yet, withal, an acute shortage of homes, offices, stores and, in many cities, of office buildings, factories and warehouses—what is the answer?

The answer lies in winter construction, in proceeding with work during December, January and February, which have been normally "closed" months. Winter work is not new. It has been practised for years, its safety adequately demonstrated, its economy proved. It should be more generally practised.

The best way, then, to reduce the cost of building is to keep architects', engineers' and contractors' forces busy twelve months of the year.

The GARDEN

ERICA MELANTHERA WITH BACKGROUND OF TUBBED ACACIA

A PLEA FOR A MORE GENERAL USE OF OUR EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS

By DONALD McLAREN

As the writer has so frequently advocated, on account of the wonderfully equable and mild conditions of climate prevailing in our bay region, we should utilize more and more evergreen plant materials in our garden work. There is such a wealth of various trees and shrubs which flourish so luxuriantly and give such wonderful effects throughout the entire year that we should not neglect or overlook their use. What is more effective when in bloom than our magnificent flowering Acacias, blooming in their different varieties from early January to late summer, or the striking forms of berried evergreen Cotoneasters and Crataegus families, covered with brilliant orange and red-berried effects from summer until spring, all growing freely and with any ordinary care under even extremely harsh conditions? Or, again, consider the Heath or Heather branch of plants, which with careful selection will give us a wealth of bloom all of the year round, but of which very little is known intimately, but all of the varieties of which seem to love our climatic conditions in San Francisco. It is indeed a revelation to the plant-lover from the Eastern section of the United States to pay a visit to our section during midwinter, when he has left a barren, practically leafless land to come to us with our trees and shrubs in full leaf and many of them in their riot of full bloom and beauty.

POTTED ERICA REGERMINANS OVATA

Of the best known varieties of Ericas or Heathers, the first to come into bloom in the autumn is Erica Regerminans ovata, of quite recent introduction with us, but fast becoming extremely popular. It carries a wealth of delicate pink blossoms and is of very graceful habit and very greatly prized as a house plant as well as an ornamental in the garden. This variety is followed by Erica melanthera, which is probably the best known and most utilized, as it is in the height of its glory at the Christmas season and is extremely popular as a pot plant among the

A FIELD OF ERICA REGERMINANS OVATA

florist trade, not only in San Francisco but throughout the entire country, for these plants, in full bloom, are expressed not only up and down the Pacific Coast but as far East as Chicago, Detroit and even to the Eastern seaboard, where they are very highly prized and bring enormous prices. It is also a very profuse bloomer, its beautiful pink blossoms being borne out to the extreme ends of the branches. The above varieties are, of course, forced in the Eastern greenhouses, but, on account of being raised under glass, the blooms mature white instead of pink, thereby losing most of their charm, for we all love a cheerful color at the holiday time. A red-flowering variety of Erica melanthera has recently been introduced, which, when placed upon the market, will undoubtedly eclipse the ordinary pink-blooming type. When the melanthera type of Erica has finished blooming, the Persoluta varieties appear, there being a white form, very greatly used at the Easter season among the florist trade, and a very beautiful but not so common pink form, Erica persoluta rosea. Probably the variety best known to us all is the common form of Erica mediterranea, or so-called Scotch Heather, which, however, is not a heather but a heath, native of the Mediterranean, from which it obtains its name. There are so many types of this plant that it would require a special article to cover them all, but suffice it to say in passing that they are not sufficiently appreciated here in San Francisco, but the time is rapidly coming when they will come into their own with us. In fact, some plant-loving enthusiasts, not necessarily botanists in any sense of the word, have already gone so far as to set aside certain portions of their estates to be devoted entirely to "Heather Gardens."

Of late years very few classes of plants have attracted such universal attention among plant lovers in California as have the berry-bearing varieties. All of these plants bear their beautiful bundles of berries in great profusion during the winter months, when flowers of other outdoor plants are exceedingly scarce, for which reason they are exceptionally valuable not alone to the landscape out of doors but they are equally useful to the florist and decorator as well. As a matter of fact, I do not know what these two latter would do without them.

We are all of us naturally familiar with our common red berry or Toyon (Heteromales arbutifolia), a native of our own State, and not hardy elsewhere in the United States, and we all know to what a great extent it is used during the Christmas and festive winter seasons. It has really become indispensable. Also we are all familiar with the English Holly used so freely likewise at this season of the year. This plant, while not a native, does exceedingly well in California, particularly in all of the bay regions, and should be used more generally than it is.

We should not forget, when considering berried plants, our native Madrone (Arbutus Menziesii), which bears very attractive large red berries and whose bark is so greatly admired by all of us at all seasons of the year. The Snowberry (Symphoricarpus racemosus) is also a

(Continued on page 117)

RHODODENDRONS AT LAKE MERCED

EDITORIAL

THE NEED FOR CO-OPERATION

IN the November issue we commented on an English suggestion as to a National Building Guild. It is interesting to note that the Executive Council of the Post War Committee on Architectural Practice, of the American Institute, goes quite far along the same lines in its recommendations to the profession. The following excerpt from an editorial in the A. I. A. Journal gives a digest and analysis of the committee's findings, and is well worth serious consideration:

"'The second conclusion of the Executive Council was this: That State societies should include draughtsmen as well as architects and steadily work toward the creation of a vocational guild to include all those who earn their livelihood in the practice of architecture. That State societies should be organized independently of any Institute connection, and that there should be no restrictions as to holding office therein. That they at once, upon organization, should begin the establishment of relations with other local groups of technical men, trades and crafts organizations, in order that standards of practice may be formulated and that there may be developed a strong influence toward securing a higher standard in public work.'

The Executive Council concludes that State societies are the stepping-stones to a more democratic form of organization; that they should include draughtsmen as well as architects, and that they should not stop there, but work toward the idea of a guild the membership of which would be limited only to those who earned their living in the practice of architecture. Why not? Has not the time come when we should cease splitting up and begin drawing closer together? And on what lines should people be so closely drawn together as along the line of their vocation—the thing by which they gain their livelihood? Not along the line of their special craft, but along the line of the whole industry of which they are a part, for their own welfare is indissolubly bound up in the welfare of the industry as a whole. Carried to its logical conclusion, this would mean a guild of the building industry such as Mr. Cole gives us an inkling of in his article on the British building industry where all the members, whether managers or workers, participated in the government of that industry. Clearly, every industry is composed of many members, all of whom play their part in determining the standards and accomplishments in that industry. Architects do not represent the building industry, and its faults are not alone their faults. Contractors do not represent it either, nor do draughtsmen, or workmen. It is an intangible and irresponsible body, at the present moment, because no one alone is responsible and there is no collective responsibility. It is easily conceivable that ultimately State societies should not confine their membership to architects or even to draughtsmen, but that they should seek to create a tangible Guild embracing all who have adopted building as a vocation.

The Council even goes so far as to conclude that State societies should not be controlled from within the Institute—that they should be left free to work out their problems. This conclusion is essentially democratic, but at once leads to the question: 'Suppose the State societies grow so large and powerful that they may destroy the Institute?' The Council does not believe that will happen, and that if it does it will be because the Institute will have neglected the duty of harmonizing itself with the social and economic progress of the world. In the meantime, the Council concludes that the Institute has functions to perform quite as important as any it has yet undertaken, one of which is this:

That the Institute should set up machinery for the establishment of definite, permanent affiliations between all national organizations in the building industry.

This is a specific recommendation for the consideration of the Institute and is an elaboration on a national scale of the guild idea, for if followed to its logical end it would mean the ultimate establishment of a national guild of the building industry. But the seed for this must be planted locally, even though the national organizations may take steps. It is a problem of some magnitude, and yet, though it once seemed hopelessly impossible because of the antagonisms of employer and employee, it seems less hopeless in view of what is taking place in industry today. And it surely must come, if the building industry is to render the service of providing good and adequate shelter for man and his activities."

For some years a framed clipping from the "Cornell Civil Engineer" has been hanging over the editor's desk. In response to several requests it is reprinted on page 115 in a form suitable for such use. In these days, when selfishness and suspicion are in the air, when lack of self-restraint and sanity are all too evident, it is well to have a reminder occasionally of the essential requirements of civilized life—the "Specifications for a Man."

SOUTH (STREET) VIEW
RESIDENCE OF STANLEY DOLLAR, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA
CHAS. W. McCALL, Jr., Architect

NORTH (ENTRANCE) VIEW

WEST (GARDEN) VIEW

RESIDENCE OF STANLEY DOLLAR, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

CHAS. W. McCALL, Jr., Architect

LIVING ROOM

SITTING ROOM

RESIDENCE OF STANLEY DOLLAR, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

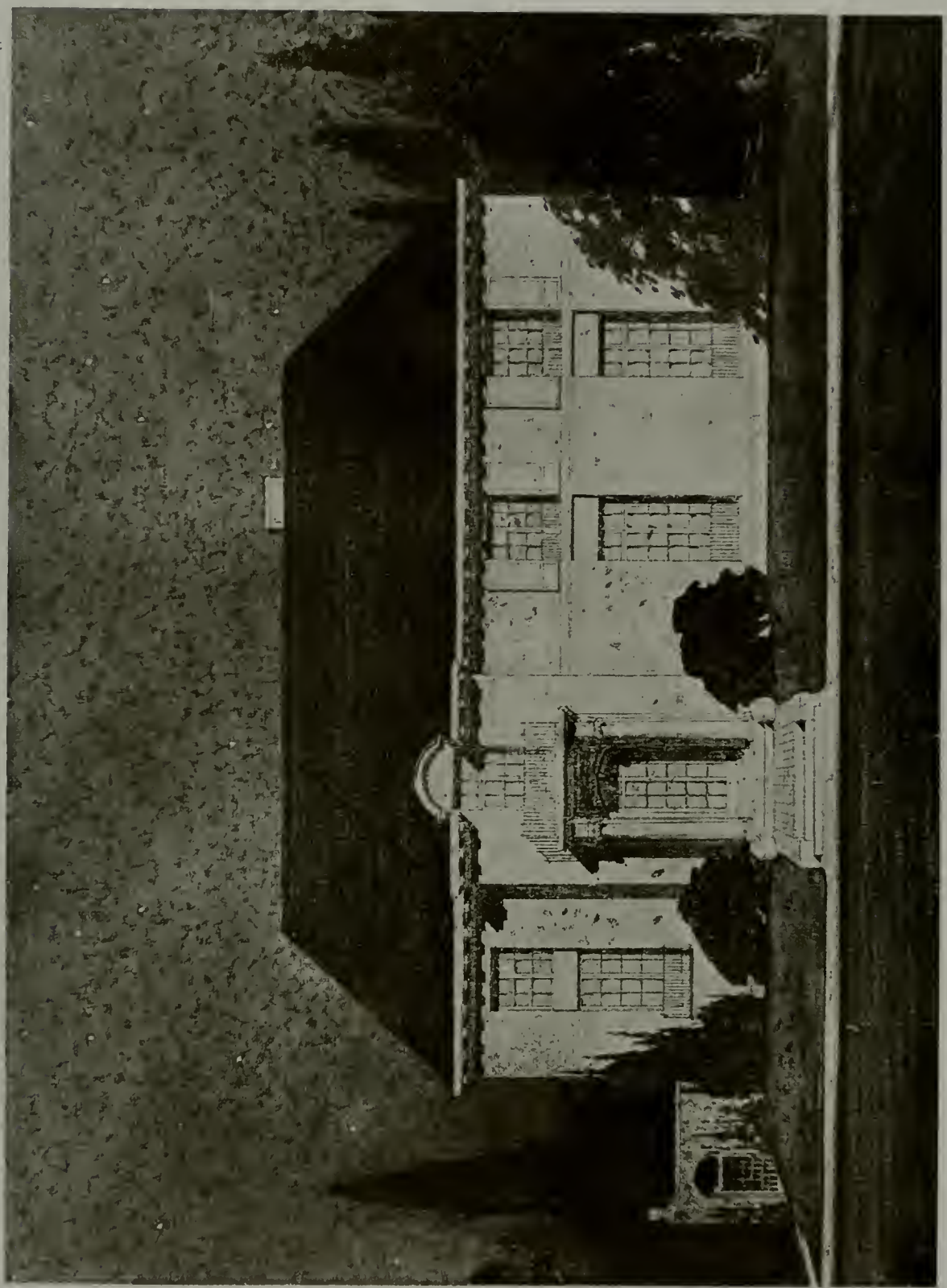
CHAS. W. McCALL, Jr., Architect

MAIN HALL.

LIBRARY

RESIDENCE OF STANLEY DOLLAR, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

CHAS. W. McCALL, Jr., Architect



ENTRANCE FRONT
RESIDENCE OF D. A. MENDENHALL, PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA
CHAS. W. McCALL, Jr., Architect

GARDEN ENTRANCE

LIVING ROOM

RESIDENCE OF D. A. MENDENHALL, PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA

CHAS. W. McCALL, Jr., Architect

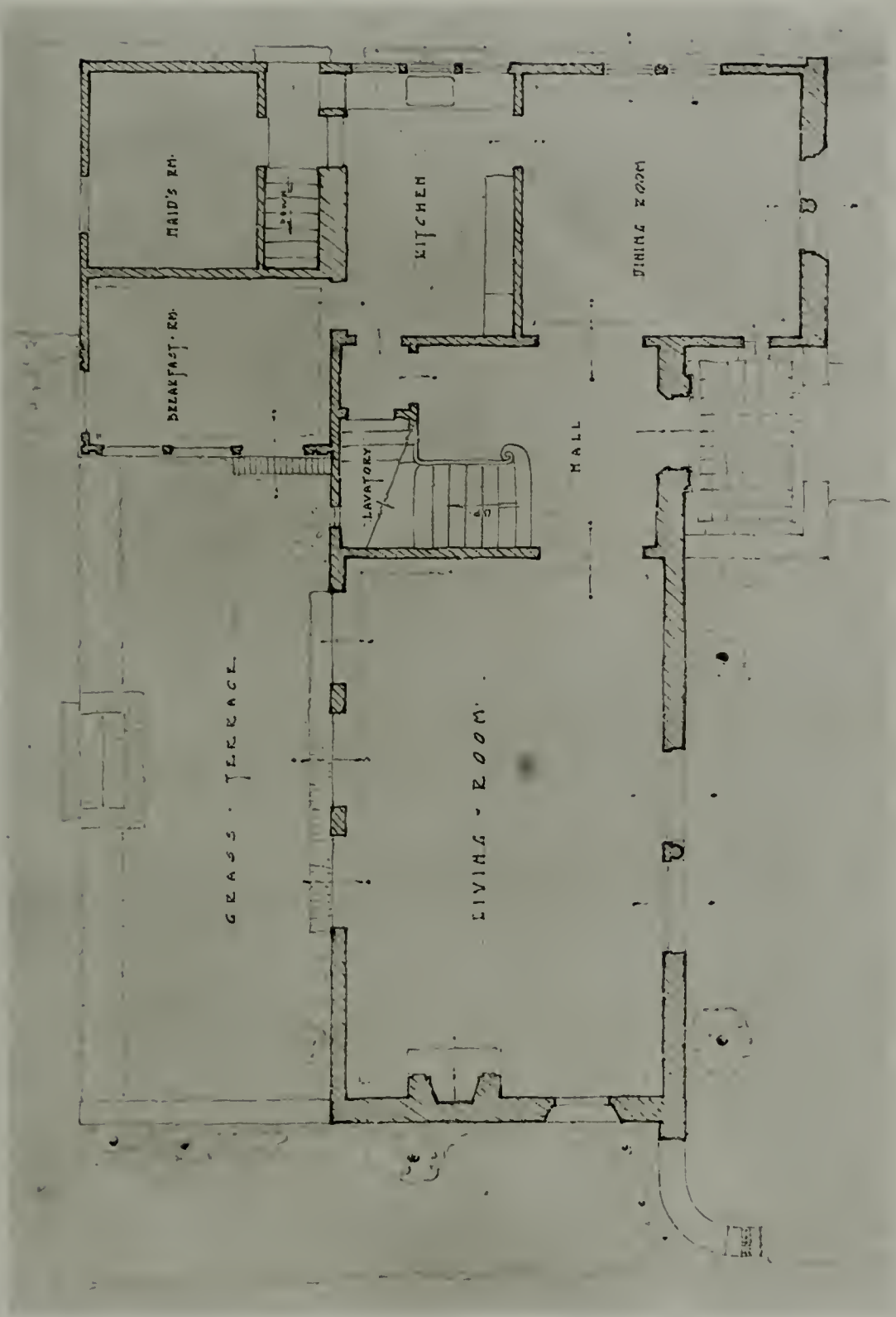
DINING ROOM

MAIN HALL

RESIDENCE OF D. A. MENDENHALL, PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA

CHAS. W. McCALL, Jr., Architect

RESIDENCE OF CHARLES H. BROWN, PIEDMONT, CALIFORNIA
Architects, R. W. BLAISE and CHAS. T. DAVIS, Associated



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
RESIDENCE OF CHARLES H. BROWN, PIEDMONT, CALIFORNIA
Architects, R. W. BLAINE and CHAS. T. DAVIS, Associated

LIVING ROOM

DINING ROOM

RESIDENCE OF CHAS. H. BROWN, PIEDMONT, CALIFORNIA

Architects, B. W. BLAINE and CHAS. W. DAVIS, Associated

STORE BUILDING FOR RANSOHOFF'S, SAN FRANCISCO

BARRETT & HILP, General Contractors — G. A. APPLEGARTH, Architect

HALL

RESIDENCE OF CHAS. H BROWN, PIEDMONT, CALIFORNIA

Architects, R. W BLAINE and CHAS. T. DAVIS, Associated

FIRST FLOOR SHOWROOM

ENTRANCE, FIRST FLOOR SHOWROOM

STORE BUILDING FOR RANSOHOFF'S, SAN FRANCISCO

G. A. APPLEGARTH, Architect

THIRD FLOOR SHOWROOM

THIRD FLOOR SHOWROOM
STORE BUILDING FOR RANSOHOFF'S, SAN FRANCISCO
G. A. APPLEGARTH, Architect

SOUTHEAST VIEW
REMAR FACTORY, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA
FREDERICK WHITTON, Construction Manager

SOUTHWEST VIEW
REMAR FACTORY, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA
FREDERICK WHITTON, Construction Manager

RESIDENCE OF J. A. MUNRO, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA
CHAS. W. McCALL, Architect

The HOME BUILDER

FOUR RECENT BUNGALOWS IN WESTWOOD PARK SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

IDA F. McCAIN, Architect

ONE of the newer residence tracts of San Francisco is Westwood Park, which, with its splendid growth of evergreen trees, eucalyptus, fir, pine, cedar, furnishes a delightful background for the type of house that has come to be known as the "California Bungalow." These long, low buildings of creamy white cement, the red brick steps and chimneys, the red expanse of flat roof, nestle among the tall green trees and produce an undoubted home-like effect, which is very inviting to the man who wishes to bring up a family within easy reach of business and urban facilities.

Mr. Long's residence contains living, dining and breakfast room, kitchen, and two bedrooms and bath on the lower floor, with two extra bedrooms above, all finished in Southern gum, with oak floors. This arrangement satisfies the desire of many families for living quarters on one floor, and provides additional space for guests or increase.

A similar plan is followed in Mr. Frey's residence, which, in addition to the other rooms, contains a large "reception hall" and is so arranged that by means of large sliding doors the main rooms can be converted into one large apartment.

The other two bungalows each contain living, dining and breakfast rooms, kitchen and two bedrooms. Many modern built-in facilities are included in both service and living portions, and these houses are as well equipped as in many higher-priced locations.

RESIDENCE OF EMIL LONG

RESIDENCE OF JOHN FREY

RESIDENCE OF F. E. GILBERT, WESTWOOD PARK, SAN FRANCISCO

RESIDENCE OF MR. CALI, WESTWOOD PARK, SAN FRANCISCO

INTERIOR DECORATION

A DIGNIFIED MUSIC-LIVING ROOM

CUTTER AND MALMGREN, Architects

Official News of Pacific Coast Chapters, A. I. A.

MINUTES OF SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER, A. I. A.

The regular monthly meeting of the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was held on Thursday evening, November 20, 1919, at the Architectural Club Rooms, 77 O'Farrell Street, at 8 p. m.

The minutes of the Annual Meeting held on October 16, 1919, were read and approved.

The Chair announced the appointment of the following standing committees for the ensuing year:

San Francisco Sub-Committee on Competitions of the American Institute of Architects—Sylvain Schnaittacher (chairman), Morris M. Bruce, Arthur Brown, Jr., George W. Kelham, William Mooser.

Practice—Charles Peter Weeks (chairman), George W. Kelham, August G. Headman.

Building Laws—G. A. Applegarth (chairman), G. A. Lansburgh, J. S. Fairweather, J. W. Dolliver, Arthur G. Scholz.

Committee on Legislation—John J. Donovan (chairman), John Reid, Jr., William Mooser.

Public Information—Smith O'Brien (chairman), William Mooser, Leo J. Devlin.

Education—John Bakewell, Jr. (chairman), Ernest Coxhead, Wm. C. Hays.

Entertainment—Fred H. Meyer (chairman), E. G. Bolles.

Library of San Francisco Architectural Club—

Committee on Relations to Building Contractors—William Mooser (chairman), George W. Kelham, Smith O'Brien, Fred H. Meyer, Charles Peter Weeks.

Committee on Civil Service—W. B. Faville, Charles Peter Weeks, William Mooser, John Reid, Jr., Sylvain Schnaittacher.

Building Material Exhibit—J. W. Dolliver (chairman), Morris M. Bruce.

Communications—From the Art Service League describing that organization; from Mr. Kemper in re Department of Works; from Mr. Arthur Kempston in re Electrical Fees; from National Federation of Construction Industries in re "Standardization."

It was moved by Mr. Smith O'Brien and seconded that a campaign of advertising the profession in the weekly building sections of the daily press be inaugurated by the Chapter. Carried.

There was a discussion of the code of rules proposed for the taking of bids from contractors, but no formal action was taken.

At a Board of Directors' meeting, held on November 13, 1919, a motion was made and seconded that the resignation of Mr. Edgar A. Mathews be accepted with regret. Carried.

At the suggestion of Mr. Smith O'Brien it was agreed that there should be held weekly and informal meetings at the St. Germain Restaurant at 12:30 on Tuesdays, and notices of the meetings were sent to all the members of the Chapter.

A motion that a budget for the current year be prepared and presented at the next Chapter meeting was seconded and duly carried.

The completion of the club rooms of the San Francisco Architectural Club at 77 O'Farrell Street was celebrated on the evening of November 8th by a smoker given in honor of the members of the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. As the club rooms are to be occupied jointly by the Club and the Chapter, the Chapter members present were very much pleased at the success of the younger members of the profession in the work of designing and building the joint quarters.

An address by Mr. Flanders, President of the Club, was followed by remarks by Messrs. Bakewell, Coxhead, Brown, Howard and President Schnaittacher of the Chapter and Mr. Plueger of the Club.

The promise of co-operation between the older and younger men, which was presaged in the various comments of the speakers, augurs well for the future educational work of the Club, and it is in the educational work of the Club that its greatest and lasting value lies and which makes it worthy of the earnest support of all members of the profession.

There being no further business before the Chapter, the meeting adjourned at 10:45 p. m.

Subject to approval . . . . . , 1918.

MORRIS M. BRUCE, Secretary.

MINUTES OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH MEETING OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER, A. I. A.

The one hundred and twenty-ninth regular meeting of the Southern California Chapter, American Institute of Architects, was held at the City Club, Eighth and Broadway, Tuesday evening, October 14.

The meeting was called to order at 7 p. m. by the president, Mr. H. M. Patterson, the following members being present: D. C. Allison, J. E. Allison, A. N. Edelman, Lyman Farwell, R. G. Hubby, J. P. Krempel, A. C. Martin, S. B. Marston, S. T. Norton, H. M. Patterson, A. W. Rea, A. Rosenheim, H. F. Withey.

As guests were present Mr. Comstock, curator of the Southwest Museum, and Mr. John Bowler.

Minutes of the one hundred and twenty-eighth meeting were read and approved.

The secretary reported for the Committee on Competitions that it had succeeded in getting the program of Competition for a City Hall at Long Beach withdrawn, having induced the city to select an architect direct; that the competition at Fullerton had been concluded in a satisfactory manner.

For the City Planning Committee, Mr. Withey reported that Mayor Snyder had requested the City Council to take steps toward drafting a city planning ordinance for the city at once; that the Chapter's president and secretary had called upon the Mayor, reassuring him of the Chapter's interest in this matter and offering its services in connection with the city planning work.

Mr. Patterson reported for the Fiesta Committee that the program for Armistice Day had been cancelled by reason of the city's not voting money for the purpose of decorating, as previously agreed. Therefore this committee's work was finished, for the time being at least.

Under the head of "Papers and Discussions," Mr. Comstock was introduced and gave an interesting dissertation on the early architecture of the Southwest, with a brief history of the early inhabitants of this region. Mr. Comstock advocated a closer co-operation of interests between the Chapter and the Southwest Museum.

Mr. S. B. Marston, who had recently returned from Y. M. C. A. service in France, spoke briefly of his experiences.

Following these two speakers, Mr. Rosenheim presented a suggestion that the Chapter take steps to form a program for selecting what would be considered the best architecture in and about Los Angeles. This information, he thought, would be of much use to the Chamber of Commerce and like organizations. It was moved by Mr. Rosenheim, seconded by Mr. Krempel, and duly carried, that a program thus outlined be instituted, and the president appointed Messrs. Rosenheim, D. C. Allison and Rea as a committee to take up this work.

The subject of the next Chapter meeting was brought up, it being moved by Mr. Norton, seconded and carried, that an effort be made to have this meeting especially interesting to draw a full attendance.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 9:45.

H. F. WITHEY, Secretary.

WASHINGTON STATE CHAPTER, A. I. A.

Minutes of the two hundred and fifty-first meeting, held November 5, 1919, at 6:15 p. m., at the Blue Bird Cafe.

Present: Huntington (presiding), Alden, Baeder, Bebb, Borhek, Brust, Constable, Field, Gould, Gove, Ivey, Knox, Loveless, Myers, Naramore, Park, Richardson, Schack, Sexsmith, Storey, Svarz, Willcox, Wilson, Ziegler. Guests: Messrs. Cheney, Merriman, Green, Curtis.

The minutes of the meeting of October 3d were read and approved. After the reading of correspondence, Mr. Loveless moved that the Institute be wired voicing in emphatic terms the objection of the Chapter to the invitation of the Washington State Society of Architects to the annual convention of the Institute in conjunction with other State societies. The wire to be sent in addition to the correspondence already had on the matter. Motion carried.

Mr. Myers moved that a letter be sent to the Capitol Building Commission commending the stone work of the Temple of Justice in the manner of the Tacoma Society of Architects' letter and omitting the clause recommending the refund of losses sustained by them. Motion carried.

Mr. Loveless, reporting for the Committee on Education, asked in the name of Mr. Gould that speakers from the Chapter arrange to make addresses to the students of the University of Washington Architectural School

Mr. Myers brought in a majority report of the "Special" Capitol Group Plan Committee, stating that the committee visited the site and after investigation recommends that the main axis of the group, which is now held north and south, be not changed, supporting his report with detailed reasons for the same.

Mr. Borhck read the minority report, which proved to be exhaustive and convincing, and after a discussion the sentiment seemed to prevail that those not of the committee were not sufficiently informed to feel themselves qualified to vote. Mr. Naramore moved the matter be laid on the table. Motion carried.

Mr. Field, reporting for the Committee on Chapter Groups, read a letter from a Chapter member which indicated that the conduct of a member of the Institute was not in accord with the code of ethics, and on motion of the secretary, duly seconded and carried, the letter was referred to the Executive Committee for investigation.

Mr. Loveless, reporting for the Committee on Relations of Draughtsmen to Architects, presented the following recommendation of the committee:

1. That the Architectural Guild, upon the adoption of a constitution and by-laws satisfactory to the Executive Committee of the Chapter, be given the privilege of the use of the sub-title "affiliated with the Washington State Chapter of the A. I. A.," such affiliation to remain in effect so long as the Guild upholds the principles and ideals of the A. I. A., or until the privilege is withdrawn by action of the Chapter.
2. That such affiliation be further expressed by giving to the Guild the privilege of attending the annual meeting of the Chapter.
3. That invitations be extended to the Guild to attend such other meetings of the Chapter as might prove of interest to the members, such invitation to be given to the secretary of the Guild by the secretary of the Chapter, by action of the executive committee.
4. That a standing committee of the Chapter be appointed to serve as a means of communication with the Guild through a like committee to be appointed by the Guild.
5. That the Chapter, collectively and individually, encourage and contribute in every way possible to the educational efforts of the Guild along cultural lines.
6. That one joint meeting of the Chapter and the Guild be arranged each year, at which subjects of mutual interest be discussed, and a spirit of mutual understanding and respect be fostered.
7. That the Guild be regarded by the Chapter as a recruiting ground for future Chapter members, and to that end every means possible be devised to acquaint the members of the Guild with the principles and ideals of the A. I. A.

Mr. Loveless moved the adoption of the report. Motion carried.

Capt. Chas. H. Alden, the speaker of the evening, was then called upon and spoke of his experiences in the army, both here and abroad, pointing the many difficulties encountered in the effort to get things done. His experiences showed the need of reform in the army, and in conclusion he called attention to the fact that during the war the architect was not given his rightful place in the army and that, as it now stands, the engineering corps is to take over entirely all construction, including the work of the construction quartermaster; and in conclusion voiced the opinion that the Institute would do well to take some steps to procure proper recognition for the architects.

Mr. Field moved that a committee be appointed to take up the matter. Motion carried.

Meeting adjourned.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR A MAN

By THOMAS J. VAN ALSTYN, Cornell E. E., Ex. '03

(Found among his papers after his death)

"To respect my country, my profession, and myself. To be honest and fair with my fellow men as I expect them to be with me. To be a loyal citizen of the United States. To speak of it with praise and act always as a trustworthy custodian of its good name. To be a man whose name carries prestige with it wherever it goes.

"To base my expectations of a reward on a solid foundation of service rendered. To be willing to pay the price of success in honest effort. To look upon my work as an opportunity to be seized with joy and to be made the most of, not as a painful drudgery to be reluctantly endured.

"To remember that success lies within my own self and in my own brain, my own ambition and my own courage and determination. To expect difficulties and force my way through them. To turn hard experience into capital for future struggles.

"To believe in my profession heart and soul. To carry an air of optimism in the presence of those I meet. To dispel all temper with cheerfulness, kill doubts with strong conviction, and reduce action with an agreeable personality.

"To make a study of my business. To know my profession in every detail. To mix brains with effort and system in my work. To find time to do every needful thing by not letting time find me doing nothing. To hoard days as a miser does dollars. To make every hour bring me dividends in increased knowledge and healthful recreation. To keep my future unencumbered with debts. To save as well as to earn.

"To cut out expensive amusements until I can afford them. To steer clear of dissipation and guard my health of body and peace of mind as a most precious stock in trade.

"Finally to take a good grip on the joys of life. To play the game like a man. To fight against nothing as hard as my own weakness and endeavor to give it strength. To be a gentleman and a Christian, so I may be courteous to man, faithful to friends, and true to God."

The MANUFACTURER

GENERAL VIEW OF PLANT

SANTA CRUZ PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY

ONE of the largest plants in the West devoted to the manufacture of cement is that of the Santa Cruz Portland Cement Company, whose mills at Davenport, California, were placed in operation May 7, 1907, and have operated continuously since that time. The town of Davenport is located on the coast twelve miles north of Santa Cruz in the San Vicente Canyon.

In 1911 the plant and process underwent several changes, so that everything is now strictly up to date. The buildings are all of steel and concrete construction and are so arranged that the material enters at the uppermost building, while the finished product is loaded on cars at the lower end, already packed in sacks and barrels. The passage of the material from building to building is accomplished by means of screw and belt conveyors.

The limestone quarry is located in the San Vicente Canyon, about three miles from the plant. Here enormous deposits of limestone are to be found. The clay, which is highly aluminous, is obtained from vast deposits in the Santa Cruz Mountains at Tank Siding, sixteen miles from Santa Cruz.

The process of crushing, drying and mixing the material is an interesting one, carried on in various separate buildings. The burning is done in a kiln building said to be the largest in the world. It has a capacity equipment of twenty-four kilns, which are long cylinders seven feet in diameter and one hundred and twenty-five feet in length. Crude oil is used for fuel, sprayed in with compressed air, reaching a temperature of about 2500 degrees F. The raw materials thus fused becomes "clinker," a great storage pile of which is seen in the lower illustration.

Grinding of clinker, drying, final grinding and finishing is carried on in other buildings, up to the packing and shipping as before mentioned.

The plant is entirely operated by electricity, through eighty induction motors varying from one-half to 800 horsepower. Under normal operation the plant consumes over 6000 horsepower, requiring a special sub-station of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. This meters 100,000 kilowatt hours per day. It is the extreme southern end of the company's 60,000-volt transmission line.

Besides the cement-working buildings, this plant contains others, such as a compressor building, sack-cleaning house, machine shop, laboratories, warehouses, storerooms, office, etc.

In addition to cement the company produces a high grade of sulphate of potash. Its San Francisco office is in the Crocker Building.

SHOWING CLINKER STORAGE

The CONTRACTOR

BUILDING CONDITIONS IN OTHER PARTS OF THE COUNTRY

BUILDING contracts awarded during the month of October, 1919, in the territory north of the Ohio and east of the Missouri rivers, amounted to $311,382,000, which was greater than the figure for any previous month of this year. This was an increase of $76,801,000, or 33 per cent, over the total for the month of September, the September total having been somewhat less than for August.

Of the total amount for October, 34 per cent, or $105,663,000, was for residential buildings; 25 per cent, or $78,249,000, was for industrial plants; and 15 per cent, or $45,939,000, was for business buildings. Public works and utilities amounted to $42,334,000.

The October figures brought the total for contract awards for the first ten months of 1919 up to $2,111,452,000, which is greater than the total for any entire year previous to 1919. In fact, these figures indicate an actual volume of building operations during the first ten months of 1919 somewhat greater than the actual average annual volume for the five years previous to 1919.

NEW ENGLAND

Contracts awarded during October throughout the New England district amounted to $32,384,000, of which $7,351,000 was for new residential buildings, $13,621,000 for manufacturing structures, and $6,536,000 for business purposes.

The gross total shows an increase of $2,581,000 over the figures for September and brings the total for ten months' business to $188,109,000, which is the record figure for any ten months of the New England district since the records began in 1901.

NEW YORK STATE AND NORTHERN NEW JERSEY

The total of contracts awarded for the district which includes the State and City of New York and Northern New Jersey, for the month of October, is $53,219,000, which is less than the amount for the month of September by $14,081,000. The records show the expenditure of $21,922,000 for new residential buildings, $11,409,000 for manufacturing buildings, and $6,245,000 for business structures.

The total expenditure for new construction for the ten months of the year is $453,093,000, the highest figure recorded for this region for a similar period during the last ten years.

PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON DISTRICT

A marked increase in the construction of new buildings and engineering works is shown to have taken place in the Philadelphia district during the month of October, 1919, when the returns are compared with those for September. The total for October is $46,425,000, an increase over September of $10,576,000, or about 30 per cent. Of this total of $46,425,000 there was expended for residential structures $6,427,000 and for new business buildings $10,927,000.

The grand total for new construction for the first ten months of 1919 is $328,424,000, which is $46,207,000 less than for the same period in 1918, when the total of $374,631,000 contained an item for Government work amounting to 45 per cent of the whole. In the October, 1919, figures there is practically no Government work included, so that the record may be taken as indicating the extent to which builders are making good the building deficiency of this region.

PITTSBURGH DISTRICT

The total for contracts awarded in the Pittsburgh district, which includes Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia, for the month of October, 1919, is $61,622,000, of which $15,385,000 is for residential buildings, $18,245,000 for manufacturing buildings, and $6,977,000 for business structures.

From January 1, 1919, to November 1, 1919, the total for new construction work in this district is $341,052,000, which is the largest total for similar work for the ten years during which records have been kept. The corresponding figure for the first ten months of 1918 was only $331,292,000, but fully 35 per cent of this was for Government work, practically none of which is included in the figures for 1919.

CENTRAL WEST

The Central West district, which includes the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and parts of Missouri and Eastern Kansas, expended during the month of October, 1919, a total of $106,314,000, of which $36,877,000 was for new dwellings, $27,546,000 for manufacturing buildings, and $13,655,000 for business structures.

The total for new construction in this district for the first ten months of 1919 is $749,120,000, which is more than $20,000,000 greater than the previous high record (1917). It is greater than the corresponding total for 1918, $359,165,000, although that total included $78,000,000 spent for a similar period.

THE NORTHWEST

In the Northwest district, which includes Minnesota and North and South Dakota, the contracts awarded during October, 1919, totaled $11,418,000, of which $4,992,000 was for dwellings, $999,000 for manufacturing structures, and $1,597,000 for business buildings.

The total for new construction in this district during the first ten months of 1919 amounts to $51,654,000, an amount that has been exceeded only once before (in 1916), when the total for the ten months' period was $60,974,000, the largest ever recorded for this district.

THE GARDEN

(Continued from page 109)

native to our State and is very attractive with its clusters of large white berries, which hang on the plant in great profusion all winter long.

There are, however, two classes of plants about which very little is known to the general public, outside of those persons who are especially interested in plant life. I refer to the Cotoneasters and Crataegus, or Thorn families, the majority of whose branches bear wonderful bunches of brilliant berries during the winter months and the majority of which are evergreen. All of them are exceedingly hardy and will flourish in our ordinary San Francisco climate. When we speak of the Thorn family of plants one naturally thinks of Hawthorn, which while bearing berries is a deciduous tree, and we are apt to overlook the fact that this family has numerous branches, many of them, as stated above, being evergreen.

Undoubtedly the most striking variety is Crataegus pyracantha lalandi or Burning Bush, which bears from October to January a most wonderful crop of orange-red fruit, and which has attracted most marked attention of late years and is universally admired. This plant is evergreen, is very hardy, and attains a height of from 15 to 20 feet, forming a most gorgeous feature in the landscape.

Another Thorn which is also greatly admired, and which is becoming very generally used, is Crataegus pyracantha angustifolia, which is also orange-berried, but which comes into fruit just after the variety lalandi has finished its crop, the berries turning orange about the first of January and continuing during the months of January and February. It is also becoming extremely popular and is very generally used by florists and decorators whenever the branches are obtainable. This plant is also evergreen and reaches a height of only ten feet.

There is also an evergreen red-berried Thorn called Crataegus pyracantha crenulata, known as the Chinese ever-

REAL ESTATE

By BURLEIGH DAVISON

THE realty market, though it is reflecting in a degree the tense industrial situation, is showing considerable activity and the increased construction of both business and residence buildings promises well for 1920 developments.

The announcement that Market Street in the vicinity of Sixth Street is to have two and possibly three new moving picture theatres comes as a surprise to most people, who had an idea that the city was well supplied with this type of amusement places, but it seems not, as these are reported to be of large size, one costing one million dollars.

Out of town realty activities, which have attracted attention on account of their magnitude, have been several transfers and sales in Mendocino County of recent date. The Schweitzer ranch, near Ukiah, containing 105 acres of rich land, has been sold to George Reiners of Santa Rosa for $54,500. Another deal of importance was that of the Van Arsdale ranch, located in Walker Valley, which contained 13,536 acres of valley and range lands. The entire holdings were sold to W. H. Sullivan of San Francisco for $152,825.

The development of the middle Sacramento Valley district and the rich delta lands of that section has attracted state and nation wide attention from investors and settlers, as is shown by the report that the Sutter Basin Company of Sacramento has leased to the California Vegetable Union of Los Angeles their 60,000 acres of level bottom and valley land.

The California Vegetable Union, realizing the possibilities in handling these lands from the productive standpoint, will put at once several thousand acres into such truck crops as potatoes, beans, etc. They will later plant a much larger acreage in various vegetables and produce for the Eastern market.

The trend of modern business establishments catering to high-class and standard trade to locate on Market Street below Third has been noticed of late years. Formerly to go below Third Street was considered commercial suicide for some lines of business. However, with the steady improvement of this section and with the growth of commuting and its resultant flow of pedestrians, retail stores of the finest type are now seeking locations in this district. The opening of the Kitchener-Schmulian Co. store at Market and Battery marks an era in retail shop fitting and construction. This shop, which caters to the best men's furnishing trade, has a front of bronze and gold and is one of the show places of this section. The interior of this shop has been done in such a way that new stores will have to plan and build carefully to equal it.

The different subdivisions report much activity in home buying and real estate transactions. Baldwin & Howell, whose West-of-Twin-Peaks properties have been great favorites with the home-seeking public, report many sales.

J. Richard Kemp paid $4,200 for a lot at the southwesterly corner of Wildwood Way and Miramar Avenue. This lot faces the circle in the center of the tract, and will have erected a bungalow of English design at a cost of about $10,000. Charles F. Storthoff is the architect.

An imposing bungalow will soon be constructed on a site sold by Baldwin & Howell to Ernest A. Hill. Hill paid $4,500 for the property, which is situated at the intersection of Plymouth Avenue and Monterey Boulevard. There are two lots included in the purchase. One has a frontage of 47 feet on Plymouth Avenue, with a depth of 120 feet. The adjoining lot is irregular in shape, but is of about the same area.

The Marvin Building of California Street, a seven-story steel frame office building, has been sold to the firm of Dunn-Williams Co., according to the announcement of Moyer & Graham, the realty company handling the transaction.

The sale of this property, which has been in the hands of the Marvin family for over sixty-five years, is a further demonstration of the increased activity in the financial district during the past few months.

There are five holdings in this block on California Street, four of which have changed hands in the last six months. In the block farther west, between Davis and Front Streets, four sales have been reported during the last eight months.

The Wolf Company has closed a lease for a duplicate of the present building of the Hooper & Jennings Company for the account of Orville Pratt.

The proposed building is to cover a lot 68 feet 9 inches by 137 feet 6 inches, adjoining the present corner building of the Hooper & Jennings Co. on the northwest corner of Howard and Spear Streets. It will consist of four floors, approximating 75,000 square feet in both buildings, equipped with sprinkler system and spur track. This lease covers a period of ten years at a rental in excess of $160,000.

For the account of the Whitcomb Estate Company, Wolf & Co. have leased to the Traung Label and Lithograph Company a two-story building to be erected on Battery Street, 45 feet south of Green Street, covering a lot 45 feet 10 inches by 137 feet 6 inches. This lease covers a period of ten years, total rental of $48,000.

For the account of the Edgar De Pue Estate Company to Blas Engineering Company, one-story building to be erected on the south side of Geary Street, 60 feet east of Polk Street, covering a lot 60x120 feet. Lease for ten years, total rental of $42,000.

THE GARDEN

(Continued from page 117)

green Hawthorn. This plant grows to a height of ten feet and is very distinct from the preceding varieties, and is about the earliest red-berried bearing shrub, as the color of the berries is fully developed by August.

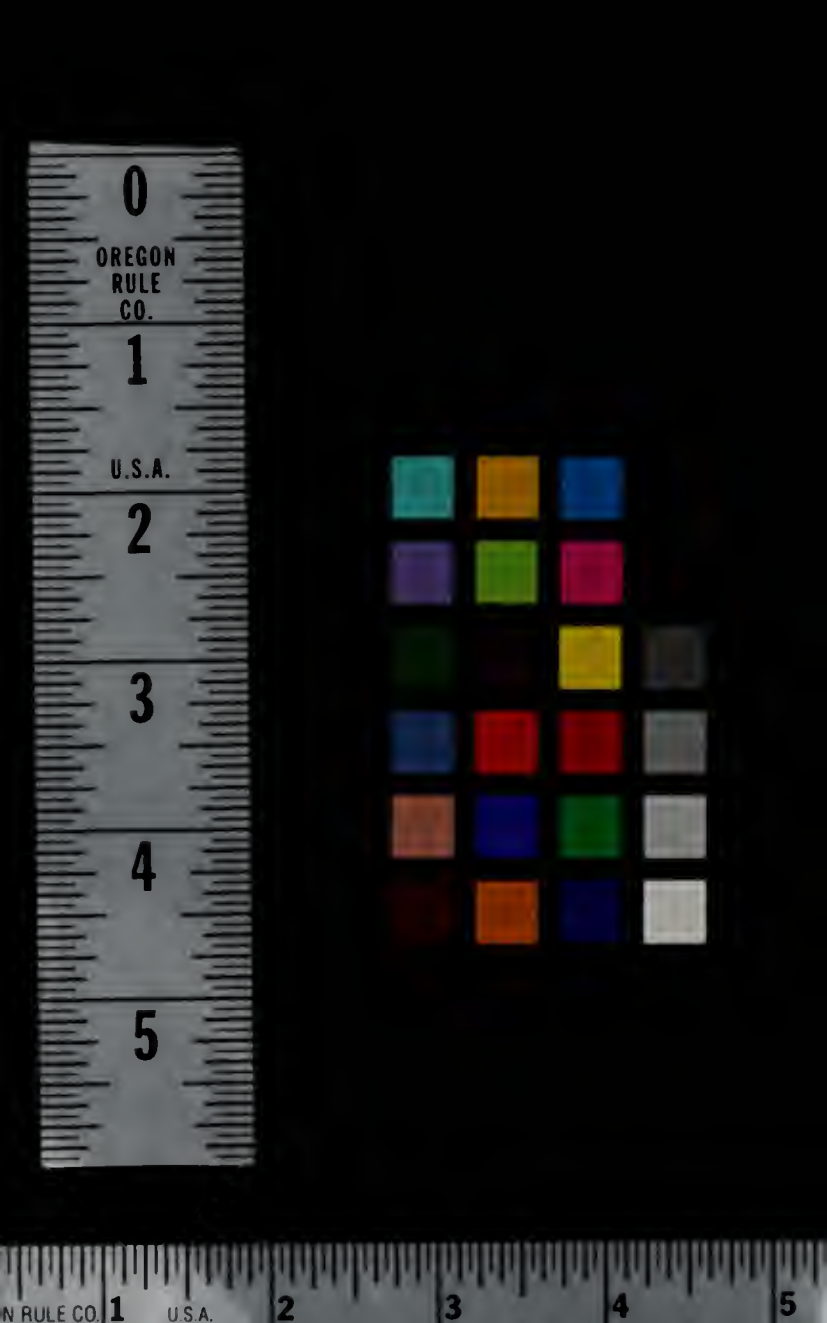
There has recently been introduced from North China a prostrate-growing Thorn, a plant discovered recently by Mr. Wilson of the Arnold Arboretum at Harvard University. This plant is called Crataegus Yunnanaensis, named from the Province of Yunnan, where it is native.

The Cotoneasters form a most interesting group of plants, for there is a great variety of them, all of them being berry-bearing and all adapted to use in our city. One of the most striking varieties is Cotoneaster acuminata or Nepalense, which bears bright red berries during the months of November and December. It is semi-deciduous but at the same time is a very attractive plant when planted in masses, as its berries may be seen from quite a distance. A very effective group of these plants may be seen in West Clay Park.

For landscape effects probably one of the best of this large group of plants, however, is Cotoneaster pannosa, a plant having a glaucous foliage, of semi-drooping habit, attaining a height of only ten feet, but having its branches almost completely covered with brilliant red berries all during the winter season. It is a very rapid grower and very hardy, doing particularly well around the bay of San Francisco.

The prostrate forms of Cotoneasters are very greatly prized in our landscape work and are especially useful in any rock work effects, the most generally known varieties being horizontalis and microphylla. Both of these varieties bear berries in great profusion, horizontalis having the more brilliant berries of the two. They are also very widely planted as ground covers over banks in particular, and we often see microphylla planted to fall over walls and parapets to soften the harsh lines of concrete or stone work.

Other very useful forms of Cotoneasters frigida and Cotoneaster Franchetti, the former of which attains a height of twenty feet, bearing brilliant red berries, while the latter only grows about eight feet high and has orange red berries.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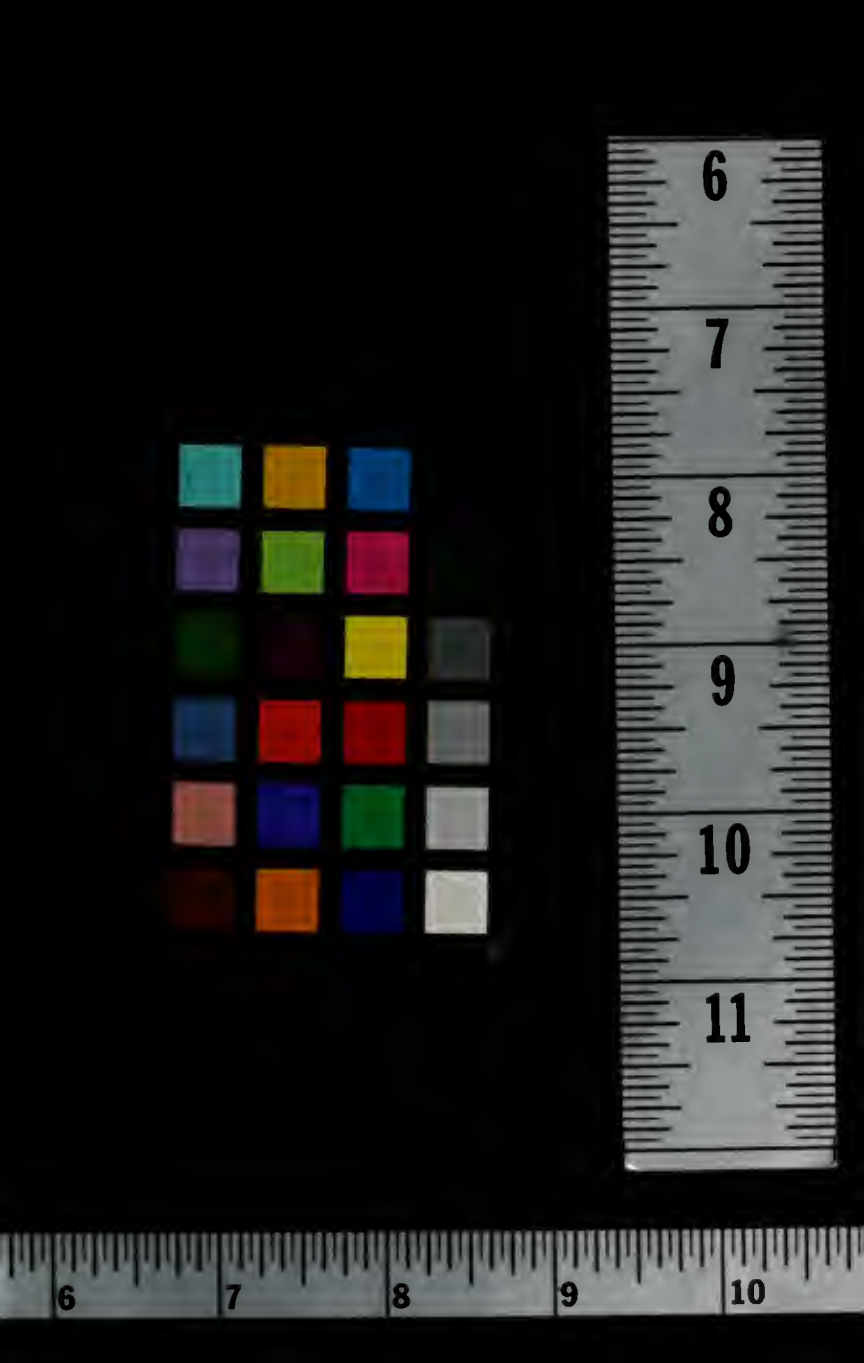
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