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The AMERICAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

Regular Edition

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JANUARY 19, 1907.

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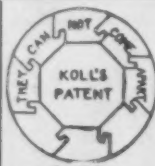
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SOCIETIES

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

The American Society of Landscape Architects held its annual meeting and dinner, January 8, in the rooms of the Transportation Club, Hotel Manhattan. William C. Barry, the Rochester horticulturist, was the guest of honor, and addressed the society on the growth and care of shrubbery and plants in public parks and gardens.

An attempt to give an impetus to the art of landscape gardening will be made soon by the publication of several foreign books dealing with the art as it existed in Europe a century ago. The first to be published are Humphrey Repton's "Art of Landscape Gardening," Thomas Whately's "Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening," edited by Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., and the work of Fürst Pückler von Muskau, on his own park in Germany, edited and translated by Samuel Parsons, Jr., landscape architect of the Department of Public Parks of New York.

These are all old works and for many years out of print. They will probably appear in May.

The present officers of the society were re-elected.

PERSONAL MENTION

COLUMBUS, O.—Mr. J. E. McCarty, of the firm of Richards, McCarty & Bulford, architects, sailed for Europe on Sunday, January 6.

A new architectural firm will begin business January 1. O. D. Howard, C. L. Inscho and P. J. Merriam will be located in new offices now being fitted up in the Capital Trust Building. Mr. Howard is a graduate of the school of architecture at the Ohio State University, class of '91, since which time he has been engaged in the office of W. T. Mills, architect. Mr. Inscho also has been connected with Mr. Mills. He is instructor in architectural draughting now for the Y. M. C. A. class. Mr. Merriam has been engaged for himself at Saginaw, Mich., for four years.

The preparation of plans for beautifying Columbus is to be in charge of four architects—Austin W. Lord, New York; Chas. Mulford Robinson, Rochester; Albert Kelsey, Philadelphia, and Charles N. Lowrie, New York. H. A. MacNeil, sculptor, of New York, is to work with them. The choice of these men has been made by the Park and Boulevard Commission, George W. Lattimer, president, and the Board of

cial appointments will be made as soon as Service has ratified the selection. The office the law department passes upon the contract to be drawn up. The board has \$5,000 for expenses in connection with the preparation of the park and boulevard plans.

PATERSON, N. J.—Mr. William S. Ackerman, architect, has started suit against the Citizen's Trust Company to recover \$3,448.06 which he claims is due him for drawing the plans and specifications and superintending the work of erecting the bank building at the corner of Union and Market Streets. The plaintiff in his declaration sets forth that his commission amounted to \$8,598.06, and he was paid on account \$5,150, but has never received the balance.

PEKIN, CHINA.—The first foreign public government building in China is to be erected in Peking and is made from plans by Prof. Charles Davis Jameson. The palace will be 220 feet long and 120 feet deep. The two stories will contain 32 offices and a banquet hall that will seat about 150 people. There will be detached quarters for 60 servants and writers, and stables for 30 horses. The building will cost \$350,000 and will be of brick, stone and cement. It

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will stand in the centre of a five-acre lot in the Tartar city. Prof. Jameson was born in 1855 in Bangor and was educated at Bowdoin College, graduating in 1876. About 1880 he went to Mexico and took charge of the construction division of the Mexican Central. On the completion of this work he went to the isthmus as engineer under de Lesseps on the Panama Canal, but was incapacitated on account of sickness. Upon recovering his health he was appointed to a professorship at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, subsequently being called to the University of Iowa to take charge of the course in civil engineering. These posts were held about eight years. After his marriage he started for a tour around the world, accompanied by his family. Arriving in China his technical abilities quickly made him prominent in scientific circles, especially in the ever-developing field of civil engineering. Most of the time since then he has devoted to the interests of construction work in the Chinese empire.

COMPETITIONS

INDEPENDENCE, KAN.—Pencil sketches and estimates from architects desiring to compete for plans and specifications for a brick and stone edifice to be erected on a lot 93x140 feet, for the First Baptist Church, will be received by L. R. Spradling, Secretary Board of Trustees.

NORFOLK, VA.—Competitive plans will be received by School Board from architects for high school building to be erected here. Address Dr. T. L. Royster, superintendent.

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS.

SHE—That Mr. Planz, the architect, has a funny way of pronouncing things, hasn't he?

HE—I haven't noticed it.

SHE—Why, yes. Didn't you hear him allude to a sore throat?

HE—A sore throat!

SHE—Yes. I heard him mention a gargyle several times. We always call it gargle, you know.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

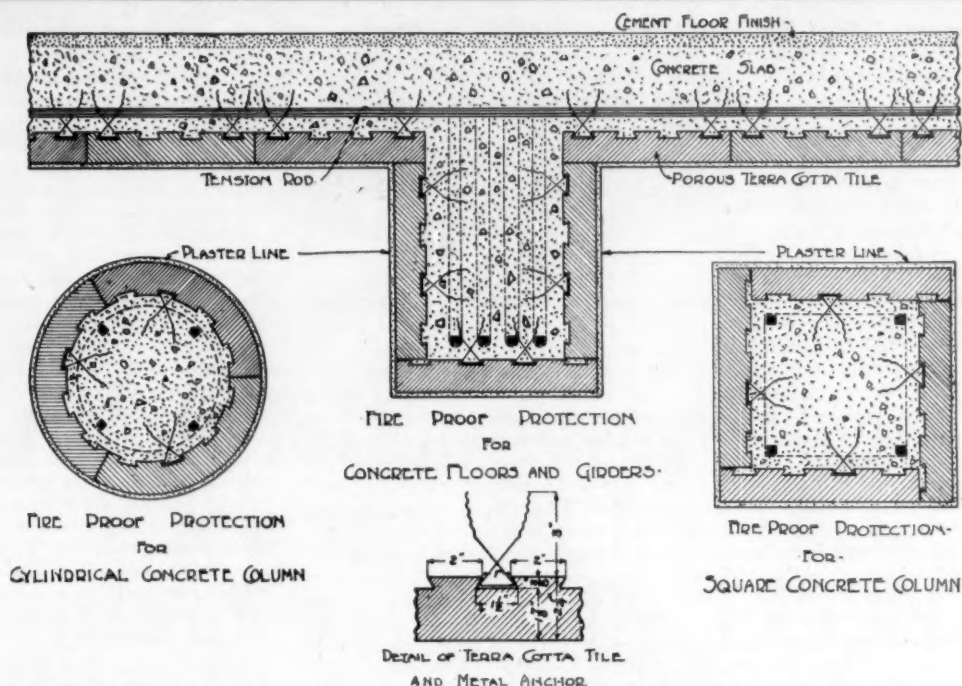
MOVING A LIGHTHOUSE BY BOAT.—The feat of moving a lighthouse without taking it apart or dismantling it in any way has recently been accomplished at Ashtabula. The range light, weighing sixty-five tons and standing sixty-five feet high, was placed on a lighter and towed along the river a distance of 750 feet, and then successfully placed on a new site. It was raised by the use of jacks and moved on rollers to and from the lighter. Guy ropes held it in position while moving.—*Exchange*.

COAL SMOKE INJURING CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.—Coal smoke is having a disastrous effect upon some of the most famous old buildings in England. The well-known ecclesiastical architect, Mr. W. D. Caröe, writes to the London press to direct attention to the damage done by this agent to Canterbury Cathedral, which has been brought within its influence within comparatively recent times. An official report was made upon the structure thirty years ago, in which it was stated that the great Angel Tower was in so good a condition that it would need no repair for many years to come. In those thirty years, however, the increase of coal smoke in Canterbury has brought it, so it is reported, to an advanced and dangerous condition of decay and dilapidation. The dean and chapter have spent \$50,000 upon absolutely necessary repairs of three of its faces, and Mr. Caröe has just made a detailed examination of the remaining—the east—side. Casually examined from a distance, this seemed to be in better condition than the rest, though covered by an incrustation of soot. But a deplorable condition has revealed itself. The stone is to no small extent rotten behind the crust, and analysis shows that this condition is entirely due to the action of coal smoke. Very costly repairs are inevitable. Mr. Caröe writes: "When we

have spent all this money we shall, it is true, have retained the form of this great conception, as well as modern care and skill can preserve it, but the glamor of the whole possession of the ancient handicraft, quite the most perfect in many respects it has been my fortune to see, is gone forever, and all through the fouling of the air by modern methods or the lack of them. For, while science can be applied effectively to the prevention of coal smoke from factories, no known science can rescue stonework from the conditions I have described. The law, too, is on the side of reason, in smoke prevention. It needs only to be put in motion by the local authority." Other parts of the Cathedral are suffering no less serious injury from the same cause.—*N. Y. Evening Post*.

ROADSIDE FRUIT-TREES.—In Germany it is still customary to plant fruit-trees along highways. In the province of Hanover there are 1,976 miles of such roads, along which there are 175,784 fruit-trees.—*Exchange*.

EVICION OF THE ST. SULPICIANS.—One of the most interesting evictions under the French Separation act occurred at the Seminary of St. Sulpice in Paris, when twenty English, Scottish, or Irish theological students were dispossessed with the others. These foreigners handed to the eviction officer a protest, which was read by a young Scot. It set out that two centuries ago the English and Scots established two theological colleges in Paris. These were expropriated during the great Revolution, but Napoleon I., in compensation, gave an undertaking, on behalf of the government of the empire, to defray in perpetuity the educational charges, in a French seminary, of twenty-five theological students of English and Scottish nationality. That being the case, the protest declared the action of the French government in evicting the students of St. Sulpice to be illegal as well as arbitrary. The representative of the govern-



The Two Great Essentials in fireproofing the structural members of a building (the columns, beams and girders) are First, to protect those members against weakening and consequent collapse during a fire, and Second, to make this protection so thorough that the structural parts will be equally as strong after the fire as they were originally.

In the use of steel for structural purposes the second essential is secured if the members be so well protected that they will not be distorted or collapse during the fire. Because steel (or iron) when heated and cooled are as strong after cooling as originally. Steel and iron are not in themselves fireproof, although when first used for structural purposes they were generally believed to be so, and are still so considered by many persons in spite of the conclusive evidence to the contrary.

It is our belief (and we think it has been clearly demonstrated) that there is no material in practical use which is satisfactory as a structural material for large buildings and at the same time proof against fire unless protected by some other fireproof substance.

Reinforced concrete has been held to answer the above requirements and is being generally used with the idea that it does so. Numerous tests have shown that reinforced concrete structures are apparently not damaged by fire. Except in cases of extreme heat they usually hold their position.

In nearly all such cases, however, the structure has been found to be greatly weakened. After the Baltimore conflagration the majority of concrete floors which stayed in place during the fire had to be removed and rebuilt on account of their weakened condition. No scientific data as to the cause of this, however, has ever been secured except the tests by Prof. Ira H. Woolson, as published in the *Engineering Record* of July 21, 1906, and those published in the *Engineering News* of July 13, 1905, in which it is clearly shown that concrete under a moderate temperature loses from one-third to two-thirds of its crushing (carrying or loading) strength and, unlike steel or iron, does not regain that loss.

At our own testing station in Chicago a fire, load and water test was recently made on reinforced concrete columns, and this data, with all other information on the subject, clearly shows that after a fire concrete structural members have entirely lost their factor of safety, at least, although no great damage may be apparent.

It demonstrates that such structures cannot preserve their strength when attacked by fire, unless substantially protected by fireproof material, and that such protection is necessary for every structural material now in use.

We illustrate herewith detail of method for fireproofing reinforced concrete girders, floors and columns, and solicit the opportunity to submit plans and estimates for fireproofing the structural parts of concrete buildings.

Our Blue Book containing a detailed report of the test referred to above will be sent to any address upon request to our Chicago office.

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ment accepted the protest without remark. All the evicted students were of English, Irish, or Scottish origin, their French comrades having left several days before.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

FOUR STORIES A WEEK.—The speed with which skyscrapers are erected in New York is illustrated by Wall Street's twenty-five story giant, which will be known as the Trust Company of America Building. It has been going up at the rate of about four stories a week. There is nothing haphazard about the construction of a skyscraper. Everything is planned to a nicety. Just when a certain height will be reached is calculated almost as accurately as just how it will be done. Even such an unforeseen happening as the steam explosion of December 16, which uprooted the street right in front of the new building and stopped traffic in that neighborhood for a couple of days, caused the builders no serious inconvenience, for the reason that the supply of materials is kept about twenty-four hours ahead of the demand. As much of the steel and stone comes hundreds of miles, from mills in Pennsylvania and quarries in Northern New England, production and transportation methods are under a constant test, owing to the speed of present workmanship; but, with rare exceptions, the test is passed triumphantly. Even special trains and special fleets of lighters are necessary to facilitate the handling of the material whose aggregate weight, in a huge structure like that soon to be in the possession of the Trust Company, runs into the tens of thousands of tons. The record in this case is worth using as a basis for future comparisons. The work above the massive foundation began on October 10. The steelwork will be completed in a few days, and the brickwork by January 20—twenty-five stories ready for finishing touches in a little more than three months. Curiously enough, the hardest and slowest work was at the beginning, owing to the fact that the Trust Company's quarters, covering a complete floor area of 7,000 square feet, are comparatively free from columns. Altogether, six hundred men are employed, most of them by day. The night men clear the track for the day men, and everything is ready for a new spurt when the whistle blows in the morning.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

LUXEMBOURG.—Directly between Paris and Berlin, says Robert Shackleton in *Harper's* for January, only a hair's breadth, indeed, from being on a straight line drawn between these two cities, there lies a little and independent country. By Americans it has been inexplicably overlooked. It contains a multitude of ruined castles, perched craggily. It is of the diverting area of 900 square miles. This almost unnoticed Grossherzogthum of Luxembourg would not even now be independent had not Queen Wilhelmina been a girl. It would have remained a province of the Netherlands, although hedged in (such, again, the bewilderment of it) by Germany and Belgium and France. But its constitution makes the succession hereditary in the male line of Nassau, and so at Wilhelmina's accession it eluded her grasp and placidly entered the family circle of independent European countries; not large for its age, this new member, for its size is less than a

twelfth part of that of tiny Holland. Luxembourg, the capital of Luxembourg, is set proudly upon a plateau girdled by precipices 200 feet in height. Rivers wind circumfluent at the foot of the rocks, and from the boulevarded brink there are alluring views. Until less than forty years ago the city was of a strength only second to that of Gibraltar, but by the Treaty of London of 1867 the Powers decreed that the Duchy should thenceforth be neutral, although it was a province of Holland, and that the fortifications of the capital should be destroyed. For centuries the city held a proud distinction under the alternating rule of France and Germany, Austria, the Netherlands, and Spain; and the change has not come in order that nation shall not lift up sword against nation, but only that in case of war great armies may manœuvre without the check inherent in the very presence at this central spot of a powerful stronghold. And so the splendid haughtiness has gone, and only fragments of the fortifications remain. But what fragments! Rocks honeycombed with passages and pierced with embrasures; grim piles of stones; and here and there, projecting over the edges of the cliff, the noble Spanish towers. The Powers decreed, too, that the army be reduced to a paltry 300, and the inhibition still holds. But the happy people, making a jest of necessity, smile when the handful march along with pomp of colors and blare of music, some sixth of the total army being band. But, with saving sense of humor, there is no extravagance of military title, and the commander-in-chief is but a major.

BUILDING NEWS.

(The editors greatly desire to receive information from the smaller and outlying towns as well as from the larger cities.)

ALLEGHENY, PA.—A freight house and warehouse, it is stated, will be erected by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Cost, about \$500,000. Alex. C. Shand, chief engineer.

AMHERST, MASS.—Preliminary plans have been received from McKim, Mead & White, of New York, N. Y., for the biological and geological building for Amherst College. Andrew Carnegie has given \$75,000 toward this building and the alumni has raised an equal amount.

ARVERNE, L. I.—Reports state that Thomas A. Roachford, a real estate dealer in Montague street, Brooklyn, will shortly begin work on a large fireproof hotel, which he is going to erect on the beach, between Stratton and Storm Avenues, at Arverne. The hotel will have 200 rooms and will cost, according to the plans, about \$500,000.

ATLANTA, GA.—It is stated that freight and construction yards will be built by the Central of Georgia railway. Cost, \$500,000 or more. Chief Engineer, C. K. Lawrence, Savannah, Ga.

Plans have been prepared by Morgan & Dillon, architects, Prudential Building, for a business building for the Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic Railroad Company. Estimated cost, \$200,000. Alexander Bannyman is the chief engineer, Oglethorpe, Ga.

AVONDALE, O.—The Mosler Safe Mfg. Company, it is reported, intends erecting an apartment-house to cost \$300,000.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Haskell & Barnes, ar-

chitects, Wilson Building, 301 North Charles Street, have prepared tentative plans for dormitory building to be erected at northwest corner of Lombard and Greene Streets for the University of Maryland.

Owens & Sisco, Continental Building, have prepared plans for a large addition to the building of the Terminal Warehouse Company, at Front and Constitution Streets. The building will have four stories and will be 150x150 feet, of brick and steel construction, with electric and gas fixtures, skylights, etc. Estimated cost, \$100,000.

Plans have been distributed by Architects Wyatt & Nolting for the new building to be erected at the southwest corner of Water and South Streets, the old Baltimore Fire Insurance Company's lot, by the trustees of the Johns Hopkins University. The building, which will be 27 by 52 feet, will be occupied by the Home Fire Insurance Company of New York. The building will have a base of granite, above which will be Indiana limestone and terra-cotta.

Press reports state that Trinity, Calvary and Emmanuel Methodist Episcopal Churches propose to unite and erect a large edifice to cost about \$100,000. No site has as yet been selected.

BERKELEY, CAL.—Press reports state that architects Stone & Smith, of San Francisco, have submitted plans to the Board of Education for the new Polytechnic High School to be erected at a cost of \$140,000.

BOSTON, MASS.—C. H. Blackall, 20 Beacon Street, it is stated, is preparing plans for a theatre to be erected at Boylston and Exeter Streets, to cost about \$350,000.

The Perkins' Hotel Company has been organized with a capital stock of \$100,000. The company proposes to build a first-class modern up-to-date hotel on Bowdoin Street.

Reports state that Fiske & Co., Inc., 161 Devonshire Street, Boston, and Fuller Building, New York, are having plans prepared for improving the plant with a steel building, fireproof throughout.

The Commonwealth Trust Company, it is reported, has decided upon plans by Architects Peters & Rice for the large new office-building to be erected on Summer and Devonshire Streets. The exterior is to be white marble, with bronze grilles. The structure is to be ten stories in height, the ground floor to be one large banking room.

Reports state that plans are on foot looking towards the erection of a large hospital to be erected on Huntington Avenue and Francis Street, the estimated cost of which is to be about \$1,000,000. Reports also state that Architects Codman & Despradelle will, in all probability, prepare the plans. The building to be of steel frame type with brick and stone walls, composition roofing and stone and concrete foundations.

BRISTOL, TENN.—Interstate Building Company, recently incorporated with J. M. Barker, president, will erect a five story and basement office building 78x70 feet. Cost, \$50,000.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Plans have been prepared, it is stated, by A. W. Ross, 131 Livingston Street, for an extension to the public school on Gates, near Stuyvesant Avenue, to be five stories high and 106x62 feet. Estimated cost, \$155,000.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Architects Green & Wicks, it is stated, will prepare plans for a large new building for the Children's Hospital, to be located on lots adjoining the old



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building. The structure to be absolutely fireproof and cost about \$100,000, which sum has just been donated by Mrs. C. W. Pardee.

CAMP LOGAN, ILL.—Bids are asked by Col. Henry S. Dietrich, General Inspector of Rifle Practice, I. N. G., 90 LaSalle Street, Chicago, until 10 A.M., January 23, for the erection of six barracks and one armory, and 4,000 lineal feet, more or less, of 4-foot cement walk on the Rifle Range at Camp Logan, according to the plans and specifications, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the State Architect, W. Carby's Zimmerman, 1101 Steinway Hall, Chicago.

CEDAR FALLS, IA.—Proudfoot & Bird, architects, are preparing plans for a library at Cedar Falls. It will be four-story brick building with stone trimmings, 44x48 feet, fireproof, steam heat, fan system of ventilation, electric lights, gas. Cost, \$150,000.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Architect Jarvis Hunt, Monadnock Block, has prepared plans for a naval training station to be built at Lake Bluff, North Chicago, Ill. Bids were received September 4 for ten houses, for officers' quarters, to cost \$175,000, and it is reported, contracts for construction work to cost \$2,000,000 will be let shortly. The station is to cost \$3,000,000. The Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., has charge of the work and lets the contracts.

The Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago, it is stated, is having plans prepared for two and possibly three dormitories for women, to be erected at an approximate cost of \$100,000 each.

Reports state that work will soon be started on the large addition which is to be built to the plant of the American Cutlery Company, 189 Mather Street. H. L. Newhouse, 4630 Prairie Avenue, is the architect, and cost of the addition will be about \$75,000. Plans provide for two-story building, covering an area of 150x188 feet. It

will be built of brick and stone, and have thoroughly modern equipment.

CINCINNATI, O.—It is stated that plans have been prepared for the new branch hospital on Pierce Hill. Cost, \$253,000. Address City Solicitor Lowman.

Reports state that plans have been prepared for the Catholic cathedral to be erected at a cost of \$1,000,000, a seminary building to cost \$175,000, a cathedral home to cost \$50,000, a parish priests' house, a school and a teachers' house, all in Norwood Heights.

The H. & S. Pogue Company, it is stated, has been granted a permit to erect an eight-story steel building on Fourth Street. Harry Hake, Union Trust Building, is the architect.

Plans are reported completed by Werner & Adkins, 77 Mitchell Building, for the twelve-story stone building, 40x130 feet, which is to be erected at Ninth and Main Streets, by the Second National Bank, at a cost of \$250,000.

CLEVELAND, O.—W. P. Ginther, of Akron, it is reported, has prepared plans for a \$200,000 church to be erected by the St. Elizabeth Roman Catholic parish.

The Humphrey Company, northeast corner Euclid Avenue and 117th Street, have leased the property they occupy at present and will erect a new building in the spring. Cost, \$50,000. The new building will contain a large auditorium.

It is reported that the Board of Education intends erecting several schools this year at a total cost of \$810,000. The buildings include Technical High School, \$350,000; East End High School, \$250,000; Brandon School, \$70,000; school, Gilbert District, \$60,000; annex, Rice School, \$40,000; school, Harvard District, \$40,000.

Plans are being prepared, according to reports, for a new building to be erected for Western Reserve University to house the laboratory of experimental medicine.

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The building will be erected in the rear of the Medical School. It will be five stories high and built almost entirely of plate glass, only such brick and concrete being used as is absolutely necessary. Cost to be about \$100,000.

DALLAS, TEX.—It is reported that the Buckner Orphans' Home is to be erected at a cost of \$75,000. R. C. Buckner, president.

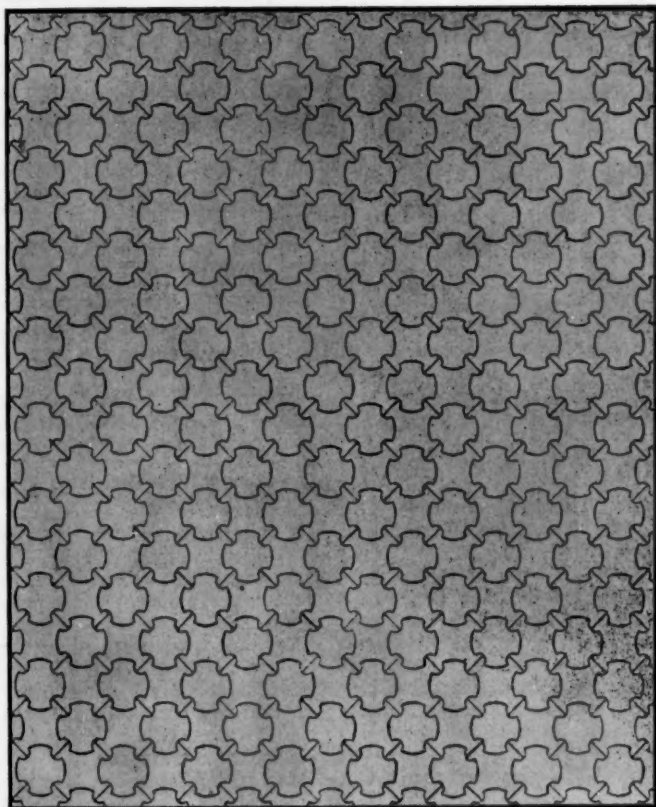
DAVENPORT, IA.—John F. Kelly Wholesale Grocery Company, it is stated, will erect a five-story building to cost about \$50,000.

DENVER, COL.—The executors of the Stratton estate are said to be contemplating the erection in the near future of two buildings, one on Seventeenth and Stout Streets, to cost about \$600,000, and another at Seventeenth and Welton Streets. Tyson Dines may be able to give further information.

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DES MOINES, IA.—The Trades and Labor Assembly, it is stated, is considering the erection of a five-story block near Ninth and Locust Streets. Cost, \$75,000.

The Beatrice Creamery Company will, according to reports, erect a four-story brick structure here, near West Second Street, to cost \$100,000.

Reports state that a theatre will be erected at Eighth and Mulberry Streets by M. Strauss. Cost, \$80,000.

G. H. Ragsdale is considering the erection of a six-story business building at 312-314 Court Avenue.

DETROIT, MICH.—H. J. Esser, of Milwaukee, Wis., is stated to have been engaged to prepare plans for a \$100,000 convent which is to be erected here by the Felecan Sisters. The building is to be of solid brick, four stories high, 300x200 feet.

It is stated that the general contract for the erection of a Y. M. C. A. building, which is to cost \$400,000, has been awarded to the Vinton Company, 126 Woodbridge Street, East; John B. Howarth, chairman building committee, 102 Jefferson Avenue.

DUBUQUE, IA.—The Union Electric Company, it is reported, is having plans prepared by D. Robertson, architect, Chicago, for the following buildings: One band shed, one story, 30x80, frame; one concrete building, one-story, 78x135, frame and steel; one clubhouse, two-story, 35x60, frame, and one terminal station, one-story, 15x140, brick and steel construction, corrugated roof; cost, \$100,000.

DULUTH, MINN.—The Phillips-Bell Shoe Company has plans prepared for a new warehouse to be erected on Lake Avenue, 100x100 feet, to cost about \$100,000. L. D. Stickles, secretary and manager.

DURHAM, N. C.—George W. Watts is said to be considering the erection of a \$100,000 hospital here.

EDMONTON, CANADA.—The Mayor has announced that plans are now being prepared at Ottawa for the new post-office building to be erected here in the spring.

Estimated cost, \$235,000. Fred Gemmas is secretary of the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, Ont.

ELYRIA, O.—It is reported that a factory will be erected by the Brown Clutch Company, which has a capital of \$4,000,000. Sheriff Sailsbury is president.

FARGO, N. D.—Plans have been prepared, it is stated, by Architects Hancock Brothers for a four-story hospital building, 46x88 feet, for St. Luke's Hospital Association.

FOND DU LAC, WIS.—The Board of Education, it is reported, is considering the erection of a new high school to cost \$150,000.

FORT HANCOCK, N. J.—Bids are asked by the commanding officer, Sandy Hook Proving Ground, P. O., Fort Hancock, N. J., until 3 P.M., February 11, for the erection of an ordnance barracks.

FORT MONROE, VA.—Bids are asked by Major Joseph E. Kuhn, U. S. Engineer, Norfolk, Va., until noon, February 4, for constructing a brick storehouse at Fort Monroe.

FRANKLIN, LA.—Reports state that a stock company is being organized by Dr. Frere and associates to erect hotel to cost about \$50,000.

FREDERICK, MD.—It is reported that bids are being received for erecting the Y. M. C. A. building, which is to cost about \$50,000.

GALVESTON, TEX.—I. A. Stein, secretary and manager Galveston Brewing Association, reports that it is proposed to erect an addition to cost \$75,000. Contract for power plant not yet let.

GRAND RAPIDS, WIS.—Reports state that the county will erect a \$75,000 high school here and a \$20,000 normal training school, and the city will build a \$50,000 manual training school.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—It is reported that plans have been prepared for an annex to be erected to the Guilford Hotel at a cost of \$100,000. B. H. Merrimon is interested.

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sons will form the Masonic Temple Association for the erection of a \$50,000 building.

HAGERSTOWN, MD.—Jos. C. Roulette has purchased site on which, it is stated, he plans to erect a five-story brick apartment-house.

HOUSTON, TEX.—The contract to erect the St. Paul Methodist Church, at Milam Street and McGowan Avenue, is reported to have been awarded to J. W. Slaughter Construction Company and Theodore Beilharz, jointly, of Dallas, Tex., at an approximate cost of \$175,000.

Plans have been prepared by Architect C. H. Cooke for remodeling the Rice Hotel, and the contract will be let at once.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Bids will be received by the Board of Public Works for a new Coliseum, to cost \$400,000.

KALAMAZOO, MICH.—The Masonic bodies have bought a lot corner Burdick and Lovell Streets, upon which they will build a temple at an estimated cost of \$100,000.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—J. H. Marshall, treasurer and general manager Blue Seal Portland Cement Company, 264 New York Life Building, Kansas City, writes that the proposed buildings and plant will be approximately as follows: Crushing plant, 40x60x22 feet; crushing plant business building, 20x40x20 feet; grinding and calcinating building, 60x40x25 feet; boiler room, 60x80x30 feet; engine room, 50x60x30 feet; store room, 65x350x20 feet; office and laboratory, 60x60 feet, two floors and basement, and machine shop, 50x120x25 feet; all to be reinforced cement. Approximate cost of plant, \$650,000. Power plant,

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WHATEVER opinion may privately have been entertained as to the cost value of the repast set before them, there can be no question but that those who had the good fortune to attend the A. I. A. banquet in Washington last week, felt that as an occasion it was well worth the price. The affair was carried off not only with success, but with almost as much spirit as marked the banquet of two years ago. The same successful issue attended all the features of this jubilee convention, the ceremonial presentation of the gold medal at the Corcoran Art Gallery, and the dedicatory ceremonies at The Octagon passing off smoothly and with considerable éclat, which will later be revealed in detail when, in the course of time, the Institute's "Proceedings" are printed and distributed. It is a matter of regret that the limitations of our own space prevent our making more than a passing reference to the festival aspects of the meeting, all the space we can afford being required to give a partial report of the matters discussed and transacted at the business meetings, which were more than ordinarily interesting and useful. The promoters of the jubilee deserve to be applauded both for conceiving and for execut-

ing so successfully an affair which was not only ornamental, but, probably, of great practical usefulness. The Gold Medal addresses, not having reached us in time, will be published next week.

IT is not often that public officials discover any sensitiveness to hostile criticism of their official acts, but the Philadelphia Board of Education, early this year, not only has allowed itself to show that the private feelings of its members had been irritated by public clamor, but permitted itself to manifest resentment in a very extraordinary and reprehensible way. Because the Board had been rebuked in Councils—essentially the same sort of a body as that which approved the squandering of needless millions on the unspeakable Public Buildings, and which, doubtless, applauds the conduct of the architect and builders of the State Capitol—for its extravagance in building fireproof school-houses, it has voted not to build the Astenville school-house as a six-division fireproof building, at a cost of \$65,000, but as a four-division combustible affair, at a saving of \$40,000! As the Board has taken pains that the public shall learn of its action, it is quite probable that it is only bluffing Councils, and counts on being urged by a general protest from the sane citizens of the affected neighborhood to reconsider its decision and revert to its original plan. At the same time, school-committees do allow themselves to subject their charges to extraordinary and unjustifiable risks, as was reported to be the case in Brooklyn recently, where the school-committee, relying on the contractor's "guaranty" that it could be done safely, allowed school sessions to be carried on uninterruptedly while the building, of brick, we believe, was jacked-up and moved to a new site some four hundred feet away.

IT seems doubtful whether the men who are investing money in reinforced-concrete buildings in metropolitan cities have taken into consideration one rather important factor. In considering his investment, an owner figures out not only the prime cost and the taxes, but, of course, the repairs and depreciation as well; but we doubt very much whether it occurs to him that at a given time he may find an elephant on his hands that he does not know how to deal with. Architects please themselves with thinking they build for all time, whereas the average age or endurance of a building in the United States, city and country everywhere, cannot be much more than fifty years, while in the large cities it is hardly more than thirty, and is likely to become less. What with fires, transformations and retransformations of trade sections, changes of architectural fashions and so on, the man who builds to-day is likely to see the time when either he himself or the next owner desires to replace the building now just erected. To tear down a wooden, a brick or a stone building has been always a simple and not very costly task, but even these simple tasks have been the cause of many deaths; it has been found recently that the steel-skeleton building can be dismantled with no very great increase of danger, though with a con-

siderable enhancement of cost. But do those who are now building in reinforced-concrete realize that when the time comes to replace these monolithic buildings, as come it inevitably must, it may prove necessary to quarry them down with steam-drills and dynamite? And do they fancy that their neighbors, the abutters and the man in the street, will allow them at their pleasure to set off blasts on a gradually descending scale from fifteen stories downward?

THIS phase of the reinforced-concrete craze deserves consideration, and it has its æsthetic as well as its economical aspect. With so many minds at work investigating and experimenting, it must be granted that sooner or later the use of concrete will be not only practicable, but safe. But everyone concedes that the architectural handling of the material is going to be difficult, and that early attempts are likely to result in more failures than successes. The consequence of this is that the public, at least, and the owners, perhaps, will wish to have these early efforts replaced with more than average celerity. But if concrete buildings, which have sometimes come down so easily during construction, once built can only be got rid of by slow, costly and dangerous quarrying, it seems not unlikely that these unsuccessful early efforts may have an undesirably prolonged existence, to the annoyance of the public and the pecuniary loss of the owner; for it is undeniable that an ugly building in these days does not rent as well as an attractive one. The difficulty of replacing concrete buildings in urban communities needs to be considered, since it inevitably must be encountered, and very shortly.

THE Society of Beaux-Arts Architects is worthy of all praise in one respect, at least, since it shows a marked disposition to copy, within the limits of its possibilities, the extraordinary liberality and generosity of the French Government. We question whether it is sufficiently known that the "Paris Prize," established a year or two ago by this society, is open to every draughtsman under the age of twenty-seven, whether he may or may not be affiliated with the parent society or with any of the ateliers associated with it. The winner of the Paris Prize is admitted without further examination to the First Class in the École des Beaux-Arts, provided, merely, he can exhibit proofs that his previous studies have covered essentially the same ground that is comprised in the curriculum of the Second Class. The winner not only enjoys this very material benefit, but he receives during a period of two and a half years a quarterly allowance of two hundred and fifty dollars from the Society of Beaux-Arts Architects itself. The dates for the approaching competitions—two preliminary and one final—are March 9, March 30 and May 18, next. Fuller particulars may be had on application to Mr. Lloyd Warren, 3 East 33rd Street, New York.

THE defacement with some black liquid of the figure of "La Danse" in front of the Paris Opera-house, nearly forty years ago, will always remain, probably, the most noted, as it is the most singular, incident of a very

peculiar form of vandalism, singular because exhibiting a wholly unexpected spirit of prudishness in the gay capital. The somewhat similar defilement of the figures of Alsace and Lorraine on the Place de la Concorde, not long afterwards, had, of course, a political and not a moral purpose. In this country, students at Cambridge have found it a part of the liberal education they were acquiring to give a coating of red paint to the bronze statue of John Harvard or to the Soldiers' Monument on the public common. But it is not easy to determine why the figure of "Africa," recently set in place at the New York Custom-house, should have been disfigured last week, as the figure is not sufficiently nude to attract even the censure of Mr. Comstock, and it seems rather far-fetched to imagine that racial antagonism had anything to do with the matter. Perhaps some poor "ghost" attempted in this way to get even with an unappreciative world.

THE deforestation of the country is proceeding in a geometrical ratio, while our politicians are giving their most active attention mainly to the preservation of their own "fences." By and by, when the situation approaches the irremediable, we feel sure that one of the laws to be passed will be one declaring a "close season" on Christmas-trees, and it will cause anguish to many a young American, who cannot understand why he should be made to pay for the folly and obliviousness of the Speaker of the House of Representatives. This is not a fantastic notion, for in the year 1905 sixteen hundred thousand Christmas trees were cut in the State of Vermont, yielding to the choppers only two cents each. At the same time, the older growths were cut for timber, firewood and paper pulp, so that the candle, as it were, was burned at both ends. Quite apart from the hygienic and, in the way of preservers of mill-steams, the commercial value of the White Mountain forests, they have a very direct bearing on the prosperity of the State of New Hampshire, where in 1905 summer visitors paid out in the various summer resorts \$7,549,375, over and above car-fares, etc., and it is absurd to suppose that, once the mountains are denuded of their forests, visitors will still flock to the hotels, wherein capital to the amount of \$22,285,179 is already invested. If the National Government will do nothing, it is high time that the State or the hotel people did something effective in their own defence.

WE believe that the sympathies of all decent people in St. Louis will be alienated by the recent action of the directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, who have told the National Sculpture Society pretty bluntly to mind its own business and not attempt to give any lessons in propriety of conduct to any art community situated on the farther side of the Mississippi. The Exposition managers refuse to allow the National Sculpture Society to intervene in the matter of their intended casting in bronze of Mr. Niehaus's equestrian statue of St. Louis, in spite of the artist's protest and objection. As there is distinctly a matter of principle involved, we hope that the sculptor may find legal means of thwarting the purpose of the directors which, under the circumstances, is distinctly ill-mannered, if nothing more.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS TO THE
FORTIETH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS,
JANUARY 7, 1907.

THE Board of Directors reports that it has held four regular meetings, and that between these meetings its Executive Committee has been frequently in session.

MEMBERSHIP.

The Board reports that the Institute has now 763 members, to wit, 331 Fellows, 432 Associates, 62 Honorary Members and 82 Corresponding Members.

Since the last report of the Board five Fellows have been elected, namely, J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., Boston; Richard Ernest Schmidt, Chicago; S. B. P. Trowbridge, New York. Four Fellows have died, namely, Messrs. G. W. Cady, A. H. Kipp, Stanford White, and E. R. Willson. Four Fellows have resigned, A. W. Cordes, Wm. Fitzner, C. H. Palmer, W. H. Tyn-dall. Two Fellows, Havelock E. Hand and Chas. R. Percival, have been dropped from the roll of membership.

Twenty-one Associates, Charles H. Alden, Jr., Albert H. Belvins, Edward T. Boggs, Wallis Eastburn Howe, Thomas W. Reely, Howard Shaw, were elected February 8, 1906; F. E. Gieseck, Electus D. Litchfield, Fernand Parmentier, Walter Louis Rapp, John B. P. Sinkler, Arthur H. Smith, H. Spielman, Emlyn L. Stewardson, Frank E. Wallis, John Zettel, were elected May 19, 1906; Stephen Codman, D. Despradelle, H. K. Klutho, E. L. Masqueray, Dwight Heald Perkins, were elected October 24, 1906.

Two Associates, Robert C. Ferguson and Henry C. Hayward, have resigned.

One Honorary Member, Sir Casper Purdon Clarke, has been elected. No Corresponding Members have been elected during the past year.

ASSOCIATES.

The Board wishes again to impress upon the members of the Institute the importance of securing the election as Associates of all those practising architects who, through their actions and the quality of their work, have shown that they would be desirable as members of the Institute. It is only by constantly drawing members from the ever-increasing ranks of the profession that the Institute can maintain and increase its work of raising the standard of professional life and conduct.

The Board nominates for election to Honorary Membership, Hon. F. G. Newlands, United States Senator from Nevada, and Mr. Leopold Eidlitz, one of the founders of the American Institute of Architects; and for Corresponding Membership, Mr. James G. Cutler, Professor William H. Goodyear and Francis H. Bacon.

The Board nominates for election to Fellowship, Messrs. Henry C. Bacon, Wm. S. Post, John Russell Pope, New York; A. B. Pond, Chicago; Jas. P. Jamieson, Philadelphia; Clarence A. Martin, Ithaca, N. Y.

CHAPTERS.

As the prosperity of the Institute is intimately connected with that of its Chapters, it is gratifying to know that the Chapters are almost without exception in a flourishing condition. Since the last convention a new Chapter has been formed at Atlanta, Ga. The total number is thus raised to twenty-eight. Their membership varies from five at Dayton to 192 at New York. Some of the Chapters have exerted a marked influence for good upon their communities, and it is important that members should not forget how great a force may be brought to bear upon public opinion by the action of a Chapter.

THE FINANCES OF THE INSTITUTE.

The finances of the Institute have given the Board most serious concern. While the receipts from fees of members, if administered with economy, are sufficient to pay the ordinary expenses of operation, they do not suffice for extraordinary occasions, for which special provision has to be made. This is very clearly shown by the fact that, no such provision having been made for the unusual celebration held in January, 1905, your present Board has labored under a deficit of \$2,500 resulting from that event. The Board determined that such a thing should not occur again, and is glad to report that suitable provision has been made by the Chapters and the members for the cost of the fiftieth anniversary celebration, so that no charge greater than that ordinarily assumed by the Institute on account of the Convention will fall upon it.

THE OCTAGON.

The interest upon The Octagon notes (\$800 per annum) has been regularly paid from The Octagon Fund, and has not been permitted to appear as a charge against the Institute's general fund until the last half of the present year, when \$400 was taken from the current funds. The taxes on the property (\$317.01), recently raised to \$480.53 per annum, have also been paid from The Octagon Fund, until this last year, when they were taken from current expenses.

The repairs to The Octagon most urgently needed have been made, but much yet remains to be done, both by way of repairs and furnishing. Through a committee under the chairmanship of the First Vice-president of the Institute, a serious effort has been made to raise the sum required to extinguish the debt upon The Octagon, and the effort, thus far splendidly successful, must now be pushed to a conclusion. The Institute here in convention assembled should make it its highest, its immediate, duty to secure pledges for the remainder, so that this fiftieth anniversary may be signalized by leaving the Institute's historic mansion and ample grounds entirely free from debt.

LEGACIES.

The Board draws attention to the fact that the European Architectural Societies are frequently enriched by the legacies of the members. This practice is frequent in the Royal Institute of British Architects and in the Société Centrale des Architectes Français; these legacies in the case of one society reached 395,193 francs in a single year. The Board suggests to the members of the Institute that such a practice is worthy of imitation.

THE GOLD MEDAL OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

The Board reports that, acting in accordance with the wishes of the Institute, it has taken the important step of establishing in the name of the Institute a Gold Medal for distinguished achievement in architecture, and has made the award of the medal to Sir Aston Webb, R.A. It is a fortunate circumstance that the medal may first be conferred upon the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the Institute. The medal has been executed, under the advice of Mr. C. F. McKim and Mr. Geo. B. Post, with admirable skill and with the highest beauty by Mr. Adolph A. Weinman. It is worthy of the best traditions of the art.

Your Board proposes to formulate rules governing the future award of the medal and to submit these rules for the consideration of the Institute at its next convention.

THE TABLET IN HONOR OF THE FOUNDERS.

At the thirty-ninth convention your Board was instructed to offer at the fiftieth anniversary some signal honor to such person or persons as had done most for the profession or the Institute during the last fifty years. Your Board, after giving careful consideration to the problem thus presented, has deemed it wise that it should assume the form of a tablet in honor of the founders of the Institute and of those who joined them in framing its constitution. This tablet, erected in The Octagon, is from the design of Mr. Edgar V. Seeler.

SEVENTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ARCHITECTS.

The Seventh International Congress of Architects was held in London last July under favorable auspices and with entire success. The Institute was represented by the President, First Vice-President, by two past-Presidents and by forty members. Acting in what appeared to be the spirit of the thirty-ninth convention, your Executive Committee, of whom a majority were present in London, tendered to the International Committee, on behalf of the American Institute of Architects, an invitation to hold the next Congress in America. This invitation was warmly received, and, although a decision was reached in favor of Vienna, it is not improbable that the next subsequent meeting may be held in America.

MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENT.

The large space given in the current volume of the "Proceedings" of the Institute to questions of municipal improvement bears testimony to the continued interest of the members in this subject. During the past year substantial advances have been made in such improvements in many cities, while in others the subject has been under serious consideration.

ARCHITECTURAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

In accordance with the instructions of the last convention, the Board has considered the question of co-operating with the Architectural League in the foundation of more scholarships in schools of architecture. The Board was somewhat surprised to find that for those already in existence the competition was by no means

keen, and that one of them was actually vacant this year. The Board, therefore, deems a further study of the conditions necessary, and hopes that the apparent failure may be found and overcome.

BUREAU OF THE FINE ARTS.

Your Board was instructed by the thirty-ninth convention to lend its aid to the establishment of a Governmental Bureau of the Fine Arts. It found that two bills bearing on this subject were about to be presented to Congress. One of these appeared to be much more satisfactory than the other. In the improvement of that one your Board assisted, and it stood ready to cooperate with other societies in urging its passage. Owing to the crowded condition of Congressional business, these bills were not reached. Your Board has the subject in mind and will endeavor to advance it when any opportunity occurs.

THE WORK OF COMMITTEES.

The many and varied subjects which come before the convention and Board have generally been referred to committees to secure their adequate consideration.

The reports of many committees will shortly be presented, and the Board does not wish to say anything by way of anticipation, yet it deems a word of explanation wise in some few cases. The last convention ordered that a study of competitions should be made by a special committee, whose duty it was to consult the Chapters and report to the Board. It then became the duty of the Board to study the subject and send a report to each member of the Institute.

Unfortunately, owing to the great length of time required for the work of the committee and the consultation of the Chapters, it has proved impossible to carry out the convention's programme in its entirety. The Board has received the final report of the committee only at its present session. The report is printed and will be distributed at the convention as it comes from the committee. The Board commends this most important subject to the very careful consideration of the convention.

The Board of Examiners, the details of whose work, owing to their nature, are not laid before the convention, performs a difficult and somewhat laborious task which it discharges with great fidelity, and for the performance of which the Institute is much indebted.

The Committee on Practice established at the last convention was confessedly experimental. As far as may now be seen the experiment will prove successful. One link in the complete chain for a proper handling of cases of discipline seems still to be lacking, but the Board hopes to supply it without calling upon the Institute to take action.

The Committee on Specifications established at the last convention, has done a great amount of preparatory work, and an adjunct committee has been appointed to study the standardization of the symbols used in architectural drawings.

The work of the Committee on Education has been of great interest, if for no other reason than that it shows that men of common high purpose, entertaining at the start ideas of apparently the most antagonistic character may, by the logic of the facts before them, be brought into perfect accord as to all that is fundamental. The report of the committee has many other points of interest to which the Board directs your attention.

All of which is respectfully submitted by the Board.

FORTIETH CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

FROM the various reports presented at the second day's sessions, January 8, and the discussions to which they gave rise, we make the following selection, beginning with the report on the tests that are being carried out by the National Advisory Board for Fuels and Structural Materials:—

MR. POST:—I was not aware that I should be called upon on this occasion, and therefore am not prepared to do anything more than report in the most informal manner. The Bureau of the Geological Survey received an appropriation for the purpose of making an investigation with regard to the entire question of coal supply, and the economic handling of the whole question. They have done most admirable work, they have also received an appropriation to make a series of proper and exhaustive tests with regard to the strength of materials in general, and an advisory committee was appointed to counsel the Bureau with regard to the lines upon which the investigations should be conducted. The Institute was requested to nominate two members of this advisory board, and Mr. Eames and myself were honored and I attended one meeting in Washington in the early summer,

when the entire matter was more or less discussed, and my advice to the Bureau was that the most important tests which could be made would be those for the purpose of gaining knowledge and if possible establishing constants and formulas and computations of the strength of compound structures, like reinforced-concrete, and that experiments made with steel and long-leaf yellow pine should be extended to other materials. For you all remember that the experiments made with long-leaf yellow pine particularly developed the facts that the constants which we had all been using since Thurston, Fairbairn, and others made the experiments, were entirely faulty and that timbers in large sections had nothing like the strength we had computed them at. By a strange Providence our computation of loads, particularly the loads used as a basis of calculation for floors, were in excess of the railroad loads. And it was that which caused our walls and floors to stand up and not fall down. Now it is possible with regard to stones and other materials than long-leaf yellow pine—certainly with regard to reinforced concrete, that the formulas published by the representatives of patented forms of construction are equally defective. If so, the result will be quite disastrous. I believe, this year experiments will be made with great care. I regret that subsequent meetings of the Board occurred when it was impossible for me to be present, and although I have just received an appointment as chairman of an important sub-committee, I shall have to decline it as my time is not my own, for I cannot come to Washington at the time it is necessary for the committee to assemble. I am sorry that I cannot give you more details or definite statements, but the members of the Institute should urge their representatives in Congress, both their Senators and Representatives, to see that adequate appropriations are made annually for the purpose of conducting these experiments to their ultimate end, and furnishing the profession with such data so that they may be sure that the work they erect is constructed on sound premises, and that it will safely stand and bear the loads imposed on it. At the World's Congress I was forced to speak on this subject, as representatives of certain forms of construction had read papers that suggested the inference that the special forms they advocated were accepted as the best and only practice in the United States. I told the gentlemen that while, as an economic form of construction, we were forced to use it, we looked upon it with a certain amount of suspicion, using it in an amateurish way—I am speaking of reinforced-concrete—and that our predilections were strongly in favor of materials of which we could definitely calculate the strength, rather than materials, which we had to test after we had constructed with them. Also that we looked with disfavor upon any materials of plastic form, on account of the great care necessary in the selection of material, its mixture, and that our opinion on reinforced concrete was much in accord with that of the distinguished Samuel Weller with regard to veal pies—that they were very good things—when you knew the lady as made them.

MR. HATTON:—Mr. Post has spoken of suspicion as to whether the constants given by the advocates of patent forms of construction were accurate. I had occasion to use concrete, and appointed a well-known company whose work no one had ever called into question. They published certain constants. They put in the work much heavier than the minimum required, and actual tests then showed that the information was absolutely false and that the floors would not stand the loads. I conclude that the only course to pursue is to view with suspicion all patented systems of reinforced concrete, and their agents, and that it is unsafe and wrong practice for us to allow the contractor to have any say as to the amount of reinforcement to put in. The only safe way is to employ an independent engineer to calculate the thickness of slab, so that the contractor shall not be allowed to use his judgment, and that reinforced-concrete construction can be carried out without any resort to patent construction. Put it on the same basis as steel construction, that the architect shall assume the responsibility for the reinforcement, and let the contractor be responsible only for the quality of the concrete and the manner in which it is put in place. There are many buildings erected which have not fallen down only because they have not been subjected to the loads they are theoretically capable of bearing.

THE PRESIDENT:—A communication has been received by the Board of Directors from Major Hobbs, of the Watervliet Arsenal, that they have been conducting a series of experiments on reinforced-concrete made at the Arsenal, but that they deem it extremely important to procure samples made in actual practice, especially of reinforced-concrete columns, and they are prepared to send any architects the necessary instructions for selecting

samples, and rods and end plates for packing, and they will bear the costs of transportation. They would break them at the Arsenal and transmit the reports of the tests to the persons submitting the samples and publish the reports of the tests in the Government publications; they invite the Institute to co-operate with them in the work. The Board took action, so that the communication will be sent to the members of the Institute, drawing the matter to their attention.

MR. PERROT:—The matter has been brought up by Mr. Post. I am chairman of the committee in Philadelphia which is working with the Building Department to formulate rules and regulations governing the erection of concrete buildings in that city. We have investigated all the formulas and systems propounded by the contractors and inventors. We have put up about forty reinforced-concrete buildings, none of which has fallen down. The architect should design his building and reinforcement by his own formulas, or worked out by intelligent engineers who understand the subject. An architect must perforce take up the position that he is the arbitrator of his own design. A prospective client said he did not know whether he would employ an architect, as he had been told by a contractor that he made the drawings for the architect. So we are getting into bad repute. Furthermore, every patent system has its own axe to grind, and its agents make representations which are more or less strained as to truthfulness. I know of no formulas which can be used as safely as a steel beam, if the work is done up to the proper standard. The difficulty is not with the standard, but with the workmanship. I have tested beams twenty feet long in which the strength did not vary more than 6 per cent. So my constant must be very close. The University of Illinois is making a series of tests in connection with the different universities, and Professor Talbert has issued some bulletins which give the results of experiment on a number of beams.

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THE PRESIDENT:—The Board of Directors has nominated for Honorary Member, Mr. Leopold Eidlitz, and will call upon Mr. Post to give its reasons for the nomination.

MR. POST:—It is hardly necessary in an assembly of American architects to urge the election as an Honorary Member of so distinguished and well-known a man as Mr. Eidlitz. Mr. Eidlitz was one of the first six or seven men who, fifty years ago, met together in the city of New York for the purpose of attempting to effect the organization of a national society for the advancement of the art of architecture. Of these six or seven men but two are living. One, Professor Babcock, of Cornell, is an Honorary Member of the Institute; the other, Mr. Leopold Eidlitz, who has done some of the great work of his time, formerly an influential member of the body, is still living, and has the greatest possible claim, I think, upon the Institute to be added to the list of its members. I therefore propose him, sir.

I move that the Secretary be directed to cast a single ballot.

The election was unanimously carried and the Secretary cast the ballot as directed.

THE PRESIDENT:—The Board did not in its report include the name of one gentleman whom it had under consideration, for the reason that at that time it had not received his consent to his election. Since then the consent has been received. The Board, therefore, nominates the Honorable William H. Taft, Secretary of War, and calls upon Mr. Cram to present its reasons for the nomination.

MR. R. A. CRAM:—I was not informed until about three minutes ago that I was expected to give reasons which lay behind the nomination of Mr. Taft, as an Honorary Member of the Institute. I am, therefore, unable to give in any satisfactory degree a list of the reasons which justified this action. I think, however, they will all appeal to you, even without any particular reference on my part. The Honorable the Secretary of War is and always has been deeply interested in all the best interests of our profession. It is not merely an academic interest; it goes farther than that, and touches on those questions which might seem to us to be expected only from actual practising members of the profession. It falls within the province of the War Department to come into close contact with a great deal of building—the different army posts in the United States and the Colonial possessions—and there is a great opportunity for a Secretary of War to exert a strong and wholesome influence on all this architectural work. Such influence has been exerted in the past by such secretaries as Elihu Root and William H. Taft. And that the same wholesome influence will be exercised in the future is, I am sure, a matter of which we may be perfectly certain. I have, therefore, the distinct honor of presenting to you the name of the Honorable

William H. Taft as an Honorary Member of the American Institute of Architects.

Upon motion, the Secretary was directed to cast a ballot in favor of the Hon. William H. Taft, and he was thereupon declared elected.

THE PRESIDENT:—The Board has nominated the Hon. Francis G. Newlands, Senator from Nevada, to Honorary Membership, and will call upon Mr. Mundie to give its reasons for the nomination.

MR. MUNDIE:—Mr. President and Members of the Institute, from the manner in which the name of the Senator from Nevada was received upon the reading of the report yesterday morning, I infer that hardly anything more than a formal introduction is necessary. But to do that would be to do an injustice to him and to ourselves. As to the few of us who have been closely connected in the past five years or more with the Executive Board of the Institute, we feel deeply the debt of gratitude that our profession and, in addition, the arts of painting and sculpture, owe to Senator Francis G. Newlands, of Nevada. His enduring efforts in the Senate in relation to the Park Commission and the Greater Washington, followed as they were by his strenuous efforts for the preservation of the Mall; and then his work in passing through the Senate the bill for the recognition of the National Academy at Rome, together with the fact that he has always stood for the best in the selection of architecture, painting and sculpture, and, more than all, he has ever been the champion of the cause that the laborer was worthy of his hire. His excellent judgment and his advice and his time have ever been ours, freely given, and more than this has he given. Such is a brief, a mere brief, of the assistance the world of art in America has received from Senator Newlands, a lover of art and of his country, steadfast in all that tends to the highest ideals. I feel it a personal honor to present his name, and in doing so I feel we do ourselves a greater honor. I therefore take pleasure in presenting the name of Senator Newlands, of Nevada, for Honorary Membership in the American Institute of Architects.

The motion was seconded, adopted, and the Secretary was directed to cast a ballot, which was accordingly done and Senator Newlands was declared elected to Honorary Membership.

THE PRESIDENT:—The Board has nominated three Corresponding Members. The first is Mr. Francis H. Bacon, of Boston, and I will call upon Mr. Andrews to give the reasons for the nomination.

MR. ANDREWS:—I think every one knows who is referred to in this nomination, Mr. Frank Bacon, of Boston, who for years has been the arbiter of the destinies of the interiors of our houses and buildings. Mr. Bacon received his education as an architect at the Institute of Technology in 1875 and 1876. For several years he was in offices, and then at the call of the Archaeological Institute of America he went to England and then to Vienna, and then to Munich, where the winter was spent, and then on to the Aegean, where, in Asia Minor, the town of Assos was excavated by them. His continuation of this archaeological task has been gradually approaching completion in the shape of several monumental volumes, which are of the most wonderful beauty of draughtsmanship and of delightful literary charm. Mr. Bacon's work in his applied career, that of furniture and interior decoration, needs no comment. By his artistic integrity he has placed the business firm with which he has been connected at the head of such establishments in this country, and all who know the man's simple character and lovely nature will feel that this body will honor itself by associating him with us.

Upon motion, the Secretary cast a ballot, and Mr. Bacon was declared elected a Corresponding Member.

THE PRESIDENT:—The Board has placed in nomination for Corresponding Membership the name of Mr. James G. Cutler, of Rochester, N. Y.

MR. STONE:—I need hardly remind the older members of the Institute that James G. Cutler was for years an active and interested and helpful member of the Institute. Elected to this body in 1884, he continued a member as long as he continued the practice of his profession. He went out of that to go into manufacturing and, while very indirectly connected with it, has felt that it was necessary for him to resign from the Institute. Since then he has taken a great interest in several matters, civic matters; was active in the formation of the new charter for the city of Rochester, N. Y.; was absent in Europe when it came into operation; was telegraphed to in Italy that he must allow his name to be used as the first Mayor under the charter, irrespective of party. He was elected by a very large vote to the Mayoralty and

again re-elected, and has devoted his time to the city's civic improvement, and especially to the extension of its park system. He stands for every object that we stand for, and I know he would be glad to be continued associated with his former fellow members of the Institute.

Upon motion, the Secretary cast a ballot, and Mr. Cutler was declared elected.

THE PRESIDENT:—The Board has nominated Professor William H. Goodyear for Corresponding Membership, and will call upon Mr. Cass Gilbert to give its reasons.

MR. GILBERT:—I have been asked by the Board of Directors to present the name of Professor Goodyear, and in doing so I think it is not necessary to more than mention his name, to have the members of this body remember that he has contributed by his writings for some years past very largely to the sum of knowledge upon mediæval art. Professor Goodyear, in his lectures, magazine articles and books, has developed what is a new theory of design, and through him we are arriving at a larger knowledge of mediæval architecture in Europe. His work is of such importance that the Board of Directors deemed it proper and right that Professor Goodyear should be included in this body. I cordially recommend his name to you, and believe that the Institute will honor itself in honoring him. I therefore press his nomination.

Upon motion, the Secretary cast a ballot, and Professor Goodyear was declared elected.

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MR. ELZNER:—The discussion touched this morning on the scientific data on the strength of materials. I would like to call the attention of the Convention to the American Society for Testing Materials. They are conducting a most valuable work, and I would like to urge upon you all to take up membership in this Society. I would also suggest that the same work is being done by the Institute, and would suggest affiliation, if possible, with the Society, and I therefore move that the powers of the Committee on Specifications be so enlarged that they may include co-operation with the American Society for Testing Materials, in the work of securing and establishing uniform specifications for building materials. The Society is divided into a number of committees, who are carrying on the tests, and the work is resulting in the accumulation of a mass of scientific data of unquestionable interest to us all. Some take up stone, others steel, concrete, wood, and so forth. That is exactly the work that our Institute should assist in.

MR. PARRALL:—I should like to support that resolution, for the work the Society has been doing for several years is certainly one we should take up with, and the data they are publishing for the benefit of the profession who make use of these materials are certainly of much value. Our experience as architects has made it necessary for us to conduct tests of our own, but this is not possible in limited office practice. But now we have the benefit of the work done in all the large universities, Illinois, Columbia and the others, as well as the work done by the Government. We should co-operate with the engineers who have offered to test columns constructed in actual practice, as suggested by the President. As architects representative of the best that the career produces we should—as was brought out in the discussion by Mr. Gilbert this morning—be familiar with the materials which are used in the buildings we design. If the architect would determine, as the engineer does, what is going to be used, we should have more weight with our clients. We should do everything we can to further the gathering of this information and to put it in the office of every architect. While we are not doing it somebody else is, and as this is a practical age we should adopt the means that others adopt to maintain our supremacy. I think the motion of Mr. Elzner should be adopted and every assistance given to the investigation.

The motion was adopted.

[End of Second Day.]

At the third day's session the following discussion of the ever-interesting question of competitions took place:

MR. HEWLETT:—I desire to renew my resolution of yesterday on the report of the Committee on Competition.¹

MR. CRAM:—This resolution is the result of a feeling on my part that under the action taken by the convention we are inviting this condition: That a year from now, when the Committee on

¹The report itself was referred to the Board of Directors, and is not, as we understand it, to be printed at this time. Essentially, therefore, the Committee merely reports "progress."

Competitions makes its final report, as it is expected to, the subject will be just about where it is now. The report will content itself with a general denial of any possible efficiency or value in the idea of open competition. I think that any of us who heard the report must have felt that the report indicates a desire on the part of the committee not only to discourage the idea of competition, but to ask you to abstain from any recommendation for the regulation of open competition. There are two questions involved. I would be very glad to see the strongest possible recommendation adopted for the discouragement of open competitions as now held—in fact of all competitions. But the open competition is fully established, and by ignoring it we are neglecting one of the things we certainly ought to do. We shall, if we can, adopt some simple scheme by which it can be ameliorated: the close competition will take care of itself. Any of us invited to a close competition have little difficulty in making such arrangements with the committee as to protect our interests and the interests of the profession: but open competitions are such that no such preliminary barring is possible, and it is therefore the open competition which most needs our recommendation.

It does not seem to me that any regulation can be made and put forward which will ameliorate the conditions of open competition so long as it remains an open competition. The open competition is so wrong fundamentally that I cannot help feeling that the convention should consider the thing very carefully before doing anything which would appear to give the slightest sanction to the idea of open competition as such. I would rather this anomalous objectionable institution should stand as it is, a thing beyond the recommendation or consideration of the Institute. If we go into the open competitions, we go into a pure gamble. We take our chances as with a roulette wheel, which may or may not be an honest one. But we should leave it to the action of each member of the Institute. If we try to regulate it, we inevitably give the idea that we accept the principle that the open competition, while bad in itself, may be under certain circumstances acceptable or endurable. Therefore, I hope the convention will refuse to sanction even impliedly the idea of any kind of open competition.

THE PRESIDENT:—Mr. Cram is under a misapprehension as to the existing state of affairs. The Code of Competition under which the Institute now works makes definite provision for the open competition and states how it shall be regulated. Therefore, it recognizes the open competition.

MR. WALTER COOK:—I am very much in sympathy with what Mr. Cram has said. I consider it a misfortune that the Institute, now or ever, has taken any steps with regard to open competition. I am opposed to giving the Committee on Competitions any direction that it is to recognize or formulate any rules for a proceeding which I sincerely hope they may ignore entirely, and by ignoring condemn.

MR. COOLIDGE:—In a matter so important as this, I think it will be well to see why the open competition has existed among us, and why we shall be doing a questionable thing in going on record against it. I am not here to advocate it personally, but I would point out to my professional brethren that in a competition there are two sides—the architect and his client. Clients institute competitions with the purpose of getting the best possible architectural results. That is their intention; they should receive credit for it. And if we say that an open competition is one that we cannot sanction, we should go farther and say that we will not take part in it. We should not do that without very careful consideration, lest we give more color to the prevalent error that the American Institute of Architects is a trades-union. We should not do that unless we are prepared to go against the well-established practice of foreign nations in which architecture has been longer taught and is more systematically regulated than in this country. You will recollect that the most notable foreign competitions have generally been upon the open plan. That is the unquestionable foreign practice. And however the architects may feel about it, in France, Germany and England, public opinion there is inclined to maintain the system. The public believe that open competition, on the whole, results in securing the best designs. So, in any stand we take upon the subject, we must recognize the purpose of the public, the client, in instituting a competition, to so arrange it as to secure the best efforts of the best men and the best efforts of the unknown men—we were unknown men ourselves at one time—and that effort of the public is a legitimate and natural one, and cannot be secured in any way that I know of except by open competition. The competition in two stages, one stage of which is open to everybody, seems to

be something like a middle ground. I am not prepared to discuss it at the present time.

I say, in pronouncing a condemnation: Go slowly; you are against the sentiment of the American people; you are against the received practice in Europe. You may be right. I hope you are. But, if so, you must make people believe it. Go slowly.

MR. I. K. POND:—I am thoroughly in accord with Mr. Coolidge, for I want the convention to take no action which would prevent the committee from making the study of this question and making the fullest report on competitions of all classes that is possible to formulate.

MR. WALTER COOK:—If I understand Mr. Hewlett's motion, it is to direct the committee to formulate certain rules with regard to open competitions.

MR. HEWLETT:—Not rules, but recommendations.

MR. WALTER COOK:—If we have a committee considering the subject, they had better consider it without recommendations from this convention. Let them formulate their recommendations and submit them to this body. But don't dictate to them what they shall do. I believe that an unlimited and open competition is not primarily injurious to any architect, for no architect is obliged to have anything to do with it, and he is not injured by an open competition. It is primarily objectionable from the point of view of the client rather than the architect, and if the committee should share that opinion they should express it without the direction to formulate and submit recommendations with regard to the measure which they may hold to be commendable from the point of view of the public.

MR. HATTON:—Open competitions are not approved by the American public. My own experience is the contrary. In private practice how seldom is it that a private party ever institutes a competition. It is only when there is a building committee or a board of directors that they institute a competition. And then the purpose of the competition is hardly to get a better design, but rather to see that certain architects may be given a chance. The committee think they are giving these architects an asked-for opportunity by allowing the competition. But, in the majority of cases, it is not a real competition or opportunity. They submit designs, but the committee considers the men. The roulette wheel is not fair. I do not believe it is the sentiment of the people, but the people think that the architects want a competition, and therefore they try to satisfy the profession in that respect.

MR. CRAM:—Would an amendment be acceptable to Mr. Hewlett providing that the question of open competitions be commended to the immediate attention of the Committee on Competitions, with the understanding that if they see fit they shall formulate such recommendations and forward them to the several Chapters? That leaves the matter in the hands of the committee without instructions. It places the whole thing where it belongs, with power to act if they see fit.

MR. HEWLETT:—It is not quite acceptable. The present report, which is expected to be the basis of the future report of the committee, disposes of the question of open competition in a way that the chairman of that committee, in speaking to me yesterday, characterized as a way that was intended to be of the utmost impertinence towards open competitions. Now, if that committee feel that way about it, and do not care to comply with these instructions, I would like to hear from them now. Because another reporter should be appointed who should, in spite of the feelings of the present committee, formulate something to regulate open competition. So I think a few words from the committee will entirely cover the ground, and, if they are unwilling, I would withdraw my motion and make another.

MR. ANDREWS:—This is exactly the kind of information the committee wanted to get. I am glad Mr. Hewlett has brought the question of open competition up. In my opinion, the statement I made to him was that we had disposed of the question of open competitions in a rather brief and effective manner in the single sentence we employed with regard to them. We meant to express our view of open competition as a business operation. We have said that open competitions are obviously of a purely speculative nature, and are therefore not to be considered as business arrangements. I have listened attentively to every argument on the matter that I can find, and there is nothing which leads me to see at the present any ground for changing that statement. If there is any manner of so conducting open competitions that they are not speculative in their nature, the committee will be very glad to find out what that method is. It is impossible for the

committee to formulate any simple mode as requested, of conducting open competitions, because it does not know of any so conducted. I hope that the resolution will not pass, because it is of the first importance that a committee acting in this way should retain its intellectual freedom. It must report as it thinks is right and logical, and if such a request were made, and we find we cannot conscientiously draft any measure which would treat of open competition as requested, we should simply have to decline to do that. But I want to impress upon the convention that the attitude of the committee is one of absolute frankmindedness. We want to get all shades of opinion, because the question will not be settled until it is settled rightly and properly, and we get down to some bed-rock principle upon which all this determination can be reached. The report will be found to be consistent in its parts. Whether it was practicable or not was a secondary consideration. We wanted to state a truth or group of truths without any question as to whether they were practicable. I will suggest that the committee will be very glad to act as a bureau of exchange of views between members of the profession. For instance, if Mr. Hewlett will formulate his ideas of how an open competition can be made effective, and will send it to the committee, the committee will be glad to send it to all the members of the Institute who express a desire to receive such communications, and in that way we can carry on a debate on this subject all through the coming year, by having copied and sent back to the interested parties the communications received from all quarters throughout the country. It will be an exceedingly interesting parliament on the subject. The committee is simply an agency in this matter for registering the will of the Institute. It is not trying to put forward its own conclusions; it is a machine for the presentation of facts as presented to it, and the sifting and classifying of the facts into some coherent suggestion.

[Mr. Coolidge here took the Chair.]

MR. F. M. DAY:—There seems to be a certain consensus of opinion that if Mr. Andrews's committee is unwilling to approach the regulation of open competitions with a friendly mind, that then, in order that there may be a clear expression of the views of those who believe in open competitions, there should be some other group of men sympathetically working up the merits of that system and prepared to present them and whatever regulations they think necessary to bring out the methods in practice. You will understand that I am not expressing my personal opinion with regard to the merits of any system of competition. I merely urge—as there seemed by the applause here a considerable number of men who wanted that side carefully and sympathetically considered—the best way to have that done would be to let a small group of the advocates of the system work it up.

MR. CRAM:—That is a most sane solution of the problem, and I would substitute for Mr. Hewlett's motion that a committee be appointed by the President to investigate the entire question of the regulation of open competition, and to submit on its own part its conclusions to the several Chapters, with a request that each Chapter take action on the recommendations and forward their action to the Committee on Competition. This will then serve as a basis of action and judgment, and will indicate the consensus of opinion on the part of the Chapters, and will form a part of the report of the committee on competitions.

MR. LITCHFIELD:—I would second that, and call attention to the fact that we are forgetting the facts which led up to the appointment of the Committee on Competitions. The evil which made us feel that the appointment of such a committee was necessary was an evil connected rather with the limited than the open competitions. Numerous limited competitions had been held where the result desired by the client and the architects interested did not materialize. We have a code for the conduct of competitions which recognizes open competitions. It seems to me that that code should be the text of the operations of the new committee to be appointed, and the present committee should proceed to the consideration of the code they had prepared for submission to the Institute.

MR. MUNDIE (in the Chair):—They can make use of the code as a basis for the formulating of an agreement between the architects invited and the client, and it will be found of the greatest service. Then at the convention next year we shall know whether it is a working and a feasible code.

MR. ANDREWS:—We shall welcome any step that can be taken to thresh out the subject and get at the truth. We want to reach a finality, and I think the suggestion of Mr. Litchfield a good one, that there be presented to the committee in as strong a way as

possible what they conceive to be the working out of this open-competition question. The committee states frankly that from its point of view it does not see how the open competition can be anything but speculative in its nature, and if someone will prove to us that we are mistaken, or that some sort of compromise can be arranged, we will be very glad to know it. It is true we want some effective way for making what is right prevail, and the mind of the committee is absolutely open and without prejudice in respect to this matter.

MR. HEWLETT:—I accept Mr. Cram's substitute resolution in place of the original motion, but I wish to add that it appears to me that the substitute made by the committee is misleading. They have stated that the reason why, in their estimation, it is hopeless to regulate the open competition is because it is purely speculative. Now, what is a competition but speculative, unless every competitor is fully remunerated. Therefore, their reason to my mind is not a good reason.

MR. O'DONOGHUE:—I fail to see how any regulation can be made for open competitions. They are always a pure gamble. I agree with Mr. Andrews completely, in that there can be no regulation for their conduct as long as there exist in this country any group of men who wish to institute a competition, and through ignorance do not know how to set out about it. They will institute an open competition. They have no knowledge of our professional ethics. Therefore, the open competition is bound to exist. We may make as many regulations as we please, but it will exist, and, as open competitions have resulted in the very best results, younger men have had a chance. It is like a ticket of entry to a closed yard where certain people can play, but there is a large back lot where a lot of people would like to play, and it is not quite fair to close that lot.

MR. A. B. POND:—There should be a provision in the report for a thoroughgoing, clear discussion of the place of open competition in architectural practice. They should consider not merely the attitude of the architect of long-established practice, but of the young man; and, further than that, consider the fact of open competition upon the evolution of architecture. I think it may be conceived that open competition does infuse new life into a practice which may have become somewhat straitened and fixed, and it is by competition that the younger man can find his opening into the larger work. I do not approve of competitions for private purposes. Our firm rarely enters a competition of any sort, yet I conceive it would be unfortunate if the younger men were entirely debarred from their chance for the large work. The human race has reached its present position as the result of sharp competition. We call it the survival of the fittest. Men are weeded out if found inefficient. A clear discussion not based on the comfort or convenience of men who may have become established, but upon the results on the entire profession, will be valuable. I do not know whether we can fix regulations for open competitions, but let us see if they have a legitimate place, and if so, what? Is it as a final competition, or simply to pick runners? Questions of that sort should be discussed in a broad way, before attempting to make clear regulations on the subject.

MR. HOPKINSON:—I have failed to hear in this whole matter that it should be an endeavor to educate the public in the belief that the members of the Institute stand ready to help the public to that which is good in architecture. We have about us all the business men of standing. I cannot imagine how in most cases any open competition can exist without some member of the Institute being located so that he might be of some service to the profession. He could go or send someone who could say: Cannot you agree that all drawings shall be sent in on the same scale? And that all drawings shall be sent in on the same day, and not three or four days after? The Institute should be willing and glad to make every one of its members a missionary to assist the public in what is an honest endeavor to promote the welfare of architecture. And I should be sorry if we could not go with some of the authority of the Institute and urge the public to take a little advanced stand in this way. I hope the idea of Mr. Hewlett and others will prevail.

MR. WARREN:—We are in danger now, as we have been in the past, of considering what we would ideally like to see, rather than what is practicable. The open competition exists, and cannot be done away with. Is the Institute prepared to refuse all recognition to that form of competition, or will it try to regulate it so as to make it the best possible competition of its kind? It seems to me that so long as members of the Institute in good standing and considerable practice are willing to go into open

competitions, which border on an irregular scramble, as described by the last speaker, it is futile to discuss the matter from the point of view of the committee. An instance may point out clearly what I have in mind: I was called to advise in the case of a competition, which was established and was under way. I was called to advise the committee in their selection of a design. The programme was so loosely drawn, so wretched in character, that I wondered whether I should have anything to do with it. But I concluded it was the kind of missionary work the last speaker mentioned. I wrote the committee a strong letter as to the kind of competition they had established, stating under what conditions I would advise them. Much to my surprise they invited me to help them. And it appeared, when I met the committee, that they were sincerely anxious that the right kind of competition should be held; but it was really a wretched open scramble into which I had been able to inject only a small amount of order. I did succeed in getting the committee to act on my suggestion in the selection of a design. When the competition was all over I was surprised to find that one member of the Institute of some prominence had taken part in this scramble, and I was also amused to find that among the other competitors were two young men in my own office. And that is the sort of thing that members of the Institute subject themselves to, to trials with young men, perhaps hardly more than office-boys. Until the Institute is willing to take the stand that it will not permit its members to enter that kind of a wretched scramble, it is futile to discuss competition. The Institute should state a certain minimum of decency, which if overstepped will subject the member to discipline. Before we do that, I do not think we shall accomplish anything of very practical value.

MR. LAIRD:—I will say that, so far, I have seen only evil in unmixed competitions, and it has seemed to me almost impossible that any good should come out of them.

A MEMBER:—Mixed or unmixed?

MR. LAIRD:—I mean absolutely open, wide open. I would exclude the limited or the mixed competition. What I say as to the evils of competition applies to the wide-open competition which is rarely more than an ill-regulated, misjudged, free-for-all scramble. It seems to me the duty of the Institute, as well as its interests, to seek some way of mitigating the evil, if not of regulating it.

Mr. Cram's motion as amended by Mr. Stone is adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION.

THE problem of architectural education is so important, so far-reaching, and marked by such intricate ramifications, that we have been able hardly to do more than state the case, leaving to the committee of next year the more detailed study and the formulating of clearer inferences and conclusions.

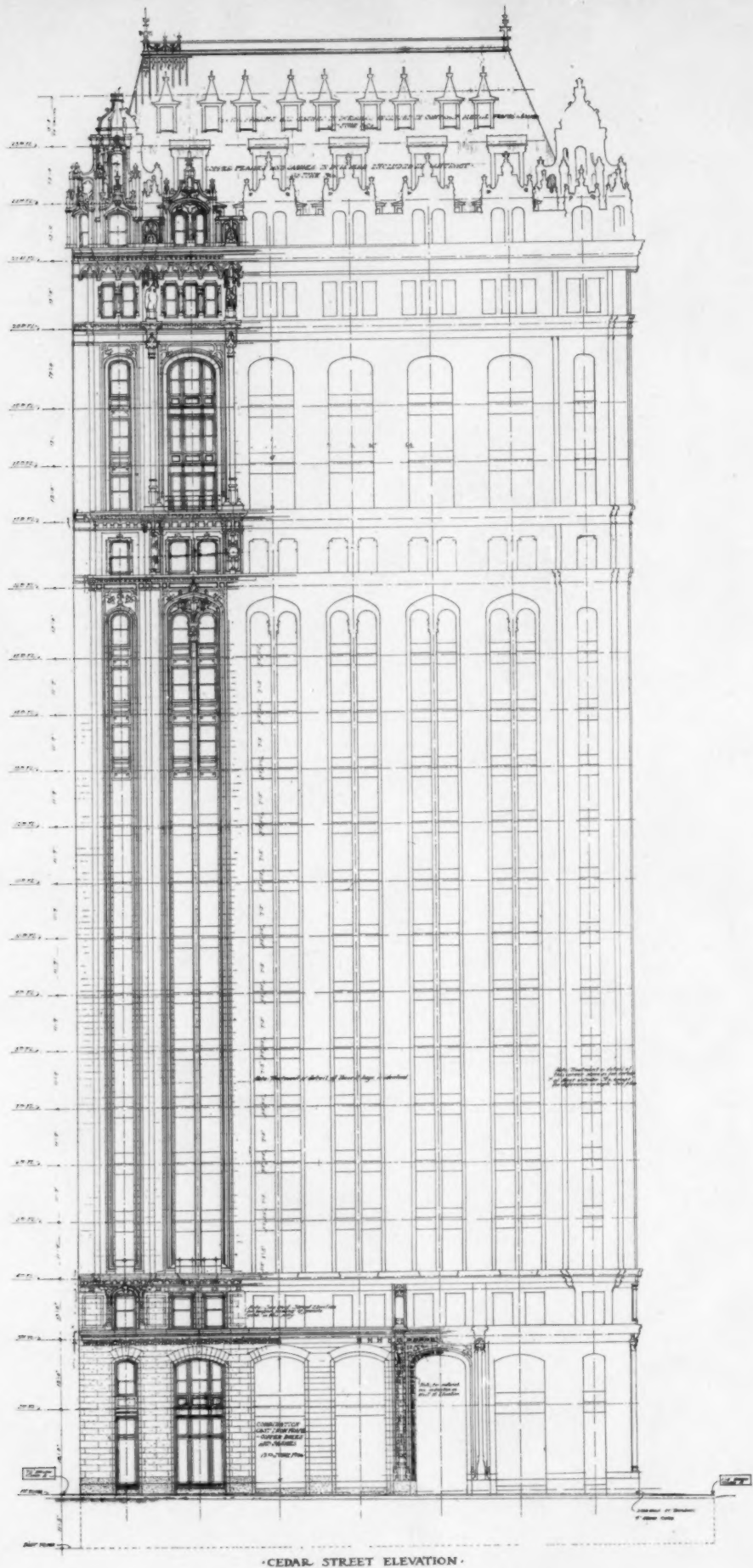
It is an interesting fact and worthy of record, that this committee, made up of superficially diverse types, has found itself absolutely unanimous even in matters of detail. After some months of individual study, the chairman asked each member of the committee to embody his conclusions and recommendations in the form of a tentative report. Such reports were received from Mr. Carrère, Mr. Kendall, Mr. Sturgis and Mr. Trowbridge. These were examined at a meeting of the committee and, with the report of the chairman, were found to be identical in spirit and in matter. It would seem, therefore, that under the appearance of diversity, there is a body of profound and unanimous conviction that argues well of the architectural profession in America.

In order to establish a basis of judgment, we fixed first of all upon working definitions of architecture and of an architect.

Architecture we defined as a Fine Art with three aspects: as a manifestation of pure beauty, as an enduring and trustworthy language that voices the existing best in civilization, and as an exact science through its structural relationships.

An architect we defined as one ranking in the class of men of culture, learning and refinement, differentiated from the others of his class solely by his function as a creator of pure beauty, as an exponent through material forms of the best secular, intellectual, and religious civilization of his time, and as an organizer and director of manifold and varied industries and activities.

From these assumptions, it follows necessarily that the object



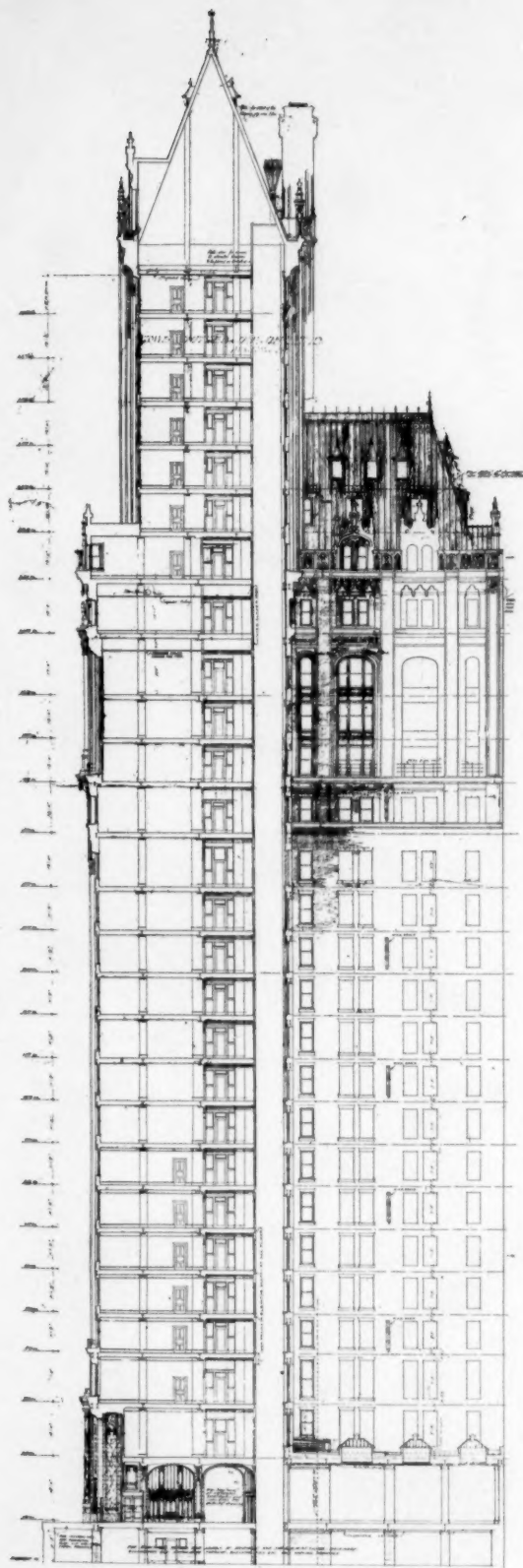
THE "WEST STREET BUILDING," NEW YORK, N. Y.

Cass Gilbert, Architect.

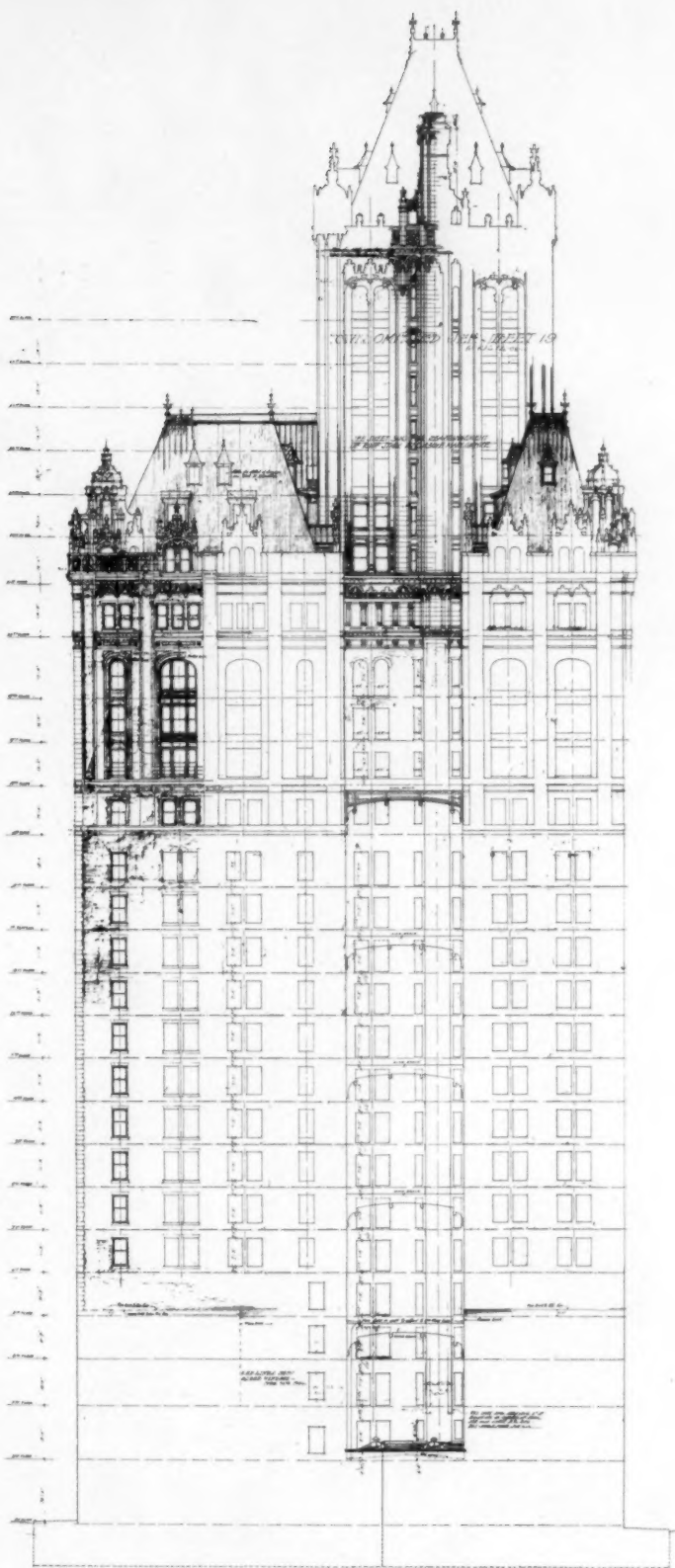
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SECTIONAL VIEW.



REAR VIEW.

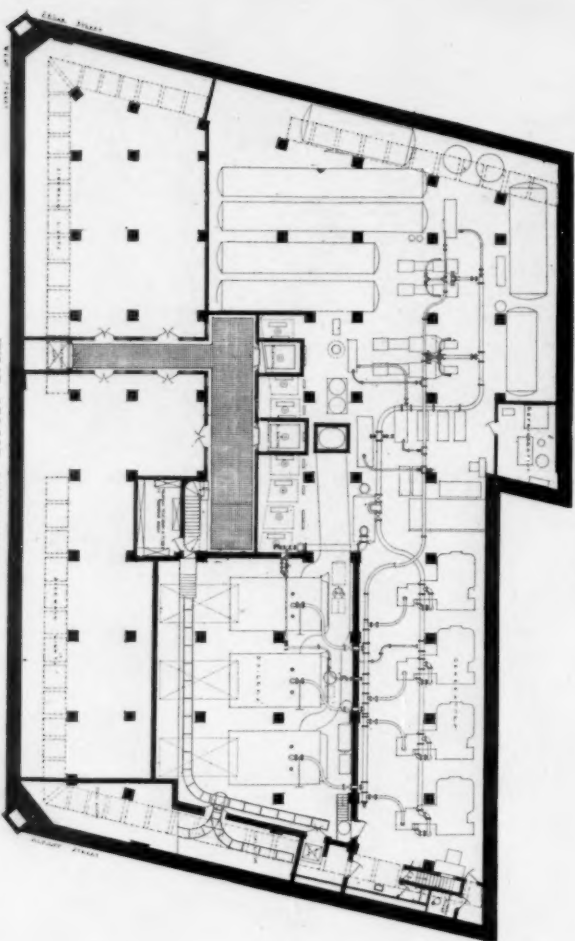
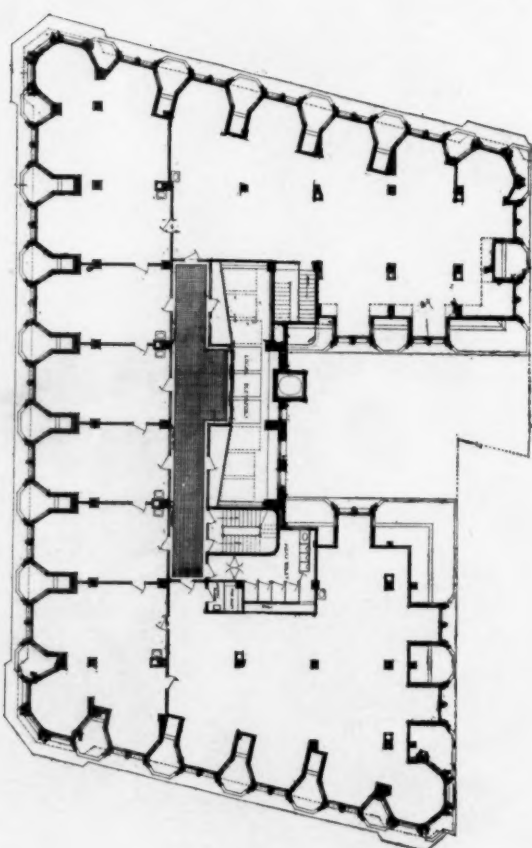
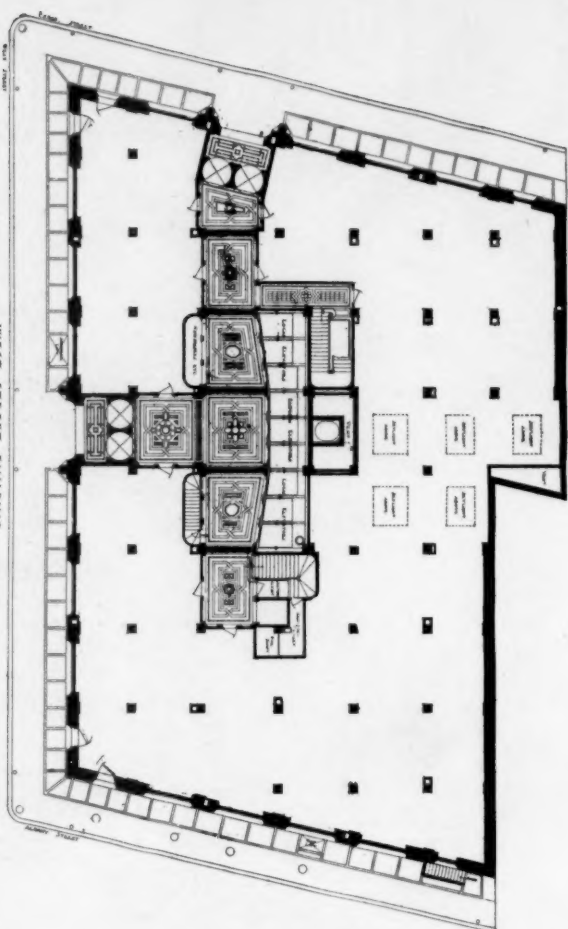
ORIGINAL SCHEME FOR THE "WEST STREET BUILDING," NEW YORK, N. Y.

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WEST STREET BUILDING
FIRST FLOOR

WEST STREET BUILDING
TWENTIETH FLOOR

WEST STREET BUILDING
BASEMENT PLAN

WEST STREET BUILDING
ELEVENTH FLOOR

PLANS: "WEST STREET BUILDING," NEW YORK, N. Y.

Cass Gilbert, Architect.

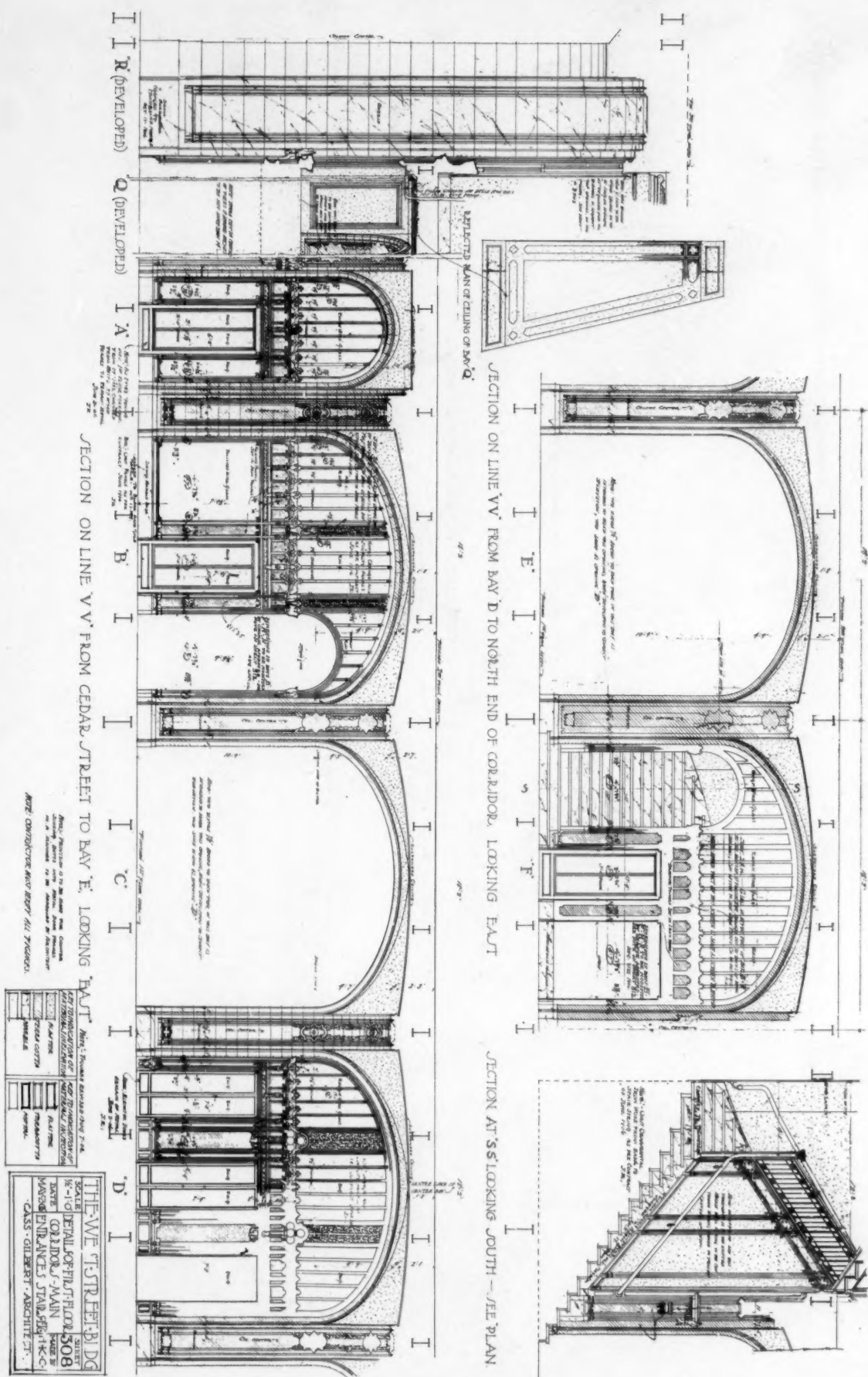
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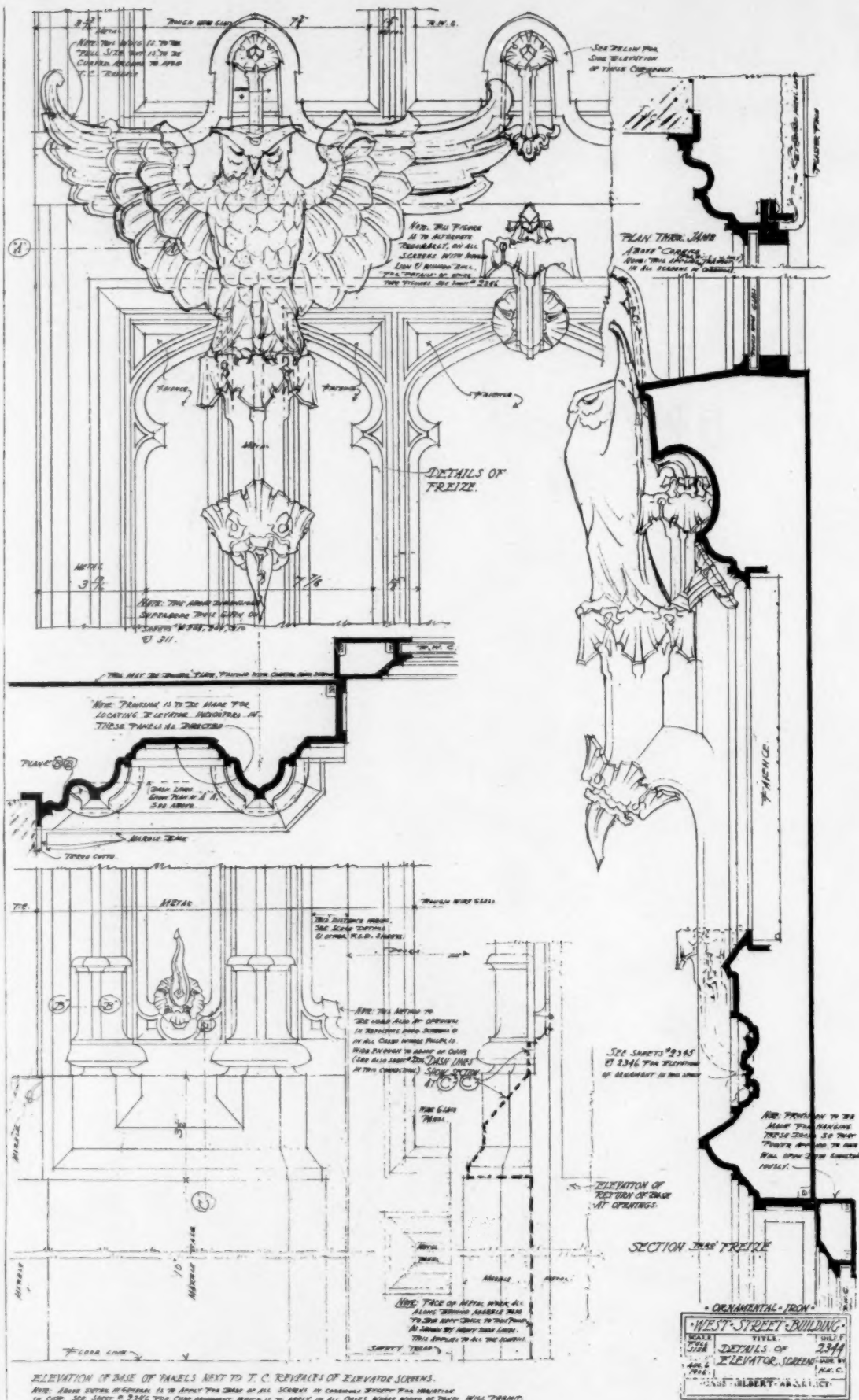
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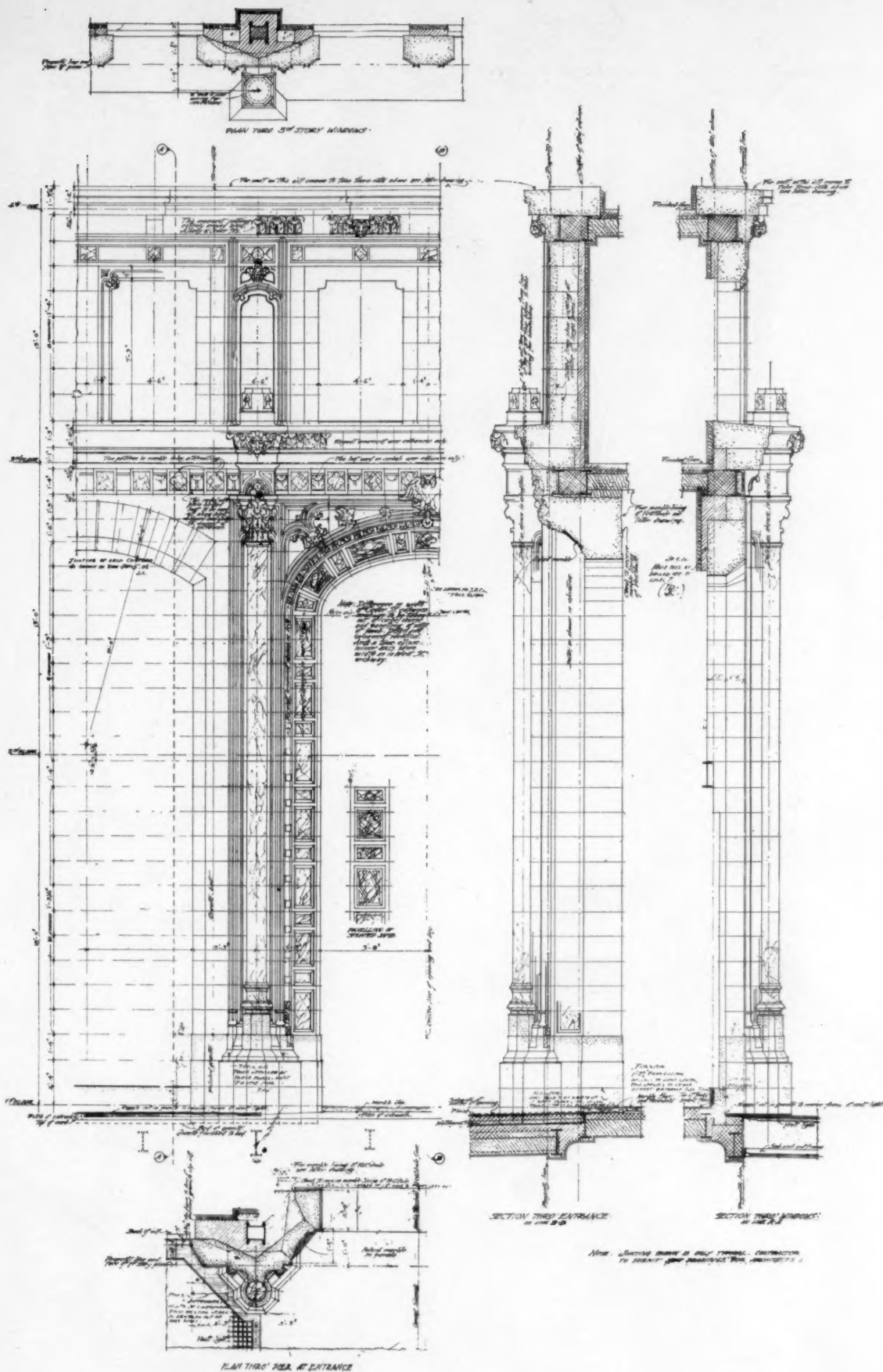
DETAILS OF ELEVATOR SCREEN: "WEST STREET BUILDING," NEW YORK, N. Y.

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ENTRANCE DETAIL: "WEST STREET BUILDING," NEW YORK, N. Y.

Cass Gilbert, Architect.

of architectural education must be the breeding of gentlemen of culture, learning, and broad sympathies, who understand the dignity and the significance of Art both as beauty and as language, who are perfectly proficient in the technique of the art they follow, and who can inspire, organize and direct widely different classes of men.

Such was our view of the general situation and our unanimous conviction as to the essential nature of any sound system of architectural education. Examining the various agencies in America in this light, and that we might see how nearly they approached, severally and in mass, to the principles indicated above, we found them to consist in two forms, viz.: first, the Elementary, i.e., the "architectural classes" connected with public instruction and philanthropic societies, and also the "Correspondence" schools, and second, the Academic, i.e., the regular schools of architecture; the voluntary combinations under the control of certain groups of architects, such as the independent ateliers, and the *concours* of the Beaux-Arts Society, and the American Academy in Rome.

The Elementary systems we have been compelled to disregard for the time being, but we believe they demand the closest scrutiny, for while they may give a certain plausible dexterity to boys ambitious of becoming architectural draughtsmen, they cannot be considered as systems of education, since their methods are superficial and rudimentary, the taste they inculcate frequently questionable, while they do nothing towards creating the basis of broad, general culture which is absolutely and primarily essential. Furthermore, we believe that these elementary systems may, and in some cases do, accomplish serious harm through inducing boys temperamentally unfitted for one of the most noble and exacting professions to throw themselves into an impossible career through misrepresentations to the effect that "architectural drafting" is only a trade, to be acquired as easily and by the same methods as stenography. We believe the Committee on Architectural Education may be of great assistance to the elementary schools, and indirectly to the architectural profession, by volunteering its friendly services in an advisory capacity, and we commend both this, and the close study of the systems themselves, to our successors in this committee.

The Academic agencies may be divided again into two categories: one made up of those which aim to give a complete and final education, viz., the regular Schools of Architecture, supplemented by the Roman Academy; the other of those whose object is to develop, through a special insistence laid on certain points, necessary elements in the equipment of an architect which students and draughtsmen have been unable to acquire satisfactorily through their collegiate or practical experience, viz., the ateliers, the "club" classes, and the *concours* of the Beaux-Arts Society.

Now it is evident to us that none of the systems named above, is in itself, and independent of all other agencies, able to produce the combination of general culture, good taste, instinct for beauty and executive ability which make up the ideal architect. The architectural schools should, by their general training, do much towards the creation of broad and inclusive culture; they must ground the student in the history of art and civilization and the correspondence between these two things; they will give him his fundamental knowledge of the essential elements of architecture as an art; they must enable him to lay the broad foundation on which he is to erect his superstructure of professional capacity; but the crucial point, the development of good taste and the instant sense of beauty, they cannot touch through the scholastic agencies now marshalled to this end. We are unanimously of the opinion that this passion for beauty and this instinctive good taste may be inculcated, if at all, not through the methods of scientific pedagogy, but by the close personal relations and the keen enthusiasm that arise through the association of a group of students with a practising architect, chosen by the free will of the student because of admiration for, and sympathy with, his principles, his personality and his achievements.

With the advantages of the atelier system comes a corresponding danger, that of a feudal following of one strong personality and an unconscious exaggeration of his peculiar theories and methods. This danger is counteracted by the system of general competition between the students in the several schools and ateliers, where each man, as representing each system or impulse, finds himself on a field of battle where individualism

is put to the test and stands or falls by just so far forth as it has acquired universality.

This combination of the atelier and the *concours* is to a large degree the method introduced and followed by the Beaux-Arts Society, and we believe it essential in any scheme of architectural education; but so long as the atelier system is purely voluntary, and so long as the *concours* are conducted by a group of men without official status, and bound together by the traditions of one particular system and nationality of training, there is always the danger of an unwholesome predominance of one set of ideas, to the unintentional exclusion of others of equal value but of different origin. Such competitions conducted exclusively by advocates of Gothic or of Art Nouveau might conceivably defeat their own just ends.

Believing, therefore, that these two features of the atelier and the general competition are essential elements in any complete scheme of architectural education, and that to have their fullest effect they should become a part of the curriculum of every architectural school, we urge on the several schools the wisdom of action to this end, and on the Education Committee of next year consideration of the question how a scheme of general competitions similar to those now conducted by the Beaux-Arts Society, but official and universal, may be brought into existence.

In scrutinizing the several schools to ascertain in how far each seemed to be working towards the development of the typical gentleman of general culture with special architectural ability, and acting on a unanimous opinion that design can best be taught, at least in its higher aspects, only through the personal influence of practising architects, while the instinct for beauty may be best developed by personal contact with those who already possess this instinct and the power to communicate it, we took the ground that the work of the schools should be considered primarily as a means towards the development of a man of general culture, and as an agency for establishing sound and basic principles of art, which, through intimate contact with architects themselves, should be developed to their highest estate.

Working on this basis, and using for purposes of general comparison the tables printed by the Committee on Education of the Architectural League, we found surprising variations as between six of the principal schools of the United States. * * *

While the tables referred to above should be used only as a basis for the most general deductions, we are convinced that they show indisputably that our schools are weakest in providing what we have called general culture. * * * We desire, therefore, to urge on many of our architectural schools consideration of the question, whether they may not, advisably, diminish the stress now laid on purely technical education and strengthen that placed on all that tends toward general culture; and on those schools, where, in the tables of the League the points credited to aesthetics fall below 30, consideration of the possibility of strengthening themselves in this particular direction.

So far as education in design is concerned, we found that the atelier system had been accepted in its entirety only by Columbia, while Harvard had introduced a modification that was working well, and seemed to us very significant. Participation in the *concours* of the Beaux-Arts Society was authorized by the University of Pennsylvania, Syracuse, Cornell, Washington University, St. Louis, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

There is every reason to be encouraged by the present system of architectural study at Columbia, which has been recently re-organized on thorough-going "University" lines. Here the course is not divided arbitrarily into years, but into grades, and in each the student must acquire a given number of credits before passing to the next higher. Students are required to carry on their work in design in some one of ateliers or studios officially recognized by the University. A choice of two courses is offered, one for the Bachelor's degree, the other for a Certificate in Architecture, the requirements for the former being more severe, while in the latter a course in structural design is offered in place of mathematics and engineering. Graduates of this school may pursue their studies in advanced design and research in foreign schools of architecture; the programme consists in one major and two minor subjects: the first is one of design, and through an arrangement with France, is pursued in an atelier connected with the School of Fine Arts. One of the minor subjects implies travel or library work, the other is in the line of general culture, the courses at the Sorbonne being available, by arrangement.

It seems to us that the question has been taken up at Columbia with the broadest view and is being worked out logically and with every prospect of admirable results.

There are two points at Harvard that seem to us particularly noteworthy: the broad and lucid manner in which the theory and history of art are being taught, and the recent adoption of a modified atelier scheme. Four architects of established reputation set, in succession, problems in advanced design; each criticises the working out at more or less frequent intervals during the space of a month, and in the end renders judgment. This seems to us a step in the right direction, though by no means to take the place of the true atelier system. It is, however, an indication of one way in which architectural schools that, unlike Harvard, are at a distance from the large cities, may acquire something of the indispensable element of personal influence on the part of practising architects.

In our investigation of the subject, many questions have suggested themselves as worthy of serious consideration. We do not feel that our data justify us in making a specific report on these matters, but we name them and commend their consideration to our successors in this committee.

They are as follows:

What do the schools teach as to the expressive function of Art in general and Architecture in particular, *i.e.*, as to Art as an index of civilization, standing high or low in exact relationship to the civilization that brought it into being?

What is the attitude of the several schools towards the various styles, *i.e.*, do they all, or any of them, teach that there are one or more styles which are sound and logical, while there are others which may or may not be interesting from an archaeological standpoint only? If so, what?

What is taught as to the relationship between construction and function on the one hand, and design and decoration on the other, *i.e.*, is this relationship clearly brought out in the case of Classical, Byzantine, Romanesque, Gothic, Renaissance and modern architecture, or is it ignored, each style being considered as an abstract thing, regardless of its aspect as a manifestation of the close community that must obtain between function, construction, design and decoration?

What are the criteria of judgment of design in the several schools, do they vary, and if so, to what degree?

How much attention is given to the question of presentation in each school? And is there apparently an undue amount of time and labor given to this in certain schools, an inadequate amount of time and labor in others?

In view of the fact that the practice of architecture is rapidly becoming so specialized that it is apparently necessary that a student should decide at the outset as to whether he should follow the æsthetic or the structural line of work, is it not desirable that the schools should divide their courses in such a way that a student might elect which one he would follow, artistic or structural, there being in the case of the former a maximum of æsthetic instruction and a definite minimum of structural education; in the latter a maximum of structural education, a definite minimum of that which is in its nature æsthetic?

To give a general résumé of our conclusions, we report as follows:

The object of all education is to make more effective units. For this the fundamental equipment is that knowledge of the language, literature and history of his own country as will enable one intelligently to take advantage of opportunities; and such knowledge of the literature and history and art of other countries as shall give a broad general knowledge of what civilization is. The possession of this knowledge is what is meant by cultivation.

When a man adopts a special branch of industry and thus limits his useful effectiveness to a distinct field, special training and knowledge are required in addition to general cultivation, which nevertheless remains the fundamental essential.

Schools of architecture are established for the purpose, first, of insuring the pupil in the possession of general cultivation; second, to give him a thorough technical equipment in the history and literature of architecture and in the laws that have been established by precedent; this, to make him familiar with present conditions and practice. In no one of these fields is his study completed in the school; he is simply started in the right way. In general cultivation and in a knowledge of the history of architecture it is essential that the student should be fully equipped, while his acquaintance with methods and practice may be, and indeed will be, largely acquired later.

It is on the first two then, cultivation and the theory of design, that attention should be centered. Admirable as our schools are, it can do no harm to emphasize the point that they are training men to be intelligent architects, not skilled draughtsmen,

and that manual dexterity is dearly bought if it is at the expense of intellectual equipment. Skill can readily be acquired with practice; nothing in practice quite takes the place of sound school training.

The school should give the student a thorough grounding in the great architectural precedents and their application, and an intelligent understanding of them so that he may know why they became established and to what extent they meet modern requirements.

Of prime importance are the Classic orders, not for what they are in themselves, but because they are the terms, the language, in which a very large part of our architectural heritage is expressed. With a thorough knowledge of the orders and their application in Greece and Rome, one is in a position to understand the varied expression of the Renaissance in Italy, in France, in England, in Spain and in her American possessions, and here in the United States.

Almost if not quite equally important is the knowledge of Christian architecture; the whole development that followed on the fall of the Roman empire, and which, through Syrian, Byzantine, Southern Romanesque and Norman finally culminated in the wonderful architectural monuments of the Middle Ages. The one is the history of a great intellectual and sensuous movement, the other of a great spiritual movement. In both is the sense of beauty very marked, in both is construction recognized as the basis of all good architecture.

The knowledge of these things is fundamental for the education of the architect; ability to apply the knowledge is essential for practice. The student may learn *how* to apply his knowledge in the school, even though the real application of it comes later. It is in teaching the student how to apply his knowledge that the architect can be of real use to the teacher. The man in constant active practice, to whom the school is but an occasional occupation, brings to his work a spirit, an enthusiasm, a point of view, which are essential for the development of the critical faculty.

We believe that the more important work of the school, general cultivation, and the theory of design, which can best be taught by the trained teacher, should be supplemented on the less important side, the practice of design, by the active assistance and coöperation of the architect.

If this is to be done in the most effective way, unity both of aim and of action is desirable for the principal schools of architecture, so that those in charge, who are necessarily most familiar with the work, themselves may determine on the best methods.

This unification we are almost inclined to consider the crux of the whole matter. Important as they are, methods must be secondary to impulses. At present, it seems to us, not only does the idea of general culture as the indispensable basis, fail of its due recognition—the general tendency being towards the development of the specialist, or savant, rather than of the well rounded and cultured personality with a special equipment for architectural expression—but architectural education in the United States tends towards an undue individualism and centralization on the part of the several schools. Educationally, the architectural profession seems to be in about the position of the thirteen Colonies before the adoption of the Constitution—even before the ratification of the Articles of Confederation.

We believe that, on the whole, architecture is being taught in America with a broader view, and in certain respects more effectively, than in any other country. Through coordination, a unification of standards, and cooperation, we believe that in a few years the education offered in this country might be looked upon as final, except for the absolutely necessary element of study and cultivation through travel and research amongst the inimitable monuments of the pagan and Christian past. We object to considering our own schools merely as feeders for the Schools of Fine Arts in Paris, and we look forward to the time when a great post-graduate course shall be possible in America through a great central School of Fine Arts in Washington. To make this possible, we must first of all achieve a certain amount of coordination, unification and cooperation between all our now somewhat aggressively independent schools, and we believe that the first step in this direction would be the acceptance by all of the principle of general competition, and the establishing of an official, central and representative body that should put this principle into practice.

RALPH ADAMS CRAM,
Chairman.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SPECIFICATIONS.

THIS Committee was appointed in the middle of February, 1906, and has therefore been in existence nearly ten months, and was appointed under a resolution directing it to consider the subject of Standardizing the General Conditions and other parts of the Specifications as used throughout the United States, and if deemed feasible to prepare standard forms therefor, and in general to advance the subject of specification-writing, with the further instruction that they should submit their work from time to time to the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee, and the several Chapters of the Institute, and finally after their criticism and revision, to the Fortieth Convention of the Institute for adoption.

Your Committee respectfully submits, however, that it has found it quite beyond its powers to fulfil the latter part of the instructions given it in the above quoted resolution, and regrets to say that, for various reasons, it seems unwise to do more at this convention than to report progress and give some general outline of what has been accomplished, and the work remaining to be done, before it can properly and wisely submit a final report for the criticism and adoption of the Institute.

The Committee as originally organized was composed of Mr. Pond, of Chicago; Mr. Baldwin, of Detroit; Mr. Ferguson, of Boston, and Mr. Boring and Mr. Atterbury, of New York. The fact that its members represent the practice of widely different sections of the country, while increasing the value of its work, has also increased the difficulty of making rapid progress, where, as was soon found to be the case in this work, the subject could not properly be sub-divided and worked upon simultaneously by its various members.

The course pursued has therefore been in general as follows:

After obtaining from some twenty-five of the leading architects throughout the country, copies of their general clauses and contract forms, the Committee held a meeting in New York and adopted a tentative arrangement or index covering all the subject matter contained in the various specifications submitted, and Mr. Pond, of Chicago, very generously undertook the laborious task of collecting, copying and arranging this material in accordance therewith. This resulted in a volume containing some hundreds of clauses, and at a subsequent session of the Committee, also held in New York early last summer, a plan of elimination and a general constructive principle was adopted.

In accordance with this the next step in the progress of the Committee's work was taken, and during the summer months a revised edition was made in my office, in which, as far as possible, duplications were eliminated, and the entire text reduced to the briefest possible terms, which resulted in a skeleton or digest of all the material originally collated by Mr. Pond.

Working with this revised or skeleton edition, and with the aid of Mr. Heins, of Albany, newly appointed by the President to aid the Committee in the absence of Mr. Boring abroad, the New York members of the Committee are now engaged in eliminating and arranging the material preparatory to submitting a third revision for criticism by the entire Committee. Not until after this has been done, does your Committee feel that it would be wise to submit any of its work for general criticism, either by Chapters or individual members of the profession, however, valuable such criticism will undoubtedly be at the proper time.

Your Committee begs the leniency of the Institute in criticising what must appear to be very slow progress in this work, but the conditions which it found to exist have rendered its labors extremely onerous. At the same time, with every step, I believe, the majority of its members have felt more and more deeply the necessity of its work, and the vital importance of at least attempting to establish some general system and order in place of the chaotic conditions apparently existing to-day in this department of our professional practice throughout the country.

While the scope of the work originally outlined by the resolution appointing this Committee does not appear to include on its face any question as to form of contract, it nevertheless became almost immediately evident to your Committee that not only the contract, but certain other printed forms, such as "Proposals" and "Letters of Instruction to Bidders," were inseparably involved in any thorough and logical study of the General Clauses of the Specifications. Your Committee has therefore found it necessary to study the various forms of contracts employed throughout the country by representative practitioners, and the relations between such instruments and the General Clauses of the Specification.

All this work has, and will involve considerable expense for clerical assistance and printing, and while these expenses have

been guaranteed to date by the members of the Committee themselves, it would perhaps be proper for the Institute to consider the matter of expenses, especially in view of the probable necessity of our asking legal advice before the labors of the Committee can be satisfactorily completed.

Respectfully submitted,

GROSVENOR ATTERBURY,
Chairman.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SIGNING BUILDINGS AND USING INSTITUTE INITIALS.

THERE has been so little uniformity in the practice of signing buildings by architects, not only in this country, but in others, that your committee finds only a small amount of material from which to draw conclusions for this report.

The questions seem to have been settled, probably by gradual custom rather than discussion, for the allied arts of painting and sculpture, so that one can usually find the artist's or sculptor's name placed in some inconspicuous way upon even unimportant work. This has been true for so long a time that apparently the question does not arise as to the propriety of the usage.

Why this is not also the custom with architects is not well understood. No sculptor would place his name upon a copy of his work made by another, no matter how perfectly his ideas were reproduced, and it is possible that the fact of the execution of an architect's design by others than himself may have led unconsciously to a distinction between his finished product and that of a sculptor. The question is purely speculative and why the distinction has existed in the past is probably unimportant. But the fact that it has existed should make us hesitate before lightly recommending to architects that they place their names upon their buildings.

Even the best of painters will probably sign in some manner a rough pen-and-ink sketch. Let us not therefore hasten to do the same. The pen-and-ink sketch is completely the author's work no matter how unimportant, while the architect's stable may be so largely infused with the practical reasonings of a somewhat unimaginative coachman, that it becomes difficult to determine how much of the result belongs to his genius and how much to that of the designer. Clearly at one end of the scale the architect will have no desire to immortalize himself. If, on the other hand, the work is important and of a public character, the practice would probably be recommended without argument.

In any attempts that we make toward a classification of buildings, it will begin to become difficult to know how to draw a line, after we have left the public and semi-public type of buildings. There will be many small and almost private pieces of work upon which the designer will rightly desire to subscribe his name, and on the other hand many buildings, important as regards size, that should be credited more to the engineer than the architect.

The question in general seems to have been under discussion in England, for we find the following in the Royal Institute "Kalendar" for 1905 and 1906: "Resolved: That it is not derogatory to the profession for an architect to sign his buildings in an unostentatious manner similar to that adopted by painters and sculptors."

This expresses well the general thought that there can be no impropriety, if an architect wishes to make use of this custom. But let us respect the fact that it has not been very generally done and let the custom of doing so come gradually and not by proclamation. If any piece of work is good and very good, both in design and execution, the architect deserves to have his name placed upon it. It would be impractical to have the exercise of this right passed upon by proper and competent committees, so he must decide for himself. But let him look upon it as a privilege and use it sparingly.

Your committee was further instructed to report information in regard to the use by architects of the initials F. A. I. A. and A. A. I. A. upon letter-heads and drawings. English architects make use of their proper titles almost universally, while in this country the members of the Institute, for some reason, do not do so. In fact, less than two per cent. have this custom. The American people are inclined to suppress such superfluous letters after their names, and hesitate over the explanations that may follow as to what they all mean. And that indicates the fact that there are too many who do not know, as we wish they did, what they do signify.

This is a condition which needs a remedy and toward that end we recommend that all members of the Institute inaugurate this custom which can only be for the furtherance of the recognition which the organization must have.

Respectfully submitted,

ABRAM GARFIELD,
Vice-Chairman.

THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

THE following interesting paper by Mr. Alfred Stone, F.A.I.A., of Providence, was read during the session devoted to ceremonial exercises:

We are here to devote this day to commemorating the memory of the founders of the American Institute of Architects and to consecrate ourselves anew, in the words of our first President, to the effort to make the Institute realize its noble ideal, and, so far as our providential opportunities will permit, promote its objects, which have, from the first, been declared in its Constitution to be "to unite in fellowship the architects of this Continent [now—"of the United States of America"], and to combine their efforts so as to promote the artistic, scientific and practical efficiency of the profession."

In the very short time allotted to me, I can only hope to touch upon a few points and bring back to your memory something of the early history of the Institute and reminiscences of a few of the noted men who blazed the path and prepared the way for us and for those who are to come after us—most of the former have joined the great majority, but a few of them are still with us—surviving pioneers of that vast multitude who are shaping the artistic expression of this marvelously growing country as it builds its homes, its factories and its workshops, its school-houses and churches, its court-houses and its state-houses, its post-offices and other national buildings—mere passing allusions, leaving you to fill out the details and complete the picture.

We have announced upon our programme that this is the fiftieth anniversary of the formation of the American Institute of Architects. We might nearly as appropriately have called it the seventieth, as an organization was formed with twenty-three professional, two associate and twenty-five honorary members for the advancement of architectural science in the United States, under the name of the "American Institution of Architects," in New York, on the 6th of December, 1836. It met at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts on the 2d of May, 1837, adopted a constitution and by-laws and elected officers; but it was found impossible to keep up the meetings with any regularity, and, as a consequence, it went quietly to sleep, and, like Rip Van Winkle, slept for twenty years, while the United States kept on growing, building railroads and making it easier to travel.

With this growth and ease of communication, the desire among the architects to get together and affiliate one with the other was revived, and on Monday, February 23, 1857, the unlucky number of thirteen—all of New York City—met in the office of Richard Upjohn to consider the propriety of organizing a society of architects. They invited thirteen others of New York City, three of Boston and two of Providence, to join with them in framing a constitution and by-laws and found the American Institute of Architects—or, shall I say revive the American Institution of Architects—under the same name, except that Institute was substituted for Institution.

This assumption that the Institution and the Institute are one and the same body is more real than fanciful, as by the by-laws of the Institution its officers continued in office until their successors were elected, and those surviving continued to represent the Institution to the year 1857, when the original Secretary, Thomas U. Walter, handed over to the newly elected officers the records of the original association.

The architects who met at the Astor House, December 6, 1836, to form an association appointed Alexander J. Davis, Chairman, and Thomas U. Walter, Secretary (whose names are inscribed with the founders of the Institute), and in addition there were present Isaiah Rogers, Charles F. Reichardt, William C. Kramp, F. Schmidt, Thomas Thomas, and Thomas Thomas, Jr., of New York, William Strickland and John Haviland, of Philadelphia, and Richard Bond, of Boston.

Letters favorable to the movement were received from Ithiel Town and Minard Lefebvre, of New York, Asher Benjamin, Alexander Parris and William Sparrell, of Boston, John C. Trautwine, of Philadelphia, Robert C. Long, of Baltimore, Ammi B. Young, of Vermont, and James H. Dakin, of New Orleans—

worthy associates of the founders whose names are inscribed upon the tablet which we are this day to unveil.

The constitution and by-laws of the Institute were engrossed upon parchment and signed by those present at a meeting held on the 15th of April, 1857, the others subsequently adding their signatures, and on the 5th of May the first meeting of the American Institute of Architects, under the constitution and by-laws, was held and new members were elected.

During the year '57, fifteen names were added to the roll; in '58, seven; '59, five; '60, seven, and '61, three; making a total of sixty-seven original and elected members, but of that number nine did not qualify. Of the fifty-eight who did qualify a goodly number entered service in the army to take part in the Civil War, which at that time so engrossed the country and disturbed normal conditions that for three years no meetings were held, and no members were elected. To quote from a former Secretary, "it disbanded though it did not disorganize."

In 1864 signs of the end of the struggle were becoming evident, the North was in a prosperous condition and building industries were again active, and those of the original members who could be gotten together revived the Institute, held meetings and elected new members—twelve in '64; three in '65; nine in '66, and seven in '67, the year of the formation of the New York Chapter and the year of the first Annual Convention, which was held in New York City on the 22d and 23d of October.

Of the fifty-eight who qualified as members previous to suspension of activity, because of the Civil War, I find thirty enrolled as active members in 1867, that seventeen of the thirty were included in the thirty-one original members, and that Charles Babcock and George Snell had been elected Honorary Members.

During all these years Richard Upjohn stands out prominently, not only because he was the continuous President of the Institute (from its later inception) for twenty years—from '57 to '77, but because he was recognized as one of the foremost, if not the foremost, architects of his time.

Of him at the annual convention in 1875, Mr. Van Brunt, who occupied the chair by reason of the increasing infirmities of Mr. Upjohn because of his age, says:—"To those of us who remember Mr. Upjohn as he performed this grateful office in the earlier conventions and can recall the simple dignity of his appearance and the affectionate respect which his utterances commanded, I need hardly say that I am oppressed with a peculiar sense of insufficiency as I rise in his place. The spirit of concord and good-fellowship which in our younger days was in great part created by the personal influence of the father of American Architecture by his conciliatory manner, his generous sympathy, and his wise counsel, still remains to us and bears fruit a hundredfold."

Dr. Thomas U. Walter delivered a memorial address at the second annual convention, held in New York in November, 1878, three months after Mr. Upjohn's decease, in the 77th year of his age, in which he tells of Mr. Upjohn's coming to this country from England when he was twenty-seven years old, of his working at his trade as a cabinet-maker in New Bedford, Mass., devoting his evenings to the instruction of a class in drawing, removing to Boston four years later, working in the office of Alexander Parris—to whom I have before alluded—and, soon after, beginning business on his own account against difficulties and oppositions that were continuously besetting him until, six years later—in 1839—he went to New York to take charge of alterations and enlargements of Trinity Church, which, however, were finally abandoned and the site cleared for the erection of the present building, by which he is probably best and most widely known.

I have not time to recall the distinguished work which he left behind, a monograph on which and on his life should be prepared by some one who knew him, for the knowledge of his personality and of the work he executed will soon be forgotten. Unfortunately it was not then and it is not now considered proper for an architect to sign his own creations, as does the painter and sculptor, and—I may add—the distinguished Building Committee!

In 1876, Mr. Upjohn's son-in-law, Mr. Charles Babcock, attended the annual convention in Philadelphia and brought to it a message from Mr. Upjohn that he was not able to fulfill the active duties of President and could not allow his name to be presented to the convention for re-election. Dr. Thomas U. Walter was chosen his successor, and was thereafter re-elected for ten consecutive years, dying on the 30th day of October, 1887, within ten days of the adjournment of the annual convention, at which his successor, Mr. Richard M. Hunt, was elected.

Dr. Walter was born in Philadelphia in 1804; consequently he was 83 years of age when he died—the oldest practising architect in the United States. He entered the office of William Strickland when he was but fifteen years old, became an expert draughtsman and acquired a general knowledge of architecture, after which he resumed his studies—mathematics and the physical sciences—and also drawing, mechanical construction and painting in water-colors. Returning to Mr. Strickland's office when he was twenty-four years old, he remained there two years, and in 1830 began practice on his own account and built the Philadelphia County Prison. (Is that the famous Eastern Penitentiary?)

Time will only permit me to say that his early work shows the influence of the Greek Revival, especially in the "Girard College for Orphans," a good preparation for his masterpiece, the Extension of the National Capitol and the erection of its majestic dome. It seems particularly appropriate that he should, as it were, inherit the task of completing the Capitol, as he was a pupil of Strickland's, who was a pupil of Latrobe's—the architect of the original Capitol—who in turn "clothed Thornton's skeleton with sinew and muscle and beauty."

Just a few days before the death of Dr. Walter, his close friend and perhaps the most beloved by the greatest number of his own profession—Richard M. Hunt—was elected President of the Institute, assuming office on January 1, 1888, and continued its President until the consolidation with the Western Association, and for two years thereafter.

Those who were present will recall the stormy episodes of the Consolidation Convention, held in Cincinnati in 1889, and will recall how near the Institute came to committing hara-kiri. My friend, Mr. Scofield, could tell you of the long conference which Mr. Hunt, Mr. Scofield and myself held with General Cox while the rest of the Convention were busy at luncheon, carrying with us to the evening session the legal opinion of General Cox, "that if the prestige of age, etc., as well as the corporate rights, etc., of the Institute are to be saved it must be done by keeping its organization continuous by receiving the members of the Western Association into it and amending its constitution and by-laws in accordance with the agreed scheme," thus upsetting some of the ill-considered work of the morning and saving the life and procuring the continuity of the Institute. Neither will they forget the scene near the close of the morning session of the second day when, before proceeding in regular order to ballot for officers, Mr. Carlin, late President of the absorbed Western Association, proceeded to read a letter from Dankmar Adler, regretting his enforced absence as he would be deprived of the privilege of nominating Mr. Hunt as President of the enlarged American Institute of Architects; whereupon Mr. Carlin himself made the nomination, which received many seconds, and when put to vote was responded to with such a storm of ayes and long-continued applause, that a space of considerable time elapsed before Mr. Hunt, with stammering voice and tears streaming down his cheeks, arose to speak, but was obliged to sit down, and again arose and returned his thanks, ending with "I will do all that I can to aid in carrying on the good work of the Institute—of the union that has now been consummated, and let us hope that it will be fruitful of good work in the right direction, and that it may be everlasting. And I think I express the feelings of everyone present in saying, 'So say we all.'" He was again elected President and served through 1891, when, by the limitations of the by-laws, he became ineligible for re-election.

Doubtless the present by-law, that after serving two years one is ineligible for election as President, has its advantages, outweighing, perhaps, its disadvantages, but some of us older men look back upon the twenty years of Mr. Upjohn's Presidency and the ten years of Dr. Walter's, and sometimes feel how fine it would have been to have continued Mr. Hunt in office until his death in 1895, to be followed by Mr. Post, not for three years only as the Institute demanded, but as long as his strength and vigor would permit. But fine as it would have been, had such been the law, we should have lost the charm and grace of Mr. Kendall's incumbency, the equal grace and felicity of Mr. Peabody's, the sturdiness of Mr. Burnham's, the tactfulness of Mr. McKim's, the freshness of Mr. Eames's, and the activity of our present presiding officer. Our sober second conclusion, therefore, is not that we would love less to keep our strong men for a long time in office, but that we love more to give our younger men a turn at the helm and thus distribute our honors, avoid drifting into ruts and insure an infusion of new life and change of methods into the

administration of our beloved Institute, to which each and all of us should show our loyalty.

Although the Institute had but two Presidents in the first thirty years of its existence—that is down to the year when it was decided to consolidate with the Western Association—it had eleven secretaries, beginning with R. M. Hunt, followed by Henry Van Brunt, before the war; C. D. Gambrill served three years after the war, followed by F. C. Withers, Russell Sturgis, who each served one year; P. B. Wight, three years; Carl Pfeiffer, two years; A. J. Bloor was elected in 1873, and served in that capacity, though not consecutively, for ten years, down to 1889, when John W. Root was elected at the Consolidated Convention. Mr. C. F. McKim was elected secretary in 1877, followed by Mr. H. M. Congdon, who served two years. In the middle of the year 1883 Mr. George C. Mason, Jr., was selected by the Trustees to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Bloor on account of ill health. Mr. Mason served for three years, when Mr. Bloor was again elected and served through the Consolidation Convention.

Mr. R. G. Hatfield was its first Treasurer, and rendered most faithful service for twenty-two years, until his sudden death in 1879. His brother, O. P. Hatfield, was elected his successor, and held the office until the consolidation in '89. S. A. Treat was elected his successor and retained the office until the establishment of our headquarters in Washington in 1898, when the two offices—secretary and treasurer—were combined.

I have been able to give you only a mere outline of the history of the first thirty-two (or fifty-two) years of the Institute, that is, down to the time of the consolidation with the Western Association. I would like now to give some reminiscences of the early conventions and of a few of the men who took active part in its work in those early days.

At the first annual convention Mr. Upjohn said that he would not "discharge his full duty to the younger professional members, if I omitted to allude to general competitions—a sorry subject for architects—which produce much evil, and only evil, to the profession." Has there been a convention since in which this ever-fruitful subject has not occupied some part of its time, and are we any nearer to a solution of the question, What shall we do about them? Certainly they have not been abandoned by a public who see how eagerly invitations of almost any kind are accepted, not alone by what are sometimes termed Philistines—but by men of repute in the profession and of prominent standing in the Institute.

My old teacher—Arthur Gilman—one of the most accomplished scholars in the profession, a consummate wit and story-teller, one who, like Dick Swiveller, had shut up the streets of Boston against his presence therein and who had not for long been a sojourner in the fresh fields of New York, gave an admirable address at the close of the first annual convention on the relation of the architect to the public, in which he quoted this notable sentence from Sir Charles Barry in reference to his services as architect of the Houses of Parliament:—"The world can never know, and nobody but a professional architect perhaps would ever believe, the amount of annoyance, of supercilious interference, of downright brutality that I * * * have been subject to. * * * Forty times I have been on the point of throwing it up altogether, and had it not been for Lady Barry and my son, who have had little else to do but to quiet me down at home, I should long ago have done so."

Mr. Gilman adds:—"How shall we play to those who will not hear? How pipe to those who neither care nor know how to dance to our gentle tunes?" He looked to the Institute as a means to remedy the evil. Has it not done much to bring about a better appreciation of architecture and of those who practise it?

Charming papers are fresh in the minds of some of us older men on old Colonial architecture by Mr. Upjohn, Mr. J. Cleveland Cady, Robert S. Peabody and others, recalling buildings in their respective localities, many of which have since been destroyed. I am sure you will appreciate Mr. Peabody's quiet humor in this extract from what he said thirty years ago:—"It is because we, too, want to live amidst wainscoting, nestle in elliptical arched nooks, warm ourselves beneath high mantels at blazing wood-fires and go up to bed over boxed stairs with ramped rails and twisted balusters and see our old chairs and pictures thus appropriately environed. It is because we like and want all this that we seek for an excuse to do it all again. But isn't our liking reason enough?"

A. J. Bloor was a voluminous writer on all matters relating to the profession. In 1876, at Philadelphia, he improved the centennial period by a long and interesting paper reviewing the work

¹Address of J. H. Latrobe before A. I. A., Washington, D. C., 891

²See "Proceedings" Consolidation Convention, 1889.

of the country. At other times he advocated in the newspapers and in addresses and in communications to national, state, and city authorities, matters of interest to the profession and wrote in the furtherance of the elevation of public taste and appreciation of architecture, not alone as a fine art but as good and safe building. He was ever ready to stand up for the highest standards of professional ethics and proper recognition and compensation for architects, and in his twenty-five years of active work in one capacity or another, he rendered valuable service and was a large factor in placing the Institute in an exalted position.

Papers were read by Edward C. Cabot, for so many years the recognized head of the profession in Boston, the President of its Chapter from its beginning until he could no longer serve and was then its Honorary President to the day of his death;—the true gentleman, the fine scholar, the generous helper of those younger than himself. After giving up practice, he continued his favorite pastime of painting in water-colors, although his physical infirmities made it necessary for him to be driven about in an open wagon—his portable studio—in which he did most creditable work.

In those early days we used to hear from our talented and graceful Secretary for Foreign Correspondence, Henry A. Simms.

W. W. Boyington, of Chicago, told us of his early experience and the opportunities or want of opportunities with which he had to contend.

Adolph Cluss read papers on chimneys, architecture, and architects at the Capital of the United States, and on other subjects.

Prof. William R. Ware let us into the workings of his mind over the great schemes for education which he was evolving and which had such ample fruition at Boston and New York.

The most scholarly man perhaps in the profession, Henry Van Brunt, drew from his rich stores subjects for our edification.

C. C. Haight talked to us on church architecture.

Glenn Brown enlightened us on plumbing and bacteria, and so I might go on and extend the list of those to whom we listened, and by not so doing some of you will doubtless say, what I myself know to be true, that I have omitted to mention some of the most important papers and subjects and persons to which and of whom, as even a partial historian, I should have called your attention, but time forbids.

In finishing I will quote from Mr. Upjohn his words of exhortation and prophecy spoken nearly forty years ago:—"Let me close * * with urgent solicitation to you, each and all, individually and collectively, to work—work—work, honestly and sincerely, with pure intentions and aims, with brotherly love to our fellow-artists * * that we may gaze into the future with hopes of more extensive and higher occupation, while our retrospect will be that of having * * aided the community to the well-assured prospects of coming days greatly enlightened in all that pertains to art, and which consequently will possess far nobler impressions of the intelligence and value of the authors of such works as will be done by those who, in the natural course of events, must follow us."

FOREST RESTORATION.

THE following communication addressed to the *New York Tribune* is so comprehensive and informing that it should be read with attention:

In the editorial in *The Tribune* on Saturday, December 22, 1906, entitled "Killing the Goose," you say:

"Stories of the reckless destruction of American forests are, unfortunately, so common as to excite comparatively little notice."

It is a great misfortune that we cannot deny the truthfulness of such a statement. It is all too true. As a people we are apparently unconcerned in nearly all matters pertaining to the preservation of our forests; and, as a resultant effect of such unconcern, there is little done to perpetuate a supply of forest products or a maintenance of an equable flow of springs and streams.

All this is deplorable and should be changed if possible. Our apathy should give way to activity. But no change need be expected until those, who should, come to a comprehension and appreciation of what is going on in the line of forest destruction and shall also consider the disastrous results which must follow our indifference.

It should be understood thoroughly by all that we are consuming our forests very much faster than their natural increment can supply, no matter how well or systematically they may be treated. The whole law and gospel of forestry in this country can be summed up in a few words. It consists in proper treatment and

care of existing forests and an extensive planting of new ones, and the latter is by far the most important. This may be rejected now by forest builders, but ere long "it will become the head of the corner."

Protection and care of our present forests can do much, but not all, and the very fact that they alone will be unable to furnish a supply of lumber for the future should prompt to quick action to preserve and protect them as far as possible; but, come what may in that line, a timber famine is inevitable—is, in fact, being felt now.

As will be shown, the consumption of forest products is enormous, and that consumption is certain to increase as population increases. Modern lumbering practices are quite unlike what they were a score or more years ago. Now the sawlog man takes all he can find that will answer his purpose, or, to accept the woodman's version, "he takes everything that will make two slabs"—a veritable truth, as it is not uncommon to see a pine log—or pole, rather—on the skidway not over four and one-half inches in diameter at the top. Such is simply split by the saw and turned over to the lath department. After the sawlog man come the tie man, the pulpwood man and the acid factory man, and then fire finishes the work of destruction.

We have no law to stop this, and it may be a debatable question whether it should be prevented in all cases. The man's mill is there, his roads are made, there is a demand for the entire product of his woods, and his interests may clearly dictate the course he is pursuing. Besides, should he plant valuable species of trees after this clean cutting such a course might not be objectionable. But we cannot compel him to do that, as is done in most European countries where systematic forestry is practised.

Beyond all this, the country must have the products of the forest. We "cannot eat our cake and keep it." The amount consumed is enormous, an amount far beyond any conception in the public mind, as recently obtained statistics must show.

During the early part of 1906 the Forest Service of the United States co-operated with the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association and got returns of the lumber cut by 11,666 firms in 1905. These returns have been tabulated and can be found in Forest Service Circular No. 52, under date of December 21, 1906. The circular is entitled "The Lumber Cut of the United States in 1905." It was prepared by R. S. Kellogg, forest assistant, and is the most complete exhibit of the amount and kind of lumber consumed which has ever been published.

The circular relates that the amount of sawed lumber, as returned, comprises 90 per cent. of the actual output of the mills. Small establishments were not called on, and some that were did not respond. The amount returned was 30,502,961,000 board feet. If this represents but 90 per cent. then the total should be 38,892,178,000 feet. This does not include lath, barrel staves and headings, shingles, ties, or anything that did not come from the saw-mill.

This is not all. The Forest Service also recently has issued Circulars Nos. 43, 44, 49 and 50, which give the amount of wood consumed in 1905 for railroad ties, wood pulp, used in the mines and distillation. There were purchased for the steam and trolley roads 91,500,000 ties. Putting these into board feet at 30 feet to the tie, we have 2,745,000,000 feet. For wood pulp—chemical and mechanical—there were consumed 3,192,223 cords.

A cord of pulp wood averages 550 feet, but suppose we put it at 500. Then there will be 1,596,111,000 board feet devoted to that industry. The timber, sawed and round, used in mining represents 2,422,374,000 board feet. But as 435,944,000 feet of this was sawed and is embodied in the returns from the mills, this amount will be omitted, leaving, however, 1,986,430,000 feet consumed there. Then there were 676,739 cords of wood used for distillation. Calling a cord of this equal to 400 board feet we have 270,695,000 feet more.

Adding these amounts to the output of the mills we have the astounding sum of 40,490,414,000 feet, board measure, or close on to 500 feet per capita, to say nothing of the wood used for piles and foundations, telegraph, telephone, trolley line and electric light poles, manufacture of excelsior and the like, wood used on farms and for fuel—two-thirds of our population use wood for that purpose. There is no doubt that if the amount used for all purposes could be ascertained it would reach close on to 45,000,000,000 feet.

With such an enormous annual drain upon our forests what can we expect of the future supply, unless we at once take up the burden of restoring it by planting trees on lands which have been cut over and where practically all valuable species have been destroyed? There is only one remedy. We must not expect some-

thing from nothing, "for of thorns men do not gather figs, nor of a bramble bush gather they grapes." As before stated, tree planting is the most important feature of the gospel of forestry. Discussions on selective cutting and methods of natural reproduction and the like are all good, so far as they go; but we all know the recipe for cooking a hare: First get him.

There is one important feature of Forest Service Circular No. 52 which must not be overlooked. It gives the several species of trees from which the vast amount of lumber was cut. Of the 30,502,961,000 feet there is shown to be 13,878,749,000 feet of the several varieties of pine, lacking only 1,372,731,000 feet of one-half. Other soft woods, such as spruce, fir, cedar, hemlock, cypress and a few others, made 11,035,869,000 feet, leaving only 5,588,343,000 feet for the hard woods, and white oak produced 1,210,216,000 feet of that.

Does any one assert that the pines, spruces, firs, and other soft woods—conifers—now standing in our remaining virgin forests or on the cut-over lands of the country bear any acceptable ratio to the demands of the market as shown by the returns? If not, how are these species to be reared except by planting young trees? With seed trees gone, how is natural reproduction to come about? The fact is that much of our cut-over land has no valuable species growing on it, or if any shall be found they are so scattered that natural reseedling would require centuries to bring about anything worthy of note.

Examination will show that such growth as may be found there consists mainly of bird cherry, scrub oak, aspen, yellow birch, soft maple, ironwood—hornbeam—sumac, shrubs, briars and weeds. At a distance the casual observer could well take such, when in full leaf, for a vigorous young forest, when, in fact, all that such growth can ever accomplish is protection to the soil and helping to equalize the run-off of rains and melting snows. As a forest to produce timber for market such stuff is of no value whatever.

But most astounding of all indifference to our future supply of timber and the future welfare of our country is the failure of Congress in not promptly securing and providing for the Appalachian and White Mountain reservations. To let the last great body of our virgin forests east of the Mississippi lapse into a barren waste where reforestation cannot take place in centuries, if ever, is beyond all question such a lack of the first elements of patriotism and statesmanship as will make the civilized world wonder in the future. To fail to secure these now will be the monumental blunder of the times.

S. D. ELLIOTT.

Reynoldsville, Penn., Dec. 31, 1906.

COMMUNICATION

MUSIC IN THE DRAUGHTING-ROOM.

January 7, 1907.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT:

Dear Sirs:—In the experience of many years, and in many offices, the peculiar fact that almost invariably either singing, humming or whistling goes on has often struck me. If a person unused to it could suddenly find himself in a draughting-room without its occupants knowing of his presence, and after remaining a short time while the work went on in its accustomed channels, go quietly away, I have no doubt that the most marked impression his experience would have made upon him would be the fact that this music was going on. By the man accustomed to the draughting-room, this is scarcely noticed at all, nor is he usually conscious of the fact that he is joining in the quiet concert. In many cases if the "Boss" comes into the room this music will cease, if he is not usually much in the draughting-room; but if he happens to be an architect who spends much time over the boards, this will not be the case and he will very shortly be one of the musicians himself. I have found from experience that this does not hinder the work, but, on the contrary, helps it along. If I had to select a force of men which I wanted to keep with me, upon which I could depend for the regularity and quality of its work, I would undoubtedly take it from a "singing draughting-room." I do not pretend to set myself up as an expert on the psychologic relation between a good ear for music and a draughtsman's work, but that such a relation does exist I am convinced; most draughtsmen have a good ear for music. There are, of course, exceptions to this, as to all, rules, and one in particular I remember which gave me not a little anxiety. I had a draughtsman who was very capable in his line of work, of which I had a good deal at the time, and

whose services were therefore very valuable to me. He had one fault, however, which nearly drove me into a nervous prostration. He could carry an air with the best, either in humming or whistling, but when he changed from one of these modes of expression to the other he invariably changed the key, and went blithely on in the new key without any knowledge of the change. If I happened to be humming with him, when this happened it would nearly take me off my stool. Two other men in the office handed in their resignations in consequence of this man's peculiarity, and finally I had to get rid of him, much to my regret, so far as the work was concerned, but much to my satisfaction in other respects. I have given a great deal of study to this subject and to the different kinds of music most affected by different grades of draughtsmen, as well as the character of the music employed over different kinds of work. I find that certain kinds of work are invariably accompanied by certain kinds of music, and that this music is almost always in inverse ratio to the difficulty of the work in hand. For example: if you happen into an office where the music going on is some complicated Wagnerian overture, you may be sure—without looking at the boards—that the prevailing work of the office is upon unimportant frame cottages; if your ears are met by a popular strain from "Hoity Toity," you can infer that the work is the intricate framework for a skyscraper. I have found the most useful music for a general practice to be Gilbert and Sullivan's operas; the range here is wide enough for almost any kind of work. I spent over a year at one time on Gilbert and Sullivan music in a general office practice very satisfactorily, turning out work which varied from a Masonic Temple to a Roman Catholic church, without friction. The "Boss" in this particular office was a musician as well as an architect; he had played the organ in a Catholic church for a good many years and had acquired a taste for sacred music, which made him balk a little at first, and interfered with his work, but he fell in with the procession and was soon able to "Sail the Deep Blue Sea" so gaily that the boys named him "Sweet Little Buttercup," behind his back. I recall one case in the same office where a very excellent draughtsman, if he happened to be a little hoarse, so that singing was uncomfortable, would drop his work and go home, although otherwise perfectly able to continue. This happened so often in bad weather, and his appearance at such times was so melancholy, that the "Boss," thinking him afflicted with stomach trouble, bought him a bottle of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This had no remedial effect on the draughtsman, but was the undoing of the office-boy, who took half the bottle at a dose and acquired a jag which lasted him for a week. I make it an invariable rule now to keep my office supplied with some good throat remedy and find that the work goes on much more satisfactorily in consequence. The relation between the capabilities of a draughtsman and his ear for music—not necessarily his voice—is a very close one as a rule; the man with a true ear will be found accurate, neat and painstaking in his work. If a man presents himself to me for employment, I now merely ask him how long has been his experience, no other questions, and then by a few moments' use of an arrangement of tuning-forks which I have set up I test the accuracy of his ear and fix his salary according to the result of my examination. I have done this for a number of architects as well as for myself, and in some dozens of cases have not had one where the result has not been satisfactory. This method is much more sure of getting at the true value of a man than any amount of "samples of his work," for in the selection of these samples he has usually chosen the very best things he ever happened to produce and they rarely give even a fair average. The ear test gets right down to his actual capabilities and you do not have to take his word for anything. To be sure this method, to be employed successfully, presupposes a true ear on the part of the person employing it, but this is no valid objection to its use by architects, for as a matter of fact most architects, if not all, have a true ear. I refer here, of course, to architects who have chosen the profession because of a natural fitness for its practice, not at all to those who have drifted into it because of propinquity alone, although even here it would be valuable in large offices where the architect could afford to employ a competent musician to make his examinations. Another objection has been urged; that it would require long practice to acquire the necessary judgment to properly fix the salaries by this method; this objection I have been able entirely to overcome. Taking the salary rates of New York City as a standard, I have carefully tabulated them in relation to the percentages attained by the tuning-fork test.

These tables can be used anywhere, by merely filling in the proper figures in the blanks opposite the New York prices in accordance with the prevailing rates of the locality. These blanks, printed on cardboard, in convenient size for filing, together with a complete tuning-fork outfit (all set up in a neat hardwood case), will shortly be obtainable at all supply houses at reasonable figures. This will be a boon to the profession I have no doubt. In asking you to give this letter space in your columns I am not seeking free advertisement. I am giving to the profession, without hope of pecuniary reward, the results of my study. Any profits on the sale of the outfit will accrue to the houses furnishing them, and it is therefore merely to bring the subject before the profession, through altruistic motives alone, that I send this letter to you. Expecting no profit therefore, I will ask you to withhold my name, as my time is valuable and I cannot afford to take it up in receiving, much less answering, the flood of letters I feel sure would pour down upon me were you to make it public. Yours very sincerely,

"A VERY OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT."

ILLUSTRATIONS

THE WEST STREET BUILDING, NEW YORK, N. Y. MR. CASS GILBERT, ARCHITECT, NEW YORK, N. Y.

SECTION AND REAR VIEW OF ORIGINAL DESIGN FOR THE SAME. PLANS FOR THE SAME.

ENTRANCE DETAILS OF THE SAME.

CORRIDORS OF THE SAME.

DETAILS OF ELEVATOR SCREENS IN THE SAME: THREE PLATES.

Additional Illustrations in the International Edition.

THE CATHEDRAL, MONZA, ITALY.

HAMPTON FERRY, EVERS HAM, ENGLAND.

CHURCH AT PINTERVILLE, NEAR LOUVIERS, EURE, FRANCE.

HOUSE OF LA REINE BERENGÈRE, LE MANS, SARTHE, FRANCE.

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS

THE CORROSION OF STEEL IN CINDER CONCRETE.—Although valuable as a fire-resisting material, the great disadvantages of cinder concrete in construction are its low tensile and compressive strength, and the corrosion of steel embedded in the material. In connection with the latter point we may usefully refer to the report made by a special committee of the Structural Association of San Francisco, by whom reinforced cinder-concrete floor-slabs have recently been examined in three buildings. Stated briefly, the conclusions drawn were that the metal was corroded to such an extent as to endanger seriously the safety of the floors, and that it was not probable the floors would have continued to support their loads longer than from one to three years. In striking contrast with the state of things in these cinder concrete floors was the condition of the floors in another building inspected, where the aggregate consisted of broken rock and the reinforcing bars, where exposed by the committee, were as sound as when first applied. Various reasons have been brought forward to account for the corrosion of metal in cinder concrete, and various remedies of more or less practical character have been suggested. In our opinion the most efficacious remedy is to avoid the use of cinders as a constituent of reinforced-concrete.—*The Builder*.

GRANDMOTHERLY LEGISLATION.—In a paper read recently before the Architectural Association, Mr. William Woodard said in part:

"I am not aware, in looking back forty years, that London was a very much worse place then under the Metropolitan Board of Works and under the old vestries than it is now under the swelled body at Spring-gardens and under the equally swelled bodies called borough councils. Regard for open spaces was secured by the then Lord Brabazon (now the Earl of Meath), the Chairman of the Metropolitan Gardens Association; and although the London County Council takes credit for maintenance as open spaces what would otherwise have been built upon, much of that for which they take credit is due to the Association I have referred to; in fact, I was myself, as honorary architect to that Association, the principal mover in preventing the London County Council building upon the triangular plot at the junction of Oxford Street and Bloomsbury Street, and equally in preventing the erection of a block of buildings, projected by the London County Council, right in the centre of Piccadilly-Circus.

"In all these matters I can, as I have said, see a growing

consumption of red tape and officialism; in fact, ink and paper, instead of the sound practical knowledge which existed thirty or forty years ago, and which I hope soon to see again revived. But this end will not be attained unless active opposition is made to the unnecessary interferences to which I have referred. Large building speculators are, to my knowledge, shutting up their pockets and thereby adding to the long list of unemployed in the building trade simply because they will not submit to the delays, petty interferences, and results of inadequate knowledge forced upon them by those various bodies. Surely some credit should be given to architects of repute and experience for knowing nearly as much about healthy and sound construction of a building as an assembly of green-grocers and cheese-mongers, or perhaps youthful scholars who come from technical schools, armed only with superficial knowledge without any experience in active building operations, but who are led away by the crude ideas of faddy councillors who do no good whatever to buildings in course of erection, but, on the contrary, manage to make them inconvenient inside and mutilate them outside.

"It may be that there are architects who do not object to this infantile instruction on the part of these constituted authorities, and who know that the more drawings they make to satisfy the whims of such authorities the more money they get from their clients; but I thoroughly believe that the majority of architects would prefer to get on with their building without such interferences, and without such opportunities of adding to their professional charges."

INCOMPLETE ADOPTION OF THE METRIC SYSTEM.—In the discussion following the reading by Colonel Sir C. M. Watson, K.C.M.G., C.B., R.E., of a paper on the "Compulsory Introduction of the Metric System into England" before the Society of Arts, Mr. R. K. Gray said the assumption was often made that only the metric system was used in France and other countries. He was the managing director of a company employing 900 men in France and about 3,000 in England, and from personal experience he would like to state in the most positive manner that it was a great mistake for any Englishman to believe that the metric system was solely employed in France. For instance, if anyone went to the market-place he purchased things by the litre, but wine was sold by "le barrique" (225 litres); "le feuillette" (134 litres); "le demi setier" (¼ litre), and "le chopine" (½ litre). People who were not accustomed to the terms of the country did not know what they meant. The old term of the barrel was still used because the barrel was the most useful size for the trade in wine. The same remarks applied even to Government departments. He remembered asking a clerk in the post-office how much a registered letter would cost, and received the reply—"Fifteen," meaning fifteen sous. The proper answer for the clerk to have given would have been 75 centimes, but he talked in sous, because it was far more convenient. In the practical application of the measures in France, the people could not detach themselves at all from the natural selection of the proper measures for certain trades. If what he said was correct, why should the people of England make compulsory measures which, in the country of their origin, were not actually in use to-day in common life, although it was 112 years ago since they were inaugurated?

Mr. Bennett H. Brough writes to supplement Mr. Gray's remarks on the persistency of the old units in France, by directing attention to the official circular recently issued by the French Minister of Commerce, a translation of which appeared in the current issue of the *Engineering Magazine* (p. 268). It showed that the penalties imposed by the Act of 1837 had not proved sufficient to prevent the use of the old units, and contained a pathetic appeal that metric units should be used. In Great Britain, where the use of the metric system was permitted by Act of Parliament, it seemed unsportsmanlike that the metric advocates should desire to have all who did not accept their views fined or imprisoned. Every gaspipe would have to be torn out of our houses; all existing technical literature would be rendered useless; every retail trader would have to buy a new set of weights, and the workingman would be fined or imprisoned if he asked for the half-pint to which he was accustomed. The writer had had experience in mine surveying work in Germany, and even there old units persisted. Shafts were measured in Lachters of 6 feet; horizontal lengths were measured with centimetres on one side and, for actual use, Hanoverian feet on the other, and the compass used was graduated into 24 hours, eighths, and sixteenths of eighths, so essential for rapid work was the principle of continual bisection, which was the basis of practical geometry and of mechanical engineering practice.



HAYWARD BUILDING SAN FRANCISCO

PERCY & MEYERS
Architects

Interior view showing
"Richardson Doors
making each room
a separate building."

Fire entered room in foreground through window. Richardson Doors prevented spreading to connecting office.

**FIRE
PROOF
DOOR CO.**

Minneapolis, Minn.

POSITIONS OPEN.

WANTED—Experienced architectural draughtsman; must be a neat, accurate and reasonably rapid worker; permanent position for a competent man. State experience, pay expected and references. Griggs & Hunt, Architects, Waterbury, Conn. (1619-1621)

ARCHITECTURAL draughtsman wanted; thoroughly competent on scale and detail drawings of first-class work; references required. Address 3-B, care American Architect. (1621-1622)

WANTED—A man with a good knowledge of

INTERIOR DECORATION.

To one combining sketching and drawing ability, adaptation of colors and aptitude in approaching and interesting clients, a very satisfactory engagement is offered. Answers will be received in confidence, and the advertiser has stock facilities to carry out interior decoration on the largest scale, and ample capital will be devoted to pushing this branch of the business, which is entirely house furnishing and interior decoration. Address 2-A, care American Architect. (1620-1621)

WANTED—Architectural draughtsman, having technical training and practical experience and capable of taking charge of office doing general work, but making a specialty of ecclesiastical architecture; state age, experience, salary expected, and references. Address Geo. C. Thompson, 1230 Candler Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. (1621-1624)

DRAUGHTSMAN—Practical man, with first-class office experience; well up on business interiors; capable of handling all drawing details of jobs from start to finish. "Manufacturer," care of American Architect. (1620-1621)

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN—For first-class office in Spokane, Wash.; must be well up in design, able to render effective sketches and do perspective in both ink and color; should have experience in general office work, so as to be able to handle an office and direct the work of six to ten men; salary according to qualifications; \$40 to \$60 per week. R-1065 American Architect, Chicago. (1621)

POSITIONS OPEN.

DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED IN KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

On account of the recent death of Mr. William H. Cutler, of this firm, we wish to attach to our office, in Kansas City, a thoroughly trained and competent young man to act as head draughtsman and confidential assistant to the surviving members of the firm. He must have received training in an architectural school of the first class, and must be good in design, construction, perspective, water color, and in all-around equipment. He must be of good presence and upright character, without bad habits. To such a man an especially promising opening is offered, but none need apply save those equipped as above, and able to give the best of references. Write at once, with full particulars, to Howe, Hoyt & Cutler, successors to Van Brunt & Howe, 315 East 10th St., Kansas City, Mo. (1621)

POSITIONS WANTED.

DESIGNER—French, with long experience in New York; interior and ornament specialist; perspectives; rendering and full-size of ornaments; would like to increase his clientele of architects, general contractors, metal contractors, woodworkers, etc.; obliging, quick and reasonable. Address "I-B," care American Architect. (1619-1622)

COMPETENT man, with experience in independent practice; thoroughly familiar with the practical side of the profession, and not afraid of work, would like to correspond with practicing architect desiring a partner. Address "Roxbury," care American Architect. (1619-1622)

POSITION WANTED—First-class architectural draughtsman, under employment, desires position. 18 years' all around experience on commercial, ecclesiastical and residence work. Capable of getting out work from sketches to full scale details; and can design with due regard to constructional details and economical use of materials. Salary \$2,500. Address 2-B, care American Architect. (1621-1622)

POSITIONS WANTED.

POSITION WANTED—First-class architectural draughtsman-designer of 17 years' all around experience, chiefly on f. p. structures and high class country work, desires to meet architect with view of forming partnership. Has ability to work up sketches and get out working drawings, with general office management. Thoroughly conversant with construction details. Address 3-A, care American Architect. (1621-1622)

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
299 Broadway,
New York, January 8, 1907.

Public Notice is Hereby Given that applications will be received until 4 P.M. Tuesday, January 22, 1907, for the position of **ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN.**

The examination will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, January 29 and 30, 1907, at 10 A.M.

For scope of examination and further information, apply to the Secretary.

FRANK A. SPENCER, Secretary.
(1620-1621)

PROPOSALS.

Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., January 7, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m. on the 29th day of January, 1907, and then opened, for metal vault shelving, etc., for the U. S. Post Office, Court House and Custom House, St. Paul, Minn., in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office or at the office of the Custodian at St. Paul, Minn., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect. (1620, 1621)

(Continued on Page XII.)

A SYMPHONY IN STEEL

SCIENTIFIC CONSTRUCTION OF THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER GIVES ACCURACY AND SPEED

THE invention of the Oliver Typewriter marked a great advance in mechanical writing. Up to that time, the various typewriting machines in use represented simply additions to the first crude ideas. The machines became more complicated with each improvement that was patched on.

But the Oliver sprung, fully perfected, from the brain of a mechanical genius. Every part of the Oliver Typewriter embodies a correct scientific principle. It is a perfect symphony in steel.

The visible writing of the Oliver is a feature of paramount importance. It at once gave the Oliver the unquestioned lead both as to convenience and speed. Think what an achievement to invent a writing machine that excels all others in speed, the supreme requirement of this tremendously busy age. The extreme simplicity of the Oliver has much to do with its efficiency and unlimited capacity for speed. It has a great many less parts than the old-style writing machines. That means less liability to get out of order, less wear and tear, greater compactness, greater durability.

The Oliver type-bar is U-shaped and insures absolutely perfect alignment. It cannot get "wobbly."

It has a condensed keyboard, saving mental effort and encouraging speed.

The Oliver Rapid Escapement is a factor that makes for speed.

In *manifolding capacity*, the Oliver also excels.

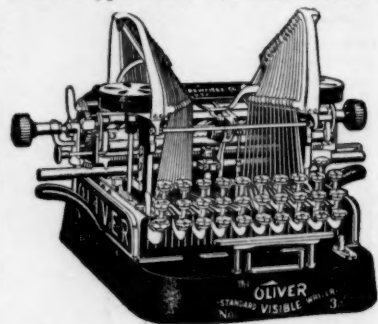
Its clean-cut, beautiful type makes the finest *mimograph* stencils.

The Oliver is the most *versatile* writing machine on the market.

It is a billing machine. It will do vertical or horizontal line ruling. It will write in two colors without changing ribbons. It will print on the stiffest record cards.

Year in and year out you will find the Oliver Typewriter reliable, efficient, versatile and speedy.

Let us send you the Oliver Book. It gets right down to scientific principles. You will find it mighty good reading.



YOUNG MEN WANTED TO FILL VACANCIES IN OUR SALES FORCE

On account of numerous promotions and the rapid extension of our business, we can place several bright, active young men of good character in desirable positions. This offer carries with it a full course in the Oliver School of Practical Salesmanship.

THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO.,

310 Broadway,
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

(PROPOSALS—Continued from Page XI.)

PROPOSALS.

COURTHOUSE, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

PROPOSALS INVITED.

The Courthouse Commission of New Orleans, La., invite proposals for the erection of a fireproof courthouse in the city of New Orleans. Building about 250x290 feet, four stories. Pile foundations. Exterior of stone and terra cotta. Electric elevator and wiring. Heating system. Proposals invited for both steel and reinforced concrete frame and floor construction. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Commission, 1201 Hibernia Bank Building, New Orleans, La., and copies may be secured at 1201 Hibernia Bank Building, New Orleans, La., at 2 o'clock p. m., MONDAY, FEB. 4, 1907. For further information direct the architects at Atlanta or Mr. Arthur McGuirk, secretary Courthouse Commission, Hibernia Bank Building, New Orleans, La.

By authority of the Courthouse Commission:

BERNARD McCLOSKEY, President.
ARTHUR McGUIRK, Secretary.
(1617-1623)

Treasury Department. Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., January 8, 1907.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p. m. on the 4th day of February, 1907, and then opened, for the construction of extensions to the mailing platform and roof over same, etc., at U. S. Court House and Post Office building, New

York, N. Y., in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office or the office of the Chief Engineer and Superintendent of Public Buildings, 156 Post Office Building, New York, N. Y., at the discretion of the Supervising Architect.—James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect.
(1620-1621)

3,000 horsepower. No date set as yet for letting of contracts. Capacity of plant, 2,500 barrels per day. Have no architect. The engineer is John Gillham, of Kansas City.

Plans are being prepared for the twelve-story addition to the Baltimore hotel, owned by Bernard Corrigan. Cost, \$600,000.

KISSIMMEE, FLA.—The Kissimmee Hotel and Improvement Company is being organized with \$50,000 capital stock, to erect a hotel.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—It is stated that the Masons have decided to erect a Masonic Temple on Main Avenue, at a cost of about \$50,000.

LA CROSSE, WIS.—Architect Wells E. Bennett, it is stated, has prepared plans for a steel armory for Company M and Dana's Third Regiment Band, Wisconsin National Guard, to be 120x200 feet. Cost, \$60,000.

LEOMINSTER, MASS.—Reports state that a new building, to cost \$50,000, will be erected here for the town library. No architect has as yet been selected.

LINCOLN, NEB.—It is stated that plans are being prepared by Wood & Corder for the M. E. church at University Place. Cost, \$60,000.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—The Murch Bros.' Construction Company, of St. Louis, it is announced, will build the superstructure of the Little Rock Union station. Architect Theo. C. Link drew the plans for the new building, and under his supervision the structure will be erected. The building will cost \$300,000.

LORAIN, O.—T. K. Albaugh, of Akron, it is reported, has prepared plans for a theatre to be erected at Lorain at a cost of \$85,000.

Reports state that competitive plans are being prepared by architects for the addition to be erected to the St. Joseph's Hospital in this city. Local architects as well as several outsiders are competing.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—F. W. Maula, Laughlin Building, it is reported, has secured the contract to erect an apartment-house at Olive and Third Streets, for Mrs. F. G. Cattern. Probable cost, \$85,000.

Reports state that at the southwest corner of Main and Sixth Streets, opposite the entrance to the Pacific Electric depot, a ten-story building will be erected immediately at an approximate cost of \$650,000. The plans have been prepared by Parkinson & Bergstrom, Brady Block, and show an attractive structure. The building will have a steel frame and a decorative facing of pressed brick. On the ground floor will be stores and offices, and the upper floors will be devoted exclusively to office purposes. It is expected that the work of excavation will begin immediately.

The Vranken-Hunter Realty Company, it is stated, has secured a site at Seventh and Hill Streets, on which it is proposed erect-

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ing a ten-story steel fireproof building, costing about \$250,000.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—C. A. Curtin, architect, Columbia Building, has permit for erection of the annex to the city hall. The cost is placed at about \$160,000.

Brinton B. Davis, it is stated, is preparing plans for library building to be erected by the Louisville Free Public Library at Parkland.

LYNN, MASS.—Plans are on foot looking towards the erection of a large factory in this city, to be entirely of brick, iron and glass construction. The building will be eight stories high, with about 100,000 square feet of floor space. Estimated cost to be about \$750,000.

MACON, GA.—The Atlanta Compress Company is reported to have decided to erect a new warehouse and compress at a cost of \$100,000.

MARISSA, ILL.—Plans have been prepared by the Keith Company, architects, 917 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn., for a residence for S. L. Brown, Oklahoma City, Okla. Cost, \$66,000.

MAYVILLE, N. Y.—It has been decided to erect a \$130,000 court-house here. W. J. Beardsley is architect.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—A \$100,000 hospital will be erected, according to reports, by the Methodists. Rev. W. T. Thompson, Central Methodist Church, may be addressed.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Leenhouts & Guthrie, architects, 102 Wisconsin Street, will receive figures at once for the new \$80,000 church to be erected for Grand Avenue M. E. congregation, Tenth Street and Grand Avenue.



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MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—The contract to erect the Central Union Telephone Company's building at Meridian and New York Streets, it is reported, has been awarded to the Westlake Construction Company, Mercantile Building, St. Louis, Mo., at about \$400,000.

It is announced that Harry W. Jones, architect, has been commissioned to prepare plans for the new store building to be erected at Eighth Street and Nicollet Avenue for John W. Thomas & Co. It will be of steel frame and fireproof construction, five-story, 110x140, with "L" in the rear, modern throughout. Plans will be completed about April. Cost, \$200,000.

Plans are being prepared, it is stated, by the United Church Hospital Association for a tuberculosis ward, the first to be erected to the hospital, opposite Fairview Park. Cost, \$50,000.

The Minneapolis Dye Company, Allen M. Gross, president, 1012 Fifth Street, South, has purchased a location on Tenth Street, South, near Nicollet Avenue, and will erect an office building to cost \$50,000. The building will be of pressed brick and cut stone, two stories high.

President A. B. Stickney, of the Chicago-Great Western Railroad, has made definite announcement of the intention of his company to erect a modern passenger station at Washington Avenue, South, and Tenth Avenue, at a cost of \$250,000. Work will not begin until next spring. W. H. Chadbourn, St. Paul, is chief engineer.

The Board of Education has directed E. E. Stebbins, Masonic Temple, to prepare plans for the erection of three schools at a cost of \$50,000.

M. Schumacher is reported to have secured the contract to erect a three-story brick and steel building at Ninth Street and Nicollet Avenue for Pearce & Walton. Probable cost, \$60,000. A. L. Dorr, Lumber Exchange, is the architect.

The North Star Malting Company, A. C. Loring, president, 202 Clifton Avenue, is having plans prepared for an addition to its plant on Main Street, Northeast. The addition will be of pressed brick and cut stone, 123x87 feet, six stories high. The estimated cost is \$75,000.

It is reported that S. T. McKnight, 726 Security Bank Building, will erect a modern business building on the property at First Avenue, South, and Seventh Street, recently purchased by him.

The Coffin Box and Lumber Company, S. T. Ferguson, president, Nicollet Island, has recently purchased six acres in the Midway district and will erect a lumber plant to cost upwards of \$200,000. The plant will include a planing mill, warehouse, drying sheds and other accessory buildings.

Edward J. O'Brien, Oneida Block, has purchased three lots on Nicollet Avenue, near Eighth Street, and will shortly begin the erection of a modern store and flat building, to cost \$50,000. The building will be of pressed brick and steel construction, four stories high, with a frontage of 68 feet and a depth of 134 feet.

The vestrymen of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, C. E. Haupt, 29 South Sixth Street, have decided to accept an offer of \$250,000 for the site of the church. The offer is made by an out-of-town dry goods concern which will erect a modern store building there. The church has already purchased a new church location at Hawthorne Avenue and Twelfth Street, and will erect a church there to cost upwards of \$200,000.

The Electric Steel Elevator Company, L. S. Gillette, 75 Chamber of Commerce Building, will erect a malting plant in southeast Minneapolis to cost \$250,000. The plant will be of reinforced-concrete construction. The plans are not yet completed.

J. E. Egan, 10 South Third Street, the local representative of the Armour Packing Company's interests, has announced that plans are now practically complete for the erection of a plant for the manufacture of refrigerator cars. The plant is estimated to cost \$2,000,000, and it will be erected at New Brighton on the tract recently purchased by the company for its packing plant.

The Board of Corrections and Charities, W. P. Barton, secretary, City Poor Department, is considering negotiations for the purchase of several lots at Sixth Avenue, South, and Fifth Street, adjoining the city hospital. With the purchase of this land the ownership of the entire block will be vested in the board, and plans will then be drawn for an additional wing to the hospital to cost \$100,000. L. A. Lamoreaux, 515 Lumber Exchange, is the official architect for the board.

The Commercial Club, E. J. Westlake, secretary, Andrus Building, it is stated, has started a movement to get a \$100,000 appropriation from the legislature at the coming session for the erection of a more commodious building for the University Free Dispensary. The new building will probably stand at Washington Avenue, South,

and Eighteenth Avenue, adjoining the structure that is now used for the dispensary.

An official of the Swift Packing Company of Chicago, who was recently in Minneapolis, reports that his company is making plans for the removal of the branch plant from South St. Paul to the New Brighton district, where upwards of \$1,000,000 will be spent at once upon the erection of a packing plant. Between 400 and 500 acres has already been purchased for the purpose.

MONESSEN, PA.—An addition, to cost \$7,000,000, will be erected to the Pittsburgh Steel Company's plant at Monessen.

MONTESANO, WASH.—The Moclips Beach Company (Dr. E. Lycan, of Portland, Ore., Geo. Everett, of Montesano, and others) are planning to erect a new 250-room hotel at Moclips Beach, Pacific Coast terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

MONTPELIER, VT.—Press reports state that plans are being prepared for the City Hall to be erected at an estimated cost of \$150,000. The building to be constructed of granite and brick. No site has as yet been selected.

MONTREAL, CANADA.—Plans are being prepared, it is stated, by a New York architect for the 300-room hotel, to be erected on the site of the Methodist church, on Dominion Square.

MUSKEGON, MICH.—Reports state that two apartment-houses, each to cost \$50,000, will be erected in Muskegon by a Chicago firm.

NEW ALBANY, IND.—A twelve-acre site has been purchased by the Todd Manufacturing Company and plans have been completed, it is stated, for a large malleable iron plant. Estimated cost, \$200,000. Geo. D. Todd is president.

NEWARK, N. J.—It is reported that John C. Neale, of the U. S. Steel Corporation, 71 Broadway, New York, N. Y., has announced that it is the intention of the corporation to erect a warehouse at Waverly, east of the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks. Estimated cost, \$1,000,000.

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.—Architect Charles B. Dunham, of Boston, Mass., it is reported, has submitted plans for the new \$60,000 edifice to be erected here by the First Baptist Church.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Builders are invited to submit estimates for construction of an addition to the Pathological Department of the Charity Hospital, to be fully in accordance with plans and specifications on file in the Secretary-Treasurer's office of the Charity Hospital. All bids to be addressed to Dr. E. S. Lewis, vice-president, and deposited with Edwin Marks, treasurer, to be opened Wednesday, January 30, at 12 M.

Plans have been prepared by Architects Diboll & Owen for the new Public Library to be erected in New Orleans. About 375 Raymond concrete piles will be used for the foundation.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA.—The General Manager of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company announces that the company will at once begin the construction of a large fireproof structure to replace the frame and sheet-iron building which was destroyed by fire lately.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The building at 29 Broadway, owned by A. Aldrich, 271 West Seventy-second Street, will, it is reported, undergo extensive improvements from plans

and specifications by Architects Young & McConnell, 125 East Twenty-third Street. It is a twelve-story brick, stone and iron office building of fireproof construction, and plans provide for exterior and interior alterations, costing about \$175,000.

The property at 27 to 33 West Twentieth Street, plot 100x92 feet, has been purchased by Charles Brogan, operative builder. It is reported that the new owner will improve the site by the erection of a large business building (stores and lofts) to be twelve stories high, of brick, stone and iron, fireproof, and to have the latest improvements.

The property at the northeast corner of Broadway and 149th Street, recently purchased by Emanuel Doctor, 207 West 133d Street, will be improved by the erection of an apartment-house, plans for which have been prepared by Architect John Hauser, 360 West Twenty-fifth Street. Plans provide for a six-story building, measuring 100x90 feet. It will be built of brick, stone and iron, and have all modern improvements and appliances, including steam heating, electric lighting, hot water supply, etc.

Reports state that plans were filed at the Building Department, and work will soon be started on the erection of a large apartment-house which is to be built at 130 to 134 East Sixty-seventh Street for the East Sixty-seventh Street Apartment Building Company, office 27 William Street. Rossiter & Wright, 110 East Twenty-third Street, are the architects, and plans provide for an eleven-story building, measuring 90x70 feet, of brick, stone and iron, and to have all modern improvements and appliances, including steam heating, electric lighting, refrigerating plant, telephones, etc.

Plans are stated to have been filed for the erection of a five-story brick and stone office building at 70 Broad Street, for American Bank Note Company, cost \$250,000. Petit & Green, architects.

Meyer Bimberg, it is reported, has announced that he has secured a site at Forty-sixth Street and Broadway, on which he intends erecting a theatre to be known as Booth's Theatre. George Keister, 11 West Twenty-ninth Street, it is stated, has been engaged to prepare the plans. Probable cost, \$350,000.

Reports state that a five-story brick and stone store and tenement will be erected at Audubon Avenue and 171st Street for Robertson & Gammil, cost \$52,000. J. C. Cocker, architect.

Charles M. Straub, 122 Bowery, it is stated, is the architect for the new flat house to be erected at 59 to 63 Market Street by Jacob Lenne and Harry Krieger, 66 East Broadway. Plans provide for a six-story building, measuring 69x53 feet, to contain thirty apartments. It will have light brick and limestone front. Approximate cost, \$50,000. Owner will superintend.

Plans have been prepared, it is stated, by Architects Neville & Bagge, 217 West 125th Street, for the new apartment-house to be erected by Daily & Carlson, 624 East 136th Street. The building will be located at the southwest corner of Broadway and 140th Street, and plans provide for a six-story structure, measuring 100x67 feet. It will be built of brick and stone, with iron columns and beams, composition roofing, steam heating, electric lighting, elevators, and will cost about \$150,000.

Architects Bruce, Price & DeSibour, it is

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stated, are preparing plans for the twenty-story hotel to be erected on Broadway between Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets, in connection with the McAdoo tunnel terminal in Herald Square.

NORFOLK, VA.—Architects Neff & Thompson are preparing plans, it is stated, for building to be erected by the Monticello Arcade Company. The structure will be three stories, 110x210 feet, of fireproof construction, and bisected by an arcade. Betts-Hayden Construction Company has contract for the piling.

Bids probably will be asked in February for erection of the proposed Naval Y. M. C. A. building, to be built in Norfolk at a cost of \$300,000. Louis E. Jallade, 96 Fifth Avenue, New York, is the architect.

The Virginia Fireproof Warehouse Corporation has been chartered with \$200,000 capital stock to erect a four-story concrete-and-brick bonded warehouse, for which plans have been prepared by Breese & Mitchell. John L. Farant is president.

According to reports, A. E. Krise and Stephenson & Taylor will construct a three-story fireproof building with office and sleeping apartments above at a cost of about \$125,000.

NORRISTOWN, PA.—Reports state that Newman & Harris, 2215 Land Title Annex Building, Philadelphia, have completed plans for the erection of a school building on Oak Street to cost \$75,000.

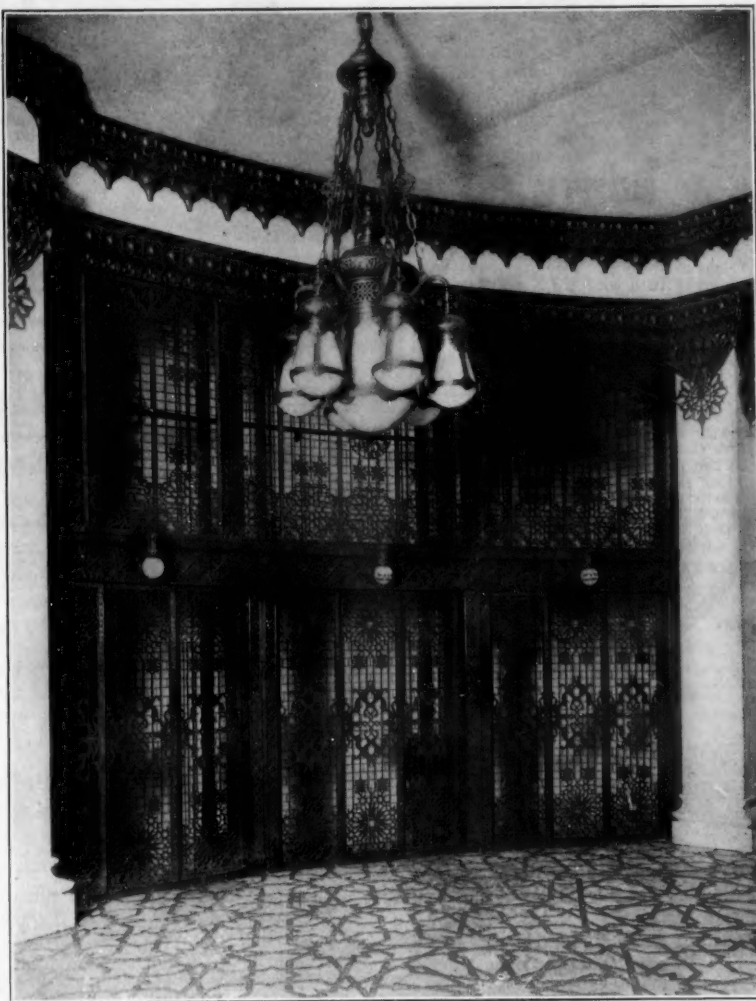
OAKLAND, CAL.—The Masons will, it is stated, erect a structure on the corner of Fifteenth and Madison Streets, to cost about \$200,000.

OKLAHOMA, OKLA.—The Board of Education is said to be contemplating erection of a high school at a cost of \$150,000, and also two ward buildings.

Plans by C. Bulger, of Galveston and Dallas, Texas, it is stated, have been adopted for proposed edifice for St. Luke's Methodist Church; 97x152 feet; cost, \$65,000 to \$75,000.

OMAHA, NEB.—Fairbanks, Morse & Co. have had plans prepared for the erection of a six-story building, of stone, brick and concrete, to be erected at Ninth and Harney Streets. Cost, \$100,000. It will be 66x132.

OSHKOSH, WIS.—It has been announced that the S. Heyman Company will expend \$80,000 for a four-story dry goods house next spring.



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OTTAWA, CANADA.—Reports state that the Grand Trunk has entered into an agreement with the Canadian Government under which it obtains a lease for 999 years of the canal reserve in Ottawa as a site for a central passenger station, to cost \$250,000.

PAINESDALE, MICH.—The erection of a high school here, to cost \$50,000, is reported under consideration.

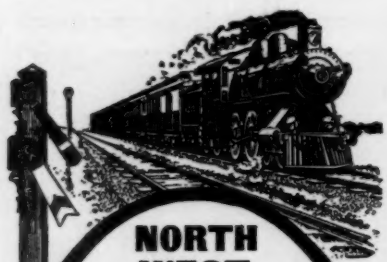
PASCO, WASH.—It is reported that plans have been prepared by E. W. Houghton, of Seattle, for a four-story concrete and pressed brick hotel, 120 feet square, to be erected here.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The William Steele & Sons Company, builders, it is stated, will soon start work on the erection of the large new addition which is to be built to the de-

partment store of Berg Bros. It will be erected at 1013 to 1015 Market Street, and plans provide for a six-story building, measuring 60x200 feet, of brick, stone and iron, to cost about \$60,000.

The property at 1818-1820 Chestnut Street has been purchased by Oliver H. Bair. The old buildings on the site will be torn down, as the new owner is planning the erection of a new structure, plans for which are in preparation. The new building will be seven stories high, measuring 50x230 feet. It will be built of brick, stone and iron, fireproof, and will have steam heating, electric lighting, elevators, etc. Cost will be about \$100,000.

It is reported that a five-story brick, terra-cotta and stone addition is to be erected to the Lit Bros.' department store,



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at Seventh and Market Streets, to cost \$150,000.

Horace Trumbauer, architect, Land Title Building, it is stated, has plans about ready for bids for the ten-story Y. M. C. A. building at 1417-1423 Arch Street. Brick, stone and steel fireproof, slag roof, open plumbing, tile and marble work, plate glass, electric light fixtures, will be used. Estimated cost, \$500,000.

C. J. Matthews & Co., Bodine and Willow Streets, Philadelphia, are constructing an addition to their present morocco manufacturing. The building is 35x75 feet, five stories and basement. The building will be of fireproof construction, with brick walls and stone trimmings, with the roof, floor and column construction of reinforced-concrete. The windows will be of wire glass with metal frames. The building will have a brick-enclosed stairway and will be equipped with a freight elevator and with a 66-inch by 20-foot return tubular boiler with 56-inch steel stack. Ballinger & Perrot, 1200 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, are the architects.

The congregation of Wharton Street Presbyterian Church, it is stated, has purchased a lot on Broad Street and Moyamensing Avenue, upon which it proposes to erect an edifice to cost about \$100,000. It will be constructed of stone after the Gothic style.

The Manufacturers' Club, it is reported, will erect a new clubhouse at Broad and Walnut Streets at a cost of \$2,000,000.

Bids are soon to be asked for erection of administration, store, public and private ward buildings for the Municipal Hospital in the Thirty-third Ward. Estimated cost, \$750,000.

Plans are being prepared, it is reported, for the erection of a sixteen-story office building, to be erected on the site of the old Hazeltine Building, at 1418 Chestnut Street. Estimated cost, \$2,500,000.

The trustees of the Maison estate, it is reported, have commissioned John T. Win-



WATER

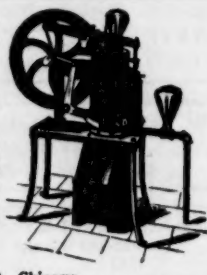
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drim, Commonwealth Building, to prepare plans for an eight-story store building, to be erected at Eleventh and Market Streets, at a cost of about \$300,000.

Horace Trumbauer, Land Title Building, it is stated, has prepared plans and will soon ask bids for erecting a three-story brick building for the Polyclinic Hospital, the cost to be about \$75,000.

The trustees of the Hahnemann Medical College, it is stated, are planning the erection of additional buildings.

PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Plans have been completed for additions to the Stanley plant by the General Electric Company. Estimated cost, \$2,000,000. M. F. Westover, Schenectady, N. Y., is secretary.

PORTLAND, ORE.—Reports state that a company has been organized for the purpose of erecting a theatre to cost \$500,000. Russell & Blyth are interested.

Plans are in preparation, it is stated, for an eight-story office and hotel building to be erected for J. C. Ainsworth at the corner of Sixth and Yamhill Streets.

QUINCY, ILL.—The Chamber of Commerce, it is stated, will erect a new coliseum at a cost of \$50,000.

RICHMOND, VA.—Reports state that the First Church of Christ, Scientist, has purchased site on which to erect a \$50,000 structure. John Bernard, Mrs. Helen L. Younger and W. B. Cheek have been appointed trustees.

St. Louis, Mo.—Helfensteller, Hirsch & Watson, 415 Locust Street, are reported to have prepared plans for a three-story building which is to be erected at Concordia Seminary at a cost of about \$65,000.

The American Amusement Company is reported incorporated for the purpose of erecting a twelve-story theatre and hotel at Market and Seventh Streets. The theatre is to have a seating capacity of 2,000 and the hotel 250 rooms. F. C. Bonsack, Eighth and Locust Streets, is the architect.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—Mark Fitzpatrick, architect, 17 West Ninth Street, it is reported, is preparing plans for a building to occupy the frame portion of the old Sherman Hotel, on Fourth and Sibley Streets. It will be of pressed brick and cut stone, four-story and basement. There will be iron columns and beams, hard wall plas-

ter, hardwood interior finish, gas and electric lights, encaustic tile, marble and slate work. Edward Norman, lessee. Cost, \$75,000.

Architect Mark Fitzpatrick is preparing plans for a flat building to be erected for the American State Security Company, on Grand Avenue and Oakland Street. Pressed brick and cut stone, three stories high, 68x145 feet.

The Clarendon Hotel Company has been incorporated and it is reported will erect a new hotel to cost \$100,000.

Reports state that a depot, 1,400x110 feet, will be erected by the Minnesota Transfer Railway. Cost, \$75,000.

The Paterson-Sargent Company, 415 Cedar Street, is having plans prepared for a warehouse to be erected on the West Side, at a cost of \$150,000. The building will be of reinforced-concrete construction, six stories high, 111x140 feet.

Architect Cooper, of Watertown, N. Y., has been commissioned to draw plans for an ice-house and refrigerator for the J. T. McMillan Company to cost in the aggregate \$50,000. The building will be 120x70 feet.

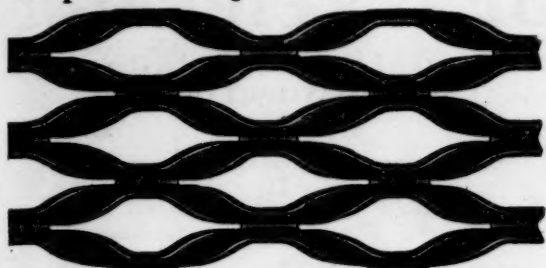
Architects E. P. & C. A. Bassford, 431 Gillfillan Building, are at work on plans for an addition to the Golden Rule Building at Seventh Street, near Robert Street, to cost \$50,000. The addition will be of brick and steel construction, absolutely fireproof, two stories high, 120x110 feet.

The American Can Company, J. J. Minor, 51 East Filmore Avenue, superintendent, has purchased the Deering Building, together with the adjoining property, on Prior Avenue, in the Midway district, and will remodel the building and make extensive additions to it at a cost of \$150,000.

It is reported that C. P. Waldon, 449 West Lyndhurst Avenue, will shortly begin the erection of a flat building on Holly Avenue, near Grotto Avenue, at a cost of \$50,000. The building will be of pressed brick and cut stone construction, four stories high.

President O. E. Holman, of the St. Paul Board of Education, has reported in favor of the erection of a new high school building to replace the present Central High

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building and to cost \$350,000. It is probable that bonds will be shortly issued to cover the cost of the new building, and that work will begin in the early spring.

SANFORD, ME.—Penn Varney, Box 552, Lynn, Mass., it is reported, is preparing plans for a town hall for Sanford, to cost about \$50,000. Plans will not be ready for figures for about six weeks.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—The Keil Estate Company, it is reported, has asked for a permit to erect a six-story and basement brick warehouse to be built on the north side of Mission Street, between Third and Fourth. Meyer & Ward are the architects, and Thomas H. Day's Sons the builders. It will cost \$100,000.

Press reports state that the Fourth Street Improvement Company has decided to erect a three-story hotel building on the northeast corner of Fourth and Howard Streets, which will be called the Royal House. The structure will be of reinforced-concrete and will contain ten stores on the ground floor and 200 rooms on the upper floors. There will be two entrances provided for the hotel, one from Howard Street and one from Fourth Street, meeting in the centre of the building, where they will form a spacious lobby. The building will cover the corner lot, 85x125 feet, and an L, 50x160 feet to Tehama Street, and will cost more than \$135,000.

Charles E. Green, it is stated, has purchased site on Post Street, between Powell and Stockton Streets, and will erect a handsome six-story building. Its dimensions will be 75x137 feet. Mr. Green intends to build an office building for the use of doctors and dentists, and it is to be modern in every respect. The structure is to cost \$300,000.

It is stated that the Sheldon Estate has applied to the Board of Works for a permit to erect an eight-story reinforced-concrete building on the southeast corner of Market and First Streets. The structure

will be devoted to stores and offices and will cost \$140,000.

Reports state that A. Legallet has made application to the Board of Works for a permit to erect a six-story reinforced-concrete building at the northwest corner of Battery and Jackson Streets, to cost \$125,000.

The Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company, of St. Louis, Mo., will erect a warehouse here at a cost of about \$250,000 at the corner of Eleventh and Bryant Streets. J. P. Blank, of St. Louis, is interested.

It is reported that Richard Garnett, a Chicago capitalist, has secured plans for a \$200,000 building which he proposes to erect on Fourth and Jessie Streets. It will be of granite and pressed brick, with terracotta trimmings. Stone & Smith are the architects.

SAVANNAH, GA.—The Citizens' and Southern Bank, it is reported, will erect a bank building here at a cost of \$150,000.

Owens & Sisco, 1605 Continental Building, Baltimore, Md., are preparing plans, and no bids have been asked for the proposed high school to be erected at Savannah, to cost about \$75,000.

SEATTLE, WASH.—Albert Hambach will, it is stated, erect a six-story building, at First Avenue, South, and King Street, to cost about \$125,000.

Reports state that the plans and specifications for construction of the New Washington Hotel have been filed with the Building Inspector. The new building will be 13 stories high and is located at 1900 to 1912 Second Avenue, and will cost \$650,000. It is to be built by the New Washington Improvement Company, the James Black Masonry and Contracting Company being the architects and contractors.

C. B. Russell has had plans prepared by Architects Kingsley & Bittman for two large family hotels. One will be built immediately, at Ninth Avenue and Spring Street, and will cost about \$330,000. It will

be ten stories high, of steel, stone and brick, absolutely fireproof and of the most modern construction. The other hotel will be a few blocks distant, about the same size structure, but will cost approximately \$410,000.

James Stephen, architect, it is stated, has plans for a twelve-room addition to the University Heights school. Cost, \$50,000.

Announcement is made that plans have been prepared by Architect E. W. Houghton, 414 Collins, for a hotel and store building on Second and Virginia Streets, to be erected by James A. Moore. Cost, \$160,000.

The Elks contemplate erecting a \$200,000 building here and have organized the Elks Building Fund Association for that purpose.

The Herald Building Company, it is reported, has secured a permit to erect a five-story brick hotel at 906 Terry Avenue, to cost \$50,000.

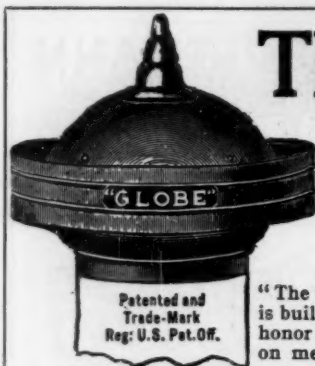
SEWELL'S POINT, VA.—It is reported that the J. A. Fay & Eagan Company, Cincinnati, O., will erect a \$65,000 building on the Jamestown Exposition grounds.

SHEBOYGAN, WIS.—Plans are being prepared by Architect George H. Helmle, 430 South Fifth Street, Springfield, Ill., for a \$120,000 three-story hospital at Sheboygan for the Sisters of St. Francis, Springfield, Ill. Bids will be received about February 1.

SHERIDAN, WYO.—The United States has purchased site on the corner of Gould and Loucks Streets upon which to erect the \$175,000 Federal building to be located here.

SHREVEPORT, LA.—The Commercial National Bank, of this city, it is stated, will erect an eight-story building on site yet to be selected. The cost will be over \$150,000. Pete Youree is president, Shreveport, La.

SIoux CITY, IA.—It is stated that the Empire Building, to be built at Sixth and Pierce Streets by Louis Mievile, of London, England, will probably be a six-story structure, instead of a two-story, as originally planned, to cost about \$200,000.



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