

## Chicago Medical Center - - Facts and Figures

By Ray McCarthy, President, Medical Center Commission

*This opportunity of placing before you the story of the Medical Center District is timely and helpful. Reconstruction of the district is a huge task. Much of the results will depend on what measure of success our Medical Center Commission achieves in its public relations efforts, particularly with groups such as yours, and with others also, who have a responsible part in the formation of public opinion. With due consideration for times and conditions, now is certainly the time to work out technical fundamentals, and prepare for the possible swift action of post-war days when readjustments will be necessitated that may defy traditional practices and outworn precedents.*

Neighborhood blight, which gave rise to the Medical Center district idea, also provides the opportunity. The thing that has held back rehabilitation more than anything else has been the mounting load of synthetic limitations—self imposed in many respects. American cities have generally failed to secure complete and necessary co-operation of business, labor, finance and government, and the mechanism for developing these human relationships.

Certain financial interests have attempted to squeeze all income possible out of out-moded and depressed property. Blight spreads, it stretches out from the inner rim of the city like an evil octopus. Residential instability develops and the neighborhood spirit breaks down, new evils creep in—increased fire hazards, higher mortality rates, juvenile delinquency and a lowered moral tone to the area. What is our answer to these problems?

The preamble to the law which created the Medical Center Commission on June 4, 1941, is the best present description of the problems we have been directed to solve. I, therefore, quote from that legislative enactment of the Illinois General Assembly:

"WHEREAS, there exists in the near West Side of Chicago, a center of Medical activity which has grown up over a long period of time without any definite plan; and due to the general deterioration of the surrounding district, this center is now an area of so-called blight; and in order to maintain proper surroundings for the medical center and to stabilize and retain therein large private interests in hospitals, clinical and research facilities, it will be necessary to improve the condition of the surrounding territory, and there is need for the additional services for the ill and infirm of Chicago and the surrounding communities; and this need can be met by providing for the expansion of medical and allied activity in the area surrounding the existing center of medical institutions, if the character of such area is protected from further deterioration, therefore be it enacted . . . ."

Let me quote from an excellent historical review recently written by Colonel Albert A. Sprague, noted civic leader and one of the pioneer sponsors of the Medical Center District idea when it was originated in 1924. Colonel Sprague is Secretary-Treasurer of our Medical Center Commission. He says in part:

"Cook County Hospital, which was originally situated, year 1847, at State and Kinzie Streets, moved to the west side and located in the area now known as the Medical Center District, in 1870. At that time this area was

densely populated by those working in the factories and lumber yards on the south branch of the Chicago River, within walking distance of their homes.

"At the turn of the century the most prosperous families were moving westward into higher grade residential areas, and the dwelling units vacated by them were gradually occupied by the lowest income groups. It was at this time that Loyola and Rush Medical Schools and other institutions were established in the neighborhood.

"In 1924 the University of Illinois located in the block bounded by Polk, Wood, Taylor and South Lincoln Streets, the site of the old Cubs Baseball Park.

"The value and need of a modern Medical Center District were first seriously considered in discussions that took place in 1925. As a result of many conferences, I was delegated, as a member of the Chicago Plan Commission, to have tentative plans prepared by the technical staff of that body, that would provide for surrounding the Medical Center with suitable park development, and would give Chicago's doctors, schools and the sick more fitting surroundings, and where there would be cleanliness, proper areas to provide light, sunshine and fresh air and a healthful, beautiful park, an area in which medical students, nurses, doctors and patients would live more normally, where the ill could look out on green grass and trees, and convalescents could relax and gain exercise, stretching their limbs in clean, fragrant air, and doctors and nurses could go about their work conscious of the City's appreciation, in surroundings commensurate to their occupation.

"In September 1929 at a meeting of the Chicago Plan Commission, at which the Medical Survey Commission presented plans for the development of the Medical Center, Dr. Arthur Dean Bevan announced the completion of an irrevokable trust fund for the development of Presbyterian Hospital and Rush Medical College, and in 1930 the University of Illinois announced the beginning of construction of a million and a half dollar group of buildings on its Chicago Campus at Polk, Lincoln and Wood Streets.

"In August, 1930 President H. W. Chase of the University of Illinois took up the matter of presenting the proposed Medical Center development, and in October of that year four of the buildings constructed by the University were dedicated and the cornerstone of the fifth building was laid.

"The Medical Square Commission, in co-operation with the University of Chicago, the University of Illinois and the City of Chicago, succeeded in having the two-block area located directly north of the County Hospital converted into a convalescent park, and its establishment served to keep interest alive in the major project.

"In 1941 a bill was passed by the State Legislature establishing the present Medical Center District.

"The Commission held its first meeting on December 5, 1941.

"Today we have on the west side a great medical and hospital center, including schools, colleges, nurses' homes, public and private hospitals and residence accommodations

for thousands of students and attendants. It includes the Cook County Hospital, the College of Medicine of the University of Illinois, Rush Medical College, Presbyterian Hospital, the medical and dental departments of Loyola University, Chicago Medical School, College of Pharmacy of the University of Illinois, University Hospital, West Side Hospital, McCormick Institute, the Nurses' Training Schools of the various institutions mentioned, the Sprague Memorial Nurses' Home, and the \$2,000,000.00 nurses' home of the Cook County Hospital.

"A survey made in 1936 showed that the medical institutions themselves created a daily population of approximately 18,150 persons, comprising 4,400 students and nurses, 1,000 attendant doctors, 3,000 employees, 3,500 patients, 5,000 visitors and 1,250 patients in dispensaries and clinics."

#### Status of Area

The boundary lines of Medical Center area being Roosevelt Road, Oakley Boulevard, Congress Street and Ashland Avenue, a total of 305 acres distributed as follows:

|                          |              |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| Streets & Alleys         | 100.00 acres |
| Medical Property         | 31.0 "       |
| Other Pub. & Semi-public | 15.7 "       |
| Park Area                | 5.8 "        |
| Private Property         | 152.5 "      |

Within this area, according to the Land Use Survey of the Chicago Plan Commission, there are 2,200 parcels of land, 1,856 residential structures, housing a population of 18,852, or about the same number of people that daily flow in and out of the Institutions. Apparently, not many of those working in the medical buildings live in the neighborhood. Average monthly rentals are \$18.49, only seven residences have been built since 1920. Other figures given by the Land Use Survey throw an interesting light on the vulnerability to decay of these antique residential structures. Of the 5,105 home units in these 1,856 buildings, 452 were vacant in 1940. But the most startling figures of the survey deal with conditions of the properties, reinforced in the opinion of anyone who takes the trouble to make a motor tour of the area. These figures show

#### Condition of Residential Units:

|                                |       |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| In Need of Minor Repairs ..... | 3,382 |
| In Need of Major Repairs ..... | 1,043 |
| Unfit for use .....            | 131   |
| Good Condition .....           | 549   |

These figures speak for themselves and yet from the point of view of a prospectus, the area has everything. Excellent transportation connecting it with every part of the City, approximately two miles to the heart of Chicago's shopping district—theaters—and railroad depots. It will have the added advantage of bordering on the new Congress Street which apparently is on its way toward construction.

The Medical Center district having all these things, needs much to bring them to their full value. Parking problems must be solved for a large percentage of the 18,000 who daily come and go.

On October 16, 1942, there was passed by the City Council of the City of Chicago, an ordinance prohibiting parking in the most congested streets of Medical Center. However, our task now is to find space for off-the-street parking. This, also, has had its start. Last August members of the Commission met with the County Commissioners with the result that tax foreclosure will be started on nine pieces of property which are over 100% tax delinquent. In the public interest, land should be acquired by the least expensive means that is available. Much of the property in Medical Center District is long delinquent in the payment

of real estate taxes. The delinquent properties are either vacant or inadequately improved. They do not yield an economic return. It is, therefore, improbable that they will pay taxes in the future. Recognizing that the Medical Center Commission does not have capital funds for acquisition of property, either by purchase or by exercise of Eminent Domain, proceedings must be instituted as provided in the law. The first and most obvious steps would appear to be for the Commission to make arrangements with the duly constituted authorities for acquisition of properties that can be foreclosed for long continued non-payment of taxes.

The Act, establishing a Medical Center District in the City of Chicago, states specifically, "for the control and management."

The Commission is authorized to acquire real property lying within the district required for its purposes, by gift, purchase, lease or otherwise. Further, ours is the privilege to exercise the right of Eminent Domain. The Commission may construct Hospitals, Clinics, or any other building or structure which may be of use or benefit for those associated in the activities of Medical Center. This includes homes or residences for the Medical profession, internes, nurses, students, officials and employees, or for the use of relatives of patients in the hospitals or other institutions within the district.

The Commission has the privilege of borrowing money from any public or private corporation or person. We may issue revenue bonds, however, such bonds to be payable solely from the revenue derived from our activities within the district.

Ours is the task to regulate the height and size of buildings, determine the area of open space within and around buildings, fix standards of construction, control and regulate additions to or alterations of existing buildings and prohibit use of buildings and structures incompatible with the character of the district.

Our Medical Center Commission was created much like a new born child. No organization to take over, no funds appropriated to carry on our activities. However, the five sponsoring bodies were kind enough to appropriate \$1,000.00 each which gave us a working capital of \$5,000.00. To date, we have used approximately \$1,000.00 of this fund. Frankly speaking, progress could not have been made to the degree where we now stand were it not for the aid of the Chicago Plan Commission and its staff.

#### Ah—The Camoufleur!

When the amateur camoufleur first tries to practice deceit or protective concealment or obscurity, he finds that:

1. The Office of Civilian Defense does "not encourage camouflage," only the preparation of plans in case they may be needed.

2. The U. S. Engineer Board says, "No camouflage is better than poor camouflage."

3. The Chief of Engineers says, "No protective concealment not even tone-down of oil tanks is permitted without his official O.K."

4. The Army says no camouflage to be done near "military installations" without its permission.

5. The War Production Board is critical of "critical materials" and wants schemes for camouflage first submitted to the Resources Protection Board.

And so on and so on!

—Lawrence Corwin, Philadelphia, Pa.

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**Editor Monthly Bulletin**

ARTHUR WOLTERS DORF, 520 NORTH MICHIGAN AVE., CHICAGO

On August 1, 1943, the Illinois Professional Engineering Act, known as House Bill No. 279, becomes effective. Discussion has been rife and many opinions voiced relative to the consequences of this act, which permits others to encroach on the field of the architect. There is nothing the architects can do now to prevent persons qualifying under the act accepting commissions and doing the work on buildings which is purely the work of the architect.

We, as architects, have been all too sure that the registration of architects by the State of Illinois and the prescribed educational requirements for registration, were sufficient to assure the prospective builder of obtaining the services of a fully competent person. There is nothing prohibiting any one capable of meeting the educational and practical experience requirements of the Architectural Registration Act of the State of Illinois from practicing architecture in the State.

The only reason for choosing an engineer's license to practice architecture can be the applicant's lack of education or experience in architecture. It remains for the architects, through organization among themselves and through public enlightenment, to demonstrate that they alone are qualified to design and construct a building because of educational attainments and background of experience.

With the owner's understanding that maximum of comfort and utility in any structure, which he may contemplate building, can be obtained only through proper planning, he will think in terms of capability to perform this function when making his selection. He will know that for economy in design and construction his project must be properly planned. He will know that the installation of the utilities can be done only under the direction of one trained to understand the construction, so that the original installation and the future maintenance costs will be kept at the minimum consistent with efficiency of the utility and the cost of its service.

Hence, it is necessary that the architect inform the public, in order that the public, as future clients, understand the architect's function as twofold: (1) to plan and design buildings capably and economically; and (2) incorporating into the building every part from foundation to roof with the necessary engineering.

The registration of professional men is done solely for

the purpose of protecting the health and safety of the public and not to give any person or group of persons a monopoly on a business.

The architect can, by proper publicity and conduct of his business, demonstrate that he is best fitted to assume the responsibility of all the duties necessary in the erection of buildings.

Every hospital with its staff of doctors, nurses, internes and others and its clinics is a medical center whose function is to give relief to bodily ills if not to cure them. Chicago has many such medical centers where schools of medicine are closely allied, such as Northwestern University's medical and dental schools with Passavant and Wesley Memorial hospitals, and the Chicago University medical school with Billings and Lying-In hospitals. St. Luke's, Michael Reese, Chicago Memorial, and Illinois Central hospitals string along to the south along the I. C. railway.

But specifically the Medical Center of Chicago is on the near west side with Cook County hospital as the nucleus, with medical, dental, pharmaceutical, and nursing schools in the immediate surroundings. It is this section of the city with its 18,150 persons treated or at work in the medical institutions and surrounded by a residential section, which, in part at least, is a blighted area and growing worse, that prompted discussions in 1925 resulting in presentation of plans in 1929 by the Medical Survey Commission to the Chicago Plan Commission for fixing boundaries to the medical area sufficiently large to provide for a park or parks for the use of convalescent patients properly protected from intrusion or encroachment by the outside public.

Besides the County hospital the area includes Presbyterian and University hospitals, medical, dental, pharmaceutical, and nursing schools conducted by the University of Illinois, Loyola University, Rush Medical College, and others. The State law passed June 4, 1941, creating the Medical Center Commission with powers to condemn property, to build, to restrict, and much else, has created an impetus to proceed with the development of this project as early as possible in the post war days.

The Bulletin in this issue presents this plan by Mr. Ray McCarthy, President of the Medical Center Commission, with the hope that Bulletin readers will be stimulated to give the project their best thought. Space in future issues of the Bulletin will be given to suggestions of value by contributors.

Much has been written about the more than \$50,000,000 "mile around" Pentagon, War Department office building recently completed at Arlington, Va. It is a novelty in office buildings with ramps instead of stairs and escalators in place of elevators. Messengers ride the corridors on bicycles. It is a four-story building and looks like an endless barracks. In the ground story is the bus and taxi terminal. It houses 22,000 men and women. It is not likely to be a model for other office buildings and no one has claimed for it any advance in the cause of architecture.

Richard E. Schmidt, prominent Chicago architect (Schmidt, Garden & Erikson) slipped on the sidewalk in the early morning of March 10 in front of his home breaking his leg. He will be confined indoors for a time. The sympathy of his confrères goes out to him.

Java is the most densely inhabited major area in the world, with a total population of over 49 million and over 800 persons per square mile.

## Illinois Society February-March Meetings

A dinner at the Medinah Club with a short business meeting, followed by a program of talk, moving pictures, inspection of a great building with world renowned mechanical equipment, followed by a choice of fine music or a study of the heavenly bodies from on high culminating in a subterranean inspection fifty feet below the sidewalk, drew an attendance of 46 (42 members, 4 guests) to the Illinois Society of Architects' February 24 meeting in Chicago.

They sat down to dinner in the Club at 6:30 and after the meal President Ryan introduced Charles Collins of the Chicago Tribune editorial staff, conductor of "A Line O'Type or Two" as guest of honor, Keith Capron and Al Chase also of the Tribune staff, Frank L. Davis, authority on glass mosaics in Chicago, John Neebe, Chicago's oldest architect, and Gilbert A. Johnson of Rockford, the latter two, members of the I. S. A.

Secretary Fuhrer made an interesting story of the minutes of the January meeting which were approved requiring no corrections. No committee reports were forthcoming. No new business was presented by the President and, bearing in mind that the company had to appear promptly at 8:00 in Tribune Tower, he called on Mr. Collins to talk. Collins' talk was brief, forecasting an interesting story, to appear in his column, of the Chicago Waterworks erected before the Fire of '71 after plans by W. W. Boyington. There being a few minutes to spare before breaking up to walk the 250 feet to Tribune Tower, President Ryan called on Richard E. Schmidt to initiate the company in the subject of astronomy which later in the evening he was to discourse upon in full view of the heavenly bodies. And this Mr. Schmidt did, astonishing his hearers with his memory of astronomical figures, distances in thousand millions of miles, comparative sizes of stars with the sun, light years, the earth as a little sister of some of these stars which are much larger than the sun etc. until President Ryan said it was time to move.

To the Service Office Assembly room they went and listened to Tribune guide Patrick Lagen talk on "Trees to Tribunes" when he introduced the sound film on that subject. The picture moved rapidly beginning with pine trees in the north woods of Canada where the Chicago Tribune owns forest lands; no less than two towns devoted to timbering for wood pulp to create newsprint for the Tribune at its paper mills in Ontario, Canada. These timber lands extend to the Arctic Circle and many of the pictures showed workers and transportation through very deep snow, a long struggle with nature, lumberjacks and their work, a discussion of forest fires and protection against them, floating the logs down to the sea, the Tribune's fleet of freight steamers to carry its wood, and its paper to the Chicago warehouse. From here on the picture-story includes gathering the world's news, illustrating it, preparing it for printing, converting paper into Tribunes, and circulating more than 7,000,000 copies a week. This, in short, was the accomplishment of that great newspaper in the 96 years of its existence.

Under the guidance of Mr. Lagen the company then took Tower elevators to the fifth floor and a marching inspection began with a view from visitors' gallery onto the general editorial room followed by a walk through the mechanical plant which included engraving, linotyping, casting departments and the great press room. Ninety-two Linotype machines alone are employed to do slug typesetting. At 9:15 P. M. the party found itself again in Tribune lobby where it divided into two sections. Section I repaired to W. G. N's. large audience studio to hear "The Northerners" in a fine musical program. Section II took elevators to the 26th story of the Tower where an open terrace occurs surrounded by great stone piers tied to the core by flying buttresses. And while the sky was clouded, preventing astronomer Schmidt from pointing out the heavenly bodies and telling of their orbits, the architectural impression under these lofty arches confined by huge stone piers, as seen by the reflection of city lights far below, was a picture of grandeur that will be long remembered. Section II hovered there in the open for a long time regretting that nature's mood prevented Mr. Schmidt from demonstrating astronomically.

And now Tribune architect Leo Weissenborn, who is likewise chairman of the Society's Program committee and who had made all the arrangements for this unusual and interesting meeting, took charge conducting the company by elevator and stairs to the third subbasement located fifty feet below the Michigan Avenue sidewalk at Tribune Tower. With pride he stated that never had there been seepage or flood in that basement. Here, too, appeared the Lilli-

putian railway that handles so many thousand tons of newspaper print rolls daily from the paper warehouse along the river bank through a concrete tunnel protected at both ends by steel flood gates. At 10:15 the two sections, having reassembled, were homeward bound feeling well repaid for an instructive and highly interesting meeting.

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Thirty-five members and guests came to the Illinois Society of Architects' monthly dinner-meeting in the quarters of the Chicago Bar Association on March 23. President Ryan's peremptory call to Washington, D. C. made Vice-President Woltersdorf chairman of the meeting. The following were guests: Professor Loring H. Provine, Dean of the Department of Architecture, University of Illinois, who was guest speaker; Leo Kraemer, timber scientist for Hines Lumber Company, Roger Kellogg of Commonwealth Edison Company, and Lawrence Keith of the National Lumber Association and Timber Engineering Company. Leo Weissenborn announced that Tirrell Ferrenz, long time member of the I.S.A. and now a Government official at Washington in the National Housing Agency, was in the building, making an address to another group and that he would appear at the I.S.A. meeting later.

Secretary Eugene Fuhrer read the minutes of the February meeting. No correspondence of interest was presented, none of the standing committees had any verbal reports to make so the chairman proceeded to introduce Professor Provine as the speaker whose subject was "The New National Board of Fire Underwriters' Revised Building Code" followed by the Professor's discussion of the new plan of four day examinations for licenses to junior architects in the State of Illinois.

Mr. Provine brought greetings from 175 men of architecture at the University of Illinois. He opened his discussion with reference to building codes in Babylon, 2100 B. C., where building heights were limited to from sixty to seventy feet. There, when buildings collapsed causing death, the architect and builder were put to death as punishment for incompetency. In 1400 A. D. London building codes dwelt largely on the construction of chimneys. Persons opposing building codes overlook the social obligation of public welfare. The National Board of Fire Underwriters' first code was formulated 75 years ago. Many changes in the code have been made in the numerous revisions to date. The new code includes laboratory tests which must not be taken too literally. Fireproofing qualities are now classed according to time of fire resistance such as one, two, three, four etc. hours. Incidents like the Coconut Grove fire in Boston, which cost many lives, tend toward frequent revisions. The new edition is now set up in type. By reason of scarcity of paper the volume has not seen the light. Architects are advised to procure copies in order to keep abreast of the advance in fire protection, safety exits, and the like. One wonders whether the underwriters' code would not be an ideal textbook for municipalities as a guide in formulating their own local building codes.

Professor Provine is a member of the State Board of Examiners for architects in Illinois. The Board, in its new examinations, has changed from the previous three day exams to four day since States with recent architects' license laws give four day examinations and are wont to discriminate in states licensing architects earlier. This change is in the interest of reciprocal licenses. Professor Provine explained that the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards was a voluntary or volunteer body whose recommendations for licenses were conceded in some states and not in others depending upon the attitude towards the NCARB of the respective state boards.

The chair asked for questions from the floor which were put on both subjects and answered by Professor Provine. Leo Kraemer was asked to state the progress made in the treatment of timber toward fire resistance. He replied that impregnation of wood with phenolic resin had advanced to the point making timber incombustible permanently. He pointed to timber in old houses, 150 or more years old, that had stood safely and was performing its work satisfactorily today.

Tirrell Ferrenz appeared in the room under hearty applause. He had come from a housing meeting where he had discussed the 5,000 housing units the FHA had authorized—3,000 new houses and 2,000 converted dwellings—to meet the needs of war workers in the Chicago territory. He assured his hearers that it was the intention of the agency to encourage these as architect jobs where the architect might earn a reasonable fee. The meeting adjourned at 9:15 P. M.

## Chicago Chapter February-March Meetings

The Chicago Chapter A. I. A. monthly meeting fell on February 9. It was a joint meeting with the Producers' Council Club of Chicago and drew an attendance of 76. The meeting was in the Henry VIII room of the Tavern Club. The buffet dinner was very good and by a little after 8 P. M. they were all seated facing west and giving their attention to President Nathaniel Owings of the Chapter.

Mr. Owings had Assistant Secretary Ward read the minutes and these were approved without the least objection. President Owings introduced Charles Cullen of Crane Company, Secretary of the Producers' Council Club of Chicago, who, together with Mr. Howe of the Producers' and Paul Gerhardt Jr. of the Chapter, had arranged the program of the evening. Before going into the program, however, the President made reference to the Chapter's forthcoming gift to the Chicago Historical Society of the Chapter's paintings and sculptures. Since there was no other business to come before the meeting and there was no correspondence of sufficient importance to lay before the meeting, Mr. Gerhardt introduced the program.

It consisted of talking films in kodachrome. There were three shorts: (1) Colonial Architecture; (2) City Planning; (3) People of Two Worlds. The middle one, City Planning, did not appear. Your reporter can only explain that title by assuming it refers to certain rural shady streets in Greenville Village coming near the end of the first film. This film no. 1 was a presentation of Henry Ford's Greenville Village outside Detroit. There were shown a charming English stone cottage that had been imported stone by stone and re-erected in Michigan; there appeared a Renaissance church facade with a Sir Christopher Wren steeple; the dreary frame country courthouse from somewhere in Illinois where Abraham Lincoln had pleaded; other re-erectments of old buildings standing in Greenville Village; and then rural streets referred to above as City Planning.

Eyes and minds now shift to Yucatan. We viewed stone temples at Chichen-Itza and other places; step pyramids; details of Mayan stone sculpture; were astonished to see so many pretty girls among the living Mayans; and entered the spirit of the fiesta and their dances.

Step in and out of your steamer and land at Haiti, the Hispaniola of an earlier day, later a French possession, and now an island of two republics, the black republic of Haiti and the Dominican Republic. This film was particularly colorful and the Negro processions and dances threw into strong relief the music and rhythm inherent in the black race. We visited with the photographer the ruined castle of King Christophe (Emperor Jones of the Drama) where, after an autocratic reign, he committed suicide.

Again on the steamer and westward to the mainland—Mexico. The cathedral in Mexico City, the Zocalo, government offices, Column of Independence, Chapultepec, a rodeo, The National Theatre, a modern building whose weight compressed the earth so that it sunk more than a foot—all were shown. (The older architects will remember that the National Theatre was designed by Boari after he left the employ of Burnham & Root, Chicago architects). The most colorful parts in this film were the scenes at Xochimilco (floating islands that no longer float) and the details of the step pyramids at San Juan Teotihuacan.

Architects and Producers, too, had an opportunity of refreshing, if not learning anew, much of West Indian geography. The show was over about 9:15 P. M.

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The Chicago Chapter's March meeting fell on the ninth with a dinner to sixty in Henrici's Merchandise Mart restaurant. This number included about a dozen guests, both men and women. The dinner ended, Vice President Gerhardt Jr., in the absence from the city of President Owings, called a short business meeting. The minutes of the previous meeting were read by assistant Secretary Ward in the absence of Secretary Suter whose protracted absence from Chicago is explained by a Government job that keeps his presence in Nevada or Idaho or some other far western state.

Mr. Gerhardt had very little business to bring before the meeting. The death of Chapter member Theodore Warren Lamb, war casualty, was observed by standing in silence. There was a short verbal report made by Mr. Jensen of the Membership committee.

The company gathered its goods and chattels (hats, coats, rubbers) and moved by elevator to the eleventh floor to the quarters of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. An ex-

hibition was on display of the Historic American Building Survey material that had been gathered by the Government through the HABS employment of architects to record by drawings and photographs early buildings in this country. Originals are all kept in Washington but this Chicago office has a complete file of reproductions bound in flexible covers, arranged and subdivided by district of each state. Southern and midwestern examples were laid out for display in particular.

The company focused in the assembly room where Mr. Gerhardt presided over the program. This program consisted of two speakers: (1) Newton B. Drury, Director of the National Park Service; (2) Thomas C. Vint, Chief of Planning of the said service. Mr. Drury, a native Californian descended from early Chicagoans, explained the Park Service of today organized in 1916. He paid his respects to the late Stephen Mather of Chicago who was an outstanding Director of the National Park Service. Conservation was dwelt upon and Mr. Drury assured his hearers that the redwood forests of California and other timber tracts would be no more were it not for the efforts of the National Park Service.

Earl Reed introduced Mr. Vint since Reed, as Director of northern Illinois HABS projects, had had much contact, at least by letter and wire, with the Chief of Planning. Mr. Vint told his hearers that the life of HABS extended from 1933 to 1942. He gave figures of the numbers of projects that had been studied and recorded, the individual states' financial co-operation in the Survey's later years, and told of the thousands of orders that had come to the Library of Congress for prints of both drawings and photographs of the Survey.

## Forest Yields Undermined by Waste

The U. S. Forest Service declared that the future productivity of the nation's forests is being undermined by destructive cutting to meet wartime needs for wood and forestry materials. Acting Chief Earle H. Clapp urged action to protect forestry resources for the sake of future generations.

"Our tolerance of destructive liquidation over the years means that we no longer have abundant saw timber supplies accessible throughout the country," said Clapp.

"For timber of high quality we have to depend altogether too heavily on the remaining virgin stands on the Pacific coast. This involves long and costly hauls to industrial centers at a time when transportation facilities are already severely taxed. We do not want to find, after the war is over, that we ourselves have unnecessarily impaired or destroyed one of the basic resources of the land we have been fighting to protect."

## Britain's Bombed Buildings

"The public mind, without necessarily deluding itself that air-raid destruction has of itself done much to bring improvement nearer, has universally identified the destruction of the congested centers of our cities with the possibilities of reconstruction. The destruction has been made to symbolize the spectacular end of an era that will not return. From this point of view the ruin, even when looked at as architecture in its own right, represents the apotheosis of the past—the intense experience of these active days crystallized into architectural shape. This is not the place to discuss the question of which damaged monuments should be restored and which demolished. Each case must be decided on its own merits, topographical, social and architectural. But when it is all over a few of the bomb-wrecked buildings might well be left as permanent ruins—not, one hastens to add, as object-lessons for future war-mongers or for any other moral purpose—but for the sake of the intensely evocative atmosphere they possess in common with all ruins, which gives them an architectural vitality of their own; and frankly for their beauty. To posterity they will as effectively represent the dissolution of our prewar civilization as Fountains Abbey does the dissolution of the monasteries."

—From "The Bombed Buildings of Britain" by J. M. Richards.

An Electronic clock counts pulsations of electric current and translates that count into correct time by means of lights. This ultra-modern timepiece, equipped with 170 electronic tubes, has no moving parts, no motors, wheels, main spring or hands.

## Patents at Work

Submitted to the Bulletin by the Office of the Alien Property Custodian, with a carrying letter, is "Patents at Work," a hand-somely printed booklet of 26 pages with a supplemental "Index of Patents vested in the Alien Property Custodian as of January, 1943." The letter suggests that "Patents at Work" contains "something of interest for an article in the I. S. A. Monthly Bulletin."

The statement of policy or foreword reads as follows. "The Alien Property Custodian today controls the largest block of patents in the United States. They number in the tens of thousands. They cover inventions in every field of applied science and represent millions of man-hours of research and the expenditure of many millions of dollars. These inventions represent some of the finest foreign research achievements in modern science, particularly in the production of dyestuffs, plastics, pharmaceuticals, and electrical goods. Other important United States patents vested in the Alien Property Custodian include those relating to synthetic shellac manufacture, waterproofing of cloth, quick freezing of fruit juices, improved magnetic alloys, and processes for making rayon. Here are many patents covering processes which have given the Axis nations the ability to carry on mechanized warfare for years while cut off from sufficient supplies of basic raw materials, from petroleum, rubber, certain non-ferrous and alloy metals, sugar, cotton, and wool.

"Already, enterprising Americans have received licenses from the Alien Property Custodian and put to work patents formerly owned by the enemy. Such licenses relate to chemical warfare, mining machinery, hydraulic presses to stretch metal airplane parts, the production of sulphur from 'sour gas' from oil wells, hoisting cranes, automatic textile-winding machinery, the manufacture of acetylene from natural gas, food processing, rust and corrosion inhibitors, the manufacture of phenol, and many other products and processes. We now have better goods than before; critical materials have been saved and manpower spared.

"This booklet tells briefly the story of the seizure of these patents as part of the work of the Office of Alien Property Custodian. It describes the policies which will govern the administration of these patent holdings by this agency of the Federal Government and it sets forth, for every business man in America to read, the simple procedures by which he may acquaint himself with these patents and obtain licenses to use them."

Under the caption "The Office of Alien Property Custodian" we read: "The Alien Property Custodian has the function of taking title to or controlling property in the United States which is owned or controlled by enemy nationals or, in certain cases, by non-enemy foreign nationals. The Office of Alien Property Custodian takes title to or supervision over foreign or enemy property in order to prevent it from being useful to the enemy and in order to administer it in the interest of the United States."

Under "The Patent Policy of the Alien Property Custodian" is found this: "By December 31, 1942, title to every live patent and patent application owned by a national of an enemy or an enemy-occupied country was vested in the United States Government, except for certain cases requiring further investigation. There already stand in the name of the Alien Property Custodian well over 25,000 patents formerly owned by enemy nationals and about 15,000 patents of nationals of enemy-occupied countries. In addition, this Office holds 5,500 patent applications representing the newest processes and discoveries. Continuing searches are made for patent rights which are controlled by enemies although ostensibly owned by citizens of Allied or neutral nations or even by citizens of the United States."

Then follow consecutively: "New Responsibilities of Government and Business," "The Licensing Policy of the Alien Property Custodian," and "War and Post-War Usefulness of Vested Patents." Then follow two pages on "How to secure information and licenses from the Alien Property Custodian."

For further information address Alien Property Custodian, Chicago, Illinois.

Non-destructive testing of materials is now done by X-Ray. Flaws as cracks, blow-holes, shrinkage, shrink porosity, gas-pockets, inclusions and lack of fusion in castings and weldments are detected by X-Ray examination.

## New Trend in Housing

A definite trend away from permanent housing for war workers was reported to the City Planning Division meeting by Jacob L. Crane Jr., director of urban studies for the National Housing Agency. In the earlier stages of the war housing program, Mr. Crane said, it seemed clear that government war housing, when built in localities where it could be used after the war, would be most economical if designed to permit its occupancy for 20 years or more. Accordingly, in most of the built-up areas of defense production, some permanent government war housing was built. Similarly, for the localities where the government war housing would not be needed after the war, it seemed clearly economical to provide demountable housing which could be moved after the war for use elsewhere. Now, the urgent need for the economical use of materials has forced the government war housing program almost wholly into the provision of temporary dormitories, temporary dormitory apartments for couples, and temporary family dwelling units. All three categories are reduced to minimum floor areas, minimum use of metals for utilities and equipment, and (at least during most of 1942) minimum use of soft-wood lumber.

Postwar housing was the subject of a paper by Harland Bartholomew, city planner at St. Louis, Mo. He estimates that to meet housing requirements in the 10 year period following the war, construction of 828,000 non-farm dwelling units yearly will be required. This total would include 140,000 units to accommodate new population growth in cities; 336,000 units to replace obsolete units now 50 years or more of age; and 352,000 units becoming obsolete each year.

If citizen's groups do not work hard and effectively, 95 percent of all postwar housing in American cities will be built in remote suburban areas, Mr. Bartholomew believes.

—Engineering News Record

## Dr. Carlson on Social Security

Social Security and labor organizations which force a vast and increasing army of older workers to idleness and to charity disguised under the name of old age pensions were vigorously denounced by Prof. Anton Carlson of the University of Chicago at the Congress of Industrial Health.

As a labor union carpenter and farm hand before going to college and entering on a career as medical scientist, Dr. Carlson said he spoke with experience and knowledge of all sides of the question. The labor organization or union philosophy of equal hourly wages for all workers in each special trade must, he said, share part of the blame for the discarding of older workers by management and for the destruction of morale and satisfaction in working of the superior worker who is held to the level of the mediocre worker.

Social Security for the aging population, he declared, is all right in principle, but it should take the form of labor for which these people are capable, and not the form of pay for doing nothing. It is a sad reflection on education and no sign of intelligent planning if men and women over 60 have neither the opportunity nor training to do some work of value to themselves and society.

"By keeping in idleness older workers who can still perform useful labor," he charged, "we are not only wasting valuable human resources, but we are contributing to biologic parasitism in and degeneration of human society. Man is no exception to the biologic law that existence without effort and without struggle impairs the species."

—Science News Letter.

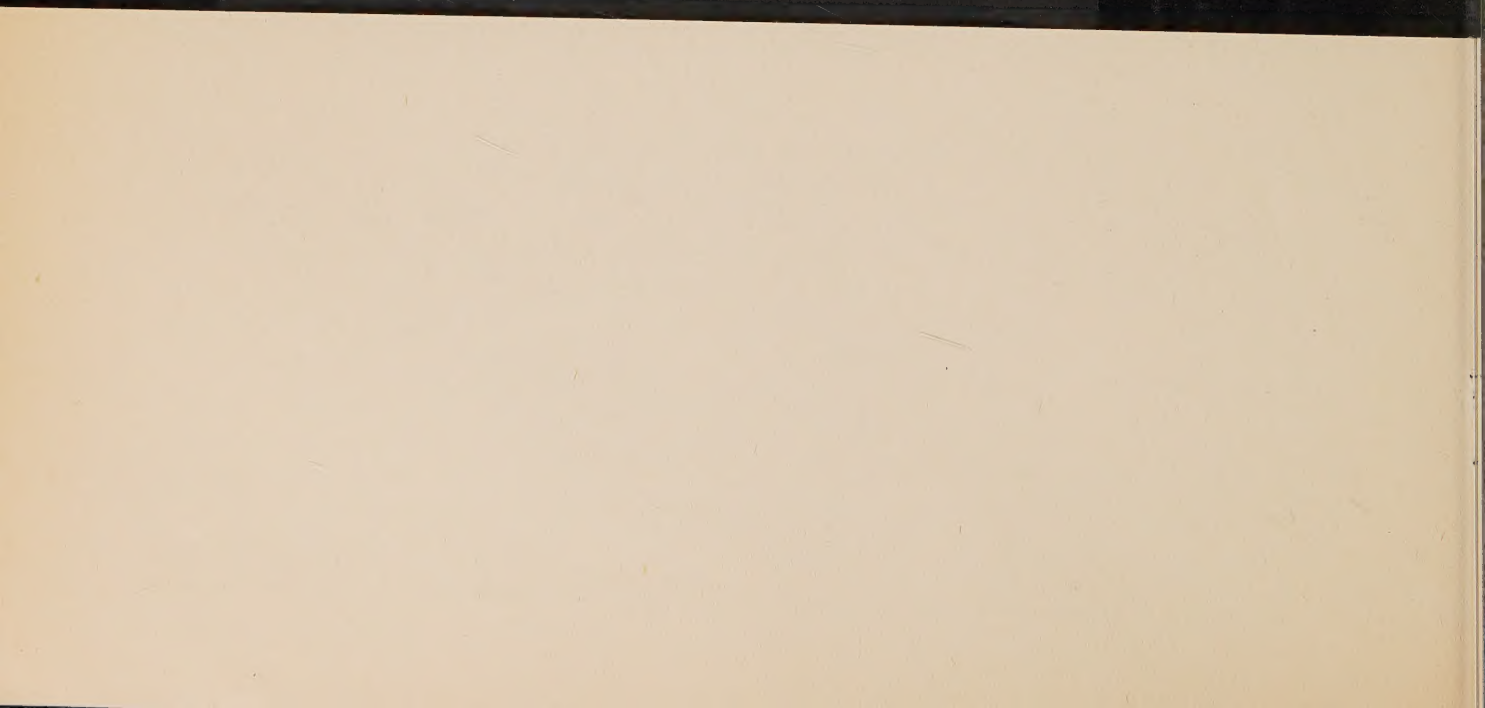
At the November 12 joint meeting of the New York Chapter A.I.A. and the Architectural League Attorney Arthur Garfield Hays was the guest of honor and principal speaker. Among the things that Mr. Hays told his hearers was:

"Our basic liberties, however, are gradually being taken away from us, not by force but because of our apathy. We are tending towards a system of Government which is daily exerting more control over us, which is taking more and more money from the people, a Government which believes that it can make the poor rich by making the rich poor." Mr. Hays urged his hearers not to be ashamed or afraid of their rights. They are part of our American heritage. We have fought for them for hundreds of years and must of necessity always defend them.

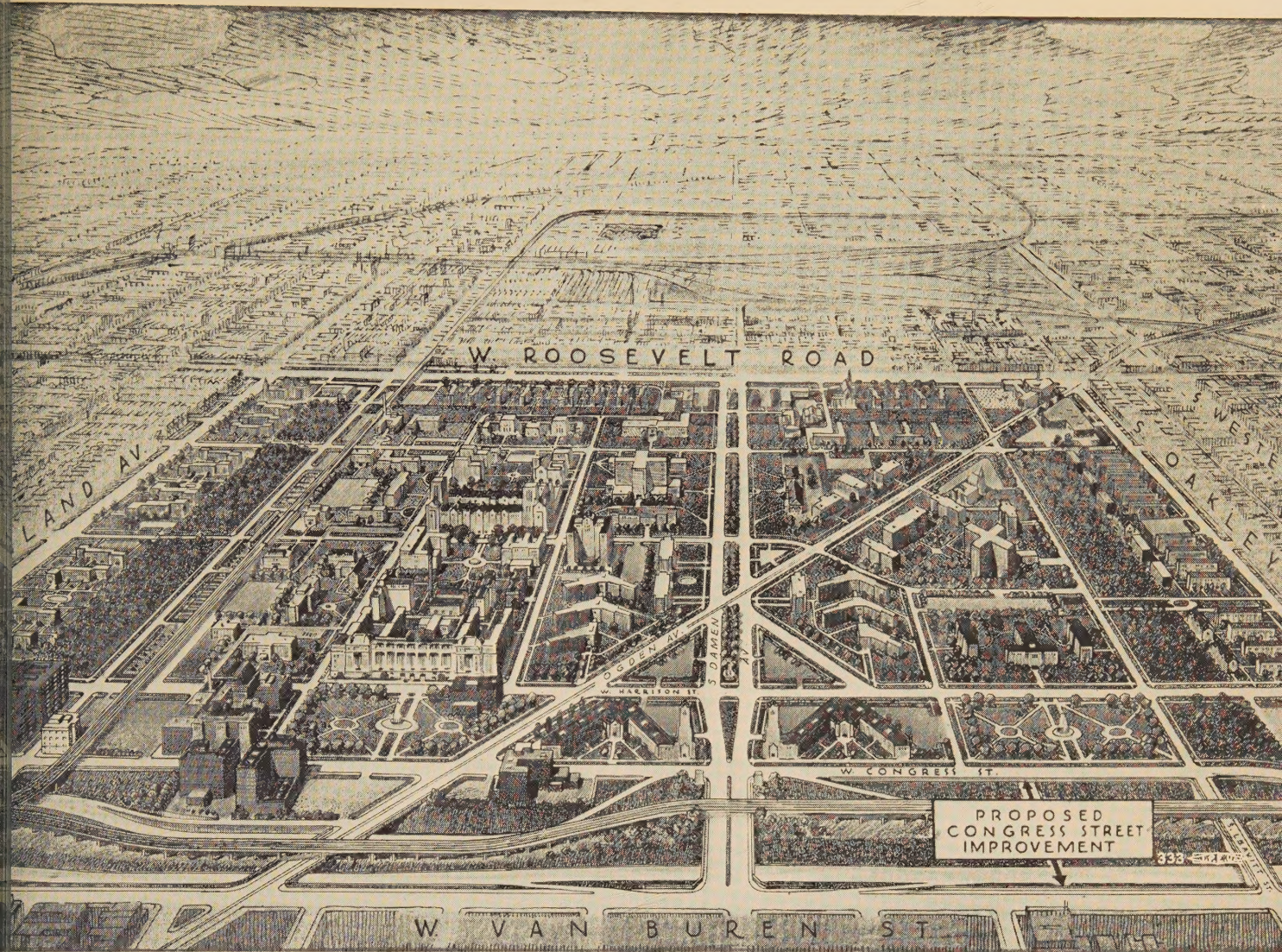
According to Theodore Fyfe ("Architect in Cambridge, England"), "it was not till the reign of Queen Anne that the use of the sash window became general."

### Tentative Allocation of Areas in Proposed Plan

| Description               | Land Use Area | Landscaped Building Setback | Park | Parking | Totals |
|---------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|------|---------|--------|
| MEDICAL                   | 97.0          | 28.4                        |      | 14.6    | 140.0  |
| 1) Cook County            | 24.8          | 4.7                         |      | 3.6     | 33.1   |
| 2) University of Illinois | 39.3          | 3.9                         |      | 4.5     | 47.7   |
| 3) University Hospital    | 0.9           | 0.2                         |      | 0.3     | 1.4    |
| 4) Unassigned             | 32.0          | 19.6                        |      | 6.2     | 57.8   |
| PARK                      |               |                             | 46.5 |         | 46.5   |
| RESIDENTIAL               | 28.3          | 14.2                        | -    | 5.7     | 48.2   |
| COMMERCIAL                | 8.7           | 6.2                         | -    | 11.5    | 26.4   |
| OTHER                     | 9.2           | -                           | -    | -       | 9.2    |
| ROADWAYS                  | 28.7          | 6.0                         | -    | -       | 34.7   |
|                           | 171.9         | 54.8                        | 46.5 | 31.8    | 305.0  |



# POSSIBLE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MEDICAL CENTER DISTRICT



Suggested layout of the 305-acre Medical Center District, as proposed in a recent study prepared by the Chicago Plan Commission, showing a reorganized street system, public parking and recreation areas, and a possible arrangement for additional buildings. Note that the district borders the vast improvement plan being proposed for Congress street.

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## Hubert G. Ripley, 1869 - 1942

Boston in the nineties was still a place apart, with a background, flavor and an atmosphere peculiar unto itself. Its air was still charged with the fragrance of its immediate past, and even a remoter past to which it was attuned in sympathy. Boston glorified in its right to be called the Athens of America, and even preened itself when outlanders referred to it as a state of mind. For it was indeed a state of mind. It was the capital city of American letters and new no reason why it should not become the capital of American Art and Architecture. The Nation was growing rich and strong and many influences were preparing it for a more intelligent appreciation of the value of the Fine Arts.

The dominating personality of Richardson had left its imprint in the local scene. Charles Eliot Norton was expounding his aesthetic credo at Harvard and the Architectural Department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology seemed firmly established. The town was vibrant with architectural activity and enthusiasm though there were not as yet many buildings that exceeded the spire of the Park Street Church in height, or obscured the outline of Bullfinch's gilded dome. The aspect of Beacon Hill hadn't changed much in half a century, and people walked across the Common to their work. The streets bordering the Common and the Public Gardens were straight and spacious, but other streets still followed the old cow paths blissfully unmindful of the incipient science of City Planning. The automobile had not yet appeared to exert its influence on modern design, or debase the nobler uses of alcohol.

There were dozens of offices busily engaged in the designing of all sorts of projects, City and Country houses, Churches, Libraries and Town Halls for the pleasant surrounding villages. Many men who had served their apprenticeship in the old Richardson atelier at Brookline were now masters of their own destiny and others graduating from Tech or flocking in from lesser places made a sizeable and joyous group. Robert Andrews, Herbert Jacques, Arthur Cabot, William Austin, George Shepley, Charles Coolidge and Robert Peabody were among the Richardsonian offspring. Young Bertram Goodhue scarcely out of his teens had come over from New York to join the only slightly more mature Cram in revitalizing our ecclesiastical architecture. Edmund Wheelwright, with the help of Charles Maginnis, was building lovely schools, and Clipston Sturgis, Howard Walker, William Rantoul, Arthur Little, William Emerson, and countless others were all performing at the top of their bent. That is to say, quite brilliantly. Francis Bacon, recently returned from Greece with a portfolio of beautiful sketches, was designing furniture, while his brother Henry was contributing to the growing fame of McKim, Meade & White, as was Magonigle after he had, in his turn, won the "Rotch."

It was into this stimulating environment that the youthful Ripley was plunged shortly after his graduation from the M. I. T. in 1890. Because of his phenomenal skill in draftsmanship while yet a student, he had been induced to spend some months with Charles B. Atwood, Chief of Design for the Columbian Exposition at Chicago. Here his skill was matched against such adepts as Julius Harder, Albert Randolph Ross, Louis Mullgardt, and other virtuosi. His beautiful pen and ink drawings of the White City were widely published and admired. But as a New Englander his heart was in Boston and to Boston he returned to marry and live happily ever after. He found a congenial niche in the busy office of Peabody & Stearns where for a number of years he presided as the right hand of Mr. Peabody in design.

Though healthy rivalries were inevitable the practice of architecture in those days was animated by a comforting degree of cohesion and camaraderie. Naturally the older men, as befitted their dignity and responsibilities, grouped themselves together in the Boston Society of Architects. The youngsters pursued their discussions and their studies, their relaxations and their revelries in the Architectural Club then housed in Tremont Place back of the Granary Burying Ground. Both groups overlapped to some extent and both contained an unusual number of talented, able and scholarly men. All of them worked and played with gusto, and all looked upon life as good.

Within the Architectural Club a smaller club known as the P. D.'s flourished. It was composed of an especially versatile group, as adept in the arts of the cuisine, the refinements of potation, and the metrical delights of poetry, as they were skillful with brush,

pencil, triangle and T-square. Ripley and Tim Walsh were the leading spirits of this band, and neither ever lost their youthful zest for convivial and frolicsome companionship though both were able to assume a becoming dignity and gravity when the occasion demanded.

It was against this background and in these surroundings that the spirit of Hubert Ripley flowered, and it is as a member of this brilliant galaxy that he would like to be remembered. He was a humanist in the best sense of the word, perhaps in the old Florentine sense. He became *Mentor*, guide, philosopher and friend to countless younger men eager to savour the richness of life and taste its fullness. He looked on the world with a kindly and understanding eye and all that he saw was grist for his mill, to be digested and translated through brush, pencil or pen, or through brick and stone into another beauty. A great reader, his life was further extended through the experiences of other men; and his own writings were ornamented by allusion, and pitted with mock quotations and whimsical footnotes slyly contrived to drive home a point or explode a fallacy. Tolerant of the opinions and generous in the praise of the accomplishments of others, his native sincerity kept him immune from the influence of callow sophistry.

He practised his art as a gentleman should, never confusing his professional ideals and obligations with commercial advantage. In this practice he was long associated with Addison Le Boutillier.

Throughout the changing years Hubert Ripley's devotion to the Muse of Architecture never faltered. His many-sided talent and his gift for friendship inspired a whole generation and the evidence of his *léger de main* with pen and pencil will excite the wonder and admiration of generations to come. His sketches and drawings have been scattered through the pages of the architectural journals for the past fifty years. They are as individual and as personal as his signature or his voice.

His writings are rich in architectural and culinary lore and constitute a delightful record not only of his own personality, but of his time. Often he referred to the Latin poet Horace and the French gourmet Brillat-Savarin as his favorite authors. For to what purpose was man endowed with his five senses—of sight, touch, hearing, smell and taste—if not to use them for delight?

So to stand by while Rip prepared some delicate concoction of food or drink was like being present at a holy rite. And then to taste the delectable work of Art resulting was to experience something akin to religious ecstasy. No gluttony was here involved but a respectful veneration of the ultimate possibilities of the hand, the eye, the nostril, and the palate. During the week some of us used to snatch quick lunches in Pie Alley or at Thompson's Spa on Washington Street (the waitresses were beautiful), but on Saturdays we always came together at Young's, or Ober's in Winter Place, where Rip presided over a leisurely and well ordered feast.

Throughout his long and happy life his interests and enthusiasms were shared by his wife, the former Miss Maud Alberta Mayall, and his son Hubert now serving in the armed forces.

The last months of his life were devoted to the compilation of a History of the Boston Society of Architects among whose long line of distinguished presidents his name stands high. He served for three years as a member of the Board of Directors of the American Institute of Architects, and the dignity and prestige of his profession were matters of his deepest concern.

And now Hubert Ripley has gone. He laid down his pen and closed his eyes in quiet sleep on Tuesday, December the fifteenth. Perhaps these Horatian verses, quoted from one of the last letters he ever wrote—summing up, as they do, his aversion to cant and fol-de-rol—may serve as appropriate epitaph:

"This Persian Elegance, my lad, I hate;  
Bind leaves of linden, rather, for a crown,  
Nor search where blows the rosebush ultimate,  
Ere it bow down.

The simple myrtle ever suits me best,  
Devoid of artifice, for you who wait  
And me who drink my wine and take my rest  
In simple state."

Louis La Beaume, I.S.A.—F.A.I.A.

## Restoration of Graue Mill Fullersburg, near Hinsdale, Illinois

Until recently, most Chicagoans and most Illinoisians have taken their history at distant corners of the world. Rarely have they recognized the richness of their own history. Nor have they paid more than casual attention to the preservation or the restoration of historical sites in their own neighborhood.

By contrast, the DuPage County Forest Preserve District has quietly been carrying forward the preservation and authentic restoration of the Frederick M. Graue water-powered grist mill on Salt Creek at York Road just north of Ogden Avenue at Hinsdale. The historical background and research were developed by the staff of the Chicago Regional Planning Association, with major assistance from the State Division of Architecture whose staff, under the direction of State Architect C. Herrick Hammond, made exhaustive research on the available water power and old methods of designing and building the wooden machinery.

Completed 91 years ago, in 1852, the Graue Mill was once the leading economic unit of early DuPage County, and was operated by three successive generations of Graues. The building is three stories of brick, above a stone basement. In plan it is 45 feet by 28 feet. Limestone for the foundations, basement walls and trim was quarried near Lemont, 12 miles away; the buff-red bricks were made from clay taken from the Graue farm nearby and burned in a kiln near the site; while timbers for the posts, girders, joists and beams were of white oak cut near Lemont. The posts and beams were mostly mortised together and secured by wooden pegs, and the fine workmanship is visible today.

When, in 1934, construction was begun by the Civilian Conservation Corps on a new concrete dam to replace the crib dam which had been destroyed in 1916, it was for the principal purpose of improving the Forest Preserve for forest recreational purposes. The Forest Preserve Commissioners, the State Park and Architectural authorities saw the rare opportunity to restore the old mill at the same time, and after careful investigation the Forest Preserve officials determined to restore it to its appearance as of 1852 to 1868 during which time the mill stones were operated by power from an undershot waterwheel. In the latter year a turbine was installed.

Joseph F. Booton, Chief of Design, Illinois Division of Architecture, undertook to design the machinery around three given conditions:

- (1) The height of the dam, which established the rate of flow through the gate and thereby set the speed of the great wheel, 18 feet in diameter and 8 feet broad, to revolve about nine times each minute;
- (2) The speed of the stones which should revolve at 121.5 RPM to grind properly; and
- (3) The stones to remain in their original position.

Then the problem was to design the gears and trundles and adjust their sizes so as to give the grinding stones the right speed and at the same time fit the complicated machinery between the columns and beams of the structure. It also was a prime requirement that faithful use would be made of appropriate materials.

The main wheel shaft is of pin oak, octagonal in section, 26 inches in diameter, and 28 feet long, and was brought from Pere Marquette State Park near Alton, Illinois. The cogs, wheels and trundles were constructed of large members, had to be purchased "green", their moisture content being about 38%, and the desirable time of several years seasoning had to be shortened by drastic action to allow the work to be completed according to schedule by CCC workmen. Assisted by Mr. Leo Kraemer of the Chicago Lumber Institute the material was placed in heated sand and reduced to about 14% moisture content in 10 days without cracking or checking. This "quick seasoning" was completed just before fabrication.

Mr. Booton followed Oliver Evans', "Young Mill-wright and Miller's Guide" as his authority for the engineering calculations and the layout and construction of the machinery as nearly as possible like it had been originally. The calculations were checked and approved by Professor J. J. Doland of the College of Engineering, University of Illinois. It is an interesting fact that at that time Oliver Evans knew nothing of horse-power, his calculations of power being in terms of "cubicks" his own invention, being the power produced by one cubic foot of water falling one foot in one second.

Throughout the many months during which the restoration proceeded, problems of all kinds arose. When the CCC camp was finally withdrawn in April 1942, the work was almost, but not quite, complete. Robert L. McKee, DuPage County Forest Preserve Superintendent continued supervision of the work and by November 1942, had operated the mill and had ground samples of corn meal. Adjustments continue to be made, and it is expected that in the summer of 1943 the one pair of buhrs will be operated to grind small samples of meal, while the second pair is opened to the view of the public.

It should not be forgotten that the fine set of drawings by the Historical American Building Survey, made before the later additions

to the original mill had been removed were, nevertheless, of great value. Nor would the record be complete without mention of CCC Superintendents J. C. Barrett, R. M. Nankivil and V. M. King, Foreman George F. Ingalls and Architect John A. Taggart who while associated with the Civilian Conservation Corps and guided by specialists in the National Park Service, made sincere and worthwhile contributions to the research and to the construction. And the resourcefulness of Superintendent McKee and President Frank J. Bogan of the DuPage County Forest Preserve Commissioners is further shown in their utilization of the Work Projects Administration for some of the construction and repair work.

*Robert Kingery, General Manager  
Chicago Regional Planning Association*

## Daniel H. Burnham I

1893 "Often," his son told me, "he would take us children, too, and let us sleep in his cabin on the Wooded Island. After ten o'clock at night we had the whole island to ourselves."

There, too, he often stayed alone; and it may have been on those summer nights that he first got some inkling of what he would do in future years for Chicago and cities all over the land. Burnham's star had risen high. Elected that autumn president of the American Institute of Architects, this man who had never yet been abroad, made a long trip to the mellow old cities of Europe to see how their beauty had been achieved. And then he came back to the work he loved. We are not through with Burnham yet, for the man was still in his prime, and greater achievements lay ahead. With them we shall deal at the end of this volume. . . .

1912 "Father sailed on the Olympic that week and Millet on the Titanic. When she struck an iceberg and sank, the Olympic was called to the rescue but was stopped on the way by news that it could not reach the spot in time. Only a few weeks after that, Father died in Heidelberg."

—From "Giants Gone" by Ernest Poole (Whittlesey House 1943).

**Daniel Decker**, Springfield, Illinois architect, died there February 25, aged 40. Mr. Decker was born in Rochester, Indiana and had practiced architecture in Springfield for fifteen years. He was with the State Division of Architecture and Engineering. Mr. Decker was a member of the Illinois Society of Architects since December, 1936.

**Henry H. Kendall**, Boston architect, President, A.I.A. 1920-1922, died at Newton Center, Mass., February 28, age 87. He was born in New Braintree, Mass.; graduated M.I.T. '73; assistant to Supervising Architect U. S. Treasury Dept. '77-'87; practiced in Boston from '87 to death. He was made F.A.I.A. in 1913.

**Egerton Swartwout**, prominent New York architect, died there February 19, age 73. Mr. Swartwout was born in Fort Wayne, Ind., graduated at Yale and practiced architecture in New York City since 1900.

He was architect for Elks National Memorial, Chicago; Missouri State Capitol; Denver, Colo. U. S. Post Office and Courthouse; Mary Baker Eddy Memorial, Cambridge, Mass.; Monuments in Europe to U. S. World War dead; Yale Museum of Fine Arts; New Haven City Hall among many others. He wrote at least two books on architecture, was architectural critic for a number of years to the *American Architect*; Past President, New York Chapter, A.I.A., F.A.I.A.

**Whitney Warren**, prominent New York architect, died in New York January 24, age 78. He and his firm, Warren & Wetmore, were architects for many conspicuous New York buildings including Hotels Ambassador, Ritz, Commodore, Vanderbilt, Biltmore, and Belmont. They designed hotels in Atlantic City, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. They were architects for the New York Central Office Building and Grand Central Station in New York City and Michigan Central Station in Detroit.

After World War I, Mr. Warren planned the restoration of Louvain Library in Belgium. He got into difficulties with the Catholic higher clergy over a Latin inscription which he insisted on carving on the exterior against the wishes of the clergy. Mr. Warren sued the University but accepted defeat in 1932 when the highest Belgium court ruled against him.

He founded the Society of Beaux Arts Architects in New York and originated the Beaux Arts Ball and was decorated by a number of French societies. He retired from the practice of architecture in 1931.

"The boast of heraldry, the pomp of pow'r,

And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,

Await alike th' inevitable hour.

The paths of glory lead but to the grave."