

THE
OCTAGON

A Journal of The American Institute of Architects



APRIL 1929

Volume 1

Number 4

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

THE OCTAGON, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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THE OCTAGON

A Journal of The American Institute of Architects

Published Monthly by

The American Institute of Architects

Executive and Publication Offices, The Octagon, 1741 New York Avenue N. W., Washington, D. C.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS THE COPY. \$1 PER YEAR. (FOREIGN \$2)

Checks or Money Orders should be made payable to The American Institute of Architects. All communications for publication should be sent to The Secretary, The A. I. A.

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Entered as second-class matter, February 9, 1929, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C.

The Convention Program

Washington, D. C., April 23, 24, 25, New York City, April 26

The March number of THE OCTAGON contained much information about the Convention, with particular reference to proposed Amendments to the By-Laws; Nominations of Officers; Registration Procedure; and Hotel Reservations.

Since March the Program of the Convention has been developed, and is now in approximately final form.

It is not amiss, in this, the April number of THE OCTAGON, which will be in the hands of all members well in advance of the Convention, to outline the Program in some detail, and to urge a full attendance.

Apart from duty there are other excellent reasons for going to the Convention.

Washington is truly a beautiful city in April. The Architectural Exposition in New York will be one of the finest ever staged. Every member of the Institute who can spare the time from the demands of his practice should make the trip to Washington, and go from there to New York for the last day of the Convention. You do not have to be a Delegate to be welcome at an Institute Convention, or to take part in its proceedings. The floor is open to every member.

THE CHARACTER OF THE CONVENTION.

As has been stated, "The Development of the National Capital" will be the general theme of the Convention.

The part which The American Institute of Architects has played, over a long period of years, in sponsoring the Plan of Washington, as conceived by Pierre L'Enfant and George Washington, and

in safeguarding the fundamentals of that plan against the changes of expediency, is well-known to the architectural profession.

The Sixty-second Convention will make that part better known to the public at large.

For a long period of years the Institute has maintained the position that the development of the Nation's Capital is the proper concern of the architectural profession in the United States. During those years many distinguished architects, Members of the Institute, have made notable contributions of their time and talents to the architectural development of Washington. The present is a tribute to those men. The future holds promise and responsibility for those who have taken their places.

That emphasis on the Development of the National Capital is well-timed will be evident from the Program, and the events associated with the Convention.

PROCEDURE.

The Mayflower Hotel, at Connecticut Avenue and DeSales Street, will be headquarters for Delegates, Members, and Guests. The sessions of the Convention will be held in the auditorium of the hotel, on the main floor.

Registration will begin at 1:00 o'clock on Monday, April 22, for those who arrive the day before the opening.

At the time of registration each Delegate, Member, and Guest will receive an identification ribbon and badge, a bound file of the Committee Reports, Invitations to the evening functions, and complimentary ticket for the Exposition in New York.

He will also have opportunity to purchase his ticket for the Dinner to be held in New York, on the last evening of the Convention.

OTHER MEETINGS.

As heretofore there will be other meetings of interest to those attending. They are as follows:

The Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture, at the Mayflower Hotel, on Monday, April 22. All day and evening meetings—in Mezzanine "A."

On Tuesday, April 23. All day and evening meetings—in the "North Room."

The National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, at the Mayflower Hotel, on Monday, April 22, at 2:00 P. M. Evening session at 8:00 P. M.—in the "Jefferson Room."

The Producers' Council, at the Mayflower Hotel, on Monday, April 22. Morning and afternoon sessions in the "North Room." All are invited for discussion of the mutual problems of the Architect and the Producer. Annual dinner at 7:00 P. M., in the "Chinese Room". Interesting addresses by prominent speakers on the subject of "Cooperation in the Building Industry." All members of the Institute will be welcomed. Dinner tickets, \$4.00 per person.

Announcements concerning the other sessions of the Producers' Council and other features of their program, which may be of interest to architects, will be posted on the Bulletin Board of the Hotel.

TUESDAY, APRIL 23.

This day will be devoted largely to the subject of Washington. The morning session will have the President's Address; the Report of the Committee on the National Capital, Horace W. Peaslee, Chairman; and the Report of the Committee on Public Works, Milton B. Medary, Chairman. Following these reports there will be an address by Colonel Ulysses S. Grant, III, Executive Officer of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission.

No Convention event is listed for the luncheon hour, from 1:00 to 2:30 P. M. All will be left to their own devices, with opportunity to relax and to make up private luncheon parties if desired.

In the afternoon the Report of the Treasurer will be the first order of business. Thereafter, the Report of the Board of Directors will be presented.

This year an experiment will be tried—the Board's Report will not be read in its entirety at a single reading. The report will be printed and distributed to the Delegates at the beginning of

the afternoon session. The sections of the report will be numbered consecutively. When the time comes for consideration of the report the Secretary will read the first section. Immediately thereafter discussion from the floor will be in order, followed by action if action is called for.

In this way the Board's report will come before the Delegates throughout the three days' meetings in Washington, with the object of completing consideration of and action on the report by the close of business on Thursday afternoon, April 25.

This does not mean that an iron-bound rule is to be followed. If necessary or desirable some section of the Board's report may be taken up and acted upon out of consecutive order. Delegates should come prepared to give close attention to the affairs of the Institute, as set out in the report of their Board of Directors—and to manifest their interest in the welfare of the Institute by attendance at every session of the Convention.

THE AWARD OF THE GOLD MEDAL.

On Tuesday evening the Gold Medal of the Institute—the highest honor it can bestow—will be presented to Milton Bennett Medary at the Corcoran Gallery of Art at 9:00 o'clock.

The ceremony at the Corcoran Gallery will be an imposing one. Every Delegate and Member, and their Guests, should be present to do honor to a distinguished architect who has brought many honors to the Institute.

Invitations, with cards of admission, will be given to everyone as he registers. Those who have friends or guests in Washington may secure additional cards upon request.

The ceremony at the Corcoran Art Gallery will be brief. The citation of Mr. Medary's professional achievements will be made by J. Monroe Hewlett, First Vice-President of the Institute. The Medal will be presented to Mr. Medary by the honor guest of the occasion, the Hon. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury.

After the presentation a special exhibition of architectural models and designs, showing the Development of the National Capital, will be opened. Evening dress will be expected.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24.

The morning session will renew work on the Board's report, acting upon each section in order. The reports of the Standing and Special Committees will be considered, and passed upon, as they are reached in the report of the Board.

The morning session will conclude with an address on Long-Range Planning of Public Works, by Professor William T. Foster, and an open forum discussion led by William Stanley Parker.

The luncheon on this date will be under the

auspices of the Structural Service Department. The time will be 1:00 o'clock, and the place the "Chinese Room" of the Mayflower. There will be two short addresses: One by Thomas D'Arcy Brophy, who will speak on "Architectural Leadership from the Producers' Standpoint"; and another by Charles Evan Fowler, whose subject will be "The Phebe Hobson Fowler Architectural Award of the American Society of Civil Engineers." As this is the only luncheon program arranged for the Convention, every Delegate and Member is urged to attend.

In the afternoon, the Committee on Credentials will submit its report. Nominations of Officers, Directors, Honorary, and Honorary Corresponding Members will be in order. The afternoon session will close with a discussion of the Architect in the Small Community. There will be an address by Nat G. Walker, and an open forum discussion under the leadership of William H. Lord.

The evening session: The Institute has long attached great importance to the subject of Architectural Education. The evening session of this day (Wednesday) has been reserved for the report of the Committee on Education, and for an address by Dr. Frederick P. Keppel, President of the Carnegie Corporation.

William Emerson, Past Vice-President of the Institute, and Chairman of the Committee on Education, will preside.

The session will conclude with the award of the Fine Arts Medal to Diego Rivera of Mexico City, and of the Craftsmanship Medal to Cheney Brothers, of South Manchester, Connecticut.

The citation of Diego Rivera will be by Arthur Covey, President of the National Society of Mural Painters.

The citation of Cheney Brothers will be by J. Monroe Hewlett, First Vice-President of the Institute, and Chairman of its Committee on Allied Arts.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25.

This is the last day of the Convention in Washington. Work on the report of the Board of Directors will be continued. Polls for the election of Officers and Directors will open at 9:45 A. M. The morning session will close with an address on "Street Traffic and the Office Building," by Dr. Miller McClintock, of Chicago, noted authority on a subject which vitally concerns every architect practicing in a large city. The discussion following Dr. McClintock's address will be led by Harvey Wiley Corbett.

No special event is planned for the luncheon hour on this day.

In the afternoon consideration of the report of the Board of Directors will be concluded. The

Convention will then take up any items of unfinished business, and new business. The report of the Tellers, announcing the election of Officers and Directors, will be made at the close of this session.

Following the afternoon session it is hoped to have a meeting of Chapter Presidents and Secretaries, concerning which more definite announcement will be made at the Convention.

SECRETARY MELLON'S EXHIBITION.

The Secretary of the Treasury has invited the Delegates attending the Convention to be his guests at an Exhibition to be held at 9:00 P. M., on Thursday evening. Secretary Mellon has closely at heart the architectural future of Washington. He has given much of his time and thought in the past four years to the plans of the Treasury Department for the great Executive group of buildings which are to adorn the famous Triangle Area—between Pennsylvania Avenue and the Mall and the Treasury and the Capitol.

The Secretary's Exhibition will be held in the auditorium of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. From the architects' viewpoint the occasion will be one of the most interesting ever held at the time of an Institute Convention. The Exhibition will visualize for the architectural profession, and for official Washington, by means of models and moving pictures, the great monumental buildings of the Triangle Area on which construction is just beginning. It is understood that President Hoover, and Past-President Medary of the Institute, will be the principal speakers.

Invitations will be issued to Delegates at the time of registration. Evening dress is expected.

SPECIAL TRAIN TO NEW YORK.

After the party at the Chamber of Commerce building there will be time for Delegates and Members to go to their hotels, pack and take the train for New York. A special train has been arranged for and complete information about reservations will be furnished to everyone by the Transportation Committee, of which Delos Smith is Chairman. In any event, complete transportation arrangements will be made to the end that all may go to New York with pleasure and comfort. Information and service relative to transportation to New York, and from New York to points of origin, will be available at the Convention.

FRIDAY, APRIL 26.

(For Mr. Murchison's description see next article.)

This day will be known as "American Institute Day" at the Architectural and Allied Arts Exposition, under the auspices of the Architectural League of New York, at the Grand Central Palace in New York.

All attending, except those resident in the territory of the New York Chapter, are requested to wear their identification badges on all occasions, and especially at the League Exposition, at the Beaux-Arts Society building, at the Dinner, and at the Dance.

Delegates, Members, and Guests will be provided with complimentary tickets to the Exposition.

There will be interesting exhibitions at the Art Center, at the Arden Galleries, and at the home of the Architectural League, 115 East 40th Street.

At 4:30 P. M., the Delegates and Members are invited to the new home of the Beaux Arts Institute of Design, at 304 East 44th Street, to view a spe-

cial Exhibition of Student Work. Refreshments will be served. All are invited.

In the evening, at 7:30, at the Hotel Roosevelt, the Annual Dinner of The American Institute of Architects will be held, in conjunction with the Architectural League of New York, the Society of Beaux-Arts Architects, and the New York Building Conference.

The Dinner will conclude with announcements of Elections and Fellowships.

After the Dinner there will be dancing at the home of the Architectural League at 115 East 40th Street, New York.

American Institute Day in New York

By KENNETH M. MURCHISON

(From the April number of *The Architect*)

THE twenty-sixth day of April will be a gala day for the architectural profession and the building industry. For on that day the far-flung delegates to the Sixty-second Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects will emerge from the heated parleys of a three-day session in Washington as do the beautiful butterflies from the drab cocoon and they, the delegates, will descend upon an eager New York for the purpose of having a large and expansive twenty-four hours.

It will be "Institute Day" at the great Allied Arts Exposition in the Grand Central Palace. All delegates, wives, nurses, children, henchmen and hangers-on will be provided with a free ticket to the Exposition and will be expected to wander, amazed and abashed, through the great showing of architectural *projets*, sculpture, murals, portraits, gardens, kitchens, models (not the breathing or palpitating variety), gas ranges, electric refrigerators, soap-sud machines and everything else that goes to make our existence haler and happier.

Said delegates and attached encumbrances are expected to visit every nook and cranny of the Exposition and then about half-past four or five to drag their protesting feet two blocks to the southward and two blocks eastward to the new home of the Beaux-Arts Institute of Design, where more architectural pictures await them but also, and what is more pleasant perhaps, a long table full of good afternoon cheer.

After an hour or so of this, the delegates will repair to their abodes or hotels, there to brush off the well-thumbed evening clothes in preparation for the Annual Banquet of the Institute.

THE BEST EVER.

This function will take place at the Hotel Roosevelt at seven-thirty or so and will include among its sitters-in the delegates, the members of the Architectural League and the Beaux-Arts Institute of Design, also the roster of the great Building Congress of New York, all the exhibitors and all the advertising contributors to the Program of the Exhibition.

In fact, plans are on foot to make this the Biggest Banquet in the history of the Building Business, a great Get-Together, a Come-Hither to all ye Constructors; in fact, a Hot Time in the Old Town is promised to one and all.

The banquetees and the racketees will not be unduly bored. A small but earnest orchestra of trades-unionists will dispense nothing but architectural music, such as "A Bungalow Built for Two," "Skyscraper Ballet," "The Bedridden Love Song," "Just a Love-Nest," and "Plastered Again."

ONLY A WORD OR TWO.

As to the speeches, everybody, of course, expects speeches with a banquet. There will be the usual giving-out of medals and honors to blushing and shrinking architects and we do not see how it will be possible to prevent the Presidents of the Institute, the League, the Building Congress and the Beaux-Arts Society from sharing their emotion with the assembled guests to the tune of five minutes each. Otherwise said Presidents would probably choke to death and their public would naturally regret to see such a wholesale taking-off of their favorites. After this great Banquet, with every guest button doing its duty, the assemblage of eight

or nine hundred are cordially invited to the League House at 115 East Fortieth Street, there to enjoy a dance and accompanying exercises to suit the strong and the weak.

Those delegates who are in training for a fifteen-round bout can then visit two or three night-clubs (list with prices at the League office) and finally on Saturday will drink their way home, tired but happy, voting the two-city Convention a huge but devastating success.

THE EXPOSITION.

Great preparations are being made for the Allied Arts Exposition, running from April 15th to 27th inclusive, at the Grand Central Palace. Mr. Howard Greenley is, as usual, Director of Decorations and will endeavor, again as usual, to cover up as much of Whitney Warren's interior as possible. Great quantities of Celotex and other wall board will be used and all the well-known equipment people will lend a friendly hand in order to make the affair bigger than usual.

Unveiling of the Tomb of Bertram Goodhue

On March 24, in the Episcopal Chapel of the Intercession in New York, there was unveiled the Tomb to Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue, the work of Lee Lawrie, sculptor.

The American Institute of Architects was represented by its Past-President, Milton B. Medary, and by its First Vice-President, J. Monroe Hewlett.

The tribute paid by Royal Cortissoz to Bertram Goodhue as quoted from the Herald-Tribune of New York, is reprinted here as a tribute which every member of the Institute should read:

"The first thing that I think of today is the appropriateness of Bertram Goodhue's last resting place. And I don't mean by that the fitness of his lying in a church, he, a builder of churches, including this one. I am thinking rather of the fact that if he had never in his life built a church his ashes would still belong in a place where the things of the spirit prevail. Those are the things that counted most in the development of his character.

"The architect of genius draws his knowledge from many sources. He owes much to travel among the monuments of the past. He owes something to the literature of his subject. He is, in a word, a man of study. But above all things he is made by his imagination. If he is a true artist he deals first and last with the imponderables. His studies but sustain the fabrics of his imagining. He is more than all else a spiritual force.

"We all know how much at home upon this solid earth of ours Goodhue was, how human, how friendly. It was one of his traits, I think, to keep this fact in the foreground, to speak out like a man, to recognize the ties that bound him to the everyday life of his fellows. But I never had any illusions about the prosaic, matter of fact tone that he often adopted. All the time one felt beneath it the temperament and the inspiration of a poet.

"He dreamed dreams, and realized them. You will remember in his book certain drawings that he made for the building of a town that existed

only in his imagination. They remain among the most characteristic things he ever did. And this dream quality was carried over into the actual buildings he constructed. You feel in them the pressure of a sensitive, romantic, poetic mind.

"He was a versatile man, but like every creative type we have had in American architecture, he chose a particular style for the expression of most of his ideas. There is a point on which I would dwell for a moment here. When you remember what Richardson did in Romanesque, what McKim did with the idioms of Rome and the Italian Renaissance, what Bacon did in the Greek style, you remember them, just the same, as essentially American architects, pouring new wine into old bottles with an intensely personal energy. That was what Goodhue did with Gothic. He used a historic language in architecture as though it were his mother tongue. He made it strong and vital. He used it as a poet in design for whom its mysterious beauty was indispensable to the expression of his powers.

"I speak especially of his alliance with Gothic beauty. It is to a creator of beauty that we pay tribute today. Wherever he touched American architecture he left it lovelier than he found it. That is why I say that his ashes belong here, here amid the things of the spirit. We salute him as an artist who all his life long was on the side of the angels. I have memories of him in his young manhood as well as in his prime and always I see him the same gallant figure, given to all that was right and fine.

"More meanings than one attach to the sculpture that enshrines him in this church. It expresses the love of his friends, of many who were his comrades and many more who knew him through his work. For all those who have helped to create this memorial it is not only a pledge of friendship, but also in some sort an act of faith, an affirmation of belief in the ideals and principles for which Goodhue stood.

Art was for him a sacred calling. His life embodied a character and an idea. We shall hold both in loyal remembrance."

Representatives of various architectural and social organizations, of which Mr. Goodhue was a member, laid wreaths at the foot of the tomb after the unveiling. These included J. Monroe Hewlett, Vice-President of The American Institute of Architects; Herbert Adams and Edwin H. Blashfield, of

the National Academy of Design; Charles A. Platt, President of the Century Club; William Harmon Beers, of the New York Chapter of The American Institute of Architects; Lucius Wilmerding, of the Grolier Club; Kenneth Murchison, of the Architectural League; Thomas Hastings and Harvey W. Corbett, on behalf of the Royal Institute of British Architects; and Robert Underwood Johnson, of the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

Report of the Committee on Education of the St. Louis Chapter—to that Chapter

By GABRIEL FERRAND, *Chairman*

Your Committee on Education begs to report as follows:

During the year 1928, the two St. Louis educational agencies, namely, the School of Architecture of Washington University and the Saint Louis Architectural Club, have experienced not only a sustained, but even an increased interest in architectural education and professional training.

While the registration of students has remained stationary in the Architectural Club, it has increased in the School of Architecture for day students, eager to obtain one or the other of the various forms of architectural education. In the latter, 140 students had to be accommodated, thereby taxing to the utmost the School facilities, while in the former, 75 bona fide students are earnestly seeking to better themselves in classes in Architectural Design and Drawing, Freehand Drawing, Construction, and the History of Architecture, this last subject having attracted 40 additional auditors, bringing well up above the hundred mark the total attendance at the Architectural Club.

Your Committee on Education has endeavored to discover the reasons for such a sustained interest in architectural education; whether such interest was based upon any real or apparent success achieved by members of the profession, or was prompted by a personal and genuine interest in our great Art. There is no doubt that the progress achieved by the profession at large and the constantly rising standards of accomplishment may be considered as having a strong influence upon young men intellectually inclined towards the practice of architecture. On the other hand, it is no less certain that many of them are following a natural urge; and the creative side of architecture appeals strongly to the youthful mind seeking an outlet for its productive faculties. This promises well for the future. It, however, brings clearly before us some of the real problems of Education.

If it is true that the architecture of a period expresses the thought of that period, it is no less true that architectural education has to follow the trend of that thought and direct it along sound and sane lines. What is the trend of the present day? Does the modern tendency we are witnessing in architecture really express the thought of our time?

As was stated in the report of your Committee on Education for the year 1927, and regardless of one's opinion of, or attitude toward, a type of architecture called "Modernistic" for want of better appellation, it is a fact that a tendency to modify old forms does exist. The expression of this tendency becomes more prevalent with each successive year. The movement started many years ago in Europe, has gained momentum. The strong impetus given to it by such manifestations as international expositions of modern decorative art and international competitions has been very fruitful, and has produced in the minds of the architects of this country a realization of the possibilities suggested by the new thought. Is it only to become another one of those fads which have swept this land every so often, soon to be forgotten and discarded for another? The place of such discussion is not in this report, for, as far as education is concerned, it is no longer a question of choice, but rather one of acceptance and direction in the face of a movement become so strong as already to be almost uncontrollable. A river never flows back to its source, but it can be regulated and canalized to make it yield the maximum amount of advantage to those who are in a position to benefit by its flow. It, therefore, seems that the only alternative left to architectural educators is to direct that flow along the lines of common-sense, good taste and beauty of design and expression.

This will constitute the educator's task for the years to come, as it has constituted it in years past. The young mind always is inclined to discard con-

servative policies for more progressive and liberal ones, and always is anxious to blaze its own path rather than to follow that which preceding generations have already worn out. Desire for self-expression, so inherent to the child, is unquestionably stronger and more developed in the young man whose assertive individuality begins to realize the potentialities of his chosen career. The restraining influences that older minds may try to exert upon youth may not only be resented, but most often be considered as a failure to understand youth's aspirations and ideals. To retain youthful enthusiasm notwithstanding age, is ever to remain young. Must we not, therefore, endeavor to retain such enthusiasm, even though it be tempered by experience and sophistication? Or is it our duty to wage a vigorous fight against the powerful forces of architectural evolution which seem today to have their own sway?

We are entering, nay, we have entered, into a period which probably will witness an important phase in the development of architectural thought. Being given time, it may result in an entirely fresh expression based upon new methods and rejuvenated concepts. Another chapter in the history of our

art is in the making. Shall we let others write it? Does it not then behoove us *not* to stand idly by as mere onlookers, but to take our part in it? Failing in this, we may be left behind to join the brave, but unfortunate defenders of a lost cause, the proponents of obsolete and moribund ideas, the exponents of forms which have long ceased to be alive because they have exhausted their freshness and their power of appeal, and above all, because instead of leading us forward, they have made us retrograde towards a past which its glory alone cannot transmute into the present, and still less into the future.

The chief object of education is not to stand still in admiration of bygone ages, or in Oriental contemplation of their noble deeds, but to extract the spirit that animated them and apply it to the new manifestations of coming eras. The young generation which has come to us for advice fully expects such intellectual guidance. We shall try to give it faithfully, conscientiously, and to the very best of our ability, but not without discrimination and the deep conviction that, after all, no matter what the dress, the body of architectural art is built upon the sound foundation of eternal principles.

The Architect and His Community

AN ENGLISHMAN STATES THE CASE

At the end of his first year as President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, Mr. Walter Tapper, A. R. A., in his second inaugural address described in most effective manner a phenomenon which has not escaped the attention of The American Institute of Architects. He was considering the position of the Architect in his community, his failure to lead when he should be leading, and the reasons underlying the failure. He said:

"After all, we are the people who know, or are supposed to know. Our work is not confined to the preservation of the priceless things bequeathed to us from the past, but also to the creation of the new. In the lay-out of cities, towns and villages, in the design of the buildings which will make or mar these places, we are the people to whom the community has the right to look for advice. If we cannot give it, then who can? Do we as a body sufficiently realize this responsibility? I am not so sure that we do. It is not sufficient to be ready and waiting to do this work, if it comes to us; if we confine ourselves to that only, we may have to do a great deal of waiting. I submit that it is our duty to take a lead in these matters in the place where we happen to live and practice.

"A prominent and public-spirited member of a great corporation complained to me recently that architects are rarely to be found on city and borough councils, that they are seldom found on the municipal committees which are responsible for great schemes for improvement. He said that doctors, lawyers, and, of course, business men were to be found on all these bodies, but very rarely architects. Yet they were the very people whose knowledge and advice would be of the utmost value to their fellow citizens.

"I am afraid this is quite true, and I have no doubt good and adequate reasons can be given for such abstention, but it ought not to be so. There are, of course, brilliant exceptions; we all know what Sir Alfred Gelder, a Fellow of ours, did in the civic life of Hull in the last generation. We have Sir Banister Fletcher today devoting untiring energy to the City Corporation; Mr. Ronald Jones on the London County Council; Mr. Rogers on the City of Oxford Council. I mention these names as typical of a small group of our members who are doing public service, and the names of others will occur to you. But my point is that, taking the country as a whole, these are only exceptions. Many

and many a city and borough council has never had an architect upon it or any of its committees. I say again that this ought not to be. City and borough councils should have their little group of architect members, able and experienced men whose personality is respected by their fellow citizens, taking active part in all civic work, lending the weight of their knowledge and enthusiasm to the improvement and beautifying of our towns and cities. May I venture to say that this is a matter in which our Allied Societies might well do some pioneer work in their respective provinces and help to remove this reproach from our profession. It would, I am

confident, be well worth doing, and be a means of leading to better things in architecture."

Of course, all of the above was intended to apply to England. Much of it applies with vigor to the United States. Certainly, it constitutes a message which the architectural profession must heed sooner or later, or admit that it has no capacity for leadership in civic affairs.

The Chapter, or Member, who is interested, is referred to the Board's Report to the Convention of 1928. (See page 33 of the Proceedings, and that section of the Report entitled "The Architect and the Community—a Criticism.")

March Meeting of the Executive Committee

The March meeting of the Executive Committee was held at The Octagon, Washington, D. C., beginning at 9:30 A. M., on March 8, 1929. Thereafter, a regular meeting was also held on March 9.

The meeting of March 8 was called to order by the President, C. Herrick Hammond. Other members of the Executive Committee present were: J. Monroe Hewlett, First Vice-President; Frank C. Baldwin, Secretary; Paul A. Davis, III, Director; also E. C. Kemper, Executive Secretary; and William M. McIntosh, Field Secretary.

The President reported the absence of the Treasurer, Edwin Bergstrom, who, at the suggestion of the President, did not make the long journey from Los Angeles, inasmuch as no important matters relating to the financial affairs of the Institute were scheduled for consideration.

Some of the matters considered and acted upon were as follows:

Public Information. It was decided that the Committee on Public Information should be requested to give no publicity to Committee reports addressed to the Board, or to the Convention, prior to action thereon by the Board or the Convention, unless such reports in whole or in part are released by the Board.

A letter was read from Lee Burns, architect of Indianapolis, in which he called attention to the general custom of the public press in printing the illustrations of new buildings without the names of the architects. As an example he submitted a page from the New York Times which contained a large illustration of the Singing Tower at Mountain Lake, Florida, and on which the name of the architect did not appear.

It was directed that the case be referred to the Committee on Public Information as typical, and that the Committee's attention be called to a pre-

vailing custom of which this instance is an example. The Committee was requested to suggest to the Board, at the April meeting, ways and means for bringing about proper recognition of the architect when his buildings are illustrated.

Public Works. There was discussion of the true position of the architect in the building industry, and in the eyes of the public. The Chairman of the Committee on Public Works, Milton B. Medary, was requested to prepare a statement defining the relation of the architect to the building industry as a whole, to the various groups thereof, to Governmental agencies, and to the public. The statement will be offered to the Board of Directors, for adoption, and promulgation as an established policy of the Institute.

Safety Code for the Construction Industry. The Secretary presented a report from Samuel R. Bishop, Chairman of the Committee on Health and Safety. The report constituted a complete draft of Safety Code, which was offered for adoption as an Institute document. The scope of the report and the magnitude of the undertaking convinced the Executive Committee that other organizations in the building industry should have opportunity to pass on the proposed Safety Code, and raised the issue of whether or not the development and sponsorship of such a code could be carried to a successful conclusion except by the Federal Government.

The first action of the Executive Committee was to express to the Chairman of the Committee on Health and Safety, Mr. Bishop, its great appreciation of the work which had been done by him, and the members of his Committee, as evidenced by the report.

The Executive Committee then requested an opinion from the Committee on Health and Safety on the tentative proposal that the Department of

Commerce of the Federal Government is the only agency equipped to issue a Safety Code of the extent contemplated.

This matter will be considered again at the April meeting of the Board of Directors, in conference with Mr. Bishop, Chairman of the Committee on Health and Safety.

Competitions. Arthur Wallace Rice, Chairman of the Committee on Competitions, submitted a draft of document entitled "The Duties of the Professional Advisor and of the Jury."

The document was approved in principle, as amended, and subject to final editing by the Chairman of the Committee on Competitions. It will be issued in due course as an Institute document, marked as a first and trial edition on which corrections and comments will be invited.

French Travelling Fellowship Committee. The Secretary presented the report of the French Travelling Fellowship Committee, Julian Clarence Levi, Chairman. The report reviewed the visits of the first two holders of the Fellowship, and announced that the third appointment was that of Marcel Chappey, of Paris. Mr. Chappey, a pupil of Mr. Heraud, has been awarded numerous medals as well as the Roux Prize, and was placed second in the competition for the "Grand Prix de Rome." He will arrive in New York in April and will attend the Convention of the Institute.

Fellowship Procedure. The Chairman of the Jury of Fellows, Charles A. Favrot, met with the Executive Committee, on the invitation of President Hammond. There was extended discussion of procedure for the election of Fellows, and of the document "Principles of Fellowship," and its accompanying "Form of Proposal." Mr. Favrot outlined the development of the Circular, and of the Form of Proposal. He stated that the present methods of procedure have been developed from long experience. The primary object is to avoid the making of mistakes, and to encourage the members to submit nominations in better form than by the previous method of filing informal and incomplete statements intended to be nominations. He pointed out that several years must elapse before a reasonable number of annual elections can be made by the Jury.

Formation of New Chapters. The President reported concerning studies made by the Executive Secretary of conditions in various Regional Districts, with respect to the architectural population thereof—to determine the possibilities for new members and new Chapters in those districts.

Studies have been completed for the following Divisions, and transmitted by the President to the Directors concerned: New England; Gulf States;

South Atlantic; Western Mountain; and Central States. Analyses of the remaining Districts are being made, and letters will be sent to their Directors.

The President said that his own investigation showed one Institute member to each 10,000 of population as a whole. He strongly emphasized the desirability of organizing Chapters of the Institute in all large cities which do not have Chapters at the present time.

Madison Chapter. The Secretary presented the petition of Madison City, Wisconsin, architects for a formal charter of Chapter membership in the Institute, covering the counties of Dane, Rock, Green, Lafayette, Grant, Iowa, Columbia, Sauk, Richland, Crawford, Vernon, Monroe, and LaCrosse, in the State of Wisconsin as Chapter territory. The names of the petitioners, all of whom were Institute members, were as follows: Arthur Peabody; Frank Riley; Alvan E. Small; Edward J. Law; James R. Law; and Frank S. Moulton.

The Wisconsin Chapter, to which this territory had been assigned, had been advised of the proposed formation of the new Chapter, and had approved. The petition was accompanied by a draft of Constitution and By-laws, based on the standard form of the Institute, which draft the Secretary found to be in accord with the principles of the basic document.

It was directed that a charter of Chapter membership be issued to the Madison Chapter, and that its territory and all Institute members residing therein be transferred from the Wisconsin Chapter to the Madison Chapter, upon certification by the Wisconsin Chapter that the members affected are in good standing in the Wisconsin Chapter.

Proposed National Industrial Museum. The President presented a letter addressed to him by the Secretary of the National Museum of Engineering and Industry. The letter sought the aid of the Institute in bringing about a Congressional Commission to be appointed to study the Industrial Museum field, to determine what shall be the character, scope, and location of a national museum, comparable or superior to the great foreign museums, to take the place of the present National Industrial Museum under the supervision of the Smithsonian Institution, which will shortly be destroyed on account of the erection of the Government buildings.

The proposal was referred to the Committee on the National Capital for report.

Convention Arrangements. The Executive Committee gave much time to perfecting the plans for the Sixty-second Convention, and in discussing the Program. The Chairman of the Convention Committee, Frank Upman, and the Chairman of the

Committee in charge of the Medal Ceremony, Victor Mindeleff, met with the Executive Committee.

A full report concerning Convention arrangements appeared in the March number of THE OCTAGON. A further report appears elsewhere in this number. Therefore, that portion of the March Minutes re-

lating to the Convention is not summarized here.

Typography of Institute Documents. See the next article.

Routine Matters. In concluding its work the Executive Committee acted upon the usual number of special cases, including the election of members, retirements, and Chapter affairs and questions.

Institute Documents—Typography and Format

QUOTED FROM THE MINUTES OF THE MARCH MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Secretary referred to constructive criticisms which have been received from time to time from members of the Institute in which they pointed out that the typography and format of the various permanent documents of the Institute might be greatly improved.

These documents, through a period of years, have been printed in Caslon type, on Hammermill bond paper, largely with a view to maintaining a reasonable cost of production, but it may be true that higher standards of printing can be secured by changes in typography, format and paper stock, and with no substantial increase in costs.

The Executive Secretary therefore requested the Executive Committee to authorize the appointment of a special Committee on Printing, with instructions to study the typography, format and paper stock now being used in the permanent documents of the Institute, of all classes, and to report to the Board of Directors at its meeting in December of the current year. The report of the Committee should state what effect their recommendations will have on the printing costs of the documents.

He recommended that the special Committee be instructed to make individual studies of each of the permanent documents, as named in the published list of documents, and to make its report and recommendations thereon by title. He recommended that an appropriation be made to the Committee to pay for the expense of its investigations, and if

necessary to secure the services of an expert in the field of typography—a man like Frederic W. Goudy.

The Secretary gave his full approval to this suggestion and requested the Executive Committee to take action putting it into effect.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to make a study of the typography, format, and paper stock, and other characteristics of all of the Institute's printed documents, and to report to the Board of Directors, at the December meeting, with specific recommendations, addressed to each of the documents studied, for its improvement or continuation as at present. (33-E-3-29.)

At the suggestion of the Secretary, the President appointed Edwin H. Fetterolf, of the Philadelphia Chapter, as a special Committee to assist the Secretary in this investigation. His reports should be made to the Secretary.

Resolved, That an appropriation of \$200 be made by transfer from the Contingent Reserve appropriation of the Budget of 1929, for the special Committee on Printing, to meet to the extent of this appropriation the expense of the investigation and report, and to compensate for the services to be rendered by Mr. Fetterolf.

(34-E-3-29.)

THE NEW COVER DESIGN.

The cover of this, the April number of THE OCTAGON, is the first result of Mr. Fetterolf's study of the whole problem of Institute printing.

FRANK C. BALDWIN, *Secretary.*

Coordination of Institute and Chapter Committees

One of the subjects which caused extended discussion at the Regional meeting of the Middle Atlantic District, Paul A. Davis, III, Director, was the question of closer coordination between the Institute and Chapter Committees.

The Institute has a number of Special and Standing Committees. They are listed in the front of the

Annuary, and their functions are generally well-known. It seemed to the representatives of the various Chapters in attendance at the meeting of the Middle Atlantic District that better results would be obtained, year in and year out, if the Chapters had committees with titles and duties similar to certain Institute Committees. This

thought did not contemplate a complete duplicate set-up. It points out that there are major activities of the Institute and the Chapters, similar in objects and duties, which should be much more closely coordinated than at present. The resolution adopted by the Middle Atlantic District was as follows:

The Middle Atlantic District: Paul A. Davis, III, Director, at Philadelphia, November 23 and 24, 1928:

Resolved, That the Regional Conference of the Middle Atlantic District recommends to the Board of Directors, The American Institute of Architects, that the question of a uniform organization of certain Chapter committees be studied, with the thought of bringing the Chapter committees and the national committees into a closer relation,

First: That the national committees may more readily aid in the local work when called upon;

Second: That Chapters may be informed as to the national needs and procedure;

Third: That there may be created a greater Chapter consciousness of its Institute responsibility.

The Board of Directors, in acting on this resolution, asked that it be brought to the attention of the Presidents of all Chapters, and particularly to the attention of the Institute Committees on Public Information, Membership, and Education.

The matter is one of importance to every Chapter and is covered in this number of *THE OCTAGON* so that the entire membership may be informed.

Initiation Ceremony for Chapters

This subject continues to be of interest to many Chapters. It was put before the Institute in the Board's Report to the Sixty-first Convention.

Since that Convention, Chapters and Districts have expressed themselves, and for the information of all of the Chapters the following opinions are quoted:

Middle Atlantic District: Paul A. Davis, III, Director, at Philadelphia, November 23, 24, 1928:

Resolved, That the Conference of the Middle Atlantic District, American Institute of Architects, recommends to the Chapters of the District that steps be taken to inaugurate a ceremony for the reception of new members, and that each Chapter report upon the subject to a subsequent Regional Conference, or to the Regional Director.

The Central New York and Buffalo Chapters: Charles Butler, Director, on October 19 and 20, 1928:

Agreed on the desirability of adding dignity to the introduction of new members, reminding them of obligations they have assumed in applying for membership and giving them assistance in carrying out these obligations, and calling their attention to the fellowship with the leaders of the profession which they acquire through

Institute membership. At present in the New York Chapter, new members simply drift into meetings. Where membership is small enough to permit it, the calling of the roll is sometimes an excellent thing.

The Great Lakes District: Dalton J. V. Snyder, Director, at Indianapolis, Ind., November 1 and 2, 1928:

Resolved, That the Fifth Regional Conference, A. I. A., recommends to the Chapters of the District that steps be taken to inaugurate a ceremony for the reception of new members. To this end it is recommended that the Chapters study the form used by the Washington State Chapter. Vote unanimous.

The Institute Board, at its last meeting, considered these reports and resolutions, and directed that they be referred to all of the Chapters with the endorsement of the Board—and for the reasons set forth in the Board's report to the last Convention.

At *The Octagon* there is available an outline of the Initiation Ceremony followed by the Washington State Chapter. This document has been sent to the Chapters in the Middle Atlantic District by their Director, Paul A. Davis, III. Any Chapters may have copies upon request.

A Unique Service Carried On

Judging from the numerous inquiries regarding the books published by the Press of The American Institute of Architects, and the requests for other titles, all addressed to *THE JOURNAL'S BOOK SHOP* or to *THE OCTAGON*, it is evident that many members of the Institute are not aware that Nelson and Nelson, 250 West 57th Street, New York, N. Y., are sales agents for the various books published by the Press of the A. I. A., and are the successors to *THE JOURNAL'S BOOK SHOP*.

The firm of Nelson and Nelson is owned and

managed by Mr. and Mrs. L. Ray Nelson, both of whom were in the employ of the Press of the A. I. A. and *THE JOURNAL* for more than five years. They offer under their own name the same distinctive book selling service which was rendered by the Press and *THE JOURNAL'S BOOK SHOP* for many years and in the establishment of which they both had an active part. They specialize in architectural books, but carry a general line as well and can promptly supply any buyable book. Inquiries of all kinds are invited by them. Old books, long

out of print, can be purchased through them, if at all obtainable. Also, their facilities are available to Institute Members who may wish to dispose of entire libraries or a limited number of titles no longer desired.

During the Convention, Nelson and Nelson will have on display at The Mayflower Hotel the books published by the Press of The American Institute of Architects, and many other new and old worthwhile books of interest to the architect. They will also have on display some of the original drawings, etch-

ings, lithographs and wood-cuts of Samuel Chamberlain, J. J. Lankes, Ward Brown and others.

At the time of its liquidation the Press of the A. I. A., with its Book Shop, had gone far to establish a book selling and buying service which was unique, and had put real meaning into their ideal of service—"We can supply any buyable book." Mr. and Mrs. Nelson took up the work at the time of the Press liquidation, have continued it with marked success, and promise to develop it to even greater possibilities.

Chapter and Related Publications

For some years the Secretary's office has acted as a clearing house for Chapter publications. It receives sixty copies each of various printed bulletins or pamphlets and distributes them at intervals with similar documents, to all Chapter Secretaries.

There is considerable value in this procedure. It should be continued and put on a more definite basis.

Herewith follows a list of those bulletins or leaflets which appear in printed form at regular intervals and are in fact the official publications of Institute Chapters.

There is no assurance that the list is complete, and corrections may be in order.

It would be appreciated if any Chapter having a regular printed publication which is not listed here would send a copy to The Octagon in order that its full title may appear in a second publication of this list, to be made later on.

Bulletin of the Boston Society of Architects.

Charles N. Cogswell, Editor, 6 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

The Leaflet (Published by Chicago Chapter), The Bell Building, Chicago, Ill.

Henry K. Holsman, Editor.

Architectural Progress (Owned and Published by The Cincinnati Architects Publishing Company, 226 Provident Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio).

Charles R. Strong, Editor.

Architectonics, The Monthly Journal of The Architectural Club of Grand Rapids.

Roger Allen, Editor, 463 Houseman Building, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Illinois Society of Architects Monthly Bulletin.

Walter A. McDougall, 350 N. Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. (Secretary).

Bulletin (Nebraska Chapter).

Northern California Chapter, A. I. A., Monthly Bulletin.

James H. Mitchell, Secretary-Treasurer.

The Charette (Published by The Pittsburgh Architectural Club, Inc.).

1210 Chamber of Commerce Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Washington State Chapter A. I. A. Monthly Bulletin, 631 Central Building, Seattle, Wash.

Charles H. Alden, Editor.

As of Interest

President Hammond has been elected an Honorary Corresponding Member of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Nat G. Walker, a former member of the Institute Board and now practicing in Fort Myers, Florida, has been acting as "special ambassador" for the Board in cooperating with the Florida Chapter over a period which began with the Board's visit to Lakeland, last December. Mr. Walker was charged

with the difficult task of overcoming the effect of the geographic handicaps under which the Florida Chapter has labored. After consultation with the Officers and Executive Committee of the Florida Chapter, and with many members, and after making a complete tour of the State, Mr. Walker has recommended that the present Florida Chapter be resolved into three new chapters. This meets with the full approval of the Institute membership in

Florida, and plans for putting the division into effect are under way. It may be possible that the Institute, at the Sixty-second Convention, will have the announcement of three new chapters in Florida—if not, then certainly by the time of the December meeting of the Board.

The Florida men were impressed with the splendid results which followed the division of the old Texas Chapter into three Chapters. For years the Texas Chapter was greatly handicapped by Texas distances—there are none greater! Then the state was divided into three Chapters. The Board of Directors discovered in its visit to the Texas Chapters in 1927 that instead of one loosely organized chapter in Texas, the Institute now has three vigorous, closely organized Chapters, each one dominating architectural thought in its community.

Frank R. Watson, of the Philadelphia Chapter, who has represented the Institute so well on various occasions in Latin America, has been elected an Honorary Member of the Sociedad de Arquitectos Mexicanos.

Antonin Raymond, Institute Member of the New York Chapter, and practicing in Tokyo, Japan, has been appointed by the President to serve as the representative of the Institute at the World Engineering Congress to be held in Tokyo in October, 1929.

J. C. Bollenbacher, of the Chicago Chapter, has been appointed Chairman of the new Institute Committee on Membership. This committee will take a leading part in the program for increasing the membership of the Institute.

Proceedings of 1919. The Secretary's Office at The Octagon endeavors to keep a working file of Proceedings and Annularies for each year.

The number of requests for old copies of these documents is surprising.

They cannot be given away, but can be loaned to members for limited periods. It has not been difficult to keep this custom in effect, except for the year 1919.

For the year 1919 we have but two copies of the Proceedings. Both are record copies in bound form, and should not be sent away from The Octagon.

It would be a helpful favor if three or four members, who have maintained files of the Proceedings, would look back, find the volumes for 1919, and donate them to the Institute. At least four copies are urgently needed, and eight or ten could be used.

A New Competition. The Illinois Society of Architects Monthly Bulletin of March, 1929, reports that within a few weeks there will be officially announced the most extensive competition for small house design ever undertaken in the history of the

building industry. Raymond Hood is to act as Chairman of the National Committee of Arrangements for this competition, and also as Chairman of the Jury of Awards. Details regarding this competition will be announced at a later date. The first grand prize will be \$5,000.00; the second, \$3,000.00; the third, \$1,500.00, with thirty-six regional prizes at \$500.00 each.

Honor Awards. In the Minnesota Chapter Official Bulletin we have an article by Rollin C. Chapin, from which the following is quoted:

"The Minnesota Chapter is planning to inaugurate this year a system of honor awards for the best buildings of various types. Details of the program have not been entirely worked out as yet, but the following general outline has been decided upon.

"Buildings eligible for award must have been completed within a period of time to be announced by the Chapter, probably about three years. They must be located in the territory which is within the jurisdiction of the Minnesota Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, namely, Minnesota, with the exception of St. Paul, and North and South Dakota.

"Nominations may be made to the jury in writing by any person living within chapter territory and must include photographs and floor plans in order to adequately illustrate the work to be considered by the jury. Exact requirements will be issued at a later date by the chapter in the form of a pamphlet giving the conditions of the awards.

"For the purpose of making the awards, buildings will be grouped into classes, such as residential, apartments, commercial, religious, etc. * * *

"In order that the appreciation of the Chapter may be extended to the owners and builders of the work, as well as the creators thereof, the Chapter will present in every award made a certificate (1) to the architect; (2) to the owner; (3) to such of the contractors as the creator shall nominate as having contributed most to the aesthetic merit through their skill and sympathetic execution of the thought of the creator. * * *

"All of this is in accordance with a plan which has been formulated by the American Institute of Architects through its Committee on Honor Awards."

Archaeology. The Cleveland Chapter presented a lecture by Professor C. Leonard Woolley on "The Ruins of Ur," on the evening of April 13. The lecture was a success from every point of view. Besides architects a large number of other distinguished Cleveland people attended, and the Cleveland Chapter is to be congratulated.

The Washington, D. C., Chapter, at its last meeting, announced the same lecture, to be given by Professor Woolley at the Masonic Auditorium, in Washington, on April 27.

Registration of Draftsmen. The Philadelphia Chapter announces that with the opening of a Chapter office and the appointment of an Executive Secretary for the Chapter, the officers feel that one of the most important services they can render to the membership and to draftsmen is to maintain at headquarters a complete list of draftsmen. Institute members desiring office assistants can telephone

and obtain names and records of draftsmen who are out of employment. This service, which is a new activity for an Institute Chapter, should be of great value to the membership of the Philadelphia Chapter. It will, of course, be a success—if it is supported in practical fashion.

City Planning and Zoning. From "The Round Table," the bulletin of the Florida Chapter, we have the following:

"It should be of interest to every architect in the State that the city officials of Tampa have recently passed a bill authorizing the establishment of a City Planning and Zoning Committee. This bill goes before the State Legislature in April for approval. It is a further interesting commentary that this sudden action was taken only a short three months after the visit of a number of the Officers of the Institute, when a special dinner meeting was arranged under the auspices of the Tampa Chamber of Commerce. The names of the architects giving their support to this occasion form a very dis-

tinguished array, as it included J. Monroe Hewlett, W. J. Sayward, Frank C. Baldwin, Myron Hunt, Paul A. Davis, III, Charles Butler, W. H. Lord, D. J. V. Snyder, while for a short time during the afternoon of this meeting President Hammond came to Tampa to lend his personal encouragement. * * *

"Whether or not credit is extended in this particular direction, the architects, nevertheless, come in for their share, for Franklin O. Adams, as Chairman of the Committee on City Planning and Zoning of the Chamber of Commerce, has continually espoused this cause and attempted to secure its passage over a period of years. The architects, therefore, have reason to feel gratified that their profession has played a part in an issue that is so vital to any modern, progressive commonwealth."

Chapters are requested to send items for this page in THE OCTAGON. If your Chapter is doing something which is proving its worth to the community and to the profession, why not tell the other Chapters of the Institute about it?

The Golden Cockerell

By HUBERT G. RIPLEY

WHEN, some forty-nine centuries ago, Imhotep wandered up and down the Nile Valley from Elephantine to Hieraconpolis, measuring and sketching the ancient monuments of the pre-dynastic period, he thus became the first traveling scholar. He even penetrated distant Puoni, land of fragrant gums and fabled Gnosso, where soil-pipes and corsets came from. He studied the principles of hydraulics under the Telchines (the result of these investigations, carefully preserved by the priests of Sobk in Crocodileopolis, proved of inestimable value in building the sluiceways and water gates of Lake Moeris during the XIIth dynasty), and perfected himself in hieroglyphics under the Dactyli.

The example thus set has been followed during the ages by countless architects in whose veins courses and pulsates a wanderlust second only to the creative urge. Thutiy and Senmut, Hippodamus of Miletus and Zante of Zacynthus, "Silver-Tongued" Philo of Byzantium, Apollodorus of Damascus, Villard de Honnecourt, Filippo Guarini, Inigo Jones and Sir William Chambers, traveled hither and thither in the earth and walked much up and down in it. Archaeologists like Colonel Fullerton, and antiquarians like Dr. Fellows, spend vast sums and what is even more precious, jeopardize their own osmosis digging into the bowels of the earth seeking priceless grains of Olympic Dust. The urge is a noble one and persists in the cosmos of the Elect from early youth until their teeth all drop out. The architect's a romantic soul, anyway, fired with high zeal, a crusader, worshipper of the

Music of the Spheres. The lure of Kokobad, the witchery of moonlight on the Alhambra, high noon in Pisa, the Great Adventure!

Only the other day we visited a "Concours d' Architecture"; an exhibition of "medaille" drawings presented by some fifty students from Tech, Harvard, and the Architectural Club. A wonderful showing, exemplifying the progress that has been made in recent years by the "eleves." In the old days the orders governed all student design, or nearly all. Once Henry Pennell made a triumphal arch that was a simple impressive block of masonry without either column or pilaster. Two great piers with archivolt springing from the imposts, the ornament cut in the plain surfaces. It was considered very daring and got a "H. C." as we remember, the first mention going to S. Hayden's faithful replica of the Arch of Constantine. Today Henry's design would be regarded as ultra-conservative and old-fashioned. The Hyperbolic Arch is now *the* thing. The hyperbola is a curve produced by a plane cutting a cone "making larger angle with base than side of cone makes," as the Fowler boys so succinctly put it. The same authorities further inform us that the word is from the Greek, "Hyper"—over, and "Ballo"—throw, most appropriate for an arch. Reading a little further we find that by changing the final "o" to "e" you have "hyperbole," an exaggerated statement, not to be taken literally. Now a slight tip in the angle of the plane produces a variety of conic sections, some of them suave and subtle, others not so good. The whole thing is intensely exciting and involved, but undoubtedly

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fraught with pitfalls. Some of the designs we saw were graceful and lively; others, the majority, confused, and to our mind meaningless. While stimulating to a degree, it was all somewhat bewildering and exotic, and difficult to tell which was Tech and which Aztec.

The same thing is going on all over the country, in El Paso and Walla Walla and Moline, Ill., and God only knows what will happen when the speculative builder and the Crafters people discover the Hyperbolic Arch. While our young men are thus becoming more and more sophisticated, leaving the old boys high and dry, gasping on the shoals as it were, the urge to view foreign parts still runs strong and the wise springalds are eager to see how San Gallo and Perrault did it, even though they have learned otherwise than to follow slavishly the mode of the Masters. Such an one was Charles Robert Cockerell, perhaps as earnest and able a young architect as England has ever produced. A youth who spent the years from 1810 to 1817 in fervid and enthusiastic study of the ancient monuments of Greece, Asia Minor, and Italy, measuring and sketching the masterpieces of the Magic Lands, the fount of our culture and learning. The voyage, too, was undertaken at a time when travel in those countries was difficult in the extreme, the foreigner an object of suspicion, subjected to many discouraging hardships and insults. The Journal* of this young student reads like a romance.

He set sail from Plymouth on Monday, April 16, 1810, in the armed lugger "Black Joke." A handsome youth of twenty-two, well set up, graceful, sensitive yet forceful, the flower of culture combined with a sympathetic understanding of human nature. Like his father, Samuel Pepys Cockerell (an architect of means retained by the East India Company and one or more London estates), he possessed a natural talent for sketching and a deep appreciation of the Fine Arts. Charles was educated first at a private school in City Road, then at Westminster, where he formed numerous friendships with the scions of wealthy families, a connection not to be lightly disregarded in the matter of clients in later years. At sixteen he left school, entered the office of his father for a short time, and after a little practice in the elements of architecture, grinding ink, stretching paper, laying a wash, totting up quantity surveys, drains and flues, he early showed such proficiency in sketching that the Old Man, who was immensely proud of his son's adaptability and natural talents, sent him on a little sketching tour where he reveled in the study of the chief monuments of the west of England. On his

return he entered the office of Mr. R. Smirke (afterwards Sir Robert Smirke), his good friend and patron in art. In those days architects worked hard and long, office hours being from seven to seven in the summer and from eight to eight in the winter, with time out for breakfast, the morning snack, dinner, tea and supper. The boss usually lived in Ealing and walked all the way to Tottenham Court Road. Draughtsmen received about £50 a year and a certain allowance for small beer. The Greek Revival was just getting into its stride, and as young Cockerell showed such talent it was decided to send him abroad. At that time the continent was closed to Englishmen, only Greece and Asia Minor being left to the student. An old friend of the family, Mr. W. Hamilton, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, arranged to have Charles go as the King's Messenger to Cadiz, Malta, and Constantinople with dispatches for the fleet at those points.

The "Black Joke," ten guns, was an old vessel, having been in the battle of Camperdown. She was so shaky that some months later in an encounter with two French privateersmen, the "Isabeau de Montigny," fourteen guns, and the "Coqueluche," six guns, she fell an easy victim, being caught in the doldrums which is always a disadvantage, as every midshipman knows, and furthermore, when her guns were discharged, they tumbled off their carriages and rolled in the lee scuppers. This happened on the return voyage off the Barbary coast, Cockerell not being on board, though many of his sketches and notes, together with letters to his friends and family were lost.

After a quick run during which a number of exciting incidents occurred, the lugger arrived at the Hellespont where Charles and the Captain were transhipped into a small boat. The little craft, after struggling against head winds, finally crept up to the quays of Stamboul in the pink and golden haze of the summer twilight, the countless minarets of the city and the great domes of Anthemius of Tralles and Isidorus of Miletus floating above the lambent mists that rose from the deep blue bosom of the Golden Horn.

Charles stayed in Constantinople until the early fall and found that he was forced to practice the utmost ingenuity and secrecy in order to record his impressions of the town, the Turks objecting to any foreigner even looking at their monuments, much less sketching them. He would run out for an hour with the stub of a pencil and a tiny scrap of paper, make a hasty note while pretending to blow his nose or fasten his dolman, dash back to his lodgings and record the fragmentary bits on another sheet, repeating this process a dozen times or more until he had a fairly complete record partly from memory and partly from observation. The facility thus gained was invaluable to him. In after years his students who sat under him when

*Travels in Southern Europe and the Levant, 1810-1817. The Journal of C. R. Cockerell, R. A. Edited by his son, Samuel Pepys Cockerell, Longmans, Green & Company, Paternoster Row, London, New York and Bombay, 1903.

he occupied the chair in Architecture at the Royal Academy, used to marvel at the master, when, to illustrate some particular point, he would seize a stick of charcoal, close his eyes for a moment in thought, and then, right before their astonished eyes, draw the profile of the podium of the Bassae cella or the hypotrachelion of the Aegina cap, or perhaps some bit of sculpture from the west front of Wells, sharp and true as if done to scale from actual measurements.

Charles found the society of the local architects "hateful," for they were but mean creatures, uncultivated and knowing little more than the average journeyman mechanic, content to earn a few piastres a day and sit in the sun. Besides they showed an embarrassing penchant for getting drunk and stabbing their friends. His passport, in Italian, dated 8 September, 1810, signed by Canning, the British Ambassador, thus describes Cockerell: "Statura, mezzana; viso, triangulare; occhi, negri e splendente; naso, fino; bocca di vermiglia; frontim di marmo; in somma Apollo lui stesso"; a joli garçon of prepossessing appearance!

He arrived in Athens about the middle of December. There were no hotels or even taverns at that time, the best lodgings being at Mother Macri's, the widow of one MacCree, former British Consul who had married a Greek wife. The results of this union were three charming daughters, each more beautiful than the other. They were known as "les trois consulines" or "les trois graces." Graham, Haygarth, and Byron, three young Cambridge men of fortune, lodged there, and they all used to have great times sitting up on the house top in the moonlight telling stories. The eldest daughter, Zoe (or perhaps it was Zoe-Mou) was immortalized by Byron in his poem "Maid of Athens," a greatly overrated ballad in Charles' opinion. A Liverpool architect named Foster, who was an impressionable youth, fell desperately in love with the second daughter, and Charles himself admits that the ermine cheeks and limpid eyes of the youngest, "like two great pools of purple velvet," perceptibly increased his blood pressure whenever she came into the same room with him.

During 1810-1814, twenty-four months in all were spent in Athens, seven being wasted, as his journal relates, in sickness. Everybody suffered from the fever, and on one occasion Charles was given up entirely, arrangements being made for his burial in the Theseum. His firm friend, Baron Haller Von Hallerstein, never left him night and day for the first month. His splendid constitution finally triumphed and he recovered.

The hardships and discomforts of travel in those days were almost incredible. Yet Cockerell visited nearly every town and place of note in Greece, Asia Minor and Sicily. He discovered Aegina and Bassae, feasted on roast pig in the temple of Apollo

at Delos, fell in love with the daughter of his host, Don Gaetana ("the sentiment with which his fair daughter has inspired me was so strong that it made me feel the necessity of going away, and yet made me weep like a noodle when I did," as he so quaintly puts it), and on first viewing the tomb of Patroclus (companion of Achilles, son of the fair Philomela and the immortal Zeus, pursued by the relentless ire of jealous Juno), was moved to strip off all his clothes, according to true Hellenic tradition, and race naked thrice around it, his pet Skye terrier Pop barking furiously at his heels the while.

There are feasting and music, beautiful ladies and noble lords, the fair but frail Euphrosyne, adventures with pirates and brigands, the ice and snow of mighty mountain passes, the moil and sweat of swamps, digging for forgotten art treasures, the wild free life of semi-barbarous freebooters, the exultation of discovery, the block of Panathenic frieze, the disappointment of unrewarded toil, within the covers of this delightful Journal. When Cockerell returned in 1815 to Italy he found himself famous. Everywhere he was hailed as a genius and fêted as a lion. He solved the mystery of the Niobe group in the Uffizi, failed miserably in the competition for the Wellington Palace ("Not through the Iron Duke!" Lord Arthur is reported to have said on seeing Cockerell's sketch), modeled a cameo of the lovely Lady Dillon, and with all this adulation remained a modest English gentleman, an ornament and inspiration to his profession. Bartholdy writes of him: "Cockerell est gâté par les femmes"; nevertheless he worked incessantly. He seems to have visited most places of note in Italy, and, on the advice of his father, made a study of the best modern work in France. His father writes from London: "You have raised a name here so high that everything in perfection will be expected of you; at least in all that relates to taste in the arts, and in all subordinate degrees of contrivances, as well as in decoration. . . . As there are very few persons who are real judges of compositions even classical, much less sublime, and there must be few opportunities of exercising those parts of your studies here, it will be really useful if you allow yourself to look at those minor objects at Paris which in truth they judge well of." He recommended his son to follow Charles Percier, the leading architect of Paris, originator of the so-called "Style Empire." Finally the Old Man exhorts his son: "Do not imagine that I am thinking of money as the only thing worth your attention. I consider that as the last object."

After the glories of Greece Charles calls the modern work "crinkum-crankum French style"; but he observed his father's injunction as all good draughtsmen should, and became one of the twelve leading architects of his day, dying in 1869 full of years and high honors, and so was gathered to his fathers.

